



National Population and Housing Census 2024

Enumerators' Manual of instructions & CAPI User Guide

March 2024



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&
CAPI User Guide**

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1. The National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) is the major source of demographic and social-economic statistics in Uganda, periodically conducted at intervals of approximately ten years. The country will be conducting the next Census in 2024 and Enumeration will begin on 10th May to 19th May 2024. This Census will collect household-based data on population, housing, and agriculture. In addition, data will be collected on the floating population, population in transit, institutional population, the population that spent the census night in hotels and other accommodation infrastructure as well as community-based data.
2. The Census is conducted under the authority of Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) Act, 1998.

About the Population and housing Census

3. A **Population Census** is an enumeration of the country's inhabitants and a record of their characteristics at a particular point in time. It is designed to tell us how many people are in the country, where they live, how they earn their living and the rate at which they are increasing. A **Housing Census** is the complete enumeration of all living quarters (occupied and vacant) in a country at a specified time. Hence The 2024 Census combines the two (Population Census and Housing Census) into one comprehensive exercise.
4. The information collected in a Census is used for generating statistics about the population and the housing characteristics. The information is used for evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and planning purposes. Census information is **NOT** used for identifying people for administrative purposes such as taxation or prosecution.
5. Since independence, Uganda has conducted five (5) Population and Housing Censuses the most recent was conducted in 2014. The specific NPHC years include 1969, 1980, 1991, 2002 and 2014. This will, therefore, be the 6th in the series .
6. The NPHC 2024 will be a de-facto census with door-to-door enumeration of all persons who spent the night of 9th May 2024 in Uganda.
7. It will be undertaken using handheld electronic devices (tablets) with field operations like monitoring of field staff and quality control automated. Listed Households during mapping will be uploaded prior to enumeration for online monitoring of coverage.
8. During the census, there will be 135 districts and 11 cities including KCCA. However,
 - a) Kampala City, Mukono and Wakiso Districts have been combined and renamed "Greater Kampala" and will be managed separately.
 - b) Special areas will include Greater Kampala Area (Kampala, Wakiso and Mukono), Diplomatic Missions, Refugee camps, Floating & Institutional Population among others.
 - c) All villages and cells to be covered

The Census Organisation

9. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (**UBOS**) **Executive Director** has the overall responsibility for the NPHC 2024. He coordinates with cabinet, external stakeholders and with the Parliament, the census steering committee and development partners. By the nature of his office, he is the accounting officer of the census exercise also known as the Census Commissioner.
10. The UBOS is in charge of operationalising the NPHC 2024 activities at all levels. UBOS will be accountable to the Government of Uganda for implementation of the Census as a whole.
11. UBOS will work closely with key Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs) to ensure a successful census. Specifically, partnership is sought with Local Governments, Line Ministries, Development partners, the Private sector, Academia and the Civil society in the implementation of the census.
12. At the national level, two inter-institutional committees were set up with UBOS as the secretariat, and these are:
 - (i) The National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) which is charged with policy guidance and resource mobilisation.
 - (ii) The Census Technical committee (CTC) for technical support to the census exercise.
13. In addition, the District Census Committees were set up to oversee census activities in their respective Districts.
14. The country is currently divided into 135 Districts, Kampala City Authority and 10 newly created cities. To enable smooth implementation of the census; Kampala City, Mukono and Wakiso Districts have been combined and renamed “Greater Kampala” and will be managed as a special category during census implementation.
15. The CAO/City Town Clerk shall be responsible and accountable for the entire Census activity in the District/CITY. He/she shall be responsible for ensuring that the Census enumeration is conducted as planned and the resources are properly used. As the District Accounting Officer/City Accounting Officer, the CAO/City Town Clerk will be accountable for all the Census funds and property advanced to the District/City.
16. The District/City Census Officer (DCO or CCO) and the District/City Census Information Technology Officer (DCITO or CCITO) are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the census activities in the district/city.
17. There exists a District/City Census Publicity Officer (DCPO or CCPO) who is responsible for the Census Publicity campaign within the district/City.
18. The Parish/Ward is further sub-divided into Enumeration Areas (EAs), which in most cases correspond to LCIs/Cells. Each enumerator shall be responsible for one EA and shall go to every Household in his or her area to record the information obtained.
19. You have been selected to participate in this Enumerators’ Training because you fulfilled the requirements of being an Enumerator in the National Population and Housing Census 2024.
20. You will undergo a 9 (nine) day non-residential training, which will involve classroom training, field practice and mock interviews. If you succeed in all these, you will be appointed as an Enumerator for the Census.

Confidentiality of the information

21. The information obtained is CONFIDENTIAL and will only be used to compile statistics on the population and households in Uganda. You are NOT permitted to discuss it, gossip about it or show your records to ANYONE not employed on the Census program. Make all entries on the questionnaire yourself. On no account should one allow any unauthorized persons to fill in any part of the questionnaire.
22. Do not leave your tablets lying anywhere where un-authorized persons may have access to them.
23. All staff involved in the NPHC 2024 will take an Oath of Secrecy during the training to enforce this confidentiality rule.

Your Role as an Enumerator

24. The enumerator's role is central to the success of the census. It is important, therefore, that all enumerators carefully follow the laid down procedures.
25. Your job is to enumerate everyone who spent the **Census Night (9th May 2024)** in your Enumeration Area (EA). You will ask the questions and capture the answers as given by the respondent.
26. You must make every effort to obtain complete and accurate answers and ensure that you capture them correctly.
27. Your respondent should be the head of the household. However, in case of difficulty in getting the head, any competent member of the Household available should be the respondent.
28. It is important that you, the Enumerator, ask the Census questions in the same way they are phrased; otherwise, there will be misunderstandings and mistakes. The questionnaire was translated into the local languages. You should endeavor to discuss the translations with your colleagues during training and in mock interviews and field practice in order not to get problems during actual enumeration.
29. The success of the Census depends upon everyone's cooperation, and it is your job to obtain information by being polite, patient, and tactful while interviewing.
30. So, before you conduct the interview, explain to the respondent that you want to capture particulars of the Head of Household and everyone else who was present in the Household on the Census Night.
31. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act, 1998 provides for penalties if either you or any member of the public obstructs the Census exercise.
32. You are required to participate in all training sessions.
33. You are also required to collect information on all the persons, households, institutions, and communities in the assigned EA.
34. Remember to ensure that all the Census materials/equipment are properly handled, used, and returned to the Sub-County/Division after the Census enumeration exercise is over.
35. You will face the consequences (*including not being remunerated*) if you lose any of the census field materials.
36. You may be asked to perform any other functions for the Census which the immediate Supervisor could assign you from time to time.

PART 2: GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

How to Approach the Public

37. You should always carry along your tag or appointment/introduction letter whenever you are carrying out Census related work, to show that you are working with UBOS.
38. Before you start working in an area, make sure that you have dressed decently. Avoid putting on clothes that may give bad impressions to the respondent about you. You **MUST** at all times during Enumeration put on the **Census Enumerator's Apron/reflector jacket**
39. Before starting work, introduce yourself to chiefs and LCs of your EA. Start the Household interviews only when you have introduced yourself and exchanged greetings, explained what the Census is all about and answered any questions about the Census that people may seek to know.
40. Only ask questions which are necessary to enable you to complete the questionnaire. It is the duty of all adults/household key informants to give you such information about themselves and other members of the Household.
41. Assure the respondents that all information obtained will be used for statistical purposes only and will be kept confidential. You could start introducing yourself like this:
"Hello, My name is I work with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). We are conducting the National Population and Housing Census 2024. We are visiting each and every household in the country collecting information about individuals and the homesteads they live in. It takes about 30 minutes to complete the interview. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. We would very much appreciate your participation and co-operation in this Census."
42. During the interview, let the respondents take their time. Do not suggest answers to them. Work steadily and make sure the answers are clear to you before you capture them. Do not accept at once any statement you believe to be wrong but tactfully ask further questions to assist you obtain correct answers.
43. It may happen that someone refuses to answer your questions. In most cases this is because of a misunderstanding. Explain further, stressing the importance of the Census; and that it has nothing to do with **taxation** or any **similar government activity**; that the information is confidential and that Census results are published only as aggregated information made up in such a way that it is not possible to identify individual persons and their characteristics.
44. You should be able to clear any misunderstandings. In the event that you cannot convince the person to cooperate or if his or her refusal is deliberate; remind the persons that the census has nothing to do with taxation, all information is confidential and tell the person the legal and administrative implications regarding refusal to answer questions. If there is a complete refusal, report the matter to your **supervisor** and do so at the earliest opportunity because this is a census and every one counts.

Conducting an Interview

45. You are responsible for enumerating everyone who will have spent the Census Night in the Households within your enumeration area. Enumeration will take a maximum of 10 days. You must always ask about and enumerate all persons who spent the **Census Night** in the Household irrespective of the day when you reach the household.
46. Successful interviewing is an art and should not be treated as a mechanical process. Each interview is a new source of information, so make it interesting and pleasant. The art of interviewing develops with practice but there are certain basic principles that are followed by every successful interviewer.
 - i. **Build Rapport with the respondent/Make a good first impression:** As an interviewer, your first responsibility is to establish good rapport with a respondent. At the beginning of an interview, you and the respondent may be strangers to each other. The respondent's first impression of you will influence their willingness to cooperate. Be sure that your manner is friendly as you introduce yourself. When you arrive in the household, do your best to make the respondent feel at ease. Open the interview with a smile and greeting and then proceed with the introductory statement indicated in the Questionnaire.
 - ii. **Always have a positive approach:** Never adopt an apologetic manner, and do not use words such as "Are you too busy?" Such questions invite refusal before you start. Rather, tell the respondent, "I would like to ask you a few questions" or "I would like to talk with you for a few moments". Do not receive phone calls during an interview (i.e either put your mobile phone in silent mode or switch it off).
 - iii. **Confidentiality of responses:** If the respondent is hesitant about responding to the interview or he/she is concerned about what the data will be used for, explain that the information you collect will remain confidential, no individual names will be used for any purpose and all information will be grouped together to write a report.
 - iv. **Answer any questions from the respondent frankly:** Before agreeing to be interviewed, the respondent may ask you some questions about the Census. Be direct and pleasant when you answer. The respondent may also be concerned about the length of the interview. If they ask, tell the respondent that the interview usually takes about 30 to 50 minutes. Respondents may ask questions or want to talk further about the topics you bring up during the interview. However, their questions should not interrupt the flow of the interview. So, tell them that you will be happy to answer their questions or to talk further after the interview.
 - v. **Be neutral throughout the interview.**
 - (a) Never, either by the expression on your face or by the tone of your voice, allow the respondents to think that they have given the "right" or "wrong" answers to questions. Never appear to approve or disapprove of any of the respondent's replies.
 - (b) The questions are all carefully worded to be neutral. They do not suggest that one answer is more likely or preferable to another

answer. If you fail to read the complete question, you may destroy that neutrality. For example: *“Does [NAME] have difficulty in seeing, even he/she is wearing glasses? Will you say that [NAME] has no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot see at all?”* It is a neutral question. However, if you only ask the first part—“Does NAME have difficulty seeing?”—you are more likely to get a “YES” answer. That is why it is important to read the whole question as it is written.

- vi. If the respondent gives an ambiguous/vague answer, try to probe in a neutral way, asking questions such as the following: “Can you explain a little more?”, “I did not quite hear you; could you please tell me again?”, and “There is no hurry. Take a moment to think about it.”
- vii. **Never suggest answers to the respondent:** When a respondent’s answer is not relevant to a question, do not prompt her by saying something like “I suppose you mean that. . . Is that right?” In many cases, he/she will agree with your interpretation of his/her answer, even when that is not what he/she meant.
- viii. You should probe in such a manner that the respondent himself/herself comes up with the relevant answer. You should never read out the list of coded answers to the respondent (unless the instruction in the Questionnaire is to do so), even if he/she has trouble answering.
- ix. **Do not change the wording or sequence of questions.** The wording of the questions and their sequence in the questionnaire must be maintained. If the respondent has not understood the question, you should repeat the question slowly and clearly. If there is still a problem, you may reword the question, being careful not to alter the meaning of the original question. Provide only the minimum information required to get an appropriate response.
- x. **Handle hesitant respondents tactfully.**
 - a) There will be situations where the respondents simply say “I do not know” or give an irrelevant answer, act very bored or detached, or contradict something they have already said. In these cases, you must try to re-interest them in the conversation. For example, if you sense that they are afraid, try to remove their fear before asking the next question. Spend a few moments talking about things unrelated to the interview (for example, their town or village, the weather, their daily activities, etc.).
 - b) If the respondent is giving irrelevant or elaborate answers, do not stop them abruptly or rudely, but listen to what they have to say. Then try to steer them gently back to the original question. A good atmosphere must be maintained throughout the interview. The best atmosphere for an interview is one in which the respondent sees the interviewer as a friendly, sympathetic and responsive person who does not intimidate them and to whom they can say anything without feeling shy or embarrassed. One cause of failure to gain the respondent’s confidence may be lack of privacy. This problem can be prevented if you are able to obtain a private area in which to conduct the interview.
 - c) If the respondent is reluctant or unwilling to answer a question, explain

once again that the same question is being asked to ALL persons in the country and that the answers will all be merged.

- xi. **Do not form expectations.** You must not form expectations of the ability and knowledge of the respondent. For example, do not assume that persons from rural areas or those who are less educated or illiterate do not know about the internet.
- xii. **Do not hurry the interview.** Ask the questions slowly to ensure that the respondent understands what is being asked. After you have asked a question, pause and give the respondent time to think. This is because the respondent may feel hurried or not allowed to formulate their own opinion, hence respond with “I do not know” or give an inaccurate answer. If you feel the respondent is answering without thinking just to speed up the interview, say to the respondent, “There is no hurry. Your opinion is very important. So consider your answers carefully”.

Language of the Interview

- i. The questionnaires for the 2024 Census have been translated into 20 local languages. These are: Rukonzo, Luganda, Lubwisi, Rufumbira, Runyankore/Rukiga, Runyoro/Rutoro, Swahili, Ateso, Jhopadhola, Kakwa, Kupsabiny, Acholi, Langi, Lugbara, Lumasaba, Lusamia, Lusoga, Madi, Alur and Ngakarimojong. The translations are embedded in CAPI.
- ii. One of the first things you should do when you approach a household for an interview is to establish the language or languages that are spoken then you choose the appropriate translation for that household.
- iii. However, in some cases, you may not find a language which both you and the respondent speak. In this case, try to find out which language the respondent speaks then inform the supervisor so that he/she can plan to conduct the interview with that person or obtain someone to translate for you.
- iv. If the respondent does not speak any language known by you, you will, of course, need to rely on a third person to translate for you. In general, however, try to avoid using interpreters since this not only jeopardizes the quality of the interview but will also means that the interview will take more time to conduct, and confidentiality will be compromised. Care should, therefore, be taken on who to choose for an interpreter.
- v. There may be times when you will have to modify the wording of the questions to fit local dialects and culture. Do not change the meaning of the question when you rephrase it or translate it into another language, dialect, or culture.

Materials for Training and Enumeration

- 47. To facilitate training, the trainees (Parish/Ward supervisors, Assistant Parish/Ward supervisors and enumerators) will be issued with the following:
 - (i) Hardcopy of the Enumerators Manual
 - (ii) A mobile device (tablet) and power bank
 - (iii) E-copies of the census tools
- 48. When you have successfully completed your training, you will be issued with materials that will facilitate you to smoothly carry out the Enumeration exercise in your respective EA. These are:

- i. Chalk
- ii. A Census Bag
- iii. Aprons/reflector jackets
- iv. Appointment letter
- v. Tablet
- vi. Charger

The Enumeration Area (EA)

- 49.** An Enumeration Area (EA) is a geographical area demarcated to be covered by one interviewer. It may be equivalent to an LCI or part of it. You should be very familiar with your EA and its boundaries before you start work. You must be sure about the boundaries and be certain whether a particular household is within your area or outside it. The EA maps provided will assist you in boundary identification. But in case of any further doubt, please ask your supervisor and your guide for clarification.
- 50.** Even if you are sure about the boundaries, you must talk to your Supervisor and the Enumerators who will be working in the neighbouring EAs and make sure that you all agree on the EA boundaries before you set off.
- 51.** Plan your journey so that you enumerate each Household. Move in an orderly way to save time, minimise walking as well as avoid fatigue.
- 52.** You should work out a programme on how you will cover your households. Your guide should send a word ahead of you to inform the next households as to when you will be visiting them. Inform your supervisor when you will be visiting particular areas of the EA.

The Census Night

- 53.** The Census Night is the night of 9th May 2024. The information you will collect for the Census will refer to this point in time. All individual questions unless otherwise indicated are as of the Census Night and the “Housing Section” is on a de jure basis (with varying reference periods).

The Household

- 54.** The List of Household members must be filled out with the greatest care. In order to do so, you must have a clear understanding of the definition of a household and the guidelines for identifying household members.
- i. A Household is defined as a person or group of persons who normally EAT and LIVE together. This is not the same as a family.
 - ii. A family includes only people who are related, but a household includes any group of persons who live together, whether they are related or not.
 - iii. *“Cooking arrangement (EATING)” takes priority over “LIVING together” in case a group of persons either eat or live together.*
 - iv. Normally, households constitute a family living in the same house or compound and EATING together. It usually consists of a man, his wife/wives, children, sometimes relatives, maids and visitors.
 - v. If two or more groups of persons with separate EATING and housekeeping arrangements live in the same dwelling, treat them as separate households.

- vi. If a man has two or more wives and they live and EAT together with their children, they form one Household.
- vii. If a man has two or more wives and they have different cooking arrangements and EAT separately with their children, treat them as separate households. The husband is enumerated as the Head of Household in each of these Households. However, he will be recorded as present **only** where he spent the Census Night and absent elsewhere.
- viii. A Household may consist of several persons who are not related to each other. What matters is that they LIVE together in the same Household and EAT together.
- ix. A setting of a homestead with different houses where people cook differently but always bring food to eat together are different households.
- x. A setting of a homestead (A father with his married sons in the same compound) with different houses where people cook differently and also eat in their respective houses, will be treated as separate households.
- xi. A setting of friends living together in the same house or an apartment but eating differently (each of them buys food and cooks for themselves), will be treated as different households.
- xii. A group of students sharing a room in a hostel where some of them pool resources buy and cook food together but others prefer to prepare their own food presents a dual scenario. Those who eat together will be treated as members of one household while the others who eat separately will each be treated as a separate household.
- xiii. The scenario of bachelors living in different houses but jointly planning and contributing a particular amount of money weekly to give to their female friend living in her own quarters where they always go and eat must also be considered. If after eating the meal the bachelors each go back to their individual homes, then each of the residences of the bachelors and that of their female friend will be treated as a separate household.
- xiv. University/college or secondary school students who live in hostels that do not provide food should be regarded as separate households if the students cook separately and eat separately. In cases, however, where the Hostel or University/College Hall of Residence prepares food for the students to eat (cafeteria method), then the students are regarded as an institutional population (Non-Household Population).

The Institutions

- 55. Persons whose homes are physically located inside the perimeter of the institutions should be enumerated in their respective households and not as part of the institution. Thus, a nurse living in a household but within the hospital perimeter should be enumerated as a member of the household where he/she lives. However, a nurse living in a hostel (same eating arrangement) should be enumerated as a member of the institution (the Hostel).
- 56. Sometimes groups of people live together but do not belong to a Household. Examples of such people (Institutional Population) include persons in:
 - Secondary, vocational and technical schools

- Colleges (Education, Nursing, School of Hygiene, Agriculture, etc.)
 - Service training institutions (Police training, Military academy, Army camp, Immigration training, fire academy, prisons training, etc.)
 - University/Technical University/Polytechnic/University College
 - Seminary/Theology school
 - Monastery/convent
 - Hostel
 - Children's home/Orphanage
 - Mining camp /Road camp/Farm camp
 - Prison/correctional homes
 - Hospital /Polyclinics, clinics, Health centres, maternity homes, health posts
 - Remand homes, Immigration/Police/Army cells
 - Divine healers, prayer camps
57. *Persons living under such arrangements shall be enumerated using the Institutions Questionnaire either A or B. Supervisors and enumerators will make special arrangements for covering such people (institutional population)*
- i. Persons in institutions should be listed continuously.
 - ii. There are some persons who will neither be found in households nor institutions. These are categorised under the Floating Population. They will be interviewed using the Floating Population Questionnaire.

The Floating Population

58. These are persons who have formal places to live in (households or institutions) but will not spend the Census Night in any of these places or a hotel. They include persons who are in **transit** on the Census Night (at airports, markets and those at bus/taxi parks).
59. **The Homeless:** These are people who do not have any formal shelter over their heads e.g. those sleeping on verandahs, abandoned or makeshift structures. They also include beggars, vagrants, and children on the streets or similar places. These will be enumerated using the floating population questionnaire.

The Hotel Population

60. These are people who will spend the Census Night in accommodation facilities such as hotels, guest houses, inns, motels, and lodges. They will be enumerated using Accommodation Establishment Questionnaire by the accommodation facility front desk officer at the time of requesting for the room for overnight use.
61. **Note** those using the facilities for the short time will not be enumerated using accommodation establishment questionnaire.

Who should you interview?

62. Your aim is to obtain information about all members of the Household. However, you do not have to interview each of them. You should preferably interview the Head of Household. In the absence of the Head of Household, any person in the household who is most knowledgeable about the household should be interviewed.

63. Similarly, in case the Head of Household is busy and has no time for answering the questions, any adult household member present and willing to answer should be interviewed. If the respondent does not know, Enumerators should encourage them to ask other Household members who may know.
64. For non-household populations:
 - i. Accommodation facilities: Front Desk officer of each accommodation facilities will administer the questionnaire to each guest as the request for the hotel rooms for overnight use only. The interviewer will fill the cover page of the Questionnaire when he/she is collecting the forms on the 10th May 2024.
 - ii. Homeless and floating population: The enumerator will approach each person and interview them using the Floating Population Questionnaire. This should be done on the first day of enumeration.
 - iii. Institutional population: The Enumerator, with the help of the institution in-charge person e.g. manager, head teacher, hall/hostel warden etc. as his/her guide, will interview all persons that slept there on the Census Night using the Institutions Questionnaire either A or B.
 - iv. Police/UPDF/Prisons Barracks, refugee camps and training schools will have a trained enumerator from within their constituencies to interview all its inhabitants who slept there on the Census Night.

Who should you enumerate?

65. You should enumerate all persons who spent the Census Night in your Enumeration Areas, including all persons in households, institutions, hotels, and the floating population.
66. For persons who spent the Census Night outside the household but came back late e.g. in bars, discos or other night event venues as well as those who spent the Census Night looking after the sick in hospitals etc., you are required to record them as though they spent the night in their respective households.
67. Do not, therefore, include members of the Household who were admitted to hospital on the Census Night, but include their caretakers who were away on the Census Night.
68. Children born after the Census Night (Morning of 10th May 2024 i.e. past midnight) will not be included. However, persons who were in the Household on the Census Night but died before the interview should be included.
69. Security persons (police, army, security guards etc.) who spent the Census Night on duty should be enumerated in their respective households.
70. Persons at a funeral will be enumerated from their respective households.

What happens if there is no one at home?

71. In case you visit a house that is ordinarily occupied but you are not able to obtain any information, either because nobody is at home at the time or because the competent respondent is away at the time of the Census, please inquire from the neighbours when that absent or competent member of the household is likely to be at home so that you can arrange your next visit appropriately. It may require you to arrange a meeting with him/her at rare times (early in the morning or late evening). However, night interviews should only be conducted on mutual agreement.

72. If after three visits you have not succeeded in finding anyone at home, make a note of the place and inform your supervisor such that he/she can find an appropriate way of having this household and its occupants enumerated.

PART 3: STRUCTURE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBERING

73. A **structure** is a free-standing building, for a residential or commercial purpose. It may have one or more rooms in which people live; it may be an apartment building, a house, or a thatched hut, for instance. Within a structure, there may be one or more households. For instance, there would be one household in a thatched hut, but there may be 50 households in an apartment building or five households in a compound.
74. A dwelling unit is a room or group of rooms occupied by one or more households. It may be distinguished from the next dwelling unit by a separate entrance.
75. By definition, a **household** consists of a person or group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same dwelling unit, who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of household, who share the same living arrangements e.g. cooking and eating together, and are considered as one unit. In some cases, one may find a group of people living together in the same house, but each person has separate eating arrangements; they should be counted as separate one-person households. Collective living arrangements such as hostels, army camps, boarding schools, or prisons are not considered as households.
76. The **head of household** is the person who is acknowledged as such by members of the household and who is usually responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the household.

NUMBERING HOUSEHOLDS DURING ENUMERATION

77. The household number will start with **NPHC24** followed by slash (/) then a three-digit number representing the **household number**, slash **initials for two names of the enumerator** then finally followed by letter E for complete **enumeration**. e.g. NPHC24/CM/001/E. Suppose an enumerator has enumerated in a structure with 3 households then the numbering would be NPHC24/CM/001/E, NPHC24/CM/002/E and NPHC24/CM/003/E.
78. Households will also be serially numbered during enumeration and the Household serial number will be displayed by the CAPI. This number is longer than the one mentioned above hence will be used by technical team for data management only.
79. You will be supplied with chalk and/markers that will be used to mark those structures you have visited and enumerated. The purpose of this is to ensure that no household is enumerated twice or missed out. It will also serve to give each household a temporary address for census purposes, making checking easier.
80. When you have enumerated the members of a household, write the household number in some noticeable place. Write the number neatly where it will be easily visible to your supervisor and out of reach of children.
81. Inform household members that the number is for census purposes only. Ask the household members not to erase the number for ease of identification by the post enumeration survey team.
82. If there is more than one household in a building or structure, write the number at

the entrance to the household's living quarters.

83. If the household occupies more than one building or structure, write the number on the main structure.
84. **DO NOT** mark a household with an "E" until you have enumerated the members of the household. Households that have been partially enumerated, should be labelled with "E" after several attempts/visits to complete the interview. Ensure that the basic information on household population has been obtained. The guide can be of help in this area for non-contact with household members and neighbours lack of knowledge about household composition.

PART 4: THE NPHC 2024 QUESTIONNAIRES

85. **The NPHC 2024 will be implemented using 5 questionnaires namely;**

- a) **Household Questionnaire:** The household Questionnaire will be the core instrument of data collection for the NPHC. The Questionnaire will cover all households including those households housed within institutions. Details on how to complete the main questionnaire are provided in Part 5 of this manual.
- b) **Other Questionnaires:** There will be a total of 4 other questionnaires to be administered to the special populations and the community. These include:
 - i. ***Institutional Questionnaire*** will capture information on persons staying in an institutional arrangement including schools, hospitals etc.;
 - ii. ***Accommodation facilities Questionnaire*** will be administered to persons who will be spending the CENSUS NIGHT in hotels/lodges and capture information on the Basic Accommodation characteristics.
 - iii. ***Floating/Homeless Population questionnaire*** to be administered to the persons living on the streets and travellers in transit.
 - iv. ***Community Questionnaire:*** To be administered at the village level and will collect general information on the community in the parish.

86. ***Checking your Work*** Check your work before you leave the household to make sure that you have filled the Questionnaire accurately and fully to avoid being sent back to correct errors. Check that you have enumerated everybody who will have spent the Census Night in the household and that all the relevant questions have been answered correctly.

PART 5: HOW TO FILL IN THE QUESTIONNAIRES

PART 5.1 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

87. All the information required for the 2024 Census will be captured in the appropriate **questionnaires** which will be issued to you on the tablets.
88. The Household questionnaire has seven (7) distinct sections. The questionnaire should be filled in the order specified below:
- i. Identification particulars (on the cover page, inner cover page, and P0)
 - ii. Particulars of Household Members (P1 – P87)
 - iii. Emigrants' module (E1 – E10)
 - iv. Housing Conditions (H1-H15)
 - v. Household Characteristics (H16 – H41)
 - vi. Agricultural Module (A1 – A8)
 - vii. Deaths in the Household (D1 – D8)
 - viii. Postal Code (IP1 – IP4)

Eligibility

89. The questionnaire has been designed in such a way that certain parts are relevant for persons in a specific age and/or sex group as indicated in the subsequent paragraphs.
90. **Always adhere to the age and/or sex eligibility instructions** as given in the CAPI and Manuals for example P1-P7& P9-P12, P14 for all persons, P8 for all persons 16 years and above, P32 – P40 for all persons 2 years and above; P41 – p44 persons aged 3 years and above; p45 10 years and above, p46 to p56 – 14 years and above; p57 for 16 years and above; p58-p64 for 10 years and above; P65 18 years and above; P68 and p68 80 years and above; P72- p87 for Girls/Women Aged 10-59 Years. E1-E10 for all persons who left the household during the last 5 years.

SECTION A: Identification Particulars

91. The identification particulars should be observed before capturing information in the questionnaire. The identification particulars are very important for you to ascertain that you are in the correct place. They consist of the district name, County name, Sub-County name, Parish name, LCI name and Enumeration Area name. These will be pre-loaded into CAPI.

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

92. Ascertain from household members the head of the household or any responsible person to help you make a list of all persons who will have spent the Census night in the household, starting with the head of the household, if he/she was present, or the person who is knowledgeable about the household at the time. Respondents may not know the Census night, in which case you should explain by referring to the night of 9th May 2024.

Question P0: Person Number

93. This is a two-digit figure which is allocated to each member of the household as a unique identifier for him/her in the household.
94. Always start with the Head of Household as 01 (*whether present or absent in the household the Census night*), followed by the spouse or spouses (in the case of

polygamists) as 02 (and 03). Other members will then take on 03, 04, 05, and so on depending on the total number of persons in the household.

- 95. The CAPI has provision for over 50 household members and will automatically assign a line number to each person you list in the household schedule.
- 96. This is the person who will take line number 01. Record the Housing information, deaths in the household and Agricultural Module responses on the last form used for that Household i.e. after completely filling in all the individual particulars for all household members. No household/Institution should share a booklet(s).

Question P1: Names of Household Members

Ask, *"Please give me the full names of the following."*

- 97. You are required to record three names per person i.e. begin with the SURNAME, FIRST AND ANY OTHER NAME
- 98. For persons with more than two names, record the third name. Married women should, therefore, choose between recording their maiden names and their marital names. **Do not write nicknames.** For persons with names which are more than 14 characters, abbreviate them 'logically' or truncate to the 1st 14 Characters.
- 99. **The Head of Household:** Start with the name of the Head of Household whether he/she was present or absent on the Census Night in the household. The head of the household is the one who makes most decisions. For instance, heads of households make decisions on incomes and expenditures of the household. This person is usually the most knowledgeable about other members of the household. He/she will be the person named when you ask the question. This is the person who will take line number 01. In other words, his information is captured first.
- 100. Also ask for the names of *"All persons who spent the Census Night of 9th May, 2024 in this household including visitors."* you should list the names in a set order so that you have a clear picture of the composition of the Household from the very beginning.
- 101. Then list other Household members who spent the Census Night in the Household in this order:
 - i. Household head whether absent or present during census night.
 - ii. The spouse followed by unmarried children, beginning with the eldest and recording down to the youngest. If a man has more than one wife and if all live and eat together, list the senior wife first (the one who first got married in that home but not necessarily the eldest in age) then list her unmarried children (beginning with the eldest and ending with the youngest) before you list any junior wives and their children. Children whose mothers are no longer or were never part of the household should be listed last, along with other relatives in the household. This is because although they are the man's children their presence does not impact on the maternal health issues being investigated about the women currently in that household.
 - a. *Remember that if the wives do not cook and eat together then they each form a separate household and should be enumerated separately even if they live under the same roof.*
 - iii. Then enter married children, their spouses and children who spent the

Census Night in the Household if they don't have separate eating arrangements. Otherwise enumerate them separately.

- iv. Then list other relatives, their spouses and children who were in the Household on the Census Night.
 - v. Finally, list those who are not related to the head or anyone else who spent the Census Night in the Household e.g. some household members are not necessarily related to the Head of Household but are living with him, use Code '28' for persons who are not related. For example live-in domestic workers.
102. Infants and young children are sometimes forgotten or excluded. Pay particular attention to getting all babies enumerated, especially the newly born. If the infant has only one name, write the known name. If the child has no name at all, write BABY GIRL/BABY BOY depending on the sex of the baby.
 103. Inquire about and **include** persons on night duty, at funerals, bed ridden persons at home and those temporarily away from the household for such purposes as getting water, firewood or visiting a Trading Centre, school or hospital.
 104. **Exclude** members of the household who were admitted to hospital on the Census Night but include their caretakers who were away on the Census Night.
 105. Children born after the Census Night (10th May 2024 and beyond) will not be included. However, persons who were in the Household on the Census Night but left the household or died before the interview should be included.
 106. When you have written the names of all who were in the Household on the Census Night and their relationship to the head, read the list to the respondent to find out whether everyone has been included. You must be sure that everyone who was present in the Household on the Census Night is recorded.
 107. At the same time as you write names in column 'P1' enter the relationship in column 'P2' as well as sex in column 'P3' and Residential Status in column 'P4'. This information is likely to be provided concurrently, by the respondent.
 108. A household **MUST NOT** cross over from one questionnaire/form to another.

Question P2: Relationship to the Head of Household

Ask, "What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household?"

109. Record how the person listed in P1 is related to the head of the household. The responses to this question are pre-coded in the Code List found on the front and back inner pages of the questionnaire booklet as well as the loose sheets. This should only be referred to after establishing the correct relationship of a listed household member to the Head of Household.
110. If the Head of Household was absent on the Census Night, then his/her relationship Code will be "10: Usual Head of Household absent". But if he/she slept in the household on the Census Night, his/her Code for relationship will be "11: Usual Head of Household present".
111. When a man and woman live together, even when they are not legally married, you should treat them as husband and wife if they regard themselves as such.
112. Where several persons who are not related are living in a Household, name any one of them who slept in the Household on the Census Night as the Head of Household and give him/her Code '11' hence the rest become non-relatives to the Head of Household and are thus given Code "28".
113. If the respondent is not the head of the household, make sure that you record the

relationship of each person to the head of the household (Whether present or absent), but **MUST NOT be** the relationship to the respondent.

- i. **Example1:** - If the respondent is the wife of the head of the household and she says that Simon is her brother, then Simon should have Code 15 for "BROTHER OF SPOUSE", not Code 27 for "OTHER RELATIVE" because Simon is a brother-in-law to the head of the household.
 - ii. **Example2:** - If the head of the household is married to a woman who has a child from a previous marriage that child's relationship to the head of the household should be assigned Code 19 or 20 for "STEPSON or STEP DAUGHTER" not Code 13 or 14 for "Biological son/daughter".
 - iii. **Example3:** - For the purpose of this Census ADOPTED AND FOSTER children who spent the Census Night in the household should be coded 28 for "NON-RELATIVE" not Code 13, 14, 19 or 20 for "BIOLOGICAL SON/DAUGHTER" AND "STEP SON/DAUGHTER".
 - iv. **Example4:** - If Martin Kisawuzi the head of the household stays with Abigail "a daughter to his uncle" and Harriet Bridget "a child of his neighbor". Harriet Bridget and Abigail work as house helpers at Kisawuzi's household, Abigail is assigned Code 27 "OTHER RELATIVE", Harriet coded 28 "NON-RELATIVE".
- 114.** Care should be taken by probing to ascertain the biological relationship because sometimes this is sensitive. Adopted/foster Children should be recorded as non-relatives.

Illustration.

- 115.** If Amos Masaba is the head in a household, with Gloria Namono as the spouse, Andrew Wanda as their biological son and Peace Gudoi as Amos' step daughter.
- i. **Scenario A:** If Amos Masaba spent the Census Night in the household, write Code 11 for Head of the Household present. Then Gloria Namono the spouse will be given Code 12, Andrew Wanda their child takes on Code 13 and Peace Gudoi (Amos's step daughter) takes Code 18
 - ii. **Scenario B:** If Amos Masaba did not spend the Census Night in the household, write Code 10 for Head of Household absent. Gloria Namono remains the spouse with Code 12, Andrew Wanda their biological son remains with Code 13 and Peace Gudoi (Amos's stepdaughter) is entered as Code 20.
 - iii. **Scenario C:** However, if at the time of interview Amos Masaba is away and Gloria Namono becomes the respondent, the relationship still refers to the head and not the respondent.
- 116.** *Note: The codes for relationships do not change whether Amos Masaba as the Head of Household is the respondent or whether his wife is the respondent.*

Question P3: Sex

Ask, "Is [NAME] male or female?"

- 117.** Write 1 for "male" and 2 for "female".
- 118.** Usually, the person's sex will be clear to you from the names, observation and relationship to head; but if you are not sure, ask. When you are not sure, do not infer the sex of a person from the names, as some First names are for both sexes

e.g. Grace, Alex, Chris etc. Further, some females may use names of their fathers, grandfathers or husbands.

119. Also be particularly careful to get the sex of infants right.

Question P4: Residential Status

Ask, Is (NAME) a usual member of this household?

120. This question seeks to identify the following categories of the following household members:

- i. Usual Household Member
- ii. Guest/Visitor

121. **Usual members** are defined as those persons who have been living in the household for 6 months or more during the last 12 months.

- i. *However, members who have come to stay in the household permanently are to be included as usual members, even though they have lived in this household for less than 6 months.* These include newlyweds and house helps
- ii. Furthermore, children born to usual members on any date during the last 12 months will be taken as usual members. These categories will be given Code "1".

122. **Guest or Visitor.** A Guest or Visitor is someone who is not a usual member of the household but slept in the household on the Census Night. If a guest or visitor slept in the household on the Census Night, he or she should be listed on the household roster and will be given Code "2". **NOTE:** Even relatives who happen to be visiting on the Census Night will be recorded 2 "not usual household members".

123. Having filled in Questions P1-P4 for the listed household members, probe to ensure that nobody who spent the Census Night in the household is omitted.

Questions P5 & P6: Date of Birth and Age.

Ask, "What is [NAME'S] exact date of birth?"

Write the Day (DD), Month (MM) and Year (YYYY).

124. We ask questions about age and date of birth to understand the size and characteristics of different age groups and to present other data by age.

125. Collecting both Date of Birth and age improves precision of information provided.

126. Record the person's exact date of birth as follows:

- i. Day using a 2 – digit Code ranging from 01 to 31.
- ii. Month using a 2 – digit Code ranging from 01 to 12 that is January to December and
- iii. Year using a 4 – digit code.
- iv. If Day or Month of birth is unknown record 98 and if Year of birth is unknown, please probe and make sure you obtain an entry.

127. For example, if somebody was born on 17th February 2023, record the Date of Birth as 17/02/2023.

128. Write the current age in completed years. If the person is under one year of age, write "00", e.g. if you find a baby in the Household aged 2 months, write "00". If the person is aged 7½ years, write 07. If age is 95 and above years, record 95.

129. Moreover, age and date of birth are some of the most important questions in the

Census, but they may be the most difficult to answer. You will find many people who do not know either their date of birth or their age. In such cases you will have to probe to estimate the date of birth and hence their age.

130. The best source of information for date of birth and age would be a birth certificate, an immunization card or a baptism card.
131. Some people may not know their age but may know when they were born. Ask, "*When was (NAME) born?*" If the age is not known but the year of birth is given, then you will compute the age of the person. If the person has already had her/his birthday subtract the year of birth from the current year (2024), otherwise subtract the year of birth from last year (2023).
132. If the month of birth is not known but the year of birth is known, then you subtract year of birth from current year (2024). If the date of birth is known, calculate the age.
133. Appendix 1 (age/birth-date consistency chart) will help you to calculate the age in completed years.
134. Appendix 2 (list of historical events) will help you to estimate the age in completed years. Its important that you identify local events within your District/village that can be of help in ascertaining age.
135. If a person's age is known but his/her date of birth is unknown; by computing or referring to the age/birth-date consistency chart, establish and record his/her Year of birth in P5 and write 98 for "Do not Know day and month of Birth".
136. One known reliable date of birth of one of the Household members may help you to work out the birth dates of other members, if it is known whether they are older or younger and by a given number of years.
137. If all fails, make the best estimate you can, judging by such things as the person's appearance and position in the Household and by using your commonsense knowledge, that women do not usually bear children below the age of twelve or over fifty years, that people who were in the same class at school are generally in similar age bracket, and so on.

