YOUNG PEOPLE: THE UNTAPPED RESOURCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

Thematic Series

Based on the National Population and Housing Census 2014

November 2017

GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

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Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Kampala, Uganda

November 2017

FOREWORD

The utility of statistics for policy formulation, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic development programmes and projects has long been recognised in Uganda. There is also increase in the demand for statistics in the country, including indicators to inform progress in National and International agenda like the National Development Plan II (NDP II), Agenda 2063 among others. To respond to this demand, the Bureau has over the years developed systems to facilitate the production of statistics through the conduct of censuses, surveys and compilation of data from administrative sources. As the coordinator of the National Statistics System, the Bureau has also together with its stakeholders in the National Statistical System (NSS) developed a National Standard Indicators (NSI) Framework that contain a list of indicators that will be closely produced over time.

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

To facilitate analysis in the report the districts have been grouped into 15 sub-regions with similar characteristics. The sub-regions are Kampala, Central1, Central2, Bukedi, Busoga, Elgon, Teso, Karamoja, West Nile, Lango, Acholi, Ankole, Kigezi, Bunyoro and Toro. An attempt has also been made to present the patterns of the findings by background characteristics including by rural/urban residence, the 15 sub-regions, sex, and wealth status among others. When presenting the household characteristics the differentials were presented by selected socio-economic characteristics and the sex of the head. In showing the spatial patterns and differentials, information is presented by the Uganda's 122 Districts as at 1st July 2017.

Comparison with the results from the earlier censuses, some trend analysis has been undertaken in the report contrasting the 2014 Census indicators with those released under previous censuses. However, with the ever changing rate of the administrative set up of the country, it was not possible to make this comparison below District level.

In order to support the planning process, the results from the Census 2014 are being released in phases as and when they become available. The Provisional Results Report was released in November, 2014 followed by the Final Results Report which was released in March 2016. The Sub-County Reports were

releases in June 2016 and the Area Specific Profile Series in July 2017. These reports collectively provided information on the characteristics of the population and households at the national and sub-county levels.

In addition to this Report on Yong People, the sister Thematic Reports and the other reports mentioned above that have already been published, the Bureau will be producing the following:

(i) The Census Administrative Report
(ii) Census Atlas
(iii) Post Enumeration Survey Report

UBOS wishes to express its gratitude to all stakeholders and Development Partners (UK AID, UNFPA, UNICEF.

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

Together We Count

Ben Paul Mungyereza
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PREFACE

Uganda aspires to reach upper-middle income status by 2040, with an expectation of improving the wellbeing of its citizens and a per capita income of USD 9,500. Studies have shown that for this to happen, investments must be made to improve the wellbeing and the productivity of Uganda's adolescents and youth who comprise of Uganda's biggest population. According to the 2014 Census, 78 percent of Uganda's population are below 30 years. However, this monograph indicates that for many adolescents and youth in Uganda, their potential to lead economic and social change has not been realised.

According to this report, the working population of adolescents and youth below 30 years is below 65 percent for those in rural areas. Therefore, investments in creation of jobs and improved opportunities for entrepreneurship and profitable self-employment for the rapidly expanding youth labour force is critical for Uganda's desire of becoming a middle income country.

Over 75 percent of Uganda's youth are engaged in vulnerable work, often characterised by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult conditions of work that undermine workers' fundamental rights. It is therefore important that Government of Uganda puts in place initiatives to address such vulnerabilities in order to realise the full potential of young people.

Uganda's labour force must be well educated and endowed with high quality skills that will make the country competitive in the global market. In order to achieve this, investments must be made in improving school completion and transition rates for girls and boys across all educational levels as these are indicated in this report as existing gaps in education.

Furthermore, the report does point to the fact that young girls in Uganda become mothers too early which interrupts their education and future prospects. Therefore, investment in adolescent girls will prove particularly beneficial to Uganda, as it is associated with reduction in school dropout, child marriage, teenage pregnancy and improved sexual and reproductive health. Girls with access to and control over economic resources are more likely to invest in their families.

It is my hope therefore, that the data in this report will be used by all sectors in Uganda to guide decision making and policy advancement for improving the wellbeing and productivity of Uganda's youthful population.

Alain SIBENALER
Representative
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Uganda

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Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
BDR	Birth and Death Registration System
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
EA	Enumeration Area
EAC	East African Community
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
LC1	Local Council 1
LGDP	Local Government Development Plan
MCEB	Mean number of Children Ever Born
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
NDP II	National Development Plan II
NEET	Neither in Employment nor Education Training
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NHPC	National Population and Housing Census
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWD	Persons with a Disability
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic Health Survey
UN	United Nations
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

Achieving a faster socio-economic transformation will depend on the country's capacity to strengthen the fundamentals for exploiting the youthful population and thus harnessing the demographic opportunity for development. This can be achieved by turning the young population into a productive human capital that contributes to the economic growth of the country.

With over 20 percent of its population aged between 15 and 24 years, Africa is the most youthful continent in the world (UNECA, 2010). The continent has therefore dedicated the decade 2009-2018 to youth development. It has also developed a roadmap to harness demographic dividend while African heads of state and governments have dedicated the year 2017 to the theme: Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investment in the Youth (African Union, 2011).

While young people are central to the demographic dividend, they have not been sufficiently sensitized and engaged in national and regional efforts towards harnessing the demographic dividend in Africa. This could be attributed to the multiplicity of definitions of who a youth is as per the various countries.

In as much as it is timely and befitting that programs aimed at adolescent and youth empowerment are strengthened and more investments made, it is even more critical that investments are made in understanding the youth, their attitudes, experiences and practices regarding sexual and reproductive health as well as their perceptions, tastes and preferences of the economic activity, social, cultural and political environments.

The focus of this monograph is therefore on young people (10-30 years) with particular attention to their demographic and socio-economic characteristics changes, according to statistics from the 2014 population census. It is derived from already published data and a range of special tabulations produced.

Definitions

Young people	10 to 30 years
Adolescents	10 to 19 years
Teenagers	12 to 19 years (for tracking teenage pregnancy)

Youths

International definition	15 to 24 years
National definition	18 to 30 years
EAC community	15 to 35 years
Kenya	18 to 35 years
Burundi	15 to 35 years
Tanzania	15 to 35 years
Rwanda	14 to 35 years
Uganda	18 to 30 years

In order to cater for different stakeholders, data was tabulated by different age groups for completed years between 10 and 35 years. Therefore, given the multi-stakeholders' requirements, the report provides information in line of the known standard definitions of young persons, adolescents and youths.

1.2. About the National Population and Housing Census 2014

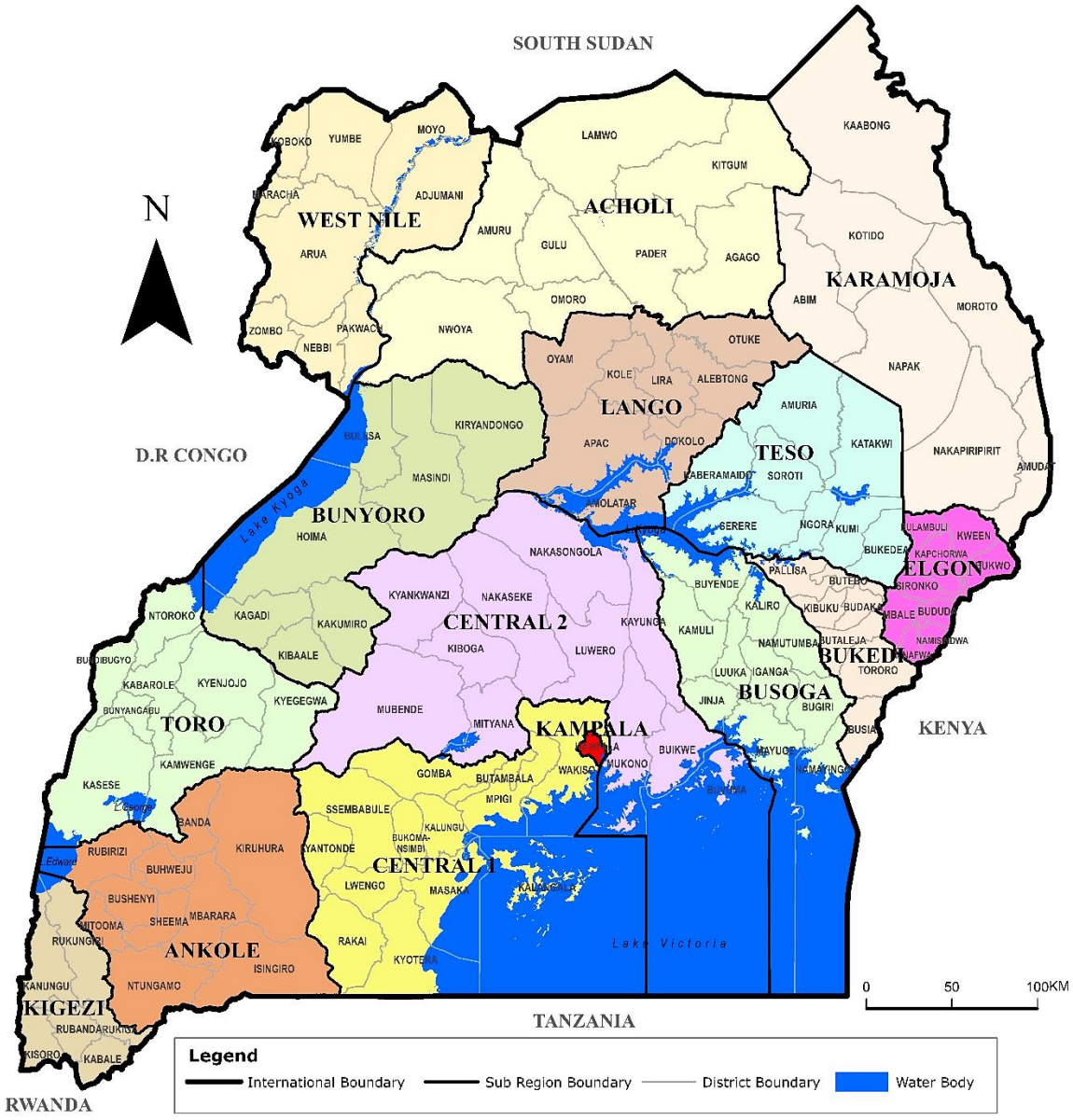
The overall objective of the National Population and Housing Census 2014 was to provide data that are required for planning at all levels. The NPHC 2014 had three distinct phases - the Preparatory Phase, the Enumeration Phase and the Post Enumeration Phase.

The final results of the NPHC 2014 were published in a phased manner. The publications included 1) Provisional Results; 2) Final Results (National & Local Government Level); and 3) Analytical Results with different monographs including this about the young people. The Provisional Census Results were compiled from enumeration area summary sheets. The Provisional Results were disseminated in November 2014. These gave the number of households and the population by sex for administrative areas down to sub-county level. The first set of the final results of the Census 2014 were published in the Main Report which was released in March 2016. The report included information on the population size and distribution as well as characteristics of the population and the dwellings they live in.

The monograph about the young people presents detailed findings covering indicators on different aspects of the young population. Most of the findings have been disaggregated by sex, residence and sub-regions. District groupings into the 15 sub-regions are as follow;

- **Central 1:** Butambala, Gomba, Mpigi, Bukomansimbi, Kalangala, Kalungu, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Masaka, Rakai, Sembabule, Wakiso, Kyotera
- **Central 2:** Buikwe, Buvuma, Kayunga, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Mukono, Nakaseke, Nakasongola
- **Kampala:** Kampala
- **Busoga:** Bugiri, Namutumba, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo
- **Bukedi:** Budaka, Butaleja, Kibuku, Pallisa, Tororo, Busia, Butebo
- **Elgon:** Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bududa, Manafwa, Mbale, Sironko, Bukwo, Namisindwa
- **Teso:** Amuria, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Soroti, Kaberamaido, Serere
- **Karamoja:** Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak
- **Lango:** Alebtong, Amolatar, Dokolo, Lira, Otuke, Apac, Kole, Oyam
- **Acholi:** Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Lamwo, Pader, Kitgum, Nwoya, Omoro
- **West Nile:** Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Yumbe, Zombo, Pakwach
- **Bunyoro:** Buliisa, Hoima, Kibaale, Kiryandongo, Masindi, Kagadi, Kakumiro
- **Toro:** Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kasese, Ntoroko, Kyenjojo, Kamwenge, Kyegegwa, Bunyangabu
- **Kigezi:** Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, Rukungiri, Rubanda, Rukiga
- **Ankole:** Buhweju, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Mitooma, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, Sheema

Map of Uganda showing the 15 Sub-regions



CHAPTER TWO:

POPULATION SIZE, AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Key Findings

In 2014, the total population was 36.4 million of which the population of young people (10-30 years) was 26.8 million (a proportion of 44 percent) . The adolescent population (10 -19 years) was 8.9 million (26 percent) while the youth population (18-30 years) was 7.8 million (23 percent).

The proportion of youth who were urban residents (32 percent) was higher than the national proportion of 24 percent. The young people migrate more to the urban areas as they grow older. With availability of education, family planning services and employment opportunities, an urban centre where the deterrent factors of teenage pregnancy, crime, disease, corruption, pollution, unplanned housing units and poor drainage systems are dealt against, there would be high prospects of realising demographic dividend.

2.1. Introduction

To plan and formulate present and future development programmes, a country needs to know the size, quality and growth rate of its population. Population growth should be in tandem with the pace of economic growth if a country is to develop fast enough. For a country to join the pathway to attaining a demographic dividend, the country should not only develop fast enough but also realise accelerated economic growth where everyone within the population has an opportunity to realise their full potential. Population censuses are the main sources of demographic data in general and of population size, distribution and growth information in particular. Other sources may include the Birth and Death Registration System (BDR) and administrative records. Although the BDR system is in operation, it is currently not comprehensive enough to generate reliable estimates.

Information about the country's population size, growth and distribution are critical statistics that enable governments to make informed decisions, effectively plan and monitor development progress. A good understanding of population trends and distribution is essential in assessing future developments and service delivery.

2.2. Size and distribution of the adolescents, and youth population

The results in Table 2.1 presents the indicators of the different sub-groups for population censuses from 1969 to 2014. With regard to age structure, the adolescent population (10-19

years) constituted 26 percent of the total population, while the youth (18-30) constituted 22 percent of the total population.

The adolescent population (10-19 years) grew from 6.2 million in 2002 to 8.9 million in 2014, an increase of nearly 225,000 people every year, representing an annual growth rate of 3.0 percent. On the other hand, the youth population (18-30 years) grew from 5.5 million in 2002 to 7.8 million in 2014, an increase of nearly 2.3 million over a 12 year period, representing a similar growth rate of 3.0 percent. This proportion of the population is also a primary target for Uganda's chances of realising a demographic dividend. This can however happen only if the right investments are made rightly and timely. Such investments, as detailed in this report, include quality education, demand and access to family planning services as well as a conducive environment for innovation and productivity.

Table 2.1: Population size and distribution among young people

	Population				Proportion to total population				Inter-census growth rate
Age groups	1969	1991	2002	2014	1969	1991	2002	2014	
10-17	1,590,580	3,301,630	5,162,788	7,354,325	16.7	19.8	21.1	21.2	2.9
10-19	1,927,695	4,022,628	6,217,294	8,877,076	20.2	24.1	25.4	25.6	3.0
18-30	2,065,184	3,934,850	5,472,062	7,805,232	21.6	23.6	22.4	22.5	3.0
Other age groups									
15-19	831,213	1,802,260	2,708,143	3,956,633	8.7	10.8	11.1	11.4	3.2
10-24	2,648,289	5,548,468	8,392,874	12,065,687	27.7	33.3	34.3	34.8	3.0
15-24	1,551,807	3,328,100	4,883,723	7,145,244	16.3	20.0	20.0	20.6	3.2
15-35	3,057,702	5,777,840	8,336,434	12,018,283	32.0	34.7	34.1	34.7	3.0
Total (10-30)	**3,655,764**	**7,236,480**	**10,634,850**	**15,159,557**	**38.3**	**43.4**	**43.5**	**43.8**	**3.0**
Total population (Uganda)	**9,548,847**	**16,671,705**	**24,442,084**	**34,634,650**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**3.0**

2.3. Gender Distribution of young people, by age group

Age and sex are two attributes that largely influence an individual's role in a society. They are the basic characteristics or biological elements, of any demographic group and affect not only its demographic features but also its socio-economic and political structure. These influence fertility and mortality, migration, marital status, and economic activity status. These attributes are also essential as they guide in identifying a citizen's contribution towards the development aspirations of a country. Choices made by either male or female persons at any given age may either deter his life's chances and the chances of his/her economy to attain the development and dividend dreams.

Across all age groups, the population of the females were higher than that of males as shown in Table 2.2. In Uganda, a girl child's choice at the age of 10 may result in early marriages, teenage pregnancies and shatter the demographic dividend roadmap. On the contrary, if a 10-year-old girl

child opted for the right choices of staying in school and delaying marriages and pregnancies, then they will be an asset and light up the demographic dividend roadmap.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Young people by age groups

Age groups	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent	Total Number	Total Percent
10-17	3,670,917	49.9	3,683,408	50.1	7,354,325	100
10-19	4,380,586	49.3	4,496,490	50.7	8,877,076	100
18-30	3,571,295	45.8	4,233,937	54.2	7,805,232	100
Other age groups						100
10-24	5,825,024	48.3	6,240,663	51.7	12,065,687	100
15-19	1,917,797	48.5	2,038,836	51.5	3,956,633	100
15-24	3,362,235	47.1	3,783,009	52.9	7,145,244	100
15-35	5,625,414	46.8	6,392,869	53.2	12,018,283	100

2.3.1. Sex composition of young people

The sex composition of the human population is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful analysis. It is dependent on past population dynamics trends of fertility, mortality and migration.

Sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females among the population, is an indicator used to measure the extent of prevailing parity between males and females. A sex ratio above 100 indicates that there more males than females. In normal populations, the overall sex ratio of a population is expected not to vary greatly from 100.

Figure 2.1 shows that in 2014, the sex ratio of young people (10-30 years) was 92 percent with high proportion of females across all the young person's age groups indicated by sex ratios below 100 but declining with increasing age. This reflects the fact that at older ages, males tend to die faster than their female counterparts and hence producing a sex ratio below 100. It also inspires investment in girls at an early age to ensure that their longevity is not a nightmare for them, their benefactors and their future generations. The earlier girls are prepared to delay sex, marriage and pregnancy, the better their future and that of the country. On the other hand, the fact that males tend to die faster calls for a deliberate strategy to ensure their longevity just as much as the females.

Figure 2.1: Sex ratios of the young people

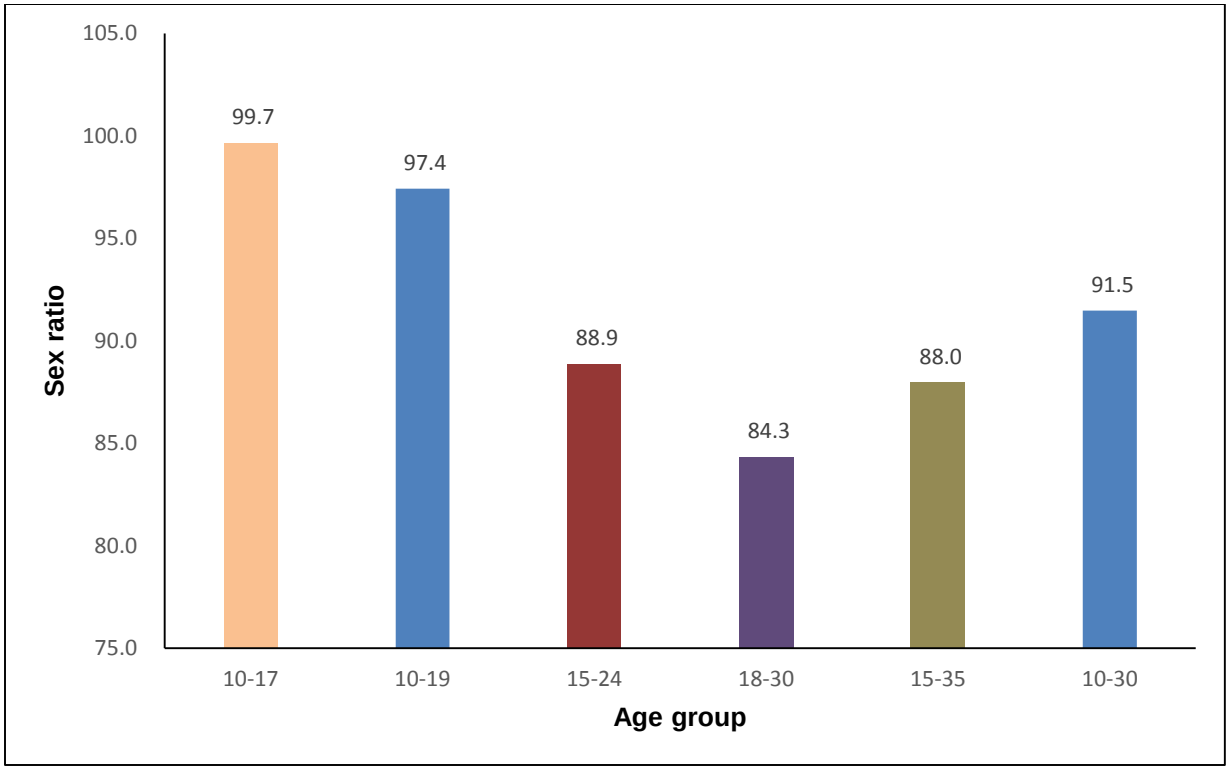


Table 2.3 presents the age specific sex ratio among adolescents and youths by residence and regions. There was high sex ratio in rural areas than in urban, implying that there were more female adolescents and youths in rural areas than in urban areas. The settings of an urban area are an essential tool for attaining the demographic dividend but also shattering its attainment. Education, security, family planning and employment opportunities are as many as there are night clubs, bars, brothels, lodges and dark spots. The fact that more young females than males are in the rural areas implies that more of the young females than males are hindered from accessing benefits associated with urban centers, thus exposing them to the social and economic risks that may shatter their demographic dividend attainment.

At the sub-regional levels, sex ratios varied for the adolescents. Kampala had the lowest sex ratio of while Central2 and Bunyoro had the highest. However, although the sex ratios for the youth were different, they were all below 100 for all regions implying more females than males.

Table 2.3: Adolescents and youth Age Specific Sex Ratio by residence and regions

Background	10-19				18-30				15-24			
Characteristics	M	F	T	sex ratio	M	F	T	sex ratio	M	F	T	sex ratio
Residence												
Urban	937	1,096	2,033	85.5	1,094	1,365	2,459	80.1	894	1,146	2,040	78.0
Rural	3,444	3,401	6,844	101.3	2,477	2,869	5,346	86.3	2,468	2,637	5,105	93.6
Sub-Regions												
Kampala	137	182	319	75.7	245	311	557	78.8	176	245	421	71.9
Central1	505	542	1,046	93.1	479	600	1,079	79.9	406	503	909	80.8
Central2	475	466	941	102.0	402	436	839	92.3	370	388	758	95.4
Busoga	477	481	958	99.3	333	408	741	81.5	338	377	715	89.7
Bukedi	252	256	508	98.3	166	202	368	82.3	178	196	374	90.9
Elgon	232	238	470	97.5	169	194	363	87.3	173	189	362	91.4
Teso	245	245	490	100.1	169	198	367	85.7	177	189	366	93.7
West Nile	355	363	718	97.9	242	302	545	80.0	247	277	524	89.5
Acholi	201	198	399	101.4	145	171	316	84.8	146	157	303	93.3
Lango	280	285	565	98.2	205	242	447	85.1	207	227	434	90.9
Karamoja	123	126	249	97.2	96	116	213	82.6	90	100	190	89.3
Tooro	315	317	632	99.4	269	308	577	87.4	246	268	514	91.7
Ankole	364	370	734	98.3	298	341	638	87.3	282	307	589	91.7
Bunyoro	247	246	493	100.2	223	242	465	92.2	198	210	408	94.5
Kigezi	173	182	355	95.0	128	163	291	78.6	128	150	279	85.2
Total (2014)	**4,381**	**4,496**	**8,877**	**97.4**	**3,571**	**4,234**	**7,805**	**84.3**	**3,362**	**3,783**	**7,145**	**88.9**
Total (2002)	**3,081**	**3,136**	**6,217**	**98.3**	**2,515**	**2,957**	**5,472**	**85.1**	**2,306**	**2,578**	**4,884**	**89.5**

Note: Population in '000

2.4. Distribution of the adolescents and youth population

Population distribution refers to the way people are spread over a specified geographical area. The distribution of the young persons' population by sub-regions in 2014 is shown in Table 2.4. Central 1 sub-region had the highest concentration of adolescents and youths across all the selected age groups of young persons while Karamoja had the least population.

