

Uganda's Ethnic Diversity

A Descriptive Analysis of Ethnicity and Economic Well-Being in Uganda 2009

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Executive Summary

Uganda is one of the most ethnically diverse countries in Africa, with over 60 indigenous groups recognized in her Constitution. This is a reality that can be harnessed for good or not. But Uganda's long history of political upheaval, beginning from the time of colonization, has often revolved around ethnicity. On multiple occasions, those in power have used their position to benefit their kinsmen at the expense or to the exclusion of other ethnic groups. In Uganda today, issues over land and power have pitted ethnic groups against one another, and the government of Uganda has not yet enacted policy that effectively addresses these longstanding issues.

With national elections just a year and a half away, scheduled for March 13, 2011, ethnic politics are coming to the forefront of the political scene in Uganda. Ethnicity is one of many identities that an individual possesses, and may be more or less salient depending on the individual and the society. In Uganda, ethnicity is today and has historically been an identity by which people can be relatively easily mobilized and collectively make demands from those political actors who are sensitive to their democratic demands. But historically, ethnic politics has sometimes led to unfavourable outcomes, including the destruction of lives and property. It is easy to recall recent examples of ethnic-based violence, including the experiences of Uganda's own neighbours, including Rwanda, Kenya, Southern Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This violence takes lives and destroys the very fabric of society.

With this in mind, the aim of this report is to contribute to a fact-based and objective national discussion on how Uganda can develop and progress in a multi-ethnic environment. In every part of Uganda there is room and need for progress, innovation, entrepreneurship and development. Different communities have different resources, skills and ideas to share, as well as different development needs. This report aims to shift the focus from politics to policy, in hopes that Uganda's diversity can be harnessed productively and in a way that benefits the entire nation, not specific individuals, families, ethnic groups or regions.

We have therefore endeavoured to take a closer look at the relationship between ethnicity and economic well-being in Uganda today. In this report we have used data exclusively from the government of Uganda's own statistics, which are public documents and available for all to use in the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in Kampala. Specifically, we have analyzed data from the UBOS Census 1991 and 2002, and the 2008 UBOS study, "Spatial Trends of Poverty and Inequality in Uganda: 2002-2005". We have focused on the variables and indicators in these data sets that we believe are best able to describe the economic well-being on Uganda's many ethnic groups.

While there are economic challenges that affect Ugandans in every corner of the country, our research demonstrates that there are nevertheless profound inequalities and disparities in economic well-being across ethnic groups. Uganda's top 21 most populous ethnic groups have been ranked in this report, according to nine indicators of economic-well being. These take into account indicators of health and educational status, as well as proxies for household consumption. Based on this composite index, the five highest performing groups are: Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, and Bahororo. The lowest performing groups are: Iteso, Madi, Langi, Acholi, and Karimojong.

In this report we do not attempt to answer the question of why such disparities exist, nor do we suggest that an individual is better or worse off in economic terms as a direct result of his or her being a member of a certain group. Instead, we provide the facts as objectively as possible given the government data available. We present the facts in a way that we hope will be useful to policymakers, and that will help promote a national debate on how to confront Uganda's diverse challenges and take advantage of her many opportunities.

The ethnic demands that have been made in Uganda's recent history ironically come from ethnic groups who are generally more privileged in economic terms. While ethnicity can be used as a useful vehicle for economic competition, as citizens of Uganda who share a common future, there is need to recognize the potential dangers ethnically-based demands pose for national unity.

There are a multitude of possible explanations for why certain groups have fared better than others – historical, cultural, organizational, and many more, which we shall not explore further here. What is important as we seek a peaceful and prosperous way forward is that inequalities are not ignored but addressed, and that we tackle our mutual challenges together, advocating for policy that improves the lives of all Ugandans regardless of tribe, religion, gender, language, age or ability.

1. Abstract

There are a number of indigenous communities in Uganda representing Uganda's diverse cultural heritage. The organized ethnic, religious systems and leadership are normally utilized in the mobilization of communities for development activities. Notable among these is the *Bulungi bwasi* normally organised by the Baganda community to mobilise people to work on infrastructure, like roads, for the good of their community and the good of the nation. Ethnic composition creates increased social cohesion, strengthens cultural identity and promotes bio-cultural identity, solidarity and cooperation that are important in the development process. When these ethnic groups interrelate in the workplace, religious and educational institutions and when they inter-marry, mutual understanding of cultures and customs is enhanced, leading to harmony and social cohesion.

However, in some instances this diversity can lead to tensions within and between the indigenous groups. The ethnic groups however need to realise the importance of living side-by-side and gaining from their counterparts for individual and national development.

The non-indigenous groups, which form a minority, on the other hand freely interact with the indigenous ones as the people of Uganda are all embracing. The indigenous communities also are keen to learn from these foreign communities.

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda recognises and respects the diverse ethnic groups, ideological and cultural diversity. It recognises the role traditional or cultural leaders and institutions play in national development.

Ethnic beliefs have been used to cultivate values and norms that form the core of humanity to promote tolerance and appreciation of other people's identity, peace in families, communities and nations. Elements of ethnicity like music, dance, drama, plays, songs, artistic drawings, sculpture and beliefs are a useful medium of communication that are used to transmit educative information on development issues to improve the quality of life of people.

The diverse ethnic and religious groups have indigenous talents in crafts, pottery, traditional knowledge, medicine, drama, dance and music that can be harnessed to support job creation

in the creative industry sector to generate incomes to reduce poverty. These can be built upon as a starting point for development of knowledge based economy for rapid economic growth.

2. Sources of data and their limitations

The analysis in this report has been done on the already existing data, primarily from Population and Housing Censuses and Poverty reports. The following are the shortcomings of the study:

- (i) Most of the studies from which was data was extracted were carried out sometime ago. There is a possibility that some of the indicators may have changed with time.
- (ii) Detailed data from Kaabong, Moroto and Abim districts could not be got both from the report on poverty and the 2002 Population and Housing census reports.
- (iii) Apart from the Population and Housing Census, most of the studies undertaken (such as the far more detailed Household Surveys) do not include ethnicity as a key variable, hence having a limitation on the analysis undertaken.

3. Population characteristics

3.1 Ethnic Composition

Table 1 below shows that the 21 majority ethnic groups in Uganda constituted 94 percent of the Uganda population in 2002, decreasing slightly from 95 percent in 1991. The Baganda and Banyankole reflected themselves as the largest and second largest ethnic groups in both censuses. The Bakiga, who were the third largest in tribe in 1991, became the fourth largest in 2002.

Table 1: Distribution of the population by the main Ethnic groups

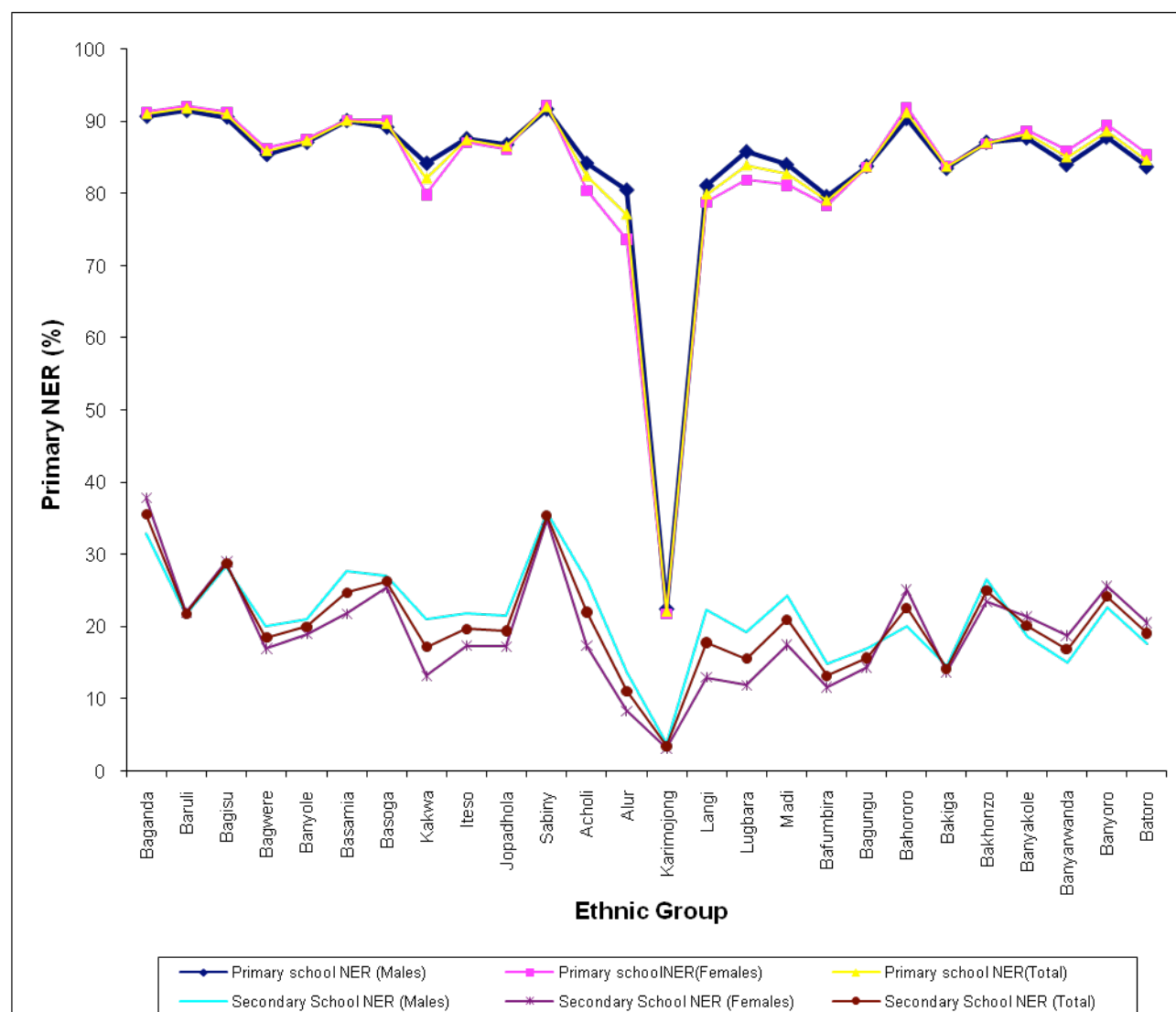
Ethnic group	1991		2002	
	Number ('000s)	Percent	Number ('000s)	Percent
Baganda	3,016.0	18.8	4,126.1	17.7
Banyankole	1,643.2	10.2	2,330.0	10.0
Basoga	1,370.9	8.5	2,062.8	8.9
Bakiga	1,391.4	8.7	1,679.5	7.2
Iteso	999.5	6.2	1,566.9	6.7
Langi	977.7	6.1	1,483.8	6.4
Acholi	734.7	4.6	1,141.1	4.9
Bagisu	751.3	4.7	1,117.2	4.8
Lugbara	588.8	3.7	1,022.1	4.4
Banyoro/Bagungu	495.4	3.1	715.8	3.1
Bakhonzo	361.7	2.3	608.7	2.6
Batoro/Batuku/Basongora	488.0	3.0	637.6	2.7
Alur/Jonam	395.6	2.5	659.6	2.8
Bafumbira	203.0	1.3	448.9	1.9
Bagwere	275.6	1.7	408.7	1.8
Jopadhola	247.6	1.5	359.7	1.5
Banyole	228.9	1.4	340.5	1.5
Banyarwanda	329.7	2.1	314.6	1.4
Madi	178.6	1.1	296.2	1.3
Basamia	185.3	1.2	279.9	1.2
Karimojong/Dodoth/Tepeeth	346.1	2.2	282.4	1.2
Other Ugandans	856.0	5.3	1,405.6	6.0
Total	16,065.0	100	23,287.6	100