Question P7: Birth Registration

Ask, "*Does [NAME] have a Birth Certificate?*"

138. This question seeks to find out whether a person has a birth certificate or not. This is because immediate registration at birth is a right of every child and is an essential means of protecting a child's right to identity, as well as respect for other child's rights.
139. The lack of a birth certificate may prevent a child from receiving health care, nutritional supplements and social assistance and from being enrolled in school. This is irrespective of whether it is a short or long birth certificate.
140. For purposes of the Census, Birth Registration shall be that issued by National Identification Registration Authority (NIRA) and the Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB), the Sub-County, Town Councils, Municipalities and Referral Hospitals.
141. If the household member has a birth certificate, probe further to establish whether it is a long or short certificate then assign an appropriate Code from the codes given in the questionnaire.
142. The individual does not need to have the birth certificate on their person. **If the**

certificate is lost or destroyed, the individual is considered as not having the certificate.

143. If NO, probe to establish whether (NAME'S) birth has ever been registered with a civil authority.

144. Response categories explained

- i. **Long Birth Certificate** - Previously issued at national level by URSB. Since 2015, issued by NIRA at district, regional or HQ level by a Registration Officer. Issued on request after registration at a prescribed fee of UGX 5,000. Has a legal status.
- ii. **Short Birth Certificate** - Includes all birth certificates issued by hospitals, sub counties/ divisions or town councils. Is issued immediately after registering a child. Requirement to process a long birth certificate.
- iii. **Notification Record** - Birth Notification Record is a formal record that a birth has occurred. This record is compulsory and free of charge. Does not have legal status of a birth certificate.
- iv. **Registered with VHT** – where birth occurs in community, Village Health Team (VHT) visits household immediately after birth and completes Notice of Birth Child Register on behalf of declarant. This Register is submitted to the Parish Chief on a weekly basis.

Question P8: NIN NUMBER

- 145.** These questions ascertain if one has a national identification number or not. This information will be used to link the census data to that of NIRA national register. Ask for each person aged 16years and above
- 146.** If the household member has a NIN, probe further to establish whether he/she has card, lost the card, card not yet issued or if they don't know then assign an appropriate Code from the codes given in the questionnaire.
- 147.** Consider all as long as they have been issued by NIRA

Question P9: Religion

Ask, "What is [NAME'S] religion?"

- 148.** Religion refers to an individual's faith or belief. It may refer to someone's current place of worship. It may be by birth or by conversion (where an individual prefers a specific affiliation as compared to that of his/her parents).
- 149.** Write the appropriate Code of the religious affiliation, the denomination or sect the person subscribes to using the Code list. For example, if the person is a Protestant/Anglican (Church of Uganda), write Code "12".
- 150.** Do not assume that every household member belongs to religion of head or spouse.
- 151.** Do not use person's name to determine their religion.
- 152.** If a person says that he/she is a "Pentecostal/Evangelicals (Born Again)" use Code 15. However, for those who will report themselves as having no religion, write Code 21 for "No Religion".
- 153.** The description of the different religious denominations in Uganda as considered by the Inter Religious Council of Uganda is provided in the appendix 3.

Question P10: Tribe/Nationality

Ask, “What is [NAME’S] Tribe or nationality?”

154. Ask for each person’s tribe. If this person is a Ugandan by citizenship, refer to the Code List and write the Code to which a person considers as his/her tribe. For Ugandan citizens whose tribe is not included on the Code list, use Code ‘578’ which is intended for “Other Ugandan”.
155. Accept the answers as they are given to you by the respondent. An interviewer should record what the respondent reports as his/her tribe and this should not be based on the person’s physical appearance or his/her parents’ tribe.
156. If the person is not a Ugandan, ask and record the Code for the person’s Country of Citizenship.
157. NOTE: *First establish nationality before asking for tribe*

Question P11: Clan

Ask “What is (NAME’S) clan?”

158. A clan is a social group of common descent. Membership in a clan is traditionally defined in terms of descent from a common ancestor. This descent is usually unilineal, - in our societies derived only through the male.
159. Ask for each person’s clan. If this person is a Ugandan by citizenship, refer to the Code List (P11) where available otherwise write down the name of the clan to which a person belongs. Ensure that you have right spelling.
160. This identifies the clan in which one belongs. WRITE the clan’s name of each person in the household based on the respondent’s answer.

PARENTAL SURVIVAL

161. The questions on parental survival (P12-P15) are only related to the survival status of the BIOLOGICAL MOTHER and the BIOLOGICAL FATHER of the person.
162. These are to be used in computation or indirect estimation of levels and patterns of adult mortality and child vulnerability.
163. We shall also derive orphan hood for children 0-17 years.
164. Child vulnerability will also be measured by using Orphan hood status and absence of parents in the household which equally affects the child development in Uganda

Question P12 & P13: Mother’s Survival

P12: Ask “Is [NAME’S] biological mother alive?”

165. This question is asked for all individuals who live in the household irrespective of the age.
166. Write Code 1 if the mother is alive and Code 2 if the biological mother of the person being enumerated died. In case nobody knows the survival status of the person’s mother, write Code 8 for “Do not Know”.

P13: Ask “Does [NAME’S] biological mother live in this household?”

167. This question only applies to children aged 0-17 years who spent the census night in the household. Some children lack parental care and love due to the absence of the parents living in other places. This question traces the where about of the parents who are still alive. Write code “1” if the mother stays in the household “2” if in prison “3” stays elsewhere in the country “4” lives abroad “6” if live in other areas.

Question P14 & P15: Father's Survival

P14: Ask "*Is [NAME'S] biological father alive?*"

168. This question is asked for all individuals who live in the household irrespective of the age.
169. Write Code "1" if the father is alive and Code "2" if the father of the person being enumerated died. In case nobody knows the survival status of the person's father, write Code 8 for "Do not Know".

P15: Ask "*Does [NAME'S] biological father live in this household?*"

170. This question only applies to children aged 0-17 years who spent the census night in the household. Some children lack parental care and love due to absence of the parents living in other places. This question traces the where about of the parents who are still alive. Write code "1" if the father stays in the household "2" if in prison "3" stays elsewhere in the country "4" lives abroad "6" if live in other areas.

Question P16: Vaccination

Ask "Is (NAME) vaccinated as per the routine childhood vaccination schedule?"

171. Vaccination is the process of introducing a vaccine/ drug in the body to make it immune or protect it from diseases. There is a routine childhood vaccination schedule in Uganda against diseases like polio, tetanus, diphtheria, Tuberculosis, whooping cough, etc. Some vaccines include BCG, OPV, IPV, DPT-HepB-Hib, Pneumococcal, Rotavirus, measles rubella etc.
172. The catch-up vaccination done on child health days plus are not to be considered as a routine vaccination schedule
173. The eligible children for this question are those aged 0-5 years only.
174. Note, in some cases, respondents may not have vaccination (health) cards for their child but may have a notebook or other document in which this information is recorded. Alternatively, they may have a notebook in addition to a vaccination (health) card. You record yes, has card.
175. Write code "1" if yes with card and code "2" if yes with an exercise book. For those that were vaccinated but lost card/exercise book recode "3". For persons who were not vaccinated recode "4" and code "8" for those that don't know.

Question P17: Marital Status

Ask, "*What is [NAME'S] current marital status?*"

176. We are interested in capturing the refugee/Asylum status of all the household members whether registered or not. This question is only applicable to non-Ugandans. **FOR UGANDANS SKIP TO P29.**
177. **A marriage** is a legally and socially sanctioned union between two people, usually a man and woman this can be in form of religious (Hindu, Christian, Islamic), civil, customary/ cultural ie codes 11-15. Probe for type of marriage
178. **Cohabiting:** People living together as man and wife or being in union without any legal sanction or bind should be assigned code 16.
- Marriage is between man and woman. Persons who regard themselves as married but are of the same sex (i.e. Man and Man or Woman and Woman) should be considered as "Never Married" (Code 20).

- ii. If the respondent was **formerly married or widowed** and is currently in a union, record his/her current marital status and disregard the past.
- 179. **Separated:** Separation is when the couple stops living together but without getting a divorce (code 17). A couple may be considered separated if it takes 6 months or more without having any intimate relations with one another. Separation does not involve making any formal legal arrangement. However, sometimes couples reach an agreement on key issues such as who will look after the children and financial/property arrangements.
- 180. **Divorced:** Divorce is defined as the legal dissolution of a marriage by a court or other competent body (code 18). Once you are divorced the marriage is over whereas separation may be temporary.
- 181. **Widowed:** a person whose wife or husband died and who has not remarried is considered to be widowed (code 19).
 - i. If someone says that s/he is widowed/separated/divorced, probe whether they re-married. If yes, consider current marital status.
- 182. Persons who have "**Never married**", should be assigned Code 20.

Question P18: Place of Birth

Ask, *"In which district/country was (NAME) mother living at the time of his/her birth?"*
 Birthplace is the usual place of residence of mother at the time of the respondent's birth.

- 183. This question is meant to establish persons who are not enumerated in their districts of birth and hence have migrated.
- 184. Sometimes, expectant mothers move from rural areas to urban areas for purposes of delivery since maternity services are better at the latter. This kind of movement is short lived and must not be confused with a migratory one.
- 185. For example, if a woman who usually resides in Busia District moves to Kampala City to deliver her child, it will be assumed that the woman went to Kampala City purposely for maternity services. Thus, the District of birth of the child will be recorded as Busia District.
- 186. For persons born in Uganda, select the district code if you are using the hard copy questionnaire, else click on the dropdown menu and pick the appropriate District code using the list provided. For example, if a person was born in Busia District, select "202".
- 187. Relate the person's birthplace to the present District's frontiers/boundaries as far as possible. The codes must, however, be based on the code list provided.
- 188. For persons born outside Uganda, select the country code if you are using the hard copy questionnaire. Otherwise, click on the dropdown menu and pick the appropriate country code. For example, a person born in Somalia will be coded "707", Kenya "701", Rwanda "703" etc.
- 189. Select "998" if the person was not born in Uganda and the Country of birth is not known. P18
- 190. For the districts that were split from another, write the location of current district or according to the district boundaries existing at the time of the census.

Question P19: Duration Of Stay

Ask, *"How long has (NAME) stayed continuously in this District?"*

191. Write the number of years a person has continuously lived in that current district. if less than one-year write 00
192. If the person was born in the district where you find him/her at the time of enumeration and has never lived anywhere else outside the district for at least six months continuously, **"write 95 for Never moved" and skip to P23**
193. If someone has lived in a district for some time and then shifts to another area say another Sub-County but within the same district then he/she is considered to have lived in that district continuously
194. If the person is living in the current district where he/ she is enumerated temporarily write 97 (which indicates not applicable). Such persons include; a) Visiting friends, b) Workshop, c) Funeral
195. If the person has just relocated to the current district but intends to be a usual resident of this district write 00 for duration of stay in current district.
196. When collecting this information, the interest is in the length of residence in the district, not in a particular housing unit.

Question P20: Previous Residence

Ask, "In which district was [NAME] living before moving to this District?"

197. We are interested in the most recent movement. The person should have lived in that district for at least six months continuously or intends to stay in that district permanently.
198. If the person was living in Uganda, write the Code of the District (use current name) where he/ she was living before coming to live in the district of enumeration. If the person was living outside Uganda, write the appropriate Code for the country where he/she was living before coming to Uganda.
199. Movement from one district to another must entail change of physical location and not just change of District name. For example, if someone was born in Otuke County when it was still part of Lira District and this person has never moved since birth away from Otuke, which is now a different district on its own, then he/she will be considered as "never moved" and therefore the Enumerator should record Otuke as that person's District of birth.
200. If a person has lived in a district and moves to another district that was split out of the old district, then he/she should be treated as having moved. For instance, Alebtong, otuke, Kole and Dokolo were also once part of Lira but are now independent districts. Therefore, if a person was born in Alebtong when it was part of Lira and is now living in Otuke at the time when both Alebtong and Otuke are no longer part of Lira, that person should be considered to have moved.
201. If the person was living outside Uganda, write the appropriate Code for the country where he/she was living before coming to Uganda.

Question P21: Reason for migration

sk," Why did [NAME] move to the current District?"

202. Select the main Reason that facilitated the respondent's movement
203. Write Code 11=Employment, 12=Education, 13=Marriage, 14=Security related, 15=Droughts, 16=Floods, 17=Landslides/mudslide, 18=Irregular rainfall, 19=Infrastructure development, 20=Stay with relatives, 21=Land conflict, 22=Built/bought new home, 23= Accompanied parents, 24=Others, 98=DK

Question P22: Returnee migrants

Ask "Has (NAME) ever lived outside Uganda since 2019?"

- 204. This question is asked for all household members and seeks to find out if any of them has ever lived outside Uganda since 2019. In this case a person should have lived outside Uganda for at least six months or more to qualify for a Yes.
- 205. If yes, record the year of return.
- 206. Note that short business trips/ workshops and other short irregular trips are not considered in this case.

Question P23 – P26: Day population

- 207. These questions seek to capture if any member of the household visited any city in the last 14 days to derive the day population of the cities and the Capital City Authority. Day time population also known as commuter adjusted population is a demographic concept referring to the number of people who are in an area typically a city during normal business hours.
- 208. Note that if a person lives in a city, the one visited should be another city other than that where the person lives i.e. if a person resides in Kampala city, then we consider him to have visited a city if another one like Jinja city was visited in the last 14 days. Note that we are interest in days visited **NOT** nights.
- 209. Even if a person spent only one hour visiting the city, that time will be regarded as a day. However, if someone made several stops in cities while on transit to another city, consider the city where she or he spent most hours.
- 210. **In P23** Answer 1=Yes or 2=No if [NAME] visited any/other city in Uganda during daytime in the last 14 days (2 weeks). **IF NO SKIP TO P27**
- 211. **In P24**, Record the city code for the city which [NAME] mainly visited in the last 14 days (2 weeks). If more than one city was visited, record a city where more days/ hours were spent. These include; 11=Kampala city, 12=Masaka city, 13=Mbarara city, 14=Hoima city, 15=Fort portal City, 16=Soroti City, 17=Jinja City, 18=Lira City, 19=Gulu City, 20=Arua City and 21=Mbale City
- 212. **In P25**, Record the number of days they spent in that city that has been mentioned.
- 213. **In P26**, Record the main purpose of visiting the city during the day. The purpose of these questions is to derive the day population of the cities.

Question P27: REFUGEE/ASYLUM STATUS

Ask, "Is (NAME) a refugee/asylum seeker?"

- 214. We are interested in capturing the refugee/Asylum status of all the household members whether registered or not. This question is only applicable to Ugandans, **FOR NON-UGANDANS SKIP TO P29.**
- 215. **Refugee:** someone who has been forced to flee conflict or persecution and has crossed an international border to seek safety. They cannot return to their country without risking their life or freedom.
- 216. **Asylum seeker:** A person who has been forced to leave his/her country in order to escape war or natural disaster and is undergoing registration process.

Question P28: REGISTRATION STATUS

Ask, "Since arriving in Uganda, has [NAME] been registered with the GoU??"

- 217.** We are interested in the registration status of each member who is a refugee or asylum seeker. Request to see their registration documentation to ascertain if they are registered or not.

Question P29: HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY

Ask, "Is (NAME) covered by any health insurance Policy?"

- 218.** We are interested in knowing whether the individual household members are covered by any health insurance policy whether private or public. Some can be subsidized, consider as a Yes.
- 219.** **Health insurance policy** is an agreement between insured and insurance company in which the company agrees to cover the cost of certain listed medical benefits such as testing, drugs, and treatment services.
- 220.** There are several insurance products; Property, school fees, life, car insurance, etc. This question only asks about **health insurance cover**.
- 221.** **Insurance companies** include: Jubilee Insurance Company, AAR, IAA, Insurance Company of East Africa (ICEA), Prudential Uganda.

Question P30-P31 (Health Outbreak)

- 222.** The question seeks to ascertain the respondents' knowledge about a health outbreak and their immediate response when they notice any symptoms of an outbreak.
- 223.** A health outbreak is a sudden increase in occurrences of a disease when cases are more than normal expectancy for the location or season. It may affect a small and localized group or impact upon thousands of people across an entire region.
- 224.** **P30** Ask, "*which of the following means/signifies an outbreak more than the other*" according to the **respondent ONLY**. This is a perception question regardless of whether the incidence has happened in the community or not.
- 225.** Note that this is a *multiple response question i.e.* Read each statement and record appropriate response.
- 226.** **P31** Ask "what would you do when you notice any of the above symptoms". This is intended to understand the immediate response of the respondent in case of an outbreak. Ask the respondent whether they would inform the community health workers, report to a nearby health facility, report to the community leader, report to the pastor or religious leader, report to the traditional healer or stay at home.

P32-P40 FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE

- 227.** Questions P32 to P40 are to be asked sequentially one after another for each eligible individual. Avoid use of the word 'disabled' during training. Rather use 'persons with disability'

Question P32: Seeing Difficulty

- 228.** The purpose of this question is to identify persons who have a vision limitation of any kind that contributes to difficulty in doing their daily activities. Any problem with

vision that they report should be considered, such as: having a problem doing close handwork or reading, or the problem may be that they cannot read road signs when driving. They may not be able to see using one eye or both (blind), or they may only be able to see what is directly in front of them, but not to the sides.

229. Seeing refers to an individual using his/her eyes and visual capacity to observe or perceive what is happening around them. Note that if the person is wearing glasses, make sure that they understand that the question refers to difficulties they may have **“even if they are wearing their glasses”**.

Contact lenses



Seeing glasses



White cane



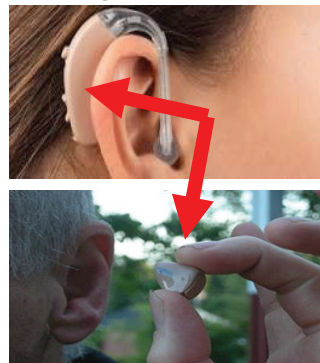
Question P33: Hearing Difficulty

230. Hearing refers to an individual using his/her ears and hearing capacity to know what is being said to them or the sounds of activity, including sounds of danger that is happening around them.
231. The purpose of this question is to identify persons who have some hearing limitations or problems of any kind with their hearing that may contribute to difficulty in doing any aspect of their daily activities. Any problem with hearing may include having a problem hearing someone talk when in a crowded or noisy space or the problem can be that they cannot hear when someone talks to them directly in a quiet place. They may not be able to hear with one or both ears.

232.

Note that if the person is wearing hearing aids, make sure that they understand that the question refers to difficulties they may have even when they are wearing the hearing aids. A hearing aid is a small electronic device that you wear in or behind your ear. It makes some sounds louder so that a person with hearing loss can listen, communicate and participate more fully in daily activities.

Hearing aid



Question P34: Walking Difficulty

233. The purpose of this question is to identify people who have some serious limitations or problems of any kind getting around on foot. It may or may not

contribute to difficulty in doing their daily activities.

- 234.** Any difficulty with walking (whether it is on flat land or up or down the steps) that they consider a problem should be considered. Such as: they can have a problem walking from one block to another or some short distance, or the problem can be that they cannot walk up or down steps without difficulty. They may not be able to walk any distance without stopping to rest or they may not be able to walk without using some type of device such as a cane, a walker or crutches. In some instances, they may be totally unable to walk for more than a minute or more and need a wheelchair to get from place to place.
- 235.** Walking refers to an individual using his/her legs in such a way as to move themselves over the ground to get from one point to another. Note that if the person is using any helping “assistive” device or has a person to help them with this function, it is highly likely they will have difficulty with walking. The capacity to walk should be without the assistance of any device or human. If such assistance is needed, the person has difficulty walking.



Question P35: Remembering Difficulty

- 236.** The purpose of this question is to identify persons who have difficulty with their memory or concentration abilities because of reasons such as: having too many things to do, getting older or something like an illness or medication.
- 237.** It also includes people who have difficulty in remembering; names of people or places, appointments, how to get to familiar places, important tasks, and to taking medications or paying bills.
- 238.** This question also seeks to identify persons who have difficulty with; concentrating on doing something for ten minutes or more, learning a new task e.g. how to get to a new place, and finding solutions to problems in day-to-day life.
- 239.** Difficulty with remembering and concentrating may lead to difficulties in learning and hand-eye co-ordination; remembering common sequences such as the days of the week, tables and the alphabet; the sound of words or the order of numbers, such as phone numbers; and with arithmetic concepts, such as decimals.

Question P36: Self-care Difficulty

- 240.** The purpose of this item is to identify persons who have some serious problems with taking care of themselves independently. Washing and dressing represent tasks that occur daily and are very basic activities.

Question P37: Speech Difficulty

241. The purpose of this question is to identify persons who have some challenges with talking, listening, or understanding speech such that it contributes to difficulty in doing their daily activities. They can have a problem making themselves understood, or the problem may be that they can't understand people who talk to them or try to communicate with them in other ways. Communicating refers to an individual exchanging information or ideas with other people using language.
242. They may use their voices for their exchange or make signs or write the information they want to exchange. Communication can be interrupted at numerous places in the exchange process. It may involve mechanical problems such as hearing impairment or speech impairment, or it may be related to the ability of the mind to interpret the sounds that the auditory system is gathering and to recognize the words that are being used. Occasionally, it may require that a close family member responds. This is particularly true if the respondent has severe problems with communication. It should be noted that not knowing a language does not mean difficulty in communication.
243. Language barrier is not considered speech difficulty.

Question P38A1: Sleeping Difficulty

Ask, "How often does (NAME) experience difficulty in sleeping?"

Record code "1" for "Daily", "2" for "Weekly", "3" for "Monthly", "4" for "A few times a year" and "5" for "never".

244. The purpose of this question is to understand whether a person has difficulty in sleeping. This question asks for how often the person experiences difficulty in sleeping irrespective of reason.

Question P38A2: Feeling Worried, Nervous or Anxious

Ask, "How often does (NAME) normally feel worried, nervous or anxious?"

Record code "1" for "Daily", "2" for "Weekly", "3" for "Monthly", "4" for "A few times a year" and "5" for "never".

245. This question asks for how often a person feels worried, nervous or anxious irrespective of reason.

Question P38A3: Loss of Interest in Pleasurable Activities

Ask, "Has (NAME) lost interest in some of the pleasurable activities that [NAME] normally enjoys? Record code "1" for "Yes", "2" for "No" and "8" for "Don't know".

246. This question seeks to understand whether a person has lost interest in pleasurable activities that they normally enjoy.
247. Pleasurable activities are any kinds of activities that you find enjoyable, such as reading a book, watching a movie, swimming, going for walks, riding bicycle, meeting a friend for coffee, among others.

Question P38A4: Low Feelings, Sadness and Stress

Ask, "How often does (NAME) experience low feelings, sadness, and stress?" Record

code "1" for "Daily", "2" for "Weekly", "3" for "Monthly", "4" for "A few times a year" and "5" for "never".

248. This question asks for how often a person experiences low feelings, sadness and stress.

Question P38A5: Hearing Voices or Seeing Things That Other People Don't See Or Hear

Ask, "How often does (NAME) see things or hear voices that other people do not see or hear?" Record code "1" for "Daily", "2" for "Weekly", "3" for "Monthly", "4" for "A few times a year" and "5" for "never".

249. This question seeks to understand whether a person hears voices or sees things that other people do not see or hear.

Question P38A6: No longer Socialize With Friends / Withdrawal From Family

Ask, "Does (NAME) no longer socialize with friends as he/she used to do or is he/she withdrawn from family and people that matter?" Record code "1" for "Yes", "2" for "No" and "8" for "Don't know".

250. This question seeks to understand whether a person no longer socializes with friends as he/she used to do or withdrawn from family and people that matter to them.

251. If the person is either anti-social or withdrawn, record 1 for yes.

Question P38A7: Extreme Emotions and Mood Swings

Ask, "Does (NAME) have extreme emotions and mood swings, has he/she experienced increased or decreased activity?" Record code "1" for "Yes, increased", "2" for "Yes, Increased", "No" and "8" for "Don't know".

252. Naturally a human being that is functioning properly, has emotions. However, some people may unusually experience / exhibit extreme changes in their emotions.

253. This question seeks to understand whether a person's emotions have changed (increased/ decreased) extremely.

Question P38A8: Suicidal Plans, Thoughts or Attempts

Ask, "How often does (NAME) experience suicidal plans, thoughts or attempts?"

Record code "1" for "Daily", "2" for "Weekly", "3" for "Monthly", "4" for "A few times a year" and "5" for "never".

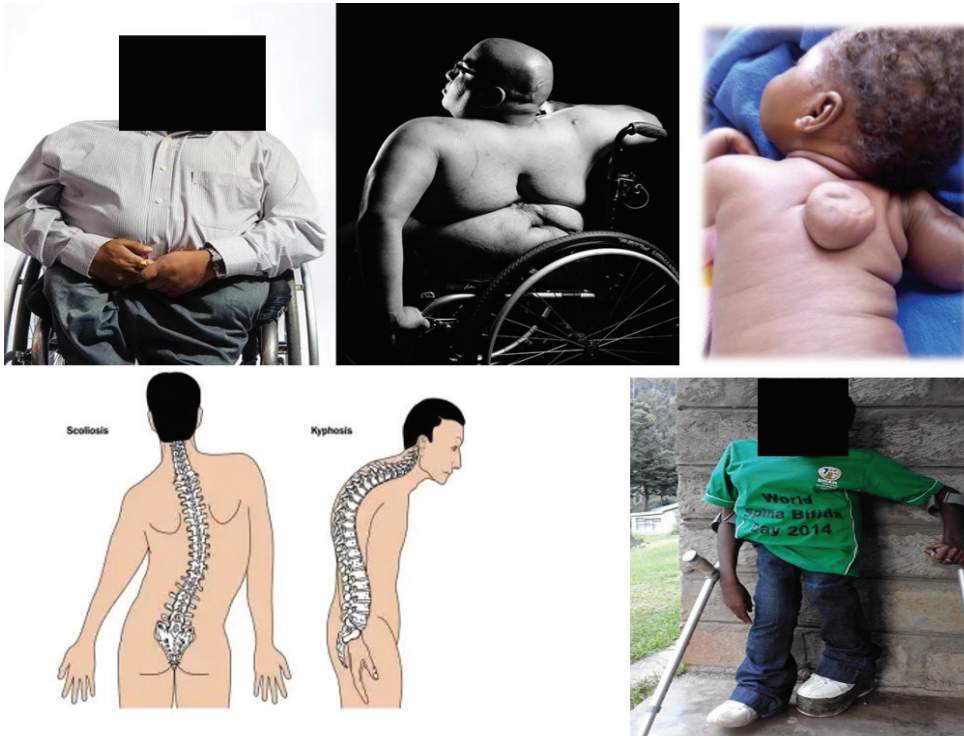
254. This question seeks to understand how often a person experiences suicidal plans, thoughts or attempts

Question P38B: Spina Bifida

This question seeks to understand whether a person has Spina bifida condition.

Ask, "Does (NAME) have spina bifida (a cleft spine)?. Record code "1" for "Yes", "2" for "No" and "8" for "Don't know".

255. Spina Bifida Refers to 'a cleft spine' or a neural tube defect characterized by incomplete development of brain, spinal cord and /or meninges. It can occur at any point along the spinal column.



Question P38C: Autism

Ask, "Does (NAME) have autism?" Record code "1" for "Yes", "2" for "No" and "8" for "Don't know".

256. Autism Is a developmental disorder characterised by difficulties in social interaction and communication. It affects how individuals interact with other people / society.

This question seeks to understand whether a person has autism condition.



Question P38D: Epilepsy

This question seeks to understand whether a person has an epilepsy condition.

Ask, "Does (NAME) have epilepsy?" Record code "1" for "Yes", "2" for "No" and "8" for "Don't know".

257. Epilepsy refers to a neurological disorder / condition that causes recurring seizures. The person appears normal but he /she gets recurrent seizures unexpectedly.

Question P38E: Downs Syndrome

Ask, “Does (NAME) have Downs syndrome?”. Record code “1” for “Yes”, “2” for “No” and “8” for “Don’t know”.

258. Downs Syndrome is a genetic disorder associated with physical growth delays, unusual facial features and mild to moderate developmental and intellectual disability.
259. Downs Syndrome is caused by abnormal cell division which results into an extra copy of chromosome 21. Victims of Downs Syndrome are characterised by delayed personal development, long term and short-term memory loss, unusually shaped or small eyes protruding tongue, short neck, flattened face, small head (microcephaly), epicanthic folds (extra skin on the inner eyelid, giving the eyes an almond shape). This question seeks to understand whether a person has a Downs syndrome condition.



Question P38F: Cerebral Palsy

This question seeks to understand whether a person has a cerebral palsy condition.

Ask, “Does (NAME) have a cerebral palsy?”. Record code “1” for “Yes”, “2” for “No” and “8” for “Don’t know”.

260. Cerebral palsy is characterized by abnormalities in muscle control, leading to difficulties in movement and maintaining balance and posture. The term “cerebral” refers to the brain, while “palsy” indicates weakness or muscle-related problems.

Question P39: Albinism

Ask “Is (NAME) a person with albinism? ”

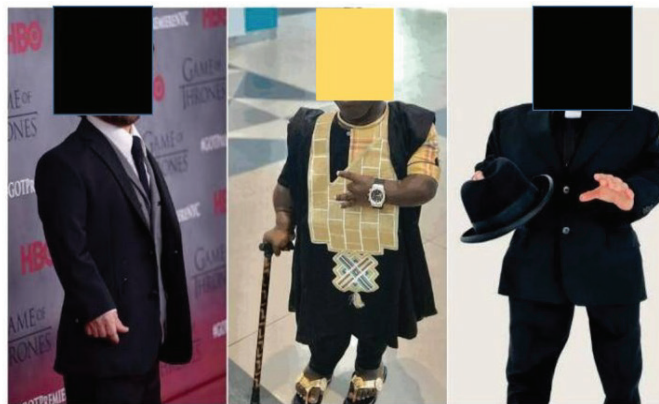
261. The purpose of this question is to capture whether the household member is an albino or not. An albino is born with an absence of skin and hair pigmentation. This usually results in an albino having pale hair, eyes, and skin. Some people who are albinos find the term offensive. **This question is strictly by observation. Do not ask the respondent in your vicinity.**



Question P40: Little person

Ask “” Is (NAME) a Little person? (a person of unusual short stature affected with dwarfism)

- 262.** The purpose of this question is to capture whether the household member is a little person or not. *The term little person (dwarf or person with short stature) refers to a medical or genetic condition that usually results in an adult height of 147 centimeters (4 feet 10 inches) or shorter. The average adult height among little people is 4 feet (122 cm). Some people who are little persons find the term offensive. This question is strictly by observation were possible. Do not ask the respondent if in your vicinity.*



Questions P41-P44: School Attendance

- 263.** The objective of these questions is to measure the level of education or formal schooling of all household members aged 3 years and above. It collects information on: Current school attendance and educational attainment
- 264.** Questions on education are not to be asked of people who are younger than 3 years

265. **Formal education** refers to every category of education where a curriculum recognized by the Ministry of Education and Sports is followed and a certificate that is recognized by the Ministry is awarded to students upon completing the course being studied. This includes technical and vocational training institutions beyond primary school level. This however does not include Bible or Koranic trainings.
266. Other alternative education systems such as FAL (Functional Adult Literacy), ABEK (Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja) and COPE (Complementary Opportunities for Primary Education) **SHOULD NOT** be considered as formal schooling.
267. The term “**school**” means formal schooling, which includes primary, secondary, and post-secondary schooling and any other intermediate levels of education in the formal school system. This definition of school does not include Bible school, Koranic school, apprenticeship, or short courses (any training within a period of six months for example a two weeks’ workshop or training).



268. Completed education is recorded for persons 3 years and above.
269. **International curriculum:** Primary school education under the international curriculum starts at age 5 and continues until age 11, comprising key stages; that include stage 1 and stage 2 i.e: Infant and Junior levels. The infant age range (Key Stage 1) is from age 5 to 7. The Junior age range (Key Stage 2) is from age 7 to 11. Year 6 (age 10 - 11) The year when testing takes place for Key Stage 2 which

is equivalent to PLE in Uganda. Junior secondary (Year 7 to 9) which is equivalent to Senior 2 in the Uganda Education System. The last two years of secondary education are called Year 10 and Year 11.

Ugandan	International Equivalent
ECD / Nursery	ECD
Primary (P1-P7)	Key Stage I (Grade 1, 2, & 3)
	Key Stage II (Grade 4, 5 & 6)
O level (S1-S4)	Key Stage III (Grade 7, 8 & 9)
	Key Stage IV (Grade 10 & 11)
O level (S5-S6)	Key Stage V (Grade 12 & 13)

- 270.** Record the class equivalent for persons that study or studied from schools that follow the international curriculum or school outside Uganda.

Question P41: Ever Attended School

Ask, "Has [NAME] ever attended formal school or any early childhood education programme?"

- 271.** School attendance is defined as being in school at any regular recognized educational institution or programme, public or private, for organized learning at any level of education.
- 272.** The question aims at establishing whether a person has ever gone to school. Yes, record code 1, if No, record code 2 and code 8 for don't know (if code 2 and 8) then skip to P45.

Question P42: Educational Attainment

Ask, "What is the highest grade/class of formal education or early childhood education programme that [NAME] completed?"

- 273.** This question refers to the highest level of education the person has successfully completed, i.e.
- I. If a person has never attended any formal school, record 04
 - II. If a person is currently attending Kindergarten/Pre-primary, record the previous class attended
 - III. If a person completed pre-primary and currently attending P1, record 09
 - IV. If a person did not attend pre-primary and currently attending P1, record 05
 - V. If a person ever attended primary school but left school without completing P1, record 04
- 274.** Completed levels must be the highest and not necessarily the latest. Completed grades must be a full academic year. The issue of passing does not take precedence over completion.

Illustrations

- i. If the person is currently attending P.5, the highest grade completed is P.4 then Code 14 should be recorded
- ii. If a person attended P5 but did not sit for end of year examination, should be coded as having completed P4, then Code 14 should be recorded.

- iii. If a person is currently studying for a master's degree, the highest level of education completed would be marked as Code 43 (First degree) because the Masters is not yet completed. Probe if they have a post graduate, if yes, record 44 or 45 based on response provided.
- 275. Record 21 for the Junior Secondary "J1-J3" although it was replaced by the current secondary level of education.
- 276. Write the appropriate Code of the highest grade of formal education the person has reached and completed using the Code List Question P42: Grade attending.

Question P43: Current School Attendance

Ask, "Did [NAME] attend school at any time during the 2024 school year?"

- 277. The question collects information on school attendance at any particular time in 2024. If Yes record code 1, if No, record code 2 and code 8 for don't know (if code 2 and 8) then skip to P45.
- 278. This helps to inform policies and programs aimed at improving access to education, reducing dropout rates, improving the quality of education, and planning for future educational needs.

Question P44: Grade attending

Ask, "During this school year, What class/ grade is (NAME) attending?"

- 279. This Question collects information on the Level and Grade that [NAME] is currently attending/attended in 2024.
- 280. Capture the appropriate Code of the level and grade of formal education the person is attending.
- 281. **Illustration**
 - A person currently in S.3 is coded Grade 33
 - A person doing second year Bachelor degree is coded grade 43
- 282. It is important to note the difference in the coding of this question (P44) on current attendance from the question on completed levels (P42).

Question P45: Current Literacy Status (Persons aged 10 years and above)

Ask, "Can NAME read and write with understanding in any language?"

- 283. This question is about one's ability to read with understanding and write meaningful sentences in any language. Individuals who can read and write in their local language but cannot read English should be considered literate.
- 284. Persons who cannot read and write any sentence are illiterate hence code 1 for "Unable to read and write" should be captured in the space provided. If a person can read but cannot write, capture 2 for "Able to read only".
- 285. For Literacy, the focus is on the person's current ability to read AND write. If an individual used to read and write some time back and for one reason or another is unable to read and write at the time of the Census Night (due to some health condition e.g., weak upper limbs), he/she should be considered as unable to read and write. Hence record 1 for "Unable to read and write".
- 286. If a person is blind but can read and write when using Braille, then he/she can read and write; record 5 for "Uses Braille".

LABOUR FORCE

287. Labourforce refers to the economically active part of the population i.e. the total population that is employed and unemployed.
288. Only persons within the working age (14years and above) are eligible for questions in this module.
289. The reference period is measured in relation to a **short reference period** (one week *moving period*) **NOT the CENSUS NIGHT**.

Question P46: Activity Status in the last 7 days

Ask « Which of the following best describes what (NAME) was **MAINLY** doing last seven days from (DAY) to (Day)...?

(READ ONE AT A TIME UNTIL YOU GET A "YES" THEN YOU FOLLOW SKIP

1. Working for someone else for pay → P52
 2. Working in own farm, raising animals or fishing
 3. Working in any other kind of business activity → P52
 4. Taking care of the home/family → P48
 5. Studying → P48
 6. Doing an unpaid apprenticeship, internship → P48
 7. Doing unpaid voluntary, community, charity work → P48
 8. Doing other work for own/family use e.g. making bricks for building own home, knitting mats for home use → P48
 9. Looking for work → P48
 10. Retired or pensioner → P48
 11. With long-term illness, injury or disability → P48
 96. Other activity >>P48
290. **Purpose:** To determine the main activity that the respondent was mainly doing during the last seven days prior to the date of interview.
291. The term **MAIN ACTIVITY** refers to an activity where someone spent most his time during the reference period (last 7 days).
292. If equal time was spent on certain activities, the next yard-stick for identifying the main activity is the amount of money earned i.e. the activity with highest income becomes the main activity.
293. If same time was spent and same income generated, then let the respondent self-declare what was the MAIN activity.
294. ad each response category in the specified order and pause for a YES/NO answer or response. Only proceed to the next response category if the respondent answers NO to the previous one. Once you receive a YES response, adhere to the skip pattern and move on to the next question. You can probe and remind the respondent what is meant by MAIN when s/he provides a YES response.
295. Below is a brief definition of some of the concepts used
- I. **Work:** Work **includes** only those activities where an individual of any sex and age produces goods or provides services for use by others or for own use like baking, secretary, waiter, loaders, researchers etc. Work **excludes** illegal activities like prostitution, activities that do not involve producing goods or services (e.g. begging and stealing), self-care (e.g. personal grooming and hygiene) and activities that

cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (e.g. sleeping, learning and activities for own recreation) regardless of whether you make money from it or not.

- II. **Unpaid Apprenticeship:** Is activity done without pay by a person who is trying to learn a skill from someone who already has that skill. The learning is done through observation and hands on practice or learning rather than by studying a book. An example might be someone who hopes to learn to be an auto mechanic and starts his apprenticeship as a spanner boy, handing wrenches to the mechanic when needed.
 - III. **Unpaid internship/trainee:** Activity performed for others without pay with an aim to gain entry-level work experience in a career. Internships also enable interns the opportunity to experience a line of work before they've fully committed to a career path. Interns are often college students, but older adults who are changing careers or obtaining degrees may also become interns.
 - IV. **Unpaid voluntary, community, or charity work:** This is non-compulsory work performed for others without pay. it involves offering assistance or support to a cause, organization, or community without monetary compensation, and it is undertaken willingly and without coercion or force.
 - V. **A retired or pensioner** is an individual who has ceased or stopped working in their occupation or career, typically due to reaching a certain age or fulfilling specific requirements, and is now receiving a pension or retirement income from their former employer, government, or private retirement savings.
- 296. NOTE:** If an intern/trainee/apprentice is paid a wage or salary then s/he is classified as employee i.e. code 1 'working for someone else for pay'.

