

**NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 MONOGRAPH**

# **MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX**



**Volume 5**

March 2026



This report presents findings from the computation of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) using data from the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2024.

Additional information about the NPHC 2024 and MPI Monograph can be obtained from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Plot 9 Colville Street, P.O. Box 7186, Kampala Uganda; Telephone: (256-414) 706000; Email: [ubos@ubos.org](mailto:ubos@ubos.org); Website: [www.ubos.org](http://www.ubos.org)

Recommended Citation: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) 2026, Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) – Volume 5, Kampala, Uganda.

## PREFACE

---



The Uganda Bureau of Statistics published the National Population and Housing Census 2024 Final Report – Volume 1 (Main) in December 2024. This was followed by dissemination of the Population Projections report 2025-2050 and three monographs namely, the 15 Sub-region profiles (Volume 2), Disability Monograph (Volume 3) and Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (Volume 4) using data from the NPHC 2024.

This report provides the status of Uganda’s Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), derived from the NPHC 2024, marking a significant milestone as the first of its kind to generate MPI using census data. This pioneering approach provides disaggregated insights into the realities of the most vulnerable populations across different districts, offering a more precise understanding of poverty at the household level. The data is instrumental in identifying and tailoring effective interventions that align with the development needs of all Ugandans. The Government of Uganda remains committed to the eradication of poverty and inequality in all its forms and dimensions, in line with the objectives of the NDPIV and the Global Agenda

Finally, the Bureau urges the public to utilise the report for evidence-based decision-making, policy formulation, further research and appropriate resource allocation to accelerate attainment of the National Development Plan 4 primary goal “achieve higher household incomes, full monetization of the economy, and employment for sustainable socio-economic transformation”.

***It matters to be counted***

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several fluid, overlapping strokes that form a stylized representation of the name 'Chris N. Mukiza'.

Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

---

AF	Alkire and Foster
EAC	East African Community
FGT	Foster- Greer-Thorbecke
HDR	Human Development Reports
HPI	Human Poverty Index
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NDP	National Development Plan
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

The overarching objective for this report is to construct a National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for Uganda, which will be a benchmark for tracking progress in addressing multiple deprivations that Ugandans face. This is in line with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1: “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”. The MPI complements income poverty measures and deepens the understanding of poverty in its multifaceted way. The thrust to achieve the SDG 1 targets calls for a more integrated analysis of the multi-dimensionality of poverty looking at poverty more holistically.

The MPI combines two key measures of acute poverty: the proportion of people (within a given population) who experience multiple deprivations (i.e., incidence of poverty) and the average proportion of (weighted) deprivations they experience (i.e., the intensity of poverty). Therefore, the MPI is the product of incidence and intensity of poverty, indicating that it is sensitive to both incidence and breadth or intensity of poverty.

In Uganda, most of the empirical work on poverty uses the one-dimensional measure of well-being, usually household income or household expenditure. Nevertheless, the conceptualization of poverty in the country has steadily evolved since the introduction of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) in 1997. There has been recognition of the multiple dimensions of human welfare both in terms of policy and measurement, but these have typically been treated separately, i.e. income/consumption, education, health among others.

The MPI for Uganda uses the household as the unit of identification, implying that it uses individual and household deprivations to construct a poverty profile for each household (i.e., identifies a household and all its members as deprived). The profile shows in which of the 13 indicators a household is deprived according to national definitions. The unit of analysis, however, is an individual, implying that results are presented for the entire population.

At the national level, the incidence of multidimensional poverty (the percentage of people who are multidimensional poor or the poverty rate or headcount ratio) was estimated at 53.1 percent in 2024. The intensity of poverty (the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived, or the average deprivation score of poor persons) was estimated at 50.9 percent, implying that on average, the poor are deprived in more than half of the 13 indicators. The MPI measure, which quantifies the weighted average number of deprivations (as a proportion of the maximum number of possible deprivations) was estimated at 0.270.

The rural multidimensional headcount ratio and MPI were estimated at 61.1 percent and 0.315 respectively, which was higher than that of urban areas (39.1% and 0.193 respectively). However, the intensity (or breadth) of poverty in rural and urban areas was relatively the same. At sub regional level, Karamoja had the highest incidence of poverty (91.4%), poverty intensity (62.3 %) and MPI (0.569) whereas Kampala Capital City had the lowest incidence of poverty (19.5%), poverty intensity (45.3%) and MPI (0.088).

The majority of the population (97.0%) experienced deprivation in health insurance, making it the most widespread indicator of multidimensional poverty. In contrast, only 2.2 percent of the population faced deprivation due to the death of a household member, the least common indicator. At the sub-regional level, Bukedi and Sebei recorded the highest health insurance deprivation rates (98.4%), while Sebei had the lowest deprivation in household death (1.2 percent). Among the multidimensionally poor, health insurance remained the most prevalent deprivation (52.6%), whereas household death was the least common (1.9%).

Looking at the contribution of each indicator to the MPI, health insurance (24.4%), cooking energy (11.9%), access to improved toilet facilities (10.4%), Years of schooling (9.9%) and school attendance (9.3%) collectively account for 65.9 percent of the total MPI, highlighting their significant impact on multidimensional poverty. In contrast, the least contributing indicators are unemployment (0.8 percent), death in the household (0.9%), and access to financial services (1.0 percent).

Uganda, thus, requires targeted interventions at various levels, including promoting clean energy for cooking and lighting, enhancing access to basic services such as safe drinking water and improved sanitation, expanding health insurance coverage, and strengthening data collection systems to support evidence-based poverty reduction policies.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

PREFACE .....	i
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	v
LIST OF TABLES .....	vi
LIST OF FIGURES .....	vii
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
1.1. Background .....	1
1.2. Motivation for a National Multidimensional Poverty Measure .....	2
1.3. Purpose of the MPI .....	3
1.4. Report Outlay .....	3
<b>CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY</b> .....	4
2.1. Introduction .....	4
2.2. Alkire Foster Method .....	4
2.3. Measurement Design .....	5
2.3.1. Unit of identification and analysis .....	5
2.3.2. Dimensions, indicators and weights .....	5
2.3.3. Weights .....	14
2.3.4. Poverty cut off .....	14
2.4. Data sources .....	14
<b>CHAPTER THREE: KEY FINDINGS ON MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY</b> .....	16
3.1. Introduction .....	16
3.2. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) .....	16
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	47
ANNEX: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI) AT DISTRICT .....	50
CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT .....	75
REFERENCES .....	76

## LIST OF TABLES

---

Table 1: Structure of Uganda MPI (Dimensions, Indicators and Weights).....	7
Table 2: Multidimensional Poverty in Uganda.....	33
Table 3: Censored headcount ratios of MPI indicators by Household head characteristics, Residence and Sub region .....	35
Table 4: Percentage contributions of MPI Indicators by Household head characteristics, Residence and Sub region .....	41
Table 5: Uncensored headcount ratios by Household head characteristics, Residence and Sub region .....	45
Table A1: Multidimensional Poverty in Districts .....	51
Table A2: Censored headcount ratios of MPI indicators by District .....	56
Table A3: Percentage contributions of MPI Indicators by District .....	63
Table A4: Uncensored headcount ratios by District .....	68

## LIST OF FIGURES

---

Figure 1: Multidimensional Poverty Index at Sub-Region Level .....	18
Figure 2: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Buganda Sub region .....	19
Figure 3: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Busoga Sub region .....	20
Figure 4: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Bukedi Sub region .....	21
Figure 5: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Bugisu Sub region .....	21
Figure 6: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Sebei Sub region .....	22
Figure 7: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Teso Sub region .....	22
Figure 8: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Karamoja Sub region .....	23
Figure 9: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Lango Sub region .....	24
Figure 10: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Acholi Sub region .....	25
Figure 11: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in West Nile Sub region .....	26
Figure 12: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Madi Sub region .....	26
Figure 13: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Bunyoro Sub region .....	27
Figure 14: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Tooro Sub region .....	28
Figure 15: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Rwenzori Sub region .....	29
Figure 16: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Kigezi Sub region .....	29
Figure 17: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Ankole Sub region .....	30
Figure 18: Percentage contribution of MPI dimensions for Sub-regions .....	38

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

---

### 1.1. Background

Goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to eliminate poverty in all its forms. In order to achieve this goal, there is a need to refocus efforts beyond income poverty and to consider the multiple dimensions of poverty. However, in Uganda, most of the empirical work on poverty uses a one-dimensional measure of well-being, usually income or household expenditure. Nevertheless, the conceptualization of poverty in Uganda has steadily evolved since the introduction of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) in 1997.

Prior to 1997, the main empirical basis for informing national development policy was indicators on annual output changes from the national accounts aggregates. Since the introduction of the PEAP in 1997 and the successor National Development Plan (NDP) in 2010, poverty has featured as a core development challenge and corresponding targets were set. The establishment of a 'cost of basic needs' poverty line (Appleton, 1997) and several data collection exercises by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) using the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) (1999, 2006, 2010, 2013, 2017 and 2020) have facilitated the tracking of progress in poverty reduction. There has been recognition of the multiple dimensions of human welfare both in terms of policy and measurement, but these have typically been treated as separate, e.g. income, consumption, education and health.

Income poverty has traditionally been analyzed and measured in one dimension, whereby a basket of goods and services considered as the minimum requirement to live a non-impooverished life is valued at the current prices. In this measure, persons without an income sufficient to cover that minimum basket of goods are considered to be poor. Nevertheless, participatory poverty studies in Uganda indicate that poor people themselves describe their poverty much more broadly, including a lack of education, health, housing, empowerment, employment, personal security and more.

Income alone as an indicator cannot uniquely capture the multiple aspects that contribute to poverty. As such using the monetary measure of poverty alone cannot adequately enable the measurement of achieving SDG 1, which aims at ending poverty in all its forms, among other targets. Therefore, the drive to achieve the SDG targets calls for a more integrated analysis of the multidimensionality of poverty where poverty is looked at more holistically. The Human Poverty Index (HPI), as measure of poverty, has since been replaced by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in 2010 in the Human Development Reports (HDR).

This monograph therefore presents findings on the MPI, which is a measure of poverty that captures simultaneous deprivations experienced by individuals across multiple dimensions of life, providing a more holistic view of poverty than traditional income-based measures.

## **1.2. Motivation for a National Multidimensional Poverty Measure**

Using data from the National Population and Housing Census 2024, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a key tool in measuring and understanding poverty beyond traditional income-based metrics. Developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at the University of Oxford, the MPI offers a comprehensive view of poverty. In Uganda, alongside the conventional monetary poverty measures that track income or consumption expenditure relative to national thresholds, the MPI provides insights into a range of non-financial aspects of poverty. This includes access to education, healthcare, living conditions, and other critical factors affecting quality of life.

Derived from the Census 2024, the MPI helps reveal not just the proportion of people living in poverty, but also the severity of their poverty. It identifies who is affected, the specific areas of deprivation they face, and the overall intensity of their hardships. This detailed information will be crucial for targeting public resources effectively and designing policies that address the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

While the global MPI, published by OPHI and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), offers comparative data across many countries, Uganda's MPI is specifically tailored to reflect the unique socio-economic conditions of the country. This customized MPI provides valuable insights for national and local policy interventions, ensuring that poverty reduction efforts are both targeted and effective.

### 1.3. Purpose of the MPI

In Uganda, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) provides a richer understanding of poverty by identifying a range of deprivations beyond just financial insufficiency. The MPI looks at various aspects of people's life circumstances, living conditions, and capabilities to offer a more comprehensive view of poverty. The MPI for Uganda offers valuable insights into poverty within the country and can be used in several keyways:

**I. Tracking the progress towards achievement of Development Goals:** The MPI allows for the monitoring of progress towards national and international development targets. It plays a crucial role in discussions and policy debates about poverty in Uganda, providing a standardized measure to track changes and compare poverty levels over time.

**II. Enhancing Poverty Measurement:** By complementing traditional income-based poverty measures, the MPI provides a more complete picture of the multiple deprivations experienced by individuals. This comprehensive understanding helps in crafting more targeted and effective poverty reduction strategies and interventions.

### 1.4. Report Outlay

The report is composed of four (4) chapters; Chapter one provides the Introduction, chapter two discusses the methodology used in compiling the MPI, chapters three and four present findings and conclusion of the findings on the MPI in Uganda.

## CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

---

### 2.1. Introduction

This chapter presents how multidimensional poverty index was computed, the structure of the MPI and a description of the data used.

### 2.2. Alkire Foster Method

The Alkire and Foster methodology from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at the University of Oxford was adopted for computation of the MPI and adapted to Uganda's context. The AF methodology is a general framework for measuring multidimensional poverty that identifies people as poor or not poor based on a dual-cutoff counting method. The first order cut-off within each component indicator is applied to determine which person is "deprived" in that indicator. The information across all indicators is then aggregated to arrive at a deprivation score for each individual. The second order cut-off is then applied to identify the individuals who are multidimensionally poor. The AF methodology is an extension of the widely accepted Foster- Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) class of poverty measures and has a range of technical and practical advantages that make it favorable for use in non-monetary poverty estimation.

The AF method sums up the deprivations each person experiences in a weighted deprivation score, identifies who is poor, and aggregates this information into a headline and associated statistics. Three key statistics used to describe multidimensional poverty are:

- **Incidence** is the percentage of people who are poor (or headcount ratio, H).
- **Intensity** is the average share of indicators in which poor people are deprived (A).
- **MPI or M0 (adjusted headcount ratio)**, is the product of incidence and intensity ( $MPI = H \times A$ ). MPI is the percentage of deprivations that poor people experience out of the total possible deprivations.

This method not only identifies who is poor but also innovates by incorporating how acute or intense the situation of multidimensional poverty is for the poor. The MPI can be broken apart by indicators to show the composition of poverty. This feature of dimensional detail brings added policy relevance to the analysis. For more detailed technical and theoretical underpinnings of the AF methodology, refer to Alkire and Foster (2015).

## **2.3. Measurement Design**

### **2.3.1. Unit of identification and analysis**

The unit of identification refers to the level at which deprivations are assessed. This is the entity that is categorized as poor or non-poor, typically either an individual or a household. For Uganda's MPI, the household is used as the unit of identification. This means that all members of a household are collectively classified as poor or non-poor based on the indicators. For example, if a household has at least one child of school age who is not attending school, this deprivation is reflected across the entire household. Consequently, all members of that household are considered deprived in the education indicator. Similarly, individual-level indicators are aggregated across household members to determine overall deprivation.

The unit of analysis pertains to how the results are reported and interpreted. For Uganda's MPI, the individual (person) is used as the unit of analysis. This means that the results presented focus on the percentage of individuals (population) identified as poor, rather than the percentage of households.

### **2.3.2. Dimensions, indicators and weights**

The structure of the MPI is crucial as it defines the dimensions and indicators used to measure poverty within a specific context. For Uganda's MPI, the structure includes four key dimensions: Education, Health, Basic Services, and Living Standards. These dimensions are each represented by several indicators, reflecting the area's most relevant to understanding poverty in Uganda (Table 1).

The selection of dimensions, indicators, and deprivation cut-offs for Uganda's MPI aligns with national priorities and frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Uganda Vision 2040, and other national development plans. The choices made were based on extensive consultation with various stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of the MPI.

**Table 1: Structure of Uganda MPI (Dimensions, Indicators and Weights)**

<b>Dimension (weight)</b>	<b>Indicator (weight)</b>	<b>Household is deprived if;</b>	<b>Link to global targets</b>
<b>Education (1/4)</b>	School attendance (1/8)	Any child of <b>school age</b> (Primary going age (6 – 12)) in the household is <b>not</b> attending school.	SDG 4.1;
	Years of schooling (1/8)	<b>No</b> eligible household member aged (13 <i>years and above</i> ) has completed primary school	SDG 4.6;
<b>Health (1/4)</b>	Death in the Household (1/8)	At <b>least one</b> death occurred in the household in the last 12 months	SDG 3.1; SDG 3.2; SDG 3.4; SDG 3.6 and SDG 3.9
	Health insurance (1/8)	There is <b>nobody</b> in the household with any kind of health insurance	SDG 3.8; SDG 8.10
<b>Basic Services (1/4)</b>	Access to improved drinking water (1/16)	The household <b>does not</b> have access to <b>improved</b> drinking water (according to SDG guidelines for basic service level) OR improved drinking water is <b>longer than a 30-minute walk</b> from home, round trip (including queuing)	SDG 1.4; SDG 6.1;
	Access to improved toilet (1/16)	The household has <b>no</b> toilet facility or Household's toilet facility is <b>unimproved</b> (According to SDG guidelines for basic service level) OR it is improved but <b>shared</b> with other households	SDG 1.4; SDG 6.1;
	Source of energy for lighting (1/16)	The main source of <b>lighting</b> is <b>not electricity</b> e.g. national/ mini grid, solar, generator) and other sources of clean energy for lighting (e.g. biogas)	SDG 7.1.
	Cooking fuel and technology (1/16)	Household cooks with dung, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal, kerosene, Gasoline/diesel as the <b>primary/main</b> source of cooking fuel	SDG 7.1

**Table 1 Cont'd: Structure of Uganda MPI (Dimensions, Indicators and Weights)**

<b>Dimension (weight)</b>	<b>Indicator (weight)</b>	<b>Household is deprived if;</b>	<b>Link to global targets</b>
<b>Living standards (1/4)</b>	Housing materials (1/20)	Household has <b>inadequate</b> housing materials in <b>any</b> of the <b>three</b> housing materials: floor, roof, or walls.	SDG 11.1
	Overcrowding (1/20)	Household has <b>more than 3 people</b> per Room used for sleeping in, on average.	SDG 11.1
	Asset ownership (1/20)	Household does not have <b>at least two</b> of these assets (radio, TV, telephone, computer, bicycle, motorcycle, boat, donkey, cattle etc.) and <b>does not own a car or truck.</b>	SDG 1.4
	Unemployment (1/20)	<b>At least one member</b> of working age population (15-64) years is <b>unemployed</b> —not in employment, but looking for work and available for work in the past 7 days	SDG 8.5;
	Financial services (1/20)	Deprived if no member of the household (16 years and above) has/uses financial services or does not use mobile money	SDG 8.10

In the following subsections, the report provides a short motivation about the capacity of the selected indicators to “capture the essence” of some dimension of poverty and provides a justification for the selected deprivation cut off.

### **i) Education**

Education is universally acknowledged as both a fundamental human right and a critical enabler of other rights (UNESCO et al., 2015). It plays a vital role in facilitating progress in areas such as decent employment, improved health, and active social participation. SDG 4 focuses on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and fostering lifelong learning opportunities for everyone.

Uganda's Vision 2040 emphasizes the importance of well-educated, informed, and healthy individuals as essential drivers of national development. This vision prioritizes improving access to education and increasing completion rates, particularly at higher educational levels and in skills development. Uganda is committed to achieving universal primary education access and aims to boost secondary school enrollment to 95% by 2050. To measure progress, the key indicators proposed are school attendance (as a measure of access) and years of schooling (as an indicator of educational achievement).

***School Attendance:*** School attendance serves as a critical indicator of educational access and provides insight into the broader socio-economic challenges faced by a household. When a child is not attending school, it reflects both current hardships within the family and potential future disadvantages that may arise from the lack of education. This absence often signifies a range of underlying issues that hinder the child's ability to receive education, thereby perpetuating cycles of deprivation. Additionally, lack of school attendance means the household misses out on the benefits and positive impacts that come from having an educated member, which can contribute to the overall well-being and advancement of the family.

***Years of Schooling:*** In Uganda, the educational achievements of any family member can positively impact the entire household. Even if just one person has completed at least primary education, their literacy benefits everyone in the family. This is because the skills and knowledge of an educated individual can enhance overall household well-being, providing indirect benefits to those who are not formally educated. In essence, having a literate family member creates positive ripple effects within the household.

## ii) Health

A lack of access to health care is one expression of poverty. The health status of a person can enable or inhibit a wide range of capabilities, including being “employable”, remaining healthy for work, developing cognitive skills, and enjoying subjective well-being. Lack of health has the potential to be a source of a number of different poverty traps (Banerjee and Duflo, 2011).

**Death in the household:** The death of a household member, especially in the context of multidimensional poverty, worsens financial instability, disrupts education, deteriorates living conditions, and weakens social support, particularly if the deceased was the primary income earner. Addressing these challenges requires well-coordinated interventions from community organizations, government aid, and social services, ensuring both immediate relief and long-term stability.

**Health Insurance:** Access to health insurance is a key indicator of healthcare accessibility in Uganda. High medical costs place a heavy financial burden on low-income households, often forcing them to cut back on essentials or forego education. This deepens poverty by reducing earnings and overall well-being. Uganda’s Vision 2040 underscores the need to strengthen and expand national health insurance through public-private partnerships to achieve universal coverage.

## iii) Basic Services

Access to fundamental services is crucial for enhancing living standards. Extreme poverty frequently entails significant shortcomings in these essential services. According to SDG Indicator 1.4.1, which tracks the "proportion of people living in households with access to basic services," basic services include essential public provisions necessary for human well-being, such as clean drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, transportation, waste management, healthcare, education, and information technology (UN, 2017). In Uganda, key indicators for this dimension include the availability of safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities, and clean energy, specifically measuring access to electricity for lighting and clean cooking fuels.

**Access to Basic Drinking Water Services:** Ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation is recognized as a fundamental human right with significant health benefits. According to the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) water service ladder and SDG Indicator 1.4.1, basic drinking water services are defined as water from an improved source, with a collection time not exceeding 30 minutes for a round trip, including any waiting time. Improved sources include piped water systems, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water (WHO and UNICEF, 2017). This definition aligns with SDG Indicator 6.1.1, which measures the "proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services.

**Access to improved toilet:** Access to adequate sanitation is universally recognized as a fundamental human right, offering significant health benefits. According to the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) sanitation ladder and SDG Indicator 1.4.1, improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour-flush toilets connected to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, or pit latrines; as well as ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets, or pit latrines with proper slabs (WHO and UNICEF, 2017).

This classification is aligned with SDG Indicator 6.2.1, which tracks the "proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services" and having access to hand-washing facilities with soap and water.

**Source of energy for lighting:** Access to electricity plays a crucial role in addressing key aspects of sustainable development. Goal 7.1 aims to "ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services by 2030," with Indicator 7.1.1 measuring the proportion of the population with access to electricity. However, simply having an electricity connection does not ensure its effective use. Issues such as the quality, reliability, or affordability of electricity can impact actual usage. To better understand energy use, the EAC considers the primary source of lighting in a household. A household is considered deprived if its main lighting source is not electricity, such as from a national or mini grid, solar power, or a generator, and includes other sources of clean energy like biogas.

**Cooking fuels and technology:** The use of clean energy is aimed at reducing overreliance on wood fuel for cooking and ultimately protecting natural resources. In this context, a household is deprived in access to electricity if it does not have access to grid electricity, solar power, thermal power or a generator. SDG Indicator 7.1.2 focuses on increasing the proportion of the population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

#### **iv) Living Standards**

People living in adequate homes have better health, higher chances to improve their human capital<sup>1</sup>. Uganda Vision 2040 envisions promoting economic transformation and development policies that support inclusive housing and social services; a safe and healthy living environment for all while Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. Within the living standards dimension, the proposed indicators are housing materials, overcrowding, asset ownership and unemployment.

**Housing materials:** The dwelling is a unit composed of three elements: floor, walls and roof. The materials and ways in which these have been built, as well as the dimensions, will determine the dwelling's quality and adequacy (SDG target 11.1.1). The condition of a household's dwelling is a fundamental indicator of poverty and deprivation, and the quality of building materials used to construct the floor, wall and roof is a rudimentary indication of the quality of housing for the household and is often used to identify deprived households. A household is deprived in housing materials if it has unimproved walls, roof or floor. Floors made from poor materials are known to be hazardous to children's health and development (GoU et al., 2018).

**Overcrowding:** Overcrowding is considered a risk factor for physical health, mental health and child development. Its contribution to the propagation of respiratory diseases, tuberculosis and allergies is frequently mentioned. The number of persons per room has been shown to correlate with adverse health risks (UN Habitat, 1998).

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

A dwelling unit provides sufficient living area for the household members if not more than three people share the same habitable room. Hence a household is considered deprived if it has more than 3 people per sleeping room. SDG target 11.1 calls for “access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and affordable housing and basic service and upgrading of slums”.

**Asset ownership:** From a capability approach perspective, durable goods enable people to achieve their desired functioning (with varying conversion rates across individuals). This functioning’s include mobility and communications (car, motorcycle, bike, phone), which in turn enhance work capacity and employability; education and cognitive skills development (a computer, for example); and leisure (Television or radio), which can also affect productivity. A household is considered deprived if it does not have at least two of these assets—bicycle, motorcycle, motorboat, radio, television and phone— and has no car.