The proportion of the adolescents in urban areas was 23 percent while that of the youth was 32 percent as compared to the overall urban population which was 21 percent of the total population. This indicates that there were more young people 10 to 30 years in urban areas. The pattern indicates that as the young people grow older, many move to the urban areas. If well planned and structured, an urbanised community is a great engine for the empowerment of a country's human resource.

Table 2.4: Distribution of the young persons' Population by regions

	Population ('000)		Proportion (%)		Population ('000)				Proportion (%)			
	10-19	18-30	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-19	15-24	15-35	10-24	15-19	15-24	15-35
Residence												
Rural	6,844	5,346	77.1	68.5	9,008	2,942	5,105	8,437	74.7	74.4	71.4	70.2
Urban	2,033	2,459	22.9	31.5	3,058	1,015	2,040	3,582	25.3	25.6	28.6	29.8
Sub-Regions												
Kampala	319	557	3.6	7.1	561	179	421	765	4.6	4.5	5.9	6.4
Central1	1,046	1,079	11.8	13.8	1,481	475	909	1,626	12.3	12.0	12.7	13.5
Central2	941	839	10.6	10.7	1,283	415	758	1,283	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.7
Busoga	958	741	10.8	9.5	1,262	411	715	1,152	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.6
Bukedi	508	368	5.7	4.7	662	220	374	587	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.9
Elgon	470	363	5.3	4.6	625	208	362	575	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.8
Teso	490	367	5.5	4.7	641	215	366	582	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.8
West Nile	718	545	8.1	7.0	934	308	524	864	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.2
Acholi	399	316	4.5	4.1	526	175	303	502	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2
Lango	565	447	6.4	5.7	746	253	434	704	6.2	6.4	6.1	5.9
Karamoja	249	213	2.8	2.7	330	109	190	329	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Tooro	632	577	7.1	7.4	866	280	514	880	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3
Ankole	734	638	8.3	8.2	993	329	589	999	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3
Bunyoro	493	465	5.6	6.0	683	218	408	705	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.9
Kigezi	355	291	4.0	3.7	473	161	279	464	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9
Total (2014	**8,877**	**7,805**	**100**	**100**	**12,066**	**3,957**	**7,145**	**12,018**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total (2002)	**6,217**	**5,472**			**8,393**	**2,708**	**4,884**	**8,336**				

Note: Population in '000

2.5. Migration of the adolescents and youth

Migration is the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new residence. Migration may be internal (within the country's boundaries) or international (across country boundaries). However, this section considers regional migration between the different statistical sub-regions as presented in Table 2.5.

The results in Table 2.5 shows that nationally, the proportion of the youth (18-30 years) that migrated across the sub-regions was 20 percent as compared to 11 percent of adolescents (10-19 years). The proportion was higher for females than males irrespective of the age group of young people. The results further indicate that the proportion of the rural young population that migrated was more than twice that of the urban residents irrespective of the age group. Young population living in Kampala were more likely to have migrated compared to other sub-regions, while those living in Lango sub-region were less likely to have migrated to other regions irrespective of the age group. This high share of Kampala is attributed to the urban nature of Kampala City, which attracts in-migrants with the hope of improving their livelihood and getting employment opportunities. Migrants, if well regulated can be an asset to the development aspirations of the receiving as well as the sending areas. It facilitates the transfer of skills and enhances the empowerment of the natives particularly the young people.

Table 2.5: Internal migration of young people, Proportion (Percent)

	Age groups				
Background characteristics	**10-19**	**18-30**	**10-24**	**15-24**	**15-35**
Sex					
Male	10.0	19.9	12.4	15.5	18.3
Female	12.0	20.6	14.5	17.9	19.1
Residence					
Urban	21.0	34.4	25.7	30.4	32.6
Rural	8.0	13.8	9.3	11.3	12.9
Sub-Regions					
Kampala	37.3	58.4	46.2	52.4	56.9
Central1	18.7	30.3	22.2	26.9	28.6
Central2	17.0	30.2	20.5	25.3	28.3
Busoga	5.9	11.2	7.1	9.0	10.5
Bukedi	6.1	10.3	7.1	8.5	9.4
Elgon	5.2	8.1	6.1	7.2	7.4
Teso	6.2	8.9	6.8	8.2	8.3
West Nile	6.2	8.2	6.5	7.3	8.1
Acholi	8.2	13.2	9.4	11.3	12.2
Lango	4.4	6.9	5.0	6.0	6.4
Karamoja	8.4	12.6	9.7	11.6	12.2
Tooro	8.9	14.1	10.2	11.9	13.6
Ankole	8.5	14.4	10.2	12.5	13.1
Bunyoro	20.0	33.4	23.5	27.9	31.9
Kigezi	4.7	7.6	5.6	7.0	6.8
Total	**11.0**	**20.3**	**13.5**	**16.8**	**18.8**

CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG PERSONS

Key Findings

Of all households headed by adolescents aged 10 to 19 years, the proportion of single-person households was 39 percent and for the youth aged 18 to 30 it was 19 percent.

Analysis of the marital status of young people indicated that seven percent of the adolescents aged 10-19 years were married while about one percent were widowed/divorced/separated. On the other hand, 56 percent of the youth aged 18-30 years were married, with the proportion of females at 65 percent higher than for males at 44 percent. Across the sub-regions, Bunyoro had the highest proportion of the adolescents (10-19 years) who had ever married (10 percent) while Kampala had the lowest (5 percent each).

The Catholics, Anglicans and Moslems together accounted for more than 80 percent of the total young population aged 10 to 30 years.

3.1. Adolescent and youth-headed households

During the 2014 Census, a household head was defined as the person who was regarded by the members of the household as its head, and could be a man or a woman.

The results in Table 3.1 indicate that 26 percent of the youth (18-30 years) were household heads. The proportion was only one percent for the adolescents aged 10-19 years. The results further indicate that irrespective of age group, the proportion of male young persons who were household heads was more than four times that of their female counterparts. Also, there were more young household heads in urban areas compared to rural areas. Kampala district had the highest proportion of adolescents and youths who were heads of households while Karamoja had the least.

Table 3.1: Proportion of young people heading households, percent

Background characteristics	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex of HH Head					
Male	2.1	45.8	10.9	18.7	43.2
Female	0.7	8.6	2.5	4.2	8.4
Residence					
Urban	2.2	29.0	9.1	13.7	28.7
Rural	1.2	24.7	5.7	10.0	23.6
Sub-Regions					
Kampala	2.8	31.3	12.2	16.2	31.6
Central1	1.9	30.5	8.6	13.9	29.7
Central2	2.1	29.7	8.3	14.1	27.9
Busoga	1.5	26.1	6.3	11.1	24.3
Bukedi	0.8	21.4	4.5	7.9	20.7
Elgon	1.3	24.3	6.0	10.3	23.0
Teso	0.7	19.9	3.9	6.8	19.8
West Nile	0.9	21.3	4.6	8.1	20.7
Acholi	0.9	23.4	5.0	8.7	23.1
Lango	0.9	25.0	5.3	9.1	24.0
Karamoja	1.0	18.0	3.7	6.4	18.0
Tooro	1.7	27.3	7.3	12.3	26.4
Ankole	1.0	23.6	5.5	9.2	23.3
Bunyoro	2.1	29.2	8.5	14.3	28.0
Kigezi	0.8	22.8	4.8	8.1	22.6
Total	**1.4**	**26.1**	**6.6**	**11.1**	**25.1**

3.1.1. Household size of young household heads

The size of the family is a matter of great importance not only for the country as a whole but also for the welfare and health of the individual, the family and the community. Large family size in low developed countries have implications of poor health, inability to provide adequately for the education of the siblings, low standard of living and the inability to fulfil one's dreams.

A household is defined as a group of persons who normally cook, eat and live together irrespective of whether they are related or unrelated. The average household size is a measure of the number of persons who spent the census night in the household. 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 2014 census indicated a national average Household size of 4.7 persons. Table 3.2 shows that households of young people had widely varying sizes. Among the adolescents (10-19 years), the proportion of single-person households was 39 percent while among the youths, proportion of single-person households was 19 percent. The proportion of adolescent headed households reduced with increasing average number of household members while for the youths the proportion of the heads was higher for larger numbers of household members. The average household size was 2.3 members for all households headed by adolescents and 3.4 for households headed by youths indicating more responsibilities as the young people grow older.

Table 3.2: Household Size of young household heads

Number of household members	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
1	39.1	18.7	27.0	27.0	16.0
2	28.4	17.0	23.7	23.7	14.3
3	17.1	21.8	24.7	24.7	18.6
4	7.2	18.2	13.9	13.9	17.2
5	8.2	24.4	10.7	10.7	33.9
Average Household Size	**2.3**	**3.4**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**3.8**

Details of the household size by age groups 18-30, 10-24, and 15-24 by sex, residence and regions can be found in appendix tables 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

3.2. Marital status of young people

Marriage is deemed to be the major gateway to family formation and child bearing. 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 or the length of the union.

The results in Table 3.3 show that about seven percent of the adolescents aged 10-19 years were married while about one percent was widowed/divorced/separated. On the other hand, 56 percent of the youth 18-30 years were married, with the proportion of females at 65 percent higher than for males at 44 percent.

Table 3.3: Marital status of young people

	10-19			18-30			15-24			15-35		
Marital status	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Never Married	97.1	86.8	91.9	53.8	27.1	39.2	80.4	52.6	65.6	56.3	34.7	44.7
Currently Married	2.7	12.0	7.4	43.7	65.4	55.6	18.5	43.1	31.6	41.2	58.0	50.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	0.3	1.2	0.7	2.4	7.5	5.2	1.1	4.3	2.8	2.5	7.3	5.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Marital status by single years according to gender, residence and geographical location are provided in Appendix Tables 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

3.2.1. Married adolescents, youths and young people by place of residence, age and sex

Ever married population includes those currently married/cohabiting, widowed, divorced and separated. Seven percent of the young population aged 10-19 had ever married as indicated in

Table 3.4. The proportion was 56 percent for the youth (18-30 years). The results further indicate that the proportion of females that had ever been in marriage was much greater than that of their male counterparts irrespective of the age group.

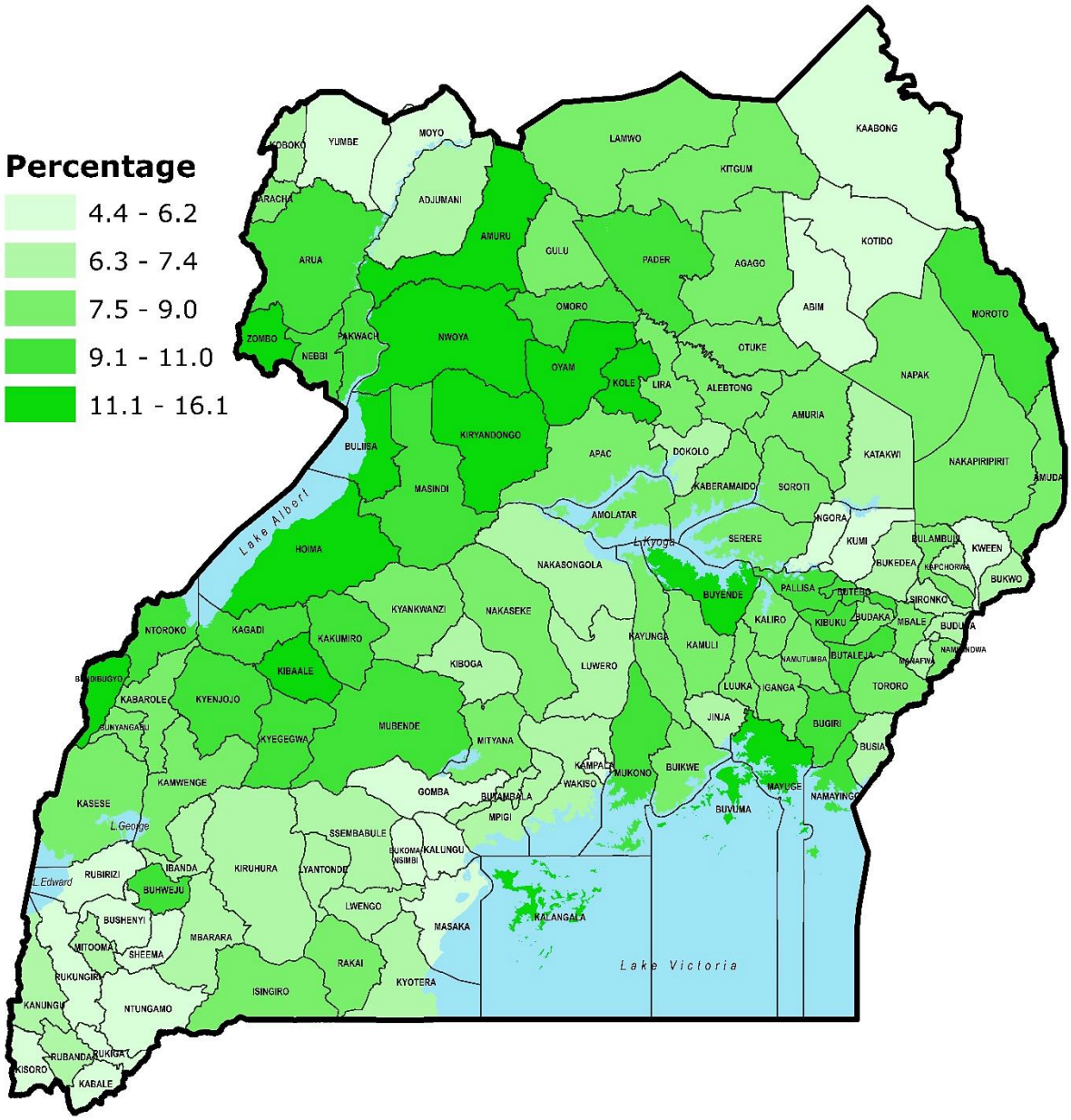
Among adolescents (10-19 years), 12 percent of the females had already married compared to only three percent among the males of the same age group. This could be attributed to the fact that girls, especially those in the rural areas where majority are, marry off at an early age compared to boys. The proportion of the ever married rural residents was higher than their urban counterparts for all age groups.

Bunyoro sub-region had the highest proportion of the adolescents (10-19 years) who had ever married (10 percent) while Kampala sub-region had the lowest (5 percent each). Similarly, Bunyoro sub-region had the highest proportion of the youth aged 18-30 who had ever married (62 percent) while Kampala sub-region had the lowest (40 percent).

Table 3.4: Proportion of married young people by place of residence, age and sex

Background characteristics	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex					
Male	2.7	43.7	10.6	18.5	41.2
Female	12.0	65.4	26.6	43.1	58.0
Residence					
Urban	6.4	47.6	17.7	26.4	45.4
Rural	7.7	59.1	19.3	33.6	52.2
Regions					
Kampala	5.4	39.6	16.2	21.5	39.7
Central1	6.1	51.7	17.9	28.8	48.0
Central2	7.5	55.0	19.2	32.3	49.5
Busoga	8.3	61.1	20.3	35.5	53.4
Bukedi	8.0	60.3	19.6	34.3	52.6
Elgon	6.9	54.4	17.6	29.9	48.6
Teso	6.8	58.0	18.1	31.5	50.4
Karamoja	6.8	59.5	17.9	30.8	52.9
Lango	8.8	60.7	20.7	35.2	53.3
Acholi	8.5	58.8	19.8	34.1	52.5
West Nile	7.3	58.1	18.2	32.2	50.8
Bunyoro	9.9	61.8	23.3	38.8	55.9
Tooro	8.2	57.3	20.4	34.0	52.1
Ankole	5.9	53.0	16.6	27.7	48.8
Kigezi	5.5	53.4	16.0	26.9	48.3
Total	**7.4**	**55.6**	**18.9**	**31.6**	**50.2**

Figure 2.2: Distribution of adolescents (10-19 years) ever married by districts



***Note**: See Appendix Table 7 for detailed proportions by district.*

3.3. Young people 10-30 years by religious affiliation

The findings of the 2014 Census indicate that Catholics are the largest religious denomination constituting

38 percent of the young population age 10-30, followed by Anglicans (31 percent) and Moslems (14 percent). Together these denominations account for more than 80 percent of the total population of young people (10-30 years) as shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Religious affiliation of young persons 10 to 30 years by selected characteristics

Background characteristics	Catholics	Church of Uganda	Muslims	Pentecostals	Others	Total
Sex						
Male	38.3	31.6	13.5	10.2	6.4	100
Female	38.0	30.9	13.7	11.9	5.5	100
Residence						
Urban	34.2	28.0	18.4	12.2	7.2	100
Rural	39.6	32.4	11.8	10.7	5.4	100
Sub-Regions						
Kampala	31.7	24.9	21.8	15.5	6.0	100
Central1	41.1	22.0	20.1	11.4	5.4	100
Central2	30.5	28.8	18.2	14.4	8.2	100
Busoga	18.3	34.3	29.5	13.5	4.5	100
Bukedi	31.0	35.6	16.1	14.1	3.2	100
Elgon	23.4	37.4	14.7	17.4	7.1	100
Teso	37.9	41.0	2.4	13.9	4.7	100
Karamoja	75.2	10.8	0.9	3.0	10.1	100
Lango	47.9	35.9	1.2	11.4	3.7	100
Acholi	70.4	17.9	1.2	7.7	2.8	100
West Nile	52.7	18.3	24.3	2.3	2.3	100
Bunyoro	42.4	29.2	6.0	11.6	10.9	100
Tooro	35.4	37.2	5.6	10.4	11.5	100
Ankole	35.0	46.4	5.3	8.9	4.5	100
Kigezi	39.1	49.8	1.6	4.6	5.0	100
Total	**38.2**	**31.2**	**13.6**	**11.1**	**5.9**	**100**

3.4. Young people aged 10-30 by Ethnic Composition

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.

The 2014 Census classified Ugandans into 65 legally recognised ethnic groups existing at the time. Table 3.6 shows that the Baganda was the largest single tribe (17 percent) of the young persons aged 10 to 30 years, followed by the Banyankole with 10 percent. About 29 percent of the young people were Ugandans but did not belong to any of the 65 legally recognised ethnic groups.

Table 3.6: Ethnic composition of young people 10 to 30 years by sex

Ethnic Groups	Male	Female	Total
Baganda	16.5	17.0	16.8
Banyankore	9.4	9.6	9.5
Basoga	8.7	8.8	8.7
Iteso	6.9	6.7	6.8
Bakiga	6.8	6.7	6.7
Langi	6.5	6.3	6.4
Bagisu	4.8	4.8	4.8
Acholi	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lugbara	3.2	3.2	3.2
Banyoro	2.9	2.8	2.8
Other Ugandans	28.6	28.4	28.5
Non-Ugandans	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

CHAPTER FOUR: FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Key Findings

Childbearing starts early in Uganda with women aged 15 – 19 years old having a rate as high as 0.160 implying that for every 1,000 females aged 15-19, they have 160 births. Seventeen percent of the teenagers (13-19 years) had already begun child bearing with at least one child, rural teenagers start parenthood slightly earlier than their urban counterparts (18 percent versus 16 percent, respectively). Among the teenagers who had never married, eight percent had ever had child birth. Ten percent of all the young mothers had no formal education while 71 percent had primary education level. In Karamoja sub-region 79 percent of young mothers had no formal education while 17 percent had primary level education.

The disability prevalence rate was 7 percent for the adolescents aged 10-19 years and nine percent for the youth (18-30). Thirteen percent and 12 percent of the disabled adolescents and youth respectively had severe disability.

At community (LC1) level, information was collected about a number services associated with the youth. These youth friendly services normally available in youth centres were not readily available in the communities. About 11 percent of the communities reported availability of counselling services within their communities.

Fertility indicators measure the frequency of childbirth in a given population. Such indicators can tell how fast the population of a given country or region would increase. This information has implications on the country's ability to create a development infrastructure. High fertility coupled with low or declining mortality will lead to a fast growing population.

4.1. Adolescent fertility rate (number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years)

Besides posing challenges to society as a whole, adolescent fertility can have lasting and potentially devastating effects on adolescents themselves. In most African societies, adolescence is a key period, when several crucial events coincide. During their adolescent years, women are likely to terminate their training; leave home; and begin conjugal life, childbearing, and adult work.

Furthermore, adolescent pregnancy and childbearing pose health risks for both mothers and children. In comparison to infants born to older mothers, infants born to very young mothers experience greater risks of prematurity, low birth weight, birth injuries, and mortality.

Young women are more likely than older women to attempt dangerous abortions or suffer damage in the birth process that may render them infertile or endanger their lives. Adolescents who are

active sexually are exposed to serious risk of infection with sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

The 2014 Census obtained information about the children ever born to women aged 12 – 54 years. There are several indicators used to measure current fertility. However, this section presents Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR)

The Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the number of births occurring during a given year or reference period per 1,000 women of reproductive age classified in single-or five-year age groups. The ASFR has two primary uses: (1) as a measure of the age pattern of fertility, that is of the relative frequency of childbearing among women of different ages within the reproductive years, and (2) as an intermediate computation in the derivation of the total fertility rate (TFR).

The Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs) presented in Table 4.1 show the high fertility pattern being experienced by Uganda's adolescents and the whole population at large. The pattern observed here shows that fertility starts early and has a very broad peak. In Uganda, childbearing starts early with women aged 15 – 19 years old having a rate as high as 0.160 literally meaning that for every 1,000 females aged 15-19, they have 160 births. When childbearing starts early, women are less likely to complete their education making it very difficult for them to develop careers later in life. The high levels of ASFRs imply that there is lack or limited attempts to control child bearing (Family Planning).

The results further indicate that the ASFR is higher for rural adolescents compared to their urban counterparts (0.178 compared with 0.120 respectively). The rate decreases with higher educational attainment. By sub-region break down, the rate is higher for the adolescents in Busoga and Bukedi sub-regions and lowest in Kampala district.

Table 4.1: Age Specific Fertility Rates among young people

Background characteristics	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
Residence				
Urban	0.1198	0.1962	0.1998	0.1638
Rural	0.1783	0.3104	0.2918	0.2434
Education Status				
Never been to School	0.2149	0.3172	0.3047	0.2590
Primary	0.1991	0.3395	0.2888	0.2336
Secondary or more	0.1069	0.1920	0.2115	0.1751
Marital Status				
Never married	0.0711	0.0841	0.0904	0.0870
Currently married	0.3532	0.3188	0.2803	0.2305
Ever married	0.4163	0.2363	0.1796	0.1340
Region				
Kampala	0.0936	0.1451	0.1628	0.1328
Central1	0.1351	0.2322	0.2243	0.1837
Central2	0.1731	0.2782	0.2569	0.2080
Busoga	0.1990	0.3244	0.3096	0.2550
Bukedi	0.1922	0.3336	0.3140	0.2646
Elgon	0.1580	0.2715	0.2647	0.2288
Teso	0.1755	0.3449	0.3295	0.2788
West Nile	0.1598	0.2835	0.2775	0.2419
Acholi	0.1816	0.2957	0.2838	0.2564
Lango	0.1817	0.3015	0.2755	0.2300
Karamoja	0.1414	0.3128	0.3464	0.2952
Tooro	0.1818	0.2885	0.2692	0.2252
Ankole	0.1314	0.2494	0.2377	0.1911
Bunyoro	0.1938	0.2940	0.2712	0.2355
Kigezi	0.1069	0.2404	0.2358	0.1813
Uganda	**0.1603**	**0.2706**	**0.2597**	**0.2184**

4.2. Female population aged 13-19 years who have ever given birth

Teenage pregnancy and motherhood has remained a major health and social concern in Uganda because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and child. In addition to the physiological risks, there is a negative effect on the socioeconomic status of the mother, and hence the child, because most of the schools' current school policy is to have pregnant girls terminate their education.