3.2 Education and Literacy

3.2.1 Primary School net Enrolment

This is the proportion of the children aged 6-12 who are enrolled in primary school to all those children of official primary school going age (6-12 years). It is a measure of the extent to which the population eligible to participate in primary education is actually enrolled. The net primary school rate can be used in monitoring the level of participation in primary education, thereby also identifying the non-enrolled school-age population.

Figure 1: Primary Net Enrolment rates by Sex by Ethnicity, 2002



Comparison of the primary school net enrolment rates shows that the Sabiny and Baruli had the highest primary school net enrolment rates of 92 percent, followed by the Bahororo, Baganda and Bagisu with 91 percent. The rest of the major ethnic groups had primary school enrolment rates of 80 percent or above, apart from Karimojong, 22 percent; Alur, 77 percent and Bafumbira 79 percent. The gender gaps in net primary enrolment rates are small, with the exception of six ethnic groups, which had their net enrolment of the boys being higher than that of girls by at least two percentage points. These were Alur 7 percent, Lugbara, Acholi and Kakwa 4 percent, Madi 3 percent and Langi 2 percent.

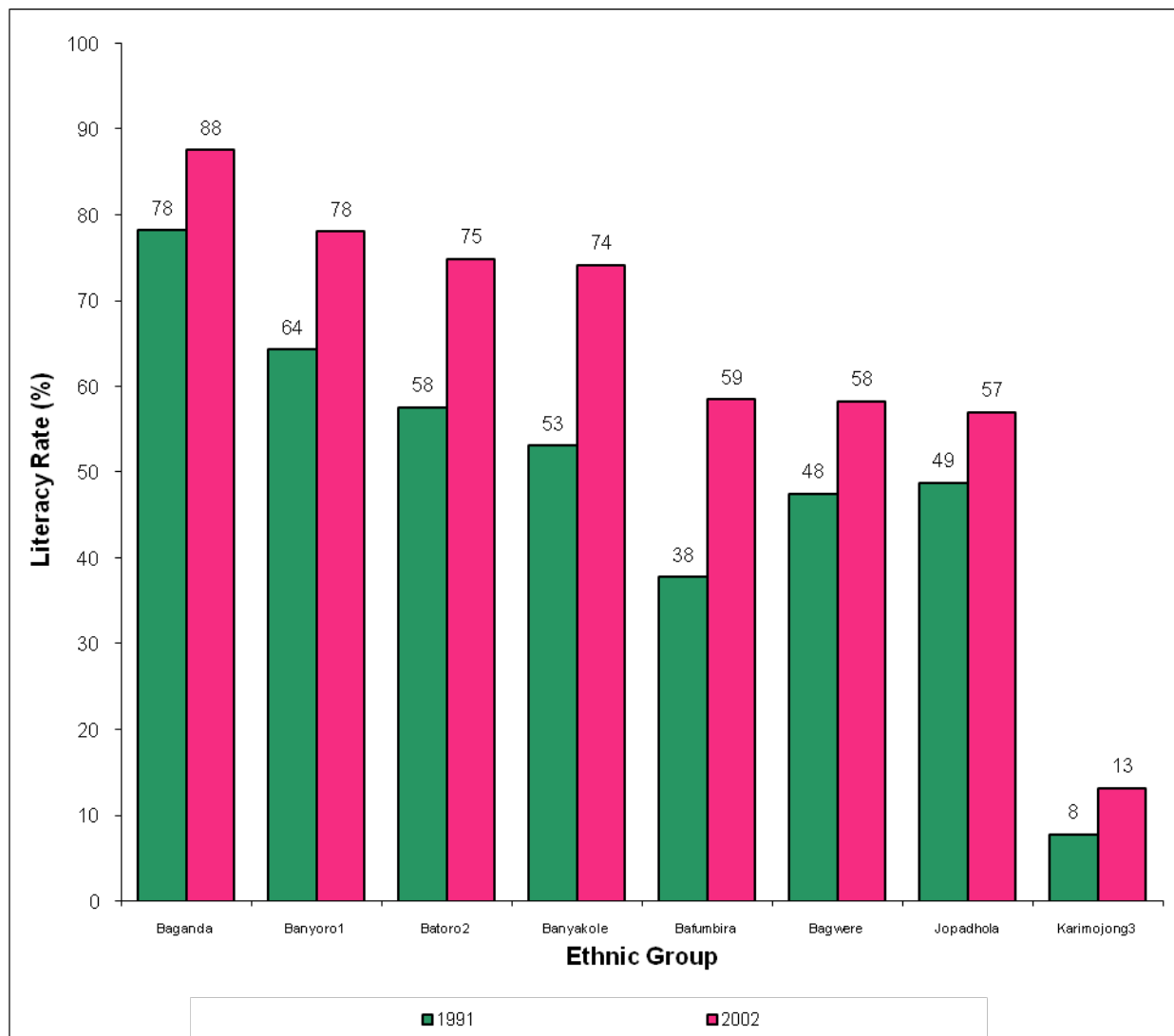
3.2.2 Secondary School net Enrolment

Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate is the proportion of people aged 13-19 who were enrolled in secondary school to all those children aged 13-19 years. At the national level the proportion of children of official secondary school going age who were actually enrolled in secondary school was low, at only 23 percent. Nineteen of the 26 main ethnic groups of Uganda had their net secondary school enrolment rates below the national average (Figure 1 above and Annex A.1 below)

3.2.3 Literacy

At the national level, the literacy rate among the population increased from 54 percent in 1991 to 70 percent in 2002. The ethnic group with the highest literacy rate during the two censuses has remained the Baganda.

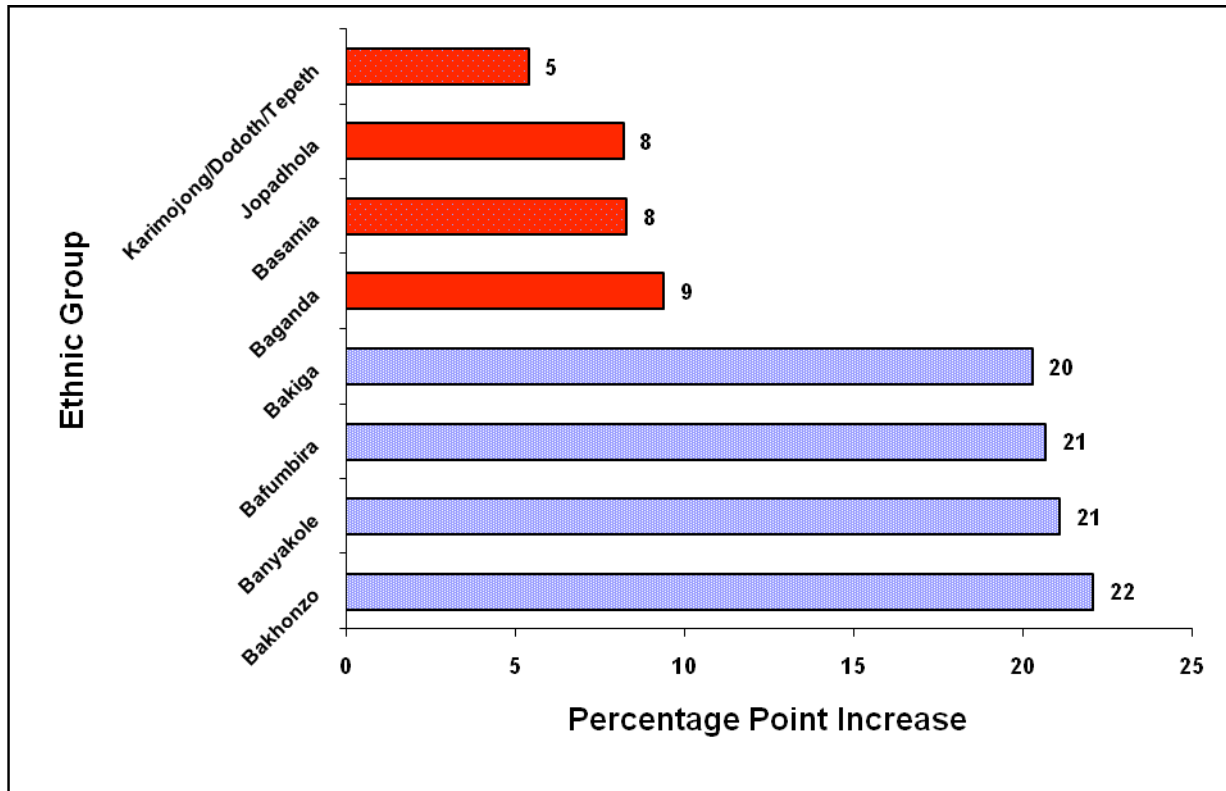
Figure 2: Literacy levels for the four most literate ethnic groups and the four least literate ethnic groups in 2002 for 1991 and 2002 (basing on the 21 major ethnic groups in 2002)



¹ Includes Bagungu, ² Includes Batuku and Basongora, ³ Includes Dodoth and Tepeth

The ethnic groups that experienced the highest increase in literacy rate between the two censuses were the Bakhonzo, Banyankole, Bafumbira and Bakiga, each experiencing an increase of above 20 percentage points. The literacy rates for the Karimojong have remained extremely low compared to other ethnic groups, increasing marginally from 8 percent in 1991 to 13 percent in 2002.

