The National Population and Housing Census of 2014 estimated a disability prevalence rate of 12.4 percent among the population aged 5 years and above (males 49.3%; females 50.7%). The highest forms of disability estimated are: difficulties in seeing (6.5%), difficulties in remembering (5.4%), difficulties in walking (4.5%) and difficulties in hearing (3.1%) (UBOS, 2016).

The 2017 functional disability survey found prevalence of 16.5% and prevalence among 2-4 years was at 3.5 percent, 7.5% among 5-17 years and 16.5% for adults (18 and above).

1.3% of the formal sector workforce have people with disabilities (2016/2017 Manpower Survey disaggregated by disability (UBOS, 2018b).

The disability prevalence among women is at 15% and 10% among men. 15 percent of the disabilities were in urban areas and 12% in rural areas (National Population Census, 2014).

47% of people with disabilities are more likely to experience violence compared to people without disabilities (39%), (Uganda Functional Difficulties Survey 2017; UBOS, 2018).

36% of female children 5-17 years with disabilities experienced physical or sexual violence (UBOS, 2018).

58% of female adults experienced physical or sexual violence (UBOS, 2018).
Majority of persons with disabilities are subsistence farmers (73.7%) compared to persons without disabilities (61.6%) (UBOS, 2019).

Disability prevalence rates were high at 30.5% in Kigezi sub-region, 23.4% in South Central (Buganda), 23.1% in Bugisu and 20.4% in Bukedi (Eastern region) (UBOS, 2018).

55% of persons with disabilities were literate compared to 75 percent of those without disabilities (UBOS, 2019).

7.1% of the adults (18 and over) had difficulty in vision, 2.5 percent have difficulty with hearing and 0.2% were deaf and 7.8 percent have difficulty walking/climbing.

1.1% (5-17 years) had difficulty in hearing and 0.2% are deaf (UBOS, 2018).

9.4% of psychosocial and or intellectual difficulties are mostly among adults followed by children age 5-17 (7.6%) and at 5.6% among children 2-4 years (UBOS, 2018).

19% of the disabilities among children age 5-17 were due to congenital causes, 10% due to malaria and 7% due to home accident (UBOS, 2018).

19.8% of the population had some difficulty related to disability, 10.7% have some difficulty seeing and 5.8% of the population reported a lot of difficulty.

Population aged 5-9 (84.6%), 15-19 (83.8%), 10-14 (83.7%) and 20-29 (81.5%) registered the highest percentages for no difficulties.

45.7% of the people aged 50-59 registered some difficulty and 15.4 percent reported a lot of difficulty.

61.3% widowed women registered the highest percentages of seeing difficulty followed by divorced women (28.5%). Hearing difficulty was the highest among the widowed at 27.9%.

74.5% of the population in urban areas had no difficulty in any domain and 61.7% for those in rural areas.

23.5% of people in rural areas reported more difficulties in seeing compared to those in urban areas.

30.3% people in Kigezi sub-region reported seeing difficulty (highest) followed by Lango (29.3%), Ankole (25.4%) and Acholi at 23.6%.

14.6% of the people in Kigezi region reported hearing difficulty, followed by Lango (14.1%), and Tooro at 13.1%.

32.9% of the population in Kigezi had difficulty in remembering or concentrating.

26.1% of the population in Kigezi have difficulty in walking and climbing steps followed by Lango (22.1%) and Acholi (21.3%).

39.3% of the people with no education reported no difficulty in any disability domain, the lowest among other levels of education (Secondary 82%; tertiary 81.4%).

Most of the disabilities were more prevalent among people with no education: seeing difficulty 42.7%, hearing 20.9%, remembering and concentrating (31.8%), walking or climbing steps (37.1%).

People with seeing difficulties are mainly in the second (25.6%), middle (24.4%) and lowest (24.2%) wealth quintile. Generally, people in fourth and highest wealth quintiles registered the lowest rates in all the disability domains compared to other levels of wealth quintile.