Table 4.2 shows that out of the 3.0 million females aged 13 to 19 years, 17 percent had already begun child bearing with at least one birth. The findings show that rural teenagers start parenthood slightly earlier than their urban counterparts (18 percent versus 16 percent, respectively). Among the teenagers who have never married, eight percent had ever had child birth while for the single

women (12-14 years), the proportion was four percent and rises to 46 percent for the older single youth (25-30 years).

The percentage of teenagers who have begun childbearing varies by sub-region. Bunyoro sub-region had the highest proportion (22 percent) compared with other regions, while Kigezi had the lowest (11 percent).

Table 4.2: Proportion of young population that had ever given birth by selected characteristics

	13-19 Years			Proportion Ever given Birth (Percent)			
Background characteristics	Total population	Ever given birth	Proportion	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-30
Residence							
Urban	754,591	116,683	15.5	4.4	19.9	57.1	83.2
Rural	2,199,257	392,566	17.8	4.5	24.8	75.1	92.8
Regions							
Kampala	135,729	19,453	14.3	4.9	17.3	46.3	75.8
Central1	359,024	56,063	15.6	4.8	20.8	64.1	86.6
Central2	298,838	54,824	18.3	4.4	25.6	73.5	91.4
Busoga	312,080	60,948	19.5	5.3	27.1	76.0	93.1
Bukedi	166,479	30,941	18.6	4.0	26.1	76.2	93.5
Elgon	157,272	26,044	16.6	4.7	22.4	69.1	90.5
Teso	158,025	24,961	15.8	3.0	22.2	74.5	93.4
West Nile	236,890	41,476	17.5	4.7	24.3	71.8	90.9
Acholi	130,578	25,275	19.4	5.9	26.4	74.6	92.3
Lango	188,079	32,510	17.3	3.6	23.9	74.6	92.8
Karamoja	79,395	11,454	14.4	4.6	19.0	62.6	87.0
Tooro	209,300	42,730	20.4	4.4	28.2	76.6	93.0
Ankole	240,978	34,188	14.2	4.9	18.8	63.9	89.5
Bunyoro	160,902	34,978	21.7	4.2	30.3	79.1	94.0
Kigezi	120,279	13,404	11.1	3.9	14.7	60.2	87.2
Marital status							
Never Married	2,384,819	194,394	8.2	4.3	10.8	26.1	45.8
Currently Married/Cohabiting	517,807	280,289	54.1	13.8	55.9	86.6	95.4
Widowed	7,529	2,646	35.1	9.3	44.7	86.1	95.6
Separated	37,742	27,561	73.0	25.7	74.6	91.6	95.3
Divorced	5,951	4,359	73.2	21.4	75.2	90.5	94.6
Total	**2,953,848**	**509,249**	**17.2**	**4.5**	**23.5**	**69.2**	**89.7**

4.2.1. Proportions of young mothers (13-19 years) by highest level of education attained

Table 4.3 indicates that about 10 percent of the young mothers had no formal education while 71 percent had completed primary level (any class from P1 to P7). The proportion with primary education attainment was higher for rural residents compared to their urban counterparts (75 percent and 57 percent respectively). The pattern was the same for those who never attended formal education (11 percent and 7 percent respectively). In Karamoja sub-region 79 percent of young mothers had no formal education while 17 percent had primary level.

Table 4.3: Highest level of education attained by young mothers aged 13-19

	Highest education level attained				
Background characteristics	**Never formal schooling**	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**	**Total**
Residence					
Urban	6.5	56.7	36.0	0.9	100
Rural	11.2	75.2	13.5	0.2	100
Regions					
Kampala	4.9	44.1	49.8	1.2	100
Central1	5.2	55.9	38.2	0.8	100
Central2	5.9	65.2	28.5	0.3	100
Busoga	7.7	73.5	18.7	0.2	100
Bukedi	6.2	81.4	12.2	0.1	100
Elgon	4.2	75.3	20.3	0.2	100
Teso	4.6	83.4	11.8	0.2	100
West Nile	16.8	77.4	5.6	0.2	100
Acholi	10.8	77.4	11.5	0.3	100
Lango	7.4	86.2	6.2	0.2	100
Karamoja	79.2	17.2	3.6	0.1	100
Tooro	10.0	77.0	12.9	0.2	100
Ankole	10.3	73.5	15.8	0.4	100
Bunyoro	11.1	76.1	12.7	0.1	100
Kigezi	7.8	76.5	15.5	0.3	100
Total	**10.2**	**71.3**	**18.2**	**0.3**	**100**

4.2.2. Young people and child bearing

Parity and Completed Family Size: Parity refers to the number of children previously born alive to a woman. The mean numbers of children ever born by adolescents aged 13 to 19 are presented in Table 4.4. The table shows that among the adolescents aged 13 to 19 years, 17 percent had already had at least a child, with slightly higher proportion for rural teenagers (18 percent) as compared to their urban counterparts (15 percent). Three percent had already had two children. Comparisons by regions indicate that the proportion of teenagers with at a child was highest in Bunyoro (22 percent) and lowest in Kampala and Karamoja (14 percent respectively). The mean number of Children Ever Born (MCEB) for teenagers aged 13 – 19 was 1.2, with small variations by residence and regions.

Table 4.4: Mean children ever born by teenagers (13-19 years)

	Number of children ever born						
Background characteristics	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**Total**	**MCEB**
Residence							
Urban	84.5	12.7	2.4	0.4	0.1	100	1.2
Rural	82.1	14.1	3.2	0.5	0.1	100	1.3
Region							
Kampala	85.7	12.0	2.0	0.3	0.1	100	1.2
Central1	84.4	12.6	2.6	0.4	0.1	100	1.2
Central2	81.6	14.6	3.2	0.5	0.1	100	1.2
Busoga	80.5	14.9	3.8	0.7	0.1	100	1.3
Bukedi	81.4	14.0	3.7	0.7	0.1	100	1.3
Elgon	83.4	13.3	2.8	0.4	0.1	100	1.2
Teso	84.2	12.4	2.8	0.5	0.1	100	1.3
West Nile	82.5	14.0	3.0	0.5	0.1	100	1.2
Acholi	80.6	15.9	3.0	0.4	0.1	100	1.2
Lango	82.7	14.2	2.7	0.4	0.1	100	1.2
Karamoja	85.6	9.6	3.4	1.2	0.2	100	1.4
Tooro	79.6	16.3	3.5	0.5	0.1	100	1.2
Ankole	85.8	11.9	2.0	0.3	0.0	100	1.2
Bunyoro	78.3	17.0	4.0	0.7	0.1	100	1.3
Kigezi	88.9	9.6	1.4	0.1	0.0	100	1.2
Total	**82.8**	**13.7**	**3.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**100**	**1.2**

4.3. Young people and disability

In order to enhance inclusive growth and development, one of the strategies in the second National Development Plan that targets Persons with a Disability (PWD) is geared towards equalization of opportunities, rehabilitation and inclusion of PWDs in their communities. The current Government strategy towards interventions of PWDs is through the Community Based Rehabilitation Programme.

Persons with disabilities are considered vulnerable in Uganda. They are disadvantaged in work places and in other public places. The government of Uganda has developed a National Disability Policy to promote effective service delivery to persons with disabilities. Recently, the Expanding Social Protection Programme (ESP) was developed primarily to incorporate a national social protection system, including direct income support for the poorest and most vulnerable people, a population that includes those with disabilities.

There are different ways of measuring disability. In this report, the Washington Group set of questions were used to identify persons with disability in order to measure equalization of opportunities. The set of questions included seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, and remembering or concentrating. Information was collected on each household member aged 2

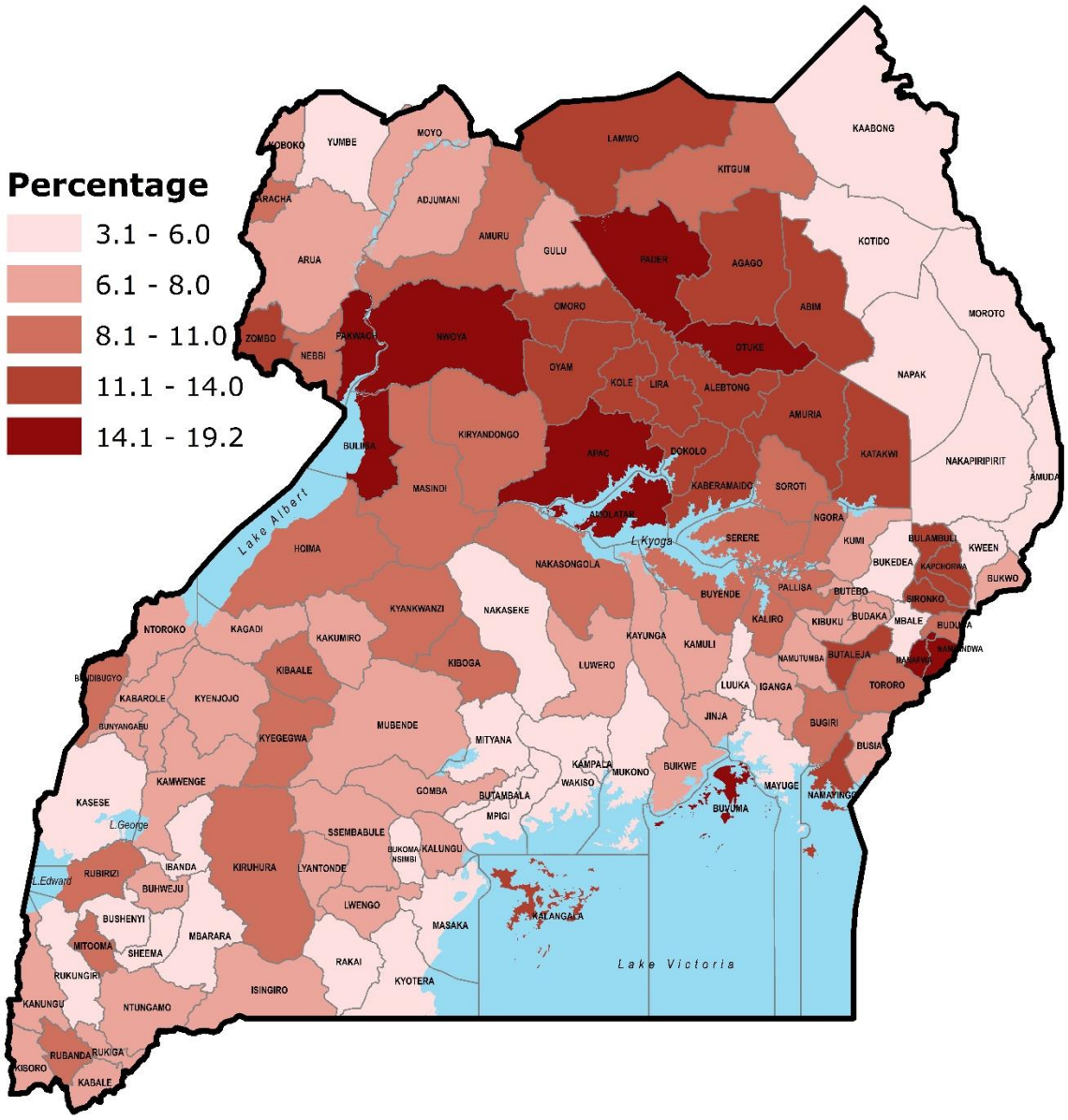
years and older about whether he or she had difficulties with seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, and remembering or concentrating.

Overall, disability prevalence rate was seven percent for the adolescents aged 10-19 years and nine percent for the youth (18-30) as shown in Table 4.5. The results thus reveal that the prevalence of disability increases with age which may be associated with longer time of exposure to the risks. Sex differentials reveal that disability is slightly higher among females compared to males. The disability prevalence rate was higher for rural residents than for urban residents irrespective of the age group. The findings further reveal that the disability rates where highest in Lango and Acholi sub-regions compared to other sub-regions irrespective of the age group.

Table 4.5: Proportion of young persons with disability by sex, residence and sub-regions

Background characteristics	10-19	18-30	10-24	10-19	15-24	15-35
Sex						
Male	7.1	7.9	7.2	7.1	7.2	8.3
Female	7.0	9.1	7.3	7.0	7.7	9.5
Residence						
Rural	7.5	9.8	7.8	7.5	8.3	10.1
Urban	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.2
Regions						
Kampala	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.6
Central1	4.6	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.7
Central2	6.0	8.2	6.4	6.0	6.8	8.6
Busoga	6.6	9.4	7.0	6.6	7.7	9.7
Bukedi	7.7	10.1	8.1	7.7	8.6	10.3
Elgon	9.4	11.3	9.7	9.4	10.0	11.7
Teso	9.0	10.6	9.2	9.0	9.2	11.0
Karamoja	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.0	5.6	6.7
Lango	12.6	14.4	12.8	12.6	12.9	14.9
Acholi	10.9	12.2	10.9	10.9	11.0	12.8
West Nile	6.9	9.1	7.2	6.9	7.6	9.4
Bunyoro	8.0	9.7	8.3	8.0	8.5	10.1
Tooro	5.7	7.9	6.1	5.7	6.5	8.3
Ankole	5.8	7.5	6.1	5.8	6.4	7.9
Kigezi	5.7	8.1	6.1	5.7	6.5	8.5
Total	**7.0**	**8.6**	**7.3**	**7.0**	**7.5**	**9.0**

Figure 4.1: Distribution of young people with disability by districts



4.3.1. Number of young people (10-29 years) with disability, by degree

During data collection, responses to the questions used to identify persons with disability were (1) No difficulty; (2) Yes – some difficulty; (3) "Yes – a lot of difficulty"; and (4) "Cannot do at all. In the tabulation of results, the responses were grouped into two categories, namely, some difficulty that includes code 2 and severe difficulty that included codes 3 and 4.

The results in Table 4.6 indicate the number of disabled persons by age groups and the severity of the disability. The results indicate that overall, about 13 percent and 12 percent of the disabled adolescents and youth had severe disability respectively. By sub-regional disaggregation, Central1 had the highest proportion of persons with severe disability irrespective of the age group.

Table 4.6: Number of young people with severe and some disability, by sub-regions

	10-19			18-30			15-24		
Regions	**Some difficulty (%)**	**Severe difficulty (%)**	**Total (Number)**	**Some difficulty (%)**	**Severe difficulty (%)**	**Total (Number)**	**Some difficulty (%)**	**Severe difficulty (%)**	**Total (Number)**
Kampala	87.1	12.9	12,671	88.6	11.4	23,348	88.3	11.7	17,069
Central1	83.4	16.6	46,440	85.5	14.5	56,569	84.6	15.4	42,660
Central2	85.3	14.7	54,735	87.2	12.8	65,628	86.1	13.9	49,250
Busoga	87.7	12.3	61,990	89.7	10.3	68,769	88.6	11.4	53,881
Bukedi	88.5	11.5	38,801	89.4	10.6	36,608	89.1	10.9	31,599
Elgon	91.0	9.0	43,721	91.4	8.6	40,264	91.3	8.7	35,437
Teso	90.2	9.8	43,596	90.8	9.2	38,231	90.3	9.7	32,964
Karamoja	86.2	13.8	11,852	87.4	12.6	12,751	86.8	13.2	9,833
Lango	88.4	11.6	70,033	89.9	10.1	63,472	88.9	11.1	54,960
Acholi	83.8	16.2	42,866	85.8	14.2	37,587	84.6	15.4	32,654
West Nile	88.7	11.3	49,144	89.2	10.8	48,799	88.6	11.4	39,190
Bunyoro	87.5	12.5	38,803	88.9	11.1	43,460	88.1	11.9	33,618
Tooro	84.8	15.2	35,970	86.8	13.2	45,084	85.7	14.3	33,059
Ankole	86.2	13.8	41,597	87.2	12.8	46,537	86.3	13.7	36,558
Kigezi	88.7	11.3	19,979	89.4	10.6	22,963	88.8	11.2	17,482
Total	**87.2**	**12.8**	**612,198**	**88.5**	**11.5**	**650,070**	**87.7**	**12.3**	**520,214**

4.4. Youth friendly Services in Communities

Youth friendly services are a pinnacle to the development aspirations of a youthful country such as Uganda. These services also position the youth on the pathways to realize a demographic dividend for themselves, their families and country at large. It is therefore of paramount importance that each of the government programs and policies are tailored to cater for the needs of the youth in a simplistic, digestible and youth friendly tone. Appellations used by multimedia corporations may lend a good leaf to the design and formulation of what would be termed as youth friendly services.

Such services are usually provided in;

i. Health centres (e.g. Marie Stoppes, Health Centres II, III, IV and V),
ii. Youth Centres. A Youth Center is a social and recreational center intended primarily for use by children ages 11 to 18 years. The Center supports opportunities for youth to develop their physical, social, emotional, and cognitive abilities and to experience achievement, leadership, enjoyment, friendship, and recognition.
iii. Schools or within the community.

During the 2014 Census, information was collected form a selected set of youth friendly services. The results in table 4.7 highlight the proportion of selected youth friendly services available in the communities. The results indicate that most of the selected youth friendly services were not readily available in the communities. About 11 percent of the communities reported availability of counselling services within their communities. The counselling services were more available in Kampala communities (22 percent) and least available in Lango sub-region at five percent.

Table 4.7: Availability of Youth friendly services in communities by residence and region

Background characteristics	Counselling services	Peer education	STD/HIV/sex education	Adolescent/youth pregnancy check-ups	Post abortion treatment	Drama	Indoor/outdoor games
Residence							
Urban	15.0	3.6	4.1	0.6	0.1	3.5	13.0
Rural	10.1	3.7	3.9	0.5	0.1	3.4	13.1
Sub-Region							
Kampala	21.8	3.5	5.5	0.6	0.0	3.8	11.5
Central1	12.5	2.6	6.2	0.8	0.1	3.4	17.0
Central2	10.3	2.1	5.2	0.4	0.0	2.7	16.1
Busoga	14.4	4.1	7.0	0.7	0.2	2.6	10.7
Bukedi	12.5	4.9	4.6	0.8	0.0	2.1	11.2
Elgon	14.6	3.9	2.8	0.5	0.1	1.5	8.4
Teso	13.8	3.7	4.7	0.6	0.1	2.5	16.2
Karamoja	14.8	4.5	3.1	1.0	0.2	6.5	4.7
Lango	5.1	4.2	2.3	0.3	0.0	4.3	10.8
Acholi	6.3	3.4	3.0	0.4	0.1	3.9	7.9
West Nile	10.5	4.1	3.8	0.7	0.1	3.5	18.7
Bunyoro	8.2	4.2	3.4	0.3	0.1	3.1	19.2
Tooro	10.9	4.2	4.2	0.6	0.2	4.6	13.9
Ankole	6.5	3.2	2.1	0.3	0.0	4.5	14.9
Kigezi	11.1	4.7	4.3	0.4	0.1	5.0	11.5
Total	**10.8**	**3.7**	**4.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**3.4**	**13.1**

CHAPTER FIVE:

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, PROGRESSION AND LITERACY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Key Findings

The P5-P7 Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for Uganda was at 102.6 percent, and was slightly higher for females (105 percent) compared to males (100.5 percent). Schooling at an age above the official age was more pronounced in the Acholi sub-region (122.1 percent) compared to other sub-regions and lowest in Karamoja sub-region (38 percent).

The P5 to P7 Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for Uganda was 33.7 percent, and was higher for females (36 percent) than males (31 percent). Urban areas had a higher P5 to P7 NER (48 percent) compared to rural areas (30 percent). Kampala (61 percent) sub-region had the highest P5 to P7 NER while Karamoja sub-region (12 percent) had the lowest.

The Secondary School Net Enrolment Ratio was 32, with urban areas having higher Secondary School NER of 46 percent compared to rural areas (28 percent). Variations by sub-region indicate that Kampala sub-region (57 percent) had the highest secondary school NER while Karamoja had the lowest (13 percent).

Tertiary institutions Gross Enrolment Ratio was 15 percent, which was higher for males than females (19 percent and 12 percent respectively). Urban areas (26 percent) had a higher tertiary institutions GER than rural areas (10 percent); while Bunyoro sub-region registered the lowest GER of 8 percent compared to other regions.

Education develops a country's economy and society; therefore, it is a key milestone of a nation's development. Education provides knowledge and skills to the population, as well as shaping the personality of the youth of a nation. Education is very important for an individual's success in life. Education is generally seen as the foundation of society which brings economic wealth, social prosperity and political stability. The economic and social status of the population depends on education obtained by individual since education contributes to individual capability in managing quality of life. Education in society prepares young people for adulthood as the next generation of leaders.

Educational attainment is an important indicator of the society's stock of human capital and level of socioeconomic development and refers to the highest level of education that an individual has completed.

5.5. Enrolment Rates and Gender Parity Index of School Going Young Persons

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is widely used to show the participation in a given level of education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol students of the official school-going-age group. For instance, if it is more than 100, it implies that the system enrols pupils/students outside the official school-age. The official P5 to P7 school-going-age for Uganda is 10 to 12 years while the official secondary school-going-age is 13 to 18 years. On the other hand, the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) shows the level of participation and share of children of official school-going-age that is actually enrolled in a particular level of education.

5.1.1. Enrolment Rates 12-13 years in P5 to P7

Table 5.1 presents the Primary School GER and NER for the persons aged 10-12 because it is the right age for enrolment P5 to P7 and that age group fall within young persons. The findings show that the P5-P7 GER for Uganda was at 102.6 percent. The GER for girls was slightly higher than that of boys (105 percent and 101 percent respectively). Schooling at an age above the official age was more pronounced in the Acholi (122 percent) compared to other sub-regions and lowest in Karamoja sub-region (38 percent).

The P5 to P7 Net Enrolment Ratio for Uganda was 34 percent. The NER was higher for females (36 percent) than males (31 percent). Urban areas had a higher P5 to P7 NER (48 percent) compared to rural areas (30 percent). Furthermore, Kampala (61 percent) sub-region had the highest P5 to P7 NER while Karamoja sub-region (12 percent) had the lowest.

Table 5.1: Enrolment Rates 12-13 years in P5 to P7 by background characteristics

Enrolment Primary (P5-P7)					
Background Characteristics	**All ages**	**10-12 years**	**Population (10-12)**	**GER**	**NER**
Sex					
Male	1,495,843	459,785	1,473,678	100.5	31.2
Female	1,538,202	527,073	1,454,757	104.6	36.2
Residence					
Urban	643,662	280,574	583,707	107.6	48.1
Rural	2,390,383	706,284	2,344,728	101.3	30.1
Sub Regions					
Kampala	88,777	48,018	79,151	110.2	60.7
Central1	347,993	152,200	332,975	102.1	45.7
Central2	323,080	115,848	307,017	103.4	37.7
Busoga	370,243	122,879	328,076	112.2	37.5
Bukedi	199,225	57,679	173,206	114.4	33.3
Elgon	186,289	59,158	157,451	117.7	37.6
Teso	184,814	51,316	166,388	110.5	30.8
West Nile	220,119	51,115	244,743	89.6	20.9
Acholi	162,638	48,896	132,551	122.1	36.9
Lango	207,647	54,469	186,995	110.6	29.1
Karamoja	33,730	9,842	84,863	38.4	11.6
Tooro	198,633	55,944	211,911	93.5	26.4
Ankole	233,214	72,521	242,843	95.2	29.9
Bunyoro	157,666	49,543	164,601	95.1	30.1
Kigezi	119,977	37,430	115,664	102.8	32.4
Total	**3,034,045**	**986,858**	**2,928,435**	**102.6**	**33.7**

5.1.2. Enrolment Rates 13-18 years in S1 to S6

Table 5.2 presents the Secondary School Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios from the NPHC 2014. Secondary School Gross Enrolment Ratio in Uganda was 45 percent. The GER for males was slightly higher than that of females (47 percent and 42 percent respectively). Rural-urban and regional variations reveal that urban areas (62 percent) had a higher Secondary School GER than rural areas (39 percent); while Karamoja sub-region (20 percent) registered the lowest GER compared to other regions.

The Secondary School Net Enrolment Ratio for Uganda was 32 percent during the NPHC 2014. The low Secondary School NER implies that a large proportion of secondary school-age children are not enrolled in secondary school. The rate was slightly higher for males (33 percent) than for females (32 percent). Urban areas had a higher Secondary School NER (46 percent) compared to rural areas (28 percent). Variations by sub-region indicate that Kampala sub-region (57 percent) had the highest secondary school NER while Karamoja had the lowest (13 percent).