**Unemployment:** The relevance of employment goes beyond its (potential) enabling power to provide an adequate standard of living and a way out of poverty. It is also an important means of social integration; it provides self-reflect and fulfilment, which prevents isolation from society’s prevailing lifestyle and culture (Atkinson et al., 2002).

Goal 8 addresses the achievement of productive employment and decent work for all and this is in line with Uganda’s aspirations of contributing to national development through gainful employment as highlighted in the NDP III (GoU, 2020).

**Financial services.** The inclusion of access to financial services is in line with Uganda’s Vision 2040, which highlights limited access to finance (or credit) as one of the barriers affecting the competitiveness of the economy (FINSCOPE, 2013). Access to financial services enables individuals and firms to manage changes in income, deal with fluctuating cash flows, accumulate assets and make productive investments.

The impact of improved financial services is not only confined to increasing economic growth but also helps in reducing poverty and income inequality (Beck et al., 2009). Target 8.1 of SDG 8 aims at strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. A household is considered deprived if no household member aged 16 years and above uses or has financial services or does not use mobile money.

### **2.3.3. Weights**

The Uganda-MPI used the equal nested weights, assigning 1/4 to each of the four dimensions of education, health, basic services and living standards. Within each of the dimensions, indicators were assigned equal weights. It is assumed that each dimension has the same relevance as a constitutive element of the index and for public policy.

### **2.3.4. Poverty cut off**

In computing the National MPI for Uganda, a person was required to be deprived in at least two in every five (i.e.  $k \geq 40\%$ ) of the weighted indicators to be identified as multidimensionally poor. In the results section, poverty results for different poverty cut-offs are also presented.

## **2.4. Data sources**

Selecting the data source for computing the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a crucial step. Since multidimensional poverty measures assess the simultaneous hardships faced by individuals or households, the data source used must include micro-level information—details specific to each individual or household, depending on the chosen unit of analysis. To ensure a comprehensive deprivation profile for each unit, all indicators must be available for every person and must originate from the same data source.

A census is an ideal source for this data, as it provides a complete enumeration of the population, capturing detailed information on all individuals and households. By using census data, which is typically comprehensive and collected systematically across the entire population, researchers can ensure that the MPI calculations reflect a thorough and accurate depiction of multidimensional poverty. This broad coverage and detail make the census a robust foundation for assessing and addressing poverty on a large scale.

## CHAPTER THREE: KEY FINDINGS ON MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

---

### 3.1 Introduction

Three key statistics are used in analysing multidimensional poverty. The first is the incidence or headcount ratio of poverty (known as H), which is the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor. The second is the intensity of poverty (known as A), which reflects the average share of weighted deprivations that poor people experience. Lastly, the MPI or adjusted headcount ratio (calculated as a product of H and A), reflects the deprivations experienced by poor people as a percentage of deprivations that poor people experience out of the total possible deprivations. The following subsections provide key findings on these statistics.

### 3.2 The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) a measure of poverty that captures simultaneous deprivations experienced by individuals across multiple dimensions of life, providing a more holistic view of poverty than traditional income-based measures. It is a composite measure that captures both the incidence and depth of poverty beyond income alone. It is computed as the product of two components: the multidimensional headcount ratio (H), which is the proportion of the population identified as multidimensionally poor, and the intensity of poverty (A), which measures the average share of weighted deprivations experienced by those identified as poor.

The resulting index ( $MPI = H \times A$ ) ranges from 0 to 1, where values closer to 0 indicate minimal multidimensional poverty and values closer to 1 indicate widespread and deep deprivation. A person is classified as multidimensionally poor if their weighted deprivation score meets or exceeds the poverty cut-off, set at  $k=40\%$  in this analysis meaning they are deprived in at least 40 percent of the weighted indicators across the dimensions of education, health, basic services, and living standards.

While multidimensional poverty has previously been estimated using Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) data, this analysis represents the first computation of the Multidimensional Poverty Index using the National Population and Housing Census 2024, providing a more comprehensive and spatially disaggregated picture of deprivation across the country.

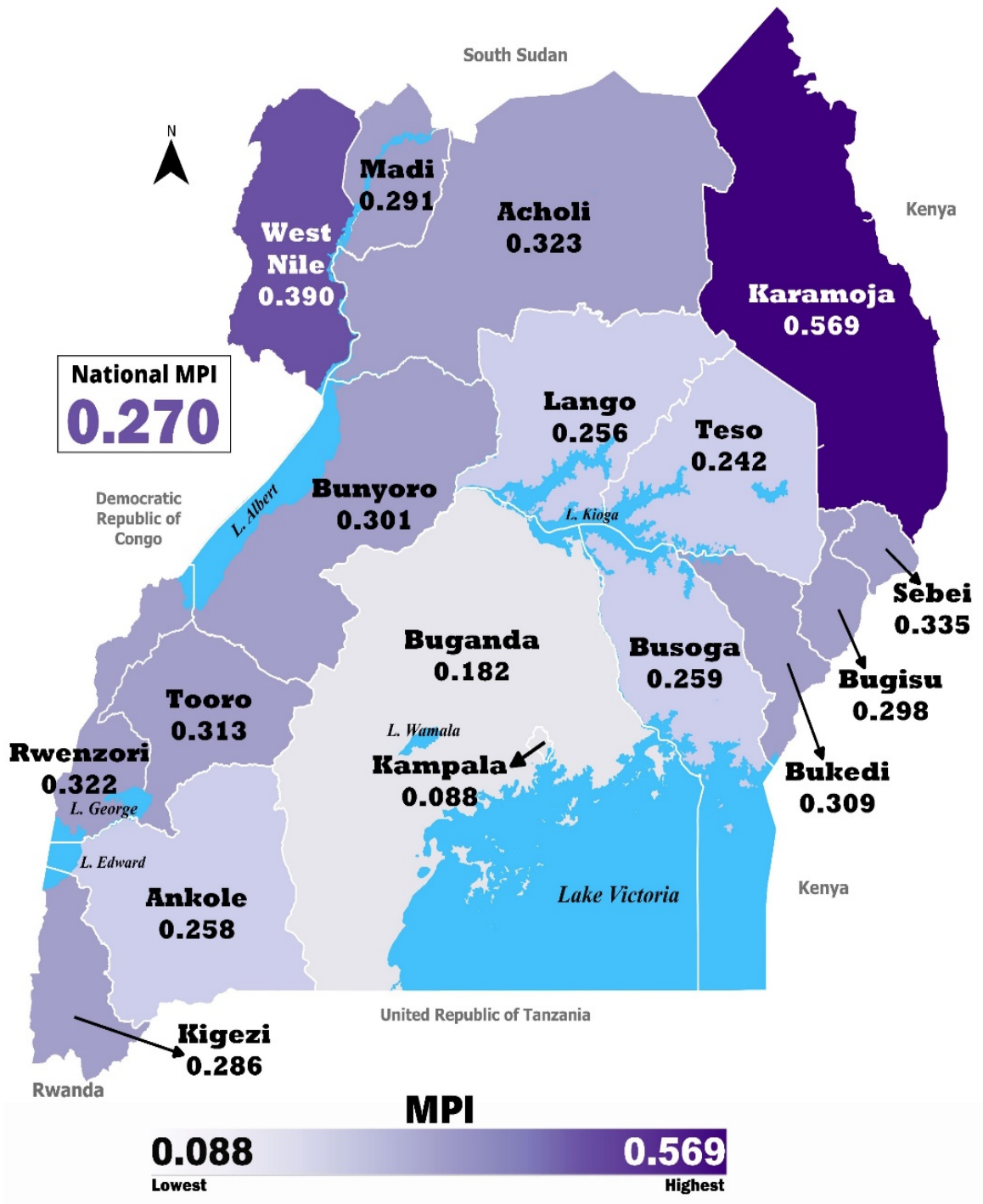
### **3.2.1 National MPI**

The national MPI is 0.270, confirming that multidimensional poverty persists at a notable level even as monetary poverty has declined with a substantial share of Ugandans experiencing deprivations that income-based measures alone do not capture (Figure 1).

### **3.2.2 Sub region MPI**

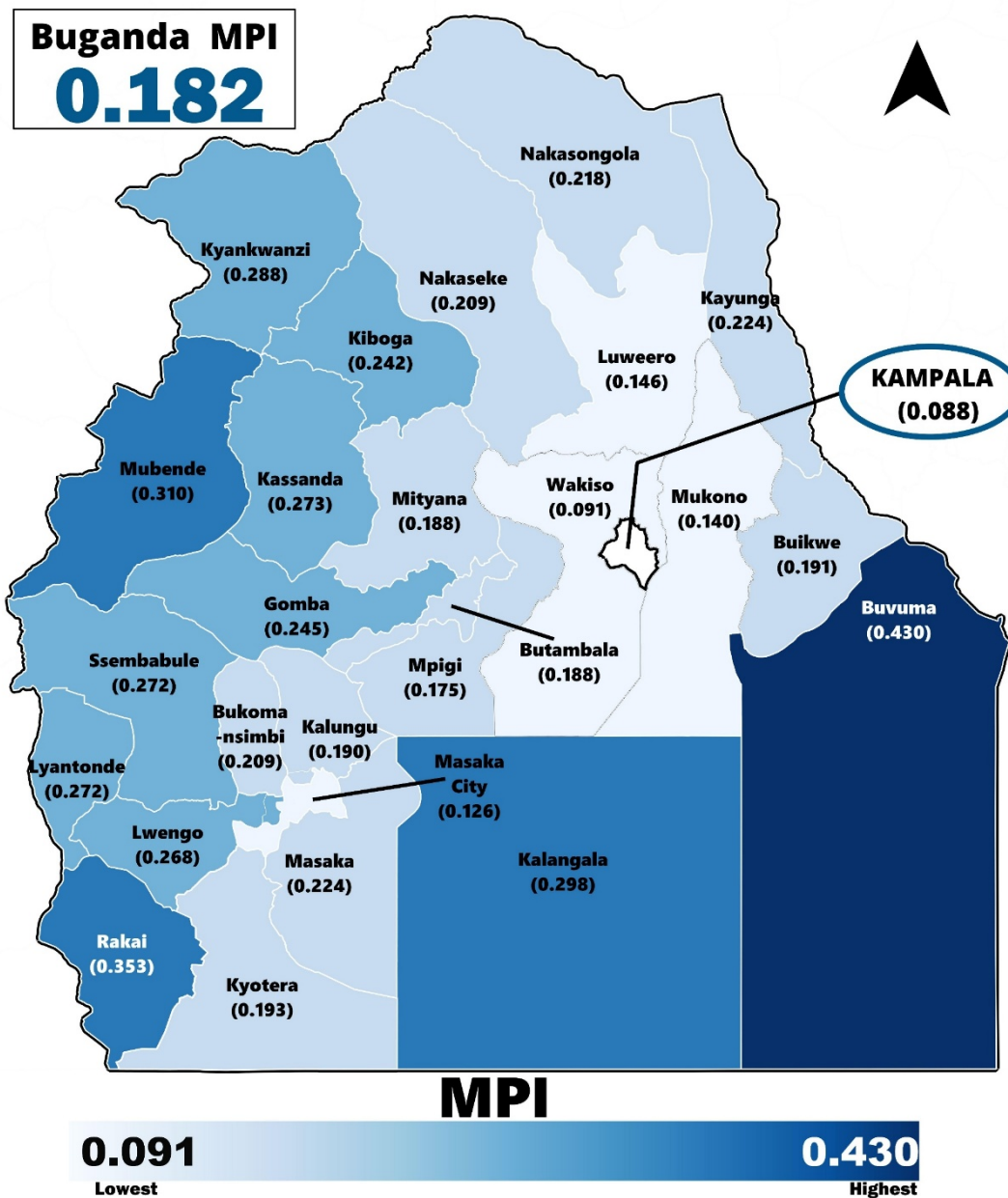
Significant regional disparities were observed: Kampala Capital City recorded the lowest MPI at 0.088, reflecting both a small share of the population living in multidimensional poverty and a relatively low intensity of deprivation among the poor. In contrast, Karamoja recorded the highest MPI at 0.569, approximately 6.5 times that of Kampala and more than double the national average signalling that not only is a large proportion of the population multidimensionally poor, but that the poor in Karamoja experience deprivations across a wide range of indicators simultaneously (Table 2). These disparities underscore the importance of disaggregated analysis to identify where multidimensional poverty is most concentrated and to inform targeted policy responses. Figures 2-18 show district differentials in the MPI per Sub region.

Figure 1: Multidimensional Poverty Index at Sub-Region Level



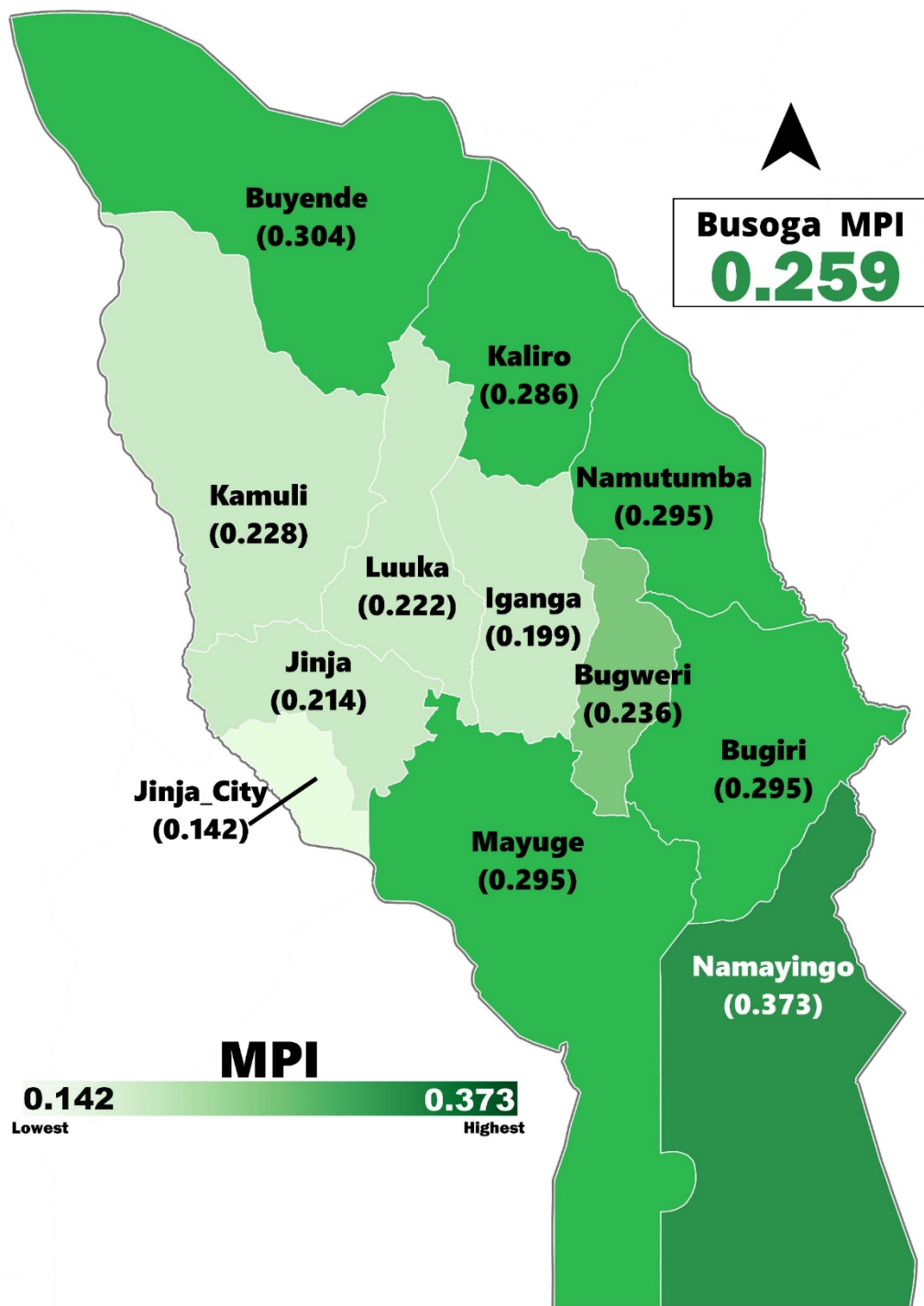
Buganda Sub region had an MPI of 0.182, which was lower than the national average (0.27). The highest MPI (0.430) was registered in Buvuma District while the lowest (0.091) was for Wakiso District.

**Figure 2: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Buganda Sub region**



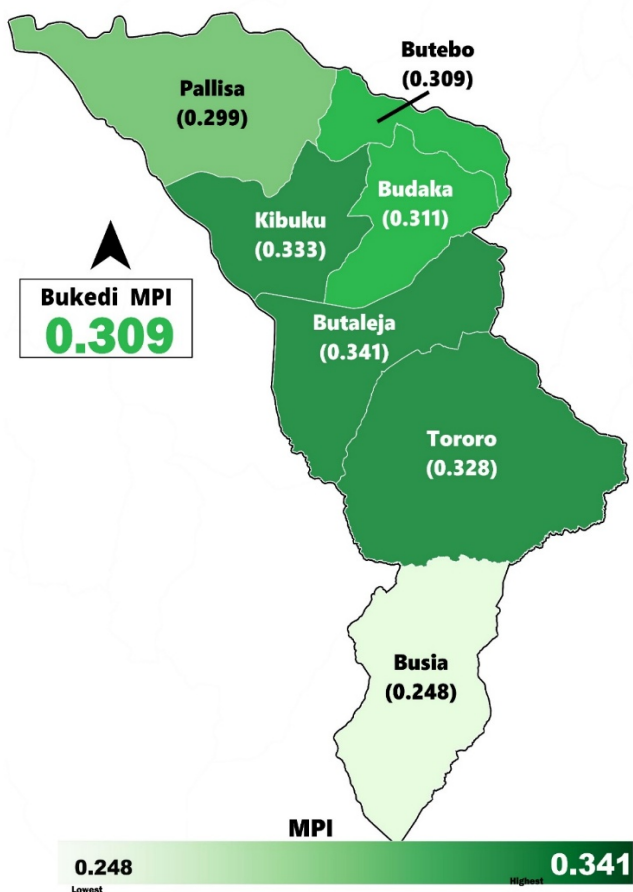
Busoga Sub region had an MPI of 0.259, which was lower than the national average (0.27). Within the Sub region, Namayingo District (0.373) the highest MPI, while Jinja City had the lowest MPI at 0.142.

**Figure 3: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Busoga Sub region**

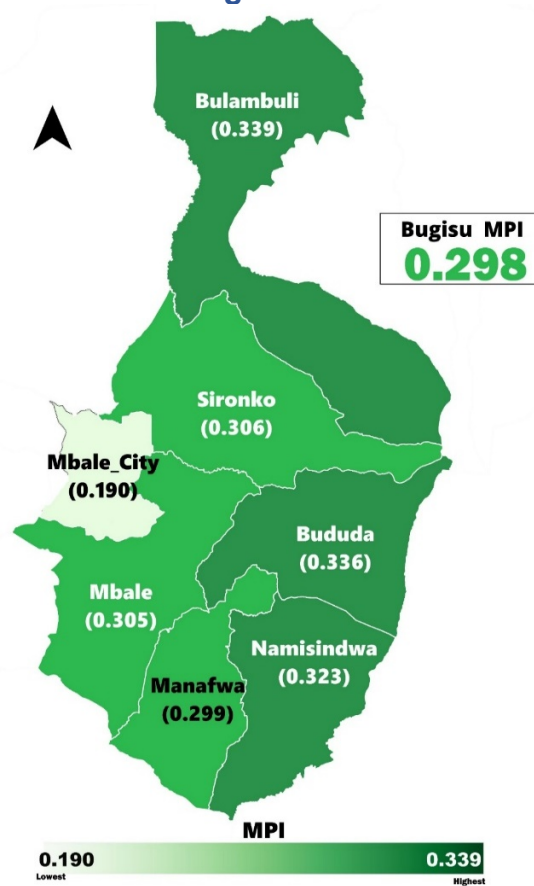


The MPI for Bukedi Sub region was 0.309, which was higher than the national average (0.27). The highest MPI within the Subregion was for Butaleja District (0.373), while Busia District had the lowest MPI of 0.142 (Figure 4). Relatedly, Bugisu Sub region had an MPI of 0.298, which was higher than the national average (0.27). The highest MPI (0.339) was for Bulambuli District while the lowest (0.190) was for Mbale City (Figure 5).

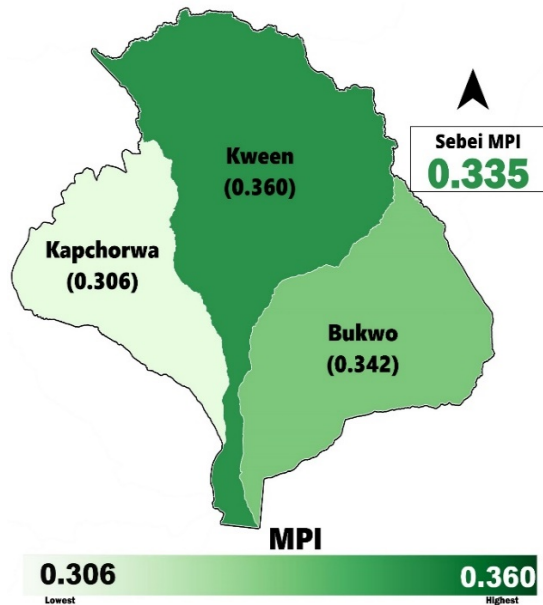
**Figure 4: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Bukedi Sub region**



**Figure 5: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Bugisu Sub region**



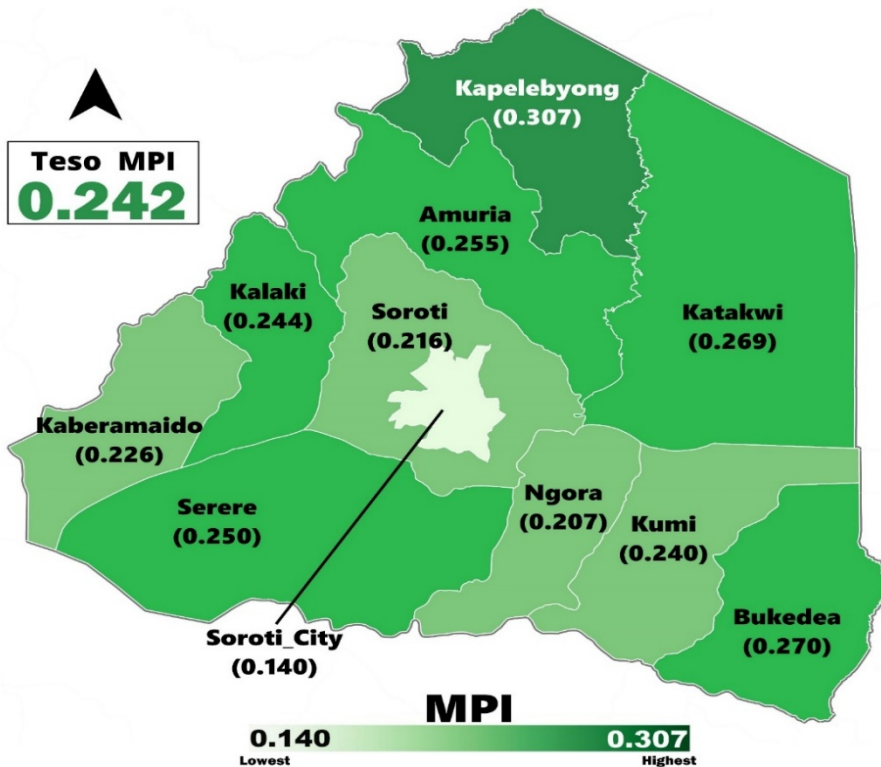
**Figure 6: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Sebei Sub region**



Sebei Sub region had an MPI of 0.335, which was higher than the national average (0.27). Kween District had the highest MPI (0.360) while Kapchorwa District had the lowest (0.306).