Figure 3: Increase in literacy rates for the 4 ethnic groups with the greatest increase and least increase, 1991-2002



It follows from the information on literacy and enrolment above that special interventions focused towards improving the education levels of the Karimojong children and adults ought to be done. This could combine both the formal education system and the adult literacy programmes.

4. Fertility

In this section fertility is studied in relation to risky births, teenage motherhood and Total Fertility Rates (TFR). Teenage motherhood is a major social and health challenge to both the mother child and her child. Teenage mothers may find it difficult to continue with education partly due to the cultural beliefs and the nature of the present education system. The deliveries of teenage mothers also tend to be riskier than those of slightly older women.

Overall, about 18 percent of the teenagers aged 12-19 years had at least 1 child, according to the 2002 population and housing census. There was some differential in teenage fertility across the major ethnic groups. The Bagwere, Alur, Basamia and Langi had the highest

proportion of teenage mothers, at about 23 percent; while the Madi had the lowest, at 9 percent.

“Risky births” refer to mothers who give birth “Too Early”, “Too Many”, “Too Close” or “Too Late”.¹ Births which are “Too Early” are births born to women below the age of 20 years, while births which are “Too Many” are born to women who have given birth to 4 or more children, “Too Close” are births with less than 2 years between births, while “Too Late” births refer to women who are 35 years or older when they deliver. The rate of high-risk births is associated with populations with high TFRs, and is among the factors that may contribute to relatively high infant and maternal morbidity and mortality rates.

Table 2 above shows that, overall, 54 percent of births in the last 12 months were high risk births, with about 1 in 3 of these births being from the category of “Too Many”. There were no high differentials in high-risk births across women of different ethnic groups. Births occurring to Bagwere and Banyole women had a slightly higher chance of being high-risk births as compared to births to women of other ethnic backgrounds. On the other hand, births to Madi women had the lowest chance of being high-risk births

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the number of live births a woman would have at the end of her reproductive period if she were subject to the present age pattern of child bearing throughout her reproductive period. The highest TFR was observed was among the Bagwere and Banyole, where on average a woman would give birth to 7.9 children if the current pattern of fertility were to continue. The Baganda had the lowest TFR of 5.9.

5. Sanitation and Health

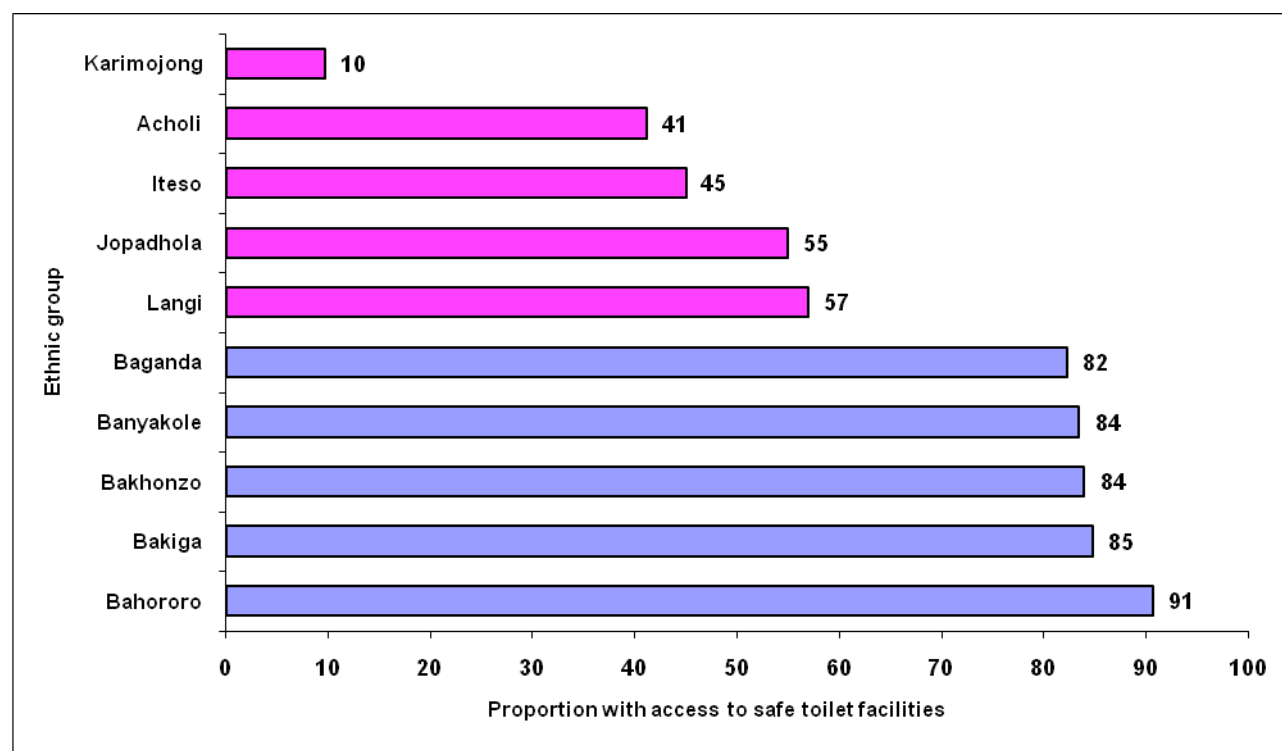
Sanitation is vital to national health, and therefore is among the many development programmes being promoted by government. Lack of toilet facilities and use of unsafe toilet facilities poses a health problem.

The results indicate that toilet coverage is not universal in all the households headed by the major ethnic groups. The households with the lowest safe toilet coverage were headed by

¹ The “Too Close” phenomena is not analysed here since the 2002 census did not collect data that could lead to the computation of this indicator. The figure therefore got in the census for occurrence of any of the risk births is lower than the figure got from the surveys where the phenomena of too close is studied, especially by studying birth histories of women.

Karimojong, with 10% coverage, Acholi, with 41% coverage, Iteso, with 45% coverage, Jopadhola, with 55% coverage and Langi, with 57% coverage. On the other hand, the Bahororo, Bakiga, Bakhonzo, Banyankole, and Baganda-headed households had high safe toilet coverage, each with a proportion of above 80 percent.

Figure 4: Access to safe toilet facilities by ethnic head, Uganda 2002



Access to safe water was not also universal. The results indicate that 82 percent of households headed by the Madi, 78 percent by the Bagungu, 77 percent headed by the Karimojong and the 75 percent headed by the Basoga had access to safe water. The lowest rates of access to safe water were observed in households headed by the Bafumbira, 40 percent; Banyarwanda, 41 percent and Banyankole, 48 percent.

Collecting of water for the household is among the home care activities mostly undertaken by children and women. This activity may impact on the time spent on productive work when the distance from where the water is collected to the household is long. The results indicate that nationally, 79 percent of the households were within one kilometre of the nearest water source. In 50 percent of the households headed by the 26 main ethnic groups, the proportion of households within 1 km from the main water source was less than the national average.

Careless solid waste disposal has negative consequences on the environment and health. Table 5 below shows usage and accessibility of health and sanitation amenities by households headed by the 26 main ethnic groups in Uganda. The table indicates that the most popular solid disposal method among most ethnic groups was throwing the wastes in the gardens. Throwing of the waste in a heap was also popular. Unfortunately these methods are not environmentally friendly.

The distance to health outlets has a bearing in accessing of health services. The results indicate that 86 percent of households headed by the Bagwere were within 5 Kms from the nearest health facility. This was followed with the Baganda with 82 percent and Bagwere 80 percent. On the lower end of Table 5, the corresponding proportions of households headed by the Langi, Acholi and Banyarwanda were 58 percent, 63 percent and 66 percent respectively.

Forty-two percent of the household headed by the Baganda, 35 percent headed by the Madi and 34 headed by the Basoga were within 1 km from a health facility. Similarly, 15 percent of the households headed by the Langi, 19 percent by the Iteso and 22 percent by the Bakiga were within 1 Km from a health outlet.

6. Household welfare

One of the measures of the quality of life of household members is household welfare. The information used to study household welfare in this study was on source of the household livelihood, ownership of selected household assets directly linked to the welfare of household, and consumption of some selected basic necessities by the household.

6.1 Main source of livelihood for the household

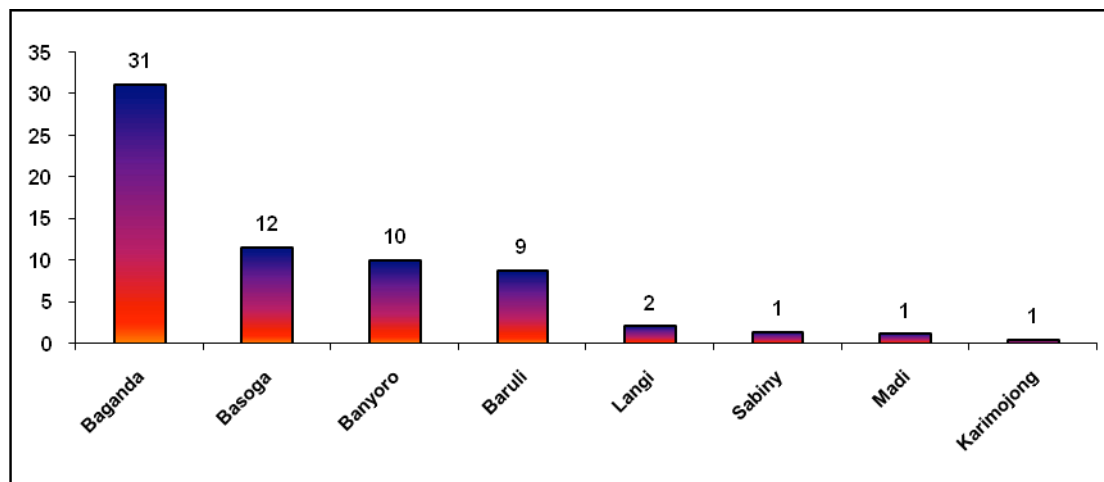
The available data shows that most households in Uganda depended on subsistence farming as their main source of livelihood. This is more pronounced in households headed by the Langi, Bafumbira and Bakiga, where more than 80 percent of the households relied on subsistence farming. On the other hand, the proportion of households headed by the Baganda and Batoro that depended on subsistence farming as their main source of livelihood was low as compared to households headed by the other main ethnic groups.

Dependence on employment income was higher in households headed by the Baganda, where more than one quarter of the households were depending on employment income as their main source of livelihood. Dependence on employment income was very low among households where the following tribes were the heads: Langi (9 percent), Bakiga (9 percent).