Table 5.2: Enrolment Rates 13-19 years in Secondary (*S1 to S6*) by background characteristics

Secondary school enrolment (S1-S6)					
Background characteristics	**All ages**	**13-18 years**	**Population (13-19)**	**GER**	**NER**
Sex					
Male	1,188,123	826,568	2,525,755	47.0	32.7
Female	1,094,439	820,806	2,600,276	42.1	31.6
Residence					
Urban	737,883	544,298	1,183,843	62.3	46.0
Rural	1,544,679	1,103,076	3,942,188	39.2	28.0
Sub-Regions					
Kampala	146,232	109,430	193,137	75.7	56.7
Central1	320,523	246,899	599,210	53.5	41.2
Central2	249,000	188,417	534,634	46.6	35.2
Busoga	255,318	184,595	550,357	46.4	33.5
Bukedi	134,794	93,025	292,618	46.1	31.8
Elgon	149,841	102,290	274,602	54.6	37.3
Teso	120,319	83,677	281,559	42.7	29.7
West Nile	139,190	96,597	419,136	33.2	23.0
Acholi	98,770	68,578	234,595	42.1	29.2
Lango	115,209	79,233	329,927	34.9	24.0
Karamoja	27,215	18,450	137,931	19.7	13.4
Tooro	139,324	97,813	367,206	37.9	26.6
Ankole	194,562	138,932	420,882	46.2	33.0
Bunyoro	93,867	69,079	282,785	33.2	24.4
Kigezi	98,398	70,359	207,452	47.4	33.9
Total	**2,282,562**	**1,647,374**	**5,126,031**	**44.5**	**32.1**

5.1.3. Enrolment Rates 19-24 years in Tertiary

Table 5.3 presents the tertiary institutions' Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios from NPHC 2014. Tertiary institutions Gross Enrolment Ratio in Uganda was 15 percent. The GER for males was higher than that of females (19 percent and 12 percent respectively). Rural-urban and regional variations reveal that urban areas (26 percent) had a higher tertiary institutions GER than rural areas (10 percent); while Bunyoro region (8 percent) registered the lowest GER compared to other regions.

The tertiary institutions Net Enrolment Ratio for Uganda was 10 percent during the NPHC 2014. The low tertiary institutions NER implies that a large proportion of tertiary institutions age children are not enrolled in tertiary institutions. The rate was higher for males (12 percent) than for females (8 percent). Urban areas had a higher tertiary institutions NER (17 percent) compared to rural areas (8 percent). Variations by sub-region indicate that Kampala sub-region (27 percent) had the highest tertiary institutions NER while Bunyoro and Karamoja sub-regions had the lowest (5 percent each).

Table 5.3: Enrolment Rates 19-24 years in tertiary institutions

Tertiary enrolment					
Background characteristics	**All ages**	**19-24 years**	**Population (19-24)**	**GER**	**NER**
Sex					
Male	322,979	204,735	1,677,991	19.2	12.2
Female	247,098	158,412	2,062,449	12.0	7.7
Residence					
Urban	302,052	195,524	1,150,981	26.2	17.0
Rural	268,025	167,623	2,589,459	10.4	6.5
Sub-Regions					
Kampala	108,117	73,549	268,614	40.2	27.4
Central1	93,128	56,518	499,985	18.6	11.3
Central2	45,378	27,591	392,891	11.5	7.0
Busoga	45,976	29,452	366,555	12.5	8.0
Bukedi	24,348	17,086	188,199	12.9	9.1
Elgon	30,809	20,835	184,117	16.7	11.3
Teso	22,010	14,780	182,039	12.1	8.1
West Nile	35,133	19,512	259,326	13.5	7.5
Acholi	26,216	15,873	151,299	17.3	10.5
Lango	23,898	15,276	218,540	10.9	7.0
Karamoja	9,335	4,794	88,560	10.5	5.4
Tooro	26,990	16,936	278,349	9.7	6.1
Ankole	42,670	27,981	303,232	14.1	9.2
Bunyoro	16,687	10,179	220,333	7.6	4.6
Kigezi	19,382	12,785	138,401	14.0	9.2
Total	**570,077**	**363,147**	**3,740,440**	**15.2**	**9.7**

5.6. Gender Parity Index

The Gender Parity Index measures progress towards elimination of gender imbalances in education participation and or available of learning opportunities to women in relation to those available to men. It also reflects the level of women's empowerment in society. A GPI equal to 100 indicates equality between females and males; a value less than 100 indicates inequality in favour of males while a value greater than 100 indicates inequality in favour of females.

5.2.1. Gender Parity Index for P5 to P7

Table 5.4 presents the GPI for P5 to P7 enrolment. The results reveal that overall, the GPI was slightly greater than 100 i.e. (102.8 percent) indicating that the GPI slightly favours females in P5 to P7. The results further indicate that the GPI for P5 to P7 enrolment favoured more females in urban areas compared to their rural counterparts (110.6 percent and 100.8 percent respectively). It should also be noted that the GPI for P5 to P7 enrolment greatly favoured females in Kampala (113.6 percent) while it greatly favoured males in Karamoja sub-region (83.3 percent)

Table 5.4: P5 to P7 Gender Parity Index by background characteristics

	P5 to P7 Enrolment			
Background Characteristics	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**GPI**
Residence				
Urban	305,564	338,098	643,662	110.6
Rural	1,190,279	1,200,104	2,390,383	100.8
Sub-Regions				
Kampala	41,571	47,206	88,777	113.6
Central1	170,100	177,893	347,993	104.6
Central2	160,025	163,055	323,080	101.9
Busoga	181,038	189,205	370,243	104.5
Bukedi	97,647	101,578	199,225	104.0
Elgon	91,143	95,146	186,289	104.4
Teso	90,053	94,761	184,814	105.2
West Nile	114,586	105,533	220,119	92.1
Acholi	81,991	80,647	162,638	98.4
Lango	104,092	103,555	207,647	99.5
Karamoja	18,400	15,330	33,730	83.3
Tooro	97,033	101,600	198,633	104.7
Ankole	111,983	121,231	233,214	108.3
Bunyoro	79,622	78,044	157,666	98.0
Kigezi	56,559	63,418	119,977	112.1
Total	**1,495,843**	**1,538,202**	**3,034,045**	**102.8**

5.2.2. Gender Parity Index for Secondary (S1 to S6)

Table 5.5 presents the GPI for Secondary enrolment. The results reveal that overall, the GPI was less than 100 i.e. (92.1 percent) indicating that the GPI favours males in secondary. The results further indicate that the GPI for secondary enrolment favoured females in urban (110.8 percent) and males in rural areas (84.3 percent). It should also be noted that the GPI for secondary enrolment greatly favoured females in Kampala (122.0 percent), while in West Nile and Karamoja sub regions (72 percent each) enrolment favoured males.

Table 5.5: Secondary (*S1 to S6*) Gender Parity Index by background characteristics

	Secondary enrolment (S1 to S6)			
Background characteristics	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**GPI**
Residence				
Urban	349,968	387,915	737,883	110.8
Rural	838,155	706,524	1,544,679	84.3
Sub-regions				
Kampala	65,868	80,364	146,232	122.0
Central1	147,596	172,927	320,523	117.2
Central2	123,517	125,483	249,000	101.6
Busoga	135,471	119,847	255,318	88.5
Bukedi	76,873	57,921	134,794	75.3
Elgon	77,591	72,250	149,841	93.1
Teso	67,558	52,761	120,319	78.1
West Nile	81,025	58,165	139,190	71.8
Acholi	59,189	39,581	98,770	66.9
Lango	67,569	47,640	115,209	70.5
Karamoja	15,787	11,428	27,215	72.4
Tooro	74,871	64,453	139,324	86.1
Ankole	95,750	98,812	194,562	103.2
Bunyoro	51,385	42,482	93,867	82.7
Kigezi	48,073	50,325	98,398	104.7
Total	**1,188,123**	**1,094,439**	**2,282,562**	**92.1**

5.2.3. Gender Parity Index for tertiary institutions

Table 5.6 presents the GPI for tertiary institutions enrolment. The results reveal that overall, the GPI was less than 100 i.e. (76 percent) indicating that the GPI favours males in tertiary institutions. It is worth noting that GPI for tertiary institutions enrolment favours males irrespective of residence and across all sub-regions. The results further indicate that the GPI for tertiary institutions enrolment favoured more males in rural areas (62 percent) than in urban areas (92 percent). Further, the GPI for tertiary institutions enrolment greatly favoured males in Bukedi sub-region (52 percent), compared to other regions, and there was almost equality in enrolment in Central1 (100 percent).

Table 5.6: Tertiary institutions Gender Parity Index by background characteristics

	Tertiary institutions Enrolment			
Background characteristics	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**GPI**
Residence				
Urban	157,539	144,513	302,052	91.7
Rural	165,440	102,585	268,025	62.0
Sub-regions				
Kampala	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2
Central1	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2
Central2	81.7	81.7	81.7	81.7
Busoga	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3
Bukedi	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1
Elgon(Bugishu)	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7
Teso	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4
West Nile	66.8	66.8	66.8	66.8
Acholi	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3
Lango	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1
Karamoja	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2
Tooro	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9
Ankole	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2
Bunyoro	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1
Kigezi	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
Total	**322,979**	**247,098**	**570,077**	**76.5**

5.7. School attendance status of adolescents and youths by selected characteristics

Information on the schooling status of all household members aged 5 years and above was collected during the census. This section focuses on the schooling status of persons aged 6 to 24 years because the official school going age for primary education is 6 to 12 years; secondary is 13 to 18 years and post-secondary education is 19 to 24 years.

Table 5.7 shows the distribution of the adolescents (10-19 years) and youth (18-30 years) by current schooling status. Overall, four percent of the adolescents had never attended school while 77 percent were attending school. On the other hand, eight percent of the youth had never attended school while 17 percent were attending school.

The proportion attending school was higher for males compared to their female counterparts irrespective of age groups. The results further indicate overall the proportion attending school was higher for urban residents compared to their rural counterparts irrespective of age groups. The proportion that had never attended school was highest in Karamoja irrespective of age groups,

and lowest in Kampala. The proportion currently attending school decreased with increase in age.

Table 5.7: School attendance status of adolescents and youths in 2014 by selected characteristics

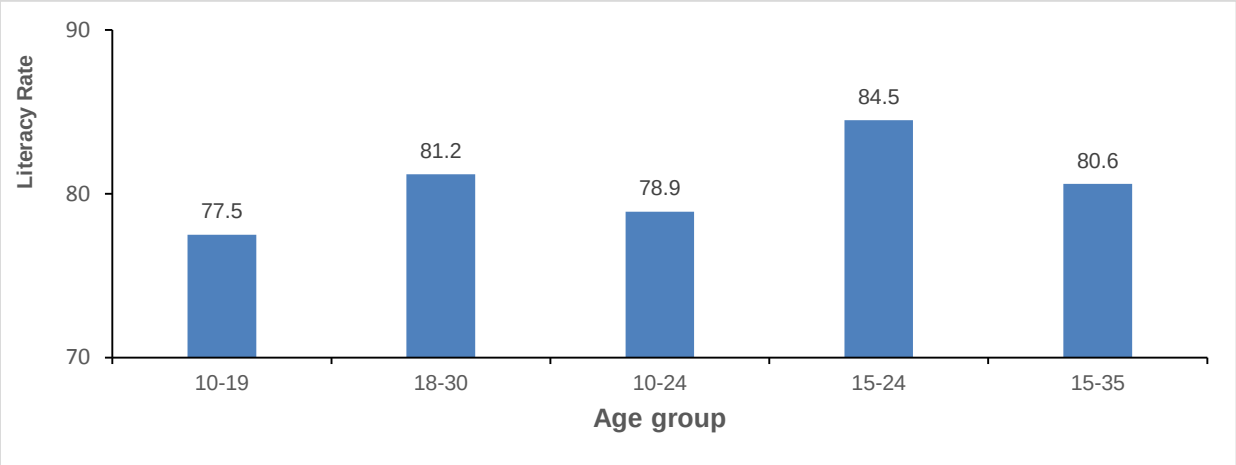
	10-19				18-30				15-24			
	Attending	Left School	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Left School	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Left School	Never Attended	Total
Sex												
Male	79.8	15.8	4.3	100	22.1	71.7	6.2	100	47.8	47.4	4.8	100
Female	74.7	20.6	4.8	100	13.4	76.9	9.7	100	35.7	58.2	6.1	100
Residence												
Urban	78.2	19.3	2.6	100	20.3	75.5	4.2	100	43.2	53.8	3.0	100
Rural	77.0	17.9	5.1	100	16.0	74.1	9.9	100	40.6	52.8	6.5	100
Sub Regions												
Kampala	76.9	21.4	1.6	100	23.8	73.7	2.5	100	44.8	53.3	1.9	100
Central1	76.4	21.7	1.8	100	14.4	81.4	4.3	100	36.4	60.9	2.8	100
Central2	78.3	19.4	2.3	100	13.8	79.5	6.7	100	37.9	58.2	4.0	100
Busoga	82.3	15.4	2.3	100	18.6	74.2	7.2	100	45.4	50.7	3.9	100
Bukedi	85.2	12.9	1.9	100	22.9	71.7	5.5	100	51.2	45.8	3.0	100
Elgon	85.7	12.9	1.5	100	25.0	72.1	3.0	100	52.9	45.2	1.9	100
Teso	83.8	14.5	1.8	100	20.7	75.3	4.0	100	48.8	48.9	2.3	100
Karamoja	30.2	7.0	62.8	100	9.8	20.8	69.5	100	20.6	16.0	63.4	100
Lango	77.5	19.5	3.0	100	16.7	77.3	5.9	100	41.6	54.9	3.5	100
Acholi	81.4	15.2	3.4	100	21.3	69.8	8.9	100	48.2	47.0	4.7	100
West Nile	73.3	20.1	6.6	100	16.9	72.4	10.7	100	39.6	53.1	7.3	100
Bunyoro	71.4	24.2	4.4	100	11.1	79.0	10.0	100	31.0	62.7	6.3	100
Tooro	73.8	22.3	4.0	100	13.9	76.9	9.2	100	35.5	58.7	5.9	100
Ankole	77.7	19.0	3.3	100	18.3	74.8	7.0	100	42.6	52.9	4.5	100
Kigezi	79.6	17.7	2.7	100	19.7	73.4	7.0	100	45.4	50.6	4.0	100
Total	**77.2**	**18.2**	**4.6**	**100**	**17.3**	**74.5**	**8.1**	**100**	**41.4**	**53.1**	**5.5**	**100**

5.8. Young persons, adolescents and youth literacy

Literacy is the ability for one to read with understanding and to write a simple sentence meaningfully in any language. Literacy leads to an increase in opportunities for an individual since they are able to read and write.

Figure 5.1 shows the literacy rates for young persons, adolescents and youth. Overall, the literacy rate was 78 percent for adolescents aged 10 to 19 years and 81 percent for the youth aged 18-30 years.

Figure 5.1: Literacy rates of young people by age group



The results further indicate that literacy rates were higher in urban areas compared to rural areas irrespective of age groups. There was no notable difference in the literacy rates by gender for young persons aged 10-24 while the literacy rates were higher among male youths aged 18-30 compared to their female counterparts. By sub-regions, Kampala had the highest literacy rates while Karamoja had the lowest irrespective of age groups.

Table 5.8: Young persons, adolescents and youth literacy rates by sex and age groups

Background characteristics	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex					
Male	76.8	84.8	78.9	85.7	84.1
Female	78.1	78.2	79.0	83.4	77.5
Residence					
Urban	86.8	90.8	88.5	92.0	90.2
Rural	74.8	76.8	75.8	81.6	76.6
Sub-Regions					
Kampala	94.0	95.9	95.0	96.3	95.6
Central1	85.8	90.2	87.4	91.7	89.7
Central2	82.4	84.7	83.4	88.1	84.5
Busoga	76.9	77.5	77.5	82.8	77.5
Bukedi	73.8	74.4	74.3	80.5	74.1
Elgon	79.1	81.8	80.1	85.6	81.3
Teso	78.2	80.1	79.2	85.6	79.9
West Nile	68.1	73.4	69.9	77.4	72.7
Acholi	72.6	77.5	74.6	82.9	76.5
Lango	77.6	81.4	78.9	84.9	80.6
Karamoja	30.1	27.8	30.2	33.2	28.3
Tooro	76.4	79.5	77.8	83.2	78.9
Ankole	83.3	86.5	84.5	89.1	85.7
Bunyoro	72.5	75.3	73.9	79.4	75.0
Kigezi	83.0	85.3	84.0	88.9	84.7
Total	**77.5**	**81.2**	**78.9**	**84.5**	**80.6**

5.9. Young persons by highest grade completed

Education is an essential skill required for an individual's personal and social growth. Through education, young people: become economically independent which is pertinent for national economic growth. Further, youths are able to adapt to newer techniques of production, increase their employability potential, among others. The Government of Uganda introduced the Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997 and Universal Secondary Education (USE) in 2007 to ensure that all children of school going age (especially those from poor backgrounds) are provided with free primary and secondary education (MoES, 2013).

During the census, household members were asked to report on their highest level of class/grade completed for those in and out of school. The analysis in Table 5.9 includes those who were not attending school in 2014. Young people who attained pre-primary education but never continued as well as those who continued but never completed Primary one were considered as Never Attended formal education.

Overall, 75 percent of the adolescents aged 10 to 19 years had attained primary education as shown in Table 5.9. The proportion was 46 percent for the youth aged 18-30. The results further indicate that there was almost no difference between girls and boys who completed primary education for adolescents but more girls than boys completed primary among the youth. Overall the share of female youth who had secondary level education was lower than the share of boys. The proportion of rural youth with no formal education was more than twice that of their urban counterparts. On the other hand, the proportion of urban youths with secondary education and above was higher than the proportion for rural youths.

By sub-region, Karamoja had the highest proportion of young people with no formal education compared to other sub-regions irrespective of the age groups. Kampala had the highest proportion of the youth (18-30 years) with education level attained of degree and above. This is partly due to migration for better employment opportunities by youths to other parts of the country.

Table 5.9: Young persons by highest grade completed

	10-19					18-30				
Background characteristics	**Never Attended**	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**	**Total**	**Never Attended**	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**	**Total**
Sex										
Male	5.9	75.5	18.5	0.1	100	7.0	43.1	41.3	8.6	100
Female	6.1	74.2	19.6	0.2	100	10.5	47.6	34.2	7.7	100
Residence										
Urban	3.6	63.8	32.3	0.3	100	4.8	28.2	51.5	15.5	100
Rural	6.7	78.0	15.2	0.1	100	10.8	53.3	31.1	4.8	100
Sub-Regions										
Kampala	2.1	52.1	45.3	0.5	100	2.7	17.5	59.0	20.8	100
Central1	3.4	68.3	28.0	0.3	100	5.2	35.1	47.8	11.9	100
Central2	3.4	75.2	21.3	0.1	100	7.3	45.8	40.5	6.3	100
Busoga	3.4	78.0	18.5	0.1	100	7.9	46.8	39.6	5.7	100
Bukedi	2.8	79.7	17.4	0.1	100	6.1	51.6	36.8	5.5	100
Elgon	2.7	76.7	20.5	0.1	100	3.8	45.8	43.6	6.8	100
Teso	2.8	80.9	16.2	0.1	100	4.8	53.9	34.7	6.6	100
West Nile	9.1	78.7	12.1	0.1	100	12.2	54.8	26.7	6.4	100
Acholi	4.6	79.4	15.8	0.2	100	9.6	46.1	35.7	8.6	100
Lango	4.8	82.5	12.6	0.2	100	7.0	58.9	27.6	6.6	100
Karamoja	63.5	30.0	6.4	0.0	100	69.9	12.6	13.3	4.2	100
Tooro	5.6	79.1	15.2	0.1	100	10.2	55.0	29.5	5.4	100
Ankole	5.5	75.3	19.0	0.1	100	8.1	50.4	33.5	8.1	100
Bunyoro	6.0	79.5	14.4	0.1	100	10.9	56.5	28.4	4.2	100
Kigezi	4.0	76.7	19.2	0.1	100	7.7	51.9	32.9	7.4	100
Total	**6.0**	**74.8**	**19.0**	**0.1**	**100**	**9.0**	**45.5**	**37.4**	**8.1**	**100**

CHAPTER SIX:

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

The proportions of the working adolescents and youth were 47 percent and 78 percent respectively. The proportion of working males irrespective of any selected age group was higher than that of their female counterparts. The highest proportion of young workers in Uganda irrespective of age group were own account workers (73 percent for adolescents and 72 percent for youth).

More than two thirds (68 percent) of the working adolescents and 59 percent of the working youth were subsistence agricultural workers. This was followed by service workers for each selected age group. Professionals, technicians and associate professional workers constituted four percent of the working youth.

The level of education of the working youths was generally low with almost two-thirds (66 percent) of youth having either no formal or primary level education.

Thirteen percent of the youth were neither in employment nor education/training (NEET) i.e. idle. The proportion for female idle youth nearly doubled that of the male counterparts.

6.1. Introduction

The second National Development Plan (NDPII) aims to propel the country towards middle income status by 2020 through strengthening the country's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, decent employment and inclusive growth. In order to achieve these objectives, one of the development strategies the Government is pursuing includes a decent employment creation strategy through fast tracking skills development and harnessing the demographic dividend.

According to the National Employment Policy for Uganda, employment creation is central to the national socioeconomic development process. It is at the core of the transformation of Uganda from a poor agrarian economy to a modern, prosperous and skilled society. It is also reflected in the objectives of National Development Plan which is enhancing the availability and quality of gainful employment. Government plans, through this policy, to translate these aspirations into action.

6.2. Working status of the young population

Youth unemployment and situations in which young people give up on the job search or work under inadequate conditions incur costs to the economy, to society and to the individual and their family. A lack of decent work, if experienced at an early age, threatens to compromise a person's future employment prospects and frequently leads to unsuitable labour behaviour patterns that last a lifetime. There is a demonstrated link between youth unemployment and social exclusion. An inability to find employment creates a sense of uselessness and idleness among young people that can lead to increased crime, mental health problems, violence, conflicts and drug taking. The most obvious gains then, in making the most of the productive potential of youth and ensuring the availability of decent employment opportunities for youth, are the personal gains to the young people themselves.

Economic activity refers to work people do to enhance their quality of life. This involves production of goods and services for sale or own consumption. Information was collected on economic activity for persons aged 10 years and above. Information on economic activity is classified into two broad categories, working and non-working population. The working persons consisted of persons who worked for pay, profit or family gain and those persons who had work but were temporarily absent from it during the reference week. The population that was not working combined two other categories of activity status (the unemployed and the not economically active population). The non-working population could not be split into the unemployed and the inactive because a population census is not suitable to provide for the split.

The proportion of the working population in relation to the total population in that age group is also referred to as the Employment to Population Ratio (EPR). The employment to population ratio (EPR) provides a good indication of the degree to which the economy is using its key productive labour resource.

Considering the selected age groups of young persons, the highest proportion of the Employment to Population Ratio was among the youth aged 18-30 (78 percent) and lowest among the young persons aged 10-19 (47 percent). The proportion of males working irrespective of any selected age group was higher than that of their female counterparts. This implies that males were found to be partly more active in the labour market than their female counterparts. The results further reveal that the EPR was higher among persons in rural areas implying greater potential and more active involvement by the people in the rural areas compared to those in the urban areas irrespective of any selected age group. Irrespective of the age groups, the highest proportion of the working young people was found in Bunyoro sub-region and lowest in Kampala.