Question P47: Purpose of agricultural activity

Ask "Are the farming, animal [or fishing] products that (NAME) worked on intended...?"

- 1. Only for sale → P52
 - 2. Mainly for sale → P52
 - 3. Mainly for family consumption
 - 4. Only for family consumption
- 297.** This question is asked to respondents who worked in any agriculture, forestry or fishing activity during the last seven days. The question seeks to determine the main intention for the farming, fishing or animal products that the respondent was involved in. READ all the four response categories and let the respondent choose the one that best applies to them. or mainly for family consumption
- 298.** Mainly for sale means that the higher share of the agricultural produce/product is sold off with a small share used for family consumption. For example a family grows beans and more than half of the harvest is sold off for school fees, purchase of assets/basic necessities and the remainder is used as a meal at home.

Question P48: Employment

Ask "Last week, from (DAY) to (DAY), did (NAME)...? READ"

- 1. Do any [other] work to generate an income, even for 1hour [e.g. casual, part time, odd jobs, making things to sell, offering services for pay] - P52

2. *Have a paid job or business activity, but (were/was) temporarily absent - P52*
 3. *Help without pay in a family business - P52*
 4. *Did not do any income generating activity, not even for one hour.*
- 299.** This question seeks to establish if during the reference period NAME was in employment.
- I. Employment refers to work done for pay or profit for at least 1 hour during the reference period for the benefit of others. It includes persons who may have been temporarily absent from work for reasons like leave but payment/profits continues and enterprise continues to exist for self-employed.
- 300.** The question should be asked to all persons not engaged in commercial agriculture (P47 is code 3 or 4) or persons whose response in P46 was codes 4-12.
- 301.** The interviewer must read each response category one at a time in the specified order to the respondent then record a "1=Yes" against the provided response.
- I. Income generating activity even if for 1 hour – includes own business (employers and own account workers-no employees) and employment jobs (jobs for pay).
 - II. Helping in a family or household business - a person helping without pay in a family business. An example might be children smoothening chairs made by their parents in carpentry shop or keeping books of accounts in retail/whole sale shop.
- 302.** The proceeding questions P49 & P50 seek to ascertain if an individual is unemployed. **A person is considered unemployed if s/he was;**
- i. Not employed during the reference week and was not absent from any paid job,
 - ii. Actively looked for work during the past four weeks
 - iii. Available to work within the next 2 weeks

Question P49: Job Search

Ask "In the last 4 weeks, did [NAME] look for a paid job or try to start a business?"

- 303.** This question seeks to identify people who were not in employment during the reference period but actively searching for paid job or took measures to start a business.
- 304.** If a respondent engaged in any activity to search for a paid job or to initiate a business, record 1 for YES, regardless of the duration of the job or whether the job sought was casual in nature, formal or informal. Formal jobs are those jobs from which an employee has access to paid annual leave, sick leave, maternity leave and NSSF or other social security fund is payable by employer.
- 305.** Activities done to seek a paid job may be through formal or informal means. This includes applying to job postings; taking a test or job interview; applying directly to employers; posting or updating CVs in online job matching, professional or social networking sites; checking for jobs at factories, work sites; seeking help from relatives, friends, others; registering with public or private employment centers when the aim is to get matched with a job.
- 306.** Typical activities done to start a business would include applying for loans, looking for land, buildings or equipment or applying for a license to start a business. It includes activities which take place up to the point where the business is operational and ready to take customers or produce goods or services. Looking for

clients once the business is operational is part of the work in a business and should be classified as employment.

Question P50: Availability of work

Ask 'If a job or business opportunity became available, could (NAME) start working [within the next 2 weeks]?'"

- 307. To identify respondents who are available for work, whether or not they were looking for work. The leading questions are required to identify persons who are unemployed and those in the potential labour force (persons not in employment who expressed an interest in working for pay/profit but for whom existing conditions limit either their active job search or their availability).
- 308. The focus of this question is on the respondent's availability to start working should a job or business opportunity exist.
- 309. The reference period is within the next 2 weeks following the interview date.
- 310. The respondent should not be required to consider any type of job or pay. He/she should reply in reference to their time availability and not on the basis of the characteristics of the job or business.

Question P51: Duration of unemployment.

Ask "For how long (have/has) (NAME/you) been without work and trying to find a job or start a business?"

- 311. This question seeks to determine the period/time during which the respondent has been without work and trying to find a job or start a business.
- 312. Choose the suitable response category from the drop-down list provided.

Question P52 & P52A: occupation

Ask "What kind of work (do/ does) [NAME] usually do in (your/his/her) (main) job/business?"

- 313. This question is about occupation of the main job. The main job is one in which the person spent most number of hours during the reference period. For equal hours, the income can be used as added criteria.
- 314. **Occupation refers to the tasks and duties** or a job a person usually pursues to earn income in cash or in kind. If an individual has more than one occupation during the reference period, the occupation in which the maximum working hours were spent is considered to be his/her main occupation. If equal time is spent in the two occupations, the one that provides the larger share of income is designated as the main occupation.
- 315. Record as much information as possible (at least two words). Write the occupation title e.g. primary school teacher, men's clothes salesman, and hotel maid are good descriptions.
 - I. Driver and repairer are not good descriptions because they do not give enough detail. Taxi driver and watch repairer would be better entries.
 - II. Other examples include Fruit packer, Legal secretary, Restaurant manager, Secondary school teacher, Cattle farmer, Registered nurse, etc.
- 316. In P52 record one title at his or her place of work. This is usually on their ID or appointment letters. Else record what the respondent says is his or her title at the

place of work. Thereafter provide a description of the tasks s/he performs in P52A. Examples of job titles with corresponding job descriptions are provided.

- 317. Note:** For persons in commercial agriculture (P47=1,2), probe if they had any other paid job. If Yes, ask for the MAIN job and consider this for questions P52-P54.

Question P54: Industry

Ask “What is the main activity of the place where (NAME) work(s)?”

(Write the main activity of the establishment and main products or services provided)

- 318.** The question seeks to determine the industry where persons in employment work.
- 319. Industry** refers to the description of the activity carried out at a place of work. It includes all types of establishments or businesses in which individuals are engaged in the production and/or distribution of goods and services during the reference period.
- 320.** Record as much information as possible (at least two words). Write the main industry, business or service. This relates to the business or service of the person’s employer or company. Examples: Grocery supermarket, police service, Primary School, Motor vehicle garage, etc. If self-employed, write the activity of the person (e.g. commercial or mainly market oriented fishing). If paid domestic work in private household, write Domestic Service.
- 321.** If you are a civil servant, write civil service, If you are a local government officer write local government and give the name of the department.
- 322. Note:** occupation and industry are mutually exclusive. This means that it is not a must that a nurse must be working in the hospital/health facility. A nurse can be hired by a university to work as the university nurse. In such a case the occupation is school nurse and industry is Higher education.

Question P56: status in employment.

Ask “[Do/does] [NAME] work as... ?” READ

1. Employee...
 2. Paid apprentice, intern, trainee
 3. Employer (with hired employees)
 4. Own-account worker (without hired employees)
 5. Helper (without pay) in a family business
- 323.** To determine the respondents’ self-declared status in employment i.e. his/her employment relationship in the main job.
- 324.** The question categorises people into five groups namely:
- I. **Employee (working for someone else for pay in cash or kind)** – this includes all persons in paid employment including those doing casual, piece work, or domestic work. They may be paid in cash or in kind (e.g. in form of food or housing).
 - II. **Paid trainee/apprentice/intern;** refer to definition under P46 and consider those paid a wage or salary. Exclude payments for lunch, transport etc. these are facilitation allowances for smooth operations NOT payment for service rendered or goods produced.
 - III. **An employer** is a self-employed person who pays others to work for him, either

- long or short term, an example might be a person who owns a shoe store and hires people to sell the shoes.
- IV. **An own-account worker** is a self-employed person who does not pay anyone to work for him/her, an example might be a person who operates his/her own stall in a market alone.
- V. **Helper (without pay) in a family business** - a person helping without pay in a family business – an example might be children putting stuff in the seats of chairs made by their parents, a man sorting beans for sale in his wife's shop.

Question P57: SAVINGS

Ask, *"In the last 12 months has [NAME] saved money in any of the following?"*

A=Commercial banks

B=Micro Finance Depositing Institution

C=Credit Institutions

D=Mobile Money

E=Savings and Credit cooperatives (SACCOs)

F=Savings groups (VSLA, ROSCA)

G=Investment clubs

H=Keep cash at home or in a secret hiding place

I=Give to a household or family member or friend to keep safe for you

325. The objective of this question is to gather information about whether the respondent has saved money in any of the listed financial institutions or savings groups within the past 12 months. It aims to understand the saving behavior and preferences of the individual, as well as their engagement with formal and informal financial services.
326. Record 1=Yes, 2=No, 8=Don't know
327. Below are **definitions of some of the key concepts used**.
- Commercial banks**- These are financial institutions that provide a wide range of services to individuals, businesses, and governments. These services typically include accepting deposits, granting loans, and facilitating various financial transactions such as money transfers, currency exchange, and investment management. They are licensed and supervised by the central bank i.e Bank of Uganda
 - Microfinance Depositing Institutions**- Are a type of financial institution that offers basic banking services, such as savings accounts and small loans, to people in underserved communities, especially those with low incomes and limited access to traditional banks.
 - Credit institutions** – These are organizations that offer financial services such as lending money, providing credit, and facilitating financial transactions. These institutions, such as BRAC Uganda Bank Limited, do not offer cheques.
 - Mobile money** -Is a digital payment system that allows users to store, send, and receive money using a mobile device, such as a smartphone. It enables financial transactions to be conducted securely and conveniently, without the need for traditional bank accounts. Users can typically perform various transactions, including money transfers, bill payments, and purchases, using

their mobile phones and a mobile money account linked to a telecom network or a financial institution.

- e) **Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs)**- These are member-owned financial cooperatives that offer savings, credit, and other financial services to their members. These cooperatives are typically formed by individuals with similar financial goals or from the same community. Members pool their savings and contributions, which are then used to provide loans and other financial assistance to members at competitive interest rates. SACCOs aim to promote thrift, provide affordable credit, and foster financial inclusion among their members.
 - f) **Savings groups, such as VSLAs (Village Savings and Loan Associations) and ROSCAs (Rotating Savings and Credit Associations)**- Are informal financial arrangements where a group of individuals come together to save money and provide each other with access to credit. In VSLAs, members pool their savings into a common fund, which is then used to provide loans to members in need. ROSCAs operate by members contributing a fixed amount of money to a common fund regularly, and then taking turns receiving the entire fund as a lump sum. These groups serve as a community-based way for members to save money, access credit, and support each other financially.
 - g) **Investment clubs**- Are groups of individuals who pool their money to collectively invest in securities such as stocks, bonds, or mutual funds. Members of investment clubs typically meet regularly to discuss investment opportunities, analyze market trends, and make investment decisions collectively. The primary goal of investment clubs is to achieve financial growth and investment success through collaborative decision-making and shared resources.
 - h) **Keep cash at home or in a secret hiding place** - Refers to the practice of storing physical currency in one's residence or another concealed location for safekeeping, rather than depositing it in a bank or using other financial instruments.
 - i) **Give to a household or family member or friend to keep safe for you**- means entrusting someone close to you with the responsibility of safeguarding your belongings, such as money or valuables, on your behalf. This arrangement relies on mutual trust and is often done to prevent loss or theft of the entrusted items.
328. Select the appropriate response category for each of the financial institutions prelisted in CAPI.
329. This question should be asked for persons aged 16 years and above.

Question P58: Ownership of a Mobile Phone

Ask, "Does [NAME] own a functional mobile phone?"

330. **Purpose:** To determine whether the respondent possesses a working mobile phone.
331. A household member owns a mobile phone if he/ she has a mobile phone with at least one active SIM card for personal use irrespective of how it was acquired. The intention of this question is to measure the possession rate of mobile phones in the

country. Persons considered to own a mobile phone include the following:

- Household members with a mobile phone regardless of how it was acquired, e.g. as a gift
 - Persons with mobile phone provided by employers but used by them
 - Household members with a mobile phone for personal use but the SIM card is not registered under her/his name. This includes children below 18 years and adults who may not be having the identification card at the time of acquiring the phone for some reasons, and opted to use someone else's ID.
- 332.** Individuals not considered to own a mobile phone include:
- Persons with active registered or unregistered SIM cards and have no mobile phone but borrow mobile phones from other people.
 - Persons who have been given mobile phones by their employers but cannot make any personal calls with these mobile phones.
 - Persons who use their parent's/spouses' phones any time they need/want to but DO NOT own them.
- 333.** Select the appropriate response category i.e. 1=Yes, 2=No>>P59
- 334.** This question should be asked for persons aged 10 years and above.

Question P59: Number of smartphones and push button phones owned.

Ask” *How many smartphones and push-button phones (katorch/kabiriti) does (NAME) have?” IF MORE THAN 6 RECORD “6”*

- 335.** Purpose: This question looks at ownership of mobile phones. For all persons aged 10 years and above, record the number of functional phones (handsets) that he/she has. If the person has no mobile phone, record 0 for none. If the person has 6 or more mobile phones, record 6.
- 336.** Record the appropriate number of mobile phones owned by all household members aged 10 years and above. Remember the question is for persons aged 10 years and above. Do not include household members who are less than 10 years old even if they own mobile phones.
- 337.** Capture each type separately i.e. both numbers of smartphones and push-button mobile phones that [NAME] has. **IF MORE THAN 6 mobile phones; RECORD 6.**
- 338.** Some of the local names for push-button phones include KATOCHI, KABIRITI, etc. you can localize and use language known in the community.
- 339.** This question should be asked for persons aged 10 years and above.

Question P60: Use of a Mobile Phone for financial transactions

Ask, “*Did [NAME] use a mobile phone for mobile money or other financial transactions in the last 30 days irrespective of whether (NAME) owns a mobile phone or not?*”

- 340.** Purpose: To gather data or information about an individual's recent (within the last 30 days) usage of mobile phones for financial transactions and aims to understand the extent to which individuals rely on mobile technology for conducting financial activities such as mobile banking, mobile money transfers, or other forms of digital transactions (transferring funds between accounts, depositing or withdrawing funds, saving and borrowing money, and paying bills,etc).
- 341.** The response options include; 1=Yes, used their registered mobile money account, 2=Yes, used other registered mobile money account, 3=Yes, used mobile

money agent, 4=No, 8=Don't know

342. Select "Yes" if the respondent used any mobile phone for mobile money and any financial transactions during the last 30 days irrespective of whether the respondent owns a mobile phone or not, otherwise select "No" or Don't know according to the respondent's answer.
343. This question should be asked for persons aged 10 years and above.

Question P61 COMPUTER USE

Ask "Has [NAME] ever used a computer (desktop)/Laptop/Tablet in the last 30 days?"
1=Yes, 2=No, 8=Don't Know

344. Purpose: To collect information on the recent usage of computing devices like desktop computers, laptops, or tablets by respondents. It seeks to evaluate how frequently these technological devices have been used within a defined timeframe, specifically within the last 30 days.
345. Some definitions include;
- I. **A desktop/computer** refers to a programmable electronic device that can store, retrieve, and process data, as well as share information effectively and efficiently. Included are desktop personal computers (PCs), workstations, and servers.
 - II. **A laptop** is a small portable and foldable computer. The laptop usually has an in-built screen, keyboard, and touchpad/mouse.
 - III. **A tablet** is a portable computer typically with a mobile operating system and an in-built touch screen. In most cases, the smallest screen size of a tablet is 7 inches. **An iPad** can be categorized as a tablet
346. **Exclude** iPhones, smartphones, smart TV sets, and the like even if they have computer facilities/platforms. The NPHC 2024 is using tablets to collect data.
347. Select "Yes" if the respondent has ever used a computer(desktop)/Laptop/Tablet in the last 30 days otherwise select "No" or Don't know according to the respondent's answer.
348. This question should be asked for persons aged 10 years and above.

Question P62 & P63: Internet Use

In P62, Ask "Has [NAME] ever used internet in the last 30 days?"

349. Purpose: To obtain information about an individual's recent internet usage. This question aims to ascertain whether the individual has accessed the internet within the specified time frame of the last 30 days.
350. Internet use is irrespective of device it can be via a computer or a mobile phone and other devices.
351. Select "Yes" if the respondent has ever used internet in the last 30 days otherwise select "No" or Don't know according to the respondent's answer then follow skip pattern.

In P63, Ask, "Which of the following services does [NAME] mainly use the internet for?"

352. This question refers to someone using internet services. Internet use is irrespective of the device it can be via a computer or a mobile phone and other devices. Persons who always require help from others to use the internet should also be considered as using the internet services. Individuals who may not understand the term "internet" definitely do not use the internet.

353. Bear in mind that persons aged below 10 years are excluded.
354. The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to several communication services including but not limited to the World-Wide Web (www) and carries email, news, entertainment, and data files.
355. The use of the internet can be for personal or official/work purposes at any place, e.g. their internet-enabled phones, cybercafé, home, office, school, or areas with hot spots like restaurants, street, or any other location.
356. Activities carried out via the Internet include the following among others: (**see code list P63 for broad categories**)
- ✓ Sending office email
 - ✓ Chatting with friends through WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, telegram, etc.
 - ✓ Shopping for personal items online
 - ✓ Entertainment purposes e.g. watching movies online
 - ✓ Learning/educational purposes
 - ✓ Business purposes such as downloading movies to sell
 - ✓ Importing or exporting goods and services online
 - ✓ Using internet applications such as Uber, Taxify, Little Cab, booking.com etc.
357. For the respondents to understand this question, the enumerators can ask whether they use Facebook, WhatsApp, sending and receiving email (Gmail, yahoo, etc), Google, and other common activities carried out via the internet.
358. Select the services from the dropdown list in CAPI as per the respondent's answer.
359. Question P62-P63 should be asked for persons aged 10 years and above.

Question P64: ONLINE SERVICES

Ask, "Has [NAME] [...] in the last 12 months?"

A=Used online government services (passport, paying taxes, paying penalties, getting a permit etc)

B=Bought or ordered goods/services online (ebay, jumiaUG, jiji Uganda)

C=Sold or advertised goods/services online

D=Used Internet banking

360. Purpose: To measure the use of Online government services, buying or placing an order, selling or advertising, and use of internet banking.
361. The interviewer should individually review each response and mark "Yes" if the respondent used any of the prelisted online services. Otherwise, they should select "No" or "Don't know" based on the respondent's answer. For instance, if the respondent selects option B indicating they bought or ordered goods/services online, mark "Yes." Otherwise, they should select "No" or "Don't know" based on the respondent's answer.
362. This question should be asked for persons aged 10 years and above.
363. Select 1=Yes, 2=No, 8=Don't know

Question P65, P65A and P65B: Beneficiaries of Government Programmes

P65, Ask "In the last 12 months, was [NAME] a beneficiary of [.....] Programme?"

A=Parish Development Model (PDM)

B=Operation Wealth Creation (OWC)

C=Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)
D=Uganda Women's Entrepreneurs Programme (UWEP)
E=Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF)
F=National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)
G= Emyooga
H=Older Persons Grant (SEGOP)

364. To gather information about whether the respondent has benefited from Government Programmes in the last 12 months. This question aims to assess the accessibility and utilization of government programs targeted towards individuals.
365. Below is a brief definition of some of the programmes of interest;
- a) **The Parish Development Model (PDM):** Is a community development approach focused on empowering local communities in rural areas to identify and address their specific needs through participatory decision-making processes and collaboration with various stakeholders. The model aims to enhance the overall well-being and quality of life in rural areas by addressing social, economic, environmental, and cultural aspects of development in an integrated manner.
 - b) **Operation Wealth Creation (OWC):** The program focuses on providing agricultural inputs, training, and extension services to smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs to enhance productivity, income generation, and food security. OWC seeks to transform subsistence farming into commercial agriculture by promoting modern farming techniques, access to markets, and value addition opportunities. Through partnerships with various stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and private sector entities, OWC aims to stimulate economic growth, reduce dependency on foreign aid, and improve livelihoods in rural areas of Uganda.
 - c) **Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP):** Is an initiative designed to empower young people by providing them with financial and non-financial support to start and sustain income-generating activities. This program aims to reduce youth unemployment, alleviate poverty, and promote entrepreneurship among young individuals. Through the provision of training, mentorship, and access to capital, the YLP seeks to enable youth to create sustainable livelihoods and contribute to economic development in their communities.
 - d) **Uganda Women's Entrepreneurs Programme (UWEP):** Is a government initiative in Uganda aimed at empowering women economically by providing them with financial and non-financial support to establish and grow their businesses. The program focuses on enhancing women's entrepreneurship skills, access to markets, and financial resources to enable them to start and sustain income-generating activities. Through training, mentorship, and access to capital, UWEP seeks to promote women's economic empowerment, reduce gender disparities in entrepreneurship, and contribute to overall economic development and poverty alleviation in Uganda.
 - e) **Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF):** Is a government program aimed at promoting social and economic recovery in conflict-affected communities in Northern Uganda through targeted support, including infrastructure development, livelihood assistance, and community-driven

projects.

- f) **National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) Programme:** Is an initiative in Uganda aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity and livelihoods among smallholder farmers. It focuses on providing agricultural advisory services, training, and access to inputs and technologies to improve farming practices and increase yields. NAADS emphasizes a participatory approach, engaging farmers in decision-making processes and tailoring interventions to meet their specific needs. The program aims to promote sustainable agriculture, increase food security, and alleviate poverty in rural communities across Uganda.
- g) **Emyooga:** Is a government-led program in Uganda designed to stimulate economic growth, reduce unemployment, and alleviate poverty at the grassroots level. Emyooga focuses on empowering various interest groups, such as youth, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities, by providing them with financial support, skills training, and access to markets. The program aims to promote entrepreneurship, facilitate the creation of sustainable livelihoods, and enhance social and economic development in communities across Uganda. Emyooga operates through the formation of savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) or associations, through which members receive financial assistance and support for income-generating activities.
- h) **Older Persons Grant.** This is a Special Enterprise Grant for Older Persons (SEGOP). It targets persons aged 60-79 years with the aim of enhancing their entrepreneurial and life skills and promoting their participation in development programmes.

366. The enumerator or interviewer should choose either "Yes" or "No" accordingly based on the respondent's answer.

367. Select 1=Yes, 2=No>>P66, 8=Don't know>>P66.

P65A: IF YES FOR CODE A, C, D, G in P65 RECORD THE AMOUNT RECEIVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. (In Uganda shillings)

368. The purpose of this question is to collect information on the exact amount of financial support received by the respondent in the last 12 months. Record the amount received in the last 12 months. (In Uganda Shillings)

P65B: How did [NAME] use the money?

369. The aim of this question is to establish how the beneficiaries utilized the funds received from various government programmes.

370. Provide a description (in at least two words) of the activity on which NAME spent the money then record the appropriate code from industry code list provided.

Question P66 & P67 Grant For PWD

P66 Ask, "Has [NAME] ever received any special grant for Persons with disabilities in the last 12 months?"

371. Purpose: To gather information about whether the respondent has received any financial assistance or support specifically designated for persons with disabilities within the past year. This question aims to assess the accessibility and utilization of special grants or aid programs targeted towards individuals with disabilities.

372. The government of Uganda usually has budgetary allocation for special grants for persons living with disabilities (PWDs) aged 15 years and above. These funds are got from the Ministry of Gender and Social Development through the District Special Grant Committees
373. Select either “yes” or “No” respectively.
- P67: *IF YES, RECORD THE AMOUNT RECEIVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. (In Uganda shillings)*
374. This question applies to respondents who have ever received any special grant for Persons with disabilities in the last 12 months.
375. The purpose of this question is to collect information on the exact amount of financial support received by the respondent in the last 12 months. Write the amount received in the last 12 months. (In Uganda Shillings).
376. If the person with disability or care taker received any money on behalf of the person with disability in the last 12 months, record the amount received else record zero if no money was received.
377. If the response in P66 is No or Don't Know skip to P68

Question P68 & P69 Senior Citizen Grant (SCG) Funding

378. These questions apply only for persons aged 80 years and above.
- P68: Ask, *“Has [NAME] ever received any Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) funds during the last 12 months?”*
379. The government of Uganda under the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development Remits Senior Citizens Grants to persons aged 80 years and above. This enables this population get basic needs to care for themselves and their families.
380. This question aims to find out whether the target population is benefiting from the SAGE programme.
381. If the response in P68 is No or Don't Know skip to P70.
382. If the respondent received these funds during the last 12 months, capture the amount received in the space provided.

Question P70: Ownership of Land

Ask, *“Does [NAME] own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?”*

383. Purpose: To identify if the respondent *owns any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else*
384. Choose the suitable response category based on the respondent's answer from the dropdown menu available in CAPI.
385. *The response options are; 1=Yes, Alone 2= Yes, jointly 3=Yes, both alone and Jointly 4=Doesn't own>>P72 8=DK>>P72*
386. Agricultural land is the land upon which agriculture is practiced. It can be arable land, land under permanent crops or permanent pastures as defined below:
- I. **Arable land** generally refers to all rotational land suitable for growing crops. Land under temporary crops or Land under temporary pastures, Land temporarily under fallow is land at rest for less than 5 years before it is cultivated again and all other arable land includes all rotation land not put to any of the

uses mentioned above

- II. **Land under permanent crops:** This land is cultivated with crops that occupy it for a year or longer and which do not have to be planted after harvest.
- III. **Land under permanent pastures:** This is land used permanently (i.e. for five years or more), seeded and cared for, or grown naturally (grazing land).

Question P71: Title Deed

Ask, "Does [NAME] have title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental with his/her name on it?"

1=Yes, Alone 2= Yes, Jointly 3=Yes, both alone and Jointly 4=No title deed/certificate 8 DK

- 387. Purpose To identify if the respondent has *title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental with his/her name on it*.
- 388. Select the suitable response category based on the respondent's answer from the dropdown menu available in CAPI.
- 389. Land agreements, usually issued upon partial payment / full payment awaiting processing of deed should not be considered as possession of a land deed.

Questions P72 to P75: Child Birth History (For All Women Aged 10 – 59 Years)

- 390. **Childbirth** is the delivery of a baby from the mother's womb; a record of a woman's reproductive and obstetric health, including information about her pregnancy status, child bearing and survival status of the last birth.

P72: Ask "Is [NAME] currently pregnant?" 1=Yes>>P73A, 2=No, 8=Don't know

- 391. This refers to the current pregnancy status of the woman at the time of enumeration. The purpose of this question is to establish whether the respondent is pregnant at the time of enumeration.

P73: Ask "Has [NAME] ever been pregnant?" 1=Yes, 2=No>>E1, 8=Don't know>>E1

- 392. The purpose of this question is to establish whether the respondent has ever been pregnant in her life.

P73A: Ask "What was [Name]'s age at first pregnancy?"

- 393. This refers to the age of a female at the time she first got pregnant (Write the Age in Completed years). This includes both women who are currently pregnant and those who are not pregnant but have ever had a pregnancy regardless of outcome.

P74: Ask "Has [NAME] ever given birth?" 1=Yes 2=No>>E1 8=Don't know>>E1

- 394. Refers to whether a person has ever given birth to a child, dead or alive, if No skip to E1. Any pregnancy can result into miscarriage, live birth and stillbirth.

- I. **A Live birth** is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

- 395. Even if the woman tells you that she never gave birth, you must go on to ask the proceeding questions since she may not have told you about children who died when they were very young.

P75: Ask "How old was (NAME) at the time she had her first birth?"

- 396. This refers to the age of a woman at the birth of her first child whether alive or dead. Exclude miscarriages.

Questions P76 to P83: SONS & DAUGHTERS EVER BORNE ALIVE

397. We are concerned with only live births i.e. the number of children a woman has borne alive. A child born alive cries at birth, breathes, or shows any evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite voluntary movement of muscles. If the child only showed signs of life for a few seconds and then died, he/she is considered to be a live birth. Do not include stillbirths - that is children who are delivered when they are already dead.
398. Ask these questions no matter whether or not women are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is
399. You should interview the woman herself if she is available. The female herself will know about the children she has borne and will be able to answer the questions more accurately than anyone else.
400. Ask these questions tactfully and ensure privacy if possible as some women may not be willing to give information about their children who are living elsewhere and do not belong to their current husband.
401. Responses are required from all women in this age category irrespective of whether they are married or not, attending school or not, and having children or not. All boxes in P76-P83 must be filled for all women aged 10-59 years.
402. *These questions shall not be applicable for all males and for girls below ten years of age. For such cases, the CAPI system will skip these questions.*
403. If the woman has born children alive, ask the number of boys and girls who usually live in the household, live elsewhere, and those who have died.
404. Record the total number of sons and daughters borne to the woman starting with those living in the households, living elsewhere, and those who might have died. For example, if she has given birth to 5 sons (2 boys living in the household, 2 living elsewhere, and 1 (one) dead), write 02 in the living in the household box, 02 in the living elsewhere box, and 01 among those who might have died box.
405. If none of the boys or girls the woman has borne alive are living in the household, write "00" in the appropriate boxes.
406. Read the question slowly. The sons and daughters being considered are her OWN natural (biological) children who live with her in her household (which will usually be the household in which the interview is being held, except for women who are visitors).
407. In the case of a visitor who spent the CENSUS NIGHT, these questions should be asked as if she is at her household.
408. Children living elsewhere refer to the sons and daughters who are alive but not living with her. For example, they may be living with a relative, may be staying in a boarding school, may have been given up for adoption, or may have grown-up children who have left home. *Make sure the respondent is not reporting dead children in this question.*
409. The questions on children who have died are extremely important and are among the most difficult on which to obtain accurate data. Some respondents may fail to mention children who died very young, it is important to find out if, any baby cried or showed signs of life at birth but survived only a few hours or days.
410. Remember always to be very careful when collecting such information on deaths.

Capture children who have grown up and left home; children borne by the woman to other men as well as her present husband, her children who are living away from home, young babies and children who have died even if they died shortly after birth.

- 411.** Do not include stillbirths and adopted children or stepchildren or children who live with her in the same household but were not borne by her.

Question P84: Last Live Birth

Ask, "When did [NAME] have her last live birth?"

- 412.** Ask the respondent for the exact date of birth for the last birth whether the child is alive or not. Use a two-digit Code for the month and four digits for the year. For example, if the child was born on 21st September 2007 record '09' for a month and '2007' for the year. This question should be asked to only those women who reported having children in P74.
- 413.** If the woman does not know the date of birth for her last child, probe using any event or refer to a reliable household member's date of birth. If all fails, write 98 for 'Do not Know Month' and 9998 for 'Do not Know Year'.
- 414.** If the woman has never given birth to a child, write 97 for a month and 9997 for a year.

Question P85: Sex of Last Live Birth

Ask, "What is/was the sex of NAME'S last live birth?"

- 415.** Record 1 for "male" and 2 for "female" for the sex of the last Child borne alive. In the case of twins record the sex of the last child to be delivered of the twins.

Question P86: Survival of the Last Live Birth

Ask, "What is the survival status of NAME'S last live birth?"

1=Alive>>E1 2=Dead 8=Don't know>>E1

- 416.** Record the response accordingly i.e. if the woman's last borne child is alive or dead; record '1' for Alive and '2' for Dead respectively.
- 417.** If the respondent does not know whether the last borne is alive or dead, record '8' for do not know.

Question P87: Age at Death of Last Live Birth

If the last born in P86 is dead, ask "What was the age at death in completed months?"

- 418.** Record the age at death in completed months using a two-digit code. For Instance, if the child passed away when he or she was 4 months old, record 04. If the age at death is more than 59 months (i.e. 60 months or more), record 60.
- 419.** For women that do not know the survival status of the last birth or age at death, record 98 for do not know.

Checking and Verification

- 420.** At this stage, you have completed the particulars of persons in the Household. Now check the following:
- That you have not left out anybody in the household,
 - That no row has been left blank as per eligibility criteria. Each box against

any household member **MUST** be filled.

iii. That the information you have recorded is consistent.

- 421.** When you are satisfied that the particulars of all persons are correctly recorded, turn to the next section and complete the remaining parts of the questionnaire starting with Section 2 on Emigrants.

EMIGRANTS

- 422.** Emigration is the act of departing from or exiting a given country with a view of settling in another country.
- 423.** These questions (E1-E10) should NOT be asked to refugee households.

Question E1-E3: Name of Emigrant

Ask "Between **January 2019 and May 2024**, did anyone who used to live in this household move to live abroad and is still living there?"

- 424.** If there was at least one member who left the household to live abroad, code 1 for yes in E1. Capture the list of all persons who were usual members of this household and who have migrated to another country in the last 5 years, i.e. since 2019. Write the names in Column E3. It is important that you give at least two names of each emigrant for proper identification. Ensure that all emigrants are listed including children, but exclude children born to the emigrant(s) while outside Uganda. If there was no member that left the household to live abroad then code 2 for No in E1 and skip to the next section (H1).
- 425.** These questions should not be asked to refugee/asylum seeker households.

Question E4: Sex

ASK "Is [NAME] Male or Female?"

- 426.** As you write the names in E3, enter the sex of the emigrant in column E4. This column should not be left blank for any emigrants. The codes are '1' for male, '2' for female.

Question E5: Age at the time of departure

Ask "How old was [NAME] at the time of his/her departure?"

- 427.** Try as much as possible to record the correct age of the emigrant at the time of departure. Under no circumstances should this column be left blank. You must probe to make sure that you get, even a rough estimate. Enter the person's age at the time of departure in completed years - that is, the person's age at his or her birthday at the time of departure. If less than one record 00 and if the person left while above 95 years record 95.

Question E6: Highest level of Education completed at the time of departure

Ask "What was the highest grade/class of formal education that [NAME] completed at the time of departure?"

- 428.** The question on education refers to the highest level of formal education that the emigrant had completed before leaving Uganda. Enter the appropriate code of the

highest level of formal education the person had completed as provided in the code list. This question applies only on the education before leaving Uganda. If the level of education is unknown, please enter "98" for Don't Know

Question E7 Country of first Destination

Ask "What was [NAME's] country of first destination during his/her departure?"

- 429.** This question seeks to know the first destination of the emigrant upon departure from Uganda. In some cases, one could have left Uganda destined for Saudi Arabia but upon reaching Saudi Arabia changed and went to Turkey. In this case we capture Saudi Arabia. Enter the code for the country from the code list provided.

Question E8: Year of Departure

Ask "In which year did [NAME] leave Uganda?"

- 430.** The question seeks to find out the year the emigrant departed from Uganda. Remember the focus is on emigrants within the last 5 years, i.e. since 2019. If in 2019 the emigrant had already migrated to the country and did not complete 6 months in that country in the year 2019, the emigrant is not eligible as an emigrant. For example, one left Uganda in January 2019 and came back in March 2019 (only two months in 2019).

Question E9: Reason for departure

Ask "What was the main reason for [NAME's] departure from Uganda?"

- 431.** This question captures the reason of emigrating. Probe for the main reason for the emigrant departing from the country and enter appropriate code. The reasons may include 11. Employment, 12. Education, 13. Sports, 14. Marriage, 15. Stay with relatives, 16. Settlements, 17. Health related, 18. Forced to leave, 19. Accompanied parents/relatives, 96. Others, 98. Don't know. Record the appropriate response as given by the respondent.

Question E10: Current Residence

Ask "What is the current country of residence of [NAME]?"

- 432.** This question seeks to establish the current country of residence of the emigrant. The country of current residence can be the same as the country of destination or different. Enter the code for the current country of residence in the space provided. The country codes are provided in the appendices of this manual and will pop-up/drop down list in CAPI.

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 HOUSING CONDITIONS

- 433.** This section refers to the entire Household and it aims at measuring the quality of housing occupied by the household currently. The appropriate respondent is the head of the household and if the head is not available, ask the most informed person. We are concerned with the Housing Structures and the way in which Household members live. Please record the appropriate response as given by the respondent. You are also encouraged to **observe** in order to confirm the response

given. For example, when the respondent says that the floor is cemented, you should at least observe some evidence of cement in the sitting room.

- 434. A dwelling unit is the unit **actually** occupied by the Household. Most of the questions on housing conditions can be answered by observation. However, in case of doubt, please ask the respondent. The response should refer to the characteristics of the **biggest** part of the dwelling unit.
- 435. A housing unit is a unit designed/intended for habitation by one household. A housing unit may be a detached house, a flat, a hut, a room in labour lines, or other place intended to be habited by one household. A housing unit, although intended to be inhabited by one household, may in fact house two or more households.
- 436. For example, a house or flat may be shared by two or three households. Another example is where one household occupies the main house and another occupies the garage. In such cases there are two Households in one housing unit.

Question H1: Occupancy Tenure of Dwelling Unit

Ask, "What is the occupancy tenure of your current dwelling unit?"

- 437. This question is concerned with the arrangements by which a Household occupies its dwelling or living quarters i.e. is the household staying in it FOR FREE or SOME PAYMENT is made in order for the household to stay in it?
- 438. Capture the Code which most appropriately describes the arrangements under which the Household occupies its dwelling.
 - 11. If the Household owns the dwelling, capture Code 11 for "**Owner occupied**".
 - 12. If the Household members neither own the dwelling nor pay rent of any kind but occupy the dwelling free of charge because it belongs to government, record 12 for "**Free – public**". Probe to be sure that the Household does not pay any rent either directly or indirectly (deducted by the employer). Public housing is owned by the Central Government, Local Governments, or Parastatal Organisations. All other housing is private.
 - 13. If a private company or private school or a relative or a friend offers a free house where the household members live, then record 13 for "**Free-private**".
 - 14. Households occupying public housing may pay part of the rent (nominal rent), record 14 for "**subsidized - public**".
 - 15. Households occupying private housing may pay part of the rent (nominal rent), record 15 for "**Subsidized - Private**".
 - 16. If any government organisation/agency pays full rent for the housing unit, record 16 for "**Rented – Public**".
 - 17. Where a household member pays full rent for the dwelling, record 17 for "**Rented – Private**".

Question H2: Dwelling Unit Type

Ask, "What is the type of dwelling unit?"

- 439. The Household may occupy a unit which is not intended for habitation - for example a garage. In such cases, record 18 for "Garage".

11. A detached house (Bungalow) is one that stands alone without being attached in any way to another building. NOTE: This includes storied houses structurally built for use by one household.
12. A semi-detached house:
 - i. It commonly refers to two or more separate residences, attached side-by-side.
 - ii. The home can appear as a single house with two different entrances, though sometimes the houses have a shared entrance but with two separate doors.
 - iii. The semi-detached house often looks like either two or more houses put together. ***Literally share a wall between parts.*** It can be single or multistoried.
13. Apartments/Condominium is an individually owned residential unit in a building or complex comprised of other residential units. Condo owners share a common space and often pay association fees to maintain the common space, amenities, and other shared resources.
14. Servants' quarters are those ***parts of a building, traditionally in a private house, which contain the domestic*** offices and staff accommodation
15. A Tenement (Muzigo) is a large or long residential building, usually in an urban area, where many people live in a line of one or two- room rented compartments with minimal provisions for kitchens, toilets, stores and car parking.
16. A Hut is a housing unit constructed with traditional building technology and locally available materials. Note that Huts are different from unipots /containers which fall under code 96 for "Others"
17. A Garage is a building or part of the main house for housing a motor vehicles or vehicles
18. Go down/ Basement is part of a building that is wholly or partially below ground level
19. Store is a room intended for storing goods but are now used as dwelling units. Exclude rooms that were actually used for storing goods i.e. where goods are still being kept/stored in the room
20. A uniport
21. Flat/Multi-storey is a separate and self-contained premise constructed or adapted for use for residential purposes and forming part of the building from some other part of which it is divided horizontally with at least two storeys.