6.2 Ownership of selected Assets

When the permanency of the dwelling unit is looked at, the results show that the Baganda score highly where 2 in every five households headed by the Baganda had permanent dwelling units, followed by households headed by the Basoga, where the results show that one in every five households headed by the Basoga had a permanent dwelling. It is also worth noting from the results that although in terms of having permanent dwelling units, the Basoga headed households were second to Baganda, the proportion of Households headed by the Basoga staying in permanent dwelling units was less than half that of the Baganda.

Figure 4: Proportion of permanent owner occupied dwelling units by selected ethnicity of the household head, Uganda 2002

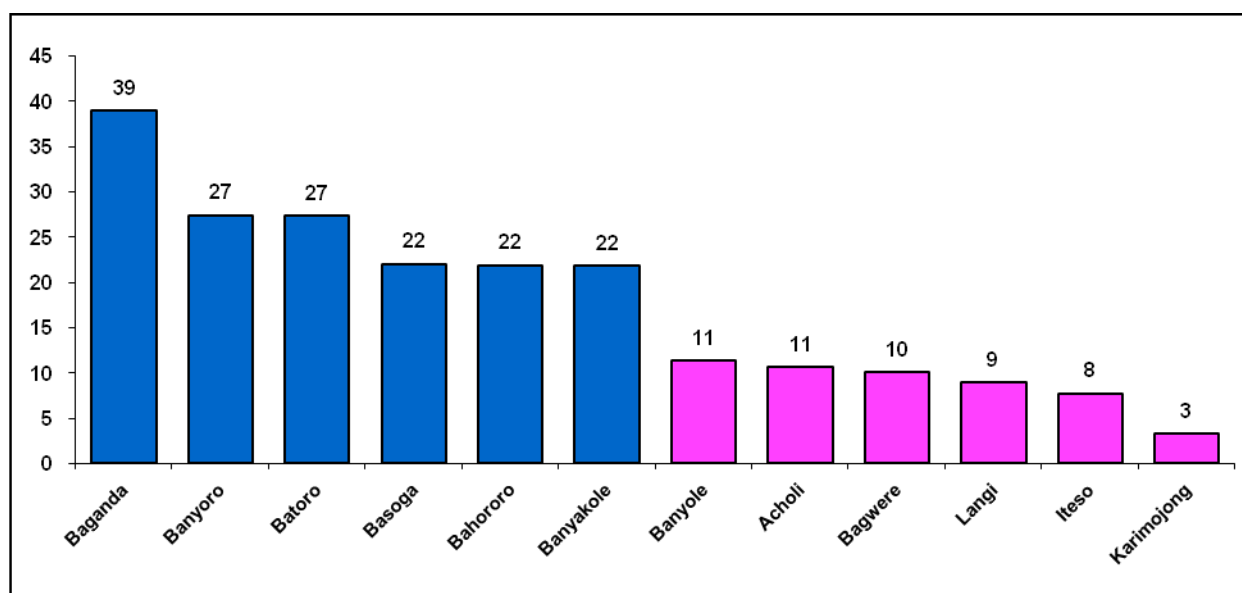


Data on the proportion of permanent owner occupied dwelling units indicates a large difference between the Baganda and other tribes. Thirty-one percent of the Baganda-headed households that were “owner occupied” consisted of permanent dwelling units, followed with the Basoga and Banyoro with 12 percent and 10 percent respectively. The rest of the households headed by other tribes had proportions of below 10 percent of the owner occupied dwellings being permanent.

6.3 Use of Basic necessities

Consumption of basic necessities is among the issues considered when measuring the well-being of the household. Data was collected on a set of five items during the 2002 census. These were: use of soap for bathing, consumption of sugar for at least once a day, use of shoes by household members, owning clothing and ownership of a blanket by every child in the household. The results of the analysis are shown in Figure 5 and Table 7 below.

Figure 5: Proportion of households that consumed all basic necessities¹ by ethnic group of head, Uganda 2002



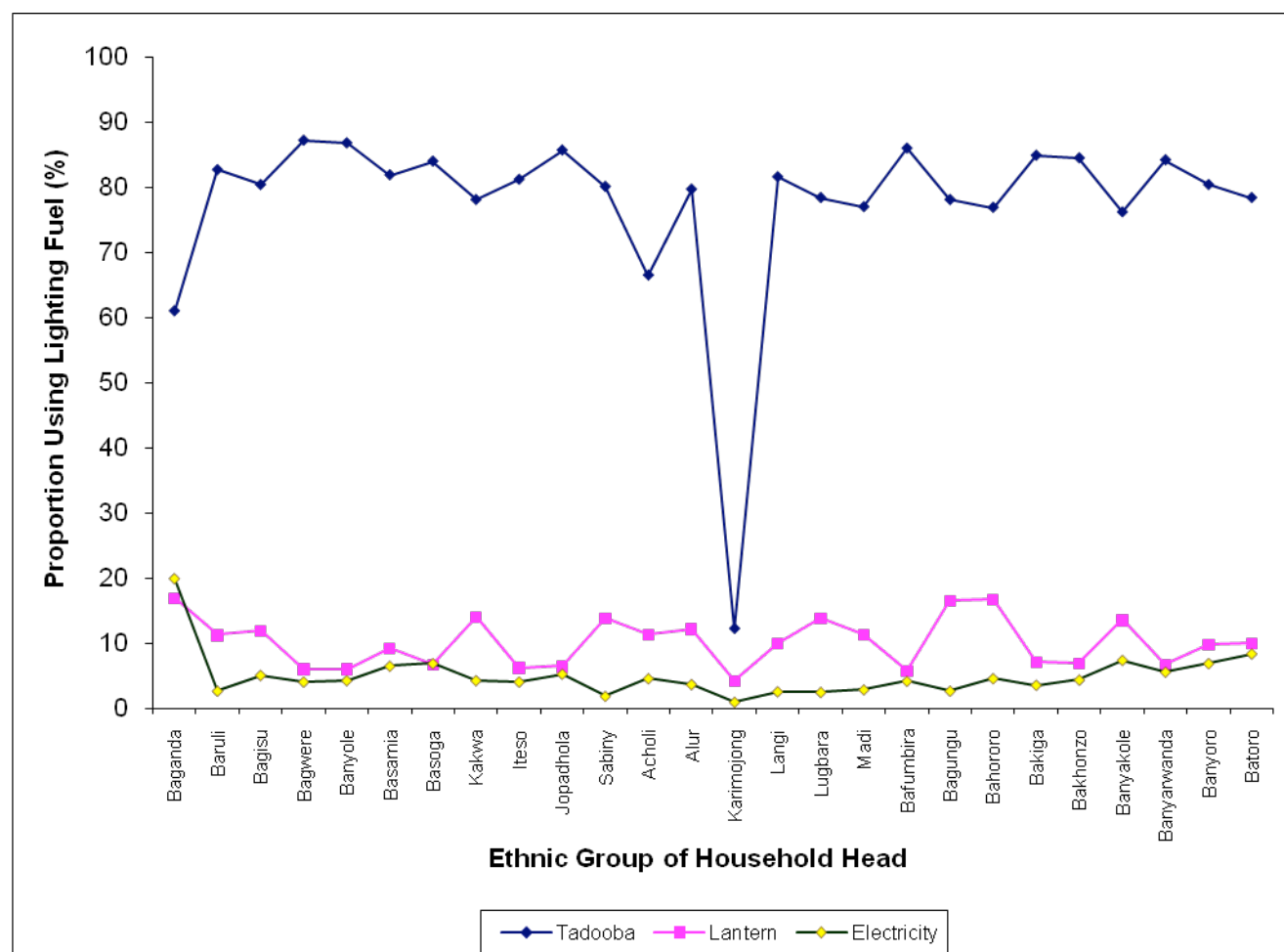
More than half of the households headed by seventeen of the 21 main ethnic groups did not consume sugar at least once a day or did not have each household having at least a pair of shoes. Ownership of blankets by children was very low. Children in two of every three households headed by the major 21 ethnic groups that had children did not have blankets.

Consumption of all the five basic necessities was very low, with only 1 in five households having children consuming all the five basic necessities nationally. The proportion is only higher in 5 of the 21 main ethnic group headed households.

6.4 Household facilities and Amenities

Use of electricity for lighting in the county was very low, with only about 8 percent of the households in the country using this category of fuel for lighting. Households headed by the Baganda had the highest chance of using electricity for lighting as compared to households headed by other ethnic groups, with about one in every five of these households using electricity for lighting. Those headed by the Karimojong had only one percent of households having electricity as their main type of lighting fuel. Firewood continues to be used by households as the main source of lighting fuel, with 81 percent of the households headed by the Karimojong, 9 percent of the households headed by the Acholi, 7 percent of the households of Ateso heads and 5 percent of the households headed by the Madi using firewood as main source for lighting.

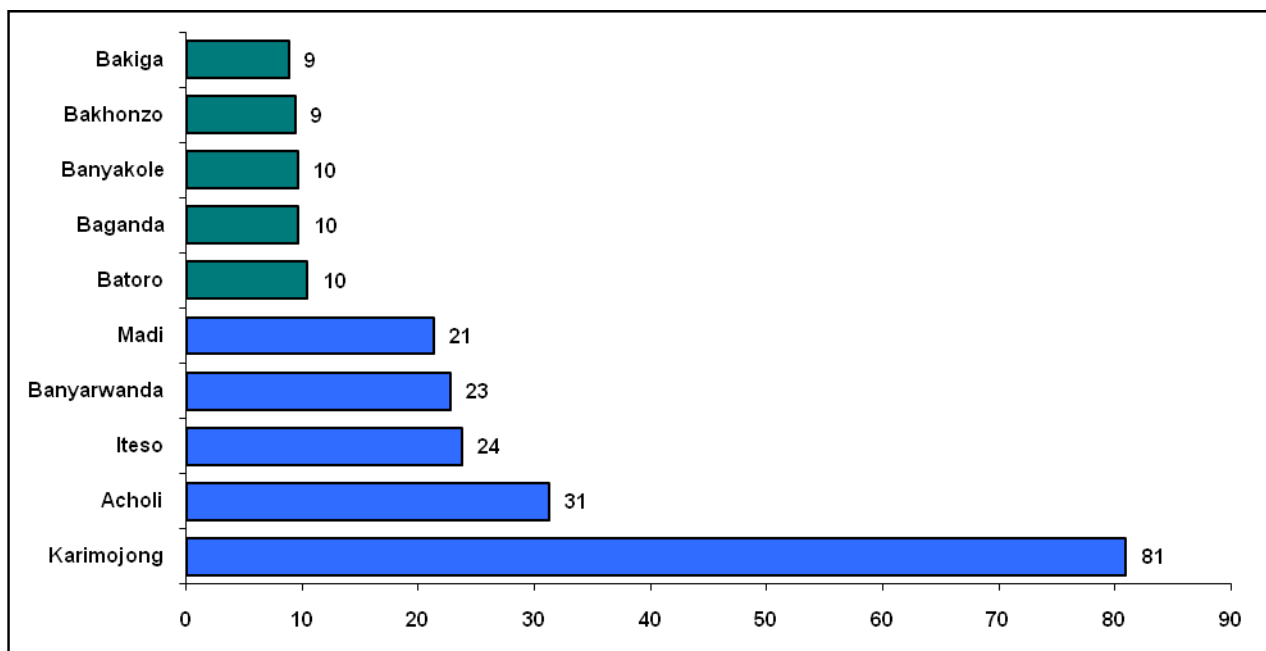
Figure 6: Proportion of Households that used a specified type of lighting fuel by ethnic group of Household head, Uganda 2002



The results indicate that there is heavy dependence by the Ugandan population on wood fuel as a source of cooking. This poses a danger as it impacts negatively on the environment, in addition to exposing women to smoke from these wood fuels. Four percent of the households headed by the Baganda were using either electricity, gas or paraffin as their major type of fuel for cooking while less than 1 percent of the households where the Karimojong were heads were using this type of fuel for cooking. Also, thirteen of the 21 main ethnic groups headed households had less than 2 percent of their households depending on electricity, gas or paraffin as their main source of cooking.