Table 6.1: Proportion of the working population by selected age groups, sex and residence

	Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR)				
	10-19	**18-30**	**10-24**	**15-24**	**15-35**
Sex					
Male	47.6	80.8	55.1	65.7	76.8
Female	46.6	75.3	54.3	63.9	72.2
Residence					
Urban	28.4	66.4	39.5	49.3	63.8
Rural	52.5	82.9	59.7	70.7	78.7
Sub-regions					
Kampala	17.4	59.7	32.4	41.4	58.1
Central1	35.7	72.3	45.5	56.6	69.3
Central2	40.8	79.3	50.7	64.1	75.5
Busoga	40.5	76.9	49.1	60.9	71.6
Bukedi	52.3	80.2	58.7	68.0	76.2
Elgon	33.4	70.9	42.2	53.2	65.8
Teso	53.1	79.0	59.0	67.8	75.4
Karamoja	56.0	68.2	58.6	63.4	79.3
Lango	61.8	85.2	67.4	76.2	77.4
Acholi	55.5	80.3	61.0	69.6	82.1
West Nile	58.6	82.4	63.9	72.9	67.1
Bunyoro	63.1	88.1	69.8	79.2	81.8
Tooro	54.3	85.3	62.5	73.6	77.0
Ankole	47.8	80.8	55.9	66.5	85.3
Kigezi	44.6	80.3	53.1	64.6	75.7
Total (EPR, Percent)	**47.1**	**77.8**	**54.7**	**64.7**	**74.3**
Total Population (Number)	**4,055,819**	**5,911,512**	**6,450,167**	**4,494,814**	**8,713,512**

6.3. Young people employment status

Table 6.3 shows that the highest proportion of young workers in Uganda irrespective of age group in 2014 were own account workers (73 percent and 72 percent for adolescents and youth respectively). This was followed by paid employees i.e. wage and salaried workers (18 percent and 24 percent for adolescents and youth respectively). The proportion of contributing family workers was higher for adolescent (six percent) compared to the youth (two percent)

Table 6.2: Employment status of the working young

	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Paid employee	18.3	24.1	20.5	21.8	23.0
Own account worker	73.1	72.1	72.7	73.1	72.9
Contributing family workers	6.0	1.8	4.5	3.1	2.1
Others	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
% in vulnerable employment	**79.1**	**74.0**	**77.2**	**76.2**	**75.0**

6.3.1. Proportion of working young population in vulnerable employment

The workforce in vulnerable employment is the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers. Vulnerable employment is often characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult conditions of work that undermine workers' fundamental rights. About three quarters (74-79 percent) of young workers in Uganda irrespective of age groups were classified as "in vulnerable employment".

The results in Table 6.3 indicate that overall, the proportion of young persons in vulnerable employment was 79 percent and 74 percent for the adolescents and youth respectively. The proportion of young female workers in vulnerable employment was lower than that of their male counterparts for adolescents but higher for the youth. As young people grow older, the gap between the proportion of vulnerable males and females become wider. Similarly, the proportion of young persons in vulnerable employment was lower in urban areas compared to that of their rural counterparts for all selected age groups.

Working young persons in Teso sub-region were more likely to be involved in vulnerable employment compared to their counterparts in the other sub-regions irrespective of age groups. The incidence of vulnerable employment was least prevalent in Kampala irrespective of the selected age groups.

Table 6.3: Proportion of working young persons in vulnerable employment by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex					
Male	79.9	69.7	76.5	74.4	71.2
Female	78.4	77.8	77.9	77.8	78.5
Residence					
Urban	54.7	45.1	49.1	46.1	46.7
Rural	82.9	84.3	83.3	84.3	84.5
Sub-regions					
Kampala	15.9	25.4	20.6	20.8	26.3
Central1	68.2	55.3	61.8	57.1	57.4
Central2	76.9	72.7	75.0	73.9	73.7
Busoga	82.3	79.3	81.2	81.0	79.8
Bukedi	88.7	85.9	88.0	88.0	86.3
Elgon	78.6	79.5	79.2	80.2	79.6
Teso	90.3	87.6	89.7	89.7	88.0
Karamoja	74.3	76.9	75.0	76.8	76.7
Lango	84.4	86.7	85.2	86.9	86.7
Acholi	85.6	82.7	84.9	85.1	83.3
West Nile	77.4	82.4	79.0	81.7	82.0
Bunyoro	85.4	84.1	84.8	84.9	84.7
Tooro	80.1	80.7	80.3	80.9	81.0
Ankole	73.1	74.2	73.1	73.1	75.1
Kigezi	76.5	76.3	76.3	76.5	76.8
Total	**79.1**	**74.0**	**77.2**	**76.2**	**75.1**

6.4. Main occupations held by young people in urban and rural areas

Occupation refers to the kind of work an individual does irrespective of the qualification or place of work. In this report, information on occupation for the working young persons was classified using ISCO-2008. Table 6.4 indicates that more than two thirds (68 percent) of the adolescents and 59 percent of the youth were working as subsistence agricultural workers. This was followed by service workers for each selected age group. Professionals, technicians and associate professional workers were less than 1 percent for adolescents and four percent for the youth working. The proportion of domestic helpers among the adolescents was three times more than that among the youth.

Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of the young working population by occupation and age group

Occupations	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Professionals	0.2	2.4	0.9	1.3	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.3
Clerical support workers	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7
Sales and service workers	5.4	10.0	7.0	8.0	9.5
Subsistence agricultural workers	67.8	59.4	65.0	63.8	60.6
Market oriented agricultural workers	2.5	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.5
Craft and related workers	1.4	4.1	2.3	3.2	3.8
Plant and machine operators	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.2
Boda Boda riders	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.7
Elementary occupations	3.8	5.0	4.3	4.7	4.8
Domestic helpers	12.3	3.9	9.3	6.8	4.5
Others	5.8	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

6.4.1. Occupations of young people by sex and residence

Findings in Table 6.5 show that there were more female youth workers in agriculture (64 percent) than males (54 percent). Similarly, there were more female youth working as sales and service workers (12 percent) than males (eight percent). The proportion among employed youth males in elementary occupations (occupations which do not require any skills) was about twice that of females. The results further indicate that the craft and related workers were dominated by males, more than four times that of the working females.

The occupation with the highest share of employment among the rural youth (18-30 years) was the agricultural workers ((73 percent), whereas the sales and service workers was the highest for urban youth (23 percent).

Table 6.5: Occupations of young people by sex and residence

	10-19					18-30				
Broad Occupations	**Male**	**Female**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Professionals	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.6	5.0	1.5	2.4
Technicians and associate professionals	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.6	3.3	0.7	1.4
Clerical support workers	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.8
Sales and service workers	4.7	6.1	13.1	4.2	5.4	8.0	11.8	22.8	5.4	10.0
Subsistence agricultural workers	68.4	67.2	39.7	72.1	67.8	54.0	64.2	21.5	73.0	59.4
Market oriented agricultural workers	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	4.2	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.5
Craft and related workers	2.4	0.3	4.6	0.8	1.4	7.8	0.8	9.1	2.3	4.1
Plant and machine operators	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.3	2.8	0.6	1.2
Boda Boda riders	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	4.1	0.1	3.1	1.6	2.0
Elementary occupations	4.6	3.0	7.2	3.2	3.8	6.9	3.3	9.0	3.6	5.0
Domestic helpers	9.7	14.8	22.1	10.7	12.3	2.0	5.6	6.8	2.9	3.9
Others	6.0	5.5	8.1	5.4	5.8	7.0	5.9	11.7	4.5	6.4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Occupation by single years is provided in Appendix Tables 8.

6.4.2. Share of young women (female participation in labor market) by Occupations in rural and urban areas

This section presents gender differentials in the occupation of working young people examining the roles that females and males play in the labour market. The indicator suggests the extent to which labour markets are open to women. This indicator is used to monitor the country's progress towards MDG3 (promote gender equality and empower women).

Table 6.6 indicate that overall, about 53 percent of the working youth (18-30 years) were females. The female share of working youth was slightly higher in rural youth at 54 percent compared to urban youth at 52 percent. The female share of working youth was higher for professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers, sales and service workers, subsistence agriculture worker, and domestic workers.

Seventy six percent of the youth working as domestic workers were females. The high share of females as domestic workers poses a challenge to exploitation as they are vulnerable and work for long hours with little negotiating powers for their welfare.

Table 6.6: Share of working young women by occupation

	18-30			15-24			15-35		
Occupation	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Professionals	61.3	52.0	57.0	67.7	58.5	62.9	58.4	48.9	54.1
Technicians and associate professionals	58.0	65.1	60.7	64.4	71.0	67.1	55.9	62.4	58.3
Clerical support workers	70.8	63.0	68.5	74.5	62.5	69.9	68.9	60.9	66.4
Sales and service workers	64.9	58.3	62.3	67.2	58.7	63.2	63.7	56.2	60.6
Subsistence agriculture workers	59.1	57.1	57.3	55.8	54.3	54.4	57.9	55.7	55.9
Market oriented agriculture workers	45.0	43.1	43.5	44.5	43.7	43.8	44.8	42.5	43.0
Craft and related workers	10.7	8.6	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.9	10.7	8.7	9.9
Plant and machine operators	14.2	16.2	14.9	18.8	20.9	19.7	13.3	15.9	14.3
Boda Boda riders	2.7	2.5	2.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	2.8	2.9	2.8
Elementary occupations	37.1	33.0	34.9	35.8	33.7	34.6	37.1	33.6	35.2
Domestic workers	83.8	69.4	76.0	80.7	62.3	69.5	82.4	65.7	72.5
Others	49.6	47.6	48.6	50.8	47.2	48.5	48.8	46.8	47.7
Total	**51.5**	**53.5**	**53.0**	**53.8**	**52.2**	**52.5**	**50.9**	**52.5**	**52.1**

6.5. Working youth education levels

Results in Table 6.7 indicate that the level of education of the working youths was generally low with almost two-thirds (66 percent) of youth having either no formal or primary level education. The proportion adolescents (10-19 years) having either no formal or primary level education was 87 percent. The proportion for youth was higher for females (69 percent) compared to their male counterparts (63 percent). The findings further reveal that the rural working youth were less educated than their urban counterparts, with 75 percent of rural working youth with either no formal or primary level education compared to 42 percent among urban youths. Regional comparison showed that 74 percent of the working youth (18-30 years) and 89 percent of the working adolescents in Karamoja sub-region had never attended formal training compared to three percent and five percent respectively for Kampala.

Table 6.7: Education level of working youth by sex, residence and sub-regions

Background characteristics	10-19					18-30				
	Never Attended	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Never Attended	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Sex										
Male	20.1	69.6	10.1	0.2	100	8.3	55.0	29.9	6.8	100
Female	17.8	67.8	14.0	0.4	100	12.0	57.0	24.6	6.4	100
Residence										
Urban	10.8	61.7	26.5	1.0	100	5.6	36.1	42.4	15.9	100
Rural	20.5	70.1	9.3	0.2	100	12.0	63.4	21.4	3.2	100
Sub-regions										
Kampala	4.5	52.7	41.3	1.4	100	3.0	22.2	52.4	22.4	100
Central1	8.8	65.8	24.7	0.8	100	6.2	43.2	39.3	11.4	100
Central2	9.8	71.5	18.4	0.3	100	8.4	54.1	32.3	5.2	100
Busoga	12.0	73.7	14.0	0.3	100	9.5	57.4	28.8	4.2	100
Bukedi	11.7	78.0	10.1	0.2	100	7.6	65.9	22.5	3.9	100
Elgon	9.1	76.2	14.5	0.3	100	4.7	60.8	29.3	5.3	100
Teso	10.4	79.7	9.6	0.3	100	5.9	66.8	22.3	5.0	100
West Nile	25.6	68.9	5.3	0.2	100	13.9	65.3	17.1	3.7	100
Acholi	17.7	71.7	10.2	0.4	100	12.2	57.4	24.5	5.9	100
Lango	13.4	80.5	5.8	0.3	100	8.0	69.4	18.0	4.6	100
Karamoja	89.0	9.6	1.4	0.0	100	73.7	15.0	8.8	2.5	100
Tooro	15.5	75.3	9.0	0.2	100	11.7	63.7	20.5	4.1	100
Ankole	15.7	72.6	11.2	0.4	100	9.6	61.7	21.5	7.1	100
Bunyoro	15.6	75.5	8.8	0.2	100	11.9	63.9	21.3	3.0	100
Kigezi	13.2	77.0	9.5	0.4	100	9.5	64.4	19.8	6.3	100
Total	**18.8**	**68.6**	**12.3**	**0.3**	100	**10.3**	**56.1**	**27.0**	**6.6**	**100**

6.6. Major economic activity among the youth (18 - 30 years) in the LC1.

The census collected information about the major economic activity for the youth (18 - 30 years) in their LC1 or community. This was based on the perception of the opinion leaders in the community.

Table 6.8 shows that almost two thirds (65 percent) of the communities reported youth engagement in crop farming as their major economic activity and another 6 percent mainly engaged in animal rearing. The two activities collectively accounted for 70 percent of the communities' major economic activity of the youth.

Thirty eight percent of the communities in Kampala that their youth were mainly in paid employment as their major economic activity with another 17 percent active in different forms of trade. Less than two percent were reported to be in paid employment in the regions of Bukedi, Teso, Karamoja, Lango, Acholi and West Nile.

Table 6.8: Proportion of the youth (18 - 30 years) in major economic activity in the LC1 by residence and region

Background characteristic	Major economic activity for the youth (18 - 30 years) in the LC1							
	Animal rearing	Crop farming	Fishing	Paid employment	Trading in agricultural produce	Trading in non-agricultural products	Others	Total
Residence								
Urban	3.3	37.1	1.8	14.6	7.0	7.8	28.5	100
Rural	6.1	69.2	3.0	2.8	7.8	1.9	9.2	100
Regions								
Kampala	0.8	0.1	0.1	37.8	2.0	14.9	44.3	100
Central1	3.6	60.1	4.4	6.0	9.0	2.7	14.3	100
Central2	4.7	60.8	6.4	5.8	6.1	2.3	13.9	100
Busoga	2.9	56.1	7.7	3.9	12.0	3.4	14.1	100
Bukedi	3.3	72.1	1.4	1.5	6.9	1.8	13.1	100
Elgon	16.1	58.6	0.3	2.3	11.3	2.2	9.2	100
Teso	3.2	79.7	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.9	8.2	100
Karamoja	20.4	56.1	0.8	1.9	4.7	3.2	12.9	100
Lango	3.7	81.1	2.5	0.7	3.1	2.1	6.9	100
Acholi	4.2	79.7	0.3	0.7	3.4	2.2	9.5	100
West Nile	3.0	74.6	6.0	1.5	3.6	2.7	8.7	100
Bunyoro	2.9	76.3	2.8	3.2	3.6	1.6	9.5	100
Tooro	3.9	61.9	2.2	6.0	7.9	3.3	14.9	100
Ankole	4.1	54.0	0.7	8.5	15.7	3.4	13.7	100
Kigezi	3.6	62.3	0.4	10.4	7.7	2.7	12.9	100
Total	**5.7**	**64.6**	**2.8**	**4.5**	**7.7**	**2.7**	**11.9**	**100**

6.7. Young persons not working

The young persons not working consist of persons who did not work for pay, profit or family gain during the reference week preceding the census night. The population of the young persons not working includes those who were looking for work, not working and not looking for work, involved in household chores, full time students, and those who too young to work, etc.

As indicated in chapter two, the population of the youth aged 18-30 years was 7.8 million persons. The results in Table 6.9 indicate that 22 percent (1.7 million persons) of the youth aged 18-30 were not working. The proportion was higher for females (25 percent) compared to that of males (19 percent). The results further indicate that there were major differentials by residence. The proportion of urban youth was about double that of the rural youths who were not working.

There were wide variations in the proportions of young persons not working by sub-regions. The proportion was highest among the youth in Kampala (40 percent) and lowest for the youth in Lango (15 percent).

Table 6.9: Proportion of youth not working, be sex, residence and sub-regions

Background characteristics	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex					
Male	52.4	19.2	44.9	34.3	23.2
Female	53.4	24.7	45.7	36.1	27.8
Residence					
Urban	71.6	33.6	60.5	50.7	36.2
Rural	47.5	17.1	40.3	29.3	21.3
Regions					
Kampala	82.6	40.3	67.6	58.6	41.9
Central1	64.3	27.7	54.5	43.4	30.7
Central2	59.2	20.7	49.3	35.9	25.5
Busoga	59.5	23.1	50.9	39.1	28.4
Bukedi	47.7	19.8	41.3	32	23.8
Elgon	66.6	29.1	57.8	46.8	34.2
Teso	46.9	21	41	32.2	24.6
Karamoja	44.0	31.8	41.4	36.6	32.9
Lango	38.2	14.8	32.7	23.8	17.9
Acholi	44.6	19.7	39	30.4	22.6
West Nile	41.4	17.6	36.1	27.1	20.7
Bunyoro	36.9	11.9	30.2	20.8	14.7
Tooro	45.7	14.7	37.6	26.4	18.2
Ankole	52.2	19.2	44.1	33.5	23.0
Kigezi	55.5	19.7	46.9	35.4	24.3
Total	52.9	**22.2**	45.3	**35.3**	**25.7**
Number	**4,602,605**	**1,687,870**	**5,344,739**	**2,449,166**	**3,007,325**

6.7.1. Education Attainment of the Non-working youth

The results in Table 6.10 indicates that the proportion of the non-working youth who never attended formal education was 14 percent. Findings further reveal that 11 percent of the non-working youth with tertiary education lived in urban areas compared to two percent in rural areas. Regional disaggregation showed that 86 percent of the non-working youth in Karamoja sub-region had no formal training compared to only five percent in Kampala. Fifteen percent of the non-working youth in Kampala had tertiary education and compared to less than one percent in Karamoja.

Table 6.10: Youth not working by education attainment, sex, residence and regions

Background characteristics	10-19					18-30				
	Never Attended	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Never Attended	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Sex										
Male	42.3	51.0	6.6	0.1	100	15.5	41.6	35.8	7.1	100
Female	31.4	51.6	16.8	0.2	100	13.1	42.3	38.5	6.1	100
Residence										
Urban	20.3	51.7	27.7	0.4	100	7.3	30.7	51.2	10.9	100
Rural	41.1	51.3	7.5	0.1	100	19.4	52.2	26.0	2.4	100
Regions										
Kampala	12.8	49.0	37.7	0.5	100	4.9	24.0	55.9	15.2	100
Central1	13.8	53.8	32.1	0.4	100	5.8	31.1	54.0	9.1	100
Central2	18.4	60.2	21.3	0.2	100	8.6	43.5	43.4	4.5	100
Busoga	21.8	62.7	15.4	0.1	100	10.5	48.5	37.4	3.7	100
Bukedi	23.2	65.6	11.1	0.1	100	9.6	56.4	30.1	3.9	100
Elgon	18.4	65.4	16.1	0.1	100	6.9	51.0	37.9	4.3	100
Teso	19.5	69.5	10.8	0.3	100	6.8	61.1	27.7	4.5	100
West Nile	37.7	57.8	4.4	0.1	100	19.4	58.1	19.8	2.7	100
Acholi	30.0	59.7	10.2	0.2	100	12.3	50.6	31.7	5.5	100
Lango	26.3	67.6	6.0	0.1	100	11.0	63.4	21.3	4.3	100
Karamoja	93.4	6.0	0.6	0.0	100	85.5	9.0	4.8	0.8	100
Tooro	26.4	65.4	8.2	0.1	100	13.2	54.6	28.3	3.9	100
Ankole	26.7	62.2	10.9	0.2	100	11.9	51.0	31.2	6.0	100
Bunyoro	28.1	61.9	10.0	0.1	100	15.6	51.7	29.2	3.6	100
Kigezi	23.8	67.3	8.8	0.1	100	11.1	55.2	27.8	5.9	100
Total	**35.5**	**51.4**	**13.0**	**0.2**	**100**	**13.7**	**42.1**	**37.8**	**6.4**	**100**

6.7.2. Reasons for not working

As indicated in Table 6.11, the most cited reason by the youth for not working was being full time students (34 percent). The proportion of males was double that of females. By sub-region disaggregation, the proportion of youth who were full time students was highest in Elgon (48 percent) and lowest in Karamoja at four percent.

About 33 percent of the non-working youth indicated being involved in household chores as the reason for not working. These chores include cooking, fetching water, washing utensils and clothes, cleaning the house and compound, among others. The proportion of female youth not engaged in any work due to household chores was almost three times that of the males.

Table 6.11: Distribution of non-working youth by reasons for not working and selected characteristics

	10-19					18-30				
Background characteristics	**Looking for work**	**Household chores**	**Full time student**	**Others**	**Total**	**Looking for work**	**Household chores**	**Full time student**	**Others**	**Total**
Sex										
Male	4.4	18.0	67.4	10.2	4.4	17.2	15.3	49.2	18.4	100
Female	4.6	22.5	63.3	9.6	4.6	14.3	44.0	24.0	17.7	100
Residence										
Urban	6.1	15.8	70.9	7.3	6.1	20.6	29.0	35.2	15.2	100
Rural	3.8	22.3	62.9	11.0	3.8	10.9	36.0	32.7	20.4	100
Sub-Regions										
Kampala	7.5	8.7	77.2	6.7	7.5	24.6	20.8	39.9	14.7	100
Central1	7.1	16.8	70.5	5.5	7.1	23.5	34.4	27.7	14.4	100
Central2	4.6	17.2	71.1	7.2	4.6	16.8	33.2	31.9	18.1	100
Busoga	4.2	13.6	73.9	8.3	4.2	14.4	27.5	39.7	18.4	100
Bukedi	2.7	19.6	69.5	8.1	2.7	10.5	31.6	42.6	15.3	100
Elgon	3.8	13.3	76.6	6.3	3.8	12.0	28.0	47.5	12.5	100
Teso	1.8	29.9	58.5	9.8	1.8	5.9	47.2	33.2	13.8	100
West Nile	3.7	31.2	47.1	18.0	3.7	8.5	44.2	24.0	23.4	100
Acholi	2.8	21.6	58.1	17.5	2.8	10.4	30.6	32.9	26.1	100
Lango	2.7	37.1	42.7	17.6	2.7	7.0	45.8	21.4	25.8	100
Karamoja	6.6	40.1	11.5	41.9	6.6	10.1	42.6	4.4	43.0	100
Tooro	4.4	19.1	66.5	10.0	4.4	12.4	30.8	38.0	18.8	100
Ankole	4.6	23.8	65.0	6.6	4.6	12.9	33.3	39.8	14.0	100
Bunyoro	3.5	25.6	60.4	10.5	3.5	10.3	37.9	30.2	21.7	100
Kigezi	3.4	20.8	67.4	8.4	3.4	11.3	28.1	45.8	14.8	100
Total	**4.5**	**20.3**	**65.3**	**9.8**	**4.5**	**15.5**	**32.7**	**33.9**	**18.0**	**100**

Note: Others include those who were not working and not looking for work, too young to work, and others

6.8. Young people neither in work nor in education (idle youth)

Ideally, every young person (at least below 25 years) is expected to be in school. However, the census data revealed that some young population were Neither in Employment nor Education Training (NEET). The share of young people who were Neither in Employment nor Education/Training captures the non-utilized labour potential of the youthful population sometimes referred to as 'idle youth. It includes young people who are unemployed as well as those who were inactive for reasons other than participation in education. Thus, it includes discouraged workers and persons who were inactive for other reasons such as disability, engagement in household duties, and unemployed.

The results in Table 6.12 shows that out of the 7.8 million youth population (18-30 years), 962,339 of them (13 percent) were neither in employment nor education/training (NEET). The proportion for female youth who were neither in employment nor education/training was nearly double that of their male counterparts. There also existed variations in the indicator by residence, where the proportion was higher in urban areas (19 percent) than in rural areas (10 percent).

The results further indicate that the level of idleness among youth aged 18-30 years was highest in Karamoja sub-region at 28 percent and lowest in Bunyoro sub-region at 7 percent. There also exists variations in the levels of idleness of other age groups by different sub-regions.

Table 6.12: Proportion of young people classified as "Idle" by age groups, sex, residence and sub-region

Background characteristics	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex					
Male	5.5	7.5	6.2	7.9	7.0
Female	7.7	16.9	10.7	14.9	15.0
Residence					
Urban	9.3	19.2	13.4	18.0	17.0
Rural	5.9	9.7	7.0	9.2	8.9
Sub-regions					
Kampala	11.2	21.6	16.5	20.3	19.7
Central1	8.7	18.3	12.4	17.8	16.0
Central2	6.1	12.5	8.2	11.8	11.0
Busoga	5.4	12.0	7.3	10.8	10.5
Bukedi	3.6	9.3	5.1	7.6	8.0
Elgon	5.1	13.0	7.4	10.9	11.1
Teso	3.7	11.2	5.6	8.6	9.5
West Nile	6.9	10.9	8.0	10.3	10.1
Acholi	4.7	10.4	6.3	8.7	9.1
Lango	5.3	9.1	6.4	8.6	8.3
Karamoja	30.8	28.4	30.4	28.6	28.1
Tooro	5.6	7.9	6.4	8.2	7.4
Ankole	5.9	9.2	7.0	9.3	8.5
Bunyoro	4.8	7.3	5.7	7.4	6.8
Kigezi	5.2	8.5	6.2	8.4	7.8
Total	**6.6**	**12.7**	**8.6**	**11.7**	**11.3**
Number	**576,867**	**962,339**	**1,008,612**	**809,183**	**1,320,498**

6.9. Ownership of agricultural land

Household assets are a proxy indicator for the socio economic status and welfare of the household. Ownership of Assets refers to personal property irrespective of the purpose it serves. Any asset owned by any member of the household was treated as a household asset during the census. Among these assets was land.