Question H3-H4: Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping in the Dwelling Unit

Ask, "How many rooms does this dwelling have?"

440. A room is enclosed by at least three walls or partitions and is used for living.

Ask, "How many rooms were used to sleep in last night?"

441. A sleeping room is one in which people lay down to rest at night whether they fall asleep or not.

442. If any sitting-rooms or kitchens were used for sleeping last night, they should also be

considered as sleeping rooms.

- 443. However, places such as corridors, balconies, verandahs or storage places are not to be considered as sleeping rooms.
- 444. Record the actual number of rooms that the household members used for sleeping in. If the household used three rooms, enter "3". **If more than 9 rooms were used for sleeping, record 9.**
- 445. For single person Households: if the occupant did not spend the Night at home because they were on night duty, e.g. fishermen, night watchmen, record 1. However, if that person lives with other people, record the total number of rooms that would have been used for sleeping in the household on the previous Night including the room that he/she would have slept in.

Questions H5 – H7: Type of Material mainly Used for Construction of the Roofing, Wall and Floor

Ask: "What type of material was mainly used for construction of your dwelling unit?"

- 446. Ask the respondent for the main type of material used for construction and write the appropriate code. However, if the main material used is obvious, record as observed.
- 447. If there is more than one kind of material used, record the **main** type of material (the material that covers the largest part of the floor/roof/wall) of the dwelling unit. If the household lives in an apartment building, look at the roof from a reasonable distance and ask the respondent if necessary. The quality of the material does not matter.
- 448. Construction materials are usually obvious. Description of some of the materials are given below:
 - i. **Roof:** - Thatch: this includes grass, papyrus, banana fibre, banana leaves e.t.c
 - ii. **Wall:**
 - a. **Bricks:** These are building materials moulded from earth or clay. They may or may not be burnt, and may or may not be stabilized with another material such as lime or cement.
 - b. **Cement Blocks:** These are building materials made out of a mixture of cement and sand. They are usually larger than bricks.
 - iii. **Floor**
 - a. **Cement Screed:** This is a thin layer on the floor made of sand and cement.
 - b. **Concrete:** Is a thick layer of gravel, stone and cement.
 - c. **Rammed Earth:** Soil (may include cow dung), rammed and left to dry.

Key concepts in Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES MODULE)

- 449. Lack of resources refers to the lack of money to buy food or the inability to produce or trade something for food.
- 450. No food to eat means that the food was not available in the house and could not be gotten in the usual way through purchase or trade, from the garden or field, or from storage.
- 451. Healthy or nutritious foods refer to eating a variety of foods that provide enough nutrients to maintain health and have adequate energy.

- 452. A few kinds of foods refer to someone only eating 2-3 foods for a period of time.
- 453. Skip a meal refers to when a household member did not have a meal at one of the standard meal times.

Question H8 – H15: Food Insecurity Experience Scale

- 454. Questions from H8-H15 on FIES assess an individual of his or her own experience regarding food security in the household in the last 12 months. For each questionnaire item, make sure the respondent understands the **time period** being questioned about. Respondent answers on behalf of all household members.

Ask: H8. *“In the last 12 months, did any member of your household get **WORRIED** for not having food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?”*

- 455. This question refers to a state of being **worried, anxious, apprehensive, afraid**, or concerned that there might not be enough food or that the household would run out of food because there was not enough money or other resources to get food. The worry or anxiety could be due to circumstances affecting their ability to obtain food, such as loss of employment or other source of income, or other reasons such as a poor harvest, disrupted social relationships, loss of customary benefits or food assistance, or environmental or political crises.

Ask: H9. *“Still thinking about the last 12 months, was there any time when any member of your household **UNABLE TO EAT HEALTHY AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD** because of a lack of money or other resources?”*

- 456. This question asks the respondent whether the household was not able to get foods they considered healthy or those that **make a nutritious or balanced diet** because there was not enough money or other resources to get food. The answer depends on the respondent's own opinion of what are healthy and nutritious foods. In general, **healthy and nutritious diets are diets including different kinds of food**. This question refers to the quality of the diet and not quantity of foods eaten.

Ask H10: *Have you or other members ever eaten only A FEW KINDS OF FOOD because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months?*

- 457. This question asks if the household had a diet with a limited variety of foods or whether they had to eat the same foods or just a few kinds of foods every day because there was not enough money or other resources to get food. The implication is that the diversity of foods consumed would likely increase if the household had better access to food. It is important to stress the link to lack of money, to identify conditions of food insecurity, rather than customary habits to limit the variety of foods eaten for other reasons, such as health or religion.

Ask H11: *In the last 12 months has any member in this household ever had to **SKIP A MEAL** because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?*

- 458. This question asks about the experience of having to **MISS OR SKIP A MEAL** that would normally have been eaten because there was not enough money or other resources to get food. In some languages, no single term means “meal” or expresses “skip a meal.” Therefore, ask if food was skipped in the morning,

afternoon, or evening, depending on the interval that the community usually takes meals. This question refers to an insufficient quantity of food.

Ask H12: Still thinking about LAST 12 MONTHS, was there a time when any member of this household ATE LESS than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?

459. This question asks about **EATING LESS** than what the respondent thought should be eaten, even if a meal was not entirely skipped, because the household did not have money or other resources to get food.
460. Therefore, eating less than expected could be maintaining the same frequency of meals but **cutting down on portion size**, and thus eating less. For example, following the harvest, households may take three meals a day, but during the lean season, the frequency may decrease to one to two meals a day, and when the crops fail, the number of meals is further reduced to one meal a day. The answer depends on the respondent's own opinion or perception of how much they think they should be eating.
461. This question refers to **the quantity of foods eaten** and not the quality of the diet. This question does not refer to special diets to lose weight or for health or for religious reasons.

Ask H13: Has this household ever RUN OUT of food because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months?

462. This question refers to any experiences when there was **actually no food** in the household because they did not have money or other ways to get food, such as the household's own production of food or bartering to get food.
463. During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?"
464. This question asks about the physical experience of feeling hungry, and specifically, feeling hungry and not being able to eat enough because of a lack of money or resources to get enough food. It does not refer to dieting to lose weight or fasting for health or religious reasons.

Ask H14: Has any member of this household ever gotten HUNGRY but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food in the last 12 months?

465. This question asks about a specific behavior—not eating anything all day—because of a lack of money and other resources to get food. It does not mean dieting to lose weight or fasting for health or religious reasons.

Ask H15: Has this household ever gone without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months?

466. To go a whole day without eating refers to not eating from the time a person woke in the morning until evening or nighttime because there was not enough food. It does not refer to times when the person chose not to eat for a whole day, such as for fasting or dieting.

Question H16-H19 Energy for Lighting and Cooking

467. Information on the source of energy used for cooking and lighting is collected as one of the measures of the socio-economic status of the household. The use of some cooking and lighting energy can also have adverse health consequences. Heat and smoke emitted from firewood, charcoal and paraffin stove may cause respiratory disorders.
468. These questions ask about the main source of energy for cooking and lighting. If the household uses more than one source of energy for cooking or lighting, find out the source of energy MAINLY used in the household.
469. **Biogas** is a form of renewable energy produced from organic matter through a biological process. It is typically derived from anaerobic digestion or fermentation processes and can be produced from a diverse range of organic feedstocks including biomass, sewage, agricultural waste and certain industrial wastes (e.g. from the food & beverage manufacturing sector).
470. LPG or liquefied petroleum gas is manufactured in oil refining, crude oil stabilisation and natural gas processing plants. It consists of propane and/or butane gases. It is stored under pressure as a liquid in cylinders or bulk tanks and is delivered to end users in small cylinders (sold in kilograms) or in tankers from which it is transferred to bulk tanks onsite (sold in litres). The LPG is in liquid form.
471. The Code 01 in H18 for 'National Grid (UMEME)' includes UMEME or any other related service provided by a Government Agency.
472. Electricity mini-grid, also sometimes referred to as a micro-grid or isolated grid, is an off-grid system that involves small-scale electricity generation (10 kW to 10MW) and which serves a limited number of consumers via a distribution grid that can operate in isolation from national electricity transmission networks.
473. A commercial generator is similar to residential generators that are used to power homes in the event of a power outage or blackout. These generators are larger in size and have a higher power output that allows them to power larger business facilities, including key systems and equipment to help maintain regular operations even in the event of a power outage.

Question H16: Stove or device for Cooking

Ask, "What does this household use MAINLY for cooking most of the time, including cooking food, making tea/coffee, boiling drinking water? Please tell me the **cooking stove or device** that is used most of the time?"

474. For households that use Solar cooker, electric stove, Biogas stove, LPG/cooking gas stove and those that do not cook at all, skip to Question H18

Question H17: Source of Energy for Cooking

Ask, "What type of fuel or energy source does this household use most of the time in this

cooking stove or device for cooking food, making tea/coffee and boiling drinking water?"

- 475.** From the codes provided, select the most used type of fuel or energy for all cooking including preparing drinking water, tea and food. Capture the two-digit Code for the **MAIN** fuel type used by the Household for cooking in the provided space.

Question H18: Source of Energy for Lighting

Ask, "What does this household MAINLY use most of the time as energy for lighting, or as a light source? Please tell me the source of light used for the most time each day "

- 476.** Capture the two-digit Code for the MAIN type used by the Household for lighting in the provided space. In case of Pressure Lamps, record it under Paraffin-Lantern (code 09).

Question H18B: Appliances powered by the household's solar device/system

Ask, "What appliances are powered using this household's solar device/system?"

- 477.** Only for code 2 or code 3 in H18. Record code 1 for yes or 2 for no against all the appliances listed.

Question H19 Light bulbs

Ask, "How many light bulbs can be powered using this household's solar device/system?" if one bulb record code 1, if two or more bulbs record code 2.

Question H20: Kitchen type

Ask, "What type of Kitchen does this Household MAINLY use?"

- 478.** The purpose of this question is to determine the level of exposure of the household members to smoke from fuels used for cooking. Smoke is an air pollutant, and exposure to it increases the risk of respiratory infections. It also provides additional information on the indoor air quality and hygiene status of the household.
- 479.** A kitchen is a room inside the house or a separate unit outside the main house, used mainly for cooking and related activities.
- 480.** This questionnaire seeks information on whether the household has a separate room used as a kitchen.
- 481.** If the Household cooks from a verandah or in the open, Record 4 for "Outside the main house; in Open". For households that cook in a room used for other purposes e.g. living room, record 1 for "In the main house: No separate room". For households that own a Kitchen in or outside the main house, record 2 for "in the main house: separate room" and 4 for "outside the main house: in a separate room."
- 482.** Makeshift kitchen is a temporary structure usually constructed with temporary materials for walls, roof e.g. thatch

Question H21 CHIMNEY

Ask: "Does the cooking stove have a Chimney?" and capture either 1" Yes" or 2" No".

Question H22 to H23: Access to Drinking Water

- 483.** Information on the source of water used for drinking is collected as one of the

measures of the socio-economic status of the household. The use of some sources of water can also have adverse health consequences. Disease outbreaks, for instance, are attributed to use of water from contaminated sources.

Question H22: Main Source of Water for Drinking

Ask, “What is the Household’s **MAIN** source of water for **DRINKING**?”

- 484.** Write the two-digit Code for the Household’s main source of drinking water in the provided space. You should note that (for purposes of this Census), the water sources are defined as follows:

Table 1: Definitions of Water source categories

Response Categories	Definition
Piped Water into dwelling	Pipe connected with in-house plumbing to one or more taps, e.g. in the kitchen and bathroom. Sometimes called as a house connection. It is mostly found in urban and peri-urban areas.
Piped Water to Yard/Plot	Pipe connected to a tap outside the house in the yard or plot. Sometimes called a yard connection.
Public Tap	Public water point from which community members may collect water. A standpipe may also be known as a public fountain or public tap or water kiosk. Public standpipes can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete.
Borehole or Tube well in yard or Public borehole	A deep hole that has been driven, bored or drilled with the purpose of reaching ground water supplies. Water is delivered from a tube well or borehole through a pump which may be powered by human, animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar. Boreholes are more common in rural areas a) Borehole in yard is found in the household’s yard b) Public boreholes are accessible to all community members
Protected dug well	A dug well that is (1) protected from runoff water through a well lining or casing that is raised above ground level and a platform that diverts spilled water away from the well and (2) covered so that bird and animal droppings cannot fall down the hole and (3) fitted with a pump. Both conditions must be observed for a dug well to be considered as protected.
Protected spring	A spring protected from runoff, bird, and animal droppings by a “spring box” which is typically constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and is built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box into a pipe without being exposed to outside pollution.

Response Categories	Definition
Unprotected /Open dug well	A dug well which is unprotected from runoff water; 2) unprotected from bird and animal droppings; or (3) both.
Open/Unprotected spring	A spring that is subject to runoff water and/ or bird or animal droppings. Unprotected springs typically do not have a “spring box”.
Surface Water (river/stream/lake)	Water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, and irrigation channels
Vendor	Water is obtained from a provider who transports water into a community for sale.
Tanker truck	Water is obtained from a provider who uses a truck to transport water into the community. Typically, the provider sells the water to households.
Gravity Flow Scheme	A gravity-flow scheme is whereby supply is from a small upland river, stream or spring, impounded (saved and collected in a reservoir) within a protected catchment, and then transported by pipe work to tap-stands placed near to homes using the force of gravity. Precisely it is where spring water at the top of a hill is harnessed, piped and supplied to homes in the valley.
Rain water	Rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces by roof or ground catchment and stored in a container, tank or cistern.
Bottled Water	Water that is bottled and sold to the household in bottles.

Question H23: Distance to the Nearest Source of Water

Ask, “What is the distance to this source of water?”

- 485.** For those who use water truck/water vendor as the main source of water, establish whether the water is delivered at the household or the respondent moves a certain distance to get the water. If the water is delivered at home, then the water source is on premises. If the distance is given in miles convert it to kilometres. Record code 1 for on premises, code 2 for any distance that is less than half a kilometre, code 3 for half a kilometre to less than one kilometre, code 4 for one kilometre to five kilometres and code 5 if the distance is more than five kilometres

Question H24: Toilet Facilities

Ask, “What type of toilet facility does this Household **MAINLY** use?”

- 486.** Below is the description of the different types of toilet facilities.

Table 2: Definitions of Toilet Facilities

Definitions of Toilet Facility	
Response Categories	Definition
Flush/pour flush toilet	<p>A flush toilet uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water and has a water seal, which is a U-shaped pipe, below the seat or squatting pan that prevents the passage of flies and odors.</p> <p>A pour flush toilet uses a water seal, but unlike a flush toilet, a pour flush toilet uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used)</p>
Pit latrine	Excreta is deposited directly into a hole in the ground without flushing any water
Ventilated improved Pit latrine (VIP)	A latrine ventilated by a pipe extending above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting.
Covered Pit latrine with slab	<p>A latrine with a squatting slab, or a platform or seat. A latrine has a “slab” if the floor of the latrine is made of a hard, smooth material that can easily be thoroughly cleaned: e.g. cement, very smooth wood with no gaps, or smooth stone. Latrines with floors made of dirt, mud covered floors, or floors of mud and sticks do not have a slab. The “slab” does not have to be raised above ground level. A platform or seat must be firmly supported on all sides and raised above the surrounding ground level to prevent surface water from entering the pit and for ease of cleaning</p> <p>*A pit latrine is covered if it consists of at least 3 walls and a roof over it. The cover on the pit latrine keeps rainwater from entering the latrine</p>
Covered Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	A latrine without a squatting slab, platform or seat. An open pit is a rudimentary hole in the ground where excreta is collected
Uncovered Pit latrine without a slab	A latrine that does not have a structure over it, or the structure lacks either walls or a roof and does not have a squatting slab, platform or seat
Ecosan (Compost) toilets	A toilet where faeces and urine is either composting or dehydrating (using ash and /or other materials) on site before its exposed to the environment.

- 487.** For those who go to the bush, use polythene bags or buckets, capture Code 17 for “No facility”. And skip to H27.
- 488.** In case a household uses different toilet facilities during day and night, the facility used during day time should be captured.

Question H25: Shared Toilet Facilities

Ask, "Does the household share this toilet facility with other households?"

- 489.** Sharing a toilet facility is an important measure of the level of hygiene in the household. Questions shall be asked about whether the toilet facilities are shared with one or more other households.
- 490.** Not shared" facilities are used by one Household only while "Shared" facilities are used by more than one Household. In case of a pit latrine, even if you have different stances, provided its one pit, it is regarded as shared. If not shared facility skip to H26.

Question H25A: Number of household that share the toilet

Ask, "How many households does this household share a toilet facility?"

- 491.** Write number of household whom you share with the facility. If more than 10 households then record 10

Question H26: Hand Washing Facility

Ask, "Does this household have a hand washing facility next to the toilet?"

- 492.** Washing hands frequently with soap and clean running water protects families and the community against diseases. If the response is Yes, with water only record "Code 1", record "Code 2" for Yes, with water and soap, record "Code 3" for yes, with no water and "Code 4" for No. Observe the presence of a hand washing facility in the household.

Question H27: Bathroom

Ask, "What type of bathroom does this Household **MAINLY** use?"

- 493.** A bathroom is constructed mainly for bathing. Presence of a bathroom shows that the home is taking care of their hygiene and privacy while bathing. Without proper drainage, water from the bathroom gets smelly and a good breeding ground for germs and mosquitoes.
- 494.** Privacy ensures that the person uses the bathroom without interference from others while drainage ensures that the water from the bathroom is properly disposed off instead of being left to pollute the environment.
- 495.** A bathroom is considered to have drainage if the water from the bathroom is properly disposed off in a septic tank or soak pit (A soak pit is a covered hole dug in the ground and filled with stones designed to allow water to slowly soak into the ground)
- 496.** A "makeshift" bathroom is a temporary structure usually constructed with temporary materials for walls (thatch, cardboards, old iron sheets, polythene bags, etc.) – sometimes even with no door, roof or appropriate floor. This also includes households that use a planted hedge as bathrooms.
- 497.** Record the appropriate code in the space provided

Question H28-H30: Waste Disposal

- 498.** Solid waste includes all waste material generated as a result of the daily domestic activities excluding water and human excreta. Examples are peels from fresh foods, food left over, litter from house and compound.

Question H28: Sorting Solid Waste/Rubbish

Ask, "Does this household sort solid waste/rubbish?"

- 499.** Record the appropriate response code. Record 1 if the household sorts solid waste/rubbish and 2 if it does not.
- 500.** Waste sorting is the process of separating waste into different elements. Waste is mostly sorted into two categories; Biodegradable (materials which decompose) and non-biodegradable (materials which do not decompose). Sorting at household level is done for purposes of proper waste management like recycling including turning organic waste into manure, feeds for animals, briquettes and the inorganic materials like plastic given/sold to recyclers

Question H28A: Most commonly used method of solid waste/rubbish disposal

Ask, "What is the **MOST COMMONLY USED** method of solid waste disposal/rubbish from this household?"

- 501.** Usually households have various methods of solid waste disposal. Some first keep in dustbins, polythene bags, buckets, large plastic/metallic containers, etc. for a few days then eventually dispose it off. We are considering the **FINAL** method of solid waste disposal. For example, households that heap garbage for one or more days and eventually burn it, capture Code 12 for "Occupants burn solid waste".
- 502.** In some areas a container for garbage disposal "skip bin" is placed centrally and used publicly. It is usually managed by the urban authority. For such cases capture 14 else 15 if the container is not supervised by any authority.
- 503.** Capture the appropriate Code depending on the respondent's response.

Question H29: Nonfunctional Electronic or electrical appliances/device

Ask, "Does any member in this household have a Non-functional Electronic or electrical appliance/device including mobile phones, batteries, television, computer/laptop, refrigerator, radios, flat irons, electronic kitchen appliances etc.?"

- 504.** Non-functional electronic or electrical appliances/devices are items that no longer operate or perform their intended functions due to various reasons such as damage, malfunction, or age-related wear and tear and are due for disposal.
- 505.** Option 1=Yes will be selected for a household which has any non-functional electronic or electrical item and 2=No for a household without.
- 506.** Capture the appropriate Code depending on the respondent's response.

Question H30: Most commonly used method of electronic waste disposal

Ask, "What is the most commonly used method of electronic and electrical waste disposal in this household?"

- 507.** The question seeks to establish the most commonly used practice by the household when disposing/discarding/managing non-functional electronic or electrical items. The methods include:
11. **Mixed with other solid waste;** the items are thrown where other household waste is thrown and disposed together
 12. **Collected by the Government;** the items are collected and managed by an institution of government like a city or municipal council separate from

other domestic waste

13. **Collected by a Private Company**; the items are collected and disposed by a licensed e-waste handler. The company may be contracted by government to collect the waste and transport it to a gazette e-waste management facility of government or may do the collection for private purposes
 14. **Door to door collectors**; these are individuals who move from one home to another especially with a motorcycle or bicycle collecting non-functional electronic and electrical equipment for disposal at a fee. They are more informal and not licensed
 15. **Stored at home**; items are just kept at home but in a safe place and protected from advance weather like rain or sunshine
 16. **Dumped in compound/street/bush**;
 17. **17 = Dumped in Latrine**
 18. **18 = Burnt**
 19. **19 = Buried**
 20. **Sold/given as gift**; this involves selling the item to another person or giving it away for free to another person who finds value in it
 21. **Sold to Repairer**; the item is sold off to a repairer
508. Capture the appropriate Code depending on the respondent's response.

2.2 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Question H31: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Ask: "Does any member in this household own (ASSETS)?"

Read each **ASSET** one by one and Record the number, if 9 or more record 9.

Question H32: Source of Information

Ask, "What is the Household's **MAIN** source of information?"

509. We are interested in the main source of information accruing to the Household members, not ownership of the medium. If the Household mainly uses a particular source of information, even if no member actually owns it, regard it as the main. For households that receive information from more than one source, please probe further to establish where they **most** times get information from.
510. Radio refers to means/ medium through which information is got. This may not necessarily be the physical gadget. For example, in case of information obtained from the phone radio, the source of information is radio and NOT a telephone. Capture the two-digit Code in the provided space.
511. Record **ONLY** the main source of information to the Household.

Questions H33-H34: Use of Mosquito Nets

Ask, "Does this household have any mosquito nets?"

512. This question is intended to collect information on coverage of mosquito nets. It does not matter whether it is treated or not, whether any of the household members sleep under it or not
513. As long as any of the household members has a mosquito net, this is a "Yes" case.

Hence record 1 for 'Yes'. For households with a NO response in H33, then skip to H35,

- 514. In H34: If the household has any mosquito net (s), establish whether the net (s) was given free or bought.
- 515. If the respondent does not know the source of the mosquito net(s) that the household has, record 8 for "Do not know".
- 516. Record the appropriate response against each option.

Question H35: Source of Livelihood

Ask, "*What was the **main** source of the Household's livelihood in the last 12 months?*"

- 517. The main source of the Household's livelihood may be difficult to decide since there may be many Household members engaged in different activities and hence different sources of income. Write the Code of the main source of the Household's livelihood. If it is not clear what the main source is, you will have to probe in order to decide on a source that the members of the Household consider most important.
- 518. The following notes may help you:
 - i. **Subsistence farming** - includes traditional agriculture, livestock rearing or herding, fishing, hunting and gathering. They may sell some produce but it is mainly for own consumption.
 - ii. **Commercial farming** - includes agriculture, livestock rearing or herding and fishing. The produce is purposely for sale.
 - iii. **Employment income** - includes Households mainly relying on income earned by members who are employed or who receive pensions.
 - iv. **Business Enterprise** - includes such activities as operating market stalls, kiosks, selling food items, trading in secondhand goods, and hawking etc.
 - v. **Cottage industry** - Includes those Households involved in small scale industries. These are usually Household based, backyard in nature and mainly informal i.e. an industry where the creation of products or services is home-based, rather than factory-based.
 - vi. **Property income** – this is income in the form of rent from any property e.g. land, houses, etc. this does not include agents/brokers
 - vii. **Family support** - includes Households relying mainly on remittances in cash or kind from relatives or others living elsewhere.
 - viii. **Institutional or programme support** – includes support from relief agencies such as Red Cross, World Food Programme, etc.
 - ix. Sale of assets
 - x. Others - If the Household relies mainly on some other source of livelihood - for example, begging - write Code 96 for "Other"

Ownership of basic necessities

- 519. The NPHC 2024 will gather information on ownership of necessities like clothing and shoes. This information can give a picture of the welfare of the households.

Question H36: Clothing

Ask, "*Does every member in this Household have at least two sets of clothing?*"

- 520. Having two sets of clothing ensures that one does not have to remain naked while

washing the other set and is a basic socio-economic poverty indicator. By clothing we mean garments for covering the body decently. In this question, you should only consider clothes in good or average condition. There is need to establish whether every household member has at least two sets of clothes. **Uniforms should be excluded.** Record 1 for yes, 2 for No and 8 for Don't know

Question H37: Shoes

Ask, *"Does every member in this Household have at least one pair of Shoes?"*

- 521.** In this question, we want to find out whether every member of the household has a pair of shoes in good condition. Shoes include covered and open shoes.
- 522.** However, for purposes of this Census, tyre sandals (*Lugabire*), slippers, gumboots and other sandals meant for use inside the house are not classified as shoes.
- 523.** Children less than 1 year should not be included as they may be considered too young to walk.
- 524.** Record 1 for yes, 2 for no, 7 for not applicable and 8 for don't know. Record the appropriate response as given by the respondent.

Question H38: REMITTANCES

Ask, *"Did the household receive any money or physical items from family member / any relative/friends outside Uganda in the last 12 months?"*

- 525.** Remittances are regular or irregular contributions in terms of money, goods or in kind made to persons living elsewhere in the country or abroad.
- 526.** For purposes of the census, interest is in only money or physical items received from any relative or family member or friend abroad during the last 12 months prior to the census night.
- 527.** These questions seek to get information from the household members if they received remittances in form of goods and/or money from outside the country whether from a relative or friend, during the last 12 months prior to the census night.
- 528.** If the household received only money record code 2 for yes – money, if the household received only goods (physical items) then record 3 for yes-goods, if the household received both money and goods then record code 4. If the respondent states that the household did not receive any physical items or money the record code 1 for no and skip to the next section of the questionnaire. Code 8 will be recorded only if the respondent does not know if any physical items or money was received by the household in the last 12 months prior to the census night and then skip to A1a

Question H39: COUNTRY OF SENDER

Ask *"If YES in H38, in which country/countries do the relatives / family members/ friends that sent the cash and/or goods reside?"*

- 529.** If they received any remittance in H38 (code 2, 3 or 4), ask for the country of residence where the relatives or family members or friends or anybody that sent the goods and/or cash, reside; record appropriately in H39. Record only a maximum of 3 countries. If the remittances were received from only one country then select just one country, if the remittances were received from two countries

then select the two countries and under the third select no more countries.

Question H40: AMOUNT RECIEVED

Ask "How much money did the household receive in the last 12 months.

530. This question intends to get the cumulative sum of all the money received in the last 12 months before the census night.

531. RECORD AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM ALL COUNTRIES COMBINED (UGX)

Question H41: PURPOSE OF REMITTANCE

Ask "How did this household use the money remitted in the last 12 months?"

Record as per the codelist provided

SECTION 3: AGRICULTURAL MODULE

532. This section is meant to identify all households in the country that are involved in agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture.

533. Agriculture is a practice of growing crops, raising animals and other organisms. It is one of the oldest and most fundamental human activities, dating back thousands of years.

534. Forestry/woodland refers to areas of land that are predominantly covered by native or planted trees.

535. Aquaculture is the practice of breeding, raising, harvesting fish and aquatic plants.

536. Agriculture Excludes

- **Home flower Gardening** – gardening involves growing ornamental plants on a smaller scale and often for personal purposes.
- **Fishing** – which involves catching fish and other aquatic organisms from natural water bodies, such as rivers, lakes, and swamps.
- **Hunting** – involves tracking, pursuing, capturing, or killing wild animals for food, sport, or other purposes.
- **Extractive Activities such as mining, oil drilling, and logging:** Involve extracting natural resources from the earth or forests.
- **Agro-processing** – involves the value addition and processing of agriculture products to create secondary products.

Question A1a: Crop Production Activities

Ask, "Did this household undertake crop production from July 2023 to May 2024?"
(Growing of crops e.g. banana, coffee, cotton, beans, groundnuts, sugarcane, yams, oranges, jackfruits, guavas, leafy vegetables, among others)

537. This question seeks information on whether a household engages in agriculture crop production for any of the agriculture crops. All Households undertaking outside crop production should be included irrespective of location.

538. The Enumerator will have to establish whether the household is engaged in the crop production enterprise or not.

- 539. If the household is undertaking crop production activity, probe further for the location of that agricultural activity in order to obtain the most appropriate Code under A1a.
- 540. Location of the crop production activity within an EA takes precedence over any response e.g. if the household carries out crop production within EA, then record "1" for Yes, within EA, record "2" for Yes, outside EA but within the Parish, record "3" for Yes, Outside Parish but within District/City, record "4" for Yes, Outside District/City and 5 for No, then Go next agricultural activities (A1b).

Question A1b: Livestock/Poultry/Bees Production Activities

Ask, *"Did this household rear/keep livestock /poultry /bees from July 2023 to May 2024?"*
(This includes exotic/cross breed cattle, local/indigenous cattle, Goat, Poultry/Birds Keeping, Sheep, Piggery, Rabbits, Apiculture/Bee Keeping)

- 541. This question seeks information on whether or not a household engages in livestock production (including poultry and bee keeping) for any of the livestock types. All Households undertaking outside Livestock production should be included irrespective of location.
- 542. The Enumerator will have to establish whether the household is engaged in livestock production enterprise or not.
- 543. If the household is undertaking livestock production activity, probe further for the location of the livestock production activity to obtain the most appropriate Code under A1b.
- 544. Location of the livestock production activity within an EA takes precedence over any response in A1b. The farm nearer to the household takes precedence at all times.

Question A1c: Aquaculture Production Activities

Ask, *"Did this household undertake aquaculture production from July 2023 to May 2024?"*

- 545. This question seeks information on whether or not a household engages in aquaculture (fish) production for any of the aquaculture/fish types. All households undertaking aquaculture production should be included irrespective of location. The Enumerator will have to establish whether the household is engaged in the aquaculture production enterprise or not.
- 546. If the household is undertaking aquaculture production activity, probe further for the location of that activity in order to obtain the most appropriate Code under A1c.
- 547. Location of the aquaculture production activity within an EA takes precedence over any response in A1c. The farm nearer to the household takes precedence at all times.

Question A1d: Forestry/ Land for Woodland Activities

Ask, *"Did this household operate any land for planted woodlots from July 2023 to May 2024?"*

- 548. This question seeks information on whether or not a household engages in forestry production. All Households operating Natural or planted forestry/woodland activities should be included irrespective of location.
- 549. The Enumerator will have to establish whether the household is engaged in the

forestry production enterprise or not.

- 550. If the household is undertaking forestry production activity, probe further for the location of that activity in order to obtain the most appropriate Code under A1a.
- 551. Location of the forestry production activity within an EA takes precedence over any response. The farm nearer to the household takes precedence at all times.

Question A2: Number of Animals Kept

Ask, *"If code 1 or 2 in A1b, how many [...] did this household keep on the census night?"*

- 552. This question only applies to households with a Yes response (with codes 1 or 2) in question A1b. Record the number of animals kept in the space provided.

Question A3: Main Purpose of Production

- 553. If the response code is any YES in A1(a, b, c, & d), establish the main purpose of production in A3. The Enumerator should inquire about, crop production, livestock production, aquaculture, and the presence of forest/wooded land. By main purpose of production, we mean the intention of the holder when establishing the given agricultural activity.

Question A4: Crops Grown by the household

Ask: *"List the crops grown by the household in order of importance."* If code 1 or 2 in A1a. ASK THE RESPONDENT TO LIST UPTO 5 CROPS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE.

- 554. These should be crops that the household **grown/had between July 2023 to May 2024** and on farms within EA or within the parish.
- 555. A4 should be filled by writing the crop name and crop Code for each of the mentioned crops grown by the household. Pastures should not be regarded as crops. The crops should be listed in order of importance as considered and given by the respondent. If the household grows more than five (5) Crop types, List the 5 most important crops.

Column 1 of A4: Crop Name

- 556. Ask for all the crops grown by the household then enter each Crop Name in Column 1 of A4 in their order of importance as ranked by the household.

Column 2 of A4: Crop Code

- 557. For the purpose of this Agricultural Module, a number of crops in Uganda have been identified and are indicated in the Crop Code List attached.

Question A5: Lead decision maker

Ask, *"Which of the household members takes major decisions on each of the agricultural activities?"*

- 558. The lead decision maker is a person who exercises management control over the farm and takes the major decisions on the operations (what to plant, where etc.) of the farm including how the resources are used. This person may be the Head of

Household, spouse, a relative or any other household member. The decision maker has technical and economic responsibility for the farm but may delegate responsibilities related to the day-to-day work management of the farm.

- 559.** Record the person number (P0) of the lead decision maker in the space provided. This is obtained from Section 1-column1. If this person (lead decision maker) was not listed in P1 record '00'.

Question A6: Irrigation

Ask, "Does the household carry out any type of irrigation on crop(s)?"

Irrigation refers to providing land with water to improve crop production.

- 560.** This question seeks information on irrigation on the holding, irrespective of whether it is on a small or large scale. It is only asked if there is a code 1 or 2 in A1a and A1d.
- 561.** Irrigation refers to purposely providing land with water, other than rain, for improving pastures or crop production. Irrigation usually implies the existence of infrastructure and equipment for applying water to crops, such as irrigating canals, pumps, sprinklers, or localized watering systems. However, it also includes manual watering of plants using buckets, watering cans or other devices. Uncontrolled land flooding by overflowing rivers or streams is not considered as irrigation.
- 562.** Record 1 for yes, 2 for No and 8 for Don't know.

Question A8A-A8B: Growing of tree crops

- 563.** These questions seek to know if the household has tree cross grown by their type and number.

A8A: Ask: *Does this household grow tree crops?* Record 1 for yes, 2 for no and 8 for don't know

A8B: If A8A is yes then Ask: *How many of these tree crop types does this household have?*

- 564.** Select the tree type from the code list and the number of trees by type in the space provided

SECTION 4: DEATH IN THE HOUSEHOLD

- 565.** The Questions in this section are very sensitive. Tactically handle the person who has lost someone by sympathizing with him/her and at the same time informing him/her that the information you are collecting is necessary for the Census.
- 566. Household deaths:** Refer to all deaths to members of the household during the 12-month period preceding the Census Night regardless of the place of occurrence.
- 567.** The section on deaths in the household seeks to collect information on household members who have died in the 12 months prior to the census night (**May 2023 up to December 2023. and from 1st January 2024 to 9th May 2024**).
- 568.** Deaths that occur after the census night are not to be recorded
- 569.** The deceased persons must have been a usual member of the household, regardless of place of death/burial.
- 570.** The deaths should not be confused with deaths in the family.

The information collected on death enables planners to compute figures on:

- Death distribution among males and females by age.
- Causes of death
- Maternal mortality
- Generate adult mortality (15-50 or 15-60)
- Derive life expectancies at birth

571. You should note that babies who die just after being born are normally left out or not talked about at all. Take note that babies who passed on must have shown some signs of life at birth (still births and abortions **MUST** not be recorded). You must ensure that you probe in order to get all deaths that occurred in the household captured. A live birth that dies soon after birth or within 12 months prior to the census interview should be included.

Question D1: Deaths that Occurred in the Household in the Last 12 Months

Ask, *“Did any deaths occur in the household in the last 12 months? I mean from May 2023 up to December 2023. What about from 1st January 2024 to 9th May 2024?”*

- 572.** Record 1, if the answer is Yes, or 2 if No, and 8 if do not know. If the response given is yes, record 1 for ‘Yes’ in D1 then proceed and ask questions D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, and D8.
- 573.** If the death did not occur in the household, please record 2 for “NO”. Similarly, if the dead body was brought to the household for burial only (e.g. ancestral burial area) and the person did not belong to this household record 2 for ‘No’ in D1, and if the response is “Do not Know”, record 8 for ‘Do not Know’. If there is no death record code 2 for No and skip to IP4.
- 574.** You should bear in mind that the reference period is 12 months prior to the Census date.

Question D2: Name of the Deceased

Ask, *“What was the name of the deceased?”*

- 575.** Where a death has occurred, capture the name of the deceased person in this column. In cases where babies die before they are given a name, capture the name of the baby as “baby boy” or “baby girl”.

Question D3: Sex of Deceased

Ask, *“What was the sex of [NAME]?”*

- 576.** Ask for the sex of the deceased person. Record 1 for “Male” and 2 for “Female”.

Question D4A: Place of Death

Ask *“Where did [Name] die from?”*

- 577.** Use the appropriate Code for recording the Place of death. e.g. Suppose the death occurred at home, record “1”. On the other hand, if a person died at the health facility, record 2. For persons who died on the way to the health facility, record “3”, other place record 6, and for don’t know record code “8”.

Question D4B: Year of birth of the Deceased

Ask, *“In which year was [NAME] born?”*

578. Understanding the age distribution of the deceased population helps in demographic analysis. It also provides insights into maternal mortality rates, life expectancy and trends in causes of death over time.

Question D4C: Age at Death of the Deceased

Ask, "How old was [NAME] at the time of death (in completed years)?"

579. Establish the age of the deceased person at the time of his/her death in completed Years.
580. Use a 2-digit Code to record the age of the deceased person. e.g. Suppose a baby died before it was one-year-old, record age as "00". On the other hand, if a person died at 6.5 years, record 06 years. For persons who died at 95 years and above record 95.

Question D4D: Death Registration

Ask "Was this death registered?"

581. The question seeks information about whether a person's death was registered. If the death was registered record 1

Question D4E: Death Registration

Ask: Where was this death registered?

582. The question seeks information about whether they have the death certificate from and registration point like Hospital, Sub County and NIRA
583. Record appropriately

Question D5: Cause of Death

Ask; "What was the cause of [NAME'S] death?"

584. This question should be asked as phrased to obtain a suitable response. Write the appropriate Code for the cause of death.

Question D5A: What type of accident did [NAME] encounter?

1. **Motor vehicle:** An incidental event arising from the involvement of use of a motor vehicle. i.e. a motor vehicle strikes/collides with another vehicle, a pedestrian, an object, or an animal.
2. **Motorcycle:** This accident happens when a motorcycle hits a person, an object, or another vehicle, causing injury or damage
3. **Bicycle accidents:** Accident involving a bike.
4. **Slip and fall:** This is a personal injury claim to describe the event of a person falling or tripping on any object/surface, such as a store, business, on a public street or sidewalk, in a private home, or just about anywhere.

FEMALES WHO DIED AGED 10-59 YEARS

585. These questions are only applicable to females who died aged 10-59 years. Check in column D3 whether Code 2 is recorded AND in column D4 whether the female's age is between 10 and 59 years.

Question D6: Death During Pregnancy

Ask; "Was [NAME] pregnant at the time of her death?"

586. Find out whether the female died when she was pregnant and record the response

appropriately. Women that die when undergoing an abortion or the like, should be considered as persons who died during pregnancy.

- 587. Deaths during pregnancy:** Refers to deaths of females age 10-59 years in the course of pregnancy irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy.

Question D7: Death During Child Birth

Ask; *Did [NAME] die while giving birth?"*

- 588.** Find out whether the female died while delivering.
- 589. Deaths during delivery:** Refers to deaths of females aged 10-59 years during delivery irrespective of place of delivery.

Question D8: Death within 6 Weeks After Delivery

Ask; *Did [NAME] die within 6 weeks after delivery?"*

- 590.** Find out whether [NAME] died within 6 weeks after delivery.
- 591. Deaths within 42 days (6 weeks) after delivery or after childbirth:** Refer to deaths of females aged 10-59 years within 42 days / 6 weeks after childbirth, regardless of how it ended (live or still birth).