In this report, basic facilities include safe toilet facilities, a built bathroom and a built kitchen. Ownership of basic facilities was not universal among households headed by Uganda’s main ethnic groups. Lack of basic facilities was common among households headed by the Karimojong, Acholi, Iteso, Banyarwanda, Madi and Jopadhola, where 81 percent, 31 percent, 24 percent, 23 percent, 21 percent and 20 percent respectively had none of the 3 basic facilities.

Figure 6: The five highest and lowest proportion of households that consumed all the basic necessities by the ethnicity of the head among the 21 major Uganda ethnic groups, Uganda 2002



Households where the Baganda were the household heads had a high chance of owning the three basic facilities as compared to the other households. Also, in more than 60 percent of

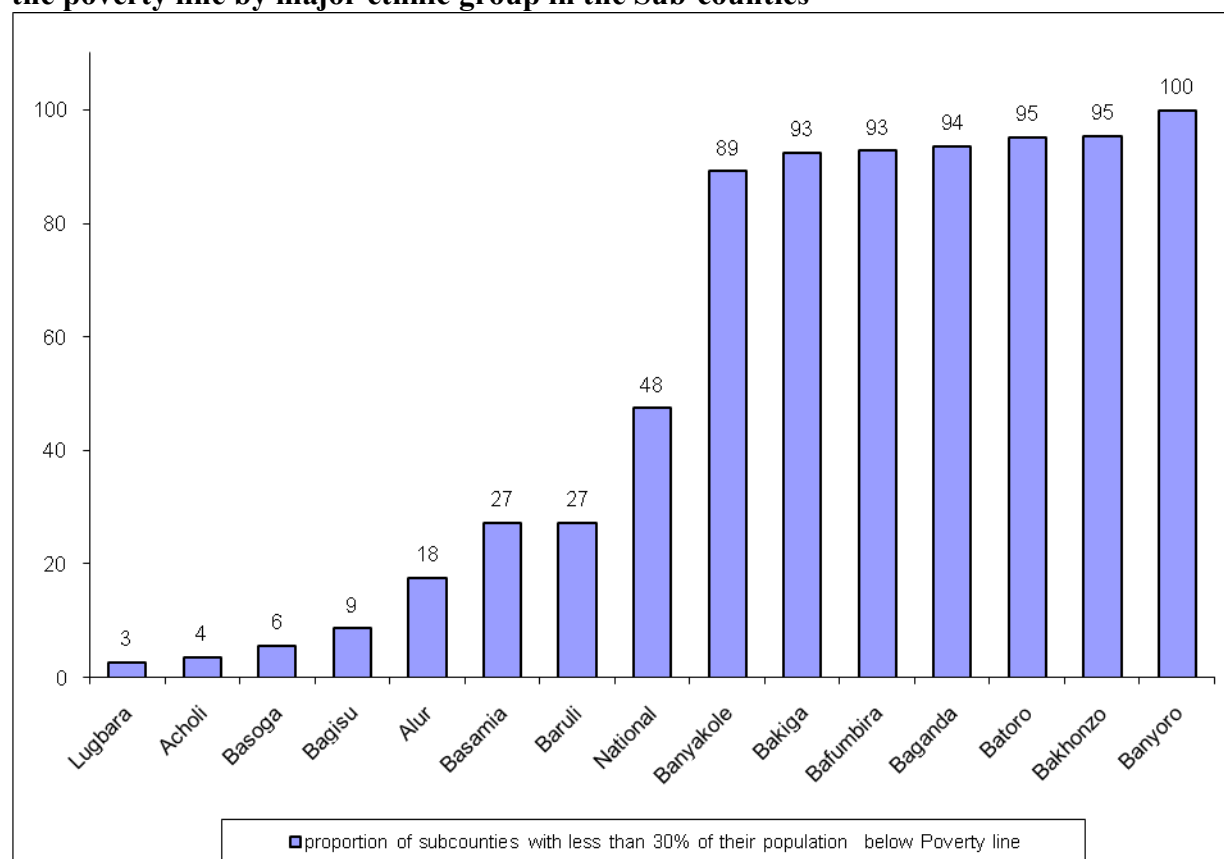
the households headed by the Banyoro, Baganda, Batoro and Banyankole owned radios, while in other ethnic headed households ownership of radios was less than half.

7. Rural Poverty

Annex A.10 and Figure 7 classify the majority ethnic groups in the rural sub-counties by the proportion of people below the poverty line in those sub-counties. The aim is to get a picture of the levels of poverty of the ethnic groups by using information on the proportion of people living below the poverty line in the sub-counties where they are the major ethnic group. Taking the example of 23.9 percent reflected under the Banyankole, for instance implies that 23.9 percent of the sub-counties where the Banyankole were the majority ethnic group had a proportion of between 10% to less than 15% of their population below the poverty line.

The results in Annex A10 indicate that among sub-counties where the Baganda were the majority, 21 percent of them had less than 10 percent of their population below the poverty line. This was the highest proportion across all major ethnic groups that were dominant in sub-counties.

Figure 7: Proportion of Sub-counties having less than 30 percent of its population below the poverty line by major ethnic group in the Sub-counties



The other sub-counties that had less than 10 percent of their population below the poverty line had the Banyankole and Batoro or Bahororo as the main ethnic group. In sub-counties where the Banyankole or Banyoro were the major ethnic group, 3 percent of them had less than 10 percent of their population below the poverty line; the corresponding proportion for sub-counties where Bahororo were majority was 17 percent.

Figure 7 above shows a representation of the proportion of sub-counties having less than 30 percent of its population below the poverty line by the major ethnic group in the sub-counties. The information indicates that sub-counties having major ethnic groups predominant in central and western Uganda have relatively lower poverty rates as compared to the rest of the sub-counties. For the major ethnic groups not shown above, the sub-counties in which they are the main ethnic group have 30 percent or more of their population below the poverty level.

Sub-counties that have a very high proportion of their population below the poverty line are dominated by ethnic groups primarily located in northern and eastern Uganda. For instance, among the sub-counties where the Kakwa were the majority, 75 percent of them had 60 percent or more of their population below the poverty line. Likewise, the proportions for the Acholi, Alur, Karimojong, Langi and Madi are 84 percent, 12 percent, 100 percent, 22 percent, 33 percent and 50 percent respectively.

This is consistent with the earlier analysis, which ranked ethnic groups by household welfare, amenities, ownership of assets, levels of education and related indicators.

8. Computation of a composite index

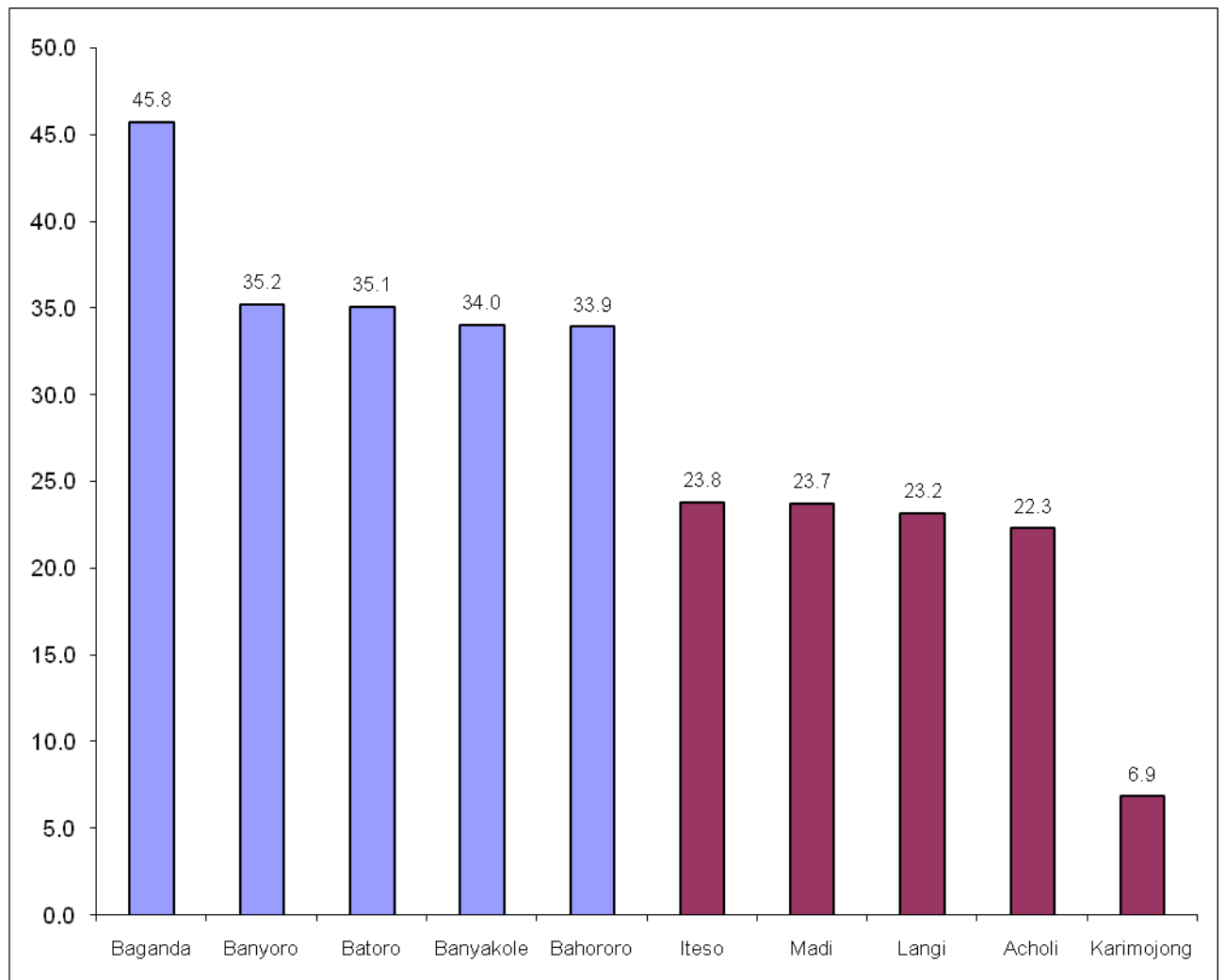
8.1 Rationale and methodology

In order to compute the composite index used to rank households headed by the major ethnic groups in the country, it was necessary to compare it with selected indicators. Since the well-being of a household can be partly measured by its ability to consume basic necessities, the indicator on consumption of the basic needs by the households was used as a proxy for the composite index.