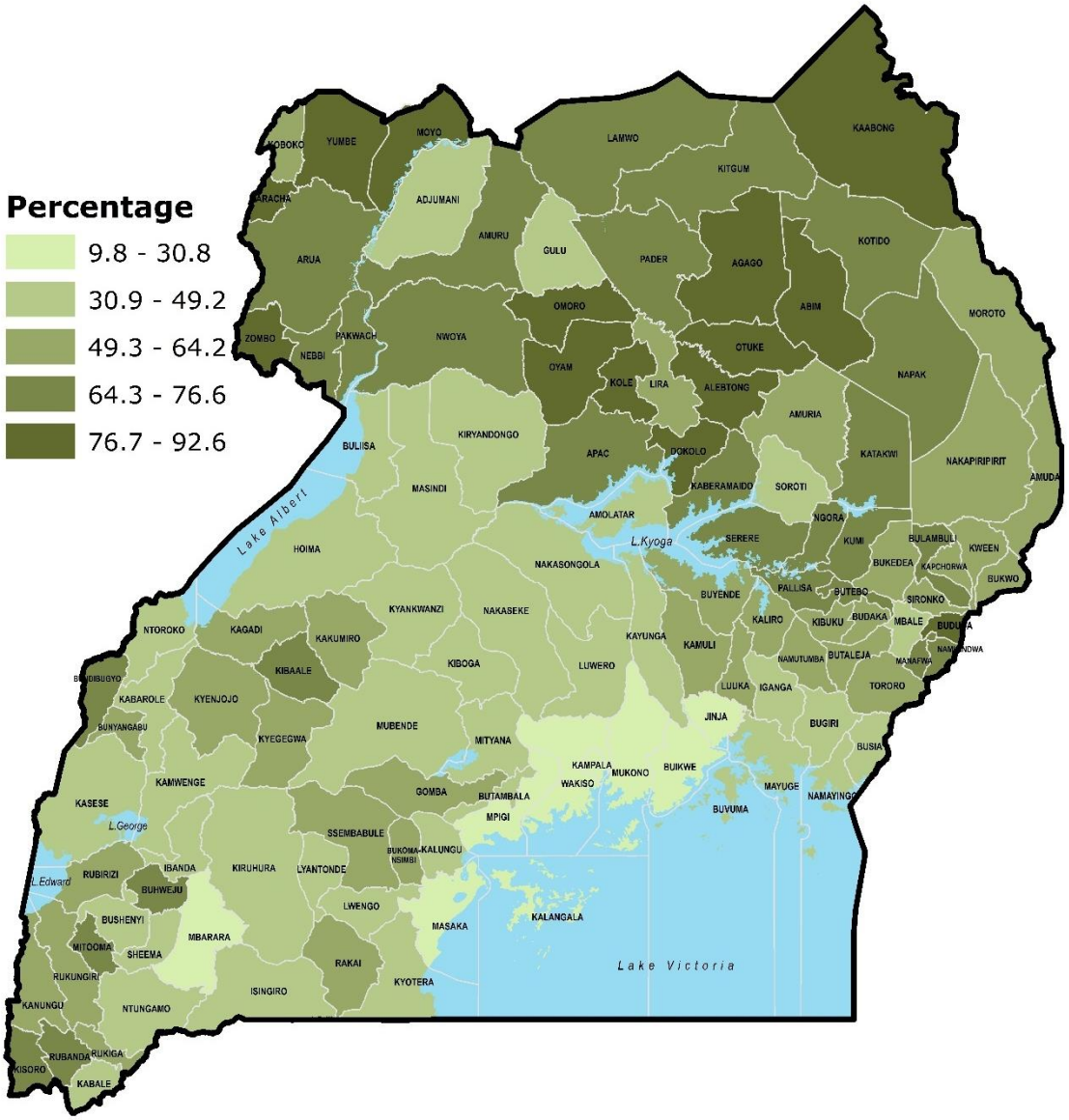
Overall about one half (51 percent) of the youth aged 18-30 heading households owned agricultural land as indicated in table 6.12. The proportion of male youths (54 percent) was higher than that of the females (33 percent). The ownership of agricultural land by rural youth aged 18-30 (65 percent) was higher than that their urban counterparts (24 percent). By sub-region, West

Nile and Lango sub-regions had the highest proportion of youth headed households owning agricultural land at 78 percent compared to other sub-regions. Kampala had the lowest ownership of land by youth headed households at 13 percent.

Table 6.13: Proportion of youth household heads owning agricultural land

Background characteristics	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex of household head				
Male	54.4	52.7	52.7	56.0
Female	32.7	29.9	29.9	36.3
Residence				
Urban	24.4	22.0	22.0	26.3
Rural	64.8	62.4	62.4	66.2
Regions				
Kampala	12.3	10.8	10.8	12.9
Central1	29.9	28.7	28.7	32.0
Central2	39.9	38.2	38.2	41.6
Busoga	50.3	49.4	49.4	51.0
Bukedi	68.3	65.6	65.6	69.7
Elgon	67.0	64.7	64.7	68.1
Teso	76.7	71.8	71.8	78.5
West Nile	78.1	79.0	79.0	78.3
Acholi	71.7	70.5	70.5	73.1
Lango	77.7	77.0	77.0	78.5
Karamoja	74.0	71.6	71.6	74.8
Tooro	57.9	55.4	55.4	59.6
Ankole	47.5	42.7	42.7	50.0
Bunyoro	56.7	55.0	55.0	58.2
Kigezi	70.2	66.1	66.1	71.9
Total	**50.6**	**48.2**	**48.2**	**52.6**

Figure 6.1: Map showing agricultural land ownership by female youth household heads



See Appendix Table 9 for agricultural land ownership by female youth household heads by District

CHAPTER SEVEN:

ACCESS TO ICT BY YOUNG PEOPLE

Key Findings

More than one half (53 percent) of the youth (18-30 years) owned a mobile phone. The proportion of males (63 percent) was higher than that of females (46 percent) across all age groups.

Overall, fifteen percent of the youth age 18-30 used internet. Among the youth, the proportion of males (19 percent) using internet was higher than that of their female (11 percent) counterparts. The proportion of urban youth who used the internet was almost thrice that of rural residents regardless of the selected age group.

Only five percent of the youth aged 18-30 heading households reported any of the household members owning desktop or laptop computers. Kampala sub-region had the highest proportion of ownership of desktop and laptop computers by any household member across all age groups.

Access to information does not define itself only in terms of access to different technologies and media, but must take into account the nature and type of information young people need for full participation in society. The ICT sector is envisaged to facilitate sustainable, effective and efficient development through harnessing its utilizing in all spheres of life. It is composed of telecommunications, postal, information technology (IT), and broadcasting subsectors.

Over the years, government has put in place an enabling environment that has enabled the ICT sector grow at a cumulative annual growth rate of over 25 percent. Significant growth is seen in areas of mobile devices, computer applications, information processing, storage and dissemination as well as mobile finance, e-finance, global connectivity and online trade. The sector has registered significant progress in the area of access to ICT infrastructure and its usage. The sector targets to increase its contribution to Government revenue from 8.1 percent in 2012/13 to 10 percent in 2020 and increase employment in the ICT sector from 1 million to 3 million people in 2020.[1]

[1]NDP II

It is clear that the greater the range of modes of access to Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) available, the more accessible services will be to young people. However, the available evidence from the 2014 NPHC regarding access to ICT raises a number of issues for service providers and planners to consider.

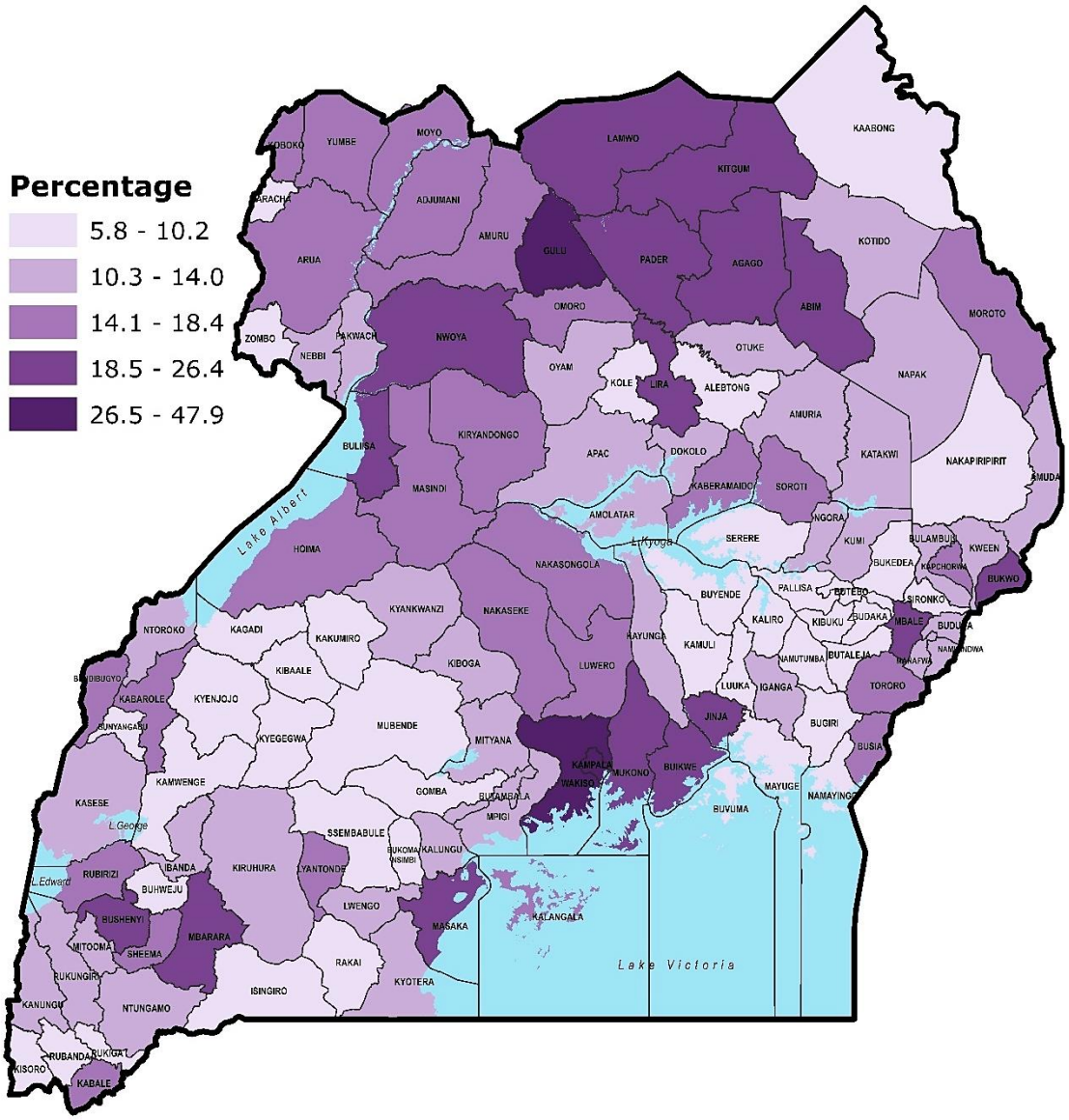
7.1. Mobile Phone Ownership among young people

Results in Table 7.1 indicate that nationally, more than one half (53 percent) of the youth aged 18-30 years owned a mobile phone. The proportion varied by age groups, with percentage of males (63 percent) owning mobile phones being higher than for females (46 percent). Similarly, urban residents owned nearly double mobile phones than rural residents regardless of selected age groups. Ownership of mobile phones was highest in Kampala (88.7 percent) and lowest in Karamoja (19.5 percent) sub-region.

Table 7.1: Proportion of Young people owning mobile phones by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	10-19	18-30	10-24	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex						
Male	13.7	62.6	25.9	25.9	42.2	54.7
Female	10.8	45.5	20.8	20.8	32.1	40.3
Residence						
Urban	23.4	75.9	41.2	41.2	58.3	69.4
Rural	9.0	43.1	17.4	17.4	28.5	37.7
Sub-regions						
Kampala	38.7	88.7	60.5	60.5	75.8	83.9
Central1	21.1	74.3	37.1	37.1	56.2	67.4
Central2	16.5	62.7	29.0	29.0	46.1	56.2
Busoga	9.7	46.1	18.5	18.5	30.2	40.4
Bukedi	6.4	37.7	13.7	13.7	22.7	32.5
Elgon	9.5	46.3	18.8	18.8	30.1	40.0
Teso	5.3	35.3	12.6	12.6	21.1	30.1
Karamoja	5.1	19.5	8.7	8.7	13.2	17.2
Lango	6.2	35.5	13.5	13.5	21.7	30.3
Acholi	8.4	41.4	16.7	16.7	26.8	35.3
West Nile	9.4	40.9	16.8	16.8	27.6	35.3
Bunyoro	11.3	49.6	21.9	21.9	35.1	44.6
Tooro	11.9	50.2	22.3	22.3	35.6	45.2
Ankole	10.7	53.0	21.9	21.9	34.8	46.7
Kigezi	10.4	51.0	20.8	20.8	33.5	44.0
Total	**12.2**	**53.3**	**23.3**	**23.3**	**36.8**	**47.0**

Map 7.1: Map showing internet usage by the youth (18-30 years)



See Appendix Table 10 for internet usage by the youth (18-30 years) by Districts

7.2. Internet use among the young people

The results in Table 7.2 indicate that nationally, about 15 percent of the youth (18-30) used internet. For all the selected age groups of the young population, the proportion of males using internet was higher than that of their female counterparts. The proportion of urban residents who used internet was almost thrice that of rural residents regardless of the selected age group. Among the sub regions, the highest usage of internet was reported in Kampala (47 percent) while Karamoja had the least with only eight percent.

Table 7.2: Proportion of internet use by young population

Background characteristics	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex					
Male	5.8	19.3	9.7	15.1	16.2
Female	4.5	11.1	6.8	9.9	9.6
Residence					
Urban	13.3	30.1	19.9	27.1	27.1
Rural	2.8	8.0	4.3	6.6	6.7
Sub-regions					
Kampala	28.4	46.8	38.2	46.1	43.9
Central1	9.5	22.5	14.0	20.3	20.1
Central2	5.2	12.6	7.6	11.5	11.0
Busoga	3.4	9.1	5.1	7.7	7.8
Bukedi	2.4	8.0	3.9	6.1	6.6
Elgon	4.2	13.1	6.8	10.5	10.9
Teso	2.2	9.3	4.2	6.7	7.7
Karamoja	2.9	7.7	4.2	6.1	8.5
Lango	2.5	9.4	4.4	6.8	14.3
Acholi	5.2	17.1	8.5	13.0	7.8
West Nile	3.1	10.0	4.9	7.5	6.8
Bunyoro	3.1	9.3	5.2	8.0	7.9
Tooro	3.2	9.2	5.2	8.0	10.2
Ankole	4.3	12.3	7.0	10.6	8.0
Kigezi	3.2	9.8	5.2	8.1	8.0
Total	**5.1**	**14.8**	**8.2**	**12.3**	**12.7**

7.3. Ownership of Other ICT (Desktop and Laptop Computers)

About five percent of the youth aged 18-30 heading households reported a family member owning desktop or laptop computers. The proportion was similar by sex. The ownership of households desktop or laptop computers by the urban youth (18-30 years) was almost five times that of their rural counterparts (24 percent). By sub-region, Kampala had the highest proportion of youth heading households owning a desktop or laptop computers (10 percent) compared to other sub-regions.

Table 7.3: Ownership of Desktop/ Laptop Computers by young persons heading households

Background characteristics	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex				
Male	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.3
Female	5.4	5.7	5.7	4.9
Residence				
Urban	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.9
Rural	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6
Sub-regions				
Kampala	17.0	18.1	18.1	16.8
Central1	6.9	6.0	6.0	7.2
Central2	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.0
Busoga	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2
Bukedi	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.5
Elgon	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.6
Teso	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.2
Karamoja	2.2	1.5	1.5	2.4
Lango	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.6
Acholi	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.7
West Nile	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.9
Bunyoro	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9
Tooro	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1
Ankole	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.7
Kigezi	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.2
Total	**4.5**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**4.4**

CHAPTER EIGHT: POLICY FRAMEWORK, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1. Policy Framework

With the National Vision 2040, Uganda aspires to reach the upper middle income by 2040. With this aspiration, the country has put in a place a number of policies, strategies and plans that are hinge don international frameworks to achieve unity in diversity and equal opportunities for the general population. With 78 percent of the population being 30 years and below, the aspirations of young people must be properly guided for Uganda to achieve its national vision.

8.1.1. The National Youth Policy

In line with the strategic objective of fast-tracking pathways of attaining a demographic dividend from her majorly young population, Uganda recently launched the National Youth Policy 2016.

As clearly articulated in the policy, the lives of millions of Ugandan Youth are marred by poverty, inadequate education and skills, inadequate work/employment opportunities, exploitation, diseases, civil unrest and gender discrimination. The environment they live in brings both new possibilities and new risks that undermine the traditional social support that helps the Youth prepare for, negotiate and explore the opportunities and demands of their passage to adulthood. This thus illustrates an appreciation of the needs of the youth in the hearts and minds of the framers of the policy.

The policy is framed against a vision to ensure a moment when all Youth of Uganda are nurtured, protected, educated, equipped with skills and economically, politically and socially empowered. It is the country's aspiration to see the youths gainfully employed and actively participating in socio-economic development.

8.1.2. Sustainable Development Goals about the young people

In adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, world leaders agreed on a set of 17 goals and 169 targets with the aim to improve the lives and future prospects of everyone, everywhere. This provided a continuation to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) whose timelines elapsed in 2015. These Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) touch a multiplicity of key result areas for the betterment of mankind. They were formed at UN General Assembly in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil where all the 193 UN member states took part and assented to adopt them in their respective countries. Uganda was one of the UN member states whose head of state attended. A closer scrutiny of the 17 goals and 169 targets points at an aspiration by the United Nations to realize a demographic dividend in all its 193 member states. All the goals ranging from ending poverty to environmental conservation were formulated with a target linked to empowering the youth.

Although all goals and targets were formed in the interest of all persons, there are notable goals of greater interest and focus to the empowerment and development of the youth. Among such goals is the goal on poverty, hunger, gender equality, education, clean water and sanitation, decent work, innovation, reduced inequalities, peace and justice that directly capture the plight of the youth with targets that delve into the catchy issues that youths in the developing countries commonly encounter.

Policy Implications

Despite the progress made in addressing issues of young people, the rate at which the population of young people is growing is not in tandem with strategic investments for improving the quality of this population. High teenage pregnancy of 25 percent (UDHS, 2016) has contributed to high fertility (5.4 children per woman). This has contributed to high population growth rate of three percent. High teenage pregnancy has also led to high school drop-out rate for girls with some schools registering as low as five percent completion rate. Young people in Uganda especially girls are disproportionately vulnerable to a number of challenges including among others, Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), poverty and gender discrimination that hinder them from realizing their full potential.

The 2014 census results clearly point out the other major challenge the young people are faced with, which is the scramble for resources and opportunities. This is reflected by the 78 percent proportion of the young population aged 30 years and below and 23 percent of the population aged 18 to 30 years. The resources and opportunities are not only scanty but also not in reach for majority of the young people. This leaves the young people highly vulnerable on all fronts and incapacitated to realise their full potential and help themselves and their country attain a demographic dividend.

With the youth unemployment rate at 13 percent (UNHS 2016/17), an unmet need for family planning of about 30 percent (UDHS 2016), with HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 2.1 percent among the youth (UPHIA 2016), coupled with Uganda's high fertility rate of 5.4 (UDHS 2016) leading to a growth rate of 3.0 percent, Uganda stakes slightly below the optimum for countries with aspirations of achieving all the 169 targets by 2030. These indicators have a binding on the empowerment and development of the youth and warrant that all stakeholders join hands to improve to a tune that would enable Uganda progressively remain in the pathway of realizing a demographic dividend for her people, households and as a nation.

As is widely argued, challenges of young people are most pronounced by looking at youth disguised employment or underutilisation. In Uganda, youth underutilization is reported above 30 percent yet many are released annually into the job market to compete for limited available jobs. Although the jobs are few and the youths continue to increase in number, at least going by the current growth rate of 3.0 percent, the worrying underutilisation levels point to a notable causal factor which is skills.

According to the ILO, one of the three ways to tackle youth unemployment is by the right mix of education and training which includes inculcating skills into young people that would not only improve their employability levels but also enhance their innovativeness and productivity. The Uganda government introduced universal formal education so that young people can be thoroughly trained from the age of 6 to 12 years through universal primary education and for the ages of 13-18 through universal secondary education or rather business, entrepreneurship, technical and Vocational education training. Although this may improve the young people's skills in numeracy and literacy, the lot that is churned out through these programs join with the rest of the population to compete for the limited job opportunities. However, its noteworthy that despite the introduction of the universal formal education, about 56 percent of the youth (18-30 years) had either never been to school or attained primary education. Although comparably better than the past where the literacy levels were below average and the employability levels among the youth, a lot need to be done to have all the young people acquire basic formal education.

On the health front, the youth require access to sexual and reproductive health both for their survival but also leading a life of purpose and not of chance. Teenage pregnancy and motherhood is the most serious health hazard for the female youths with 25 percent of the adolescents (15-19) having begun child bearing (UDHS 2016) yet only about 13 percent and less of the communities having related youth friendly services. To address this, more interventions and investments will be needed to extend youth friendly programs and interventions closer to the young people if the future and lives of the young people are to be secured so that the country harnesses a demographic dividend out of them.

8.2. Policy Recommendations about young people

Uganda launched the report, "Harnessing the Demographic Dividend: Accelerating Socioeconomic Transformation in Uganda" in 2014 and is currently developing the roadmap to accelerate harnessing of the Demographic Dividend. This report reflects the medium term development aspirations of the country presented in the National Development Plan (NDP) II.

One of the Development Strategies incorporated in the NDP II is harnessing the Demographic Dividend through implementing policies and programmes aimed at accelerating a rapid decline in fertility while ensuring surplus quality labour force. Uganda will have to implement policies aimed at accelerating a rapid decline in fertility and ensure the resulting surplus labour force is well educated, skilled, healthy and economically engaged in order to reap the demographic dividend. In this regard, emphasis should be put on improving access to family planning services and reforming the education system to improve quality of education critical for enhancing the level of skill and innovation of the labour force.

The opportunity to harness the demographic dividend will be lost if the right actions are not implemented for the target population in a timely and coordinated manner. Failure to have evidence based information to guide demographic dividend programming could result into stagnation of GDP per capita which may further be reflected in low economic growth, insecurity and socioeconomic backwardness resulting into a demographic burden.

APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table 1: Household size for household heads aged 18-30 years

	Number of household members						
Background characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Mean
Sex							
Male	16.7	15.6	22.5	19.4	25.9	100	3.5
Female	27.9	23.6	18.4	12.9	17.2	100	2.9
Residence							
Urban	27.8	21.8	20.9	14.4	15.1	100	2.8
Rural	13.7	14.4	22.3	20.3	29.4	100	3.7
Sub-Regions							
Kampala	30.3	25.8	20.3	12.7	11.0	100	2.6
Central1	28.3	20.3	21.3	15.1	15.1	100	2.8
Central2	25.1	18.5	21.2	16.1	19.2	100	3.0
Busoga	14.6	14.1	21.6	19.9	29.9	100	3.7
Bukedi	9.0	11.3	21.1	22.3	36.3	100	4.0
Elgon	16.8	14.8	22.2	19.7	26.5	100	3.5
Teso	11.0	9.8	16.3	19.6	43.3	100	4.3
West Nile	6.0	12.8	20.1	19.7	41.5	100	4.4
Acholi	9.2	13.8	22.8	20.7	33.5	100	3.9
Lango	8.7	13.9	23.8	23.1	30.5	100	3.8
Karamoja	5.5	8.7	15.6	21.4	48.8	100	4.6
Tooro	17.9	15.8	22.2	19.2	24.8	100	3.4
Ankole	19.5	18.4	24.3	19.1	18.8	100	3.1
Bunyoro	16.7	17.9	23.5	18.6	23.3	100	3.4
Kigezi	11.9	16.2	29.2	23.1	19.6	100	3.3
Total	18.7	17.0	21.8	18.2	24.4	100	3.4

Appendix Table 2: Household size of household heads aged 10-24 years

	Number of household members						Mean
Background characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Household size
Sex							
Male	24.9	22.5	26.6	15.1	11.0	100	2.3
Female	35.8	28.4	17.1	9.2	9.5	100	2.4
Residence							
Urban	39.0	27.3	19.0	8.5	6.2	100	2.0
Rural	20.6	21.7	27.8	16.8	13.1	100	2.4
Regions							
Kampala	40.3	31.1	16.8	7.1	4.8	100	2.0
Central1	40.8	25.4	20.0	8.6	5.2	100	1.9
Central2	34.8	24.3	22.2	11.2	7.6	100	2.0
Busoga	22.0	20.2	26.3	17.6	13.9	100	2.4
Bukedi	13.6	17.9	29.5	21.9	17.1	100	2.8
Elgon	25.5	21.3	26.1	15.3	11.9	100	2.3
Teso	17.0	15.7	24.3	21.0	22.1	100	2.7
West Nile	7.9	20.7	27.4	18.2	25.7	100	3.4
Acholi	12.6	21.6	30.9	19.0	15.9	100	2.9
Lango	11.5	22.3	33.1	20.7	12.4	100	2.7
Karamoja	7.7	16.1	22.5	22.6	31.2	100	3.5
Tooro	25.6	23.0	26.2	15.0	10.2	100	2.2
Ankole	30.0	26.4	25.6	11.5	6.5	100	2.2
Bunyoro	23.6	25.3	27.6	14.4	9.1	100	2.2
Kigezi	19.2	25.9	35.3	14.3	5.4	100	2.2
Total	**27.0**	**23.7**	**24.7**	**13.9**	**10.7**	**100**	**2.3**

Appendix Table 3: Household size of household heads aged 15-24 years

	Number of household members						
Background characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Mean
Sex							
Male	24.9	22.5	26.6	15.1	11.0	100	2.8
Female	35.8	28.4	17.1	9.2	9.5	100	2.4
Residence	39.0	27.3	19.0	8.5	6.2	100	2.2
Urban	20.6	21.7	27.8	16.8	13.1	100	2.9
Rural							
Regions							
Kampala	40.3	31.1	16.8	7.1	4.8	100	2.1
Central1	40.8	25.4	20.0	8.6	5.2	100	2.2
Central2	34.8	24.3	22.2	11.2	7.6	100	2.4
Busoga	22.0	20.2	26.3	17.6	13.9	100	2.9
Bukedi	13.6	17.9	29.5	21.9	17.1	100	3.3
Elgon	25.5	21.3	26.1	15.3	11.9	100	2.8
Teso	17.0	15.7	24.3	21.0	22.1	100	3.4
West Nile	7.9	20.7	27.4	18.2	25.7	100	3.7
Acholi	12.6	21.6	30.9	19.0	15.9	100	3.2
Lango	11.5	22.3	33.1	20.7	12.4	100	3.1
Karamoja	7.7	16.1	22.5	22.6	31.2	100	3.9
Tooro	25.6	23.0	26.2	15.0	10.2	100	2.7
Ankole	30.0	26.4	25.6	11.5	6.5	100	2.4
Bunyoro	23.6	25.3	27.6	14.4	9.1	100	2.7
Kigezi	19.2	25.9	35.3	14.3	5.4	100	2.6
Total	**27.0**	**23.7**	**24.7**	**13.9**	**10.7**	**100**	**2.7**

Appendix Table 4: Marital status by single years- Total

age	Never Mar	Currently married/ Cohabiting	Widowed	Separated/ divorced	Total
10	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
11	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
12	98.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	100
13	98.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	100
14	98.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	100
15	92.6	6.7	0.2	0.5	100
16	90.0	9.0	0.3	0.8	100
17	84.9	13.7	0.3	1.2	100
18	75.7	22.3	0.3	1.8	100
19	67.0	30.4	0.3	2.3	100
20	54.9	41.5	0.3	3.3	100
21	49.5	46.5	0.3	3.6	100
22	42.8	52.7	0.4	4.2	100
23	37.0	58.0	0.4	4.6	100
24	33.0	61.7	0.5	4.9	100
25	26.7	67.2	0.6	5.5	100
26	22.5	71.0	0.6	5.9	100
27	18.7	74.3	0.7	6.2	100
28	15.9	76.7	0.9	6.6	100
29	13.7	78.4	1.0	6.8	100
30	11.1	79.5	1.6	7.8	100
31	9.8	81.4	1.4	7.4	100
32	8.5	82.3	1.6	7.6	100
33	8.2	82.3	1.9	7.7	100
34	7.5	82.1	2.1	8.2	100
35	6.7	82.4	2.5	8.5	100
Total	**60.7**	**35.7**	**0.5**	**3.1**	**100**

Appendix Table 5: Marital status by single years - Male

age	Never Married	Currently married/ Cohabiting	Widowed	Separated/ divorced	Total
10	100	0	0	0	100
11	100	0	0	0	100
12	100	0	0	0	100
13	100	0	0	0	100
14	100	0	0	0	100
15	95.6	4.0	0.2	0.2	100
16	95.1	4.4	0.2	0.3	100
17	94.6	4.9	0.2	0.3	100
18	92.0	7.3	0.2	0.5	100
19	87.9	11.3	0.2	0.6	100
20	76.9	21.8	0.2	1.1	100
21	70.0	28.5	0.2	1.3	100
22	61.9	36.3	0.2	1.7	100
23	53.6	44.2	0.2	1.9	100
24	47.4	50.1	0.2	2.3	100
25	38.7	58.2	0.2	2.8	100
26	32.9	63.8	0.2	3.1	100
27	26.9	69.4	0.2	3.4	100
28	23.0	72.9	0.3	3.8	100
29	19.8	76.0	0.3	3.9	100
30	16.3	78.7	0.4	4.7	100
31	13.6	81.5	0.3	4.6	100
32	11.6	83.2	0.4	4.8	100
33	11.3	83.2	0.5	5.0	100
34	10.2	83.9	0.5	5.4	100
35	8.8	85.2	0.5	5.4	100
		0.0			
Total	**69.8**	**28.5**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**100**

Appendix Table 6: Marital status by single years - Female

age	Never Married	Currently married/ Cohabiting	Widowed	Separated/ divorced	Total
10	100	0	0	0	100
11	100	0	0	0	100
12	97.5	2.2	0.2	0.1	100
13	97.5	2.2	0.2	0.1	100
14	97.2	2.5	0.2	0.2	100
15	89.6	9.3	0.3	0.8	100
16	85.1	13.4	0.3	1.3	100
17	75.6	22.2	0.3	2.0	100
18	61.1	35.7	0.3	2.9	100
19	49.7	46.2	0.3	3.8	100
20	37.3	57.3	0.4	5.1	100
21	33.1	61.0	0.4	5.5	100
22	27.5	65.9	0.5	6.2	100
23	23.5	69.2	0.6	6.7	100
24	20.9	71.4	0.7	7.0	100
25	16.7	74.7	0.9	7.8	100
26	14.0	76.8	1.0	8.2	100
27	11.7	78.5	1.2	8.7	100
28	9.9	79.8	1.4	9.0	100
29	8.7	80.5	1.6	9.2	100
30	7.0	80.2	2.5	10.4	100
31	6.6	81.3	2.3	9.8	100
32	5.7	81.4	2.7	10.2	100
33	5.6	81.4	3.0	10.0	100
34	5.2	80.6	3.6	10.7	100
35	4.7	79.8	4.3	11.3	100
Total	**52.4**	**42.3**	**0.8**	**4.5**	**100**

Appendix Table 7: Proportion of adolescents (10-19) Ever married, by District

District	Never Married	Ever Married	Total	District	Never Married	Ever Married	Total
Central	Percent	Percent	Percent	Eastern	Percent	Percent	Percent
Kalangala	87.5	12.5	100	Bugiri	90.9	9.1	100
Kampala	94.1	5.9	100	Busia	92.9	7.1	100
Kiboga	93.2	6.8	100	Iganga	91.6	8.4	100
Luwero	93.0	7.0	100	Jinja	93.0	7.0	100
Masaka	94.1	5.9	100	Kamuli	92.3	7.7	100
Mpigi	93.3	6.7	100	Kapchorwa	93.7	6.3	100
Mubende	90.4	9.6	100	Katakwi	93.2	6.8	100
Mukono	90.7	9.3	100	Kumi	94.1	5.9	100
Nakasongola	93.6	6.4	100	Mbale	91.6	8.4	100
Rakai	91.5	8.5	100	Pallisa	90.9	9.1	100
Ssembabule	93.4	6.6	100	Soroti	91.8	8.2	100
Kayunga	92.1	7.9	100	Tororo	91.0	9.0	100
Wakiso	92.9	7.1	100	Kaberamaido	92.5	7.5	100
Lyantonde	92.8	7.2	100	Mayuge	88.6	11.4	100
Mityana	92.1	7.9	100	Sironko	92.8	7.2	100
Nakaseke	91.8	8.2	100	Amuria	92.0	8.0	100
Buikwe	92.1	7.9	100	Budaka	92.5	7.5	100
Bukomansimbi	94.2	5.8	100	Bududa	93.3	6.7	100
Butambala	93.5	6.5	100	Bukedea	93.3	6.7	100
Buvuma	85.6	14.4	100	Bukwo	93.4	6.6	100
Gomba	94.6	5.4	100	Butaleja	90.8	9.2	100
Kalungu	94.8	5.2	100	Kaliro	91.5	8.5	100
Kyankwanzi	91.0	9.0	100	Manafwa	92.9	7.1	100
Lwengo	93.5	6.5	100	Namutumba	91.8	8.2	100
Kyotara	93.6	6.4	100	Bulambuli	92.1	7.9	100
				Buyende	88.7	11.3	100
				Kibuku	90.7	9.3	100
				Kween	94.2	5.8	100
				Luuka	91.5	8.5	100
				Namayingo	89.1	10.9	100
				Ngora	94.5	5.5	100
				Serere	92.1	7.9	100
				Butebo	90.7	9.3	100
				Namisindwa	91.5	8.5	100

Appendix Table 7 Cont..: Proportion of adolescents (10-19) Ever married, by District

	Never Married	Ever Married	Total	Western	Never Married	Ever Married	Total
Northern	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Adjumani	93.5	6.5	100	Bundibugyo	83.9	16.1	100
Apac	92.0	8.0	100	Bushenyi	94.9	5.1	100
Arua	90.7	9.3	100	Hoima	88.1	11.9	100
Gulu	91.5	8.5	100	Kabale	94.7	5.3	100
Kitgum	91.5	8.5	100	Kabarole	92.1	7.9	100
Kotido	94.1	5.9	100	Kasese	91.1	8.9	100
Lira	91.1	8.9	100	Kibaale	88.9	11.1	100
Moroto	89.1	10.9	100	Kisoro	94.0	6.0	100
Moyo	94.7	5.3	100	Masindi	89.3	10.7	100
Nebbi	90.7	9.3	100	Mbarara	93.7	6.3	100
Nakapiripirit	92.2	7.8	100	Ntungamo	93.9	6.1	100
Pader	90.4	9.6	100	Rukungiri	94.8	5.2	100
Yumbe	94.2	5.8	100	Kamwenge	92.1	7.9	100
Abim	93.8	6.2	100	Kanungu	92.7	7.3	100
Amolatar	91.3	8.7	100	Kyenjojo	90.9	9.1	100
Amuru	87.9	12.1	100	Buliisa	87.6	12.4	100
Dokolo	93.3	6.7	100	Ibanda	93.0	7.0	100
Kaabong	95.0	5.0	100	Isingiro	91.7	8.3	100
Koboko	92.6	7.4	100	Kiruhura	93.3	6.7	100
Maracha	91.9	8.1	100	Buhweju	90.5	9.5	100
Oyam	87.3	12.7	100	Kiryandongo	88.1	11.9	100
Agago	91.8	8.2	100	Kyegegwa	89.9	10.1	100
Alebtong	91.7	8.3	100	Mitooma	93.6	6.4	100
Amudat	91.7	8.3	100	Ntoroko	90.7	9.3	100
Kole	88.6	11.4	100	Rubirizi	94.8	5.2	100
Lamwo	92.3	7.7	100	Sheema	95.6	4.4	100
Napak	92.5	7.5	100	Kagadi	90.2	9.8	100
Nwoya	88.8	11.2	100	Kakumiro	89.7	10.3	100
Otuke	91.3	8.7	100	Rubanda	93.0	7.0	100
Zombo	88.5	11.5	100	Bunyangabu	92.0	8.0	100
Omoro	89.2	10.8	100	Rukiga	95.3	4.7	100
Pakwach	89.2	10.8	100	**Total**	**91.9**	**8.1**	**100**

Appendix Table 8: Occupation by single years

Age	Profes sionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Sales and service workers	Subsistence agricultural workers	Market oriented agricultural workers	Craft and related workers	Plant and machine operators	Boda-Boda riders	Elementary occupations	Domestic helpers	Total
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	65.6	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.2	16.7	100
11	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.7	66.9	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	3.2	15.9	100
12	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	67.8	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	3.1	15.2	100
13	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.7	68.5	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	3.2	14.5	100
14	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	69.2	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	3.3	13.7	100
15	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.1	68.5	2.5	1.4	0.2	0.4	3.7	12.2	100
16	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.5	68.5	2.5	1.7	0.2	0.5	4.0	11.1	100
17	0.4	0.1	0.2	5.9	67.8	2.8	2.3	0.3	0.7	4.3	9.9	100
18	0.5	0.2	0.2	6.4	67.9	3.0	2.6	0.4	0.9	4.6	8.3	100
19	0.7	0.3	0.3	7.2	66.7	3.1	2.9	0.4	1.1	4.7	7.1	100
20	1.2	0.6	0.5	8.4	64.1	3.4	3.4	0.7	1.6	5.0	5.4	100
21	1.8	1.0	0.6	9.4	62.0	3.3	3.8	0.8	1.7	4.9	4.7	100
22	2.2	1.2	0.7	9.9	60.2	3.5	4.1	1.0	2.0	5.1	4.0	100
23	2.7	1.6	0.9	10.6	57.6	3.5	4.5	1.2	2.2	5.3	3.6	100
24	3.1	1.8	1.0	10.9	56.2	3.5	4.6	1.3	2.4	5.2	3.3	100
25	3.3	2.0	1.1	11.4	54.9	3.6	4.7	1.4	2.5	5.3	2.8	100
26	3.5	2.3	1.1	11.5	55.5	3.6	4.5	1.5	2.3	4.9	2.5	100
27	3.6	2.2	1.0	11.7	54.7	3.8	4.8	1.7	2.4	4.9	2.3	100
28	3.3	2.0	1.0	11.6	55.7	3.8	4.6	1.7	2.4	5.0	2.2	100
29	3.7	2.1	1.0	11.4	56.6	3.8	4.4	1.6	2.1	4.7	2.0	100
30	3.0	1.6	0.7	10.9	57.9	4.0	4.4	1.9	2.2	4.9	1.9	100
31	3.8	1.9	0.8	10.7	59.2	3.8	4.0	1.7	1.9	4.2	1.6	100
32	3.3	1.7	0.7	10.7	58.7	4.0	4.3	1.9	2.1	4.6	1.6	100
33	3.7	1.8	0.7	10.3	60.3	3.9	3.9	1.6	1.7	4.3	1.5	100
34	3.6	1.7	0.7	10.4	60.3	3.9	3.9	1.8	1.7	4.3	1.5	100
35	3.2	1.5	0.6	10.8	58.8	4.1	4.5	2.1	1.9	4.6	1.4	100
Tot	**1.9**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**8.6**	**61.9**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**1.0**	**1.5**	**4.5**	**6.4**	**100**

Appendix Table 9: Proportion of Female Adolescent (10-19) heads owning Agricultural land, by District

District	Own land	Do not Own Land	Total	Total	Districts	Own land	Do not Own Land	Total	Total
Central	percent	percent	percent	Number	Eastern	percent	percent	percent	Number
Kalangala	11.3	88.7	100	453	Bugiri	44.3	55.7	100	1,432
Kampala	9.8	90.2	100	9,024	Busia	37.8	62.2	100	860
Kiboga	33.0	67.0	100	951	Iganga	42.6	57.4	100	2,653
Luwero	35.1	64.9	100	2,666	Jinja	23.5	76.5	100	2,086
Masaka	24.9	75.1	100	1,868	Kamuli	57.2	42.8	100	1,837
Mpigi	30.3	69.7	100	1,501	Kapchorwa	59.5	40.5	100	220
Mubende	46.2	53.8	100	3,813	Katakwi	71.9	28.1	100	334
Mukono	26.9	73.1	100	3,322	Kumi	68.9	31.1	100	296
Nakasongola	38.3	61.7	100	707	Mbale	35.9	64.1	100	2,174
Rakai	55.9	44.1	100	905	Pallisa	69.6	30.4	100	552
Ssembabule	52.1	47.9	100	971	Soroti	37.9	62.1	100	812
Kayunga	43.3	56.7	100	1,380	Tororo	56.1	43.9	100	1,169
Wakiso	15.0	85.0	100	9,785	Kaberamaido	73.1	26.9	100	379
Lyantonde	34.0	66.0	100	376	Mayuge	42.2	57.8	100	2,224
Mityana	38.3	61.7	100	2,012	Sironko	61.0	39.0	100	928
Nakaseke	34.3	65.7	100	1,057	Amuria	60.2	39.8	100	704
Buikwe	30.7	69.3	100	2,251	Budaka	64.1	35.9	100	345
Bukomansimbi	59.9	40.1	100	561	Bududa	81.3	18.8	100	880
Butambala	43.4	56.6	100	442	Bukedea	60.0	40.0	100	345
Buvuma	32.1	67.9	100	705	Bukwo	53.8	46.2	100	130
Gomba	51.6	48.4	100	703	Butaleja	57.3	42.7	100	487
Kalungu	44.8	55.2	100	791	Kaliro	53.6	46.4	100	688
Kyankwanzi	45.5	54.5	100	1,173	Manafwa	67.8	32.2	100	323
Lwengo	49.2	50.8	100	961	Namutumba	52.9	47.1	100	777
Kyotara	42.3	57.7	100	896	Bulambuli	66.9	33.1	100	721
					Buyende	61.5	38.5	100	1,461
					Kibuku	61.0	39.0	100	451
					Kween	60.5	39.5	100	167
					Luuka	57.9	42.1	100	712
					Namayingo	48.0	52.0	100	540
					Ngora	71.7	28.3	100	198
					Serere	64.9	35.1	100	490
					Butebo	69.4	30.6	100	255
					Namisindwa	65.4	34.6	100	598

Appendix Table 9 Cont...: Proportion of Female Adolescent (10-19) heads owning Agricultural land, by District

District	Own land	Do not Own Land	Total	Total	District	Own land	Do not Own Land	Total	Total
Northern	percent	percent	percent	Number	Western	percent	percent	percent	Number
Adjumani	48.3	51.7	100	784	Bundibugyo	74.3	25.7	100	1,054
Apac	72.1	27.9	100	637	Bushenyi	43.7	56.3	100	556
Arua	76.6	23.4	100	2,116	Hoima	48.3	51.7	100	2,858
Gulu	45.7	54.3	100	773	Kabale	47.2	52.8	100	466
Kitgum	67.1	32.9	100	434	Kabarole	37.7	62.3	100	1,871
Kotido	68.2	31.8	100	355	Kasese	41.3	58.7	100	2,213
Lira	54.4	45.6	100	1,430	Kibaale	65.6	34.4	100	1,046
Moroto	57.0	43.0	100	426	Kisoro	67.8	32.2	100	587
Moyo	80.4	19.6	100	209	Masindi	44.6	55.4	100	1,601
Nebbi	75.7	24.3	100	523	Mbarara	21.7	78.3	100	1,689
Nakapiripirit	61.2	38.8	100	363	Ntungamo	39.7	60.3	100	877
Pader	75.7	24.3	100	444	Rukungiri	57.6	42.4	100	628
Yumbe	89.6	10.4	100	852	Kamwenge	45.0	55.0	100	1,176
Abim	81.0	19.0	100	231	Kanungu	57.0	43.0	100	572
Amolatar	46.8	53.2	100	267	Kyenjojo	57.9	42.1	100	1,973
Amuru	73.8	26.2	100	687	Buliisa	35.7	64.3	100	361
Dokolo	78.1	21.9	100	269	Ibanda	42.1	57.9	100	700
Kaabong	83.8	16.2	100	370	Isingiro	40.1	59.9	100	1,375
Koboko	63.9	36.1	100	324	Kiruhura	35.0	65.0	100	841
Maracha	86.1	13.9	100	466	Buhweju	72.2	27.8	100	299
Oyam	79.5	20.5	100	951	Kiryandongo	44.0	56.0	100	1,150
Agago	77.3	22.7	100	419	Kyegegwa	57.8	42.2	100	1,281
Alebtong	92.6	7.4	100	404	Mitooma	64.6	35.4	100	305
Amudat	56.0	44.0	100	109	Ntoroko	32.6	67.4	100	310
Kole	86.9	13.1	100	620	Rubirizi	53.9	46.1	100	284
Lamwo	69.8	30.2	100	248	Sheema	38.2	61.8	100	393
Napak	72.9	27.1	100	554	Kagadi	60.7	39.3	100	1,877
Nwoya	75.0	25.0	100	336	Kakumiro	58.5	41.5	100	1,463
Otuke	88.1	11.9	100	294	Rubanda	75.1	24.9	100	370
Zombo	85.8	14.2	100	942	Bunyangabu	53.1	46.9	100	704
Omoro	78.7	21.3	100	376	Rukiga	61.5	38.5	100	179
Pakwach	72.9	27.1	100	391	**Total**	**44.7**	**55.3**	**100**	**126,165**

Appendix Table 10: Proportion of Youth (18-30) using internet, by District

District	Use	Don't Use	Total	District	District	Don't Use	Total
Central	percent	percent	percent	Eastern	percent	percent	percent
Kalangala	14.5	85.5	100	Bugiri	8.7	91.3	100
Kampala	47.9	52.1	100	Busia	16.2	83.8	100
Kiboga	12.9	87.1	100	Iganga	13.6	86.4	100
Luwero	17.7	82.3	100	Jinja	22.2	77.8	100
Masaka	19.9	80.1	100	Kamuli	9.8	90.2	100
Mpigi	13.1	86.9	100	Kapchorwa	17.5	82.5	100
Mubende	9.6	90.4	100	Katakwi	12.4	87.6	100
Mukono	19.3	80.7	100	Kumi	13.1	86.9	100
Nakasongola	17.0	83.0	100	Mbale	21.4	78.6	100
Rakai	6.6	93.4	100	Pallisa	8.7	91.3	100
Ssembabule	8.0	92.0	100	Soroti	18.3	81.7	100
Kayunga	11.8	88.2	100	Tororo	14.2	85.8	100
Wakiso	31.8	68.2	100	Kaberamaido	16.6	83.4	100
Lyantonde	17.2	82.8	100	Mayuge	10.1	89.9	100
Mityana	11.7	88.3	100	Sironko	10.1	89.9	100
Nakaseke	14.9	85.1	100	Amuria	13.4	86.6	100
Buikwe	20.3	79.7	100	Budaka	8.2	91.8	100
Bukomansimbi	9.8	90.2	100	Bududa	12.9	87.1	100
Butambala	12.2	87.8	100	Bukedea	10.0	90.0	100
Buvuma	10.0	90.0	100	Bukwo	19.4	80.6	100
Gomba	8.0	92.0	100	Butaleja	5.8	94.2	100
Kalungu	10.5	89.5	100	Kaliro	8.1	91.9	100
Kyankwanzi	10.8	89.2	100	Manafwa	10.3	89.7	100
Lwengo	10.8	89.2	100	Namutumba	7.3	92.7	100
Kyotara	12.5	87.5	100	Bulambuli	12.4	87.6	100
				Buyende	8.1	91.9	100
				Kibuku	6.9	93.1	100
				Kween	11.4	88.6	100
				Luuka	7.7	92.3	100
				Namayingo	8.7	91.3	100
				Ngora	13.8	86.2	100
				Serere	9.1	90.9	100
				Butebo	7.1	92.9	100
				Namisindwa	11.2	88.8	100