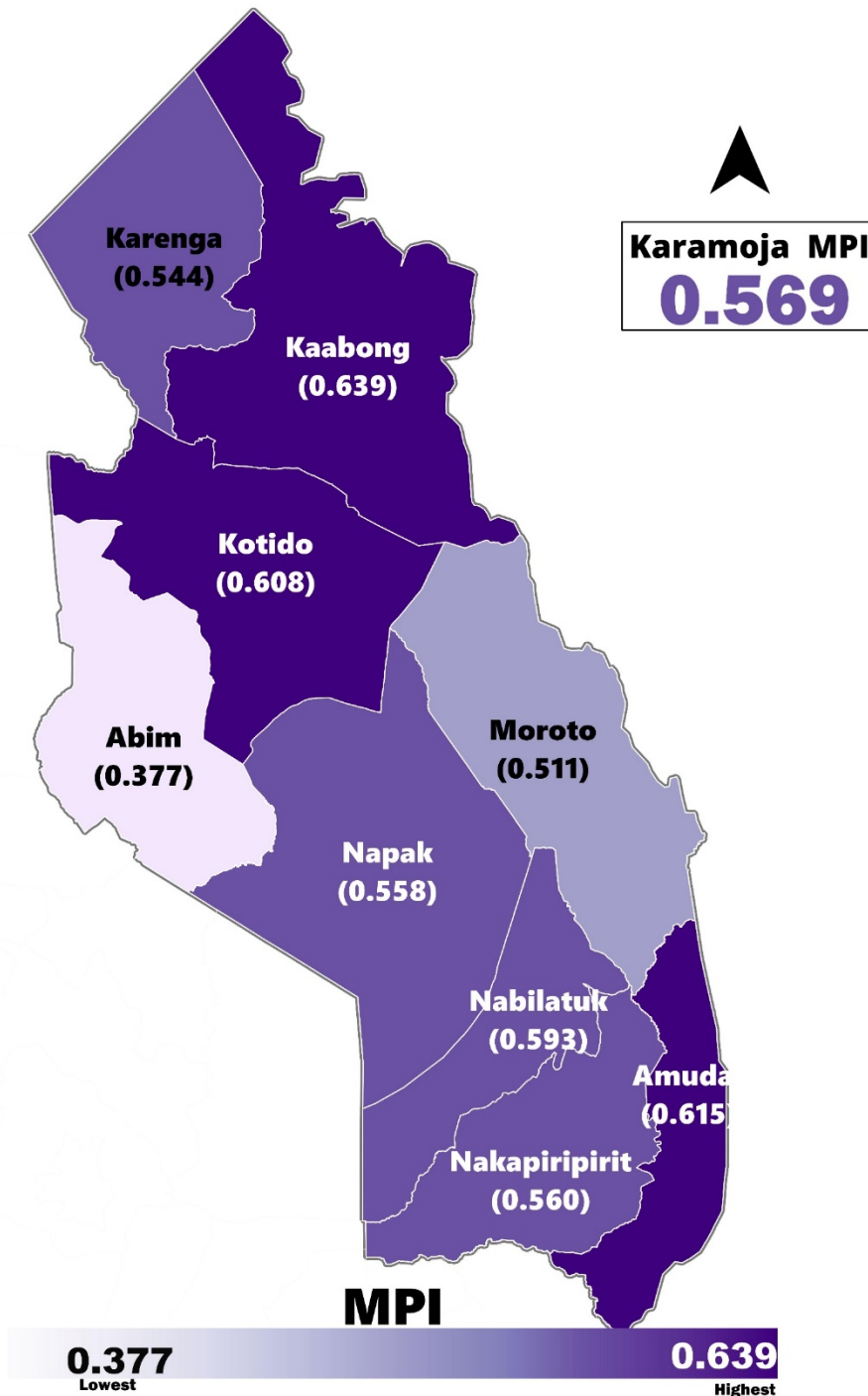
Teso Sub region had an MPI of 0.242 with Kapelebyong District registering the highest MPI of 0.307 and Soroti City the lowest MPI of 0.140 (Figure 7).

**Figure 7: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Teso Sub region**



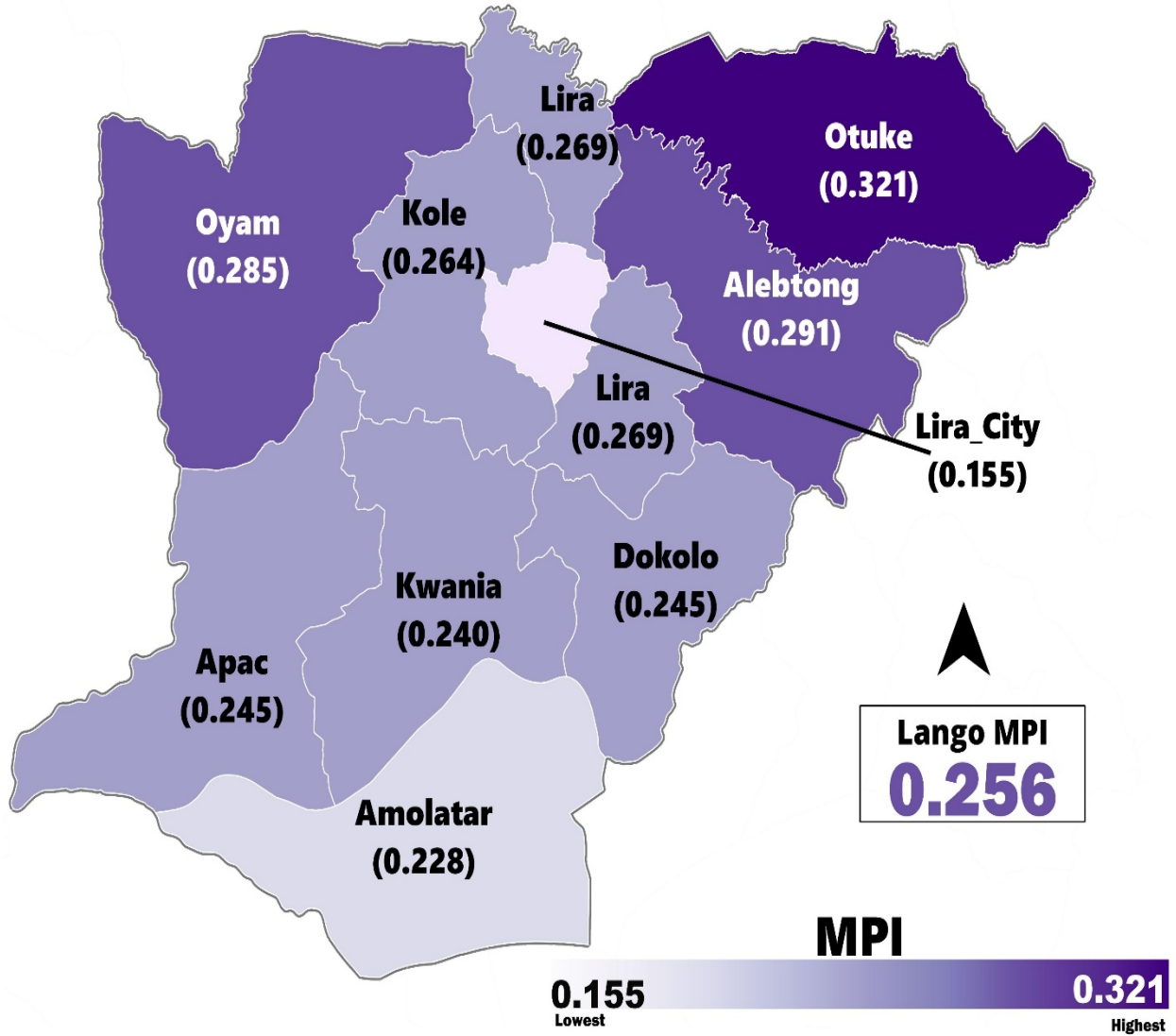
Karamoja Sub region had an MPI of 0.569, which was higher than the national average (0.27). Kaabong District had the highest MPI (0.639) while Abim District had the lowest MPI of 0.377 (Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Karamoja Sub region**



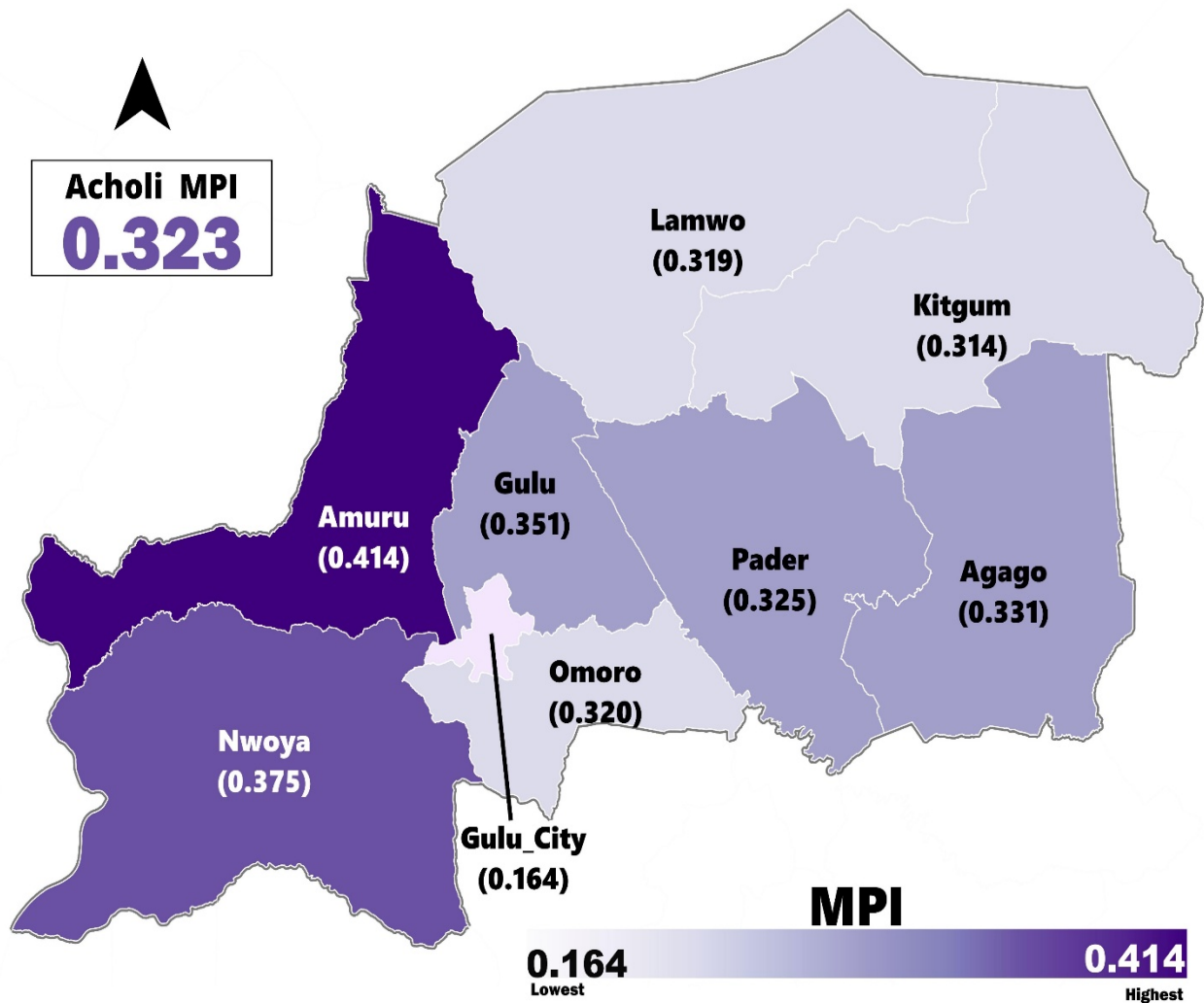
Lango Sub region's MPI was 0.256, lower than the national average of 0.27. Otuke District had the highest MPI (0.321), while Lira City had the lowest MPI (0.155).

**Figure 9: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Lango Sub region**



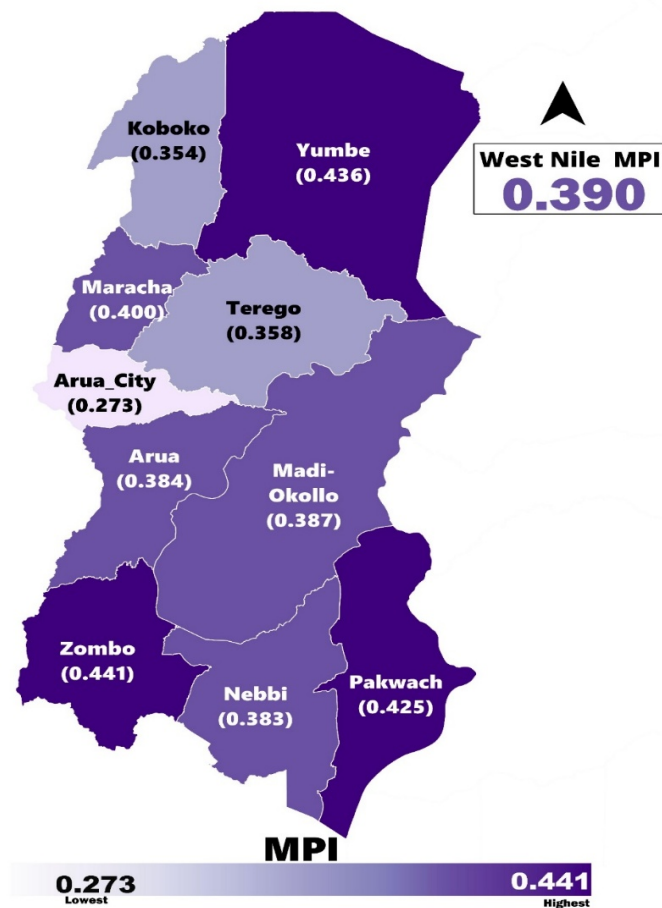
Acholi Sub region had an MPI of 0.323, which was higher than the national average (0.27). The highest MPI (0.414) within the Subregion was for Amuru District while Gulu City had the lowest MPI of 0.164.

**Figure 10: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Acholi Sub region**

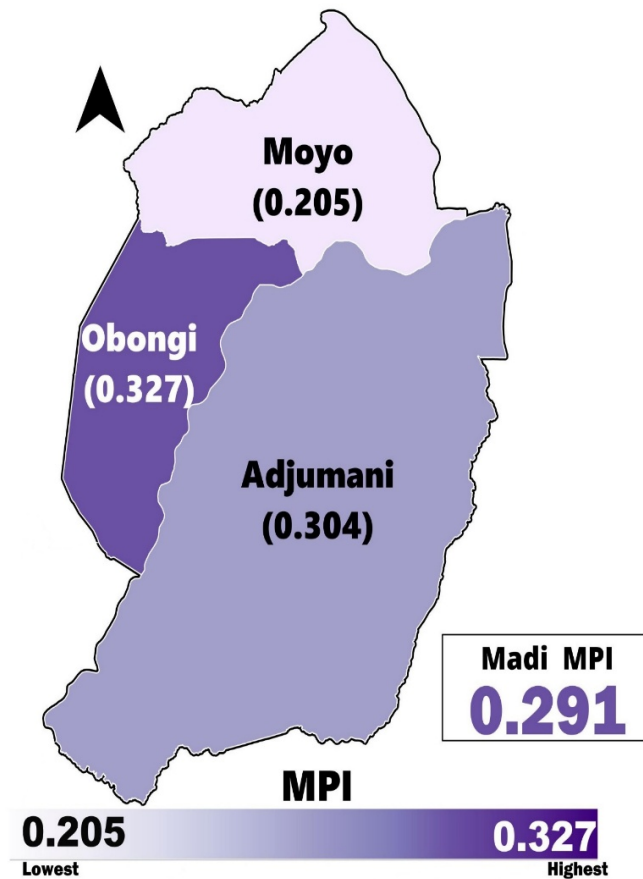


West Nile Sub region had an MPI of 0.390. Within the Sub region, the highest MPI (0.436) was for Yumbe District and the lowest (0.273) was for Arua City (Figure 11). Madi Sub region (Figure 12) had an MPI of 0.291 with the highest MPI for Obongi District (0.327) and lowest MPI (0.205) for Moyo District.

**Figure 11: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in West Nile Sub region**

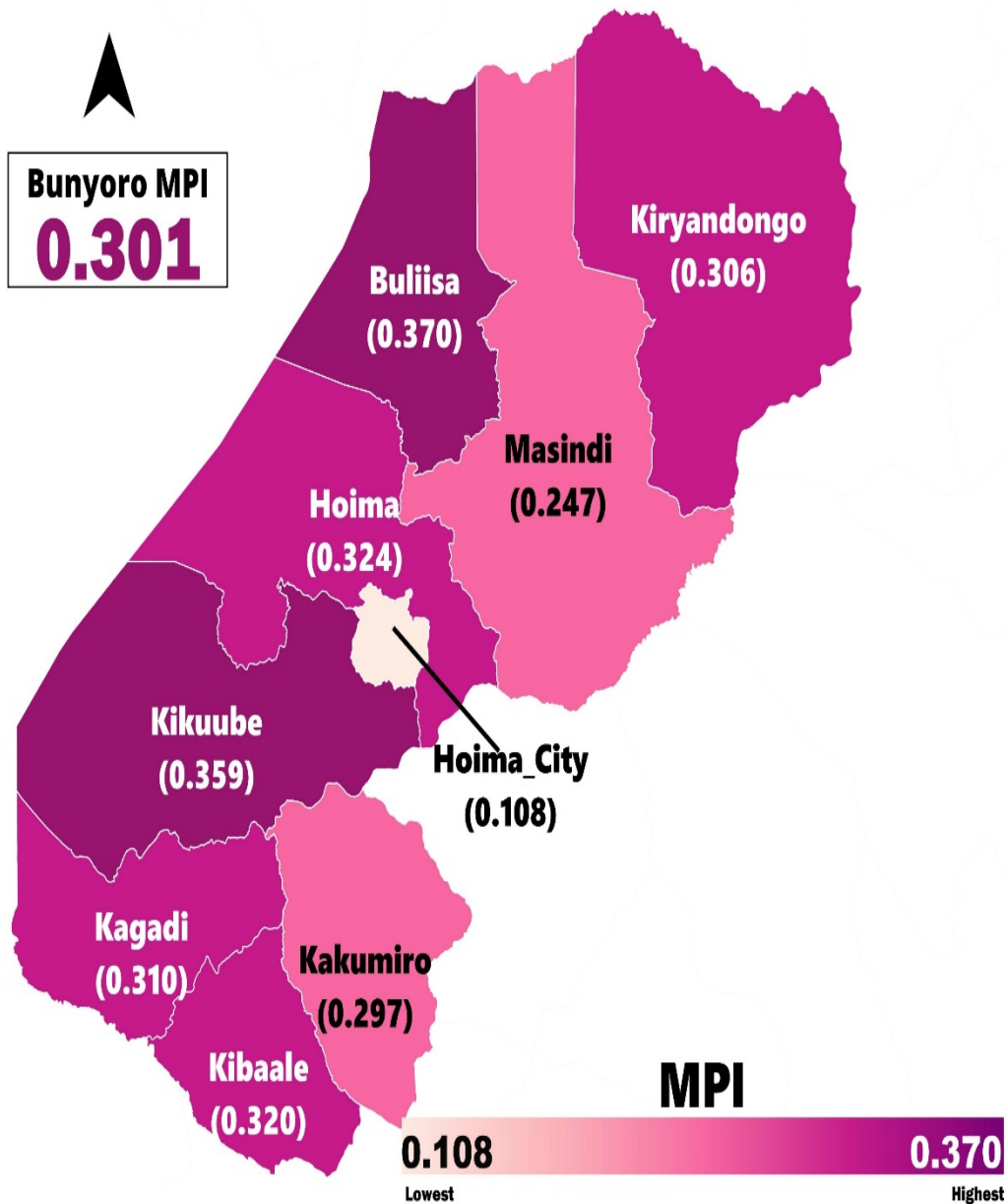


**Figure 12: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Madi Sub region**



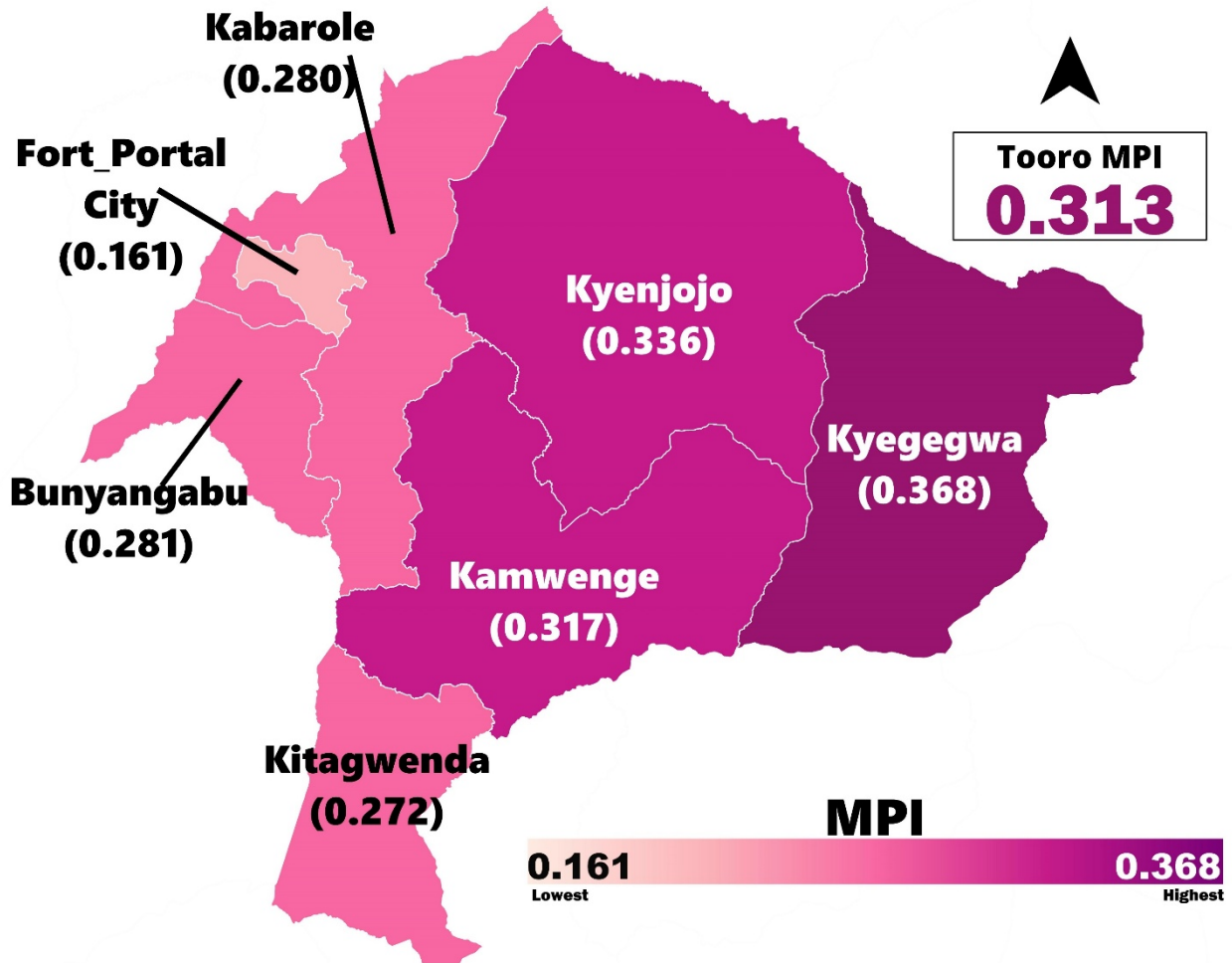
Bunyoro Sub region registered an MPI of 0.301, which was higher than the national average (0.27). The highest MPI was for Buliisa (0.370), while the lowest MPI (0.108) was for Hoima City.

**Figure 13: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Bunyoro Sub region**



Tooro Sub region had an MPI of 0.313, which was higher than the national average (0.27). The highest MPI (0.368) was for Kyegegwa District and the lowest MPI (0.161) was for Fort Portal City.

