



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



INTERNATIONAL WOMENS' DAY CELEBRATIONS MARCH 08, 2019, BUNYANGABU DISTRICT

NATIONAL THEME:

**EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO SOCIAL PROTECTION:
A PREREQUISITE FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



EXPOSING GENDER ISSUES THROUGH STATISTICS

UBOS CELEBRATES THE WOMEN OF UGANDA

At the national level, the theme earmarked for the day is cognizant of the role that women play in society. Rural women and girls who form the majority of the rural population require special attention to eliminate challenges that hinder their progress. Empowerment of women and girls is central to economic growth and sustainable development of the country. Several statistical indicators exist showing the progress made in addressing the gender issues in the country

It is therefore our pleasure to share with you the selected statistical indicators across sectors highlighting the efforts so far undertaken to bridge the gender equality gap for holistic national development.



H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
President of the Republic of Uganda

Congratulatory message

The Board of Directors, Management and Staff of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics congratulate His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda Yoweri Kaguta Museveni and the entire people of Uganda on this occasion of celebrating the International Women's day on 8th march, 2019.

As we join the rest of the country and the world at large in the celebration, we recommit ourselves to continuously deliver on our mandate of producing and disseminating quality official statistics for informed decision making.



Robin Kibuka (PhD)
UBOS, Board Chairman



Imelda Atai Musana
Ag. Executive Director

Long live Your Excellency, Long live the Women of Uganda!

UGANDA'S POPULATION AT A GLANCE

Uganda has been conducting population censuses since 1969. Normally carried out after every 10 years, a census is essential in ascertaining the country's population dynamics. The most recent population census was last carried out in 2014.

- In **mid-2019**, Uganda's total population is projected to grow to about 40.3 million people
- Females constitute a majority of the population (51%) compared to males (49%).
- Population growth rate stands at 3% per annum.
- The population density (number of people per square kilometre) is 173 persons per sq. km.

Source: UBOS Censuses and Population Projections Reports 1969 - 2020



Source: UBOS Censuses and Population Projections Reports 1969 - 2020

*The projected population (2018 and 2019) is adopted from the UBOS Population Projections Report 2015 – 2020

- In 2019, Wakiso district is the most populated with a projection of 2,735,100 million people followed by Kampala with 1,650,800 persons. Kalangala district has the least population projected at 64,800 persons.

Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

- Youths (persons aged 18 – 30 years) constitute 23% of the total national population
- The average household size stands at 4.7 persons.
- The Literacy rate for persons aged 10 years and above stands at 74%

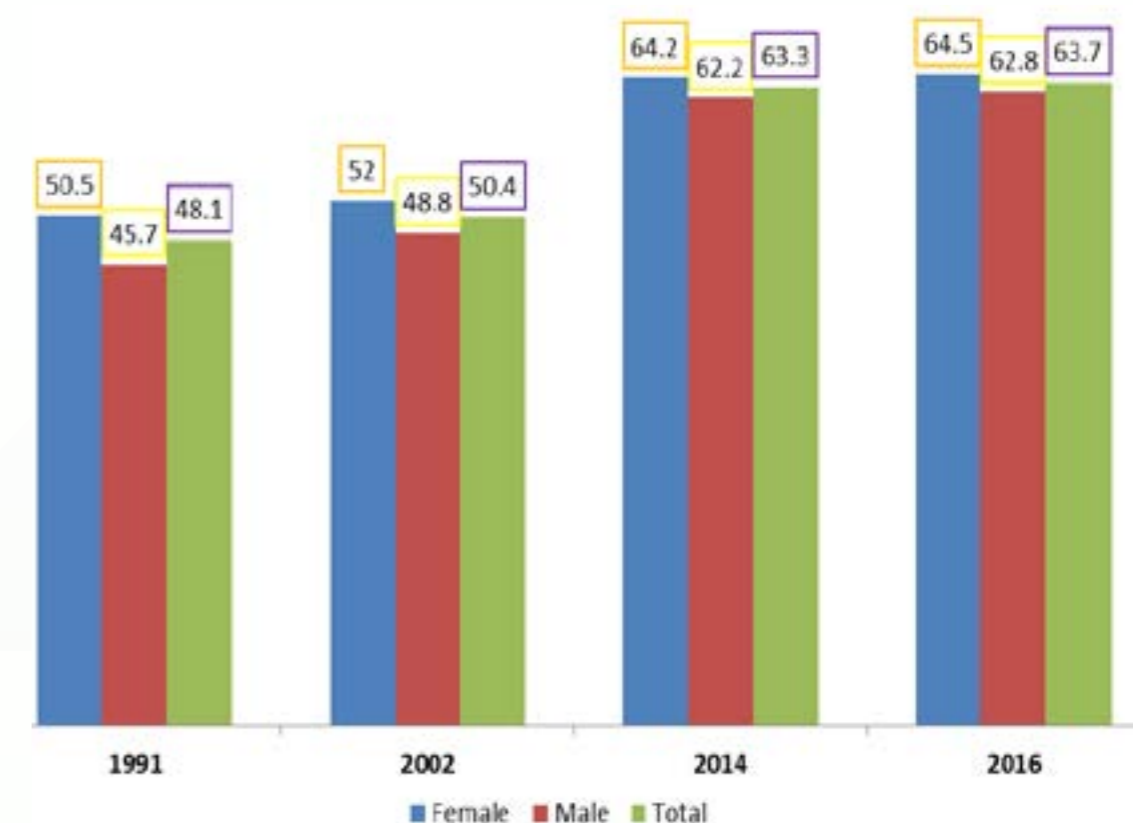
Source: Uganda National Household Survey, 2016/17

- Uganda has a total of 7.3 million households, 75% of which are in rural areas.
- About 30% of the households are headed by females.