SECTION 5: ENDING AN INTERVIEW

FILLING THE "RESULT CODE"

- 592.** This part of the questionnaire is filled in after completing an interview.
- 593.** If for any reason an interview is halted and referred to a later point in time, refer to the Code List and record 2 for 'partially completed'.
- 594.** Partially completed should only be recorded after several visits to the household and attempts through the guide, phone call, neighbour, supervisor, etc. to reach the respondent. Additionally, through the neighbour, guide or LC1 obtain at least the name, sex, residential status and age of the household members to enable us get a total count of the population.
- 595.** Record 3 for 'Not interviewed' only if an eligible respondent was never found at any time in the household during the allocated days for interviews.

SECTION 6: COMPLETING A HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW

- 596.** Before you leave the household, check the questionnaire you have completed and make sure that you have filled it fully and accurately. It is better to check your work on the spot than to have to go back or be sent back. It will save you a lot of time, embarrassment, and inconvenience.
- 597.** You should check that: no one has been missed out; that no question was left blank except for those who are ineligible.
- 598.** Try to check your work systematically. First, make sure that the area of identification particulars is well filled/captured. Then, look at the household in terms of relationships and ages of the people. Ensure that children are not captured as older than their parents; that men are not indicated as having borne children; that babies are not shown as having university education, etc.
- 599.** Check the questions you have completed for females aged 10 -59 years. Ensure that the ages of all eligible females have necessary entries. Also check that you

have written “0” in the appropriate area(s) if the woman has no children in a particular category.

- 600. In case you find out that you made a mistake in the questionnaire, ask further questions and correct your information. The questionnaires must be complete and accurate in all respects before you leave the household.
- 601. After completing enumerating all members of the household, write an E at the end of the structure number that had earlier been assigned. The structure and household numbers will be allocated or generated by the Enumerator. The first structure and household you visit will be number NPHC24/CM/001/E; second household will be 002 and so on as instructed earlier. Write the numbers neatly where they will be easily visible to your supervisor and out of reach of children.
- 602. Ask the people to leave the numbers intact until the end of August 2024. Explain that the number is used for census purposes only.
- 603. Finally make sure that you thank the respondent for his/her cooperation.
- 604. After visiting and enumerating all persons who spent the Census night in your EA and checking your work, report to your supervisor.
- 605. You will only be paid after you have handed in all the returnable materials and documents for the NPHC 2024 and your supervisor is satisfied that you have done a good job.

PART 5.2: INSTITUTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

- 606. The Institutions Questionnaire will be used to enumerate persons in Institutions. An institution is a place where a group of persons live together but, for some reason or other, do not belong to a Household.
- 607. The Institutions Questionnaire will be administered by the Enumerator on the first day of enumeration i.e. 10th May 2024. Enumerators will administer a separate Institutions Questionnaire to all institutions in their designated area.
- 608. If an institution is created from another it becomes an institution on its own (e.g. a medical institution created from a religious institution each should be treated independently)
- 609. There are 2 sets of the institutional questionnaires as follows:

Institutional A (P1, P3-P87 ONLY)

- a) Secondary, vocational, and technical schools
- b) Colleges (Education, Nursing, School of Hygiene, Agriculture etc.)
- c) Service training institution (police training, military academy, army camp, immigration training, fire academy, prisons training, etc.)
- d) University/Technical/Polytechnic/University College
- e) Seminary/Theology school
- f) Hostels
- g) Diplomatic community
- h) Children's home/Orphanage
- i) Mining camp/road camp/farm camp
- j) Prison/Borstal/correctional homes

Institutional B (P1, P3, P5, P6, P18, P27, P41-P42 ONLY)

- a) Hospitals, Polyclinics, Clinics, health posts, health centers

- b) Maternity homes, infirmary/stick bay
- c) Remand homes
- d) Police/immigration/military cells
- e) Divine healers
- f) Prayer camps

- 610. The Institutions Questionnaire has a few questions/selected variables from the household questionnaire. The instructions for filling in these questions are the same as those discussed under the household questionnaire.
- 611. For institutions with more than 200 persons, split them into convenient blocks for easy management of the enumeration and Supervision. Assign each enumerator a block.

PART 5.3: FLOATING /HOMELESS POPULATION QUESTIONNAIRE

- 612. A floating population refers to persons who have formal places to live in (households or institutions) but will not spend the Census Night in any of these places or a hotel. They include persons at bus/taxi parks, airports and markets.
- 613. It also includes the homeless i.e. people who do not have any formal shelter over their heads. They include; those sleeping on verandahs, abandoned or makeshift structures, beggars, vagrants, and children on the streets or similar places.
- 614. This questionnaire will be administered to outdoor sleepers and persons in transit. Enumeration of this population will be done on;
 - I. The eve of the census night (9th May 2024) for persons in public commuter bus/taxi parks (bus terminals) and airports.
 - II. After midnight for the homeless.
- 615. The DTOs, DCOs, Security personnel, NGOs, and census committee members should discuss how best this population can be enumerated before dawn.
- 616. All the enumerated persons from the bus/taxi terminals and airports will be given a special card indicating that they have been enumerated.
- 617. Local buses/taxis should be enumerated at the point of Departure and record the 'Bus Registration Number'.
- 618. Enumerate those Travelling out of Uganda at the "Point of Departure ie border posts".
- 619. Street children or homeless will be enumerated with support from security and NGOs or other organisations/individuals that work with them.
- 620. Record number plate for cars on transit and street name for homeless.
- 621. For persons travelling via private means and whom the census night will find on the road, these will be enumerated in their respective households. Enumerators should hence probe for such to ensure that they are not missed.
- 622. Apart from the Identification details, only the name, sex, date of birth age in completed years will be captured.

PART 5.4: ACCOMODATION ESTABLISHMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

- 623. An Accommodation Establishment is a commercial entity or unit that provides temporary accommodation and related services to the public

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Question A1-A11:

- 624.** Identification particulars are important in locating the establishment for future statistical activities related to the facility. The identification particulars consist of the Sub region and code which will be recorded against item A1, District /City name and code which will be recorded against item A2, County/Municipality name against item A3, Sub- County/Division/Town Council name and Code against item A4, Parish/Ward name and code against item A5, Village/LC1 name and code against item A6, Rural/Urban code against A7, EA name and code against item A8.
- 625.** In addition to these identification particulars mentioned above, each household within the accommodation facility will be given a set of code numbers in item A9 which will uniquely identify it from another household.
- 626.** Record the key respondent's name and telephone contact against item A10. Sometimes the accommodation establishment/facility undertakes business using the telephone contacts of the owner/manager of the establishment. In case their individual telephone contacts are provided, please record them against A10.
- 627.** The information to be filled in items A1-A8; A12-A13 be provided from the office.
- 628.** Global Positioning System (GPS) gets the exact physical location of the establishment facility that has provided the information on the establishment.
- 629.** Record the CAPI GPS Coordinates of the accommodation facility against item A11. This should be done by the enumerator.

SECTION B: NAME OF ACCOMODATION ESTABLISHMENT AND TYPE

Question B1: Name of Accommodation Facility

- 630.** This information is important in locating the establishment for future statistical activities related to the facility.
- 631.** Record the name of the accommodation establishment/facility by which the facility is registered.
- 632.** Avoid recording any kind of nickname referring to the establishment used by the community.

Question B2: Types of accommodation establishment/facility

- 633.** This question seeks to determine the different types of accommodation facility in the country.
- 634.** Hotel owners should provide the type of the establishment or facility basing on the main activity and services offered, Location of the establishment.
- 635.** Under the East Africa Accommodation Facility Classifications Criteria, we have a number of types of accommodation establishments/facilities as discussed in detail below.
- a) **Town Hotels:** These are commercial accommodation establishments/facilities located within urban areas where majority of clients are business travelers. Most urban-based hotels fall under this category. They include both national and international hotels such as Sheraton Hotel, Hilton hotel, Grand Imperial hotel and many others that are located within urban areas. Hotels must have front desk or reception.
 - b) **Vacation Hotels:** These are commercial accommodation facilities/establishments located near holiday attraction areas, normally in suburbs and where majority of

- clients are holidaymakers or leisure travelers.
- c) **Motels:** Are commercial accommodation establishments located along highways or motor ways catering mainly for motorists and other highway road users.
 - d) **Lodges/Resorts:** Are commercial accommodation establishments/facilities located within or near natural habitats rich in fauna and flora normally in or near conservation areas, where majority of clients are leisure or adventure seekers. Examples include Para Safari and Red chills lodges in Murchison falls National Park. Lodges differ from Vacation hotels in that vacation hotels offer more services such as conference facilities in addition to accommodation and usually located in urban centers compared to lodges.
 - e) **Cottages, Service Apartments, Villas:** Refer to commercial establishments/facilities mainly located in sub urban areas or country side and characterized by being detached, semidetached or in clusters of let table units of holiday accommodation. They mainly offer a home-like environment for the guests and may or may not offer full hotel services and facilities.
 - f) **Tented camps:** Are commercial accommodation establishments of permanent, semi-permanent and/or mobile tented facilities usually located close to or within popular areas such as beaches, rivers, lakes, and protected areas like national parks, game reserves or forests.
 - g) **Guest Houses:** Are commercial facilities/establishments that offer rooms to travelers and others short-stay visitors. The owner usually lives in a separate area within the property and the guest house serves as a form of lodging business. The services offered are often not more than bed and breakfast services and rarely licensed to serve alcoholic beverages.
 - h) **Hostels/ Dormitory.** These are budget friendly accommodation establishments commonly used by group travelers. They are characterized by shared utilities such as rooms, toilets, bathroom etc.
 - i) **Bed and Breakfast Lodgings:** Bed and breakfast (B&B) are a small lodging establishment that provides overnight private room to the guests and breakfast in the morning. B&B are cheaper than hotels and can be an alternative to the traditional living in a hotel. Some B&B rooms offer individually furnished rooms, air conditioner and free Wi-Fi access and free parking.
 - j) **Others.** These include other accommodation type not mentioned above such as, Inns, boutique hotels, spas, caravans, boats, etc.

SECTION C: BASIC ACCOMODATION STATISTICS

Question C1& C2: Number of rooms

- 636. The purpose of question C1-C2 is to get the number of rooms available for accommodation for overnight visitors by room types. Rooms can be categorized as Singles, Doubles, and Twins etc.
- 637. **A Single Room:** A room with one bed that is meant to provide accommodation space for a single person.
- 638. **A Double Room:** Refers to a room with one bed that is meant to provide accommodation space for up to two persons.
- 639. **A Twin room:** Normally contains two beds, however for this exercise, rooms with three beds will be considered as twin rooms.

640. Recode the total number of single, double and twin rooms for overnight accommodation available for visitors. If the establishment does not have rooms for a specific type of room recode "00".
641. **Note** *that the rooms referred are the ones used for temporary accommodation. However, rooms used for accommodating staff permanently, kitchen rooms, rooms provided for toilets and any other rooms that are not used for visitors' accommodation should not be considered as rooms.*

Question C4: Employment

642. Question C4 seeks to establish the total number of persons employed in the accommodation sector by sex of the employees. This information is obtained by counting the number of employees employed in different department within the accommodation facility for example Management, Front desk, Food and beverage, housekeeping. Recode the number of males and females employed in the facility separately.

Question C5: Services offered

643. Accommodation establishments/facilities offer a number of services some of which are included on the accommodation bill while others are paid for independently. For the purpose of this Census, we shall look at the following services whether included on the accommodation bills or not. Record 1 for 'Yes' and 2 for 'No' for each of the services offered at the facility.
- a) **Bed and Breakfast:** Record 1 (for yes) if breakfast is included on the accommodation bill, thus when one pays for accommodation, they are automatically entitled to breakfast. **Note:** *Response 2 (for No) will mean that breakfast is charged separately from accommodation or the service is not provided at all.*
 - b) **Steam bath/Sauna:** Bathing through exposure to steam/dry heat, which induces perspiration. Some establishments provide room(s) or building(s) equipped to provide these services in addition to accommodation. Record 1 (for yes) as long as the service is available no matter whether its charges are included in the accommodation bill or not.
 - c) **Gym/Aerobics:** An open air or covered location for gymnastics, athletics, and gymnastic services
 - d) **Restaurant:** This is usually a business, which prepares and serves food and drinks to customers in exchange for money.
 - e) **Shuttle Services:** Cars, vans or buses that transport guests frequently on behalf of the establishment over short journey between the establishment and other locations. Record 1 (for yes) as long as the service is available no matter whether its charges are included in the accommodation bill or not.
 - f) **Outside catering:** A business of providing food service at a remote site or a site such as a hotel, public house (pub), or other location.
 - g) **Business centre:** A room or area where guests can have access to a variety of services such as faxing, printing, photocopying, and Internet.

Record 1 (for yes) as long as the service is available no matter whether its charges are included in the accommodation bill or not.

- h) **Shopping facilities:** A group of shops within the accommodation establishment used to supply most of the basic shopping needs. Record 1 (for yes) as long as the service is available.
- i) **Room service:** Is a hotel service enabling guests to choose menu items for delivery to their hotel room for consumption there, served by staff.
- j) **Swimming pool:** Structure designed to hold water to enable swimming or other leisure activities.
- k) **Tour and travel desk:** Provides assistance, information and cultural, historical and contemporary heritage interpretation to guests or organized tours, individual clients, and educational establishments. Record 1 (for yes) if the services is provided on the premises of the accommodation facilities.
- l) **Gardens:** A planned space, usually outdoors, set aside for the display, cultivation, and enjoyment of plants and other forms of nature
- m) **Parking for vehicles:** A cleared area that is intended for parking vehicles also known as parking lot. If code 1 "Yes", record the number of lots designated for vehicle parking located either inside or near the facility premises, exclude roadside parking managed and controlled by local authorities
- n) **Conference facilities:** Are specialized room(s) or locations within or near the premises of the establishment designed or built to host conferences, exhibitions, large meetings, seminars, training sessions, etc. Record 1 (for yes) as long as the service is available no matter whether it is charged on the accommodation bill or not.
- o) **Bar:** A retail business establishment that serves alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, liquor, cocktails, and other beverages such as mineral water and soft drinks. If code 1 "Yes", record the number of bar located inside the facility, if bar serves obtained from outside the facility record zero.
- p) **Other services:** Services offered include services other than those listed above.

SECTION D: PARTICULARS OF HOTEL GUESTS

Question D1: Names of Guest

644. Ask for the names of all persons who spent the Census Night of 9th/10th May 2024 in the accommodation facility.

Question D2: Sex of Guest

645. This question seeks to find out the Sex of the guest who spent the Census Night of 9th/10th August 2023 in the accommodation facility. Recode code 1 for "Male" and 2 for "Female".

Questions D3 & D5: Date of Birth and Age.

- 646.** Write the Day (DD), Month (MM) and Year (YYYY). Record the person's exact date of birth as follows:
- v. Day using a 2 – digit Code ranging from 01 to 31.
 - vi. Month using a 2 – digit Code ranging from 01 to 12 that is January to December and
 - vii. Year using a 4 – digit code.
 - viii. If Day or Month of birth is unknown record 98 and if Year of birth is unknown, recode 9999.
- 647.** For example, if somebody was born on 12th March 1994, record the Date of Birth as 12/03/1994. Write the current age in completed years. If the person is under one year of age, write "00", e.g. if you find a baby in the facility aged 2 months, write "00". If the person is aged 7½ years, write 07. If age is 95 and above years, record 95.
- 648.** Besides, age and date of birth are some of the most important questions in the Census, but they may be the most difficult to answer.
- 649.** The best source of information for date of birth and age would be a birth national Id, passport for the visitors etc.

Question D5: Place of Birth of Guest

- 650.** Birth place is the place of residence of mother at the time of the guest's birth. This question is meant to establish persons who slept at accommodation facility during the census night and are not enumerated in their districts.
- 651.** Sometimes, people will move from one place to another for purposes Holiday/Leisure/recreation, businesses or professionals etc. This kind of movement is short lived and must not be confused with a migratory one.
- 652.** For persons born in Uganda, select the District code if you are using the hard copy questionnaire, else click on the dropdown menu and pick the appropriate District code using the code list provided. For example, if a person was born in Busia District, select "202".
- 653.** For persons born outside Uganda, select the country code if you are using the hard copy questionnaire. Otherwise, click on the dropdown menu and pick the appropriate country code. For example, a person born in Somalia will be coded "707", Kenya "701", Rwanda "703" etc.
- 654.** Select "733" if the person was not born in Uganda and the Country of birth is not known.
- 655.** For the districts that were split from another, write the location of current district or according to the district boundaries existing at the time of the census.

Question D6: Usual Residence

- 656.** This question seeks to establish the District/City/Country of usual residence of all guests who spent the Census Night of 9th/10th May 2024 in the accommodation facility.
- 657.** Enter the district/city/country code for the usual residence in the boxes provided. If the guest has since returned to Uganda, code "Uganda". The country codes are

provided in the appendices of this manual and will pop-up/drop down list in CAPI.

PART 6: THE COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

- 658.** The community questionnaire aims at collecting information on the services available and practices common to the community.
- 659.** Information will be obtained in line with following areas: I) Financial services; II) Education; III) Health IV) Manufacturing Establishments; V) Service Establishments; VI) Roads; VII) Water for agricultural production; VIII) Environment; IX) Violence; and X) Socio Economic Groups.
- 660.** A Community is a group of persons living in a specified area or location, and can be identified by common characteristics. For purposes of the NPHC 2024, the “Community” will refer to the Local Council I (LCI).
- 661.** The Community Questionnaire will be administered by the **Parish Supervisor**, within their area of jurisdiction.
- 662.** Information for the Community Questionnaire will be collected using: I) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs); 2) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).
- 663.** A focus group discussion involves gathering people from similar backgrounds or experiences together to discuss a specific topic of interest.
- 664.** Composition of Focus Group Discussions
- Between 6 to 12 persons who are knowledgeable about the community
 - Opinion leaders (Chiefs, Priests and Elders)
 - Members of the LC1 Council
 - Representation of youth, women and PWDs
 - Technical staff from LG or any other agencies in different areas of expertise
 - Must have a moderator and note taker
- Note: Care should be taken to ensure that gender representation is observed.** It is recommended that the Chairperson of the LCI be approached to help organize this group of key informants.
- 665.** The Parish Supervisor should have a clear understanding of the objectives of the FGD, select the participants, choose a suitable venue, adopt the discussion guide (community questionnaire), moderate the discussion and enter the responses into the CAPI.
- 666.** The Parish Supervisor should select moderate the discussion and also enter information into the CAPI. A good moderator should be a good listener, not be biased against any member of the group, lead the discussion but not to be led and give opportunity for each member to contribute but ensure that they reach a consensus.
- 667.** The moderator should manage time by ensuring that consensus on every area of discussion is reached quickly.
- 668.** The Key Informant Interviews will be the in-depth inquiries undertaken through the administration of specified questions to knowledgeable members of the community or operators/caretakers/administrators of institutions. Key Informant Interviews will be administered for all institutions/ establishments available in the LC1 These will have been listed during the FGD. The respondents

will be the SACCO operators, Operators of the establishments and heads of the health and education institutions identified.

669. Structure of questionnaire and method of data collection to be used:

No	Thematic Area	Focus Group Discussion	Key Informant Interviews	Taking GPS Location
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial services Education Health Manufacturing Establishments Service Establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Service Name (s) of Institution(s) <p>Note: Services with no fixed location shall be excluded</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership Legal Status Number of employees, pupils, students E.t.c. 	Take GPS Coordinates for institutions with a fixed location
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads Water for Agricultural Production Environment Violence Socio-Economic Groups 	All Questions		

Cover Page: Identification Particulars

670. This refers to the geographical location of the LC1. Capture the Subregion, District/City, County/Municipality, Sub-County/Division/Town Council, Parish/Ward, LCI/Village/Cell and Rural/Urban. These particulars should be similar to those used in the Household Questionnaire.

SECTION 2A: AVAILABILITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS/ SERVICES WITHIN LC1

671. A financial institution refers to an establishment that completes and facilitates monetary transactions, such as investments, loans, mortgages, and deposits. Uganda's financial system is characterized by the co-existence of formal and informal financial markets. The formal financial markets, which mainly comprise of commercial banks, development banks and credit institutions. These mainly exist in urban areas, offer a narrow range of financial services; providing working capital mainly to medium and large-scale enterprises.

672. Furthermore, the formal financial institutions are inflexible in their operations, with respect to the needs of the small-scale enterprises and the poor people in the rural areas who may not have collateral or well-written feasibility studies to solicit for loans. As such, the rural areas, where the majority of poor people live, remain either under banked or served by informal financial institutions.

FS2. Type of financial institutions

- I. **Money Lenders:** A moneylender is a person or group who typically offers small personal loans at high rates of interest. The high interest rate charged by them is justified in many cases by the risk involved.
- II. **Mobile Money Agents:** A person or business that is contracted to facilitate transactions for users. The most important of these are cash-in and cash-out (i.e. loading value into the mobile money system, and then converting it back

out again); in many instances, agents register new customers too.

- III. **Banking Agents:** An agent bank is a bank that performs services in some capacity on behalf of an entity. An agent bank, also known as agency bank, can offer a wide variety of services.
- IV. **Commercial Banks:** A commercial bank refers to a financial institution that accepts deposits, offers checking account services, offers loans, and basic financial products like certificates of deposit (CDs) and savings accounts to individuals and small businesses. These institutions make money by lending loans to individuals and earning interest on loans. Examples of Commercial Banks include Stanbic bank, Absa bank, Centenary Bank, Bank of Baroda etc. Commercial banks are typically regulated by the Central bank (BoU) to ensure their safety, stability, and compliance with banking regulations.
- V. **Village Savings and Loan Associations:** A Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) is a self-managed savings and credit group that does not receive any external funding. It is also self-capitalized using the Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA) model, where people can pool their savings and borrow from them.
- VI. **Microfinance Institutions (MFIs):** Microfinance institutions (MFIs) are organizations that provide savings and/or credit facilities to micro and small-scale businesspeople (BOU, 2004). MFIs provide financial services to poor people who have experienced difficulties obtaining these services from most formal financial institutions because their businesses, savings levels and credit needs are all small. MFIs in Uganda include two banks, several companies limited by shares and a large number of NGOs, companies limited by guarantee, cooperatives and credit unions (BOU, 2004). The majority of these MFIs are now locally registered and funded by a mix of donors and microfinance investors; for example Pride Microfinance Limited and UGAFODE Microfinance Limited
- VII. **Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCOs):** SACCOs are community membership-based financial institutions that are formed and owned by their members in promotion of their economic interests. These institutions mobilize and intermediate savings exclusively within their membership under the co-operative statute 1991.
Deposit taking Institutions: Micro Deposit taking Institutions [MDIs] are formal financial Institutions and are fully regulated by the Bank of Uganda (BoU) that serves small microenterprises with a broad range of financial services targeting low income and the economically active poor in urban areas. These offer savings, lending, money transfers and Micro insurance. Examples of such institutions include Pride Uganda and UGAFODE Micro Finance.

Questions for the Focus Group Discussion

- 673. **FS2:** The Financial Institutions/Services whose availability is to be determined include: Money Lenders, Mobile Money Agents, Banking Agents, Commercial Banks, Villages Savings and Loan Associations, Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), Deposit taking Institutions and SACCOs
- 674. **FS3:** Ask: ***Are there any [Type of financial institutions] available in your LC1?***
Response Codes: 1= Yes 2=No

- 675.** This question is to be asked for each of the institutions/services in FS2. If the response is “Yes” for a particular institution/service, proceed to obtain the name of institution/Service in FS3. If the response in “No” for a particular institution/service, proceed to ask about the availability of the next institution/service as listed in FS2. Repeat the process until all the availability of the institutions/services listed in FS2 are covered.
- 676.** Please note that this refers to the situation where the physical office of the SACCO is in that LCI. If members of the community are members of a SACCO whose office or headquarters is in another location, then the response code will be “No”. For example, PDM SACCOs are at Parish level and yet, membership is from every village. In this case, all villages will record “No” except the one where the office for the PDM SACCO is situated.
- 677. FS4: *Name of the [financial institution]*.** Here, write the name of each institution to which the response was “Yes” in FS2.

Questions for the Key Informant Interviews:

- 678.** Under this section, questions FS5 to FS11 will be applicable only for instances where a SACCO is available in that LCI.

- I. **FS5: Ask: *What type of SACCO do you have in this Village/Cell?***
Response codes:
1 - Emyooga (The Presidential Initiative on Wealth and Job creation)
2 - PDM (The Parish Development Model)
6 - Others
Record the appropriate
- II. **FS6: Ask: *Does the SACCO have a fixed location?***
Response Codes: 1 – Yes; 2 - No
Inquire if the SACCO has a fixed location and record appropriately
- III. **FS7: Ask: *Is the SACCO registered with the Registrar of Cooperatives?***
Response Codes: 1 – Yes; 2 - No
Inquire if the SACCO is registered with the Registrar of Cooperatives and record appropriately.
If “Yes”, proceed to ask question FS8. If “No”, skip to Question FS9.
- IV. **FS8: Ask: *If yes, ask: what is the registration number of the SACCO?***
Record the registration number of the SACCO as it appears on the registration certificate.
- V. **FS9: Ask: *Is the SACCO registered with Uganda Registration Services Bureau or Uganda Revenue Authority?***
Response Codes: 1 – Yes; 2 - No
Inquire if the SACCO is registered with URA or URSB and record appropriately.
- VI. **FS10: Ask: *What is the number of registered members in the SACCO?***
Record the total number of registered members in the SACCO as of 2024.
- VII. **FS11: Ask: *Is the SACCO active or inactive?***
Response Codes: 1 – Yes; 2 - No
“Yes” refers to “Yes, the SACCO is active”

- To ascertain if the SACCO is active**, find out if the SACCO has minutes of annual general meetings, membership contributions, loans issued etc.
- VIII. **FS12:** Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates. Take the GPS reading of the premises where the financial institution is located. The NHPC 2024 is interested in getting the exact physical location of the financial that has provided us with the information. After getting information about the financial institution, get out of the building if interviewing took place inside the building and stand in front of the office and capture the GPS coordinates of the financial institution.

SECTION 2B: AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTION WITHIN LCI

- 679.** Education is a key factor for the achievement of the National Development Plan objectives and other development initiatives like Vision 2040, the African Agenda 2063 and SDGs among others. Credible data is required from all sectors including the education and sports sector to assess the performance of these different International, Regional and National development frameworks.
- 680.** According to the Pre-primary, Primary and Post primary Act 2008, a school is defined as an institution in which not less than eighty or in special circumstances, not less than ten persons receive regular instruction or an institution which provides instruction by correspondence, but does not include;
- 681.** ty or in special circumstances, not less than ten persons receive regular instruction or an institution which provides instruction by correspondence, but does not include;
- a) Any institution in which persons meet solely for the purpose of receiving religious instruction.
 - b) Any institution for the purpose of giving adult instruction
 - c) Any institution in which persons meet solely for the purpose of receiving instruction in any subject which the Minister has declared by regulations to be outside this Act.
- 682.** The Education Institutions whose availability within LCI is to be determined include:
- Pre-primary Education Institutions (EPP1-EPP11)
 - Primary Education Institutions (EP1-EP11)
 - Secondary Education Institutions (ES1-ES11)
 - Business Technical Vocational Education Training Institution (EB1-EB11)
- 683.** The same set of questions to be administered for all the levels of education listed above.

SECTION 2B1: AVAILABILITY OF PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS WITHIN LC1

- 684. Pre-primary school:** pre-primary school means a nursery, junior kindergarten, senior kindergarten level or any school imparting education for children between the age of three to six years, by whatever name called and of any medium attached in the prescribed manner.

Questions for the Focus Group Discussion

- 685.** During the FGD, the aim to establish the availability of Pre-Primary Education

Institutions in the LCI and if yes, obtain their names.

- I. **EPP1:** Ask: ***Are there Pre-primary education institutions available in your LC1?*** Response Codes: 1 – Yes; 2 - No

Inquire if Pre-primary education institution exists in the LCI and record appropriately. If there are no pre-primary education institutions in the LCI, go to the next type of education institution or section as will be appropriate.

- II. **EPP2** is for serial numbering and this will be auto-generated

- III. **EPP3: *Name of the pre-primary education institution***

Write the name(s) of the pre-primary education institution(s) which are within the LCI.

686. Questions for the Key Informant Interviews

The questions that follow will be administered to a knowledgeable staff member/administrator/headteacher of the pre-primary education institution.

They will be administered to each pre-primary education institution which was recorded in **EPP3**.

- I. **EPP4:** Ask: ***What is the founding body of the Pre-primary education institution?***

Response Codes:

1. **Government school:** Government-aided school means a school in receipt of regular annual recurring aid from the Central or State Government, or a competent Local Body, and recognized/categorized by it as an “aided school”.
2. **Private school:** A private school is a school which is not supported financially by the government and which parents have to pay for their children to go to
3. **Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) Schools:** Non-governmental organization (NGO), voluntary group of individuals or organizations, usually not affiliated with any government, that is formed to provide services or to advocate a public policy. Although some NGOs are for-profit corporations, the vast majority are nonprofit.
4. **Religious Organization:** Religious school is a school that either has a religious component in its operations or its curriculum, or exists primarily for the purpose of teaching aspects of a particular religion.
5. **Community:** A community school is both a place and a set of partnerships between the school and other community resources. A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common come together and form a school. Its integrated focus on academics, health and social services, youth and community development and community engagement lead to improved student learning, stronger families and healthier communities.

- II. **EPP5: *What is the Number of pupils/students (male, female, total) enrolled as of March 2024***

The number of pupils that have been registered for entry at the different levels of education in the school as of March 2024 will be recoded by sex.

EPP5M will capture the number of male pupils

EPP5F will capture the number of female pupils

EPP5T will capture the total number (male plus female) pupils.

III. EPP6: What is the number of teachers (male, female, total) as of March 2024

A teacher is a person who imparts knowledge into an individual or group of individuals. Teachers provide instructions in literacy, numeracy, craftsmanship or vocational training, arts, religion, civics, community roles or life skills.

The number of teachers in the pre-primary education institution as of March 2024 will be recorded by sex.

EPP6M will capture the number of male teachers

EPP6F will capture the number of female teachers

EPP6T will capture the total number (male plus female) teachers.

- IV. In order for a school to operate, it needs to be authorized by the MoES. For starters, a license to operate is issued and once the school meets certain standards set by the MoES and Ministry of Health, it then acquires a registration status. Regardless of the registration status the school is provided by an EMIS number.

EPP7: Is the school registered?

Response Codes: 1 – Yes; 2 - No

Inquire if pre-primary education institution is registered and record appropriately. If the pre-primary education institution is registered, **go to EPP11**. Otherwise, go to the next type of education institution or section as will be appropriate.

V. EPP8: What is the Education Management Information System (EMIS) Number?

Inquire if the education institution has an EMIS number and record appropriately.

VI. EPP11: Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates

Using the guidelines already prescribed, take the GPS reading of the premises where the school is located.

SECTION 2B2: AVAILABILITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE LC1/VILLAGE/CELL

- 687. Primary school:** Primary school education is the first stage of compulsory education that provides pupils with basic literacy and numeracy principles, and a foundation in science, mathematics, geography, history and other social sciences. It is preceded by pre-school or nursery education. The entry age for primary education usually varies between five and seven years. In Uganda, primary education covers seven years of elementary education.

- 688.** During the FGD, the aim to establish the availability of Primary Education Institutions in the LCI and if yes, obtain their names. The questions, instructions and response codes for EP1 – EP3 are similar to EPP1 – EPP3 respectively,

though with reference to the primary schools.

689. The questions for the Key Informant Interviews (EP4-EP11) similar to EPP1 – EPP3 respectively, though with reference to the primary schools.

SECTION 2B3: AVAILABILITY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTION WITHIN LC1/VILLAGE/CELL

690. **Secondary school:** A secondary school (or a high school) describes an institution that provides secondary education and also usually includes the building where this takes place. Some secondary schools provide both lower secondary education (ages 11 to 14) and upper secondary education (ages 14 to 18).
691. During the FGD, the aim to establish the availability of Secondary Education Institutions in the LCI and if yes, obtain their names. The questions, instructions and response codes for ES1 – ES3 are similar to EPP1 – EPP3 respectively, though with reference to the secondary schools.
692. The questions for the Key Informant Interviews (ES4-ES11) similar to EPP1 – EPP3 respectively, though with reference to the secondary schools.

SECTION 2B4: AVAILABILITY OF BUSINESS TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TRAINING INSTITUTION WITHIN LC1

693. During the FGD, the aim to establish the availability of Business Technical Vocational Education Training Institutions in the LCI and if yes, obtain their names. The questions, instructions and response codes for EB1 – EB3 are similar to EPP1 – EPP3 respectively, though with reference to the business, technical and vocation institutions.
694. The questions for the Key Informant Interviews (EB4-EB11) similar to EPP1 – EPP3 respectively, though with reference to the business, technical and vocation institutions.

SECTION 2C: AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES WITHIN LC1/VILLAGE/CELL

695. A health facility is a place where health services are provided. Health facilities range from small clinics and doctor's offices to urgent care centers and large hospitals with elaborate emergency rooms and trauma centers. The number and quality of health facilities in a country or region is one common measure of that area's prosperity and quality of life.
696. Uganda's healthcare system works on a referral basis; if a level II facility cannot handle a case, it refers it to a unit the next level up. The structure of Uganda's health system is detailed below.
- I. **Hospital:** Ideally, each district is supposed to have a hospital, which should have all the services offered at a Health Centre IV, plus specialized clinics – such as those for mental health and dentistry – and consultant physicians.
 - II. **Health Centre IV:** This level of health facility serves a county or a parliamentary constituency. A Health Centre IV is a mini hospital.

It should have the kind of services found at Health Centre III, but it should have wards for men, women, and children and should be able to admit patients. It should have a senior medical officer and another doctor as well as a theatre for carrying out emergency operations.

- III. **Health Centre III:** A Health Centre III facility should be found in every sub-county in Uganda. These centres should have about 18 staff, led by a senior clinical officer, who run a general outpatient clinic and a maternity ward. It should also have a functioning laboratory.
- IV. **Health Centre II:** According to the Ugandan government's health policy, every parish is supposed to have one of these centres. A Health Centre II facility, serving a few thousand people, should be able to treat common diseases like malaria. It is supposed to be led by an enrolled nurse, working with a midwife, two nursing assistants and a health assistant. It runs an out-patient clinic, treating common diseases and offering antenatal care.
- V. **Private Health Facility:** Private healthcare facilities are clinics and hospitals that are independently managed. They are mostly managed by non-profit organizations or companies. Some of these include; mental facilities, laboratories, rehabilitation centres, dental facilities, optical offices and many others.
- VI. **Pharmacy:** A pharmacy (also called "drugstore" in American English or "community pharmacy" or "chemist" in Commonwealth English, or rarely, apothecary) is a retail shop which provides pharmaceutical drugs, among other products. At the pharmacy, a pharmacist oversees the fulfillment of medical prescriptions and is available to counsel patients about prescription and over-the-counter drugs or about health problems and wellness issues.
- VII. **Medical Clinic:** A clinic (or outpatient clinic or ambulatory care clinic) is a health facility that is primarily focused on the care of outpatients. Clinics can be privately operated or publicly managed and funded. They typically cover the primary care needs of populations in local communities, in contrast to larger hospitals which offer more specialized treatments and admit inpatients for overnight stays. Most commonly, the English word clinic refers to a general practice, run by one or more general practitioners offering small therapeutic treatments, but it can also mean a specialist clinic. Some clinics retain the name "clinic" even while growing into institutions as large as major hospitals or becoming associated with a hospital or medical school.
- VIII. **Drug shops:** Drug shops are small 'walk-in' health care shops that sell over-the-counter drugs. Sometimes drug shops sell other products other than medicines.
- IX. **Medical Laboratory:** These are clinical laboratories under the category of healthcare facilities providing a wide range of laboratory procedures which aid the physicians in carrying out the diagnosis, treatment, and management of patients.

697. Questions for the Focus Group Discussion

During the FGD, the aim to establish the availability of each of the health facilities highlighted under paragraph 229 in the LCI and if yes, obtain their names.

I.HH1/HHC41/HHC31/HHC21/HP1/HC1/DS1/ML1: Ask: ***Is there a [health facility] available in your LC1?***

Response Codes: 1 – Yes; 2 - No

Inquire if the health facility exists in the LCI and record appropriately. If that particular health facility does not exist in the LCI, go to the next type of health

facility or section as will be appropriate.

- II. **HH2/HHC42/HHC32/HHC22/HP1/HC2/DS2/ML2** is for serial numbering and this will be auto-generated
- III. **HH3/HHC43/HHC33/HHC23/HP3/HC3/DS3/ML3: *Name of the health facility***
Write the name(s) of the health facility(ies) which are within the LCI

Note what the codes refer to:

HH	Hospital
HHC4	Health Centre IV
HHC3	Health Centre III
HHC2	Health Centre II
HP	Pharmacy
HC	Clinic
DS	Drug Shop
ML	Medical Laboratory

698. Questions for the Key Informant Interviews

699. The questions that follow will be administered to a knowledgeable staff member/administrator/in-charge of the health facility.
700. They will be administered to each health facility which was recorded in **HH3/HHC43/HHC33/HHC23/HP3/HC3/DS3/ML3**.

HH4/HHC44/HHC34/HHC24/HP4/HC4/DS4/ML4: *Who owns the [Type of health facility/service]?*

701. Establish whether the health facility within the LC1/village/cell is owned by a Government, Private, NGO, Religious Organisation or Community and record appropriately. Description of these codes is similar to those in paragraph 627 (a).

HH6/HHC46/HHC36/HHC26/HP6/HC6/DS6/ML6: *Is the [Type of health facility/service] registered?*

Response Codes: 1 – Yes; 2 - No

702. Inquire if the health facility is registered and record appropriately. If that health facility is not registered, go to **HH9/HHC49/HHC39/HHC29/HP9/HC9/DS9/ML9**.

a. HH7/HHC47/HHC37/HHC27/HP7/HC7/DS7/ML7: *What is the Health Management Information System (HMIS) number?*

703. Record the Health Management Information System (HMIS) number if the health institution is registered.

b. HH9/HHC49/HHC39/HHC29/HP9/HC9/DS9/ML9: *What is the number of Workers / Employees (Total Number)?*

704. Record the total number of technical and non-technical staff working in the healthy facility.

c. HH10/HHC410/HHC310/HHC210/HP10/HC10/DS10/ML10: *Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates*

705. Using the guidelines already prescribed, take the GPS reading of the premises where the health facility is located.

SECTION 2D: AVAILABILITY OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS WITHIN LC1/VILLAGE/CELL

- 706.** This question seeks to identify the type of manufacturing establishment within the LCI.
- 707. Manufacturing** includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The materials, substances, or components transformed are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities.
- I. The term may refer to a range of human activity, from handicraft to high-tech, but it is most commonly applied to industrial design, in which raw materials from the primary sector are transformed into finished goods on a large scale.
 - II. Examples of manufacturing include automotive companies, bakeries, shoemakers and tailors, as they all create products, rather than providing services.
 - III. Manufacturing jobs can cover a wide range of skills, including assemblers, bakers, food processors, metal workers, printers, tailors, upholsterers, welders, cutters and woodworkers.
- 708.** An **establishment** is defined as *an enterprise*, or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single management.
- 709. Manufacturing Establishment** refers a plant or a business at particular location/place using equipment or machinery for manufacturing purposes.