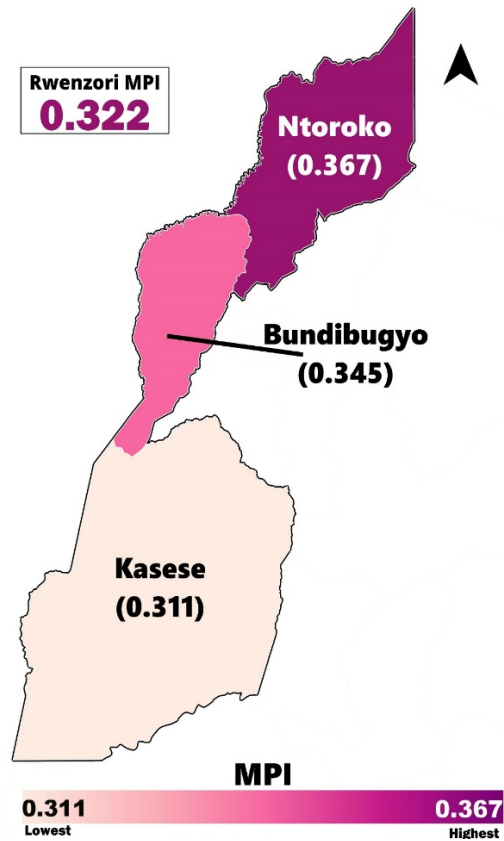
**Figure 14: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Tooro Sub region**



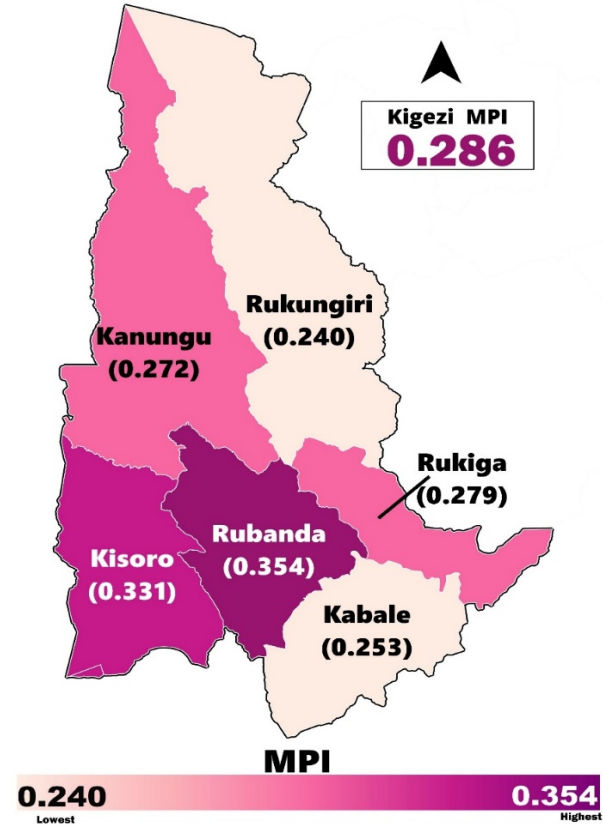
Rwenzori Sub region registered an MPI of 0.322, which was higher than the national average (0.27). The highest MPI (0.367) was for Ntoroko District while Kasese District had the lowest MPI of 0.311.

Kigezi Sub region (Figure 16) had an MPI of 0.286 with the highest MPI (0.354) for Rubanda District and the lowest MPI (0.241) for Rukungiri District.

**Figure 15: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Rwenzori Sub region**

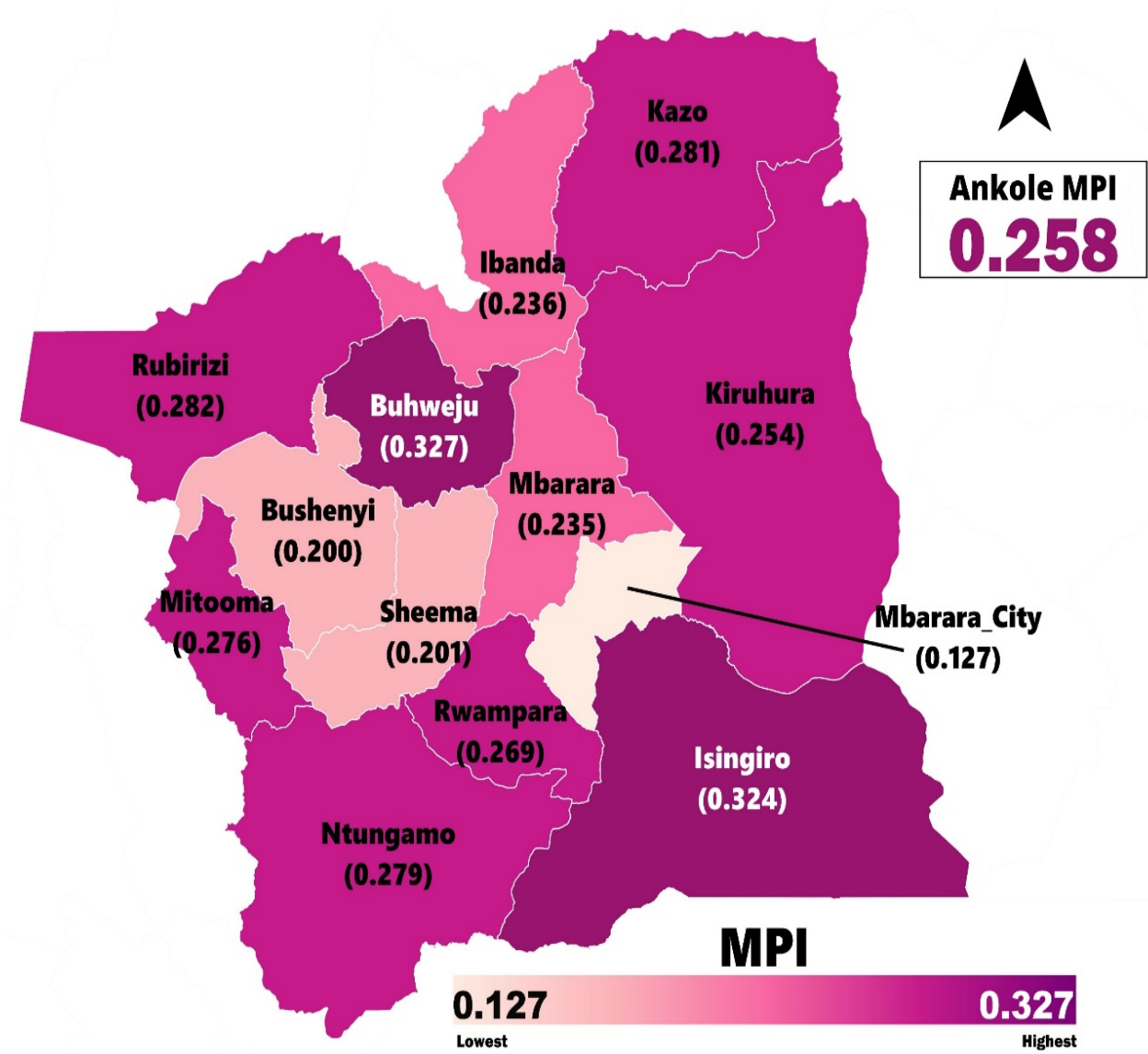


**Figure 16: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Kigezi Sub region**



Ankole Sub region had an MPI of 0.258, which was equivalent to the national average (0.27). Of the districts within the Sub region, Buhweju had the highest MPI (0.327) while Mbarara City had the lowest MPI of 0.127.

Figure 17: Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Ankole Sub region



**Headcount Ratio (H):** The multidimensional headcount ratio (H) measures the proportion of the population identified as multidimensionally poor that is, those deprived in at least 40 per cent of the weighted indicators ( $k=40\%$ ). At the national level, 53.1 percent of the population was multidimensionally poor. (Table 2). Rural areas had the highest burden, with 61.1 per cent of the population experiencing multidimensional poverty as compared to urban areas (39.1%).

**Education and multidimensional poverty:** The findings revealed a strong inverse relationship between the education level of the household head and multidimensional poverty. Populations in households headed by persons with no formal education had the highest MPI (0.435) and headcount ratio (78.3%), while those headed by persons with post-secondary education recorded the lowest MPI (0.082) and headcount ratio (18.1%). This pattern suggests that education operates as a powerful protective factor, not only improving household income but also enhancing access to health services, information, and better living conditions, thereby reducing deprivation across multiple dimensions simultaneously.

**Age of household head:** The age of the household head also influenced poverty levels. The highest headcount ratios were observed among populations in households headed by children under 10 years (68.2%) and the elderly above 80 years (61.1%).

**Sub-regional disparities:** Karamoja recorded the highest headcount ratio (91.4%). Other Sub regions with notably high headcount ratios included West Nile (73.5%), Sebei (67.4%), and Acholi (63.6%). In contrast, Kampala Capital City (19.5%), Buganda (37.1%), and Teso (50.1%) had the lowest headcount ratios (Table 2).

**Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty (A):** The intensity of poverty (A) measures the average proportion of weighted indicators in which multidimensionally poor individuals are deprived. While the headcount ratio tells us how many people are poor, intensity reveals how poor the poor are capturing the depth rather than just the breadth of poverty. A higher intensity value indicates that the poor are deprived across more indicators simultaneously, pointing to more entrenched and overlapping forms of disadvantage. At the national level, on average the poor people are deprived in 50.9% of the weighted indicators across education, health, basic services, and living standards dimensions.

Sub regional variations show that Karamoja recorded the highest intensity at 62.3 percent, indicating that the poor in this sub region are deprived in nearly two-thirds of the weighted indicators. On the hand, Kampala Capital City recorded the lowest intensity at 45.3%, meaning that even among those few identified as poor in Kampala, deprivations tend to be concentrated in fewer indicators rather than spread broadly across dimensions. (Table 2). The poor people in the rural areas were deprived in 51.5 percent of the weighted indicators compared to those who reside in urban areas (49.3%).

**Table 2: Multidimensional Poverty in Uganda**

Characteristics	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI=H*A)	Headcount ratio: Population in multidimensional poverty (H)	Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A)	Household Population 2024
	Range 0 to 1	% Population	Average % of weighted deprivations	Number
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	0.262	51.9	50.5	30,901,123
Female	0.289	55.9	51.8	13,237,434
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	0.193	39.1	49.3	16,151,542
Rural	0.315	61.1	51.5	27,987,015
<b>Age of Household Head</b>				
<10	0.363	68.2	53.1	4,705
10-19	0.280	55.4	50.4	556,256
20-29	0.262	52.5	49.8	7,142,654
30-39	0.273	53.4	51.1	11,412,375
40-49	0.268	52.4	51.0	10,417,360
50-59	0.260	51.3	50.7	7,264,277
60-69	0.273	53.3	51.2	4,218,481
70-79	0.297	57.3	51.8	1,939,527
80+	0.317	61.1	52.0	1,182,922
<b>Education Level of Household head</b>				
No formal education	0.435	78.3	55.5	10,683,113
Some primary	0.316	62.7	50.3	12,770,107
Completed primary	0.207	44.6	46.4	6,280,824
Some secondary	0.183	39.6	46.1	4,113,454
Completed secondary	0.136	29.9	45.6	5,800,766
Post-secondary and above	0.082	18.1	45.4	4,264,464
Not stated	0.238	49.0	48.7	225,829
<b>Sub Region</b>				
Kampala	0.088	19.5	45.3	1,506,268
Buganda	0.182	37.1	49.1	10,440,451
Busoga	0.259	51.7	50.2	4,250,749
Bukedi	0.309	61.3	50.4	2,358,364
Bugisu	0.298	59.9	49.7	1,779,724
Sebei	0.335	67.4	49.7	374,537
Teso	0.242	50.1	48.4	2,401,059
Karamoja	0.569	91.4	62.3	1,465,616
Lango	0.256	51.9	49.5	2,505,515
Acholi	0.323	63.6	50.8	2,010,005
West Nile	0.390	73.5	53.0	3,281,251
Madi	0.291	59.0	49.3	536,818
Bunyoro	0.301	58.6	51.4	2,735,290
Tooro	0.313	61.5	51.0	2,099,349
Rwenzori	0.322	63.0	51.1	1,200,392
Ankole	0.258	52.1	49.6	3,519,606
Kigezi	0.286	57.5	49.7	1,673,563
<b>National</b>	<b>0.270</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>44,138,557**</b>

\*\*The Household population is less due to omission of non-eligible individuals in some indicators

### 3.3 Analysing the composition of Multidimensional Poverty

**Censored headcount ratio (of an indicator):** The percentage of people who are MPI poor and deprived in a given indicator. To understand what drives multidimensional poverty, it is not enough to know how many people are poor or how poor they are. It is equally important to understand where the deprivations are concentrated, that is, which specific indicators the multidimensionally poor are missing out on. This is what censored headcount ratios reveal. Unlike a regular headcount ratio, which looks at deprivation in a single indicator regardless of whether a person is poor or not, a censored headcount ratio focuses only on those who have been identified as multidimensionally poor. It measures the percentage of the total population that is both multidimensionally poor and deprived in a specific indicator. In doing so, it shows which deprivations are most widespread among the poor, and therefore which ones contribute most to overall poverty.

An analysis of censored headcount ratios revealed substantial variations across sub-regions. The distribution of deprivations also differed significantly, with the proportion of people who are poor and deprived in some indicators higher than others. The highest censored headcount ratios were recorded in health insurance (52.6%), cooking energy (51.6%), access to improved toilets (45%), and housing materials (42.4%), indicating that these factors contributed most significantly to multidimensional poverty (Table 3).

The results in Table 3 also show that deprivation patterns varied by household characteristics. The poor population in female-headed households had slightly higher deprivation levels across multiple indicators, with 55.3 percent lacking health insurance compared to 51.5 percent in male-headed households. 60.6 percent of the poor population in rural households were more deprived of health insurance compared to 38.9 percent in urban areas. Educational attainment also played a critical role, the poor population in households headed by persons with no formal education faced the highest deprivation rates, with 77.3 percent lacking health insurance and 75.1 percent using unclean cooking fuels and technology.

At sub region level, 89.9 percent of the poor population in Karamoja lacked health insurance, 90.1% were deprived of clean cooking fuels and technology. In contrast, 19.4 percent of the poor population in Kampala Capital City lacked health insurance and 17.3 percent were deprived of clean cooking fuels and technology. (Table 3).

**Table 3: Censored headcount ratios of MPI indicators by Household head characteristics, Residence and Sub region**

Characteristic	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in:												
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
Male	19.7	18.6	1.6	51.5	29.3	44.3	19.6	50.4	42.3	27.5	36.5	4.4	5.0
Female	20.9	27.7	2.5	55.3	29.4	46.7	22.1	54.4	42.6	23.4	45.8	4.2	5.7
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	14.1	13.8	1.6	38.9	21.5	32.0	13.7	37.8	25.6	19.2	29.7	4.5	4.7
Rural	23.5	25.7	2.1	60.6	33.8	52.5	24.1	59.6	52.1	30.3	44.8	4.2	5.5
<b>Age of Household Head</b>													
<10	49.6	22.0	1.0	67.9	39.9	54.2	37.6	62.4	55.5	19.7	54.8	1.1	0.0
10-19	12.6	28.8	0.9	55.1	29.8	47.6	24.0	51.2	44.2	12.0	48.2	4.1	16.2
20-29	11.7	21.9	1.0	52.1	28.9	46.4	20.5	50.6	43.8	23.0	43.3	4.5	8.4
30-39	21.7	20.7	1.4	52.9	29.2	45.8	19.9	52.0	42.9	30.3	40.5	3.7	3.2
40-49	23.4	19.0	1.9	51.9	29.0	44.1	19.7	51.1	41.8	28.3	37.1	4.4	3.0
50-59	21.4	19.3	2.4	50.9	28.6	42.8	19.5	50.1	40.4	24.9	35.1	4.9	4.2
60-69	20.8	23.4	3.1	52.9	29.9	43.9	20.6	52.0	41.1	23.1	37.2	4.6	6.1
70-79	20.4	29.3	3.3	56.9	31.4	47.2	23.3	55.9	44.6	21.8	41.8	4.3	9.5
80+	17.4	33.8	3.0	60.6	33.9	49.7	26.9	58.9	47.0	21.3	47.1	4.1	16.4
<b>Education Level of Household head</b>													
No formal education	34.7	56.0	2.1	77.3	41.9	65.0	35.0	75.1	63.7	34.9	60.4	4.3	9.3
Some primary	20.1	26.6	2.4	62.3	34.0	53.9	21.7	61.4	52.2	30.6	46.0	4.9	5.5
Completed primary	16.3	0.0	1.9	44.4	26.1	38.8	16.5	43.9	36.1	24.5	32.0	4.4	3.5
Some secondary	13.9	0.0	1.7	39.4	22.4	34.3	14.7	38.9	30.4	22.1	28.9	4.4	3.8
Completed secondary	10.6	0.0	1.2	29.7	17.5	25.5	10.0	29.3	20.4	17.0	21.5	4.0	2.9
Post-secondary and above	7.9	0.0	1.0	18	11.4	14.4	4.9	17.7	10.4	10.4	11.7	2.8	1.4
Not stated	16.9	18.7	2.4	48.6	24.4	42.2	12.1	48.4	41.7	26.0	26.5	4.6	2.2

**Table 3 Cont'd: Censored headcount ratios of MPI indicators by Household head characteristics, Residence and Sub region**

Characteristic	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in:												
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
<b>Sub Region</b>													
Kampala	5.9	5.2	0.8	19.4	11.0	15.7	2.8	17.3	4.6	10.6	15.4	4.6	4.5
Buganda	13.3	14.0	1.5	36.9	24.9	28.5	12.2	35.7	19.8	17.8	26.6	3.8	5.3
Busoga	20.5	19.7	2.0	51.5	21.2	42.7	26.6	49.7	34.7	31.1	34.5	4.6	4.7
Bukedi	21.5	20.8	1.8	61.0	22.9	52.9	35.7	59.7	47.9	40.0	43.2	4.8	4.8
Bugisu	17.2	16.9	1.7	59.6	28.6	49.4	37.8	58.0	53.7	25.7	46.3	6.4	7.7
Sebei	19.5	11.6	1.2	67.1	37.0	60.3	45.6	65.4	65.6	29.5	55.3	4.9	6.4
Teso	19.4	16.3	2.1	49.9	21.4	46.2	8.9	49.4	45.0	27.0	29.4	3.2	4.0
Karamoja	57.3	70.1	2.3	89.9	47.7	86.8	57.7	90.1	89.5	60.0	75.3	5.1	6.3
Lango	21.2	19.7	2.2	51.5	25.7	46.0	12.9	51.0	46.6	23.2	28.7	3.2	5.1
Acholi	24.9	20.2	3.0	63.0	32.5	57.0	23.8	62.6	60.6	32.2	46.6	3.8	5.1
West Nile	32.6	34.2	2.6	72.5	35.9	65.3	25.4	72.2	67.0	42.3	56.7	6.2	4.7
Madi	22.4	20.7	2.2	57.2	19.8	49.9	15.3	57.4	56.2	31.9	50.6	4.7	4.2
Bunyoro	22.3	28.1	2.1	58.0	32.7	49.6	15.5	57.0	48.9	27.2	46.1	3.9	5.8
Tooro	20.8	28.2	2.2	60.7	42.9	51.3	15.7	59.9	54.7	20.2	49.8	4.1	5.7
Rwenzori	22.0	22.8	2.1	62.4	39.6	50.3	29.7	61.7	52.0	26.7	55.6	5.7	4.7
Ankole	15.0	18.8	1.8	51.7	38.5	43.5	16.9	50.6	43.3	18.7	40.3	3.9	5.2
Kigezi	15.3	21.4	1.7	56.8	39.4	49.4	21.4	55.9	51.2	16.2	49.1	4.2	5.7
<b>National</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>

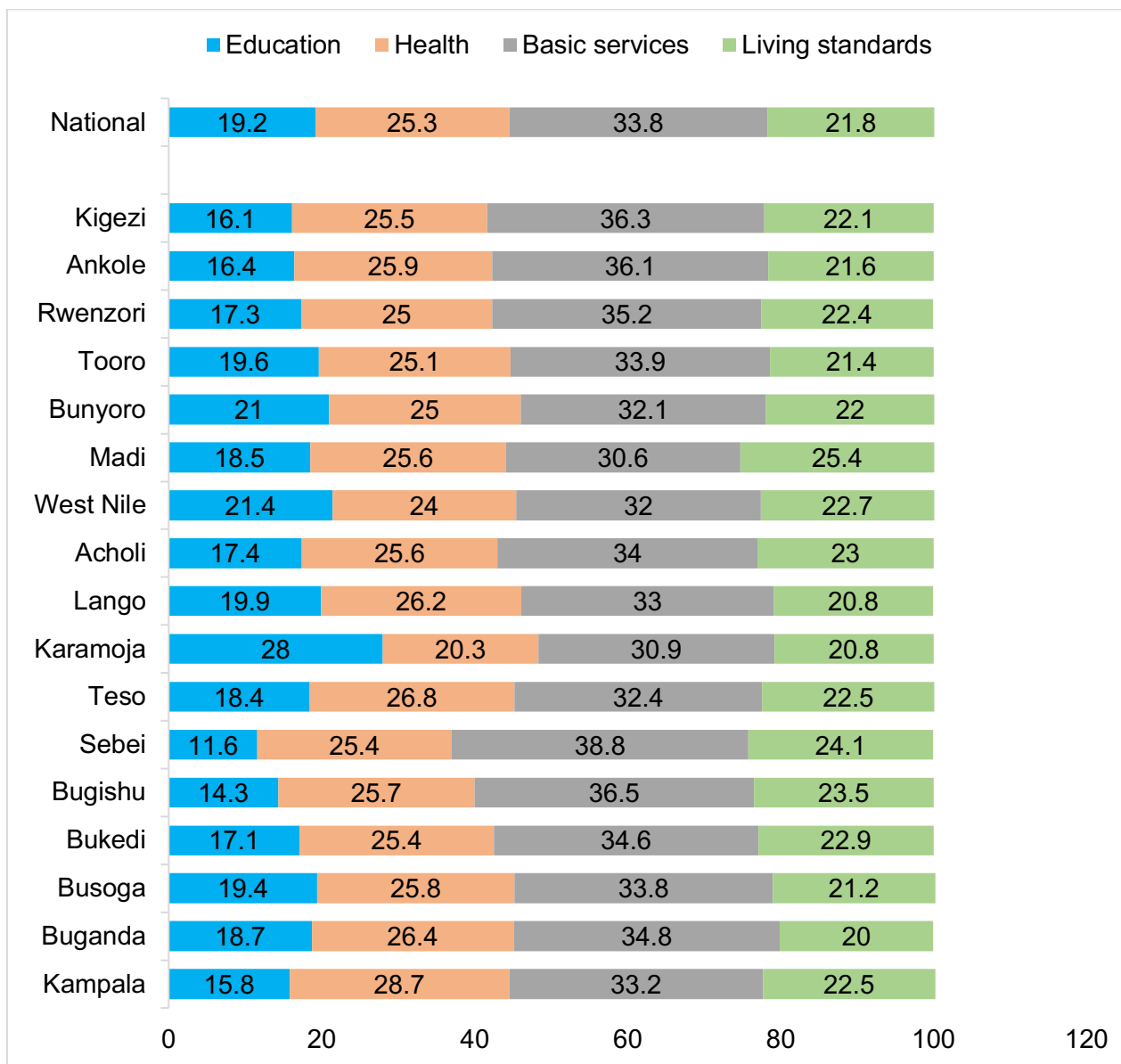
**Percentage contribution of dimensions:** Beyond identifying which specific deprivations are most common among the poor, the MPI can also be broken down to show how much each broad dimension contributes to overall poverty. The percentage contribution of a dimension shows what share of the overall MPI is driven by deprivations within that dimension. It is obtained by adding together the percentage contributions of all the indicators that fall under that dimension.

The percentage contribution of each individual indicator tells you what share of the overall MPI is accounted for by that particular indicator. It is calculated by multiplying the censored headcount ratio of the indicator by the weight assigned to that indicator and then dividing by the overall MPI. When the contributions of all indicators within a dimension are added together, the result is the percentage contribution of that dimension. In simple terms, it answers the question: *of all the poverty captured by the MPI, how much of it comes from this particular area of life?* A dimension with a higher percentage contribution plays a bigger role in driving overall poverty and therefore represents an area where policy intervention could have the greatest impact on reducing multidimensional poverty. This helps to identify the broader areas of life where poverty is most deeply rooted and where policy action could have the greatest impact.

Figure 18 illustrates the percentage contributions of the four MPI dimensions across all Sub-regions. Among the dimensions, Basic Services (33.8%) emerges as the largest contributor to multidimensional poverty in all sub-regions, followed by Health (25.3%), Living Standards (21.8%). The Education dimension (19.2%), however, contributes the least to overall poverty.

Karamoja stands out with the most significant deprivations contributing to the MPI, particularly the education dimension contributed 28 percent of the MPI marking a significant contrast to Sebei, where education dimension contributed 11.6 percent of the MPI.

**Figure 18: Percentage contribution of MPI dimensions for Sub-regions**



**Percentage contribution of indicators:** While the percentage contribution of dimensions shows which broad areas of life drive poverty, the MPI can be broken down further to reveal the contribution of each individual indicator. *The percentage contribution of an indicator* tells you what share of the overall MPI is accounted for by that particular indicator. It is calculated by multiplying the censored headcount ratio of the indicator by the weight assigned to that indicator and then divided by the overall MPI. In simple terms, it answers the question: of all the poverty captured by the MPI, how much of it is being driven by this specific deprivation? An indicator with a higher percentage contribution has a greater influence on the overall level of multidimensional poverty and therefore represents a specific area where targeted policy action could make the most meaningful difference.

The analysis of indicator contributions to the MPI revealed that health insurance (24.4%), cooking energy (11.9%), access to improved toilets (10.4%), and Years of schooling (9.9%) played the most significant roles in shaping multidimensional poverty. These factors collectively accounted for more than half of the total MPI, highlighting their crucial influence on poverty levels across Uganda (Table 4).