Appendix Table 10 Cont..: Proportion of Youth (18-30) using internet, by District

District	Use	Don't Use	Total	District	Use	Don't Use	Total
Central	percent	percent	percent	Western	percent	percent	percent
Adjumani	14.6	85.4	100	Bundibugyo	16.1	83.9	100
Apac	10.4	89.6	100	Bushenyi	21.1	78.9	100
Arua	14.2	85.8	100	Hoima	14.2	85.8	100
Gulu	38.0	62.0	100	Kabale	17.3	82.7	100
Kitgum	26.4	73.6	100	Kabarole	18.0	82.0	100
Kotido	10.9	89.1	100	Kasese	12.4	87.6	100
Lira	22.1	77.9	100	Kibaale	6.4	93.6	100
Moroto	15.9	84.1	100	Kisoro	9.4	90.6	100
Moyo	14.8	85.2	100	Masindi	18.1	81.9	100
Nebbi	14.0	86.0	100	Mbarara	24.1	75.9	100
Nakapiripirit	9.0	91.0	100	Ntungamo	12.7	87.3	100
Pader	24.2	75.8	100	Rukungiri	11.3	88.7	100
Yumbe	17.1	82.9	100	Kamwenge	8.2	91.8	100
Abim	23.8	76.2	100	Kanungu	10.9	89.1	100
Amolatar	11.6	88.4	100	Kyenjojo	8.6	91.4	100
Amuru	15.3	84.7	100	Buliisa	20.0	80.0	100
Dokolo	12.4	87.6	100	Ibanda	12.9	87.1	100
Kaabong	9.2	90.8	100	Isingiro	9.1	90.9	100
Koboko	15.6	84.4	100	Kiruhura	11.6	88.4	100
Maracha	7.6	92.4	100	Buhweju	8.0	92.0	100
Oyam	12.2	87.8	100	Kiryandongo	15.0	85.0	100
Agago	19.7	80.3	100	Kyegegwa	7.7	92.3	100
Alebtong	9.1	90.9	100	Mitooma	11.6	88.4	100
Amudat	12.6	87.4	100	Ntoroko	13.1	86.9	100
Kole	8.9	91.1	100	Rubirizi	14.5	85.5	100
Lamwo	20.5	79.5	100	Sheema	15.1	84.9	100
Napak	12.0	88.0	100	Kagadi	8.9	91.1	100
Nwoya	19.2	80.8	100	Kakumiro	6.7	93.3	100
Otuke	12.2	87.8	100	Rubanda	6.4	93.6	100
Zombo	9.3	90.7	100	Bunyangabu	8.2	91.8	100
Omoro	17.7	82.3	100	Rukiga	9.4	90.6	100
Pakwach	13.4	86.6	100	**Total**	**18.2**	**81.8**	**100**

Republic of Uganda
National Population and Housing Census 2014
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

BOOK NUMBER

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

WRITE NAME IN CAPITAL LETTERS	CODE
DISTRICT:	
COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY:	
SUB COUNTY/DIVISION/TOWN COUNCIL:	
PARISH/WARD:	
LC1:	
EA:	

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

A

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

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

Result Code (R1)

1	Completed
2	Partially Completed
3	Not Interviewed

Relationship (P2)

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

Residential Status (P4)

1	Usual household member
2	Regular household member
3	Visitor/Guest

Grade Completed (P19)

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

Ethnicity (P8)

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

Country Of Citizenship For Non-Ugandans

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

Major Field of Specialization (P20)

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

Type of Disability (P14-P17)

1	No - no difficulty
2	Yes – some difficulty
3	Yes – a lot of difficulty
4	Cannot do at all
7	Not Applicable
8	Don't know

School Attendance P18)

1	Attending school in 2014
2	Left school in 2014
3	Left school before 2014
4	Never been to school
7	NA

Activity Status (P22)

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

Marital Status (P26)

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

Religion (P9)

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

Section 5: Crop Codes

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

Occupation (P23)

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

BOOK NUMBER

Republic of Uganda
National Population and Housing Census 2014

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

DA2

SHEET NUMBER 01

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

	WRITE NAME IN CAPITAL LETTERS	CODE
DISTRICT		
COUNTY / MUNICIPALITY		
SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION / T.C.		
PARISH / WARD		
LC1		
EA		
ENUMERATOR'S NAME AND CODE:		
ENUMERATOR'S SIGNATURE:		
DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy):	/ /	
PARISH SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND CODE:		
PARISH SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE:		
DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy):	/ /	

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

SUMMARY INFORMATION

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

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

	Household Population. Row (A)		
Row (A)			
	Absent Household Heads. Row (B)		
Row (B)			
	Total Number of Households	De facto Total Household Population. Row (A) - Row (B)	
		Male	Female	Total
Row (A) - Row (B)				

01A

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION | RESULT CODE | FORM | OF

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

		FOR ALLPERSONS												FOR PERSONS AGED 2 YEARS AND ABOVE			
P0	**P1**	**P2**	**P3**	**P4**	**P5**	**P6**	**P7**	**P8**	**P9**	**P10**	**P11**	**P12**	**P13**	**P14**	**P15**	**P16**	**P17**
Person number	Please give the full names of the following: 1. The Household head 2. All Persons who spent the night of 27/28th August 2014 in this household including visitors ***(Write the First Name and Last Name only)*** Example:	What is [NAME'S] relationship to the head of the household? ***(Refer to code list P2)***	Is [NAME] male or female? 1=Male 2=Female	What is [NAME'S] residential status? ***(Refer to code list P4)***	What is [NAME'S] exact date of birth? ***(Write the Day, Month and Year)*** **DB2**	What is [NAME'S] **age** in completed years? ***If age is less than one year record 00, if 95 years and above, record 95.***	Does [NAME] have a **Birth Certificate**? 1=Yes, long certificate 2=Yes, Short certificate 3=No 8=DK	What is [NAME'S] **ethnicity**? ***If non Ugandan write code of country of citizenship*** ***(Refer to code list P8)***	What is [NAME'S] **religion**? ***(Refer to code list P9)***	Is [NAME'S] **biological mother** alive? 1=Yes 2=No 8=DK	Is [NAME'S] **biological father** alive? 1=Yes 2=No 8=DK	In which **District** was [NAME] living before moving to this District? ***If the person was living outside Uganda, write code of country of previous residence*** ***(Refer to code list P12)***	How many **years** has [NAME] lived in this District continuously? ***For less than one year record 00*** ***For visitors, record 97 for "N/A"***	Does [NAME] have difficulty **seeing** even if he/she is wearing glasses? ***(Refer to code list P14-P17)***	Does [NAME] have difficulty **hearing** even if he/she is using a hearing aid? ***(Refer to code list P14-P17)***	Does [NAME] have difficulty **walking** or **climbing steps**? ***(Refer to code list P14-P17)***	Does [NAME] have difficulty in **remembering or concentrating**? ***(Refer to code list P14-P17)***
00	V E R O N I C A N A K I B U U K A	1 1	2	1	DD 1 9 MM 1 0 Y Y Y Y 1 9 6 5	4 8	1	5 1 9	1 1	1	1	1 0 4	1 1	2	1	3	1

01A **DB2**

BOOK NUMBER | SHEET NUMBER 02 | HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

FOR PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE | FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE | DC3 | FOR FEMALES (12-54 years) ONLY

P0	P18	P19	P20		P21	P22	P23		P24	P25	P26	P27			P28			P29			P30						P31	P32	P33
Person number	Did [NAME] attend **school in 2014**, left school or never been to school? *(Refer to code list P18)*	What is the **highest grade / class of formal education** that [NAME] com-pleted? *(Refer to Code list P19)*	What is [NAME'S] **field of specialisation?** *(If no specialisation, write 97)*	Specilisation Detail	Code	Can [NAME] **read and write** a sentence meaning-fully in any language ? 1=Read & Write 2=Read only 3=Write only 4=No 7=N/A 8=DK	What was [NAME'S] **main activity status** in the last 7 days? *(Refer to code list P22)*	What was [NAME'S] **main type of work** (occupation) during the last 7 days? (DESCRIBE IN NOT LESS THAN TWO WORDS)	Occupation Detail	Code	Does [NAME] **own a mobile phone**? If yes, write number of phones (handsets) owned. If none, write 0 if 6+, write 6 7=N/A	Does [NAME] **use internet**? 1=Yes 2=No 7=N/A 8=DK	What is [NAME'S] current **marital status**? *(Refer to code list P26)*	How many children has [NAME] **ever borne alive**? Of the total children ever borne, how many are boys and how many are girls? ***If the woman has never given birth, record 00 in the boxes below*** 97=N/A	Total	Boys	Girls	Of the total children ever borne, how many are **alive**? Among these children how many are boys and how many are girls? ***If the woman has never given birth, record 00 in the boxes below*** 97=N/A	Total	Boys	Girls	Of the total children ever borne, how many are **dead**? Among these children, how many are boys and how many are girls? ***If the woman has never given birth, record 00 in the boxes below.*** 97=N/A	Total	Boys	Girls	When did [NAME] have her last live birth? ***If N/A, write 97 for month, 9997 for year*** ***If Don't Know, write 98 for month, 9998 for year***	M M	Y Y	Y Y	What is the **sex of the last live birth**? 1=Male 2=Female 7=N/A	What is the **survival status of the last live birth**? 1=Alive 2=Dead 7=N/A 8=DK	If the last child is dead, write **age at death** in completed months. ***If 60+ months, record 60*** ***Write 97 if N/A***
0 0	2	4 3	EDUCATION		2 7	1	1 0	SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER		4 5	1	1	2	0 5	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 0	0 1	2 0	1 1	1	2	0 1

DC3 | 01A

DD4

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

SECTION 2: HOUSING CONDITIONS

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

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SERVICES

What is the distance from home to the nearest ……. on foot, irrespective of whether you use the service or not

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

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

SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

What source of **energy** does this household **mainly** use for **lighting**?

H14

10 = Electricity- National grid (Umeme)
11 = Electricity- Solar
12 = Electricity- Personal Generator
13 = Electricity- Community/thermal plant
14 = Gas
15 = Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
16 = Biogas
17 = Paraffin-Lantern
18 = Paraffin-Tadooba
19 = Candles
20 = Firewood
21 = Cow Dung
22 = Grass (reeds)
96 = Other

SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

What source of **energy** does this household **mainly** use for **cooking**?	What is the household's **main source of water** for **drinking**?	What is the **distance** to this source of **water**?	What type of **toilet facility** does this household **mainly** use?	Does the Household **share** this toilet facility with other households?	What is the **most** commonly used **method** of solid waste disposal from the household?	What type of **bathroom** does this household **mainly** use?	What type of **kitchen** does this household **mainly** use?
H15	**H16**	**H17**	**H18**	**H19**	**H20**	**H21**	**H22**
10 = Electricity- National grid (Umeme) 11 = Electricity- Solar 12 = Electricity- Personal Generator 13 = Electricity- Community/thermal plant 14 = Gas 15 = Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 16 = Biogas 17 = Paraffin-Stove 18 = Charcoal 19 = Firewood 20 = Cow Dung 21 = Grass (reeds) 96 = Other	10 = Piped water into dwelling 11 = Piped water to the yard 12 = Public Taps 13 = Borehole in yard/plot 14 = Public borehole 15 = Protected well/spring 16 = Unprotected well/spring 17 = River/Stream/Lake 18 = Vendor 19 = Tanker Truck 20 = Gravity Flow Scheme 21 = Rain Water 22 = Bottled Water 96 = Other	***(Record distance in kms, if distance is given in miles, see distance conversion list)*** ***If the water source is on premises, record 0.0***	10 = Flush Toilet 11 = VIP Latrine 12 =Covered Pit Latrine **with a slab** 13 =Covered Pit Latrine **without a slab** 14 =Uncovered Pit Latrine **with a slab** 15 =Uncovered Pit Latrine **without a slab** 16 = Ecosan (compost toilet) 17 = No facility, bush, polythene bags, bucket, etc 96 = Other	1 = Yes 2 = No 7 = N/A (For "No Facility, Bush, Polythene bags, bucket etc)	10 = Occupants dispose solid waste in the garden, and DO NOT burn or bury it. 11 = Occupants burn solid waste 12 = Occupants bury solid waste 13 = Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump supervised by urban authorities 14 = Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump NOT supervised by urban authorities 15 = Solid waste collected by waste vendor 16 = Occupants dispose solid waste into river/sea/stream/pond 96 = Other arrangements	10 = Inside, drainage provided 11 = Inside, no drainage provided 12 = Outside built, drainage provided 13 = Outside built, no drainage provided 14 = Make shift 15 = None 96 = Other	10 = Inside, specific room 11 = Inside, no specific room 12 = Outside, built 13 = Make shift 14 = Open space

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Does any member of this household own..... (ASSETS)?
If Yes, record the number, if 9 or more, write 9
If none, record 0

H23

A: Motor vehicle		G: Television	
B: Motor cycle		H: Radio	
C: Bicycle		I: Fixed Phone	
D: Wheel Chair		J: Computer / Laptop	
E: Canoe / Boat		K: Generator	
F: Donkey			

INFORMATION

What is the household's **main** source of information?

H24

10 = Radio
11 = Word of Mouth
12 = Telephone
13 = Print Media
14 = Post Mail
15 = Hand Mail
16 = Television
17 = Community Meetings
18 = Internet
19 = Community Announcer
96 = Other

POSTAL SERVICES

Did any member of this household **send/receive** a letter/parcel by postal services during the **last 12 months**?

H25

1 = Yes, Once
2 = Yes, Twice
3 = Yes, Thrice
4 = Yes, 4 times and above
5 = No
8 = Don't Know

DD4

MOSQUITO NETS

Does this household have any **mosquito nets**?

H26

1 = Yes
2 = No

01A

IF YES IN H26, were the mosquito nets given **free** or were they **bought**? Record the appropriate code in the boxes below
1 = Yes; 2 = No; 7 = NA; 8 = DK

H27

A=Given free by Gov't
B= Given free by NGO
C= Given free by friend/relative
D= Bought

SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

What was the **main** source of the household's **livelihood** in the **last 12 months**?

H28

10 = Subsistence farming
11 = Commercial farming
12 = Employment income
13 = Business Enterprise
14 = Cottage Industry
15 = Property Income
16 = Family / Friends / Relatives
17 = Institutional or Program support (e.g Red Cross, WFP, e.t.c)
18 = Sale of assets
96 = Other

REMITTANCES

Did the household receive any **money or physical items** from any relative / family member / friend abroad during the **last 12 months**?

H29

1 = Yes, both goods and money
2= Yes, Money only
3 = Yes, Goods only
4 = No
8 = DK

IF YES IN H29, in which countries do the relatives / family members / friends **reside**?
1 = Yes; 2 = No; 7=N/A

H30

A. Australia		J. South Africa	
B. Canada		K. U.K	
C. France		L. U.S.A	
D. Germany		M. Sweden	
E. India		N. United Arab Emirates	
F. Japan		O. Yemen	
G. Kenya		P. South Sudan	
H. Libya		X. Other country	
I. Saudi Arabia		Y. Don't know country of origin	

BOOK NUMBER | SHEET NUMBER 03 | **HOUSEHOLD NUMBER**

SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

H31	H32	H33	H34	H35	H36	H37	H38
Does any member in this household have a **functional account** in the Bank or any other financial institution? (Active in last 12 months) 1= Yes, have an account in the Bank 2= Yes, have an account in another financial institution 3= Yes, have both in a bank and another financial institution 4= No 8= DK	How many meals do household **members aged 5 years and above** usually eat on average per day ? (***Record number of meals in the box provided)***	Does every member in this household use **soap** to bathe? 1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = DK	Did every member in this household take **sugar** (at least once a day) during the last week? 1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = DK	Do you have **salt** in the house now? 1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = DK **DE5**	Does every member in this household have at least **two sets of clothing**? 1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = DK	Does every member in this household have at least **one pair of shoes**? ***WITH EXCEPTION OF CHILDREN AGED ONE YEAR OR LESS*** 1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = DK	Does **every child** in this household (i.e. all those **under 18 years**) have a **separate blanket**? 1=Yes 2=No 7=N/A

H39	H40
Is any member of the household involved **in any household-based enterprise**? 1 = Yes 2 = No	What is the nature of the enterprise? (***If the household has more than one enterprise, record the one considered by the family as the most important***) 10 Agriculture 11 Trade 12 Food processing 13 Other manufacturing 14 Services 15 Hotels and Restaurant 16 Mining and Quarrying 96 Other 97 No enterprise

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

D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6-D8-FOR FEMALES WHO DIED AGED 12-54 YEARS		
Did any deaths occur in this household in the last 12 months? I mean from September 2013 upto December 2013. What about from1st January 2014 to 27th August 2014? 1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't know	What was the name of the deceased? If no death in D1, write "Not Applicable" and end Interview	What was the sex of [NAME]? 1 = Male 2 = Female 7 = N/A	How old was [NAME] at the time of death (in completed years)? ***If age is less than one year, write 00***	What was the cause of [NAME'S] death? 1 = Disease 2 = Accident 3 = Violence 4 = Witchcraft 6 = Others 7 = N/A 8 = DK	Was [NAME] pregnant at the time of her death? 1= Yes 2= No 7= N/A 8= DK	Did [NAME] die while giving birth? 1= Yes 2= No 7= N/A 8= DK	Did [NAME] die within 6 weeks after delivery? 1= Yes 2= No 7= N/A 8= DK
	1)						
	2)						
	3)						
	4)						
	5)						

SECTION 5: AGRICULTURAL MODULE

A1	A2	A3	A4		
Does this household currently undertake any of the following agricultural activities 1 =Yes, within EA 2 =Yes, outside EA but within District 3 = No	**IF YES IN A1, how many** ..... does this household own?	**IF YES IN A1**, what is the main purpose of production? 1=Home Consumption 2=Sale 7=N/A	List the crops grown on the holding in order of importance		
			Ser. No.	**Crop Name**	Crop Code If no crop grown, write 97
I. Exotic / Cross breed cattle			1		
II. Local cattle rearing			2		
III. Goat rearing			3		
IV. Sheep rearing			4		
V. Piggery (pig rearing)			5		
VI Poultry/Birds keeping			6		
VII. Rabbit rearing			7		
VIII. Apiculture (Bee keeping)			8		
IX. Aquaculture (fish farming)			9		
X. Presence of Forest / wooded land			10		
XI. Crop growing			11		

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

A5	A6	A7
Which of the household members is the lead holder? ***(Record the person number of holder from P0) If not listed, record 00***	Does the holding carry out any type of irrigation? 1=Yes 2=No 7=N/A	Does this household own agricultural land? 1 = Yes 2 = No

01A

DISTRICT OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE (P12)

Central

101	Kalangala
102	Kampala
103	Kiboga
104	Luwero
105	Masaka
106	Mpigi
107	Mubende
108	Mukono
109	Nakasongola
110	Rakai
111	Sembabule
112	Kayunga
113	Wakiso
114	Lyantonde
115	Mityana
116	Nakaseke
117	Buikwe
118	Bukomasimbi
119	Butambala
120	Buvuma
121	Gomba
122	Kalungu
123	Kyankwanzi
124	Lwengo

Eastern

201	Bugiri
202	Busia
203	Iganga
204	Jinja
205	Kamuli
206	Kapchorwa
207	Katakwi
208	Kumi
209	Mbale
210	Pallisa
211	Soroti
212	Tororo
213	Kaberamaido
214	Mayuge
215	Sironko
216	Amuria
217	Budaka
218	Bududa
219	Bukedea
220	Bukwo
221	Butaleja
222	Kaliro
223	Manafwa
224	Namutumba
225	Bulambuli
226	Buyende
227	Kibuku
228	Kween
229	Luuka
230	Namayingo
231	Ngora
232	Serere

Northern

301	Adjumani
302	Apac
303	Arua
304	Gulu
305	Kitgum
306	Kotido
307	Lira
308	Moroto
309	Moyo
310	Nebbi
311	Nakapiripirit
312	Pader
313	Yumbe
314	Abim
315	Amolatar
316	Amuru
317	Dokolo
318	Kaabong
319	Koboko
320	Maracha
321	Oyam
322	Agago
323	Alebtong
324	Amudat
325	Kole
326	Lamwo
327	Napak
328	Nwoya
329	Otuke
330	Zombo

Western

401	Bundibugyo
402	Bushenyi
403	Hoima
404	Kabale
405	Kabarole
406	Kasese
407	Kibaale
408	Kisoro
409	Masindi
410	Mbarara
411	Ntungamo
412	Rukungiri
413	Kamwenge
414	Kanungu
415	Kyenjojo
416	Buliisa
417	Ibanda
418	Isingiro
419	Kiruhura
420	Buhweju
421	Kiryandongo
422	Kyegegwa
423	Mitooma
424	Ntoroko
425	Rubirizi
426	Sheema

Country of Previous Residence

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

H7-H13, H17

Distance Conversion

1 mile = 1.6 km

Mile		=	Km	
0.5	1.0	=	0.8	1.6
1.5	2.0	=	2.4	3.2
2.5	3.0	=	4.0	4.8
3.5	4.0	=	5.6	6.4
4.5	5.0	=	7.2	8.0
5.5	6.0	=	8.8	
6.5	7.0	=	9.6	
7.5	8.0	=		
8.5	9.0	=	10.4	11.2
9.5		=	12.0	12.8
		=	13.6	14.4
10.0	10.5	=	15.2	16.0
11.0	11.5	=	16.8	17.6
12.0	12.5	=	18.4	19.2
13.0	13.5	=	20.0	20.8
14.0	14.5	=	21.6	22.4
15.0	15.5	=	23.2	24.0
16.0		=	24.8	
		=	25.6	
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		
		=		

Mile		=	Km
16.5	17.0	=	26.4
17.5	18.0	=	27.2
18.5	19.0	=	28.0
19.5	20.0	=	28.8
20.5	21.0	=	29.6
21.5	22.0	=	30.4
22.5	23.0	=	31.2
23.5	24.0	=	32.0
24.5	25.0	=	32.8
25.5	26.0	=	33.6
26.5	27.0	=	34.4
27.5	28.0	=	35.2
28.5	29.0	=	36.0
29.5	30.0	=	36.8
30.5	31.0	=	37.6
31.5		=	38.4
32.0		=	39.2
		=	40.0
		=	40.8
		=	41.6
		=	42.4
		=	43.2
		=	44.0
		=	44.8
		=	45.6
		=	46.4
		=	47.2
		=	48.0
		=	48.8
		=	49.6
		=	50.4
		=	51.2
		=	
		=	
		=	
		=	
		=	
		=	
		=	
		=	
		=	
		=	

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Proposed areas for further analysis

- SRH_ indicators for adolescents and young people
    - Mean entry into marriage,
    - Mean age at first marriage by sex, residence, districts

- Proportions of men and women aged 15+ years and smoking cigarettes
- Proportions of men and women aged 15+ years and consuming alcohol

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Management committee

Ben Paul Mungyereza, Executive Director

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

Vitus Mulindwa Kato. Deputy Executive Director- Corporate Services

Authors

Michael Ogen Sijje, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Simon Kyewalyanga, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

John Atwebembeire Mushomi (Ph.D), School of Statistics & Planning - Makerere University

Reviewers

Allen Kabagyenyi (Ph.D), School of Statistics & Planning - Makerere University

Edith Akiror, United Nations Population Fund

Peninah Tomusange, United Nations Population Fund

Helen Namirembe Nviiri, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Ronald Sombwe, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Data Analysts

Wilson Nyegenye, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Simon Kyewalyanga, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Lawrence Mugula, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Johnstone Galande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

GIS Specialist

Charles Adriku, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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Tukaheebwa T Francis, 2ka.com

Interior

Deogracious Mutyaba, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS),
Plot 9, Colville Street, P.O. Box 7186 Kampala, Uganda;
Telephone: (+256-414) 706000, Fax: (+256-414) 237553;
E-mail: ubos@ubos.org; Website: www.ubos.org.