Nine of the indicators that had been analysed earlier were used as inputs (sub-indices) into the computation of the composite index. Initially, the indicator of the proportion of households with all the basic necessities was chosen as the dependent variable and the rest of the indicators as independent variables. The following steps were used in the computation of the composite index:

- a) Choosing of variables to include in the composite index;
- b) Statistically testing for a correlation between the dependent variable and a set of independent variables;
- c) Assigning different weights to the sub-indices generated using a regression method prorated to add up to one.
- d) Finally using weights assigned a multiple linear regression model was used to compute the composite index.

Figure 7: Composite Index by the most five ranked and least five ranked major ethnic groups



By using a multiple linear regression, a composite index was constructed and Figure 7 above shows the ranking of the ethnic groups of the highest five ranked and lowest five ranked by this method. Additional details are shown in Annex A.9.

9. Summary of Findings

The current report provides an overview of the socio-economic characteristics of the 21 major ethnic groups in Uganda. The population of the 21 main ethnic groups in the country constituted 95 percent of the population in 2002 from 94 in 1991.

Education and Literacy

The results show that among the major ethnic groups the most literate tribe in 1991 and 2002 was the Baganda, its literacy rate increasing from 78 percent in 1991 to 88 percent in 2002. The three ethnic groups of the Banyankole, Bafumbira and Bakiga experienced the highest increase in their literacy rates between the two censuses.

All ethnic groups had net primary enrolment rates of 80 percent or above apart from the Karimojong, Alur and Bafumbira.

Fertility

Fertility rates were high among women belonging to the major ethnic groups in the country, with all groups having a Total Fertility Rate of above 6 apart from the Baganda women with 5.9.

Sanitation and Health

Nationally 78 percent of the households were within 1 km of a water source, with only 8 in 21 households headed by the main ethnic groups in the country having a proportion higher than the above. Similarly, toilet coverage was low among households of ethnic groups that are predominant in northern and eastern Uganda as compared to ethnic groups from the other regions.

Accessibility of health services by households partly depends on distance to health outlets. Not all households were within 5 kms from a health facility, with the highest proportion of these households being among households headed by the Bagwere, at 86 percent, and the lowest by the Langi, at 56 percent.

Household Welfare

Information used to study household welfare in this report is on household livelihood, ownership of selected household assets and consumption of selected basic necessities.

Dependency on employment income as the main source of livelihood was highest in households headed by the Baganda (28 percent) and lowest in households headed by the Langi (9 percent) and the Bakiga (9 percent). Staying in permanent dwelling units by households was very low among most ethnic groups in 2002. The highest proportion was recorded among households where the Baganda were the heads with 2 in every 5 dwelling units. Also, in nine of the 21 main ethnic groups households, the proportion of households staying in permanent dwelling was below 10 percent.

Basic necessities

Among the five basic necessities, use of soap for bathing was most common, where nationally 91 percent of the household used soap for bathing. This was only lower in 6 out of 21 main ethnic group headed households. Nationally only 48 percent of the households consumed sugar at least once a day, with 16 of the 21 ethnic groups headed households being below this value.

Basic Facilities

All the main ethnic group headed households had less than 10 percent of their households using electricity as the main source of lighting apart from the Baganda, at 20 percent. The *tadooba* was the most popular type of method for lighting among all the major ethnic group headed households, with the exception of households headed by the Karimojong who had firewood as their main lighting fuel.

There was heavy dependence on wood fuel as the main source of cooking. Thirteen of the 21 main ethnic groups headed households had less than 2 percent of their households depending on electricity, gas or paraffin as the main source of cooking fuel.

10. Ranking of Ethnic groups

Using the indicator on consumption of the basic needs by the households as a proxy for a composite index, correlations were constructed between this indicator and some other selected 10 indicators. These indicators were:

(a) Personal Characteristics

- i. Literacy rates
- ii. Secondary School Net Enrolment rates
- iii. Proportion of Teenage mothers

(b) Household Characteristics

- iv. Proportion of Households with main of Livelihood of Employment Income
- v. Percentage of permanent dwelling units
- vi. Proportion of Households with safe Toilet facility
- vii. Households with safe source of water
- viii. Proportion of Households using electricity as main lighting source
- ix. Proportion of owner occupied households with permanent dwelling units
- x. Proportion of Households having all (five) selected basic facilities

Using a multiple linear regression, a composite index was constructed and basing on this the Baganda were the highest ranked ethnic group and the Karimojong the lowest ranked ethnic group.

11. Rural Poverty

Among sub-counties where the Baganda were the majority, 21 percent of them had less than 10 percent of their population below the poverty line. This was the highest proportion across all major ethnic groups that were dominant in sub-counties. Sub-counties that had a very high proportion of their population below the poverty line are dominated by ethnic groups dominant in northern and eastern Uganda. This is consistent with the analysis that ranked ethnic groups by household welfare, amenities, ownership of assets, levels of education and related indicators.

12. Conclusion

Our data show that while many economic and human development challenges cut across ethnic groups, there remain stark inequalities between Uganda's main ethnic groups. This is evident both from our analysis of the census data, and also from a closer look at the UBOS study, "Spatial Trends of Poverty and Inequality in Uganda: 2002-2005." Poverty rates, for example, are much higher in northern and northeastern Uganda, which are regions inhabited

predominantly by the Lugbara, Madi, Acholi, Langi, Iteso and Karimojong, than in much of western and central Uganda, which are inhabited primarily by groups such as the Baganda, Banyoro, Banyankole, Bakiga, Batoro and others. We recognize that intermarriage and migration, among other factors, add some margin of error to our findings, but the overall trends remain. As previously mentioned, this study does not attempt to answer the question of why such disparities exist, but rather attempts to describe trends in economic well-being across ethnic groups as objectively as possible. Further research may help answer the questions of not only why such inequalities continue to exist in Uganda today, but also how these inequalities can be reduced to promote a more integrated, productive and prosperous society.

We do not make policy prescriptions here, but hope that policymakers, researchers, civil society and others are able to build upon and use this report in a way that improves the lives and livelihoods of all Ugandans.

13. References

MGLSD 2006: Uganda National Culture Policy.

UBOS 2008: 2002 PHC, Analytical report on Household Characteristics

UBOS 2008: Spatial Trends of Poverty and Inequality in Uganda, 2002-2005

14. Annexes

Annex A.1: Primary and Secondary School Net Enrolment rates by Sex and Ethnicity

	Primary School Net Enrolment rates (%)			Secondary School Net Enrolment rates (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Baganda	90.7	91.3	91.0	33.0	37.8	35.5
Baruli	91.5	92.1	91.8	21.7	22.0	21.8
Bagisu	90.6	91.3	91.0	28.4	29.0	28.7
Bagwere	85.4	86.3	85.9	20.1	17.0	18.5
Banyole	87.1	87.6	87.3	21.0	19.0	20.0
Basamia	90.1	90.2	90.1	27.7	21.8	24.7
Basoga	89.2	90.2	89.7	27.1	25.4	26.3
Kakwa	84.2	79.9	82.1	21.1	13.2	17.2
Iteso	87.6	87.1	87.4	21.9	17.4	19.7
Jopadhola	86.8	86.2	86.5	21.5	17.3	19.4
Sabiny	91.7	92.3	92.0	35.9	34.8	35.4
Acholi	84.2	80.5	82.4	26.5	17.4	22.0
Alur	80.5	73.7	77.1	13.8	8.4	11.1
Karimo-jong	22.5	21.8	22.1	3.8	3.2	3.5
Langi	81.1	78.8	79.9	22.4	13.0	17.8
Lugbara	85.8	81.9	83.9	19.3	11.9	15.6
Madi	84.0	81.2	82.7	24.3	17.5	21.0
Bafumbira	79.6	78.3	79.0	14.8	11.7	13.2
Bagungu	83.8	83.7	83.7	17.0	14.4	15.7
Bahororo	90.4	91.9	91.2	20.1	25.1	22.6
Bakiga	83.5	83.9	83.7	14.5	13.8	14.2
Bakhonzo	87.1	87.0	87.0	26.6	23.5	25.0
Banyankole	87.7	88.7	88.2	18.7	21.4	20.1
Banyarwanda	84.0	86.0	85.0	15.1	18.8	16.9
Banyoro	87.8	89.5	88.6	22.7	25.6	24.2
Batoro	83.7	85.4	84.6	17.6	20.6	19.1
Other Ugandans	80.9	81.4	81.1	22.4	18.9	20.7
Non-Ugandans	83.7	83.2	83.4	23.0	17.8	20.6
Total	85.9	85.7	85.8	23.5	22.5	23.0