The contribution of indicators varied across different household characteristics. Health insurance (24.6%) and cooking energy (12%) contribution of the MPI was higher among male headed households compared to female headed households (23.9% and 11.8%, respectively). The contribution of years of schooling (9.4%) and inadequate housing (8.3%) of the MPI was higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas (9.1% and 6.6% respectively) as shown in Table 4.

The results further show that Education levels significantly influenced the contributions of deprivations. Amongst populations in households led by persons with no formal education, highest contribution of the MPI was from multiple indicators, including health insurance (22.2%), Years of schooling (16.1%), cooking energy (10.8%), School attendance (10.0%) and lack of improved toilets (9.3%). Similarly, populations among households led by persons with post-secondary education, the highest contributions to the MPI was health insurance (27.3%), clean cooking fuel (13.5%), School attendance (11.9%) and access to improved toilets (10.9%).

Age also played a role in shaping indicator contributions where population in households headed by persons between 20-29 years experienced the highest contribution from health insurance (24.9%), similarly population in elderly-headed households (80+ years) faced significant contributions from lack of health insurance (23.9%) and Years of schooling (13.3%).

Sub regional disparities in indicator contributions were significant with Karamoja having the lowest contributions from health insurance (19.8%) and cooking energy (9.9 %) compared to other sub regions, reflecting the widespread deprivation across multiple dimensions rather than concentrated effects in select indicators. Kampala Capital City, on the other hand, had the highest contribution from health insurance (27.5%). (Table 4).

**Table 4: Percentage contribution of MPI Indicators by Household head characteristics, Residence and Sub region**

Characteristic	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
<b>Sex of Household Head</b>													
Male	9.4	8.9	0.8	24.6	7.0	10.6	4.7	12	8.1	5.2	7.0	0.8	1.0
Female	9.0	12.0	1.1	23.9	6.4	10.1	4.8	11.8	7.4	4.0	7.9	0.7	1.0
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	9.1	9.0	1.0	25.2	7.0	10.4	4.4	12.3	6.6	5.0	7.7	1.2	1.2
Rural	9.4	10.2	0.8	24.1	6.7	10.4	4.8	11.8	8.3	4.8	7.1	0.7	0.9
<b>Age of Household Head</b>													
<10	17.1	7.6	0.4	23.4	6.9	9.4	6.5	10.8	7.7	2.7	7.6	0.1	0.0
10-19	5.6	12.9	0.4	24.6	6.7	10.6	5.4	11.4	7.9	2.2	8.6	0.7	2.9
20-29	5.6	10.5	0.5	24.9	6.9	11.1	4.9	12.1	8.4	4.4	8.3	0.9	1.6
30-39	10	9.5	0.6	24.2	6.7	10.5	4.6	11.9	7.9	5.6	7.4	0.7	0.6
40-49	10.9	8.9	0.9	24.3	6.8	10.3	4.6	11.9	7.8	5.3	6.9	0.8	0.6
50-59	10.3	9.3	1.2	24.4	6.9	10.3	4.7	12	7.7	4.8	6.7	0.9	0.8
60-69	9.5	10.7	1.4	24.2	6.8	10.1	4.7	11.9	7.5	4.2	6.8	0.8	1.1
70-79	8.6	12.3	1.4	23.9	6.6	9.9	4.9	11.8	7.5	3.7	7.0	0.7	1.6
80+	6.9	13.3	1.2	23.9	6.7	9.8	5.3	11.6	7.4	3.4	7.4	0.6	2.6
<b>Education Level of Household head</b>													
No formal education	10	16.1	0.6	22.2	6.0	9.3	5.0	10.8	7.3	4.0	7.0	0.5	1.1
Some primary	8	10.5	1.0	24.7	6.7	10.7	4.3	12.1	8.3	4.8	7.3	0.8	0.9
Completed primary	9.9	0.0	1.2	26.8	7.9	11.7	5.0	13.3	8.7	5.9	7.7	1.1	0.9
Some secondary	9.5	0.0	1.2	27	7.7	11.7	5.0	13.3	8.3	6.1	7.9	1.2	1.0
Completed secondary	9.7	0.0	1.1	27.3	8.0	11.7	4.6	13.4	7.5	6.2	7.9	1.5	1.1
Post-secondary and above	11.9	0.0	1.5	27.3	8.7	10.9	3.7	13.5	6.3	6.3	7.1	1.7	0.9
Not stated	8.9	9.8	1.3	25.5	6.4	11.1	3.2	12.7	8.7	5.5	5.6	1.0	0.5

**Table 4 Cont'd: Percentage contributions of MPI Indicators by Household head characteristics, Residence and Sub region**

Characteristic	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
<b>Sub Region</b>													
Kampala	8.4	7.4	1.2	27.5	7.8	11.1	2.0	12.3	2.6	6.0	8.7	2.6	2.6
Buganda	9.1	9.6	1.0	25.4	8.5	9.8	4.2	12.3	5.4	4.9	7.3	1.0	1.4
Busoga	9.9	9.5	1.0	24.8	5.1	10.3	6.4	12.0	6.7	6.0	6.7	0.9	0.9
Bukedi	8.7	8.4	0.7	24.7	4.6	10.7	7.2	12.1	7.8	6.5	7.0	0.8	0.8
Bugisu	7.2	7.1	0.7	25.0	6.0	10.4	7.9	12.2	9.0	4.3	7.8	1.1	1.3
Sebei	7.3	4.3	0.4	25.0	6.9	11.2	8.5	12.2	9.8	4.4	8.2	0.7	1.0
Teso	10.0	8.4	1.1	25.7	5.5	11.9	2.3	12.7	9.3	5.6	6.1	0.7	0.8
Karamoja	12.6	15.4	0.5	19.8	5.2	9.5	6.3	9.9	7.9	5.3	6.6	0.4	0.6
Lango	10.3	9.6	1.1	25.1	6.3	11.2	3.1	12.4	9.1	4.5	5.6	0.6	1.0
Acholi	9.6	7.8	1.2	24.4	6.3	11.0	4.6	12.1	9.4	5.0	7.2	0.6	0.8
West Nile	10.4	11.0	0.8	23.2	5.8	10.5	4.1	11.6	8.6	5.4	7.3	0.8	0.6
Madi	9.6	8.9	1.0	24.6	4.3	10.7	3.3	12.3	9.7	5.5	8.7	0.8	0.7
Bunyoro	9.3	11.7	0.9	24.1	6.8	10.3	3.2	11.8	8.1	4.5	7.7	0.7	1.0
Tooro	8.3	11.3	0.9	24.2	8.6	10.2	3.1	12.0	8.7	3.2	7.9	0.7	0.9
Rwenzori	8.5	8.8	0.8	24.2	7.7	9.7	5.8	12.0	8.1	4.1	8.6	0.9	0.7
Ankole	7.3	9.1	0.9	25.0	9.3	10.5	4.1	12.2	8.4	3.6	7.8	0.8	1.0
Kigezi	6.7	9.4	0.7	24.8	8.6	10.8	4.7	12.2	9.0	2.8	8.6	0.7	1.0
<b>National</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>

### 3.4 Uncensored headcount ratios (Deprivations in indicators)

**Uncensored headcount ratio:** The percentage of people who are deprived in a given indicator. While censored headcount ratios focus exclusively on deprivations experienced by those identified as multidimensionally poor, the MPI framework also provides uncensored headcount ratios, which offer a broader view of deprivation across the entire population. The uncensored headcount ratio measures the percentage of the total population that is deprived in a given indicator, regardless of whether or not they are classified as multidimensionally poor. In simple terms, it answers the question: *how widespread is this particular deprivation across the whole population not just among the poor?* This is an important distinction because it reveals that certain deprivations extend far beyond those who are officially counted as poor, affecting large sections of the population including those who may not be deprived in enough indicators to cross the poverty cutoff. Uncensored headcount ratios therefore help to identify deprivations that are so pervasive that they represent systemic challenges requiring broad, population-wide policy responses rather than interventions targeted only at the poorest.

The analysis of uncensored headcount ratios revealed widespread deprivation across Uganda, affecting both the multidimensionally poor and non-poor. The results underscored that even in areas with lower overall poverty levels, significant challenges remained in access to essential services.

Health insurance deprivation was nearly universal, affecting 97% of the population. Even in Kampala Capital City, which has the lowest MPI, 91% of individuals lacked health insurance, while in Bukedi and Sebei, the deprivation rate was as high as 98.4%. Limited access to clean cooking energy was another widespread issue, with 95.1% of Ugandans deprived of clean fuel sources. Other indicators with high deprivation rates included access to improved toilet facilities (70.2%) and access to adequate housing materials (57.6%) (Table 5).

The results further show that population in female-headed households faced higher deprivation with 97.2% lacking health insurance compared to 96.8% for male-headed households. Population in rural areas exhibited higher deprivation rates than urban areas across all indicators, with 97.7% of the rural population lacking health insurance compared to 95.6% in urban settings. Housing deprivation was also more pronounced in rural areas (70.0%) than in urban areas (36.2%).

The population in households led by persons with no formal education experienced the highest deprivation levels, with 97.9% lacking health insurance and 76.2% having inadequate toilet facilities. In contrast, population in households headed by individuals with post-secondary education fared significantly better, with health insurance deprivation standing at 88.5% and toilet facility deprivation at 46.2% (Table 5).

The results also show that Karamoja exhibited the most extreme deprivation, with 98.3% of its population lacking clean cooking energy and 97.6% deprived in health insurance. Other sub-regions such as Sebei (91.3%), Acholi (84.3%) and West Nile (81.3%) also had alarmingly high levels of housing deprivation. By contrast, Kampala Capital City recorded the lowest deprivation rates across multiple indicators, though gaps remained, particularly in access to health insurance (91.0%) and clean energy at 75.2%.

**Table 5: Uncensored headcount ratios by Household head characteristics, Residence and Sub region**

Characteristic	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	Percentage of people who are deprived in:												
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
<b>Sex of household head</b>													
Male	22.0	19.4	1.9	96.8	46.9	70.5	22.6	95.0	59.1	41.2	51.0	7.1	7.5
Female	23.0	29.1	2.9	97.2	45.4	69.5	25.1	95.3	54.3	32.8	65.7	6.8	8.3
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	16.9	15.0	2.0	95.6	46.7	62.0	16.6	92.3	36.2	35.4	51.9	8.8	8.9
Rural	25.4	26.6	2.3	97.7	46.3	75.0	27.2	96.7	70.0	40.6	57.5	6.0	7.1
<b>Age of Household Head</b>													
<10	55.3	23.0	1.0	97.8	51.7	68.4	40.7	85.9	65.2	23.8	73.7	1.2	0.0
10-19	13.7	30.5	1.0	98.3	44.1	74.2	27.4	87.3	56.4	16.5	73.8	6.3	25.8
20-29	12.4	23.0	1.2	97.9	43.6	77.7	23.5	92.3	60.0	32.3	66.5	7.0	14.1
30-39	23.8	21.5	1.6	96.7	45.5	71.9	22.6	94.9	57.3	44.8	57.8	5.8	5.1
40-49	26.3	19.8	2.1	96.4	47.0	68.1	22.7	95.8	57.4	42.3	51.5	7.1	4.4
50-59	24.2	20.3	2.9	96.7	47.5	66.8	22.9	96.2	56.9	37.5	48.2	8.4	5.9
60-69	23.6	24.7	3.7	97.1	48.7	65.9	24.0	96.5	56.1	34.8	49.5	7.9	8.1
70-79	22.8	30.8	4.0	97.6	48.9	66.9	26.4	96.6	57.8	32.0	53.7	7.0	11.9
80+	19.3	35.6	3.6	97.8	49.9	67.2	30.0	95.5	58.3	30.6	59.4	6.4	20
<b>Education Level of Household head</b>													
No formal education	36.1	58.4	2.2	97.9	49.1	76.2	37.0	95.2	71.8	40.4	68.8	5.4	10.3
Some primary	21.7	28	2.7	98.3	45.7	76.0	24.6	97.1	69.5	40.8	59.1	6.7	6.9
Completed primary	18.8	0.0	2.3	98.1	44.3	71.4	20.7	96.7	58.5	39.6	51.6	7.2	6.3
Some secondary	16.5	0.0	2.1	97.9	41.8	69.0	18.9	95.8	49.9	38.6	52.1	7.8	7.9
Completed secondary	13.6	0.0	1.6	96.6	43.2	63.8	13.7	93.3	35.9	36.1	47.1	8.6	8.0
Post-secondary and above	12.4	0.0	1.6	88.5	54.4	46.2	7.5	87.9	21.5	30.5	32.0	8.8	5.5
Not stated	19.2	20.3	2.8	97.5	39.4	73.1	14.7	97.9	68.5	40.1	37.9	7.5	3.4

**Table 5 Cont'd: Uncensored headcount ratios by Household head characteristics, Residence and Sub region**

Characteristics	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	Percentage of people who are deprived in:												
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
<b>Sub Region</b>													
Kampala	8.5	6.7	1.3	91.0	49.8	58.8	3.8	75.2	9.4	32.3	46.4	12.5	13.7
Buganda	16.8	15.6	1.9	96.2	53.8	56.0	15.2	93.0	26.8	35.0	48.3	7.8	9.6
Busoga	23.6	21.1	2.4	98.1	31.8	68.8	32.5	94.8	46.4	48.2	49.9	7.5	7.1
Bukedi	23.3	21.6	2.0	98.4	30.6	75.7	41.9	96.6	60.8	55.3	55.4	6.9	6.5
Bugisu	18.6	17.5	1.9	98.2	39.2	71.1	43.5	95.8	74.2	35.6	60.6	8.9	9.7
Sebei	20.3	11.8	1.2	98.4	47.5	81.1	49.8	95.9	91.3	34.7	65.5	6.3	7.2
Teso	21.2	16.9	2.4	98.2	32.2	82.1	11.0	98.0	76.0	40.7	41.2	5.2	5.7
Karamoja	57.7	70.3	2.3	97.6	49.9	92.5	58.4	98.3	94.9	62.3	79.1	5.6	6.8
Lango	23.3	20.5	2.5	98.1	38.3	78.7	15.5	97.9	75.4	34.4	38.4	5.4	7.0
Acholi	26.2	20.6	3.3	97.3	40.8	80.6	26.3	97.8	84.3	41.0	58.5	5.5	6.3
West Nile	34.0	34.8	2.7	96.9	41.9	82.3	27.1	97.8	81.3	50.1	68.0	7.9	5.5
Madi	23.8	21.3	2.5	94.4	27.5	73.5	17.0	96.7	84.6	41.9	72.4	7.1	5.4
Bunyoro	24.6	29.3	2.4	97.9	45.8	72.3	17.3	96.4	64.8	36.9	62.0	5.7	7.8
Tooro	22.3	29.2	2.4	97.2	60.8	72.1	17.2	96.5	74.1	26.6	64.6	5.6	7.1
Rwenzori	23.6	23.5	2.3	96.8	54.8	68.6	32.7	97.3	66.2	34.6	74.5	7.9	5.8
Ankole	16.8	19.7	2.1	97.3	63.5	68.4	19.2	95.6	61.5	28.8	56.3	6.0	7.3
Kigezi	16.6	22.2	1.9	94.5	57.4	74.5	24.4	95.8	72.9	23.1	68.0	5.9	7.2
<b>National</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>

## CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

---

### 4.1. Conclusions

Multidimensional poverty in Uganda remained widespread, affecting 53.1% of the population, with significant disparities across sub-regions. Karamoja had the highest levels of multidimensional poverty, with an MPI of 0.569, nearly seven times higher than Kampala's MPI of 0.088. The analysis showed that while poverty incidence varied, the intensity of deprivation among the poor was consistently high across sub-regions. In all sub-regions except Kampala Capital City, the poor suffered deprivations in more than half (50.9%) of the weighted indicators, meaning they lacked access to multiple basic needs.

Multidimensional poverty in Uganda was primarily driven by limited access to basic services, which contributed between 30.6% and 38.8% of observed poverty across sub-regions. Despite being the least contributor, education contribution to the MPI was notably high in Karamoja (28%). At the indicator level, the most significant contributors to MPI included lack of health insurance (24.4%), reliance on traditional cooking energy sources (11.9%), inadequate toilet facilities (10.4%), and Years of schooling (9.9%). These indicators highlighted critical areas requiring intervention to reduce poverty and improve overall well-being.

The results further demonstrated that populations in female-headed households, rural areas, and households headed by persons with lower education levels experienced higher levels of deprivation. Additionally, younger and elderly headed households faced more severe poverty conditions. Addressing these structural inequalities would be essential for achieving sustainable poverty reduction.

### 4.2. Recommendations

There is a need to prioritize and accelerate the implementation of existing national and regional policies and action plans that have an impact on deprivations that are predominantly high. In particular, Uganda needs interventions in the following areas:

- i. Promote the Use of Clean Energy:** A significant proportion of Ugandan households rely on traditional biomass (firewood and charcoal) for cooking, leading to health risks, deforestation, and environmental degradation. The Government should promote clean cooking solutions such as subsidized liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), improved cookstoves, and solar energy alternatives. Policies should focus on making these technologies affordable and accessible, particularly for low-income households in rural areas. Expanding renewable energy infrastructure, including solar mini grids, can further support the transition to sustainable energy use.
- ii. Expand Health Insurance Coverage:** With nine in every ten (97%) of Uganda's population lacking health insurance, many households are vulnerable to financial shocks due to medical expenses. The government should implement a universal health insurance scheme that is inclusive of informal sector workers and low-income earners. Expanding public health facilities, increasing funding for community health programs, and ensuring the availability of essential medicines will further improve health outcomes and reduce poverty-related health risks.
- iii. Invest in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Infrastructure:** Many Ugandans, especially in rural areas, lack access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation, increasing their vulnerability to waterborne diseases. The Government should prioritize investments in WASH infrastructure, including piped water systems, boreholes, and improved sanitation facilities. Community sensitization programs on hygiene practices, along with policies that encourage private sector participation in WASH service delivery, will enhance access and sustainability.
- iv. Strengthen Employment and Livelihood Opportunities:** High unemployment, particularly among youth, contributes to persistent poverty. The government should promote job creation through investment in industries such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services. Policies that support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with access to credit, tax incentives, and business development training will enhance employment opportunities. Additionally, expanding public works programs can provide short-term employment while improving infrastructure.

v. **Strengthening data collection for evidence-based poverty reduction policies:** To further improve future multidimensional poverty analysis in Uganda and to update it at regular intervals, it is critical for the government to invest in the system of national surveys that can produce robust estimates on a range of deprivation indicators at the level of household and individual.

**ANNEX: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI) AT DISTRICT**

**Table A1: Multidimensional Poverty in Districts / City**

District / City	Multidimensional Poverty			Population 2024	
	Headcount ratio: Population in multidimensional poverty (H)	Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI=H*A)	Household Population 2024	MPI poor people
	% Population	Average % of weighted deprivations	Range 0 to 1	Number	Number
<b>Kampala Capital City</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>0.088</b>	<b>1,506,268</b>	<b>293,515</b>
<b>Rwenzori</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>0.322</b>	<b>1,200,392</b>	<b>756,614</b>
Bundibugyo	67.3	51.2	0.345	262,602	176,797
Kasese	60.9	50.9	0.311	849,091	517,515
Ntoroko	70.2	52.3	0.367	88,699	62,302
<b>Bukedi</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>0.309</b>	<b>2,358,364</b>	<b>1,445,956</b>
Busia	50.6	49.1	0.248	409,458	207,075
Pallisa	60.0	49.9	0.299	332,954	199,729
Tororo	64.5	50.8	0.328	605,638	390,507
Budaka	61.7	50.4	0.311	279,809	172,750
Butaleja	66.9	50.9	0.341	311,617	208,592
Kibuku	65.0	51.2	0.333	248,344	161,463
Butebo	62.1	49.7	0.309	170,544	105,840
<b>Karamoja</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>0.569</b>	<b>1,465,616</b>	<b>1,339,129</b>
Kotido	94.5	64.3	0.608	216,074	204,244
Moroto	85.0	60.1	0.511	102,011	86,732
Nakapiripirit	92.4	60.6	0.560	107,650	99,468
Abim	72.8	51.9	0.377	142,816	103,899
Kaabong	95.9	66.6	0.639	263,350	252,540
Amudat	96.1	64.0	0.615	200,690	192,832
Napak	91.3	61.1	0.558	202,783	185,117
Nabilatuk	94.7	62.7	0.593	130,298	123,342
Karenga	91.0	59.7	0.544	99,944	90,955
<b>Bugisu</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>0.298</b>	<b>1,779,724</b>	<b>1,066,709</b>
Mbale	61.9	49.3	0.305	264,631	163,835
Sironko	61.9	49.5	0.306	286,334	177,190
Bududa	65.9	51.0	0.336	266,900	175,975
Manafwa	60.5	49.5	0.299	185,963	112,438
Bulambuli	68.6	49.4	0.339	233,943	160,592
Namisisindwa	64.2	50.2	0.323	255,817	164,323
Mbale City	39.3	48.3	0.190	286,136	112,356

\*\* The Household population is less due to omission of non-eligible individuals in some indicators

**Table A1 Cont'd: Multidimensional Poverty in Districts / City**

District / City	Multidimensional Poverty			Population 2024	
	Headcount ratio: Population in multidimensional poverty (H)	Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI=H*A)	Household Population 2024	MPI poor people
	% Population	Average % of weighted deprivations	Range 0 to 1	Number	Number
<b>Sebei</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>0.335</b>	<b>374,537</b>	<b>252,510</b>
Kapchorwa	62.2	49.2	0.306	132,369	82,318
Bukwo	68.8	49.7	0.342	113,709	78,189
Kween	71.6	50.2	0.360	128,459	92,003
<b>Madi</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>0.291</b>	<b>536,818</b>	<b>316,515</b>
Adjumani	61.0	49.8	0.304	293,386	178,877
Moyo	43.9	46.6	0.205	101,347	44,471
Obongi	65.6	49.8	0.327	142,085	93,167
<b>West Nile</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>0.390</b>	<b>3,281,251</b>	<b>2,413,000</b>
Arua	72.9	52.7	0.384	157,664	114,928
Nebbi	73.0	52.5	0.383	297,143	217,008
Yumbe	80.0	54.5	0.436	937,992	750,569
Koboko	68.6	51.5	0.354	269,726	185,005
Maracha	75.6	52.9	0.400	224,489	169,767
Zombo	80.1	55.0	0.441	310,693	248,957
Pakwach	80.5	52.8	0.425	205,553	165,418
Madi Okollo	74.2	52.1	0.387	176,991	131,403
Arua City	53.2	51.2	0.273	379,499	201,916
Terego	70.9	50.4	0.358	321,501	228,029
<b>Acholi</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>0.323</b>	<b>2,010,005</b>	<b>1,277,883</b>
Gulu	69.9	50.3	0.351	124,732	87,218
Kitgum	60.8	51.6	0.314	237,469	144,324
Pader	64.4	50.4	0.325	238,105	153,426
Amuru	78.2	52.9	0.414	243,076	190,104
Agago	65.2	50.8	0.331	304,750	198,813
Lamwo	64.0	49.9	0.319	211,734	135,502
Nwoya	73.4	51.1	0.375	217,831	159,895
Omoro	63.4	50.5	0.320	205,372	130,300
Gulu City	34.5	47.5	0.164	226,936	78,301

\*\* The Household population is less due to omission of non-eligible individuals in some indicators

**Table A1 Cont'd: Multidimensional Poverty in Districts / City**

District	Multidimensional Poverty			Population 2024	
	Headcount ratio: Population in multidimensional poverty (H)	Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI=H*A)	Household Population 2024	MPI poor people
	% Population	Average % of weighted deprivations	Range 0 to 1	Number	Number
<b>Bunyoro</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>0.301</b>	<b>2,735,290</b>	<b>1,602,576</b>
Hoima	61.7	52.5	0.324	256,570	158,306
Kibaale	62.7	51.0	0.320	237,050	148,663
Masindi	49.0	50.4	0.247	337,999	165,586
Buliisa	71.6	51.7	0.370	128,647	92,072
Kiryandongo	59.7	51.3	0.306	362,030	216,025
Kagadi	60.5	51.2	0.310	468,209	283,100
Kakumiro	58.6	50.8	0.297	426,459	249,739
Kikuube	67.9	52.9	0.359	377,649	256,493
Hoima City	23.2	46.4	0.108	140,677	32,592
<b>Tooro</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>0.313</b>	<b>2,099,349</b>	<b>1,290,702</b>
Kabarole	55.4	50.6	0.280	228,943	126,815
Kamwenge	62.4	50.8	0.317	335,681	209,582
Kyenjojo	65.5	51.4	0.336	541,972	354,761
Kyegegwa	71.0	51.8	0.368	499,605	354,788
Bunyangabu	56.3	50.0	0.281	196,906	110,855
Kitagwenda	54.6	49.9	0.272	162,086	88,446
Fort Portal City	33.9	47.6	0.161	134,156	45,455
<b>Teso</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>0.242</b>	<b>2,401,059</b>	<b>1,204,059</b>
Katakwi	55.0	48.9	0.269	232,986	128,040
Kumi	50.1	48.0	0.240	285,678	143,222
Soroti	45.4	47.6	0.216	265,436	120,409
Kaberaido	47.0	48.1	0.226	140,089	65,897
Amuria	52.6	48.6	0.255	250,183	131,541
Bukedea	55.4	48.7	0.270	281,470	156,040
Ngora	43.8	47.3	0.207	167,034	73,147
Serere	51.5	48.6	0.250	356,059	183,439
Kapelebyong	61.8	49.6	0.307	142,582	88,173
Kalaki	50.4	48.3	0.244	148,978	75,048
Soroti City	29.9	46.9	0.140	130,564	39,103