Questions for the Focus Group Discussion

- 710.** The moderator will first determine whether there are any manufacturing establishments in the LCI.
Ask: ***Is there any manufacturing establishment within your LCI?***
Response codes: 1= Yes 2=No
If “Yes”, go to ME2. Otherwise, go to next section.
- 711. ME2:** Ask: ***Please give me the name(s) of the manufacturing establishment(s) (hotels, shops, garages, markets, recreations etc.) that exist in this LCI.***
Write the name (s) of the manufacturing establishment(s) in the LCI.

Questions for the Key Informant Interviews

This set of questions will apply to all manufacturing establishments listed in ME2.

- 712. ME3: Describe the main activity**
Describe the activity carried out at the manufacturing establishment in at least two words e.g. making bread, milling maize flour, etc.
- 713. ME4:** Ask: ***What is the MAIN activity of your establishment?***
Use the code list provided at the end of this questionnaire - (SECTION 2D, ME4) - MAIN activity to code the activity carried out at the manufacturing establishment.
- 714. ME5:** Ask: ***What is the legal ownership of this establishment?***
I.A **sole proprietorship** is a business owned and controlled by an individual. A sole proprietorship is a non-registered, unincorporated business run solely by one individual proprietor with no distinction between the business and the owner. A sole proprietor does not necessarily work alone and may employ other people

- II.A **partnership** is a form of business where two or more people share ownership, as well as the responsibility for managing the company and the income or losses the business generates. The partners in a partnership may be individuals, businesses, interest-based organizations, schools, or combinations.
- III.A **private limited company** is a company established by a few individuals privately. The shareholders of a private limited company cannot trade their shares publicly. A private limited company cannot issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe to its shares.
- IV.A **public limited company** is a business that is managed by directors and owned by shareholders. A public limited company can offer shares to the public. A Public Company is a legal entity that has separate identity from its shareholders/members. E.g. Uganda Clays, MTN, etc.
- V.A **statutory corporation** is a government entity created as a statutory body by statute. Their precise nature varies by jurisdiction, but they are corporations owned by a government or controlled by national or sub-national government to the extent provided for in the creating legislation. Examples of Statutory Corporations in Uganda include the National Medical Stores, the National Water and Sewerage Corporation, the National Housing and Construction Corporation, and the Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation, among others.
- VI.A **company or organization** which is owned by a country's government and often has some political power. Examples of Parastatals in Uganda include; Uganda AIDS Commission, Uganda Atomic Energy Council, Uganda Civil Aviation Authority, Uganda Coffee Development Authority, Uganda Deposit Protection Fund, Uganda Development Corporation, Uganda Export Promotion Board.
- VII.A **cooperative** is an association of persons (organization) that is owned and controlled by the people to meet their common economic, social, and/or cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically controlled business (enterprise).
- VIII. **Religious organizations** are organizations whose identity and mission are derived from a religious or spiritual tradition and which operate as registered or unregistered, nonprofit, voluntary entities.

Record the appropriate type of ownership of the manufacturing establishment using the codes provided.

- 715. **ME6: Ask: *What is the number of Workers / Employees (Total Number)***
Record the number of workers/employees at the manufacturing establishment.
- 716. **ME7: GPS coordinates**
Using the guidelines already prescribed, take the GPS reading of the premises where the manufacturing establishment is located.

SECTION 2E: AVAILABILITY OF SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS WITHIN LC1

- 717. **For the purpose of the census, the following services are of interest;**
 - I. **Hotel** is an establishment that provides paid lodging on a short-term basis. Facilities provided inside a hotel room may range from a modest-quality mattress in a small room to large suites with bigger, higher-quality beds, a dresser, a refrigerator, and other kitchen facilities, upholstered chairs, a flat-

screen television, and en-suite bathrooms. Small, lower-priced hotels may offer only the most basic guest services and facilities. Larger, higher-priced hotels may provide additional guest facilities such as a swimming pool, a business center with computers, printers, and other office equipment, childcare, conference and event facilities, tennis or basketball courts, gymnasium, restaurants, day spa, and social function services.

II. **A garage** is a covered structure built for the purpose of parking, storing, protecting, maintaining, and/or repairing vehicles.

III. **Recreation:** is an activity of leisure, leisure being discretionary time. Recreational activities are often done for enjoyment, amusement, or pleasure and are considered to be "fun".

Questions for the Focus Group Discussion

718. The moderator will first determine whether there are any services establishments in the LCI.

Ask: ***Is there any services establishment within your LC1?***

Response codes: 1= Yes 2=No

If "Yes", go to ME2. Otherwise, go to next section.

719. SE2: Ask: ***Please give me the name(s) of the service establishment(s) (hotels, shops, garages, markets, recreations etc.) that exist in this LC1***

Write the name (s) of the service establishment(s) in the LCI.

Questions for the Key Informant Interviews

This set of questions will apply to all service establishments listed in SE2.

720. SE3: Describe the main activity

Describe the activity carried out at the manufacturing establishment in at least two words e.g. making bread, milling maize flour, etc.

721. SE4: Ask: ***What is the MAIN activity of your establishment?***

Use the code list provided at the end of this questionnaire - (SECTION 2D, SE4) - MAIN activity to code the activity carried out at the manufacturing establishment.

722. SE5: Ask: ***What is the legal ownership of this establishment?***

Refer to description in paragraph 238 and record the appropriate type of ownership of the service establishment.

723. SE6: Ask: ***What is the number of Workers / Employees (Total Number)***

Record the number of workers/employees at the service establishment.

724. SE7: GPS coordinates

Using the guidelines already prescribed, take the GPS reading of the premises where the manufacturing establishment is located.

SECTION 2F: AVAILABILITY OF TYPES OF ROADS WITHIN LC1

National Roads

725. Tarmac is a road surfacing material made by combining crushed stone, and sand. It is a more durable and dust-free enhancement of simple compacted stone. The terms "tarmacadam" and tarmac are also used for a variety of other materials, including tar-grouted macadam, bituminous surface treatments and modern asphalt concrete. Such roads in Uganda are owned and managed by central government. The central government also owns and manages murram roads.

(Tarmac/paved road)



(Murram/unpaved road)



Community roads

726. The communities in the past and even in recent times have opened up roads that which are murram or earth or tarmac and maintained by the communities themselves.

District Roads

727. In a similar way, the district local government can own and manage District (Tarmac and Murram) roads. The higher local government is responsible for the maintenance of such roads under its jurisdiction.

Urban Roads

728. Urban authorities such as cities, municipalities, town councils and boards equally can own and maintain roads which are either paved or unpaved.

729. All questions in this section will be administered during the FGD.

RT2 is the list of roads against which question **RT3** is to be.

730. RT3: Ask: ***Is [Type of road] available in your LC1?***

This question seeks to find out if the type of road listed is available within the LC1. It is to be asked for each of the listed roads. Record the appropriate code.

SECTION 3A: WATER FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (WFAP)

This set of questions will apply to all service establishments listed in SE2.

731. This question seeks to find out the operational communal sources of water for agricultural production that exist within the community. Water is a critical input for agricultural production and plays an important role in food security. Water for Agricultural Production is that which is used to grow crops and sustain livestock.

732. The following are some of the possible water sources that may be available in the community:

- a. **Direct rain in season:** This is locally collected water such as cisterns and rain barrels.
- b. Farm ponds are small tank or reservoir like constructions that are constructed for the purpose of storing the surface runoff, generated from the catchment area.

- c. **Dam** - a barrier constructed retain water and raise its level, forming a reservoir. The water is supplied through the canal or with the help of a pipe system from the dam.



- d. **Valley tank** - A man-made valley tank can be defined as an excavated barrier that stops or restricts the flow of water or underground streams.



- e. **A fish pond or fishpond** is a controlled pond, small artificial lake or retention basin that is stocked with fish and is used in aquaculture for fish farming.



- f. **Shallow well** is a hole drilled into the ground to access water contained in an aquifer. A well is considered to be shallow if it is less than 50 feet deep. The source of a well is an aquifer.



- g. **Borehole** - a narrow shaft bored in the ground, either vertically or horizontally.



- h. **Protected Spring** - a spring protected with loose stones and gravel and then soil covers behind the catchment wall, in addition to possibly also a spring box and a pipe for delivering the water to the users.



- i. **Rain harvesting tank** - is the process of collecting, storing and then using rainwater as an alternative or complementary source to mains water.



Other Sources include:

- j. **River** - a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater stream, flowing on the surface or inside caves towards another waterbody at a lower elevation, such as an ocean, sea, bay, lake, wetland, or another river.
 - k. **Lake** – This is a large area of water surrounded by land.
 - l. **Wetland** - is a distinct ecosystem that is flooded or saturated by water, either
 - m. **Rock catchment rainwater harvesting** - It is a rainwater catchment area developed from a rock outcrop to catch and concentrate runoff into a storage structure for later use. Stone gutters are made to collect the runoff from the rock catchment area, and direct the rainwater into a storage structure.
- 733.** For each of the sources, establish whether it is one where the farmers access water for agricultural production. Record code 1 if response is 'Yes', or code 2 if response is 'No'.

SECTION 3B1: CLIMATE CHANGE

SECTION 3B: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- 734.** This section collects information on Climate Change awareness and experiences over the years, disasters and impacts, type of environment and degradation at community level.

SECTION 3B1: CLIMATE CHANGE KNOWLEDGE.

- 735.** Purpose: This section aims at understanding how knowledgeable communities are regarding climate change. It collects information on awareness, climate experiences, disease surveillance systems and multi-hazards early warning systems.

Question (CT1): Does this community have any knowledge about climate change?

- 736.** Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. The question seeks to establish whether respondents have knowledge about climate change or not.

Question (CT2): How does the current climate differ from that of the past 10 years?

- 737.** 1= Temperature Increases; 2= Temperature decreases; 3=Rain Increases; 4=Rain decreases; 5=Change in rain seasons
- 738.** Comparing over 10 years ago and now, in your opinion has there been a change in the patterns of rain and temperature in your community? If yes, the interviewer will ask the respondents to mention all the changes that have been observed and will select all the options that apply. If no change has been observed now and over 10 years ago, the interviewer will select Option 6 = No change.

Question (CT3): Does the community have a Disaster Management Committee?

739. A Disaster Management Committee is responsible for coordinating, contacting, and communicating to respond in case of an emergency such as floods, landslides, fire etc. A village disaster management committee comprised of the local Council executive is the lowest unit of disaster preparedness and management in the country according to the National policy for disaster preparedness and management 2011. The chairperson of the Local Council is the chair of the committee. All the adult members of the village shall be members of the village disaster preparedness and management committee. The question seeks to establish if there's a functional committee in the community. Option 1= Yes if there's and 2=No if none.

Question (CT4): Does this community have in place a local disease surveillance system? 1= Yes 2=No

740. A local disease surveillance system is a reporting system where information is reported in a hierarchical order from the communities through health facilities using the short message service (SMS) 6767 platform or any other mechanisms and then to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in case of any disease outbreaks especially those categorized as notifiable diseases. The local diseases being surveilled include Malaria, Cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, rabies, measles, dysentery, typhoid fever, neonatal tetanus Ebola, Marburg etc. In the community, the VHT is the best respondent for this question

Question (CT5): Are there multi-hazard early warning systems that ease information sharing in the community?

741. Multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) are essential tools that enable individuals, communities, governments, businesses, and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks and impacts. They are systems used to detect hazards and alert communities through an information transmission device/mechanism like an alarm, audio alert enabling community members to take action. They include flood warning systems installed in flood prone areas.

742. This question seeks to find out if there are multi-hazard warning systems that ease information sharing in the community.

743. Record code 1 if response is 'Yes' and code 2 if response is 'No'.

SECTION 3B2: TYPE OF DISASTER

DT2: Type of disaster

744. A disaster is an event which occurs for a period of time (short or long) resulting into serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

745. Examples of disasters in Uganda are; Droughts, Famine, floods, Land/mudslides, Disease outbreak e.g. Cholera, meningitis, Ebola, Jiggers etc, Livestock parasites and disease outbreaks e.g. Foot and Mouth Diseases, Anthrax, Nagana, and Crop pest infestation e.g. Banana Wilt, Cassava Mosaic etc)

DT3: Did you experience [Disaster] in the last 12 Months? 1=Yes 2=No

746. This question requires the respondent(s) to give information on occurrence of any disaster (listed in DT2) in the community in the last 12 months. For any disaster

experienced by the community, further questions on the number of times it occurred, people displaced and deaths are asked in DT4, DT5 and DT6 respectively.

DT4: How many times did they occur in the last 12 months?

747. The respondent(s) are required to make a count of the number of times when the mentioned disaster occurred in the community in the last 12 months

DT5: Number of people displaced due to the disaster in the last 12 months.

748. This question requires the respondent to give information on the number of people that were displaced in the last 12 months due to the occurrence of floods, drought, earth quake, land/mudslides and land conflict.

DT6: Number of people that died due to the disaster in the last 12 months.

749. This question is asked only if the responses in DT3 is Yes for specific disasters like Floods, drought, earth quake, famine, disease outbreak, land/mudslide, fire, lightning and land conflict. This question requires the respondent to give information on the number of people who died in the last 12 months due to the disaster experienced.

SECTION 3B3: TYPE OF EFFECT

750. This section collects information on the effects the community experienced due to the disasters that occurred in the last 12 months. An effect is a change which is as a result or consequence of an action/event.

DET3: Did the disasters experience in the community lead to [.....] in the last 12 months? 1=Yes, 2= No

751. Disaster occurrences come with different effects depending on the magnitude, the vulnerability status and level of preparedness of a community. For example; human related effects like loss, injury, displacement; infrastructure effects like damage; economic and livelihood effects like disruption of business, agricultural loss; social effects like pollution and damage of social amenities including water and environmental effects like damage of ecosystems.

752. The occurrence of disasters mentioned in DT2 affects the community in different ways. DET3 seeks to understand how the community was affected by the disasters experienced in the last 12 months.

SECTION 3B4: TYPE OF ENVIRONMENT

753. This section collects information on the availability of specific land cover (natural resources); Wetlands, Natural Forests and Natural water bodies in the community and their levels of encroachment and degradation

ET2: Type of Land Cover

754. A wetland is an area of land that is permanently or seasonally saturated with water such as marshes, swamps and bogs; a Natural Forest/woodland is a forest composed of indigenous trees, naturally grown but not planted (not classified as forest plantation). The most common one in Uganda is Mabira Forest; Natural water bodies are springs, streams, ponds, lakes, or wetlands that were historically present in a natural state but may have been physically altered over time. Examples in Uganda include Lake Victoria and, the river Nile.

ET3: Does this community have [.....]? 1=Yes, 2=No

755. Question ET3 requires the respondent to confirm whether the community has a wetland, Natural Forest, or Natural water body. Kindly note that some natural

resources mentioned are trans-boundary (go beyond the boundaries of one community). As long as they exist in the community, the interviewer will record yes.

ET4: Has the community experienced encroachment and degradation of [.....]? 1= Yes, 2= No

756. Encroachment is the illegal entry into the defined boundary of a natural resource including the buffers around them for various human activities like construction, agriculture, illegal logging, waste dumping etc.

757. Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through the depletion of resources which includes all the biotic and abiotic element that form our surrounding such as plants, air, water and soil. It involves the destruction of ecosystems which compromises their abilities to serve their natural intended functions and the extinction of wildlife like loss of certain species of plants and animals.

758. their natural intended functions and the extinction of wildlife like loss of certain species of plants and animals.

759. Any community experiencing illegal human activities in these areas, the interviewer will record 1=Yes

ET5: What is the level of encroachment and degradation? 1= Low, 2=Moderate, 3=Severe

760. ET5 requires that the respondent indicates the level of encroachment and degradation.

761. 1 = Low level indicates minimal encroachment or degradation. There may be some human activity in the area, but it has a relatively minor impact on the environment;

762. 2 = Moderate: At this level, there is a noticeable degree of encroachment and degradation. Human activities have begun to affect the environment more significantly, leading to some disturbance of habitats and ecosystems. However, the damage is not yet severe enough to cause irreversible harm, and there may still be opportunities for restoration and conservation efforts;

763. and conservation efforts;

764. 3 = Severe: This level indicates significant encroachment and degradation, with substantial damage to natural habitats and ecosystems. Human activities have caused widespread destruction and disruption, leading to serious consequences for biodiversity, ecosystem function, and environmental sustainability. Restoration efforts may be challenging, and the long-term viability of the affected areas may be in jeopardy without intervention.

SECTION 3B5: TYPE OF TOPOGRAPHY

Question (TT3): What is the type of topography that exists in the community?

765. This question seeks to assess the various topography available in the community. The different topography includes flat land, hilly, mountainous, valley, flood plain and marshy/swampy.

SECTION 4A: CHALLENGES TO AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

Question (AC3): Is [.....] a challenge in crop production?

766. This question seeks to establish the challenges to agriculture production in the community.

767. By challenges we mean factors that stand out prominently in fighting or hindering crop production in the community. Record code 1 for 'Yes' and code 2 for 'No'.

SECTION 4B: CHALLENGES TO LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Question (AC3): Is [.....] a challenge in livestock production?

768. This question seeks to establish the challenges to livestock production in the community.
769. By challenges we mean factors that stand out prominently in fighting or hindering livestock production in the community.
770. Record code 1 for 'Yes' and code 2 for 'No'.

SECTION 4C: FACTORS AFFECTING THE MOVEMENT/MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Question (MAP3): Is [.....] affecting the movement/marketing of agricultural produce?

771. This question seeks to establish the factors affecting the movement/marketing of agricultural produce in the community. Record code 1 for 'Yes' and 2 for 'No'.

SECTION 4D: COMMUNITY VIOLENCE

Question (CM3): Which of the following forms of violence/crimes/harmful practices have been commonly experienced in this community in the last 12 months?

772. Community violence is defined as exposure to intentional acts of interpersonal violence committed in public areas or in homes by individuals who are not intimately related to the victim who may or may not know each other, within the or outside the home. Examples include assaults or fights among groups and shootings in public places, such as schools and on the streets, rape, etc.
773. For the case of this module we shall seek to find out any form of that occurs in the community. For all the cases of violence 1 to 12, if the Violence occurred record the number of cases experienced in the last 12 months otherwise record zero.
774. o 12, if the Violence occurred record the number of cases experienced in the last 12 months otherwise record zero.

SECTION 5: SOCIAL ECONOMIC GROUPS

775. The socio-economic group refers to a person's position in society. Formation of a socio-economic group for a person is based on the person's main type of activity, occupation, and industry.
- I. **PDM:** Parish Development Model Enterprise Group
 - II. **Emyooga Association:** The Presidential Initiative on Wealth and Job creation
 - III. **Cooperative:** a farm, business, or other organization which is owned and run jointly by its members, who share the profits or benefits.
 - IV. **Farmer's Group:** Farmer Group means a small group (10-40 households) of the same village in which members have voluntarily agreed, with the endorsement of their Village Council (as hereinafter defined)

- V. **Livestock Association:** livestock are farm animals, with the exception of poultry. An example is association of livestock keepers.
- VI. **Women's Group:** A women's group is a group of women who meet regularly, usually to have discussions or to organize campaigns.
- VII. **Business Associations:** The business associations refer to membership organizations that are engaged in and supportive of the promotion of the business interests of their members.
- VIII. **Youth Group:** is a group of youths or young person's forming a part or a unit of an organized social, political, or religious institution.
- IX. **Cultural Group:** A cultural group is defined simply as a collection of individuals who share a core set of beliefs, patterns of behavior, and values. The groups may be large or small, but they are identified by their ways of thinking and behaving. All cultural groups are marked by intragroup variation.
- X. **Music, Dance and Drama:** Music is the art of producing pleasing or expressive combinations of tones especially with melody, rhythm, and usually harmony. Dance is the movement of the body in a rhythmic way, usually to music and within a given space, for the purpose of expressing an idea or emotion, releasing energy, or simply taking delight in the movement itself. Drama is a written work that tells a story through action and speech and is meant to be acted on a stage. Music dance and drama groups are formed by individuals for various aims like promotions, advocacy, awareness creation, source of income etc.
- XI. us aims like promotions, advocacy, awareness creation, source of income etc.

Question (SEG3): Does [Type of the member- based organization] exist in the community?

776. From the drop-down list, recode code 1 for 'Yes' or code 2 for 'No' for each of the listed types of the member- based organizations. For 'No', skip to the next organization.

SEG4: Name of the member-based organization (Group)

777. Record the name of the member-based organizations that exist in the LC1 or village/cell.

TABLET AND CAPI USE

778. **Introduction:** Advancement in Information and Communication Technology has brought up new approaches for data collection which are faster and of higher quality than the traditional paper based methods. Mobile electronic devices, such as laptops, tablets, smartphones and Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) have proved to reduce data capture and processing time. This method also minimize errors, ensures real-time data transmission and monitoring thereby improving data quality over the Paper Assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI) method. This section is in two parts; tablet handling and safety and the use of the CAPI Application.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF A TABLET

779. **What is a tablet?** A tablet is a wireless portable personal computer with a touchscreen as a primary input/output interface. It is typically smaller than a notebook computer, but larger than a smartphone. Tablets use android,

windows or mac (IOS) operating systems. The NPHC 2024 tablets use android operating system.

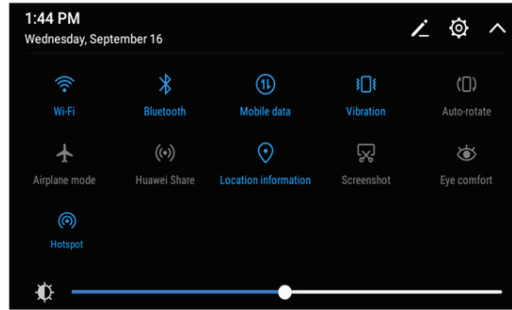
780. **Tablet Accessories:** These are items that are added to the tablets to aid its functionality. E.g. SD card, charger, power bank and android cable.

Figure T1: Tablet Accessories



- **Android charger:** It is an accessory that is attached to the tablet to enable you recharge the tablet's battery whenever the battery life is low or exhausted.
781. **Key functions of the tablet required for NPHC 2024 CAPI application.** There are key functions of the tablet that the Enumerators and Supervisors would be using throughout the field exercise. These functions are Location (for GPS taking), Bluetooth (for syncing data between field officers) and Mobile Data or Hotspot (for syncing data to HQ). The features having these functions are located on the status bar of the tablet.
782. **Location (for GPS taking):** Global Positioning System (GPS): This is a global navigation satellite system that determines the location of structures in the form of coordinates. These are unique identifiers of a definite geographic location on the earth.
783. They are usually expressed as a combination of Latitude, Longitude, Altitude and Accuracy level. GPS Accuracy level refers to how close a device's calculated position is from the actual, expressed as a radius. The lower the value, the higher the accuracy. For the purpose of NPHC 2024 the acceptable accuracy level is 5 meters or less. Turn on the Mobile Data for internet to enhance the accuracy of the GPS coordinates taken. To take the GPS coordinates with the CAPI, turn on the location function on the tablet to enable it to read the GPS coordinates of every structure during listing. CAPI will prompt you if the location function on the tablet is off when taking the GPS coordinates of a structure.
784. **How to turn on Location (GPS):** Swipe down from the top of the Tablet Home Screen to view the status bar. Tap on the Location icon to activate it. The icon will change colour when activated.

Figure T2: How to turn on GPS



785. **Picking accurate GPS Coordinates**

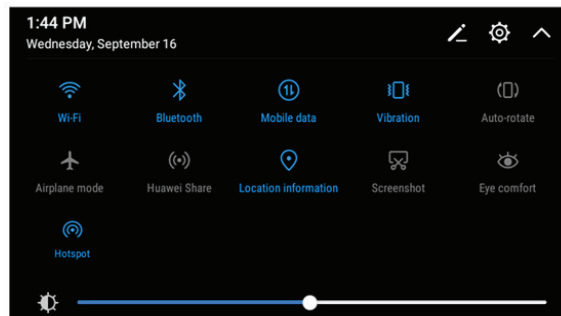
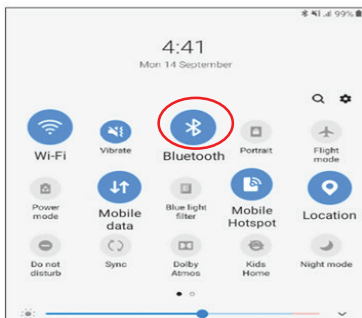
- Do not pick GPS coordinates under cloudy/dark weather
- Do not move the tablet while GPS is reading
- Always stand in the middle or in front of the structure to pick the GPS coordinate
- Never pick GPS coordinates under a shade, shed or roof
- Stretch out the tablet with the screen fully exposed to the sky when taking the GPS

786. **Location Accuracy Settings** □ Open your device's Settings □ Tap on **Location**.

- Tap on **Advanced** >> **Google Location Accuracy**.
- Turn on **Improve Location Accuracy** on

787. Bluetooth : Bluetooth is a wireless function that connects one tablet to another in a short-range (10m). This function allows first level data transmission (synchronization) between the Enumerator and Supervisor. It is also used to sync assigned EA from the Supervisor's tablet to the Enumerator's tablet.

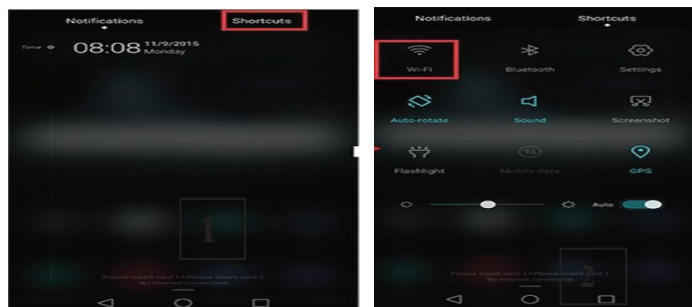
Figure T3: Bluetooth



788. **Using Bluetooth to pair your Tablet**

- Use the status bar to turn your device's Bluetooth on. From the Home screen, swipe down from the top to access the status bar.

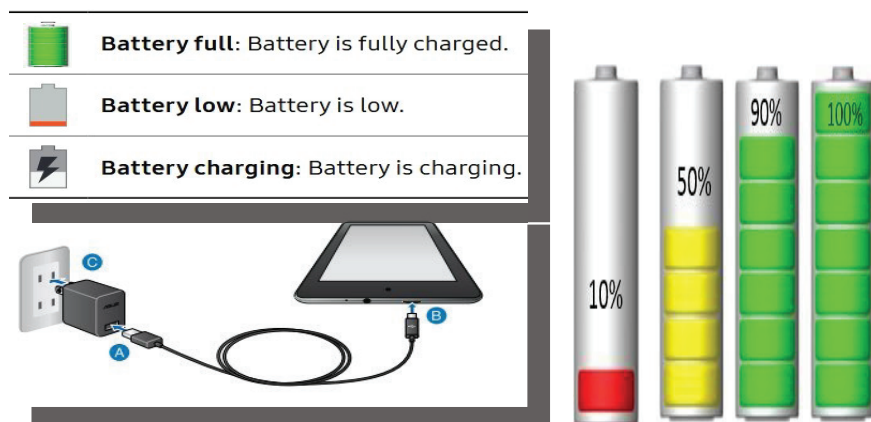
- Tap on the Bluetooth Icon to turn it on.
- Firstly, it scans for nearby Bluetooth devices and displays them for pairing.
- Make sure the target device is discoverable on the tablet.
- Tap on the name of the target device when displayed in the Bluetooth devices section on the tablet. The tablet automatically tries to pair with the target device.
- The Bluetooth communication range is approximately 30 feet (about 10 metres).
- Both the sender and the receiver should be ready concurrently.
- Without pairing the two devices, Bluetooth data transfer from Enumerator to Supervisor will not be successful.



789. Recharging Tablet Battery

Battery Power/Life is measured by the amount of power stored in the **battery** at a point in time. How long the tablets battery lasts depend on the amount of power stored in the battery. Field officers should ensure that the tablets are fully charged before work starts.

Figure T4: Levels of battery charge



- Unplug the charger from the electric socket when it is fully charged
- Use the AC power supply defined in the specifications of the charger (220 Volts).

- Do not use damaged or faulty power cable or charger head to recharge the tablet.
- Do not leave your tablet plugged all the time or throughout the night.

790. How to Save the Tablet Battery Life : The following are ways to improve the tablet battery performance.

- Fully charging your tablet each evening will improve battery performance during the workday.
- Put tablet into sleep mode or turn it off when not in use.
- You can also reduce the screen brightness to save battery life.
- Switch off Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Mobile Data and Hotspot when not in use.

791. Rules Governing Tablet Use

Field officers must adhere to Government of Uganda acceptable tablet use policy.

- The Tablet and its accessories are properties of Government of Uganda, and you are responsible for taking care of them.
- The purpose of the tablet is for NPHC 2024 field data collection. Using the tablet for any other purpose is strictly prohibited.
- Each tablet has been prepared for one enumerator only, and should be used by that enumerator alone. Sharing the tablet with unauthorized persons is strictly prohibited.
- **Never create a password to lock the tablet screen.**
- Do not attempt to upgrade, update, or download/install any application on the tablet.
- Field officers are not allowed to repair or authorize repair of a damaged tablet.
- Do not delete any folder or file from the tablet.
- Keep the tablet away from children.
- Promptly report lost or stolen tablet or any of its accessories to the supervisor or District office.
- **Do not copy data off the device since it is a breach of the Data Protection Law.**

792. Tablet and Accessories Care and Use

When handling tablet and accessories, do not:

- Expose the tablet to any liquid substance, e.g. water, cooking oil, petrol and kerosene. If any liquid enters the tablet, stop using it immediately, turn it off, remove all cables connected to it and contact the supervisor and the District officer in charge.
- Place the tablet on the floor to avoid stepping on it.
- Place the tablet on a bed to avoid lying on it.
- Place the tablet on a chair to avoid sitting on it.

- Expose the tablet to dust or dirt which may damage it.
- Place heavy objects on the tablet to avoid breaking the screen.
- Expose the tablet to excessive heat (above 40°C).
- Throw or slide the tablet when putting it down.
- Place or slide the tablet on rough surfaces to avoid scratching the screen.
- Use the tablet where there are inflammables or explosives to prevent the tablet from catching fire. E.g. In a gas stations, fuel pumps, or chemical plant.
- During thunderstorms, put off the tablet and disconnect the charger from the socket if charging to prevent it from getting damaged.

793. What is CAPI?

CAPI (Computer-Assisted-Personal-Interviewing) is a technology that uses mobile devices (personal digital assistants, laptops, tablets, and smartphones) and internet or cellular networks to enable field officers to collect data on the field. Interview Data is collected using electronic questionnaires on mobile devices and transmitted to a central server (Database) for real-time quality control and analysis. CAPI also offers active data collection management tools such as progress reports, which allow project managers to monitor and organize fieldwork efficiently.

794. Why use CAPI in NPHC 2024 Data Collection?

Use of CAPI eliminates several operational and data processing steps in traditional face-to-face paper interview data production (such as printing, data entry and physical management of the questionnaires). This reduces the time lag between data collection and analysis. Overall data quality is improved because the use of electronic questionnaires enables automatic skip patterns to check entry quality during the interviews. Data validation can be done during data collection, as the information is ready for statistical analysis as soon as an interview is completed.

795. Benefits of CAPI over Paper Questionnaire for Data Collection

A. Quality

- Computes skip & codes automatically.
- Incorporates Multimedia.
- Enables use of GPS functionality.
- Survey progress monitoring in real time for quality control and analysis.
- Automatic filters and range checks.
- Real time prompts for errors made.

B. Timeliness

- Reduces the time lag between data collection and publication of results.
- Reduces data entry time.
- Enables real time data access.

- Enables real time monitoring of coverage

C. Cost

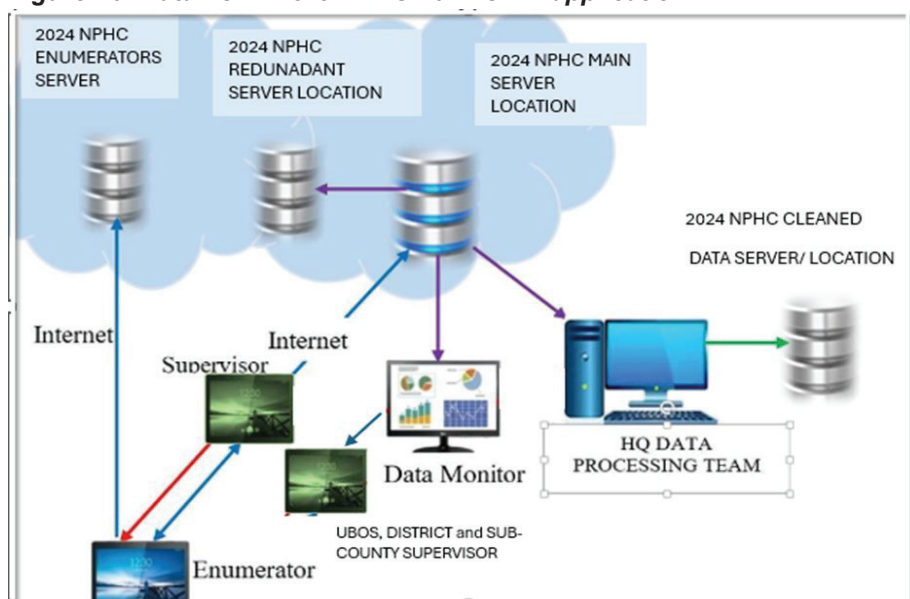
- Space for Data Entry Office resolved
- Saves paper cost
- Eliminates data entry cost
- Save cost of storage for paper questionnaire

796. Data flow in NPHC 2024 CAPI application operations

There are three ways through which data will be transmitted to HQ (Servers)

- The first level is between the Enumerator and Supervisor, where the data is transmitted (synced) via Bluetooth connectivity to the Supervisor's tablet for review.
- The second level is where the Supervisor sends the Team's Data to HQ (NPHC 2024 Main Server)
- The third option is an Enumerator syncing to the 2024NPHC Enumerators Server

Figure T5: Data flow in the NPHC 2024 CAPI application



Legend:

- Data transmitted from enumerator to supervisors and then from supervisor HQ Server. Data transmitted from enumerator to a separate Server at HQ.
- Clean Data transmitted by DP to GSS Head Office Separate Server
- Raw data from Server to Data Monitors/Data Processing team/HQ Redundant Server
-

Data downloaded by data processing unit/data monitors from the HQ Server
Message/Feedback/Assignment

Structure of NPHC 2024 CAPI Menu System:

- 797.** The 2024 National Population and Housing Census will engage Supervisors and Enumerators to conduct the enumeration. These field officers will play unique roles which were factored into the development of the NPHC 2024 CAPI application. The role and operations expected of a Supervisor is organized under the “Supervisor Menu” and that of the Enumerator is organized under the “Enumerator Menu”. The NPHC 2024 CAPI Menu is the only “KEY” used to access or launch all other actions of the CAPI Application. It organizes the operations of the Enumerators and Supervisors. It also simplifies the work and sets up identifiers for the data through the logins of the Supervisor or Enumerator. The login is a unique identification number of a field officer that makes reference to the Enumeration Area number (for enumerators only) and Supervisory Area for the supervisors. It is made up of Month of birth, Year of birth and the Telephone Number. The composition of the login is explained in the following section.
- 798. Login Composition:** In NPHC 2024 application usage, login is required to get access to the main system or application.
- 799. Supervisor and Enumerator Login:** Every Supervisor is assigned a unique login, which is required before proceeding to use the CAPI Application. This is to control the actions of the Supervisor in a designated Supervisory Area (SA) and ensure accountability and Enumerator. The NPHC 2024 field data collection will deploy Primary Enumerators and Support Enumerators.
- 800.** Enumerators are to be engaged to assist the Primary Enumerator to complete the work with the period.
- 801.** The composition of the Supervisor and Enumerator Login is made up of: ***Month of Birth = 02, Year of Birth = 05 and Telephone Number = 0772123456.***

The image displays three sequential screenshots of a mobile application interface for the National Population and Housing Census. Each screenshot has a black header bar with the text "NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CE..." and icons for a menu, a document, and a settings menu.

- Month:** The screen shows the title "Month" and the instruction "To sign into your account, you need to confirm some details. Please enter your month of birth (e.g. if born in January, enter 1, if born in february 2, e.t.c)". Below this is a white text input field.
- Year:** The screen shows the title "Year" and the instruction "Please enter your year of birth". Below this is a white text input field with a green cursor.
- Phone:** The screen shows the title "Phone" and the instruction "Please enter your phone number". Below this is a white text input field.

- 802. Mode to select:** This allows the supervisors and the Enumerators to select the mode in which they are working with. Training Mode will be used during the training sessions and the Census Mode will be used for actual enumeration.

The image shows a screenshot of the mobile application interface for the National Population and Housing Census. The screen displays the title "NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CE..." and the instruction "Please enter your phone number". Below this is a white text input field containing the number "0723456780".

A modal dialog box is open in the center of the screen, titled "Select the Questionnaire type to Use?". It contains two radio button options: "Census mode" and "Training mode". A green arrow points from the "ONLY DURING TRAINING" label to the "Training mode" option. A blue arrow points from the "ACTUAL ENUMERATOR" label to the "Census mode" option.

803. **Set pin code:** The supervisors and the Enumerators will be allowed to set their own pin codes to enable them log into the NPHC 2024 applications. The pin code is a 4 digit.

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CE...

PIN Code Confirmation
You are logged in as Odhiambo Kyambadde.
Please create your pin code.
A pin code is a four digit number that enables you to log into the National Population and Housing Census 2024 data collection application. It is recommended to choose a number which you can easily remember and the code should be kept secret.

Set your 4 digit pin code

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CE...

PIN Code Confirmation
You are logged in as Odhiambo Kyambadde.
Please create your pin code.
A pin code is a four digit number that enables you to log into the National Population and Housing Census 2024 data collection application. It is recommended to choose a number which you can easily remember and the code should be kept secret.

e.g My pin code is 1111

1111

click correct

Confirm that 1111 is the correct code

Correct Incorrect

804. **Existing users:** At the next login after setting up the user, your required to select your name and enter the pin

The image displays three sequential screenshots of a mobile application interface for the National Population and Housing Census 2024.

The first screenshot shows the 'Login' screen. It features a header with the application title 'NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024' and a welcome message: 'Welcome to National Population and Housing Census 2024 data collection application (Build Date: 12 Mar 2024). version:Beta 2.0.1'. Below this, there is a login button labeled 'login as Odhiambo Kyambadde' and a link for 'Login with another account'.

The second screenshot shows the same login screen, but with a modal dialog box open. The dialog box is titled 'Select the Questionnaire type to Use?' and contains two options: 'Census mode' and 'Training mode'. The 'Training mode' option is highlighted with a blue background.

The third screenshot shows the 'PIN Code Confirmation' screen. It displays the message 'You are logged in as Odhiambo Kyambadde.' and 'Please enter your pin code to complete signing in.' Below this is a text input field for the PIN code. A green arrow points from the input field to a box labeled 'Enter Your pin Code'.

Interviewer Menu:

805. Shows the interviewer's name and the geography information (region, district, County, Subcounty, Parish, Village) and Enumeration code.
806. Summary of questionnaires done ie to view all the questionnaires attempted so far.

807. This includes interview or Edit questionnaires.

- Select household questionnaires to add New household structure that does not appear on the EA map or modify enumerated HH.
- Select Modules: Start interviewing other questionnaires which include Institution, Accommodation, and Floating.
- Transfer data with supervisor
- Transfer data (directly) with Headquarter
- Switch users, Exit current user to log in as another person

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSI...

Interviewer Menu

You are logged in as Interviewer **Odhiambo Kyambadde**. You are working in Northern region / **AMOLATAR** district / **KIOGA** county / **ACII** subcounty / **ACII** parish / **KWOYO** village./ **EA04**.

household status: 0 completed households, 0 partially completed households.

Community Status: 0 completed communities, 0 partially completed communities.

Hotel Status: 0 completed hotels, 0 partially completed hotels.