Annex A.2: Literate Population and literacy rate by Ethnicity, 1991-2002

Ethnic group	Population Literate ('000s)		Literacy rate (%)		Percent Increase
	1991	2002	1991	2002	
Baganda	1512.1	2402.4	78.2	87.6	9.4
Banyankole	581.4	1158.9	53.1	74.2	21.1
Basoga	461.8	871.8	51.7	68.5	16.8
Bakiga	426.3	750.9	47.4	67.7	20.3
Iteso	315.8	607.1	46.6	61.6	15.0
Langi	336.2	641.6	51.9	68.6	16.7
Acholi	227.8	456.6	45.6	62.0	16.4
Bagisu	279.8	481.2	55.0	66.0	11.0
Lugbara	181.9	422.7	46.5	64.0	17.5
Banyoro/Bagungu	208.9	359.0	64.3	78.1	13.8
Bakhonzo	103.5	269.0	46.3	68.4	22.1
Batoro/Batuku/Basongora	189.0	317.6	57.6	74.9	17.3
Alur/Jonam	126.7	251.9	47.6	59.0	11.4
Bafumbira	47.9	172.6	37.8	58.5	20.7
Bagwere	87.3	146.8	47.5	58.3	10.8
Jopadhola	82.8	129.8	48.8	57.0	8.2
Banyole	70.1	125.7	47.4	60.8	13.4
Banyarwanda	95.1	134.9	45.8	62.7	16.9
Madi	61.1	131.0	50.0	66.7	16.7
Basamia	68.7	115.0	57.3	65.6	8.3
Karimojong/Dodot h/Tepeth	17.3	25.2	7.8	13.2	5.4
Other Ugandans	283.1	565.7	50.6	63.2	12.6
Total	5941.1	10782.0	54.0	69.6	15.6

Annex A.3: Proportion of Teenage mothers, Births in the last 12 months that were High Risk and Total fertility Rates by Ethnicity, 2002

Ethnicity	Teenage mothers (%)	Risky Births (%)			Adjusted TFR
	(12-19 Years)	Too Early	Too Many	Either of three ¹	
Baganda	17.1	23.9	24.8	50.1	5.9
Baruli	18.0	20.4	37.3	58.8	7.7
Bagisu	19.7	20.8	34.0	56.0	7.1
Bagwere	23.8	20.6	39.9	61.7	7.9
Banyole	21.6	20.5	40.2	61.5	7.9
Basamia	22.8	23.4	33.9	58.1	7.1
Basoga	19.9	19.6	38.7	59.4	7.6
Kakwa	16.6	16.3	30.4	48.5	6.8
Iteso	19.3	17.8	38.0	57.1	7.4
Jopadhola	22.3	19.3	38.7	59.1	7.5
Sabiny	15.7	16.2	35.1	52.0	7.8
Acholi	21.5	19.6	31.8	53.0	6.9
Alur	23.2	20.7	32.1	54.6	6.9
Karimojong	19.9	19.4	27.4	49.5	6.6
Langi	22.7	21.1	36.3	58.5	7.5
Lugbara	13.1	14.0	34.5	50.3	7.1
Madi	9.0	11.8	31.3	45.2	6.6
Bafumbira	12.3	14.9	34.2	50.6	7.3
Bagungu	24.3	24.5	32.8	58.2	6.9
Bahororo	7.2	11.2	32.3	45.1	6.6
Bakiga	11.7	13.4	35.2	49.9	7.3
Bakhonzo	17.4	20.3	35.6	56.6	7.8
Banyankole	12.2	14.3	32.7	48.4	6.9
Banyarwanda	17.1	17.5	33.5	52.5	7.0
Banyoro	18.4	20.8	33.3	55.1	6.9
Batoro	18.8	23.1	29.6	53.8	6.4
Other Ugandans	20.1	19.7	34.5	55.6	7.2
Non-Ugandans	19.1	18.8	30.8	51.3	6.4
Total	17.5	19.0	33.3	53.7	7.0

¹ Either “Too early”, “Too many” or “Too late”

Annex A.4: Use and access to safe health and Sanitation amenities

Ethnicity	% With Safe water Drinking sources	% Of House-holds within 1 km from water source	% Of house-holds With safe toilet facility	Proportion of Households with a specified solid waste disposal method				Within 5 kms from health facility (%)	Within 1 kms from health facility (%)
				Skip Bin	Pit	Heap	Garden		
Baganda	66.6	85.7	82.3	9.2	17.8	13.0	45.1	81.6	42.0
Baruli	57.3	62.3	64.4	2.2	24.7	23.0	31.2	61.2	18.2
Bagisu	69.4	85.7	72.0	2.6	28.9	8.5	55.0	78.1	32.1
Bagwere	62.4	78.6	63.8	2.5	31.9	27.2	26.9	80.2	27.2
Banyole	65.2	76.7	61.7	2.7	34.5	20.9	29.8	73.2	25.0
Basamia	50.8	76.8	63.6	4.3	33.7	14.4	32.9	73.5	29.6
Basoga	75.5	77.7	70.1	3.9	23.6	16.0	47.4	79.0	34.4
Kakwa	66.4	84.3	66.5	4.4	35.7	41.5	11.4	61.5	26.3
Iteso	64.8	66.0	45.0	2.4	23.5	25.6	39.3	67.4	19.2
Jopadhola	63.1	80.8	55.0	3.5	36.4	15.7	34.8	80.0	26.4
Sabiny	62.3	87.7	67.0	0.6	22.4	8.8	66.4	83.3	30.1
Acholi	50.1	75.0	41.2	3.3	24.1	62.7	3.7	63.4	25.6
Alur	61.3	83.6	66.9	2.8	37.7	33.7	17.8	76.4	28.1
Karimojong	77.4	67.5	9.7	0.9	4.8	40.2	16.4	68.7	30.1
Langi	59.3	73.9	57	1.2	20.7	59.8	12.1	58.3	14.5
Lugbara	67.3	79.6	62.1	1.9	26.4	42.2	23.2	73.3	25.2
Madi	82.2	83.1	60.7	1.5	43.7	39.1	8.1	85.5	35.1
Bafumbira	39.6	61.7	77.1	3.1	13.2	16.6	61.9	66.5	22.9
Bagungu	78.3	81.7	60.1	1.8	34.3	40.8	10.7	72.8	24.2
Bahororo	64.0	88.5	90.7	2.1	16.5	10.9	66.6	83.7	35.8
Bakiga	52.1	76.9	84.8	2.1	18.9	13.9	60.8	67.8	22.1
Bakhonzo	61.8	73.1	84.0	2.8	31.0	15.5	47.4	77.9	30.1
Banyankole	48.3	77.0	83.5	4.3	16.1	18.7	54.9	70.4	26.4
Banyarwanda	40.7	71.4	63.9	3.6	13.1	16.7	54.5	65.9	23.4
Banyoro	58.7	83.4	73.4	4.2	28.9	19.5	36.0	74.5	28.4
Batoro	48.9	88.8	82.2	5.7	22.7	14.5	50.2	74.8	30.4
Other Ugandans	57.8	74.7	60.5	2.8	25.4	32.7	30.8	71.1	27.1
Non-Ugandans	59.3	80.3	64.6	6.6	20.8	18.9	42.4	72.6	29.4
Total	60.9	78.5	69.7	4.3	22.6	23.8	40.2	73.3	29.1

Annex A.5: Source of household livelihood and type of dwelling unit

Ethnicity	Source of household livelihood (%)			Status of dwelling unit (%)		
	Subsistence farming	Employment income	Business enterprise	Permanent dwelling	Temporary	Owner occupied and permanent
Baganda	46.3	27.8	11.8	43.2	35.5	31.1
Baruli	70.3	10.8	7.8	14.1	70.8	8.8
Bagisu	72.1	11.1	5.2	10.4	83.7	4.5
Bagwere	76.5	10.2	4.4	12.4	70.5	6.8
Banyole	75.6	9.9	4.7	12.7	71.3	7.2
Basamia	68.0	14.4	7.0	17.9	74.6	8.5
Basoga	67.8	13.7	7.2	20.8	52.9	11.6
Kakwa	67.5	16.6	5.9	10.4	86.1	2.9
Iteso	77.2	11.5	3.7	9.4	86.2	3.5
Jopadhola	74.3	13.8	4.0	13.6	76.7	6.5
Sabiny	79.6	8.6	3.7	3.5	94.3	1.4
Acholi	69.9	12.6	3.5	8.5	89.1	2.3
Alur	75.3	12.2	3.6	8.3	88.8	2.7
Karimojong	73.2	9.7	1.5	3.0	96.0	0.5
Langi	81.5	9.0	2.7	5.4	91.0	2.1
Lugbara	78.1	11.9	3.4	7.2	89.6	2.4
Madi	78.7	11.4	2.5	4.7	94.0	1.2
Bafumbira	81.4	9.6	2.9	9.3	82.4	4.6
Bagungu	64.1	11.1	9.1	10.4	81.6	5.5
Bahororo	73.9	11.4	6.1	8.0	80.5	4.2
Bakiga	80.7	9.4	3.6	7.1	86.2	2.7
Bakhonzo	78.1	10.6	4.6	10.1	82.2	4.2
Banyankole	70.9	13.7	7.3	14.9	73.8	6.6
Banyarwanda	65.1	14.3	6.3	15.3	70.7	7.8
Banyoro	63.1	16.9	9.2	18.7	68.7	10
Batoro	56.5	21.0	10.2	15.5	76.1	6.6
Other Ugandans	72.5	11.1	4.5	8.9	85.9	3.9
Non-Ugandans	56.9	15.5	6.3	15.4	74.5	5.8
Total	67.9	15.2	6.4	17.5	71.1	8.9

Annex A.6: Distribution of households by use of basic necessities, by ethnic head

	Proportion of Households (%)					
	Used soap for bathing	Consumed sugar at least once a day	Every house-hold member had a pair of shoes	Every house-hold member had at least 2 sets of clothing	Every child had a blanket	That had all the basic necessities
Baganda	95.3	70.1	71.8	88.3	49.5	38.9
Baruli	94.4	53.9	44.3	79.2	34.1	19.5
Bagisu	93.3	68.8	37.5	73.3	31.1	18.3
Bagwere	90.4	41.4	21.4	62.3	17.8	10.0
Banyole	90.8	48.2	24.3	63.6	21.2	11.3
Basamia	94.2	46.2	42.1	73.9	36.4	19.4
Basoga	93.1	61.3	38.7	73.9	36.1	22.0
Kakwa	93.1	58.2	44.2	81.3	30.6	19.1
Iteso	91.5	33.6	21.0	74.8	14.1	7.7
Jopadhola	92.3	42.1	31.8	71.3	23.8	13.2
Sabiny	94.9	68.7	48.1	80.9	33.4	21.1
Acholi	75.1	24.3	23.4	58.8	26.8	10.6
Alur	89.5	35.7	36.3	81.7	30.3	13.2
Karimojong	26.4	12.9	9.5	23.3	5.6	3.2
Langi	91.5	32.0	21.3	77.2	20.7	8.9
Lugbara	90.8	43.2	35.1	80.9	25.7	13.8
Madi	88.1	39.3	39.3	85.7	32.3	15.3
Bafumbira	94.2	29.8	39.5	85.4	33.1	12.3
Bagungu	95.0	56.8	37.1	85.4	24.0	14.3
Bahororo	94.6	37.7	57.7	85.1	47.9	21.9
Bakiga	93.1	30.1	40.6	84.1	36.5	12.9
Bakhonzo	88.7	38.6	41.4	76.1	33.2	16.0
Banyankole	94.7	42.2	55.7	83.7	45.9	21.8
Banya-rwanda	92.4	42.2	49.5	79.6	36.1	18.9
Banyoro	96.3	60.0	56.3	85.5	46.7	27.4
Batoro	94.7	60.9	56.0	81.9	42.2	27.3
Other Ugandans	84.9	45.0	35.9	72.3	28.9	15.3
Non-Ugandans	86.7	43.3	44.0	75.8	30.4	16.6
Total	91.3	48.2	44.0	78.6	34.8	20.2