\*\*The Household population is less due to omission of non-eligible individuals in some indicators

**Table A1 Cont'd: Multidimensional Poverty in Districts / City**

District	Multidimensional Poverty			Population 2024	
	Headcount ratio: Population in multidimensional poverty (H)	Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI=H*A)	Household Population 2024	MPI poor people
	% Population	Average % of weighted deprivations	Range 0 to 1	Number	Number
<b>Buganda</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>0.182</b>	<b>10,440,451</b>	<b>3,871,401</b>
Kalangala	60.8	49.0	0.298	62,132	37,802
Kiboga	48.7	49.8	0.242	172,715	84,041
Luwero	30.5	47.8	0.146	605,007	184,742
Masaka	45.3	49.4	0.224	114,132	51,666
Mpigi	36.3	48.3	0.175	320,402	116,306
Mubende	60.1	51.6	0.310	514,941	309,565
Mukono	29.5	47.5	0.140	914,502	269,367
Nakasongola	44.9	48.5	0.218	221,195	99,276
Rakai	67.7	52.1	0.353	292,344	197,984
Ssembabule	53.2	51.0	0.272	281,028	149,636
Kayunga	45.5	49.2	0.224	434,260	197,791
Wakiso	19.7	46.1	0.091	2,967,828	585,017
Lyantonde	53.7	50.8	0.272	110,329	59,192
Mityana	38.6	48.7	0.188	400,112	154,638
Nakaseke	42.6	49.0	0.209	245,448	104,497
Buikwe	39.4	48.4	0.191	512,991	202,140
Bukomansimbi	42.8	48.8	0.209	195,681	83,736
Butambala	38.9	48.2	0.188	125,256	48,762
Buvuma	82.1	52.4	0.430	108,637	89,242
Gomba	48.9	50.1	0.245	196,882	96,348
Kalungu	39.1	48.6	0.190	214,906	83,995
Kyankwanzi	56.4	51.1	0.288	273,159	153,960
Lwengo	53.2	50.4	0.268	322,463	171,559
Kyotera	39.2	49.2	0.193	271,705	106,615
Kassanda	54.0	50.6	0.273	307,407	166,037
Masaka City	26.5	47.4	0.126	254,989	67,487
<b>Ankole</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>0.258</b>	<b>3,519,606</b>	<b>1,832,827</b>
Bushenyi	41.5	48.1	0.200	280,954	116,483
Mbarara	48.5	48.5	0.235	173,357	84,084
Ntungamo	56.5	49.4	0.279	549,260	310,288
Ibanda	48.8	48.4	0.236	307,099	149,912
Isingiro	63.0	51.4	0.324	631,559	398,022
Kiruhura	51.0	49.8	0.254	201,966	102,962
Buhweju	64.5	50.7	0.327	144,954	93,434
Mitooma	56.1	49.2	0.276	225,531	126,539
Rubirizi	56.7	49.8	0.282	167,511	94,958

\*\* The Household population is less due to omission of non-eligible individuals in some indicators

**Table A1 Cont'd: Multidimensional Poverty in Districts / City**

District	Multidimensional Poverty			Population 2024	
	Headcount ratio: Population in multidimensional poverty (H)	Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI=H*A)	Household Population 2024	MPI poor people
	% Population	Average % of weighted deprivations	Range 0 to 1	Number	Number
Sheema	42.4	47.4	0.201	250,172	105,963
Kazo	56.0	50.2	0.281	184,439	103,366
Rwampara	53.5	50.2	0.269	143,867	77,022
Mbarara City	27.0	46.9	0.127	258,937	69,794
<b>Lango</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>0.256</b>	<b>2,505,515</b>	<b>1,299,171</b>
Apac	49.9	49.1	0.245	219,223	109,408
Lira	54.1	49.8	0.269	240,894	130,235
Amolatar	47.3	48.1	0.228	186,575	88,278
Dokolo	50.1	48.9	0.245	205,283	102,763
Oyam	56.7	50.2	0.285	474,436	268,858
Alebtong	58.4	49.8	0.291	279,773	163,495
Kole	53.5	49.3	0.264	292,543	156,490
Otuke	63.5	50.5	0.321	153,238	97,250
Kwania	49.3	48.8	0.240	214,678	105,767
Lira City	32.1	48.2	0.155	238,872	76,627
<b>Busoga</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>0.259</b>	<b>4,250,749</b>	<b>2,198,458</b>
Bugiri	58.1	50.8	0.295	458,027	266,270
Iganga	40.5	49.0	0.199	422,531	171,172
Jinja	44.4	48.3	0.214	279,170	123,898
Kamuli	46.0	49.6	0.228	536,120	246,818
Mayuge	57.8	51.1	0.295	542,071	313,220
Kaliro	56.3	50.7	0.286	284,572	160,349
Namutumba	58.4	50.5	0.295	309,897	180,897
Buyende	59.8	50.9	0.304	401,462	240,002
Luuka	45.3	49.1	0.222	266,134	120,490
Namayingo	72.3	51.6	0.373	265,803	192,107
Bugweri	47.7	49.5	0.236	209,791	100,105
Jinja City	30.2	47.0	0.142	275,171	83,130
<b>Kigezi</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>0.286</b>	<b>1,673,563</b>	<b>962,852</b>
Kabale	51.4	49.2	0.253	283,560	145,807
Kisoro	64.8	51.1	0.331	326,433	211,519
Rukungiri	49.9	48.0	0.240	374,429	187,002
Kanungu	54.6	49.9	0.272	308,686	168,651
Rubanda	70.5	50.2	0.354	248,568	175,127
Rukiga	56.7	49.2	0.279	131,887	74,746
<b>National</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>0.270</b>	<b>44,138,557</b>	<b>23,423,877</b>

\*\* The Household population is less due to omission of non-eligible individuals in some indicators

**Table A2: Censored headcount ratios of MPI indicators by District / City**

Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in:													
District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
<b>Kampala Capital City</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Rwenzori</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Bundibugyo	24.2	23.4	3.4	66.7	48.8	55.7	25.2	65.9	59.5	22.1	58.9	5.1	5.3
Kasese	20.6	21.7	1.7	60.2	36.1	47.9	31.8	59.8	48.4	28.1	54.3	5.7	4.3
Ntoroko	28.8	31.2	2.1	69.8	45.5	56.9	22.8	67.6	64.4	26.8	57.5	7.6	7.5
<b>Bukedi</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Busia	15.3	14.2	1.7	50.4	17.7	41.1	31.5	49.7	37.0	34.7	34.7	6.4	4.5
Butaleja	25.1	23.9	1.9	66.6	21.5	59.5	42.3	64.6	52.7	42.9	48.1	4.1	5.0
Pallisa	23.5	21.6	1.8	59.6	23.3	52.6	19.9	59.0	49.3	41.8	39.5	4.1	3.5
Tororo	19.2	20.5	1.8	64.2	27.4	55.9	46.8	62.8	53.7	39.5	47.0	4.8	5.2
Budaka	23.5	21.2	2.1	61.5	20.2	52.9	34.3	60.2	43.8	44.2	44.9	4.3	4.5
Kibuku	27.9	27.3	1.7	64.7	23.4	56.4	33.9	62.9	47.9	39.8	44.3	4.2	5.3
Butebo	20.8	20.4	1.6	61.8	24.5	54.2	30.7	60.1	49.3	38.7	44.5	5.1	6.5
<b>Karamoja</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Abim	26.7	32.9	2.0	72.1	33.9	64.6	21.5	71.5	69.9	40.1	58.2	4.7	8.3
Kaabong	70.0	76.7	2.1	94.2	59.7	89.4	81.0	94.5	93.3	71.2	90.0	3.8	5.9
Kotido	64.2	81.9	3.7	93.0	44.6	91.9	63.6	92.0	92.6	60.7	78.5	6.1	5.4
Moroto	43.4	64.7	2.8	83.5	31.3	83.1	47.7	84.5	82.5	56.4	74.3	6.7	7.9
Nakapiripirit	54.0	72.9	3.1	90.8	38.7	89.7	43.5	91.5	91.5	56.2	79.6	4.9	6.9
Amudat	59.5	81.5	0.7	93.9	72.2	92.4	60.4	94.5	94.5	65.6	69.3	5.1	7.8
Napak	59.3	69.1	2.3	90.1	45.3	87.6	53.7	90.5	89.9	52.3	61.8	6.9	5.7
Nabilatuk	63.3	80.0	1.7	93.4	29.6	90.3	63.0	93.8	93.8	62.5	79.3	4.2	5.1
Karenga	54.2	49.5	2.7	90.1	48.4	83.4	56.4	90.4	89.5	66.6	84.6	2.9	4.3

**Table A2 Cont'd: Censored headcount ratios of MPI indicators by District / City**

Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in:													
District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
<b>Bugisu</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Mbale	15.9	14.3	1.8	61.6	25.2	51.4	43.9	60.5	56.3	32.3	48.9	6.8	5.7
Sironko	16.0	17.8	1.9	61.7	27.7	54.4	37.6	60.8	56.2	24.4	48.9	6.4	7.7
Manafwa	16.6	15.9	2.2	60.2	26.0	51.8	41.8	58.0	55.6	24.7	45.6	6.0	7.3
Mbale City	13.0	10.3	1.2	39.1	16.2	31.5	19.7	38.1	24.4	19.2	33.1	6.3	5.0
Bududa	22.2	27.1	1.2	65.4	37.5	48.7	41.6	62.6	62.5	15.4	48.5	6.6	11.6
Bulambuli	16.6	15.9	1.7	68.3	35.1	58.3	39.2	66.9	65.5	39.0	52.0	7.2	9.2
Namisindwa	20.1	17.2	1.7	63.9	33.9	52.5	44.1	61.6	59.6	26.9	48.3	5.3	7.9
<b>Sebei</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Bukwo	20.8	10.4	1.2	68.5	39.4	61.9	42.6	65.5	67.3	34.7	55.9	5.7	5.9
Kapchorwa	16.9	12.0	1.2	61.9	32.1	53.8	43.2	60.2	59.6	21.5	51.5	5.7	6.5
Kween	20.9	12.3	1.1	71.3	40.0	65.5	50.8	70.7	70.2	33.1	58.6	3.2	6.7
<b>Madi</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Adjumani	26.3	20.3	2.4	58.5	19.5	51.3	17.7	59.1	58.4	34.0	52.9	5.2	3.2
Moyo	11.5	13.1	2.4	43.8	14.7	37.0	4.8	43.0	38.6	23.9	36.7	4.8	4.3
Obongi	22.2	26.9	1.7	64.0	24.1	56.2	17.9	64.1	64.1	33.4	55.8	3.8	6.3
<b>West Nile</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Arua	29.1	33.6	2.2	72.5	39.4	68.1	23.4	71.6	65.8	40.0	55.5	4.9	6.1
Koboko	27.4	28.7	3.2	68.0	37.8	62.6	11.4	67.4	61.3	37.1	55.6	6.5	4.2
Nebbi	25.0	31.7	3.3	72.4	34.1	61.4	32.1	72.4	66.2	45.1	62.9	6.2	5.2
Yumbe	48.9	40.6	1.4	78.0	40.1	69.7	24.5	77.8	75.4	44.5	55.3	5.9	3.4
Maracha	28.5	33.9	2.8	75.2	39.0	70.4	29.6	74.6	69.2	46.8	54.8	6.6	5.1
Terego	21.4	30.3	3.3	69.5	28.5	64.4	17.0	70.2	67.6	40.4	59.0	7.0	4.7
Madi Okollo	27.7	34.6	2.3	73.3	41.0	68.1	16.2	73.0	72.1	39.8	58.8	4.8	5.6

**Table A2 Cont'd: Censored headcount ratios of MPI indicators by District / City**

Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in...													
District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
Arua City	21.9	21.8	2.8	52.8	22.0	46.5	21.8	51.8	38.5	30.4	39.1	7.1	4.2
Pakwach	29.1	32.8	3.6	80.0	41.4	69.6	30.4	79.6	76.9	50.6	69.2	8.0	6.1
Zombo	29.5	43.0	3.1	79.5	37.3	72.3	47.1	79.4	71.4	48.4	67.4	4.7	6.9
<b>Acholi</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Amuru	31.1	29.4	2.3	77.5	50.2	72.3	32.8	76.7	76.3	36.5	62.9	3.6	7.1
Gulu	24.0	21.4	2.8	69.6	28.8	64.9	31.0	69.0	68.5	34.5	53.7	4.3	5.2
Kitgum	26.8	20.2	2.9	60.4	31.0	52.0	26.1	59.6	57.0	32.6	42.3	4.0	4.5
Pader	25.1	20.6	3.2	64.2	30.5	58.9	21.8	63.8	62.7	31.6	46.1	2.8	4.7
Agago	29.3	21.6	3.2	64.6	28.9	58.6	21.0	64.5	63.3	35.5	42.8	3.0	4.4
Lamwo	22.9	19.2	3.4	62.6	28.5	54.8	23.4	63.5	62.4	37.1	47.0	4.0	5.4
Nwoya	26.6	22.1	3.3	72.8	47.3	68.1	23.4	72.5	71.8	34.2	58.3	3.7	6.5
Omoro	24.9	20.9	3.1	63.1	31.1	57.3	24.7	61.8	60.7	28.8	44.2	3.6	4.8
Gulu City	10.8	6.1	2.7	34.3	14.5	28.7	13.9	33.7	25.2	18.6	26.3	5.2	3.8
<b>Bunyoro</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Buliisa	25.5	28.7	4.7	71.3	38.9	63.9	14.8	69.7	66.9	41.6	54.9	11.7	4.9
Hoima	22.8	28.8	2.5	61.2	39.2	54.9	19.3	60.3	54.0	28.6	49.2	4.8	6.7
Kibaale	21.7	30.4	1.7	62.5	41.4	52.1	14.2	60.9	55.0	24.7	50.2	2.3	6.2
Masindi	18.7	21.9	1.9	48.7	20.3	40.8	14.3	47.9	37.6	27.0	36.4	4.8	5.8
Kagadi	24.0	27.9	2.2	60.2	37.3	50.9	15.3	58.5	49.9	24.6	48.0	3.0	5.4
Kakumiro	21.9	31.1	1.7	58.4	32.1	48.0	12.9	57.2	47.6	24.2	44.9	2.0	5.7
Kikuube	26.5	36.7	2.2	65.7	42.5	58.4	18.9	66.1	60.9	29.0	56.3	5.0	6.8
Hoima City	7.6	7.2	1.1	23.1	13.1	17.6	5.8	22.3	10.6	9.1	16.6	3.4	4.4
Kiryandongo	24.6	28.0	1.9	59.1	24.2	50.9	18.5	58.1	48.2	35.3	46.7	3.5	5.3

**Table A2 Cont'd: Censored headcount ratios of MPI indicators by District / City**

Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in...													
District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
<b>Tooro</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Kabarole	18.2	25.7	1.8	55.1	35.0	47.0	17.2	53.9	49.2	13.0	43.8	4.2	6.2
Kamwenge	20.9	31.1	2.2	60.7	39.6	53.1	14.7	60.9	57.1	21.9	49.3	3.6	4.7
Kyenjojo	23.0	30.2	2.3	65.1	48.2	55.4	14.9	64.2	58.2	20.0	53.8	3.9	6.3
Kitagwenda	16.0	23.2	2.2	54.4	35.1	46.4	16.2	52.9	48.1	16.3	44.3	2.5	5.7
Fort Portal City	10.4	10.3	1.7	33.8	20.7	25.6	10.2	32.8	22.6	14.0	25.1	4.8	4.3
Kyegegwa	25.0	34.4	2.2	69.5	54.5	57.8	16.3	68.8	64.1	27.8	58.6	5.0	5.7
Bunyangabu	17.8	21.6	2.4	56.1	35.4	46.9	19.8	55.3	50.9	14.5	45.7	4.4	5.7
<b>Teso</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Amuria	21.2	17.3	2.2	52.4	21.9	49.5	7.9	51.7	49.5	27.7	30.2	3.5	3.2
Kaberaido	20.0	13.7	2.0	46.9	21.8	43.4	9.4	46.2	43.6	23.2	20.3	3.4	4.0
Katakwi	20.8	22.2	2.7	54.8	21.9	52.1	6.8	54.4	52.2	25.1	31.7	3.3	4.7
Kumi	16.7	15.2	2.1	49.9	21.7	45.9	8.4	49.7	43.1	28.6	34.4	3.5	4.3
Soroti	17.7	13.2	2.2	45.2	19.6	42.0	6.9	44.5	42.1	23.3	23.2	3.7	2.9
Bukedea	20.8	17.6	1.9	55.2	21.5	50.5	13.6	54.6	45.7	35.8	37.4	2.6	4.1
Kapelebyong	24.9	24.2	1.8	61.5	27.5	57.9	12.1	60.1	59.4	32.1	36.2	3.0	5.4
Ngora	16.0	10.7	2.9	43.6	17.3	40.5	6.8	43.3	38.1	24.7	26.8	3.4	3.1
Serere	21.5	17.7	1.7	51.1	23.4	46.5	9.4	50.7	47.5	27.3	27.2	2.5	3.8
Kalaki	20.3	15.5	1.8	50.2	22.4	46.2	8.8	50.0	47.1	26.1	28.1	2.5	4.4
Soroti City	10.4	7.8	1.5	29.9	13.2	25.3	7.3	29.3	17.4	15.4	21.3	4.2	4.7

**Table A2 Cont'd: Censored headcount ratios of MPI indicators by District / City**

Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in:													
District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
<b>Buganda</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Kalangala	8.6	21.5	1.5	60.7	47.6	56.2	13.5	57.2	55.7	18.9	50.0	7.2	15.6
Kiboga	15.7	22.0	1.7	48.5	32.3	39.4	12.5	47.3	32.2	20.7	37.2	3.3	6.8
Luwero	11.6	11.8	1.2	30.5	15.3	21.7	10.7	29.5	12.9	15.6	21.2	3.1	4.9
Masaka	13.6	17.9	1.9	45.1	30.0	36.8	20.2	43.7	26.9	16.2	32.3	4.5	7.6
Mpigi	13.6	12.8	1.2	36.2	23.7	26.3	13.3	34.4	14.7	18.5	26.4	3.8	5.2
Mubende	22.2	29.8	1.6	59.7	44.8	49.2	17.2	58.2	45.0	23.7	47.3	2.6	6.5
Mukono	9.9	9.6	1.2	29.4	16.9	22.0	10.0	28.3	10.9	14.9	22.6	4.7	5.5
Nakasongola	16.4	13.8	2.1	44.7	32.5	36.4	9.7	43.9	31.9	27.7	21.4	4.0	5.0
Rakai	24.8	29.7	1.9	67.3	63.6	58.2	25.7	65.7	51.6	19.7	50.0	3.2	6.0
Ssembabule	20.7	25.4	1.7	53.0	45.2	41.4	18.0	50.5	32.6	21.4	34.9	2.6	6.4
Kayunga	16.6	18.0	2.5	45.4	20.6	36.4	19.2	44.1	28.1	27.5	27.2	4.2	5.1
Wakiso	7.1	5.8	0.8	19.6	12.5	13.7	4.5	18.7	4.2	9.6	15.2	3.9	3.8
Lyantonde	16.6	23.0	1.7	53.5	48.4	43.7	17.4	51.2	36.9	23.5	38.0	2.5	5.9
Mityana	13.6	14.3	1.7	38.5	24.7	28.8	13.1	37.4	20.1	17.6	29.7	3.0	5.9
Nakaseke	15.9	17.9	1.6	42.4	25.5	29.8	14.2	40.8	22.9	22.2	29.5	3.5	6.9
Buikwe	13.8	12.3	1.9	39.3	20.6	30.2	16.0	38.3	19.1	21.9	30.3	5.6	5.4
Bukomansimbi	16.4	14.3	2.6	42.6	32.6	31.4	14.1	41.2	22.2	23.6	25.5	3.4	4.4
Butambala	16.5	12.2	1.9	38.9	23.1	28.3	14.3	37.8	16.6	20.6	27.8	2.8	4.5
Buvuma	20.9	28.4	1.5	81.8	56.6	75.9	36.2	79.2	77.8	54.9	64.5	8.4	13.9
Gomba	17.3	20.9	1.8	48.8	36.2	38.5	15.0	47.3	31.0	22.7	33.2	3.3	6.6
Kalungu	14.0	13.6	2.1	38.9	26.0	29.5	14.5	38.0	20.6	20.3	23.8	3.2	4.9
Kyankwanzi	22.3	26.5	2.1	56.2	35.6	45.8	15.4	55.2	40.5	30.6	38.5	3.2	5.4
Lwengo	21.9	18.6	1.7	53.0	43.5	42.2	20.7	51.8	27.7	29.0	35.2	3.2	4.8
Kyotera	12.6	14.4	2.0	39.1	29.7	30.7	17.3	38.3	22.2	13.6	25.9	3.1	5.6
Kassanda	19.3	24.3	1.9	53.7	37.6	43.6	17.2	51.3	37.9	21.2	40.9	3.7	7.8
Masaka City	10.7	8.3	1.3	26.4	18.0	17.8	9.0	25.4	8.2	11.4	19.7	3.1	4.2

**Table A2 Cont'd: Censored headcount ratios of MPI indicators by District / City**

Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in:													
District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
<b>Ankole</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Bushenyi	10.5	12.3	1.6	41.2	29.4	34.1	15.9	40.3	32.1	12.1	33.0	3.6	4.6
Ibanda	10.8	15.7	2.1	48.6	35.4	42.1	13.2	47.4	40.3	19.7	37.8	4.1	5.1
Isingiro	21.7	28.6	2.0	61.5	47.8	51.4	21.6	60.5	54.4	22.0	49.8	4.9	5.8
Kiruhura	17.0	18.0	1.9	50.8	42.7	39.5	12.9	49.5	37.3	28.0	33.5	3.4	5.2
Mbarara	11.8	15.0	1.7	48.3	37.7	39.9	16.2	47.7	41.9	16.3	35.0	3.4	5.3
Ntungamo	15.9	19.5	1.8	56.2	39.8	48.7	17.6	55.5	50.4	20.5	42.6	3.8	5.6
Buhweju	18.9	26.7	1.4	64.2	50.3	56.2	22.8	62.7	56.9	13.9	56.7	2.4	5.8
Mitooma	14.5	17.4	1.9	55.9	40.7	49.3	19.8	55.2	48.0	18.7	46.9	3.6	5.0
Rubirizi	15.2	23.4	2.3	56.5	33.2	48.2	16.4	55.4	46.6	26.5	46.7	5.4	4.7
Sheema	8.7	9.8	1.9	42.3	31.6	36.0	15.0	41.7	35.9	13.2	31.3	4.4	4.3
Kazo	18.7	20.9	2.1	55.9	48.5	46.1	14.6	53.6	44.8	23.7	38.5	2.8	5.3
Rwampara	17.2	20.5	1.7	53.4	36.9	44.5	22.8	51.8	47.3	12.0	43.5	2.7	5.4
Mbarara City	7.6	7.9	1.1	26.9	20.0	20.3	7.4	25.9	12.6	10.4	20.9	3.6	5.0
<b>Lango</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Amolatar	19.4	13.7	2.9	47.1	25.7	43.1	10.8	46.6	44.2	21.2	16.8	3.2	4.4
Apac	19.4	17.6	2.0	49.7	27.4	44.7	12.9	49.2	46.1	19.2	26.5	2.6	6.0
Dokolo	19.7	19.1	2.2	49.8	23.9	45.5	10.4	49.3	45.6	18.0	29.2	3.1	5.0
Lira	21.9	22.9	1.9	53.7	25.4	48.1	12.6	53.1	49.7	23.8	31.2	3.4	5.4
Oyam	23.7	22.5	2.4	56.2	28.9	49.6	17.5	55.8	51.5	24.3	33.8	2.8	5.0
Alebtong	23.4	22.6	2.2	58.1	30.7	51.3	13.5	57.3	54.5	30.8	31.8	3.2	5.0
Kole	22.2	20.9	2.4	53.2	22.5	47.8	11.2	52.6	47.8	26.5	30.9	3.2	4.8
Otuke	27.8	24.5	2.1	63.0	30.4	58.2	17.7	62.8	61.3	31.4	33.7	4.2	5.8
Kwania	20.9	18.6	2.1	48.9	24.2	44.7	10.2	48.3	45.2	19.5	22.5	2.7	5.1
Lira City	11.9	11.2	1.6	32.0	16.0	25.8	8.5	31.3	18.0	15.6	22.5	4.7	5.0