Institution Status: 0 completed institutions, 0 partially completed institutions.

Listing Status: 0 completed EAs listed, 0 partially completed EAs listed.

Floating Population Status: 0 completed EAs listed, 0 partially completed EAs listed.

Select household to enumerate on the Map

Select modules

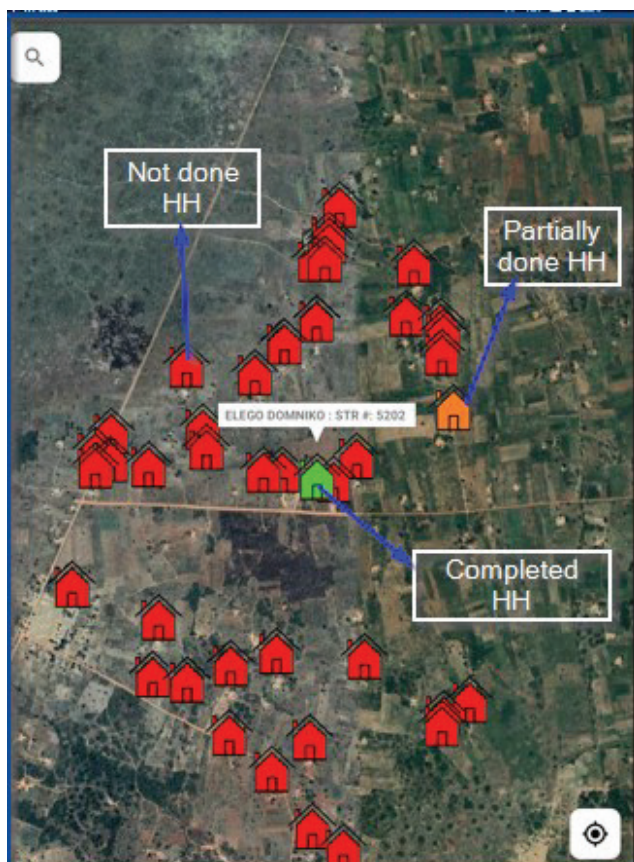
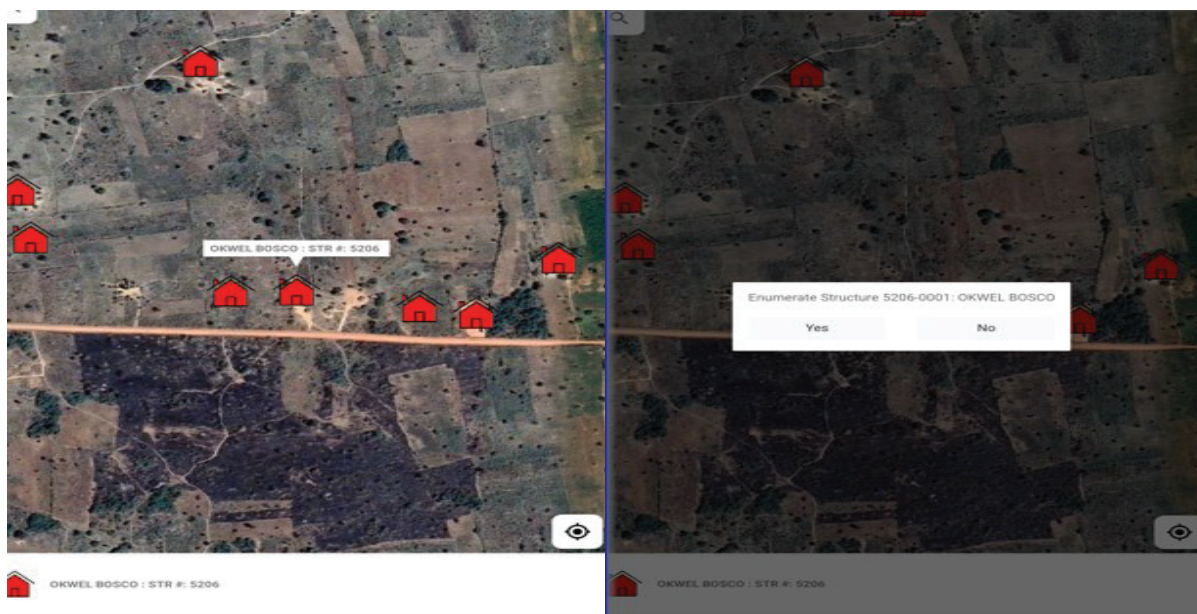
Transfer data with supervisor

Transfer data(directly) with headquarters

Switch users

808. Select the Household and start interview.

The household can be selected by selecting the search function in the left-hand corner and typing the name of the household or selecting the dropdown list and you choose the household or selecting the location pointer to determine your location and click on the household to enumerate.



Household status

Households which have not been enumerated appear in red, those partially done orange and those that have been completed will turn to green. These colour codes will help determine what is pending completion.

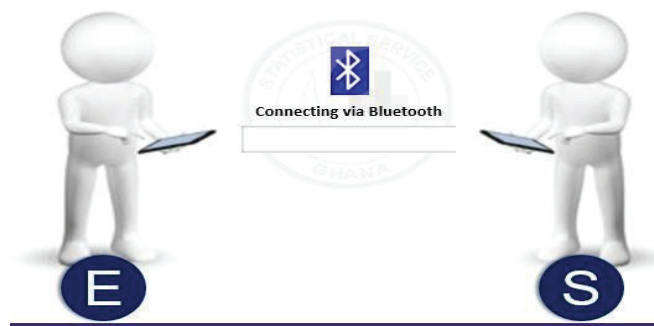
- 809. Begin Household interview.** At this point you can begin the interview follow through the questions by selecting the allow keys on the left and right to navigate through the questioner. There however instances where you can find the household empty or vacant for an extended time. You can also find the household was demolished at the time of your visit. You are required to select accordingly and proceed with the questioner.
- 810.** The items under the Data Collection option on the Enumerators Menu are described as follows.

“Change from One EA to another EA (Primary/ Support)” Allows Enumerator to change status from a Primary Enumerator to a Support Enumerator

- 811. Data transmission:** There are two items under this menu option: Sync with supervisor and Sync with HQ.
- I. **Sync with supervisor:** This option is used to pick work assignment from the Supervisor via Bluetooth. The Supervisor creates EA assignment for the Enumerators on his/her tablet and afterwards syncs the assigned EAs to the Enumerators to enable them work in the EA. Using this option, the Enumerator is able to sync data collected from the field to the Supervisor via Bluetooth.
 - II. **Sync with HQ:** This option allows the enumerator to transmit (or sync)

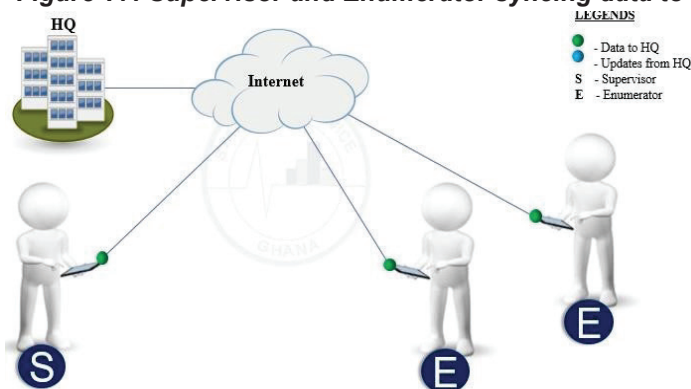
- data from the tablet to HQ server via the internet.
- III. **Sync with enumerator:** This allows the Supervisor to transmit EA assigned to the respective Enumerators tablet. It is also used to receive data from the Enumerators tablets. The Supervisor selects “**Data Transmission**” in the main menu and then selects “**Sync with enumerator**”. The Enumerator also selects Data Transmission on his/her main menu and then selects Sync with supervisor. These actions on both tablets activates the Bluetooth pairing to pair both tablets. As a result, the EA assigned will be transmitted to the Enumerators tablets or the data on the Enumerators tablets will be transmitted to the Supervisors tablet.

Figure T6: Supervisor Syncing with Enumerator via Bluetooth



812. **Sync with HQ:** This allows the Supervisor/Enumerator to sync data to HQ server as in figure 9.13. This data serves as a backup for both Supervisor and Enumerator. Hence field officers must sync data to HQ each day after close of work or early morning before work starts. Data syncing can also be done occasionally during the day, after some enumerations have been conducted to secure the data collected.

Figure T7: Supervisor and Enumerator syncing data to HQ via internet



813. **Update Setup Files:** This allows the Supervisor to update the CAPI Application files where necessary so that syncing with the enumerators for data will also update the CAPI Application files on their tablets.

814. Supervisor Menu: Data Collection: You have to be login as a supervisor to access this menu. Select your name and area of operation. In case its showing a different location you can update from central office

Assignment Selection 1

You are logged in as Supervisor **Kwame Okeke**.

Select the area you want to work in now.

- Supervise: Northern (3) / AMOLATAR (315)/ KIOGA (1)/ ACII (01)/ ACII (01)/ OROMOBUTO (01) ☒
- Supervise: Northern (3) / AMOLATAR (315)/ KIOGA (1)/ ACII (01)/ ACII (01)/ ALAKU (02) ☐
- Supervise: Northern (3) / AMOLATAR (315)/ KIOGA (1)/ ACII (01)/ ACII (01)/ KONYA (03) ☐ 2
- Supervise: Northern (3) / AMOLATAR (315)/ KIOGA (1)/ ACII (01)/ ACII (01)/ AWEIWOT (04) ☐
- Supervise: Northern (3) / AMOLATAR (315)/ KIOGA (1)/ ACII (01)/ ACII (01)/ AWAIOTAL (05) ☐
- Supervise: Northern (3) / AMOLATAR (315)/ KIOGA (1)/ ACII (01)/ ACII (01)/ KWOYO (06) ☐
- Supervise: Northern (3) / AMOLATAR (315)/ KIOGA (1)/ ACII (01)/ ACII (01)/ KUWEIT (07) ☐
- Update programs from central office ☐ 3
- Switch users ☐

Start the questionnaire and proceed with the questions.

Supervisor Menu 1

You are logged in as Supervisor **Kwame Okeke**. You are working in **Northern** region / **AMOLATAR** district / **KIOGA** county / **ACII** subcounty / **ACII** parish / **OROMOBUTO** village.

Village Status: 0 assigned Village.

Select applicable option.

- Start Community questionnaire ☒
- View Interviewer status report ☐
- Get data from interviewer ☐ 2
- Transfer data with central office ☐
- Review questionnaire ☐
- Switch Users ☐

Community (LC1) QUESTIONNAIRE 1

Are you going to do forcus group in KWOYO?

Forcus Groups Community ☐

KEY INFORMANT ☐

Community (LC1) QUESTIONNAIRE 2

Are you going to do forcus group in OROMOBUTO?

Forcus Groups Community ☒

KEY INFORMANT ☐

815. NPHC 2024 CAPI Application Features and Navigation

CSPro software was used to develop the CAPI Application for the NPHC 2024 field data collection. There are two versions of CSPro – Windows and Android versions. The android version, which is called CSEntry is the base software on

which the CAPI Application for the NPHC 2024 runs. The CAPI Application is user-friendly with features that field officers can easily control. Its user-friendliness makes it easy to use to collect accurate information from the respondents. The features of the CAPI Application are explained in this section.

- 816. Predictive text functionality:** Predictive Text suggests words that match your text entries and can automatically complete common words. Predictive text can learn your personal writing style from your application. The CAPI application has this functionality for the spaces provided for writing text.
- 817. Application versioning:** A particular release of the CAPI application that is slightly different from other forms of the same CAPI App. Or a copy of CAPI Application that has been changed so that it is slightly different from the current one. The version helps you to know if there is a new upgrade or changes in the application.
- 818.** The CAPI application is user-friendly, with features and navigations that enumerators and supervisors can easily control.
- I. **Navigation:** It is the movement between pages and features of the CAPI to access tools and materials, administer the NPHC 2024 questionnaires and record responses. CAPI navigation features enable field officers to move through the application effectively.
 - II. **Features:** These are attributes or objects of the CAPI which make it user-friendly for the field data collection. These features include:
 - III. **Radio button;** Check box; User bar; Text boxes; alphanumeric keypad; Search icon; Question mark icon.
 - IV. **Skip patterns:** These are conditional and consistency checks included to ensure field data collected make logical sense. CAPI does these checks and skips over the non-applicable question(s) to the next applicable one. E.g. If a person has never been to school, then the person cannot respond to a question on highest level of education.
 - V. **Filters:** CAPI automatically selects particular household members to answer questions on certain modules leaving out other members who are not eligible to answer these questions. E.g. Education module is for household members 3 years and older.
 - VI. **Modify Cases** – Making changes to already completed cases.
- 819. Note Box:** Clicking on the pencil and paper icon, you will have the opportunity to type a field-specific note. If you do not want to add a new note, you can.

Figure T8: CAPI Features

Text Box

To enter data in a text box field, simply type the response using the keypad on the screen. If a keypad does not appear automatically, tap on the field and a keypad will appear to start entry.

Radio Buttons

When presented with a list of radio buttons, you must select **one** and **only one** response. Click on the response label, or the corresponding radio button, to make your selection.

Check Boxes

This will allow you to select one or more (multiple selection) responses. Click on the response label, or the corresponding checkbox, to make a selection. Once you are finished making all selections, you can proceed to the next field.

Using the Enumeration Area Map during Enumeration

820. The census enumeration will be conducted with the help of a map called Enumeration area map. Generally, maps use symbols, line styles, and colors to represent geographic features and usually contain a legend that explains what the different symbols represent.
821. **Enumeration Area Map:** Shows the boundary/limits where an enumerator is assigned to work during the period of enumeration. The EA map is created based on the number of households within an LCI. It is meant to allocate equal workload across the country. Besides the number of households, other physical conditions i.e. settlement pattern, terrain and accessibility within the area are also considered.
822. **Enumeration Area:** It is important to note that an EA can be:
 - a) Part of an LCI where the number of households within the LCI exceeds the required number. In this case the EA takes the name of the LCI, and a prefix is added e.g. Jinja 'A'
 - b) Equal to an LCI when the total number of households is within the required limits. The name of the EA will be same as that of LCI e.g. Jinja

- c) Two or more LCIs merged where neighboring LCIs within same parish each having very low number of households. In this case the EA is named after the names of the LCIs separated by a stroke e.g. Kireka/Gomba/Jinja
823. The number of households for each LCI is obtained by way of listing the names of the head of households and coordinates per area unit. This is done with the help of respective chairpersons of the LCIs who take the listers around their area of jurisdiction. Subsequently, area boundaries are generated as every household is attached to the respective administrative area unit.
 824. There are many types of maps format and the most commonly used during the last Census was the hard copy maps. It shows information about the administrative unit area names, EA name and EA code. However, for the current digital census, the hard copy map format will not be used. Instead, an Interactive EA map will be used.
 - I. **Interactive EA Map:** Is a digital map created based on normal map procedures but focus on the aspect of location. The map upon creation is integrated in the Census application and is part of the questionnaire (not separately). The map reacts to changes in location and the user is able to zoom in/out and add new information under data capture mode.
 - II. **Key Features:** The map does not have a legend/key displayed on the screen, but the user is required to take note of the following features.
 825. **Enumeration Area Boundary:** This is represented by a bold red outline defining the limit of the enumeration area. The name of the EA is written in bold red color with a white outline. The enumerator is required to work within this area and not cross it.
 826. **LCI boundary:** Thin yellow line that separated two LCIs. The name of the LCI is written underlined in yellow inside each yellow boundary. This is visible only where two or more LCIs are combined to create an EA. Where an EA is part or equivalent to an LCI, the boundary line cannot be seen as it lies under the EA or coincides with that of the EA.
 827. **Facilities:** Represented by a yellow square and respective names written in black color with white outline.
 828. **Satellite image:** This is the background information that shows the actual physical features/land cover in the area in full color. It shows vegetation, buildings, roads, valleys etc. of the area and the surrounding.
 829. **Household:** A red symbol of a house on the map. This will only appear where a listing was done. Those within the EA without the icon means the enumeration will have to register/capture as one conducts enumeration.
 830. **Manyatta:** For Karamoja region where majority of the population resides in Manyattas, this will be represented with a dashed purple line and name of the manyatta written in black with white outline.
 831. **Guidelines:** For optimum use of the EA map, the following should be observed:
 - i. The location icon on the tablet should be made active. This is found by swapping down from the top of the tablet.
 - ii. The map is designed to work in an offline mode i.e. no need for internet connection.

- iii. The map does not need orientation using the North direction as application enables the rotation of the map automatically.
- iv. The map can only be visible once the enumerator is inside or near the assigned EA. The enumerator must travel to the LCI where the EA is located using the appropriate route. Once near or in the EA, the enumerator should press the location icon found on the lower right-hand corner of the map to identify his/her location. In case the enumerator is near the EA an icon will appear right at the location where he/she has reached. The icon will move as he/she moves. The features on the image background will resemble those on the ground. As he/she reaches the exact point where the red EA boundary line appears, the enumerator should take note of the location of the icon on the map. This this means that they should work within the red EA Boundary line hence no need to proceed to work across the boundary.
- v. For cases where two or more LCIs form an EA. The enumerator will be required to thoroughly complete one LCI represented by the thin yellow line within the bold red EA boundary line before crossing to work in the next LCIs.
- vi. While approaching or crossing the EA boundary, there will be no sign of warning to alert the enumerator. The only way of identifying that is to physically look at the location of the small-moving location icon. If you are on the boundary the icon will be exactly on the red EA boundary line. This also applies to when approaching or crossing the LCI Boundary.
- vii. The icons representing the households may not appear exactly on the location of the structures on the ground they will be somewhere near the structure.
- viii. Each of the household location icons is expected to have the name of the household head, however in certain instances, these names may be unknown or misspelt or wrong. This should not be a cause for alarm as the interactivity aspect of the map allows the enumerator to make required changes/edits. To make changes on the map, the enumerator will have to exit the map and select the edit mode to capture new information. This only applies to households. Other features on the map cannot be edited.
- ix. In case you are to capture new households (i.e. not on the map) find on the ground ensure:
 - a) The location icon on the tablet is on.
 - b) Move to a place in the compound of the homestead and keep away from canopy that may obstruct the correct location taking and then record the structure representing the household. Do not take all the structures in the homestead. Only one location representative of the household structure.
 - c) In case the structure is very close to a road, move to a point a bit inside the compound to avoid the location falling on the road.
- x. The EA boundaries on the map must strictly be followed to avoid overlap and duplication. In case of disparity on the ground, the EA boundaries should be considered as they are, but such cases documented for review.

- xi. The map on your table will have a number of EAs with their respective boundaries. However, the particular EA assigned to the enumerator will be the one that has household icons. So only concentrate on boundary of EA with the households.

APPENDIX 1: AGE/BIRTH-DATE CONSISTENCY CHART FOR 2024 NPHC CENSUS

Current Age	Year of birth			Current Age	Year of birth	
	Was born before 9 th May 2024	Was born after 9 th May 2024			Was born before 9 th May 2024	Was born after 9 th May 2024
0	2024	2023		48	1976	1975
1	2023	2022		49	1975	1974
2	2022	2021		50	1974	1973
3	2021	2020		51	1973	1972
4	2020	2019		52	1972	1971
5	2019	2018		53	1971	1970
6	2018	2017		54	1970	1969
7	2017	2016		55	1969	1968
8	2016	2015		56	1968	1967
9	2015	2014		57	1967	1966
10	2014	2013		58	1966	1965
11	2013	2012		59	1965	1964
12	2012	2011		60	1964	1963
13	2011	2010		61	1963	1962
14	2010	2009		62	1962	1961
15	2009	2008		63	1961	1960
16	2008	2007		64	1960	1959
17	2007	2006		65	1959	1958
18	2006	2005		66	1958	1957
19	2005	2004		67	1957	1956
20	2004	2003		68	1956	1955
21	2003	2002		69	1955	1954
22	2002	2001		70	1954	1953
23	2001	2000		71	1953	1952
24	2000	1999		72	1952	1951
25	1999	1998		73	1951	1950
26	1998	1997		74	1950	1949
27	1997	1996		75	1949	1948
28	1996	1995		76	1948	1947
29	1995	1994		77	1947	1946
30	1994	1993		78	1946	1945
31	1993	1992		79	1945	1944
32	1992	1991		80	1944	1943
33	1991	1990		81	1943	1942
34	1990	1989		82	1942	1941
35	1989	1988		83	1941	1940
36	1988	1987		84	1940	1939

37	1987	1986	85	1939	1938
38	1986	1985	86	1938	1937
39	1985	1984	87	1937	1936
40	1984	1983	88	1936	1935
41	1983	1982	89	1935	1934
42	1982	1981	90	1934	1933
43	1981	1980	91	1933	1932
44	1980	1979	92	1932	1931
45	1979	1978	93	1931	1930
46	1978	1977	94	1930	1929
47	1977	1976	95	1929	1928

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF HISTORICAL EVENTS

Date	Major Event
12/08/2012	Stephen Kiprotich won a Gold Medal for Marathon in the London Summer Olympics.
11/7/2010	Suspected terrorists bombed the Kyadondo rugby club and the Ethiopian village in Kampala, leading to the death of over about 50 people who were watching the live screening of the FIFA World Cup Finals played in South Africa.
08/2005	Dorcus Inzikuru won a Gold Medal at the World Championships in Helsinki, Finland and became the first Ugandan woman gold medallist.
01/2002	Earthquake hits the Mufumbira Mountains in Kisoro District.
17/03/2000	Fire broke out in the camp of the cult Movement for the Restoration of the Ten Commandments at Kanungu, killing hundreds of believers. It is not clear whether cult leader Kibwetere died in the infernal or not.
31/08/1999	Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi of Buganda wedded Nabagereka Sylvia Nagginda.
4/1994	Rwanda genocide.
31/07/1993	Prince Ronald "Ronnie" Mutebi crowned Kabaka of Buganda, after the restoration of traditional and cultural leaders.
12/1989	Philly Bongoley Lutaaya, the first Ugandan to publicly admit having contracted HIV/Aids, died.
26/01/1986	H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) took over power while the military junta of Tito Okello and Basilio Olara Okello fled.
02/1981	H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni and 26 other fighters fled to the bush in the Luwero Triangle to launch a protracted people's struggle against all forms of dictatorship.
13/04/1979	Tanzanian forces and the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) install Prof. Yusuf Lule as the new president of Uganda.
03/06/1979	Tanzanian forces and the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) repulse Field marshal Idi Amin from Kagera, follow him into Kampala and chase him out of Uganda.
04/07/1976	Israeli commandos raided Entebbe Airport to rescue their citizens held hostage after an Air France plane was hijacked by Palestinian sympathisers.
8/1975	Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the forerunner of the African Union (AU) held its Heads of State Summit in Kampala. They were hosted by former Uganda President Idi Amin Dada, who then became OAU Chairman.

1972	The East African Examinations Council (EACE) replaces the University of Cambridge Examinations Syndicate as the examining body for Ordinary and Advanced Level secondary examinations.
05/08/1972	Uganda president Idi Amin expels 80,000 Asians.
25/01/1971	Idi Amin seizes power in a military coup on overthrowing Dr. Apollo Milton Obote and the Uganda People's Congress (UPC).
1970	Makerere University established as an independent university. Before this, it was part of the University of East Africa which was in turn a constituent college of the University of London.
1970	Major landslide in Manjiya County (now Bududa District) killed at least 50 persons attending circumcision festivities and maimed or displaced hundreds of others.
12/1969	Attempted assassination of former President Dr. Milton Obote when he is leaving Lugogo Indoor Stadium in Kampala.
21/11/1969	Death of Sir Edward Mutesa II, the Kabaka of Buganda and President of Uganda.
10/1969	Former President Dr. Apollo Milton Obote announces his 'Move to the Left Strategy' and his brand of socialism in 'The Common Man's Charter'.
7/1969	Man, in the Apollo 11 Space Shuttle, makes the first landing on the Moon.
6/1969	Pope Paul VI visits Uganda and opens the Uganda Martyr's Shrine at Namugongo.
8/9/1967	Under a new constitution, all kingdoms abolished. Uganda became a republic, with Dr. Apollo Milton Obote as the executive President.
1966	The Uganda Shilling is born, replacing the East African Shilling. Although both the Uganda Shilling and the East African Shilling were denominated in cents, the most prominent feature of East African one, five and ten cent coins was that they had holes in their middle.
23/02/1966	The Buganda Crisis, in which Prime Minister Dr. Apollo Milton Obote exiles Sir Edward Mutesa II, the Kabaka of Buganda and President of Uganda.
1964	The Lost Counties Referendum determines to return Bagangaizi and Bayaga counties to Bunyoro, deepening the rift between executive Prime Minister Dr. Apollo Milton Obote and the titular President, Sir Edward Mutesa.
9/10/1962	Uganda gains independence.
25/10/1962	Uganda is admitted as a member State to the UN.
01/03/1962	Uganda begins self-government, with Benedicto Kiwanuka as prime minister.
1954	Construction of Owen Falls Dam at present day Jinja.
30/11/1953	Edward Mutesa II, the Kabaka (king) of Buganda is exiled in London.
1945	End of World War II
1939	Beginning of World War II
1926	Territory between the River Malaba and the Eastern Rift Valley were transferred from Uganda to Kenya.

APPENDIX 3: DESCRIPTION OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION	DESCRIPTION
ROMAN CATHOLIC	The Catholic Church , also known as the Roman Catholic Church is the world's largest Christian church, with over a billion members. Led by the Pope, it defines its mission as spreading the gospel of Jesus Christ, administering its sacraments and exercising charity. The Roman Catholic Church is among the oldest institutions in the world and in Uganda, the religion was started in 1879 with the coming of the White Fathers Society of the Missionaries of Africa. The Uganda Episcopal Conference, which is the supreme governing body in Uganda of the Catholic church, is headquartered in Nsambya. There are four archdioceses, divided into 19 dioceses.
ANGLICAN	The Anglican Communion is an international association of national and regional Anglican churches in full communion with the Church of England (which is regarded as the mother church of the worldwide communion) and specifically with its principal primate, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Church of the Province of Uganda (or Church of Uganda) headquartered in Namirembe is a member church of the Anglican Communion. The church in Uganda started in 1877 after the coming of the Church Missionary Society. Currently there are 34 dioceses
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST	The Seventh-day Adventist Church is a Protestant Christian denomination distinguished by its observance of Saturday, the original seventh day of the Judeo-Christian week, as the Sabbath, and by its emphasis on the imminent second coming (Advent) of Jesus Christ. The Seventh-day Adventist faith was
ISLAM	Muslims believe that God is one and incomparable. Muslims also believe that Islam is the complete and universal version of a primordial faith that was revealed at many times and places before, including through the prophets Abraham, Moses and Jesus. Islam was introduced in Uganda in 1856 by the Arab traders. The Uganda Muslim Supreme Council is headquartered at Old Kampala and currently has 37 Muslim districts each headed by a District Khadi.
PENTECOSTAL EVANGELICAL (BORN AGAIN)	Pentecostalism is a renewal movement within Christianity that places special emphasis on a direct personal experience of God through the baptism in the Holy Spirit, has an eschatological focus, and is an experiential religion. In Uganda, the Pentecostal movement came in 1960 with the Glad Tidings Mission Group. This includes Baptist, Presbyterianism, Salvation Army

ORTHODOX	The Greek Orthodox Church is the body of several churches within the larger communion of Eastern Orthodox Christianity sharing a common cultural tradition whose liturgy is also traditionally conducted in Koine Greek the original language of the New Testament. The Orthodox church in Uganda started in 1953 and currently has 9 deaneries spread throughout the
BAHA'I	The Bahá'í Faith is a monotheistic religion founded by Bahá'u'lláh in 19 th -century Persia, emphasising the spiritual unity of all humankind. The Bahai community in Uganda was established in 1951 and is headquartered in Kisasi where one of the biggest Bahai temples in Africa is found.
BUDDHIST	Buddhism is a religion and philosophy encompassing a variety of traditions, beliefs and practices, largely based on teachings attributed to Siddhartha Gautama, commonly known as the Buddha (Pāli/Sanskrit "the awakened one").
JEHOVAH'S WITNESS	Jehovah's Witnesses is a millenarian restorationist Christian denomination with nontrinitarian beliefs distinct from mainstream Christianity. They are directed by the Governing Body of Jehovah's Witnesses, a group of elders in Brooklyn, New York, that establishes and controls all doctrines. Jehovah's Witnesses' beliefs are based on their interpretations of the Bible, with a preference for their own translation, the <i>New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures</i> .

Household Number:

1000000

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

<u>SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS</u>						
IDENTIFIER	NAME/DETAIL CODE					
A1.SUB REGION						
A2.DISTRICT/CITY						
A3.COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY						
A4.SUBCOUNTY/DIVISION/TOWN COUNCIL						
A.5. Parish/Ward						
A.6. LC-1/Village/Cell						
A.7. Rural/Urbans (Urban =1; Rural =2)						
A.8.Enumeration Area						
A9. Household Number						
			Longitude			
A.11. CAPI GPS Coordinates						
A.12.Interviewer Name/Code						
A.13.Parish Supervisor Name/Code						
A.14. Start Time	Hh	hh	mm	Mm		

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REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

FOR ALL PERSONS				FOR ALL PERSONS							
P0	FULL NAME P1	RELATIONSHIP P2	SEX P3	RESIDENTIAL STATUS P4	DATE OF BIRTH P5	AGE P6	BIRTH REGISTRATION P7	NIN NUMBER P8	RELIGION P9	TRIBE/ NATIONALITY P10	CLAN P11
Person Number	Please give the full names of the following: 1: The Household head 2: All Persons who spent the night of 9th May 2024 in this household (Just to make sure that I have a complete list of all persons, are there any other members that could have spent the census night and are not listed?) (Write the Surname, First Name and Other name. No Initials but Starting with the Household Head)	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? (Refer to Codelist P2)	Is (NAME) male or female? 1= Male 2= Female	Select Line number of the MAIN person responding on behalf of the household If Respondent is not in the roster record 96	What is (NAME'S) exact date of birth? (Write the Day, Month and Year) (If the day or month is not known record 98) Year should never be left blank	What is (NAME'S) age in complete years? If Age is less than 1 year, record 00 IF Age is 95 OR MORE RECORD 95	Does (NAME) have a Birth Certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1=Yes, long certificate 2=Yes, short certificate 3=No but with notification record with VHT 5= No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have a National Identification Number (NIN)? 1=Yes, has Card 2=Yes, lost card 3=Yes, card not yet issued 4=No 8=Don't know	What is (NAME'S) religion? 11= Roman Catholic 12= Anglican / Church of Uganda 13= Seventh Day Adventist 14= Islam 15= Pentecostal/ Evangelicals (Born Again) 16= Orthodox 17= Bahai 18= Buddhist 19= Jehovah's witness 20= Traditional 21= No Religion 96=Others	What is (NAME'S) tribe or nationality? (If Ugandan write the tribe codes and for non - Ugandan, record the country code NON-UGANDAN, SKIP to P12	What is (NAME'S) clan? (Refer to code list P11)
01	Sur name	First Name	Other name	DD	MM	YY					
02											



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR ALL	0-17 YEARS	FOR ALL	0-17 YEARS	0-5 years	10 YEARS AND ABOVE	MIGRATION				
	PARENTAL SURVIVAL				VACCINATION	MARITAL STATUS	PLACE OF BIRTH	DURATION OF STAY	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE	REASON FOR MIGRATION	RETURNEE MIGRANTS
P0	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18	P19	P20	P21	P22
	Is (NAME'S) biological mother alive?	Does (NAME'S) biological mother live in this household?	Is (NAME'S) biological father alive?	Does (NAME'S) biological father live in this household?	Is (NAME) vaccinated as per the routine childhood vaccination schedule?	What is [NAME'S] current marital status?	In which district/country was (Names) mother living at the time of his/her birth	How long has (NAME) stayed continuously in this current District?	In which District/country was (NAME) living before moving to this current District?	Why did [NAME] move to current district?	Has (NAME) ever lived outside Uganda since 2019?
	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	1=Yes, stays in household 2=No, in prison 3=No, stays elsewhere in the country 4=No, lives abroad 6=No, others specify	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	1=Yes, stays in household 2=No, in prison 3=No, stays elsewhere in the country 4=No, lives abroad 6=No, others specify	(BCG, OPV, IPV, DPT- HepB-Hib, pneumococcal, rotavirus, measles Rubella)	11= Married – Christian (Church/temple) 12= Married – Islamic 13= Married – Civil 14= Married – Hindu 15= Married – Customary 16= Living together /Cohabiting 17= Separated 18=Divorced 19=Widowed 20=Never married 98=Don't know	If in Uganda, write the district code, otherwise write the country of birth code (Refer to Codelist) (CAPTURE THE PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF [NAME'S] MOTHER AT BIRTH IF UNKNOWN RECORD 998	RECORD DURATION IN COMPLETED YEARS, IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR WRITE 00) RECORD 95 IF NEVER MOVED AND SKIP TO P23	<i>If the person was living outside Uganda record country code REFER TO CODELIST</i>	11=Employment 12= Education 13=Marriage 14=Security related 15=Droughts 16= Floods 17=Landslides/mudslide 18=Irregular rainfall 19 Infrastructure development 20=Stay with relatives 21=Land conflict 22=Built/bought new home 23= Accompanied parents 24=Others (Specify) 98=DONT KNOW	1=Yes (RECORD YEAR of RETURN) 2=No 8= Don't know
Person Number											
01											
02											



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

P0	FOR ALL PERSONS QUESTIONS ON DAY POPULATION				REFUGEE/ASYLUM SEEKER STATUS	HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY	For RESPONDENT only			
	VISITED A CITY	NAME OF CITY	NUMBER DAYS	MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT			REFUGEE/ ASYLUM STATUS	REGISTRATION	HEALTH OUTBREAK	
									P30	P31
	P23 Did [NAME] visit any/other city in Uganda during daytime in the last 14 days (2 weeks)? 1=Yes 2=No IF NO SKIP TO P27	P24 Which City did [NAME] mainly visit in the last 14 days (2 weeks)? 11=Kampala city 12=Masaka city 13=Mbarara city 14=Hoima city 15=Fort portal City 16=Soroti City 17=Jinja City 18=Lira City 19=Gulu City 20=Arua City 21=Mbale City	P25 In the last 14 days (2 weeks) how many days has [NAME] visited this city?	P26 What was the main purpose of visiting this city? 11= Work 12=Looking for work 13=Education 14=Business 15=Medical care 16=Transit 17=Leisure 18=Shopping 19= Accompanied parents 98=Don't know 99= Other	P27 Is [NAME] a refugee/asylum seeker? 1=Yes 2=No>>P29 FOR UGANDAN SKIP TO P29	P28 Since arriving in Uganda, has [NAME] been registered (formalised refugee status) with the GoU? 1= Yes, document seen. 2= Yes, document not seen. 3= No 98= DONT KNOW	P29 Is [NAME] covered by any health insurance policy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	P30 Which of the following signifies an outbreak? (READ THE STATEMENTS) A=Fever of 5 or more people in the same household or nearby households B=Very sick person with bleeding from any body part C=Sudden Death of 3 or more within 7 days in the same community D=Sore throat, running nose or cough of 3 or more people within 48 hours in separate households E=Vomiting, diarrhoea or abdominal pain of 3 or more people from separate households in a 24-hour 1=Yes 2=No (If all responses are "2" skip to P32)	P31 What would you do when you notice any of the above symptoms? READ THE STATEMENTS) A=Inform the community health workers B=Report to a nearby health facility C=Report to the community leader D=Report to the pastor or religious leader E=Report to the traditional healer F=Stay at home. 1=Yes 2=No	
01										
02										

FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE

P0	FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE						P38A8
P38A2	P38A3	P38A4	P38A5	P38A6	P38A7	P38A8	
How often does (NAME) normally feel worried, nervous or anxious? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	Has (NAME) lost interest in some of the pleasurable activities that [NAME] normally enjoys? Would you say; 1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't know	How often does (NAME) experience low feelings, sadness, and stress? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	How often does (NAME) see things or hear voices that other people do not see or hear? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	Does (NAME) no longer socialize with friends as he/she used to do or is he/she withdrawn from family and people that matter? 1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have extreme emotions and mood swings, has he/she experienced increased or decreased emotional activity? Would you say; 1= Yes, Increased 2 = Yes, Decreased 3=No, 8= Don't know	How often does (NAME) experience suicidal plans, thoughts or attempts? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	
01							
02							



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd...

FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE							
P0	P38B	P38C	P38D	P38E	P38F	P39	P40
Person Number	Does (NAME) have spina bifida (a cleft spine)? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have autism? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have epilepsy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have Downs syndrome? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have Cerebral Palsy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Is (NAME) a person with albinism? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Is (NAME) a Little person? (a person of unusual short stature affected with dwarfism) 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know
01							
02							

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

FOR PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE				10 YEARS AND ABOVE	
EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		LITERACY	
P0	P41	P42	P43	P44	P45
Person Number	Has (NAME) ever attended formal school or any early childhood education programme? 1=Yes 2=No>>P45 8= Don't know>>P45	What is the highest grade/class of formal education or early childhood education programme that (NAME) completed? (REFER TO CODELIST)	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2024 school year? 1=Yes 2=No>>P45 8= Don't know>>P45 IF CODE 2 OR 8 SKIP TO P45	During this school year what class/grade was (NAME) attending? (Refer to code List)	Can (NAME) read and write with understanding in any language? 1= Unable to read and write 2= Able to read only 3= Able to read and write 4=Uses Braille
01					
02					



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS AND ABOVE					
P0	ACTIVITY STATUS		UNEMPLOYMENT		
	P46	P47	P48	P49	P50
Person Number	Which of the following best describes what (NAME) was MAINLY doing in the last seven days from (DAY) to (Day)...? READ ONE AT A TIME UNTILL YOU GET A "YES" THEN FOLLOW SKIP 1. Working for someone else for pay → P52 2. Working in own farm, raising animals or fishing 3. Working in any other kind of business activity → P52 4. Taking care of the home/family → P48 5. Studying → P48 6. Doing an unpaid apprenticeship, internship → P48 7. Doing unpaid voluntary, community, charity work → P48 8. Doing other work for own/family use e.g. making bricks for building own home, knitting mats for home use → P48 9. Looking for work → P48 10. Retired or pensioner → P48 11. With long-term illness, injury or disability → P48 96. Other activity → P48	Are the farming, fishing or animal products that (NAME) was working on intended...? 1. Only for sale → P52 2. Mainly for sale → P52 3. Mainly for family consumption 4. Only for family consumption	Last week, from (DAY) to (DAY), did (NAME)...? 1. Do any (other) work to generate an income, even for 1 hour [e.g. casual, part-time, odd jobs, making things to sell, offering services for pay] → P52 2. Have a paid job or business activity, but (were/was) temporarily absent → P52 3. Help without pay in a family business → P52 4. Did not do any income generating activity, not even for one hour.	In the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) look for a paid job or try to start a business? 1. YES 2. NO	If a job or business opportunity became available, could (NAME) start working [within the next 2 weeks]? 1. YES 2. NO → P57
	For how long (have/has) (NAME/you) been without work and trying to find a paid job or start a business? 1=Less than 1month>>P57 2=One month to < 3 months>>P57 3=Three months to < 6 months>>P57 4=Six months to < 12 months>>P57 5=One year to < 2 years>>P57 6=Two years or more>>P57				
01					
02					



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

P0	OCCUPATION		INDUSTRY P54	STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT P56
	P52	P52A		
Person Number	<p>What kind of work (do/does) (NAME) do in (your/his/her) main job/business?</p> <p>(Write NAME's occupation title)</p> <p>For-example: Executive Director, Cattle farmer, Traffic policeman, Primary school teacher, Retail Assistant, Cleaner, Nurse, Principal Statistician, Electrical engineer, Veterinary Doctor, etc)</p>	<p>Please provide a brief description (ATLEAST TWO WORDS) of the main tasks and duties performed by NAME on his/her main job.</p> <p>For-example: provide strategic direction to organisation; Breed, raise, sell cattle; patrol the streets; teach P3-P7 pupils, clean rooms at a hotel; treat sick people at a school; undertake Survey design, data collection and analysis; Maintain electrical systems; Treat animals, etc</p>	<p>What is the main activity of the place where work(s)?</p> <p>(Write the main activity of the establishment and main products or services provided)</p> <p>For-example [Clothing retail, General hospital, Primary education, food wholesale, Police Department –public safety; Restaurant –preparing and serving meals; Transport company –long distance transport of goods, <i>if you are a civil servant write civil service, if you are a local government officer write local government and give the name of the department</i>]</p>	<p>(Do/Does) (NAME) work as...?</p> <p>1. Employee... 2. Paid apprentice, intern, trainee 3. Employer (with hired employees) 4. Own-account worker (without hired employees) 5. Helper (without pay) in a family business</p>
01				
02				



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

FOR PERSONS AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE		FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE						
SAVINGS		OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONE	USE OF MOBILE PHONE FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS	COMPUTER USE	INTERNET USE	ON LINE SERVICES		
P0	P57	P58	P59	P60	P61	P62	P63	P64
Person Number	<p>In the last 12 month has [NAME] saved money in any of the following?</p> <p>A=Commercial banks B=Micro Finance Depositing Institution C=Credit Institutions D=Mobile Money E=Savings and Credit cooperatives (SACCOs) F=Savings groups (VSLA, ROSCA) G=Investment clubs H=Keep cash at home or in a secret hiding place I=Give to a household or family member or friend to keep safe for you</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know</p>	<p>Does [NAME] own a functional mobile phone?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No>>P60</p>	<p>How many smart phones and push button phones (katorch/kabiriti) does (NAME) have?</p> <p>IF MORE THAN 6 RECORD 6</p> <p>RECORD SMART AND PUSH BUTTONS SEPARATELY</p> <p>a) Smart b) Katorch/kabiriti</p>	<p>Did [NAME] use a mobile phone for mobile money or other financial transaction in the last 30 days irrespective of whether (NAME) owns a mobile phone or not?</p> <p>1=Yes, used their registered mobile money account 2=Yes, used other registered mobile money account 3=Yes, used mobile money agent 4=No 8=Don't know</p>	<p>Has [NAME] ever used a Computer (desktop) /Laptop/ Tablet in the last 30 days?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No 8=DONT KNOW</p>	<p>Has [NAME] ever used internet in the last 30 days?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No>>P64 8=Don't know>>P64</p>	<p>Which of the following services does [NAME] mainly use the internet for?</p> <p>CHECK CODELIST P63</p>	<p>Has [NAME] [....] in the last 12 months?</p> <p>READ AND RECORD THE CODE</p> <p>A=Used online government services (passport, paying taxes, paying penalties, getting a permit etc) B=Bought or ordered goods/services online (ebay, jumiaUG, jiji Uganda) C=Sold or advertised goods/services online D=Used Internet banking</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know</p>
01								A B C
02								



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Household Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

P0	18 YEARS AND ABOVE										GRANT FOR PWD		80 YEARS AND ABOVE SENIOR CITIZEN GRANT FUNDING		ALL											
	BENEFICIARIES OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES										P66	P67	P68	P69	OWNERSHIP OF LAND P70	TITLE DEED P71										
	<div>Has [NAME] ever been a beneficiary of [.....] Programme? 1=Yes 2=No>>P66 8=Don't know>>P66 A=Parish Development Model (PDM) B=Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) C=Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) D=Uganda Women's Entrepreneurs Programme (UWEP) E=Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) F=National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) G=Emyoooga H=Older Persons Grant (SEGOP)</div>										<div>IF YES FOR CODE A and G in P65 RECORD THE AMOUNT RECEIVED. (In Uganda shillings) RECORD FOR EACH OPTION</div>		<div>How did [NAME] MAINLY use the money? Check code list RECORD FOR EACH OPTION</div>		<div>Has [NAME] ever received any special grant for Persons with disabilities in the last 12 months? 1=Yes for a PWD 4= Yes as a PWD 2=No>>P68 8=Don't know >>P68</div>		<div>IF YES, RECORD THE AMOUNT RECEIVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. (In Uganda shillings)</div>		<div>Has [NAME] ever received any Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) funds during the last 12 months ? 1= YES 2=NO>>P70) 8=DON'T KNOW >>P70)</div>		<div>IF YES, WRITE THE AMOUNT RECEIVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. (In Uganda shillings)</div>		<div>Does [NAME] own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else ? 1=Yes, Alone 2= Yes, Jointly 3=Yes, both alone and jointly 4=Doesn't own>>P72 8=DON'T KNOW>>P72</div>		<div>Does [NAME] have title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental with his/her name on it? 1=Yes, Alone 2= Yes, Jointly 3=Yes, both alone and jointly 4=No title deed/certificate 8 DON'T KNOW</div>	
01																										
02																										



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

FOR GIRLS/WOMEN AGED 10-59 YEARS (FOR THIS SECTION, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ASK THE GIRL/WOMAN HERSELF)													
P0	PREGNANCY STATUS		P73A IF YES, What was [Name]'s age at first pregnancy? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	P74 Has [NAME] ever given birth? If NO skip to E1 1=Yes 2=No>>E1 8=Don't know>>E1	AGE AT FIRST BIRTH P75 How old was (NAME) at the time she had her first birth?	SONS EVER BORNE ALIVE				DAUGHTERS EVER BORNE ALIVE			
	P72 Is [NAME] currently pregnant? 1=Yes>>P73A 2=No 8=Don't know	P73 Has [NAME] ever been pregnant? 1=Yes 2=No>>E1 8=Don't know>>E1				P76 How many sons has (NAME) ever borne alive? IF 0 SKIP TO P80	P77 How many sons has (NAME) ever borne living in this household?	P78 How many sons has (NAME) ever borne living else where?	P79 How many sons has (NAME) ever borne alive that have died?	P80 How many girls has (NAME) ever borne alive? IF 00 SKIP TO P84	P81 How many girls has (NAME) ever borne living in this household?	P82 How many girls has (NAME) ever borne living else where?	P83 How many girls has (NAME) ever borne alive that have died?
01													
02													



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NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

FOR GIRLS/WOMEN AGED 10-59 YEARS (FOR THIS SECTION, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ASK THE GIRL/WOMAN HERSELF)				
	LAST LIVE BIRTH	SEX OF LAST LIVE BIRTH	SURVIVAL STATUS OF LAST LIVE BIRTH	AGE AT DEATH OF LAST LIVE BIRTH
P0	P84	P85	P86	P87
Person Number	When did [NAME] have her last live birth? RECORD MONTH (if Don't know write 98) AND YEAR	What is/was the sex of NAME'S last live birth? 1=Male 2=Female	What is the survival status of NAME'S last live birth? 1=Alive>>E1 2=Dead 8=Don't know>>E1	If the last child is dead, write age at death in completed Months. (IF MORE THAN 60 MONTHS RECORD 60)
	MONTH	YEAR		
	01			
02				



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NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

CHECK: Is this a refugee household?

1=Yes >>Next section 2= No

EMIGRATION									
ALL PERSONS (REFUGEES ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THIS SECTION)									
HOUSEHOLD EMIGRANTS E1	EMIGRANT NUMBER E2	NAME E3	SEX E4	AGE E5	EDUCATION ATTAINMENT E6	COUNTRY OF FIRST DESTINATION E7	YEAR OF DEPARTURE E8	REASON FOR MIGRATING E9	COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE E10
Between <u>January 2019</u> <u>and May</u> <u>2024</u> , did anyone who used to live in this household <u>move to live</u> <u>abroad and is</u> <u>still living</u> <u>there?</u> 1=Yes 2=No >>H1	How many members who used to live in this household moved to live abroad and are still living there.	Please give the full names of the individuals who used to live in this household but moved to live abroad and is still living there. (Write the Surname, First Name and Other name)	Is [NAME] Male or Female? 1= Male 2= Female	How old was [NAME] at the time of his/her departure? If age is less than one year record 00, if 95 years and above record 95	What was the highest grade/class of formal education that [NAME] completed at the time of departure? (Refer to Codelist) FOR 3 YEARS AND MORE	What was [NAME'S] country of first destination during his/her departure? (Refer to Codelist)	In which year did [NAME] leave Uganda?	What was the main reason for [NAME'S] departure from Uganda? (Refer to Codelist)	What is the current country of residence of [NAME]? REFER TO CODE LIST



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NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

TENURE OF DWELLING UNIT?	WHAT IS THE TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT?	HOW MANY ROOMS DOES THIS DWELLING HAVE?	HOW MANY ROOMS WERE USED TO SLEEP IN LAST NIGHT?
H1	H2	H3	H4
11=Owner occupied 12= Free - public 13= Free - private 14= Subsidized public 15= Subsidized private 16= Rented- public 17= Rented - private	11= Detached house (Bungalow) 12= Semi-Detached house 13= Apartments/Condominium 14= Room or rooms of a Main House 15= Servants Quarters 16= Tenement (Muzigo)	17= Hut 18= Garage 19= Go down/Basement 20= Store 21= Uniport 22= Flat/Multi-storey	

TYPE OF MATERIAL MAINLY USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOF	TYPE OF MATERIAL MAINLY USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL	TYPE OF MATERIAL MAINLY USED FOR THE FLOOR
H5	H6	H7
11=Iron sheets 12= Tiles 13= Asbestos 14=Concrete 15= Tins 16=Thatch/Dry leaves 17= Tarpaulin (tundubaali) 18= Wood	11= Concrete/Stones 12= Cement Blocks 13= Burnt bricks with mud/cement 14= Unburnt bricks with Cement 15= Unburnt bricks with mud 16= Wood 17= Mud and Pole 18= Tin 19= Iron sheets	11= Concrete 12= Brick 13= Stone 14= Cement screed 15= Rammed earth 16= Wood 17= Tiles 18= Cowdung screed 19= Terrazo/epoxy



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NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

FOOD SECURITY							
In the LAST 12 MONTHS did any member in this household get WORRIED for not having food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?	Still thinking about the LAST 12 MONTHS, was there any member in this household who was UNABLE TO EAT HEALTHY AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD because of a lack of money or other resources?	Have you or other members EVER EATEN ONLY A FEW KINDS OF FOOD because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months?	In the last 12 months has any member in this household EVER HAD TO SKIP A MEAL because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?	Still thinking about LAST 12 MONTHS, was there a time when any member of this household ATE LESS THAN YOU SHOULD because of a lack of money or other resources?	Has this household ever RUN OUT OF FOOD because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months?	Has any member of this household ever GOTTEN HUNGRY BUT DID NOT EAT because there was not enough money or other resources for food in the last 12 months?	Has this household ever GONE WITHOUT EATING FOR A WHOLE DAY because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months?
1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused
H8	H9	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15



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NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

ENERGY FOR COOKING		ENERGY FOR LIGHTING																																	
<p>What does this household use mainly for cooking most of the time, including cooking food, making tea/coffee, boiling drinking water?</p> <p>Please tell me the cooking stove or device that is used most of the time.</p>	<p>What type of fuel or energy source does this household use most of the time in this cooking stove or device for cooking food, making tea/coffee and boiling drinking water?</p>	<p>What does this household mainly use most of the time as energy for lighting, or as a light source?</p> <p>Please tell me the source of light used for the most time each day.</p>	<p>IF H18 IS CODE 2 OR 3:</p> <p>What appliances are powered using this household's solar device/system?</p> <p>How many light bulbs can be powered using this household's solar device/system?</p>																																
<p>H16</p> <p>00= Does not Cook at All >>H18 01= Solar cooker (thermal energy, not solar panels) >>H18 02= Electric stove >>H18 03= Biogas stove >>H18 04= Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove >>H18 05= Manufactured solid fuel stove (Modern low emission) 06= Traditional solid fuel stove (Sigiri) 07= Liquid fuel stove 08= Moveable firepan 09= Three stone stove/open fire 96= Other</p>	<p>H17</p> <p>11=Alcohol/ethanol 12=Gasoline/diesel (not in generator) 13=Kerosene/paraffin 14=Coal/lignite unprocessed 15=Coal/lignite briquettes/pellets 16=Charcoal unprocessed 17=Charcoal briquettes/pellets 18=Wood/Woodchips 19=Agricultural or crop residue/grass/straw/shrubs/corn cobs 20=Animal waste/dung 21=Processed biomass pellets/briquettes 22=Garbage/plastic 23=Sawdust 24=Electricity 96= Other</p>	<p>H18</p> <p>01=Electricity (grid and Mini grid) >>H20 02=Electricity solar home system or flashlight 03=Solar-powered lantern/ solar kits 04=Rechargeable flashlight, mobile torch or lantern >>H20 05=Dry battery cells/Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern >>H20 06=Biogas lamp >>H20 07=LPG lamp (gas) >>H20 08=Gasoline lamp (gas) >>H20 09=Kerosene/ paraffin lamp /tadooba >>H20 11=Candle >>H20 12=Open fire >>H20 96=Other >>H20</p>	<p>H18B</p> <p>A=Mobile phone charger B=Radio C=Television D=Fan E=Refrigerator F=Electric iron G=Cooking device H=Other</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No</p> <table><thead><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th><th>D</th><th>E</th><th>F</th><th>G</th><th>H</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H																								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H																												



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



Household Number:

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

KITCHEN TYPE	CHIMNEY	WATER		TOILET	SHARED TOILET		HAND WASHING FACILITY	BATHROOM TYPE
What type of kitchen does this household mainly use?	Does the cooking stove have a Chimney?	What is the household's MAIN source of water for DRINKING?	What is the distance to this source of water?	What type of toilet facility does this household MAINLY use?	Does the household share this toilet facility with other households?	With how many households does this household share a toilet facility?	Does this household have a hand washing facility next to the toilet?	What type of bathroom does this household mainly use?
H20	H21	H22	H23	H24	H25	H25A	H26	H27
1= In the main house: No separate room 2= In the main house: separate room 3=Outside the main house: in a separate room 4= Outside the main house: in open>>H22 5= Makeshift kitchen>>H22	1=Yes 2=No	10= Piped water into dwelling (>>H24) 11= Piped water to the yard (>>H24) 12= Piped to neighbour 13= Public tap 14= Borehole in yard/plot (>>H24) 15= Public borehole 16= Protected well/spring 17= Unprotected well/spring 18= River/stream/lake 19= Vendor (>>H24) 20= Tanker Truck 21= Gravity Flow Scheme 22= Rain water (>>H24) 23= Bottled water	1= On premises 2= < 1/2 km 3= 1/2 km - < 1 km 4= 1 km - 5 kms 5= More than 5 kms	10= Flush Toilet 11= VIP Latrine 12= Covered Pit 13= Covered Pit 14= Uncovered Pit 15= Uncovered Pit 16= Ecosan (compost toilet) 17= No facility/bush/ polythene bags/ bucket/ etc. (>>H27)	1=Yes 2=No>>H26	IF MORE THAN 10 RECORD 10	1=Yes with water only 2=Yes with water and soap 3=Yes with no water 4=No	11= Inside, drainage provided 12= Inside, no drainage provided 13=Outside built, drainage provided 14= Outside built, no drainage provided 15= Make shift 16= None (lakeshores, bush, etc)



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Household Number:

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

WASTE DISPOSAL		H30	HOUSEHOLD ASSETS
H28	H28A	H29	H31
Does this household sort solid waste/rubbish? 1=Yes 2=No	What is the most commonly used method of solid waste disposal/rubbish from this household? 11= Occupants dispose solid waste in the garden, and DO NOT burn or bury it 12= Occupants burn solid waste 13= Rubbish pit (burn/bury) 14= Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump supervised by urban authorities 15= Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump NOT supervised by urban authorities 16= Solid waste collected by waste vendor 17= Occupants dispose solid waste into river/sea/stream/pond 18 =Bush 96= Other arrangements	Does any member in this household have a Non-functional Electronic or electrical appliance/device including mobile phones, batteries, television, computer/laptop, refrigerator, radios, flat irons, electronic kitchen appliances etc? 1=Yes 2=No	Does any member in this household own.....(ASSETS)? Record the number owned by entire household, and if 9 or more record 9 Asset B = Motor cycle C = Bicycle D = Wheel chair E = Canoe/Boat F = Television G = Radio H = Fixed phone I = Computer/laptop J = Generator K = Motor Engine for Boats L = Motor vehicle - truck M = Motor vehicle - saloon car N = Motor vehicle - minibus O = Motor vehicle - bus
		What is the most commonly used method of electronic and electrical waste disposal in this household? 11=Mixed with other waste 12=Collected by Government Company 13=Collected by Private 14=Door to door collectors 15=Store at home 16=Dumped in compound/street/Bush 17=Dumped in the Latrine 18=Burnt 19=Buried 20=Sold/given as gift 21=Sold to Repairer 96=Other	



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Household Number:

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

COMMUNICATION SERVICES INFORMATION	MOSQUITO NETS		MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD	TWO SETS OF CLOTHING	ATLEAST ONE PAIR OF SHOES	REMITTANCES	COUNTRY OF SENDER	AMOUNT RECEIVED	PURPOSE OF REMITTANCE
	OWN A MOSQUITO NET	SOURCE OF NET							
What is the household's main source of information?	Does this household have any mosquito net?	Who provided the mosquito net/s?	What was the main source of the household's livelihood in the last 12 months?	Does every member in this household have at least two sets of clothing?	Does every member in this household have at least one pair of shoes?	Did the household receive any money or physical items from family member / any relative/friends outside Uganda in the last 12 months?	In which countries do the sender(s) reside:	How much money did the household receive in the last 12 months WRITE THE AMOUNT (UGX)	How did this household use the money remitted in the last 12 months?
H32 11=Radio 12=Word of Mouth 13=Phone Calls 14=Print Media 15=Post Mail 16=Hand Mail 17=Television 18=Community Meetings 19=social media 20=Community Announcer 21= Community Barazas 22= Internet Search 23= Phone SMS 24= Email	H33 1= Yes 2= No>H35	H34 READ ALL RESPONSES and Record the appropriate code in the boxes below (1=Yes; 2=No ;8=DONT KNOW) A= Given free by Government B= Given free by NGO C= Given free by friend/relative D= Bought E= Others	H35 11=Subsistence farming 12=Commercial Farming 13=Employment income (Salaried) 14=Business Enterprise 15=Cottage Industry 16=Property Income 17=Family/Friends/Relatives 18=Institutional or Program Support (e.g Red Cross, WFP, etc) 19= Sale of Assets 96=Other	H36 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	H37 WITH EXCEPTION OF CHILDREN AGED ONE YEAR OR LESS Yes=1 No=2 N/A=7 Don't know=8	H38 2=Yes –money 3= Yes – goods 4=Yes both – goods and money 1= No> Next Section 8=Don't know>>A1a	H39 Check code list	H40 (Record amount received from all countries combined) Skip if H38=3	H41 Check code list RECORD ALL THAT APPLY Skip if H38=3
		A B C D E				1 st 2 nd 3 rd			



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Household Number:

SECTION 3: AGRICULTURE

UNDERTAKE AGRICULTURE				PURPOSE	NUMBER OF ANIMALS	CROPS GROWN	LEAD DECISION MAKER	IRRIGATION	TREE CROPS GROWN	
CROP PRODUCTION	LIVESTOCK /POULTRY /BEES	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	LAND FOR WOODLOTS						IF RESPONSE CODE IS 1 or 2 in A1(a,b,c,d), ASK Questions A5	IF RESPONSE CODE IS 1 or 2 in A1(a & d), ASK Questions A
Did this household undertake crop production from July 2023 to May 2024? 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/City 4=Yes, Outside District/City 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	Did this household rear/keep livestock/poultry/bees from July 2023 to May 2024 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/City 4=Yes, Outside District/City 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	Did this household undertake aquaculture production from July 2023 to May 2024 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/city 4=Yes, Outside District/city 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	Did this household operate any land for planted woodlots from July 2023 to May 2024 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/city 4=Yes, Outside District/city 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	IF response code is 1, 2, 3, 4 in A1(a,b,c,d), What is the main purpose of [agricultural] production? 1=Mainly for sale 2= Only Home Consumption 3=Mainly home Consumption 6=Others	IF response code in A1b is 1 or 2, ask how many [...] did this household keep on the census night? NOT APPLICABLE FOR FOREST/WOODED LAND & CROP GROWING A= Cattle B=Goat Rearing C=Sheep Rearing D=Pig Rearing E=CHICKEN F=Other poultry G=Rabbit Rearing H=Apiculture (Bee Keeping)	List the crops grown by the household in order of importance ASK THE RESPONDENT TO LIST UPTO 5 CROPS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE ONLY ASK FOR CROP GROWING HOUSEHOLDS i.e A1a = 1 or 2	Which of the household members takes major decisions on [agricultural] activities? <i>(Record the person number of holder from P0 if not listed, record 00)</i>	Does the household carry out any type of irrigation on crop(s)? 1= Yes 2= No 8=Don't Know	Does this Household grow tree crops? 1= Yes 2= No 8=Don't Know	How many of these tree crops types does this household have? LIST ATLEAST FIVE TREE CROPS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE
A1a	A1b	A1c	A1d	A3	A2	A4	A5	A6	A8A	A8B
						CROP NAME	CODE			TREE CROP TYPE
										NUMBER



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Household Number:

SECTION 4: DEATH IN THE HOUSEHOLD

ANY DEATHS OCCURRED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS				REGISTRATION		CAUSE OF DEATH	TYPE OF ACCIDENT	FOR FEMALES WHO DIED AGED 10-59 YEARS			
NAME OF DECEASED	SEX OF DECEASED	PLACE OF DEATH	YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE AT DEATH	Was this death registered?	Where was this death registered?	What was the cause of death?	What type of accident did [NAME] encounter?	Was [NAME] pregnant at the time of her death?	DIED WHILE GIVING BIRTH	DIED WITHIN 6WKS OF DELIVERY
Did any deaths occur in the household in the last 12 months? <u>I mean from May 2023 up to December 2023.</u> <u>What about from 1st January 2024 to 9th May 2024?</u> 1= Yes 2= No 8=Don't know	What was the sex of [NAME] ? 1=Male 2=Female	Where did (NAME) die from? 1=At home 2=At a health facility 3=On the way to health facility 6=Other place 8=Don't know	In which year was (NAME) born?	How Old was [NAME] at the time of death (in complete d years)? if age less than one year, write 00 If 95 or more record 95	Was this death registered? 1= Yes 2= No 5= Don't know	1= Hospital 2= Subcount y 3= NIRA 8= Don't know	1= Disease>>D6 2=Accident D6 3=Violence>>D6 6=Other>>D6 8=Don't know>>D6	1= Motor Vehicle 2=Motorcycle 3=Bicycle 4=Slip and Fall 6=Other>>D6 8=Don't know	Was [NAME] pregnant at the time of her death? 1= Yes>>IP4 2=No 8=Don't know	Did [NAME] die while giving birth? 1= Yes>>IP4 2=No 8=Don't know	Did [NAME] die within 6 weeks after delivery? 1= Yes 2=No 8=Don't know
D1	D2	D3	D4B	D4C	D4D	D4E	D5	D5A	D6	D7	D8



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Household Number:

SECTION 5: INFORMATION ON PHYSICAL ADDRESS

Structure Digital code Capture the Structure digital code	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		RESULT
	Members		
	number of Household members		1=Completed 2=Partially completed 3=Not Enumerated
IP4	R1		R2
	Male	Female	

CODELIST

Relationship (P2)		
10	Usual head of hh - Absent	21 Grandson
11	Usual head of hh - Present	22 Grand daughter
12	Spouse	29 Mother to head
13	Biological Son	30 Father to head
14	Biological Daughter	31 Mother in-law to head
15	Brother	32 Father in-law to head
16	Sister	25 Brother to spouse
17	Niece	26 Sister to spouse
18	Nephew	27 Other relative
19	Step son	28 Non relative
20	Step daughter	



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Household Number:

Tribe/Ethnicity (P10)					
511	Acholi	535	Banyarwanda	559	Kebu (Okebu)
512	Aliba	536	Banyole	560	Kuku
513	Alur	537	Banyoro	561	Kumam
514	Aringa	538	Baruli	562	Lango
515	Baamba	539	Barundi	563	Lendu
516	Babukusu	540	Basamia	564	Lugbara
517	Babwisi	541	Basoga	565	Madi
518	Bafumbira	542	Basongora	566	Mening
519	Baganda	543	Batagwenda	567	Mvuba
520	Bagisu	544	Batoro	568	Napore
521	Bagungu	545	Batuku	569	Ngikutio
522	Bagwe	546	Batwa	570	Nubi
523	Bagwere	547	Chope	571	Nyangia
524	Bahehe	548	Dodoth	572	Pokot
525	Bahororo	549	Ethur	573	Reli
526	Bakenyi	550	Gimara	574	Sabiny
527	Bakiga	551	Ik (Teuso)	575	Shana
528	Bakonzo	552	Iteso	576	So (Tepeth)
529	Banyabindi	553	Jie	577	Vonoma
530	Banyabutumbi	554	Jonam	578	Other Ugandan
531	Banyankore	555	Jopadhola	579	Bakingwe
532	Banyara	556	Maragoli	580	Bagabu
533	Benet	557	Kakwa	581	Sabot
534	Banyaruguru	558	Karimojong	582	Mosopisyeke
				583	Baziba



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Household Number:

Country of Citizenship (P10, P18, P20, H39, E7 & E10)		
70	Afghanistan	80
70	Albania	80
70	Algeria	80
70	Andorra	80
70	Angola	80
70	Antigua and Barbuda	80
70	Argentina	80
70	Armenia	80
70	Australia	80
71	Austria	80
71	Azerbaijan	81
71	The Bahamas	81
71	Bahrain	81
71	Bangladesh	81
71	Barbados	81
71	Belarus	81
71	Belgium	81
71	Belize	81
71	Benin	81
72	Bhutan	81
72	Bolivia	82
72	Bosnia and Herzegovina	82
72	Botswana	82
72	Brazil	82
	Liberia	80
	Libya	80
	Liechtenstein	80
	Lithuania	80
	Luxembourg	80
	Madagascar	80
	Malawi	80
	Malaysia	80
	Maldives	80
	Mali	80
	Malta	81
	Marshall Islands	81
	Mauritania	81
	Mauritius	81
	Mexico	81
	Micronesia, Federated States of	81
	Moldova	81
	Monaco	81
	Mongolia	81
	Montenegro	81
	Morocco	82
	Mozambique	82
	Myanmar (Burma)	82
	Namibia	82

72	Brunei	82	Nauru
72	Bulgaria	82	Nepal
72	Burkina Faso	82	Netherlands
72	Burundi	82	New Zealand
72	Cabo Verde	82	Nicaragua
73	Cambodia	82	Niger
73	Cameroon	83	Nigeria
73	Canada	83	North Macedonia
73	Central African Republic	83	Norway
73	Chad	83	Oman
73	Chile	83	Pakistan
73	China	83	Palau
73	Colombia	83	Panama
73	Comoros	83	Papua New Guinea
73	Congo, Democratic Republic of	83	Paraguay
74	Congo, Republic	83	Peru
74	Costa Rica	84	Philippines
74	Côte d'Ivoire	84	Poland
74	Croatia	84	Portugal
74	Cuba	84	Qatar
74	Cyprus	84	Romania
74	Czech Republic	84	Russia
74	Denmark	84	Rwanda
74	Djibouti	84	Saint Kitts and Nevis
74	Dominica	84	Saint Lucia
75	Dominican Republic	84	Saint Vincent and the



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Household Number:

75	East Timor (Timor-Leste)	85	Samoa
75	Ecuador	85	San Marino
75	Egypt	85	Sao Tome and Principe
75	El Salvador	85	Saudi Arabia
75	Equatorial Guinea	85	Senegal
75	Eritrea	85	Serbia
75	Estonia	85	Seychelles
75	Eswatini	85	Sierra Leone
75	Ethiopia	85	Singapore
76	Fiji	85	Slovakia
76	Finland	86	Slovenia
76	France	86	Solomon Islands
76	Gabon	86	Somalia
76	The Gambia	86	South Africa
76	Georgia	86	Spain
76	Germany	86	Sri Lanka
76	Ghana	86	Sudan
76	Greece	86	Sudan, South
76	Grenada	86	Suriname
77	Guatemala	86	Sweden
77	Guinea	87	Switzerland
77	Guinea-Bissau	87	Syria
77	Guyana	87	Taiwan
77	Haiti	87	Tajikistan
77	Honduras	87	Tanzania

77	Hungary	87	Thailand
77	Iceland	87	Togo
77	India	87	Tonga
77	Indonesia	87	Trinidad and Tobago
78	Iran	87	Tunisia
78	Iraq	88	Turkey
78	Ireland	88	Turkmenistan
78	Israel	88	Tuvalu
78	Italy	50	Uganda
78	Jamaica	88	Ukraine
78	Japan	88	United Arab Emirates
78	Jordan	88	United Kingdom
78	Kazakhstan	88	United States of America
78	Kenya	88	Uruguay
79	Kiribati	88	Uzbekistan
79	Korea, North	88	Vanuatu
79	Korea, South	89	Vatican City
79	Kosovo	89	Venezuela
79	Kuwait	89	Vietnam
79	Kyrgyzstan	89	Yemen
79	Laos	89	Zambia
79	Latvia	89	Zimbabwe
79	Lebanon	99	Unknown
79	Lesotho		



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Household Number:

DISTRICTS (P18 and P20)					
Central	Eastern	Northern	Western		
101 Kalangala	201 Bugiri	301 Adjumani	401 Bundibugyo	401	Bundibugyo
102 Kampala	202 Busia	302 Apac	402 Bushenyi	402	Bushenyi
103 Kiboga	203 Iganga	303 Arua	403 Hoima	403	Hoima
104 Luwero	204 Jinja	304 Gulu	404 Kabale	404	Kabale
105 Masaka	205 Kamuli	305 Kitgum	405 Kabarole	405	Kabarole
106 Mpigi	206 Kapchorwa	306 Kotido	406 Kasese	406	Kasese
107 Mubende	207 Katakwi	307 Lira	407 Kibaale	407	Kibaale
108 Mukono	208 Kumi	308 Moroto	408 Kisoro	408	Kisoro
109 Nakasongola	209 Mbale	309 Moyo	409 Masindi	409	Masindi
110 Rakai	210 Pallisa	310 Nebbi	410 Mbarara	410	Mbarara
111 Ssembabule	211 Soroti	311 Nakapiripirit	411 Ntungamo	411	Ntungamo
112 Kayunga	212 Tororo	312 Pader	412 Rukungiri	412	Rukungiri
113 Wakiso	213 Kaberamaido	313 Yumbe	413 Kamwenge	413	Kamwenge
114 Lyantonde	214 Mayuge	314 Abim	414 Kanungu	414	Kanungu
115 Mityana	215 Sironko	315 Amolatar	415 Kyenjojo	415	Kyenjojo
116 Nakaseke	216 Amuria	316 Amuru	416 Bulisa	416	Bulisa
117 Buikwe	217 Budaka	317 Dokolo	417 Ibanda	417	Ibanda
118 Bukomansimbi	218 Bududa	318 Kaabong	418 Isingiro	418	Isingiro
119 Butambala	219 Bukedea	319 Koboko	419 Kiruhura	419	Kiruhura
120 Buvuma	220 Bukwo	320 Maracha	420 Buhweju	420	Buhweju
121 Gomba	221 Butaleja	321 Oyam	421 Kiryandongo	421	Kiryandongo
122 Kalungu	222 Kaliro	322 Agago	422 Kyegegwa	422	Kyegegwa
123 Kyankwanzi	223 Manafwa	323 Alebtong	423 Mitooma	423	Mitooma
124 Lwengo	224 Namutumba	324 Amudat	424 Ntoroko	424	Ntoroko
125 Kyotera	225 Bulambuli	325 Kole	425 Rubirizi	425	Rubirizi



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Household Number:

126	Kassanda	226	Buyende	326	Lamwo	426	Sheema
127	Masaka City	227	Kibuku	327	Napak	427	Kagadi
		228	Kween	328	Nwoya	428	Kakumiro
		229	Luuka	329	Otuke	429	Rubanda
		230	Namayingo	330	Zombo	430	Rukiga
		231	Ngora	331	Omoro	431	Bunyangabu
		232	Serere	332	Pakwach	432	Kikuube
		233	Butebo	333	Kwania	433	Kazo
		234	Namisindwa	334	Nabiatuk	434	Kitagwenda
		235	Bugweri	335	Karenga	435	Rwampara
		236	Kapelebyong	336	Madi Okollo	436	Fort Portal City
		237	Kalaki	337	Obongi	437	Mbarara City
		238	Jinja City	338	Arua City	438	Hoima City
		239	Mbale City	339	Gulu City		
		240	Soroti City	340	Terego		
				341	Lira City		

Marital Status (P17)	
11= Married – Christian (Church)	16= Living together / Cohabiting
12= Married – Islamic	17= Separated
13= Married – Civil	18= Divorced
14= Married –Hindu	19= Widowed
15= Married – Customary	20= Never married
	98= Don't Know

Internet use (P63)			
11	Social networking	16	Online gaming
12	Academic work	17	Betting
13	Business/Office work	18	Online shopping
14	Online meetings	19	Does not use internet
15	Health related information	96	Others



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Household Number:

Purpose of remittance (H41)	
A	Education
B	Health (medical care)
C	Land and construction
D	Agriculture/Livestock
E	Marriage
F	Upkeep (food)
G	Business
H	Payment of debts
I	Business start-up
J	Business expansion
K	Others

Reason for Emigration (E9)			
11	Employment	17	Health related
12	Education	18	Forced to leave
13	Sports	19	Accompanied parents/relatives
14	Marriage	96	Others
15	Stay with relatives	98	Don't know
16	Settlement		

GRADE COMPLETED CODES FOR P42& P44			
04	Never been to school	31	S1
05	Has not completed any formal school	32	S2
07	Baby class	33	S3
08	Middle class	34	S4
09	Top class	35	S5
11	P1	36	S6
12	P2		
13	P3		
14	P4		
15	P5		
16	P6		
17	P7		
21	J1-J3		
		41	Professional Certificate
		42	Diploma
		43	First Degree
		44	Post Graduate Certificate
		45	Post Graduate Diploma
		46	Master's Degree
		47	PhD
		96	Other



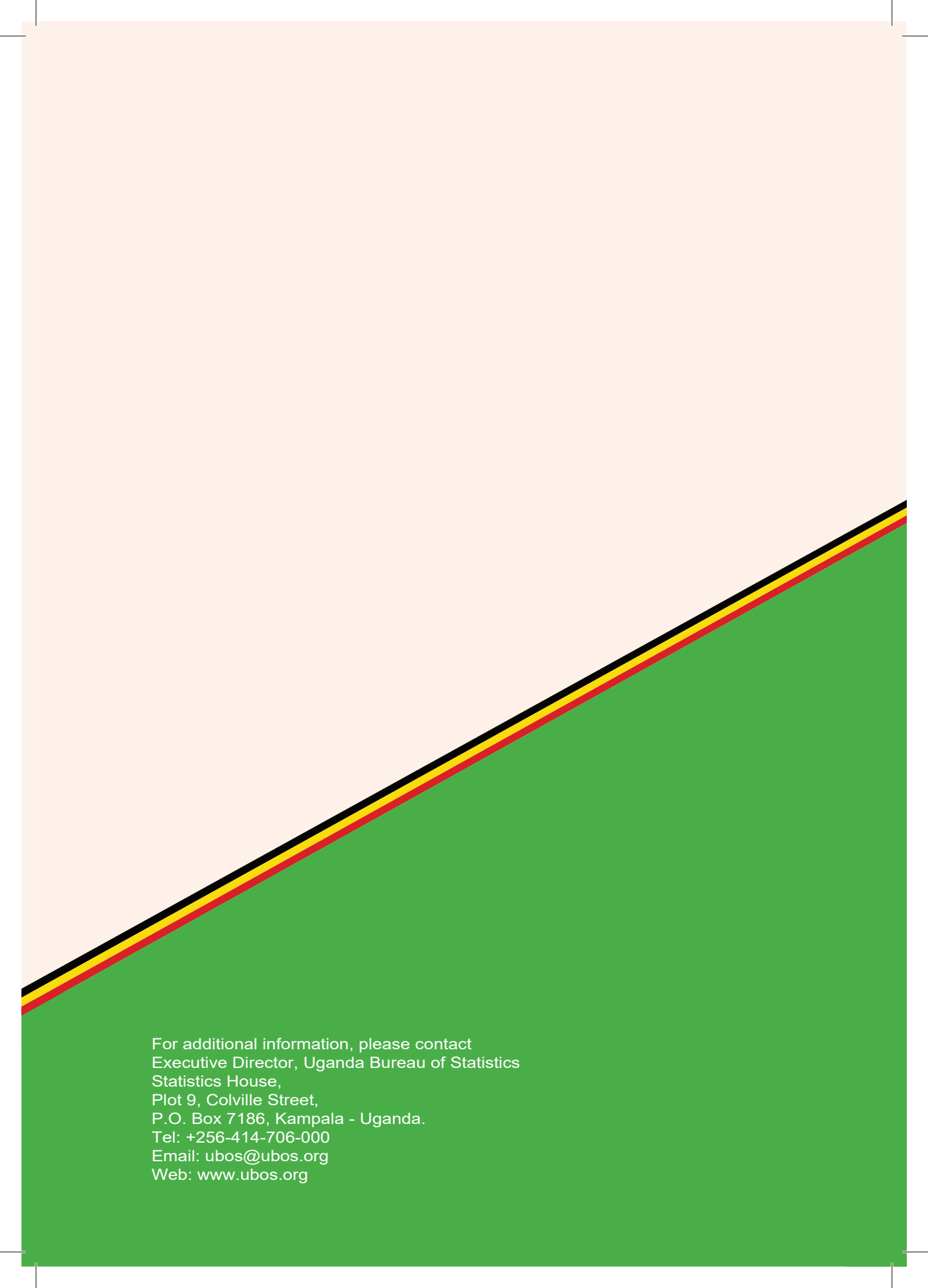
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Household Number:

Crop Codes (A4)					
112	Maize	312	Banana	651	Green/Yellow/Red Pepper
113	Rice	317	Pineapples	652	Chillies and peppers-Hot
114	Sorghum	325	Passion Fruit	657	Ginger-raw
118	Millet	411	Soya Beans	658	Vanilla-raw
213	Cabbages	421	Groundnuts	711	Beans
215	Lettuce	437	Simsim	731	Chick Peas
216	Spinach	438	Sunflower	741	Cow Peas
218	Nakati- (Solanum aethiopicum)	511	Irish Potatoes	771	Field/Green Peas (Kawo/Obushaza)
222	Egg plants	521	Sweet Potatoes	781	Pigeon Peas (Lapena/Enkolimbo/Epena)
223	Tomatoes	531	Cassava	821	Sugarcane
224	Water melons	541	Yams	921	Cotton
226	Pumpkin	600	Coffee-Robusta	961	Tobacco
231	Carrots	602	Coffee-Arabica	996	Other crops
234	Onions	612	Tea		
241	Mushroom	614	Cocoa		
Tree Crops A8B					
30	Avocado	37	Guava		
31	Jackfruit	38	Cherimoya/Sour soup		
32	Oranges	39	Empaffu (Central African Olives)		
33	Mango	40	Tree tomato (Ekinyanya/Rushagama)		
34	Pawpaw/papaya	41	Cashew nut		
35	Tangerines	42	Tamarind (Enkogge/ Apedu)		
36	Oil Palm	43	Pomegranates (Enkomamawanga)		



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