Annex A.7: Proportion of households by main type of lighting and cooking fuel by ethnicity of head

	Major Lighting fuels (%)				Major Cooking fuels (%)		
	Tadooba	Lantern	Electricity	Firewood	Electric/Gas/Paraffin	Charcoal	Firewood
Baganda	61.0	16.9	19.9	0.8	4.3	33.4	61.2
Baruli	82.7	11.3	2.7	2.0	1.3	10.7	87.6
Bagisu	80.4	11.9	5.1	1.6	2.1	12.5	84.7
Bagwere	87.2	6.1	4.1	1.9	1.6	9.8	88.1
Banyole	86.8	6.1	4.3	1.9	1.8	10.4	87.3
Basamia	81.9	9.3	6.5	1.4	2.3	17.2	79.9
Basoga	84.0	6.7	6.9	1.4	1.8	16.9	80.8
Kakwa	78.1	14	4.3	2.0	2.1	22.7	74.3
Iteso	81.2	6.3	4.1	6.9	1.4	9.6	88.7
Jopadhola	85.7	6.5	5.3	1.5	1.9	11.5	86.3
Sabiny	80.1	13.9	1.9	3.0	1.2	5.4	93.2
Acholi	66.5	11.4	4.6	8.5	1.5	13.7	84.2
Alur	79.7	12.2	3.7	3.2	1.7	10.5	87.6
Karimojong	12.2	4.3	1.0	80.6	0.6	4.7	94.4
Langi	81.6	10	2.6	3.1	1.1	8.2	90.3
Lugbara	78.4	13.9	2.5	3.6	1.4	10.8	87.5
Madi	77.0	11.4	2.9	5.4	1.3	11.9	86.5
Bafumbira	86.0	5.8	4.2	3.1	1.6	7.7	89.7
Bagungu	78.1	16.6	2.7	1.2	2.0	12.2	85.5
Bahororo	76.9	16.7	4.6	1.2	1.4	7	91
Bakiga	84.9	7.2	3.6	3.2	1.5	6.3	91.7
Bakhonzo	84.5	6.9	4.4	2.8	2.0	9.7	88
Banyankole	76.2	13.6	7.4	1.8	2.6	11.4	85.1
Banyarwanda	84.2	6.7	5.6	2.4	1.9	12.3	85
Banyoro	80.4	9.8	6.9	1.8	2.2	14.7	82.7
Batoro	78.4	10	8.4	1.9	3.0	12.5	83.8
Other	75.6	9.3	4.0	9.7	1.7	10.2	87.7
Non-Ugandans	77.2	7.6	9.1	4.0	5.6	14.7	78.9
Total	75.9	10.8	7.8	3.8	2.3	15.4	81.6

Annex A.8: Proportion of households by ownership of basic facilities by ethnicity of head

Ethnicity	% With all basic facilities	% With a built bathroom	% With a built Kitchen	% Has no Basic facility	% Owns Radio
Baganda	32.4	55.8	51.5	9.7	65.2
Baruli	16.9	27.9	51.0	20.8	56.7
Bagisu	19.5	30.1	56.2	14.8	43.3
Bagwere	20.7	32.6	68.9	12.8	37.8
Banyole	18.4	29.6	59.3	18.0	41.0
Basamia	18.1	31.0	57.8	17.4	48.4
Basoga	24.2	39.1	56.6	14.7	45.3
Kakwa	24.8	40.7	60.0	14.3	43.6
Iteso	11.5	21.3	60.6	23.7	39.8
Jopadhola	14.7	26.3	59.1	20.3	40.3
Sabiny	12.4	17.5	65.7	12.8	35.9
Acholi	11.5	23.4	48.7	31.2	32.1
Alur	27.5	39.7	61.8	15.9	42.3
Karimojong	3.7	10.1	12.9	81.0	9.7
Langi	13.4	21.7	68.4	16.6	38.9
Lugbara	28.4	42.8	63.3	17.1	38
Madi	19.9	33.4	50.5	21.3	29.8
Bafumbira	22.1	31.7	62.1	11.7	40.1
Bagungu	16.4	26.9	48.4	25.0	56.1
Bahororo	23.3	27.9	73.6	5.2	64.3
Bakiga	20.9	27.0	62.1	8.9	49.9
Bakhonzo	22.4	29.5	57.5	9.4	41.9
Banyankole	21.5	30.4	61.4	9.6	62.2
Banyarwanda	19.0	31.9	47.8	22.7	48.1
Banyoro	21.2	31.8	55.7	15.0	67.7
Batoro	21.4	30.1	60.9	10.4	63.4
Other Ugandans	17.0	26.0	53.7	22.0	39.3
Non-Ugandans	20.5	33.1	45.8	22.9	41.9
Total	21.8	34.5	57.0	15.6	49.2

Annex A.9: Ranking of Ethnic groups by a Composite Index

Ethnic group	That had all the basic necessities (%)	Employment income (%)	Permanent dwelling (%)	% Of HHS With safe toilet facility	With all basic facilities (%)	Owning Radio (%)	Using Electricity for lighting (%)	Sec. school. NER	Primary. School NER	Composite Index
Baganda	38.9	27.8	43.2	82.3	32.4	65.2	19.9	35.5	91.0	45.8
Banyoro	27.4	16.9	18.7	73.4	21.2	67.7	6.9	24.2	88.6	35.2
Batoro	27.3	21	15.5	82.2	21.4	63.4	8.4	19.1	84.6	35.1
Banyankole	21.8	13.7	14.9	83.5	21.5	62.2	7.4	20.1	88.2	34.0
Bahororo	21.9	11.4	8	90.7	23.3	64.3	4.6	22.6	91.2	33.9
Basoga	22.0	13.7	20.8	70.1	24.2	45.3	6.9	26.3	89.7	31.9
Basamia	19.4	14.4	17.9	63.6	18.1	48.4	6.5	24.7	90.1	30.6
Bakhonzo	16.0	10.6	10.1	84	22.4	41.9	4.4	25	87	29.9
Baruli	19.5	10.8	14.1	64.4	16.9	56.7	2.7	21.8	91.8	29.8
Bagisu	18.3	11.1	10.4	72	19.5	43.3	5.1	28.7	91.0	29.5
Banyarwanda	18.9	14.3	15.3	63.9	19	48.1	5.6	16.9	85.0	28.9
Bakiga	12.9	9.4	7.1	84.8	20.9	49.9	3.6	14.2	83.7	28.8
Kakwa	19.1	16.6	10.4	66.5	24.8	43.6	4.3	17.2	82.1	28.3
Bagungu	14.3	11.1	10.4	60.1	16.4	56.1	2.7	15.7	83.7	27.5
Banyole	11.3	9.9	12.7	61.7	18.4	41.0	4.3	20	87.3	26.7
Bafumbira	12.3	9.6	9.3	77.1	22.1	40.1	4.2	13.2	79.0	26.7
Bagwere	10.0	10.2	12.4	63.8	20.7	37.8	4.1	18.5	85.9	26.4
Jopadhola	13.2	13.8	13.6	55	14.7	40.3	5.3	19.4	86.5	26.3
Alur	13.2	12.2	8.3	66.9	27.5	42.3	3.7	11.1	77.1	26.2
Sabiny	21.1	8.6	3.5	67	12.4	35.9	1.9	35.4	92.0	26.1
Lugbara	13.8	11.9	7.2	62.1	28.4	38.0	2.5	15.6	83.9	25.7
Iteso	7.7	11.5	9.4	45	11.5	39.8	4.1	19.7	87.4	23.8
Madi	15.3	11.4	4.7	60.7	19.9	29.8	2.9	21	82.7	23.7
Langi	8.9	9	5.4	57	13.4	38.9	2.6	17.8	79.9	23.2
Acholi	10.6	12.6	8.5	41.2	11.5	32.1	4.6	22	82.4	22.3
Karimojong	3.2	9.7	3.0	9.7	3.7	9.7	1.0	3.5	22.1	6.9

Annex A10: Proportion of Sub-Counties by majority ethnic group, ordered by the percentage of individuals below the poverty line in the Sub-counties, (Uganda, 2005)

Major Ethnic groups	Proportion of the Population in the Sub-counties below the poverty line								Total
	Below 10%	10% or more but less than 15%	15% or more but less than 20%	20% or more but less than 30%	30% or more but less than 40%	40% or more but less than 50%	50% or more but less than 60%	More than 60%	
	Proportion of Sub-counties where the Ethnic group is a majority								
Baganda	20.5	4.5	22.4	46.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Banyankole	3.3	23.9	37.0	25.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Batoro	0.0	23.8	61.9	9.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Banyoro	3.3	33.3	40.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Bakiga	0.0	3.8	39.6	49.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Bakhonzo	0.0	4.5	31.8	59.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Bahororo	16.7	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Bafumbira	0.0	7.1	14.3	71.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Basoga	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.3	77.1	17.1	0.0	0.0	100
Baruli	0.0	9.1	0.0	18.2	63.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	100
Bagwere	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	75.0	20.0	0.0	100
Banyole	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	100
Bagisu	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	84.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	100
Basamia	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	63.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	100
Kakwa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	100
Iteso	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	78.3	5.0	1.7	100
Jopadhola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Sabiny	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	100
Acholi	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	12.5	83.9	100
Alur	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	5.9	23.5	41.2	11.8	100
Karimojong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Langi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	53.3	22.2	100
Lugbara	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	25.0	36.1	33.3	100
Madi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100
Bagungu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Banyarwand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
National	4.5	6.4	15.6	21.0	21.4	13.1	7.7	10.3	100

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