**Table A2 Cont'd: Censored headcount ratios of MPI indicators by District / City**

Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in:													
District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health Insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Assets ownership	Unemployment	Financial Services
<b>Busoga</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Bugiri	22.4	21.2	2.2	57.9	19.7	48.7	35.9	57.1	40.7	39.6	39.7	5.4	4.0
Iganga	17.2	15.1	1.6	40.3	15.9	31.0	19.9	38.6	19.8	21.1	29.7	4.6	4.4
Jinja	13.7	12.2	2.1	44.1	15.3	35.9	27.5	42.8	26.3	26.3	32.6	6.2	4.6
Kaliro	22.7	27.3	1.5	56.1	20.7	48.4	24.6	52.7	42.4	30.9	36.7	2.7	6.5
Kamuli	19.9	18.3	2.0	45.8	18.1	37.5	22.5	43.4	28.3	24.8	28.4	3.8	4.6
Mayuge	24.5	22.4	2.2	57.3	26.2	46.6	31.0	55.6	39.0	35.4	40.7	5.2	4.9
Namutumba	21.9	23.8	2.2	58.2	21.2	51.8	30.2	56.0	41.6	33.5	40.6	3.7	5.5
Jinja City	10.2	7.2	1.3	30.1	12.1	23.1	12.8	29.2	14.6	17.6	24.4	4.9	4.3
Bugweri	20.5	18.0	2.4	47.5	14.0	37.7	25.8	44.8	26.9	27.7	34.7	4.7	4.3
Buyende	26.6	26.8	2.3	59.5	29.7	50.6	20.8	56.9	44.9	40.0	29.3	4.1	4.5
Luuka	19.3	16.0	1.7	45.1	13.6	37.5	23.4	44.2	30.3	24.2	29.0	3.7	3.9
Namayingo	21.4	23.6	2.0	71.9	45.5	61.4	45.4	70.9	60.3	48.9	48.9	5.7	5.8
<b>Kigezi</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Kabale	13.8	17.0	1.4	51.0	30.7	43.6	21.2	50.6	45.8	16.4	42.0	5.2	5.4
Kanungu	15.2	22.6	1.7	53.7	34.2	48.0	18.7	52.7	47.1	16.8	48.2	3.1	5.1
Kisoro	20.4	31.6	1.6	64.1	47.8	52.5	25.6	62.6	54.0	9.9	58.0	4.4	6.7
Rukungiri	10.2	14.8	2.1	48.8	35.9	44.5	15.3	47.5	45.5	14.1	42.3	4.2	4.9
Rubanda	18.0	23.8	1.4	70.1	51.6	62.0	29.2	69.5	65.9	22.8	59.8	4.1	6.8
Rukiga	15.0	17.8	1.6	55.5	36.9	48.0	21.0	55.7	53.7	23.0	43.8	4.5	6.1
<b>National</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>

**Table A3: Percentage contributions of MPI Indicators by District / City and Dimensions**

District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Financial services
<b>Kampala Capital City</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Rwenzori</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Bundibugyo	8.8	8.5	1.2	24.2	8.8	10.1	4.6	11.9	8.6	3.2	8.5	0.7	0.8
Kasese	8.3	8.7	0.7	24.2	7.3	9.6	6.4	12.0	7.8	4.5	8.7	0.9	0.7
Ntoroko	9.8	10.6	0.7	23.8	7.7	9.7	3.9	11.5	8.8	3.6	7.8	1.0	1.0
<b>Bukedi</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Busia	7.7	7.2	0.8	25.4	4.5	10.3	7.9	12.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	1.3	0.9
Butaleja	9.2	8.8	0.7	24.4	3.9	10.9	7.7	11.9	7.7	6.3	7.1	0.6	0.7
Pallisa	9.8	9.0	0.8	24.9	4.9	11.0	4.2	12.3	8.2	7.0	6.6	0.7	0.6
Tororo	7.3	7.8	0.7	24.5	5.2	10.7	8.9	12.0	8.2	6.0	7.2	0.7	0.8
Budaka	9.4	8.5	0.9	24.7	4.1	10.6	6.9	12.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	0.7	0.7
Kibuku	10.5	10.3	0.6	24.3	4.4	10.6	6.4	11.8	7.2	6.0	6.7	0.6	0.8
Butebo	8.4	8.3	0.6	25.0	5.0	11.0	6.2	12.2	8.0	6.3	7.2	0.8	1.0
<b>Karamoja</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Abim	8.8	10.9	0.7	23.9	5.6	10.7	3.6	11.8	9.3	5.3	7.7	0.6	1.1
Kaabong	13.7	15.0	0.4	18.4	5.8	8.8	7.9	9.2	7.3	5.6	7.0	0.3	0.5
Kotido	13.2	16.9	0.8	19.1	4.6	9.5	6.5	9.5	7.6	5.0	6.5	0.5	0.4
Moroto	10.6	15.8	0.7	20.4	3.8	10.2	5.8	10.3	8.1	5.5	7.3	0.7	0.8
Nakapiripirit	12.1	16.3	0.7	20.3	4.3	10.0	4.9	10.2	8.2	5.0	7.1	0.4	0.6
Amudat	12.1	16.6	0.1	19.1	7.3	9.4	6.1	9.6	7.7	5.3	5.6	0.4	0.6
Napak	13.3	15.5	0.5	20.2	5.1	9.8	6.0	10.2	8.1	4.7	5.5	0.6	0.5
Nabilatuk	13.3	16.9	0.4	19.7	3.1	9.5	6.6	9.9	7.9	5.3	6.7	0.4	0.4
Karenga	12.5	11.4	0.6	20.7	5.6	9.6	6.5	10.4	8.2	6.1	7.8	0.3	0.4

**Table A3 Cont'd: Percentage contributions of MPI Indicators by District / City and Dimensions**

Percentage contributions to MPI by indicators													
District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Financial services
<b>Bugisu</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Mbale	6.5	5.9	0.7	25.2	5.2	10.5	9.0	12.4	9.2	5.3	8.0	1.1	0.9
Sironko	6.5	7.3	0.8	25.2	5.6	11.1	7.7	12.4	9.2	4.0	8.0	1.0	1.3
Manafwa	6.9	6.6	0.9	25.1	5.4	10.8	8.7	12.1	9.3	4.1	7.6	1.0	1.2
Mbale City	8.6	6.8	0.8	25.8	5.3	10.4	6.5	12.5	6.4	5.1	8.7	1.7	1.3
Bududa	8.3	10.1	0.4	24.3	7.0	9.1	7.7	11.6	9.3	2.3	7.2	1.0	1.7
Bulambuli	6.1	5.8	0.6	25.2	6.5	10.7	7.2	12.3	9.7	5.8	7.7	1.1	1.3
Namisindwa	7.8	6.7	0.7	24.8	6.6	10.2	8.5	11.9	9.2	4.2	7.5	0.8	1.2
<b>Sebei</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Bukwo	7.6	3.8	0.4	25.0	7.2	11.3	7.8	12.0	9.8	5.1	8.2	0.8	0.9
Kapchorwa	6.9	4.9	0.5	25.3	6.6	11.0	8.8	12.3	9.7	3.5	8.4	0.9	1.1
Kween	7.3	4.3	0.4	24.8	7.0	11.4	8.8	12.3	9.8	4.6	8.1	0.4	0.9
<b>Madi</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Adjumani	10.8	8.4	1.0	24.1	4.0	10.6	3.6	12.2	9.6	5.6	8.7	0.9	0.5
Moyo	7.0	8.0	1.5	26.7	4.5	11.3	1.5	13.1	9.4	5.8	9.0	1.2	1.0
Obongi	8.5	10.3	0.7	24.5	4.6	10.8	3.4	12.3	9.8	5.1	8.5	0.6	1.0
<b>West Nile</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Arua	9.5	10.9	0.7	23.6	6.4	11.1	3.8	11.6	8.6	5.2	7.2	0.6	0.8
Koboko	9.7	10.2	1.1	24.0	6.7	11.1	2.0	11.9	8.7	5.2	7.9	0.9	0.6
Nebbi	8.2	10.3	1.1	23.6	5.6	10.0	5.2	11.8	8.6	5.9	8.2	0.8	0.7
Yumbe	14.0	11.6	0.4	22.4	5.8	10.0	3.5	11.2	8.6	5.1	6.3	0.7	0.4
Maracha	8.9	10.6	0.9	23.5	6.1	11.0	4.6	11.7	8.6	5.8	6.9	0.8	0.6
Terego	7.5	10.6	1.2	24.3	5.0	11.2	3.0	12.3	9.5	5.6	8.2	1.0	0.7
Madi Okollo	8.9	11.2	0.7	23.7	6.6	11.0	2.6	11.8	9.3	5.1	7.6	0.6	0.7
Arua City	10.1	10.0	1.3	24.2	5.0	10.7	5.0	11.9	7.1	5.6	7.2	1.3	0.8
Pakwach	8.5	9.6	1.1	23.5	6.1	10.2	4.5	11.7	9.0	6.0	8.1	0.9	0.7
Zombo	8.4	12.2	0.9	22.5	5.3	10.3	6.7	11.3	8.1	5.5	7.6	0.5	0.8

**Table A3 Cont'd: Percentage contributions of MPI Indicators by District / City and Dimensions**

District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemploy ment	Financial services
<b>Acholi</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Amuru	9.4	8.9	0.7	23.4	7.6	10.9	5.0	11.6	9.2	4.4	7.6	0.4	0.9
Gulu	8.5	7.6	1.0	24.7	5.1	11.5	5.5	12.3	9.7	4.9	7.6	0.6	0.7
Kitgum	10.7	8.0	1.2	24.1	6.2	10.4	5.2	11.9	9.1	5.2	6.7	0.6	0.7
Pader	9.7	7.9	1.2	24.7	5.9	11.3	4.2	12.3	9.7	4.9	7.1	0.4	0.7
Agago	11.1	8.1	1.2	24.4	5.5	11.1	4.0	12.2	9.6	5.4	6.5	0.5	0.7
Lamwo	8.9	7.5	1.3	24.5	5.6	10.7	4.6	12.4	9.8	5.8	7.4	0.6	0.8
Nwoya	8.8	7.4	1.1	24.3	7.9	11.4	3.9	12.1	9.6	4.6	7.8	0.5	0.9
Omoro	9.7	8.1	1.2	24.6	6.1	11.2	4.8	12.1	9.5	4.5	6.9	0.6	0.7
Gulu City	8.2	4.7	2.1	26.2	5.5	11.0	5.3	12.9	7.7	5.7	8.0	1.6	1.2
<b>Bunyoro</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Buliisa	8.6	9.7	1.6	24.1	6.6	10.8	2.5	11.8	9.0	5.6	7.4	1.6	0.7
Hoima	8.8	11.1	0.9	23.6	7.6	10.6	3.7	11.6	8.3	4.4	7.6	0.7	1.0
Kibaale	8.5	11.9	0.7	24.4	8.1	10.2	2.8	11.9	8.6	3.9	7.9	0.4	1.0
Masindi	9.5	11.1	1.0	24.7	5.1	10.3	3.6	12.1	7.6	5.5	7.4	1.0	1.2
Kagadi	9.7	11.3	0.9	24.3	7.5	10.3	3.1	11.8	8.1	4.0	7.8	0.5	0.9
Kakumiro	9.2	13.1	0.7	24.5	6.8	10.1	2.7	12.0	8.0	4.1	7.5	0.3	1.0
Kikuube	9.2	12.8	0.8	22.9	7.4	10.2	3.3	11.5	8.5	4.0	7.8	0.7	1.0
Hoima City	8.9	8.3	1.3	26.9	7.6	10.2	3.4	12.9	4.9	4.2	7.7	1.6	2.0
Kiryandongo	10.0	11.4	0.8	24.1	4.9	10.4	3.8	11.9	7.9	5.8	7.6	0.6	0.9
<b>Tooro</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Kabarole	8.1	11.5	0.8	24.6	7.8	10.5	3.8	12.0	8.8	2.3	7.8	0.8	1.1
Kamwenge	8.2	12.3	0.9	23.9	7.8	10.5	2.9	12.0	9.0	3.5	7.8	0.6	0.7
Kyenjojo	8.6	11.2	0.9	24.2	9.0	10.3	2.8	11.9	8.7	3.0	8.0	0.6	0.9
Kitagwenda	7.4	10.6	1.0	25.0	8.1	10.7	3.7	12.1	8.8	3.0	8.1	0.5	1.1
Fort Portal City	8.1	8.0	1.3	26.2	8.0	9.9	3.9	12.7	7.0	4.3	7.8	1.5	1.3
Kyegegwa	8.5	11.7	0.8	23.6	9.3	9.8	2.8	11.7	8.7	3.8	8.0	0.7	0.8
Bunyangabu	7.9	9.6	1.0	24.9	7.9	10.4	4.4	12.3	9.0	2.6	8.1	0.8	1.0

**Table A3 Cont'd: Percentage contributions of MPI Indicators by District / City and Dimensions**

District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Financial services
<b>Teso</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Amuria	10.4	8.4	1.1	25.6	5.4	12.1	1.9	12.7	9.7	5.4	5.9	0.7	0.6
Kaberaido	11.1	7.6	1.1	25.9	6.0	12.0	2.6	12.8	9.6	5.1	4.5	0.7	0.9
Katakwi	9.7	10.3	1.3	25.5	5.1	12.1	1.6	12.6	9.7	4.7	5.9	0.6	0.9
Kumi	8.7	7.9	1.1	25.9	5.7	11.9	2.2	12.9	9.0	5.9	7.1	0.7	0.9
Soroti	10.2	7.6	1.3	26.2	5.7	12.1	2.0	12.9	9.7	5.4	5.4	0.9	0.7
Bukedea	9.6	8.2	0.9	25.6	5.0	11.7	3.2	12.6	8.5	6.6	6.9	0.5	0.8
Kapelebyong	10.1	9.9	0.7	25.0	5.6	11.8	2.5	12.2	9.7	5.2	5.9	0.5	0.9
Ngora	9.7	6.5	1.8	26.3	5.2	12.2	2.0	13.1	9.2	6.0	6.5	0.8	0.8
Serere	10.7	8.8	0.9	25.5	5.8	11.6	2.3	12.7	9.5	5.5	5.4	0.5	0.8
Kalaki	10.4	8.0	0.9	25.8	5.7	11.9	2.3	12.8	9.7	5.4	5.8	0.5	0.9
Soroti City	9.2	7.0	1.3	26.6	5.9	11.2	3.3	13.0	6.2	5.5	7.6	1.5	1.7
<b>Ankole</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Bushenyi	6.6	7.7	1.0	25.8	9.2	10.7	5.0	12.6	8.0	3.0	8.3	0.9	1.2
Ibanda	5.7	8.3	1.1	25.7	9.4	11.1	3.5	12.5	8.5	4.2	8.0	0.9	1.1
Isingiro	8.4	11.0	0.8	23.7	9.2	9.9	4.2	11.7	8.4	3.4	7.7	0.8	0.9
Kiruhura	8.4	8.9	0.9	25.0	10.5	9.7	3.2	12.2	7.4	5.5	6.6	0.7	1.0
Mbarara	6.2	8.0	0.9	25.7	10.0	10.6	4.3	12.7	8.9	3.5	7.4	0.7	1.1
Ntungamo	7.1	8.7	0.8	25.2	8.9	10.9	3.9	12.4	9.0	3.7	7.6	0.7	1.0
Buhweju	7.2	10.2	0.5	24.6	9.6	10.7	4.4	12.0	8.7	2.1	8.7	0.4	0.9
Mitooma	6.6	7.9	0.8	25.3	9.2	11.2	4.5	12.5	8.7	3.4	8.5	0.6	0.9
Rubirizi	6.7	10.3	1.0	25.0	7.4	10.7	3.6	12.3	8.2	4.7	8.3	0.9	0.8
Sheema	5.4	6.1	1.2	26.3	9.8	11.2	4.7	13.0	8.9	3.3	7.8	1.1	1.1
Kazo	8.3	9.3	0.9	24.8	10.8	10.2	3.3	11.9	8.0	4.2	6.9	0.5	0.9
Rwampara	8.0	9.5	0.8	24.8	8.6	10.3	5.3	12.0	8.8	2.2	8.1	0.5	1.0
Mbarara City	7.5	7.8	1.1	26.5	9.9	10.0	3.7	12.8	5.0	4.1	8.2	1.4	2.0

**Table A3 Cont'd: Percentage contributions of MPI Indicators by District / City and Dimensions**

District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Financial services
<b>Buganda</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Kalangala	3.6	9.0	0.6	25.5	10.0	11.8	2.8	12.0	9.3	3.2	8.4	1.2	2.6
Kiboga	8.1	11.3	0.9	25.0	8.3	10.2	3.2	12.2	6.7	4.3	7.7	0.7	1.4
Luwero	9.9	10.1	1.0	26.1	6.5	9.3	4.6	12.7	4.4	5.4	7.3	1.1	1.7
Masaka	7.6	10.0	1.1	25.2	8.4	10.3	5.7	12.2	6.0	3.6	7.2	1.0	1.7
Mpigi	9.7	9.1	0.9	25.8	8.4	9.4	4.8	12.3	4.2	5.3	7.5	1.1	1.5
Mubende	9.0	12.0	0.7	24.1	9.0	9.9	3.5	11.7	7.3	3.8	7.6	0.4	1.0
Mukono	8.8	8.5	1.1	26.2	7.5	9.8	4.4	12.6	3.9	5.3	8.1	1.7	2.0
Nakasongola	9.4	7.9	1.2	25.7	9.3	10.4	2.8	12.6	7.3	6.4	4.9	0.9	1.2
Rakai	8.8	10.5	0.7	23.8	11.2	10.3	4.5	11.6	7.3	2.8	7.1	0.4	0.9
Ssembabule	9.5	11.7	0.8	24.4	10.4	9.5	4.1	11.6	6.0	3.9	6.4	0.5	1.2
Kayunga	9.3	10.0	1.4	25.3	5.7	10.1	5.3	12.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	0.9	1.1
Wakiso	9.8	7.9	1.1	27.0	8.6	9.4	3.1	12.9	2.3	5.3	8.3	2.1	2.1
Lyantonde	7.6	10.6	0.8	24.6	11.1	10.0	4.0	11.8	6.8	4.3	7.0	0.5	1.1
Mityana	9.0	9.5	1.1	25.6	8.2	9.6	4.3	12.4	5.3	4.7	7.9	0.8	1.6
Nakaseke	9.5	10.7	0.9	25.4	7.6	8.9	4.3	12.2	5.5	5.3	7.1	0.8	1.7
Buikwe	9.0	8.1	1.2	25.7	6.7	9.9	5.2	12.5	5.0	5.7	7.9	1.5	1.4
Bukomansimbi	9.8	8.6	1.5	25.5	9.8	9.4	4.2	12.3	5.3	5.6	6.1	0.8	1.1
Butambala	11.0	8.1	1.3	25.9	7.7	9.4	4.7	12.6	4.4	5.5	7.4	0.8	1.2
Buvuma	6.1	8.3	0.4	23.7	8.2	11.0	5.3	11.5	9.0	6.4	7.5	1.0	1.6
Gomba	8.8	10.6	0.9	24.9	9.2	9.8	3.8	12.1	6.3	4.6	6.8	0.7	1.3
Kalungu	9.2	8.9	1.4	25.6	8.6	9.7	4.8	12.5	5.4	5.4	6.3	0.9	1.3
Kyankwanzi	9.7	11.5	0.9	24.4	7.7	9.9	3.3	12.0	7.0	5.3	6.7	0.6	0.9
Lwengo	10.2	8.7	0.8	24.7	10.1	9.8	4.8	12.1	5.2	5.4	6.6	0.6	0.9
Kyotera	8.2	9.4	1.3	25.3	9.6	9.9	5.6	12.4	5.8	3.5	6.7	0.8	1.5
Kassanda	8.8	11.1	0.9	24.6	8.6	10.0	3.9	11.7	6.9	3.9	7.5	0.7	1.4
Masaka City	10.7	8.2	1.3	26.3	9.0	8.9	4.5	12.6	3.3	4.5	7.9	1.2	1.7

**Table A3 Cont'd: Percentage contributions of MPI Indicators by District / City and Dimensions**

District/City	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Financial services
<b>Lango</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Amolatar	10.7	7.5	1.6	25.9	7.0	11.8	3.0	12.8	9.7	4.7	3.7	0.7	1.0
Apac	9.9	9.0	1.0	25.3	7.0	11.4	3.3	12.6	9.4	3.9	5.4	0.5	1.2
Dokolo	10.1	9.8	1.1	25.4	6.1	11.6	2.7	12.6	9.3	3.7	6.0	0.6	1.0
Lira	10.2	10.6	0.9	24.9	5.9	11.2	2.9	12.3	9.2	4.4	5.8	0.6	1.0
Oyam	10.4	9.9	1.1	24.7	6.3	10.9	3.8	12.2	9.1	4.3	5.9	0.5	0.9
Alebtong	10.0	9.7	1.0	25.0	6.6	11.0	2.9	12.3	9.4	5.3	5.5	0.6	0.9
Kole	10.5	9.9	1.1	25.2	5.3	11.3	2.6	12.5	9.1	5.0	5.9	0.6	0.9
Otuke	10.8	9.6	0.8	24.6	5.9	11.4	3.4	12.2	9.6	4.9	5.3	0.7	0.9
Kwania	10.9	9.7	1.1	25.5	6.3	11.6	2.7	12.6	9.4	4.0	4.7	0.6	1.1
Lira City	9.6	9.0	1.3	25.8	6.4	10.4	3.4	12.6	5.8	5.0	7.3	1.5	1.6
<b>Busoga</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Bugiri	9.5	9.0	0.9	24.5	4.2	10.3	7.6	12.1	6.9	6.7	6.7	0.9	0.7
Iganga	10.9	9.5	1.0	25.4	5.0	9.7	6.3	12.2	5.0	5.3	7.5	1.1	1.1
Jinja	8.0	7.1	1.3	25.8	4.5	10.5	8.0	12.5	6.1	6.1	7.6	1.4	1.1
Kaliro	9.9	12.0	0.6	24.6	4.5	10.6	5.4	11.5	7.4	5.4	6.4	0.5	1.1
Kamuli	10.9	10.0	1.1	25.1	5.0	10.3	6.2	11.9	6.2	5.4	6.2	0.8	1.0
Mayuge	10.4	9.5	0.9	24.3	5.5	9.9	6.6	11.8	6.6	6.0	6.9	0.9	0.8
Namutumba	9.3	10.1	0.9	24.7	4.5	11.0	6.4	11.9	7.1	5.7	6.9	0.6	0.9
Jinja City	9.0	6.3	1.1	26.5	5.3	10.1	5.6	12.9	5.1	6.2	8.6	1.7	1.5
Bugweri	10.8	9.5	1.3	25.1	3.7	10.0	6.8	11.9	5.7	5.9	7.4	1.0	0.9
Buyende	10.9	11.0	1.0	24.4	6.1	10.4	4.3	11.7	7.4	6.6	4.8	0.7	0.7
Luuka	10.9	9.0	1.0	25.4	3.8	10.5	6.6	12.4	6.8	5.4	6.5	0.8	0.9
Namayingo	7.2	7.9	0.7	24.1	7.6	10.3	7.6	11.9	8.1	6.6	6.6	0.8	0.8
<b>Kigezi</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Kabale	6.8	8.4	0.7	25.2	7.6	10.8	5.2	12.5	9.1	3.2	8.3	1.0	1.1
Kanungu	7.0	10.4	0.8	24.6	7.8	11.0	4.3	12.1	8.6	3.1	8.8	0.6	0.9
Kisoro	7.7	11.9	0.6	24.2	9.0	9.9	4.8	11.8	8.2	1.5	8.7	0.7	1.0
Rukungiri	5.3	7.7	1.1	25.4	9.4	11.6	4.0	12.4	9.5	2.9	8.8	0.9	1.0
Rubanda	6.4	8.4	0.5	24.7	9.1	10.9	5.2	12.3	9.3	3.2	8.4	0.6	1.0
Rukiga	6.7	8.0	0.7	24.9	8.3	10.8	4.7	12.5	9.6	4.1	7.8	0.8	1.1
<b>National</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>

**Table A4: Uncensored headcount ratios by District/City**

District/City	Percentage of people who are deprived in:												
	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Financial services
<b>Kampala Capital City</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Rwenzori</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Bundibugyo	25.6	23.9	3.6	97.5	62.8	74.5	27.2	97.3	77.2	26.5	74.8	6.5	6.2
Kasese	22.4	22.5	2.0	96.4	52.0	66.2	35.3	97.4	61.0	37.5	74.8	8.2	5.4
Ntoroko	30.0	31.7	2.2	98.7	57.9	73.3	24.4	95.8	83.4	31.3	70.5	9.5	8.4
<b>Bukedi</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Busia	17.4	15.1	2.0	98.2	27.6	67.3	38.7	97.2	49.8	55.6	50.1	10.1	6.7
Butaleja	26.6	24.5	2.1	98.9	26.7	81.9	49.1	95.6	65.3	55.5	58.8	5.6	6.2
Pallisa	25.5	22.5	2.1	97.9	31.1	78.7	23.7	97.9	66.4	57.9	51.0	6.0	4.8
Tororo	20.8	21.1	1.9	98.5	36.4	75.9	53.7	96.3	65.2	51.6	57.5	6.7	6.7
Budaka	25.3	22.3	2.3	98.6	26.5	74.3	40.5	96.9	54.6	63.6	58.0	6.3	6.2
Kibuku	30.2	28.5	1.9	98.7	29.6	78.0	39.5	96.4	59.9	51.7	56.1	5.8	6.8
Butebo	22.6	21.3	1.7	98.4	31.6	77.6	36.3	95.6	64.2	53.6	57.0	7.2	8.5
<b>Karamoja</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Abim	27.4	33.3	2.0	97.6	40.1	82.4	23.0	98.0	89.5	47.0	70.5	6.2	9.7
Kaabong	70.4	76.8	2.1	97.7	61.0	91.9	81.6	98.3	95.0	72.3	92.2	4.0	6.1
Kotido	64.6	82.0	3.7	97.7	45.9	95.9	64.1	97.1	94.6	62.2	81.0	6.5	5.6
Moroto	44.1	64.8	2.8	96.0	35.1	93.2	48.4	98.6	89.6	62.7	80.1	7.8	8.7
Nakapiripirit	54.4	73.1	3.1	97.6	40.4	95.3	43.9	98.7	97.1	57.9	83.3	5.3	7.3
Amudat	59.8	81.9	0.7	97.2	73.7	94.5	60.8	98.0	96.8	66.6	70.7	5.4	8.1
Napak	59.8	69.2	2.4	98.0	47.7	93.8	54.6	98.8	96.5	54.0	64.6	7.4	6.1
Nabilatuk	63.7	80.2	1.7	98.1	30.6	93.7	63.8	99.0	97.5	63.6	81.6	4.5	5.3
Karenga	54.6	49.6	2.7	97.6	50.7	89.2	57.5	99.1	95.5	68.9	90.5	3.3	4.7

**Table A4 Cont'd: Uncensored headcount ratios by District/City**

District/City	Percentage of people who are deprived in:												
	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemploy ment	Financial services
<b>Bugisu</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Mbale	17.1	14.6	1.9	98.1	34.2	70.2	51.5	97.0	75.7	44.6	62.0	9.3	6.8
Sironko	17.2	18.3	2.1	98.7	36.6	78.9	42.5	97.5	78.3	32.5	62.5	8.5	9.0
Manafwa	18.0	16.3	2.5	98.3	34.5	76.3	49.0	95.0	79.0	32.2	58.1	8.0	8.8
Mbale City	16.0	11.1	1.6	97.1	34.9	60.6	23.9	94.9	33.3	36.2	60.1	11.7	8.7
Bududa	23.8	28.2	1.3	98.3	47.7	65.3	47.6	93.9	88.2	18.7	59.9	8.9	13.9
Bulambuli	17.1	16.2	1.8	98.4	42.4	76.8	42.9	96.8	88.8	51.5	61.6	8.6	10.7
Namisindwa	21.4	17.6	1.9	98.4	43.4	72.4	50.6	94.9	82.5	34.4	59.5	6.9	9.5
<b>Sebei</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Bukwo	21.7	10.5	1.3	98.5	50.2	81.5	46.2	93.3	93.8	40.1	66.2	7.1	6.7
Kapchorwa	17.8	12.3	1.3	98.1	45.3	76.4	48.5	95.8	86.7	26.7	63.9	7.9	7.5
Kween	21.7	12.4	1.1	98.5	47.4	85.5	54.3	98.2	93.9	38.2	66.5	4.0	7.4
<b>Madi</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Adjumani	27.9	20.8	2.7	93.3	26.6	73.3	19.7	96.2	85.6	43.5	74.6	7.6	4.1
Moyo	12.8	13.6	2.8	97.4	29.1	67.7	5.9	97.1	68.0	38.5	61.9	8.4	5.9
Obongi	23.2	27.6	1.8	94.5	28.3	78.0	19.5	97.4	94.3	40.8	75.3	5.0	7.6
<b>West Nile</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Arua	30.4	34.1	2.3	98.5	46.1	86.7	25.1	97.8	79.1	47.5	64.6	6.4	7.0
Koboko	28.8	29.2	3.5	97.7	46.4	83.1	12.4	97.8	75.4	45.2	69.2	8.7	5.0
Nebbi	26.0	32.1	3.5	98.0	40.5	75.8	34.0	98.7	79.5	54.1	76.0	8.0	6.1
Yumbe	50.7	41.1	1.5	95.4	44.2	82.8	26.1	97.0	90.5	49.6	63.5	7.0	3.9
Maracha	29.4	34.3	2.9	98.7	44.9	88.7	31.5	98.5	82.8	55.2	62.0	7.9	5.8
Terego	22.1	30.9	3.5	95.4	32.5	84.7	18.9	98.7	90.7	48.9	73.9	9.0	5.4
Madi Okollo	28.5	35.0	2.4	97.4	45.9	87.5	17.1	98.2	92.6	45.6	70.2	5.7	6.3
Arua City	25.1	22.6	3.3	96.5	34.9	74.3	24.0	96.6	47.8	44.7	57.6	11.1	6.0
Pakwach	29.6	33.0	3.7	98.6	45.5	81.4	31.6	98.5	90.5	57.2	79.0	9.2	6.9
Zombo	30.3	43.5	3.3	98.3	41.4	85.0	49.2	98.8	79.0	55.2	76.6	5.6	7.7

**Table A4 Cont'd: Uncensored headcount ratios by District/City**

District/City	Percentage of people who are deprived in:												
	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Financial services
<b>Acholi</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Amuru	31.8	29.7	2.4	97.9	55.9	88.1	34.5	97.6	93.3	40.8	71.6	4.4	7.9
Gulu	24.6	21.6	2.9	98.6	34.2	88.2	33.8	98.5	93.8	41.6	64.1	5.1	6.1
Kitgum	28.5	20.5	3.3	97.8	40.8	74.2	29.2	98.1	78.6	42.3	54.8	6.0	5.6
Pader	26.2	21.0	3.5	98.3	36.7	84.0	24.1	98.6	90.6	39.3	58.1	3.9	5.8
Agago	30.5	22.0	3.4	97.6	35.9	83.1	23.5	98.6	91.2	44.2	52.4	4.2	5.3
Lamwo	23.8	19.6	3.6	96.1	35.2	77.1	26.3	98.8	92.0	48.0	59.9	5.5	6.4
Nwoya	27.2	22.2	3.4	97.9	54.6	88.1	24.8	98.3	92.9	39.4	68.5	4.5	7.4
Omoro	26.2	21.3	3.3	98.2	38.7	82.8	27.4	96.9	88.1	36.3	55.5	4.9	5.8
Gulu City	14.1	6.8	3.6	93.2	33.4	62.5	17.2	95.3	40.4	36.1	46.0	10.8	6.7
<b>Bunyoro</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Buliisa	26.2	29.1	4.9	98.5	45.7	82.0	15.9	96.8	85.6	49.2	66.0	14.1	6.0
Hoima	24.5	29.5	2.9	98.1	50.4	77.4	21.2	97.3	71.2	36.5	62.8	6.9	8.3
Kibaale	23.6	31.3	1.9	98.7	56.3	72.9	15.6	96.4	73.1	31.8	64.5	3.0	7.8
Masindi	21.8	23.2	2.4	97.8	34.7	66.8	16.7	96.0	52.5	41.0	54.3	7.8	8.6
Kagadi	26.3	29.1	2.4	98.7	50.9	73.2	17.0	95.6	65.9	32.5	64.0	4.2	7.2
Kakumiro	24.3	32.7	1.9	99.0	44.7	70.7	14.6	97.1	63.6	33.3	61.1	3.1	7.7
Kikuube	28.0	37.7	2.4	95.9	53.8	77.1	20.2	97.0	77.8	34.8	68.9	6.3	8.1
Hoima City	11.9	8.6	1.6	96.1	43.3	51.1	8.9	93.9	20.6	24.4	42.9	8.5	9.4
Kiryandongo	27.0	29.1	2.1	97.3	33.0	73.7	20.6	96.4	62.3	49.3	64.5	5.1	7.1
<b>Tooro</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Kabarole	20.2	26.8	2.2	98.0	52.6	71.0	19.4	96.5	73.1	18.0	59.6	6.2	7.6
Kamwenge	22.1	32.3	2.4	95.6	55.8	75.2	16.1	96.7	78.5	28.9	63.3	4.9	6.0
Kyenjojo	24.5	31.0	2.5	98.4	64.5	74.8	16.0	97.4	75.6	25.0	67.8	5.0	7.6
Kitagwenda	17.9	24.1	2.5	98.5	51.5	73.4	18.6	95.6	70.8	22.2	61.8	3.5	7.5
Fort Portal City	12.9	11.1	2.2	95.3	57.2	53.2	12.4	93.8	38.3	33.0	45.4	9.1	7.1
Kyegegwa	26.2	35.3	2.4	96.5	71.3	72.7	17.3	95.9	80.0	33.2	70.6	6.1	6.8
Bunyangabu	19.6	22.4	2.6	98.2	51.9	71.0	21.9	97.6	75.7	19.7	63.7	5.9	7.2

**Table A4 Cont'd: Uncensored headcount ratios by District/City**

District/City	Percentage of people who are deprived in:												
	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Financial services
<b>Teso</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Amuria	23.0	17.7	2.5	98.4	31.0	86.2	9.7	98.1	84.1	39.8	40.1	5.2	4.3
Kaberamaido	21.8	14.3	2.3	99.0	33.7	83.7	11.9	97.4	81.6	35.7	27.7	5.7	5.9
Katakwi	22.3	22.9	3.0	98.3	30.7	87.1	8.4	98.7	86.1	35.0	42.4	5.1	6.2
Kumi	18.5	15.9	2.4	98.3	32.5	80.5	10.2	98.9	69.5	43.3	50.0	5.5	6.3
Soroti	19.4	13.7	2.6	98.6	30.6	82.2	9.1	97.3	81.3	36.7	32.5	6.3	4.3
Bukedea	22.8	18.2	2.2	98.6	29.9	82.2	16.0	98.1	67.0	52.4	51.4	4.0	5.7
Kapelebyong	26.0	24.8	1.9	98.6	34.6	88.4	13.9	96.7	90.6	42.3	45.4	4.0	6.8
Ngora	17.9	11.2	3.5	98.1	27.9	80.6	9.2	98.7	70.1	40.3	40.9	5.8	4.9
Serere	23.3	18.4	2.0	97.8	33.9	82.3	11.4	98.2	80.4	40.7	36.9	3.9	5.4
Kalaki	22.0	16.2	2.0	98.7	32.5	81.7	10.9	98.9	83.0	39.3	37.8	4.1	6.3
Soroti City	13.2	8.5	1.9	95.9	40.8	62.3	10.2	96.3	30.4	35.1	44.1	9.8	9.9
<b>Ankole</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Bushenyi	12.6	13.4	2.0	97.0	57.7	61.6	19.3	95.1	50.5	22.3	53.9	6.3	7.4
Ibanda	12.2	16.5	2.4	98.0	61.7	70.1	15.4	95.8	59.7	31.3	55.2	6.3	7.3
Isingiro	23.5	29.6	2.2	95.5	68.6	70.3	23.7	94.8	70.9	29.1	63.0	6.7	7.1
Kiruhura	19.4	19.0	2.3	97.3	73.0	59.9	14.9	95.2	50.6	48.7	44.9	5.6	7.1
Mbarara	13.3	15.6	1.9	98.1	66.8	65.6	18.3	97.1	66.5	26.5	49.3	5.4	7.0
Ntungamo	17.4	20.1	2.0	97.9	58.5	74.2	19.6	97.4	73.3	29.8	56.4	5.5	7.1
Buhweju	20.1	27.3	1.6	98.7	68.2	78.1	24.8	96.9	73.3	17.1	72.2	3.2	7.0
Mitooma	15.9	18.1	2.0	98.6	60.5	74.5	22.4	97.4	65.6	26.9	63.7	5.0	6.4
Rubirizi	16.5	24.3	2.5	98.3	48.2	72.3	18.5	96.3	63.1	39.7	64.7	7.7	6.1
Sheema	10.3	10.4	2.3	97.9	61.6	67.2	17.8	97.1	59.8	24.2	46.9	7.0	6.3
Kazo	20.8	21.8	2.4	98.3	79.4	68.1	16.4	94.0	60.0	33.2	48.8	4.1	7.2
Rwampara	19.5	21.3	2.0	98.4	56.0	69.1	25.9	95.0	70.3	17.7	60.6	4.1	7.2
Mbarara City	10.2	8.9	1.6	94.2	64.4	53.5	9.8	90.2	19.8	25.4	48.5	8.1	10.7

**Table A4 Cont'd: Uncensored headcount ratios by District/City**

District/City	Percentage of people who are deprived in:												
	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Financial services
<b>Buganda</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Kalangala	9.3	21.9	1.7	97.4	68.5	83.2	14.6	92.7	75.6	24.9	63.6	9.1	18.1
Kiboga	18.3	23.5	2.0	98.5	55.6	64.0	14.7	96.3	42.5	34.0	58.0	5.2	9.4
Luwero	15.9	14.0	1.7	97.7	36.0	51.1	15.5	95.1	19.7	37.0	46.2	7.1	9.6
Masaka	16.5	19.5	2.6	98.1	55.9	64.8	24.7	96.0	37.3	26.3	49.7	7.3	10.4
Mpigi	17.4	14.5	1.6	97.5	53.0	52.8	17.6	92.8	21.1	39.9	48.7	7.6	8.9
Mubende	24.6	31.1	1.8	98.2	64.4	70.3	19.0	95.9	55.8	32.8	62.7	3.8	8.6
Mukono	13.7	11.1	1.7	95.2	45.7	51.9	13.5	93.0	15.8	34.9	48.8	10.3	11.1
Nakasongola	19.2	15.0	2.6	98.2	58.1	65.0	11.7	97.1	47.8	46.9	33.0	6.5	7.6
Rakai	26.4	30.4	2.1	98.6	89.5	77.6	27.6	96.3	61.2	23.6	59.3	4.0	7.0
Ssembabule	24.0	27.4	2.0	98.5	75.6	62.8	21.1	93.9	41.4	31.6	46.6	4.0	8.7
Kayunga	19.9	19.9	3.0	98.3	34.1	63.9	24.5	96.2	39.1	47.6	43.2	7.3	8.1
Wakiso	11.1	7.2	1.3	92.4	53.0	45.1	6.7	87.8	7.4	29.0	43.4	10.9	10.5
Lyantonde	18.6	24.3	1.8	98.6	81.7	66.3	19.5	93.3	45.2	34.9	52.6	4.0	8.1
Mityana	17.0	15.8	2.2	97.8	49.8	55.8	16.5	95.6	28.6	35.2	54.3	5.6	9.6
Nakaseke	20.0	20.3	2.1	97.4	45.5	54.2	18.3	95.0	31.6	40.4	50.4	6.4	11.0
Buikwe	17.1	13.8	2.4	97.3	41.6	58.4	20.4	95.3	25.8	41.7	54.0	10.0	9.6
Bukomansimbi	20.3	15.9	3.0	98.1	63.6	56.3	17.5	94.8	30.3	46.0	39.3	5.7	6.8
Butambala	20.5	13.8	2.5	98.6	46.7	56.5	18.4	95.7	23.8	40.8	50.4	5.4	7.8
Buvuma	21.3	28.6	1.6	98.7	63.1	88.3	37.2	95.9	88.6	63.2	69.5	9.2	14.9
Gomba	20.0	22.5	2.2	98.6	61.7	62.5	17.6	96.1	42.5	37.8	48.6	5.5	9.3
Kalungu	17.6	15.2	2.6	98.3	53.3	56.6	18.5	96.1	29.8	42.6	39.9	5.6	8.0
Kyankwanzi	25.2	28.1	2.4	98.7	51.2	67.4	17.9	97.0	52.0	45.6	53.0	4.8	7.1
Lwengo	25.1	19.9	2.0	98.5	69.9	64.1	24.1	96.5	33.8	47.1	48.7	4.7	6.7
Kyotera	16.2	16.1	2.6	98.4	62.0	58.2	22.0	96.5	30.9	24.4	43.7	5.4	8.7
Kassanda	22.2	25.9	2.2	98.2	56.9	67.6	19.8	93.8	49.3	32.7	57.8	5.5	10.7
Masaka City	14.9	9.8	1.9	96.7	55.9	47.3	12.5	93.9	12.2	28.6	46.4	6.8	9.3

**Table A4 Cont'd: Uncensored headcount ratios by District/City**

District/City	Percentage of people who are deprived in:												
	Education		Health		Basic Services				Living Standards				
	School Attendance	Years of schooling	Death in household	Health insurance	Drinking water	Access to improved toilet	Energy for lighting	Cooking fuel and technology	Housing materials	Over crowding	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Financial services
<b>Lango</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Amolatar	21.2	14.2	3.2	98.5	41.1	83.0	13.9	98.3	82.7	32.1	22.2	5.3	6.1
Apac	21.4	18.3	2.3	98.5	43.4	79.3	15.6	98.2	79.9	28.4	35.7	4.5	8.2
Dokolo	21.7	19.9	2.5	98.6	35.5	83.2	12.8	98.2	78.3	26.8	40.0	4.9	6.7
Lira	24.0	23.8	2.1	98.1	35.7	79.5	14.9	98.1	80.5	34.1	40.3	5.4	7.1
Oyam	25.9	23.4	2.7	97.9	39.8	78.2	20.5	98.1	78.5	33.7	43.3	4.2	6.5
Alebtong	25.1	23.4	2.4	98.2	41.3	79.8	15.9	97.8	83.7	43.3	39.2	4.6	6.3
Kole	24.2	21.9	2.7	98.5	30.9	80.9	13.4	98.3	76.1	39.6	40.2	5.0	6.3
Otuke	28.9	25.0	2.3	98.1	38.7	84.9	20.6	98.7	89.7	41.4	40.3	5.5	7.1
Kwania	22.8	19.4	2.4	98.3	38.3	82.4	13.0	97.8	80.5	29.6	29.5	4.5	7.1
Lira City	15.6	12.4	2.2	96.5	38.4	59.8	11.4	95.6	27.7	33.2	43.9	11.0	9.3
<b>Busoga</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Bugiri	24.8	22.3	2.5	98.5	26.7	71.4	42.1	97.6	50.8	58.0	53.0	8.2	5.6
Iganga	21.3	16.7	2.0	98.2	29.1	60.5	26.0	94.5	28.6	38.6	51.9	9.3	7.8
Jinja	16.5	13.4	2.5	96.8	27.3	64.8	36.6	94.2	37.1	47.1	52.9	10.3	7.6
Kaliro	25.6	29.2	1.7	99.0	28.6	75.4	29.0	92.9	57.7	45.3	48.5	4.1	9.1
Kamuli	24.0	20.1	2.6	98.1	29.6	67.0	29.2	92.7	41.3	41.0	43.5	6.8	7.2
Mayuge	27.5	23.9	2.6	97.9	34.8	68.4	36.3	95.6	49.9	51.6	55.0	7.7	6.7
Namutumba	24.3	25.2	2.5	99.0	28.4	79.5	35.8	95.5	54.2	47.5	54.0	5.5	7.4
Jinja City	13.5	8.2	1.7	95.8	37.0	53.9	17.0	92.9	21.9	43.2	52.2	10.2	9.0
Bugweri	24.5	19.5	2.9	98.1	21.3	65.0	33.6	92.2	36.9	46.0	54.7	8.4	7.1
Buyende	29.3	28.4	2.6	98.6	40.6	75.5	24.2	94.5	60.4	56.8	36.3	5.7	6.2
Luuka	23.4	17.6	2.2	98.7	21.8	67.3	30.9	96.9	46.1	41.1	45.0	6.5	5.9
Namayingo	22.5	24.1	2.1	98.5	55.2	77.0	49.8	97.6	71.4	60.9	56.3	7.1	6.8
<b>Kigezi</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Kabale	15.2	17.5	1.7	96.0	49.9	70.3	24.5	97.1	69.1	25.9	60.3	7.9	7.4
Kanungu	16.9	23.8	1.9	91.7	51.7	74.9	21.4	95.7	66.0	25.1	70.5	4.7	6.5
Kisoro	21.7	32.5	1.7	97.7	65.8	71.4	28.8	96.0	68.5	11.8	77.8	5.8	8.1
Rukungiri	11.7	15.6	2.4	90.8	57.7	76.2	18.1	92.5	73.2	22.9	63.3	6.2	6.5
Rubanda	18.8	24.1	1.5	98.1	64.6	81.0	31.6	98.3	85.3	27.0	72.5	4.8	7.8
Rukiga	16.4	18.4	1.8	93.8	51.4	73.7	24.6	97.5	84.0	33.9	59.3	6.2	7.5
<b>National</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT

---

### UBOS Management

1. Chris N. Mukiiiza (PhD) – Executive Director
2. Vincent F. Ssennono (PhD) – Deputy Executive Director

### UBOS Technical team

#### Reviewers

1. Helen N. Nviiri – Director Population and Social Statistics
2. Stephen Baryahirwa – Head of Department, Social Surveys and Census
3. Sharon Apio Basala – Head of Department, Demography and Social Statistics
4. Byenjeru Diana – Principal Statistician, Labour and Social Statistics
5. Galande Johnstone – Principal Statistician, Demography and Gender Statistics

#### Data Analysts

1. Eric Okiria – Statistician
2. Ariong Emmanuel – Statistician/Demographer
3. Lotiyu Asiraf - Statistician
4. Nabukalu Diana – Senior Statistician – Gender and Disability Statistics

#### Authors













1. Eric Okiria – Statistician
2. Ariong Emmanuel – Statistician/Demographer
3. Lotiyu Asiraf - Statistician
4. Faith Ahurira – Statistician, Labour Statistics
5. Elemiah Muhondogwa – Statistician, Labour Statistics

#### Geospatial analysis

1. Sulaiman Kavuma – Geo Information Officer

## REFERENCES

---

-  Alkire, S., & Foster, J. (2011). Counting and multidimensional poverty measurement. *Journal of public economics*, 95(7), 476-487.
-  Banerjee, A., and Duflo, E. (2011), *Poor Economics. A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty*.
-  East African Community (EAC) 2016, *Vision 2050. Regional Vision for Social Economic Transformation and Development*. Arusha Tanzania.
-  East African Community (EAC) 2020, *Health Sector Investment Priority framework (2018 - 2028)*. Arusha Tanzania.
-  <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>
-  M.E. Santos, (2019). Non-monetary indicators to monitor SDG targets 1.2 and 1.4: standards, availability, comparability and quality", *Statistics series*, No. 99 (LC/TS.2019/4), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
-  Matte, T. D., Jacobs, D. E. (2000), "Housing and Health. Current Issues and Implications for Research and Programmes". *Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* 77(1): 7-25.
-  Practical Action (2010) *Poor People's Energy Outlook 2010*. Rugby, UK.
-  Suriyasa, P., Balgis, Saptono, R., Hapsari, M. I. (2006). Non-dirt house floor and the stimulant of environmental health decreased the risk acute respiratory infection (ARI)". *Medical Journal of Indonesia* 15(1): 60-65.
-  UN-Habitat (1998), *Crowding and Health in Low Income Settlements of Guinea Bissau*, SIEP Occasional Series No.1.
-  United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). *World Population Prospects 2024*, Online
-  World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2017. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 2017 Update and SDG Baselines*. Geneva.



## UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Statistics House, Plot 9, Colville Street,

P.O. Box 7186 Kampala – Uganda

Tel: +256-414-706000

Email: [ubos@ubos.org](mailto:ubos@ubos.org)

Website: [www.ubos.org](http://www.ubos.org)



Uganda Bureau of statistics



@statisticsug