Source: National Population and Housing Census, 2014

- The Life expectancy has improved to 63.7 years from 50.4 years in 2002.
- The women have a longer life expectancy of 64.5 years up from 52.0 years in 2002 compared to that of males which stands at 62.8 years up from 48.8 years in 2002.

Life expectancy at birth, 1991-2016



Source: UBOS Periodical Censuses and Surveys

Marital status of persons aged 18 years and above, 2014

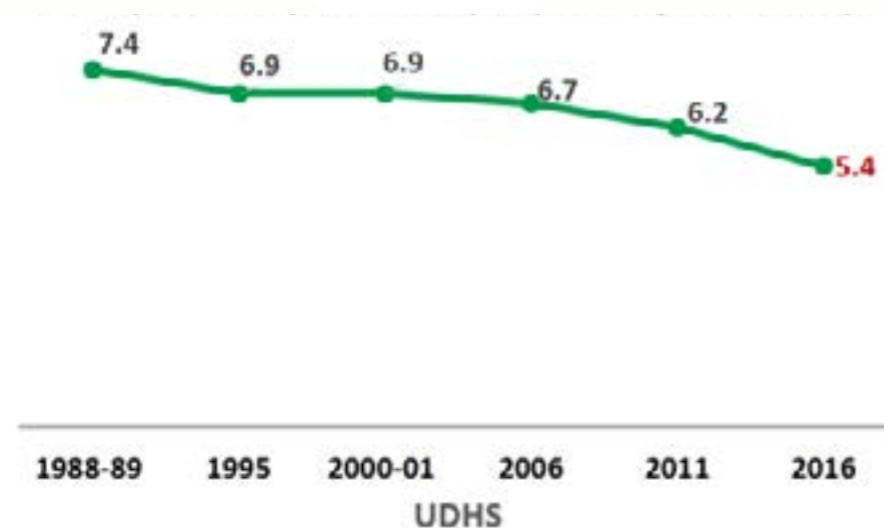
Marital Status	Women (%)	Men (%)
Never Married	15	30
Married/Cohabiting Monogamous	58	57
Married/Cohabiting Polygamous	8	7
Widowed	10	1
Separated	7	4
Divorced	2	1
Total	100	100

Source: National Population and Housing Census, 2014

WOMEN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- The median age at first marriage (for persons aged 25 -49 years) stands at 19 years for women and 23 years for men
- The infant mortality rate now stands at 43 deaths per 1,000 live births down from 54 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011.
- The under five mortality rate is 64 deaths per 1,000 live births down from 90 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011
- 73% of births are delivered in a health facility an increase from 57% in 2011
- 60% of pregnant women attend antenatal care (ANC) visits for at least four (4) or more times as recommended during their entire pregnancy an increase from 48% in 2011
- The percentage of child births attended to by a skilled health professional has increased over the years, from 39% in 2001 to now 73%.
- The total number of children a woman can produce during her life time subject to the prevailing mortality patterns has declined to about five children per woman from seven children per woman in 1991.

Average number of children per Woman (1988-2016)



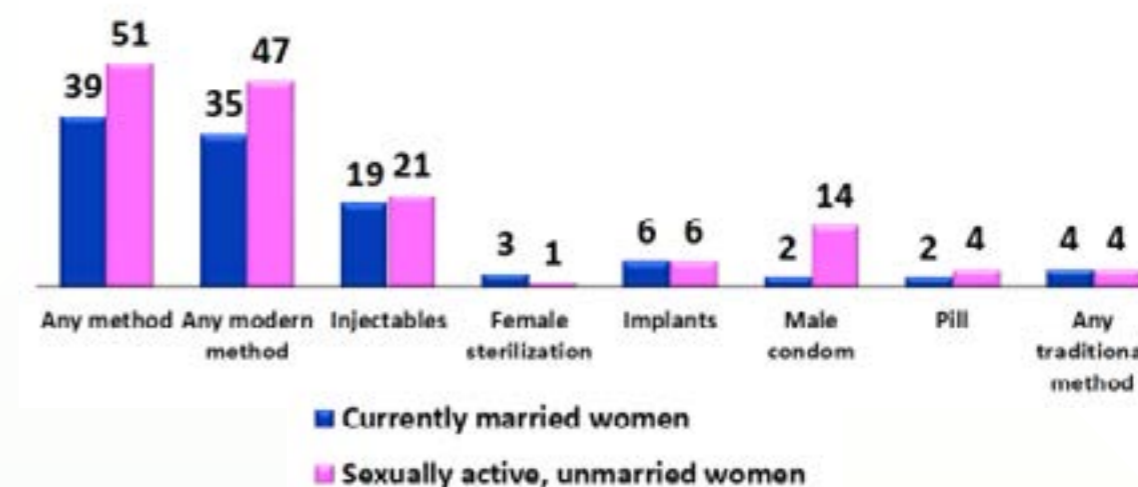
Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) Report, 2016

CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Use of contraceptives is a key tenet of family planning. In particular, contraceptives help to control unwanted pregnancies. The most common methods are injectables, male condoms, pills, implants, IUDs, female sterilization and traditional methods.

- The use of contraceptive methods among currently married women aged 15-49 years stands at 39%
- 51% of sexually active / unmarried women use contraceptive methods

Current use of contraceptives for Women aged 15 - 49 years (%)

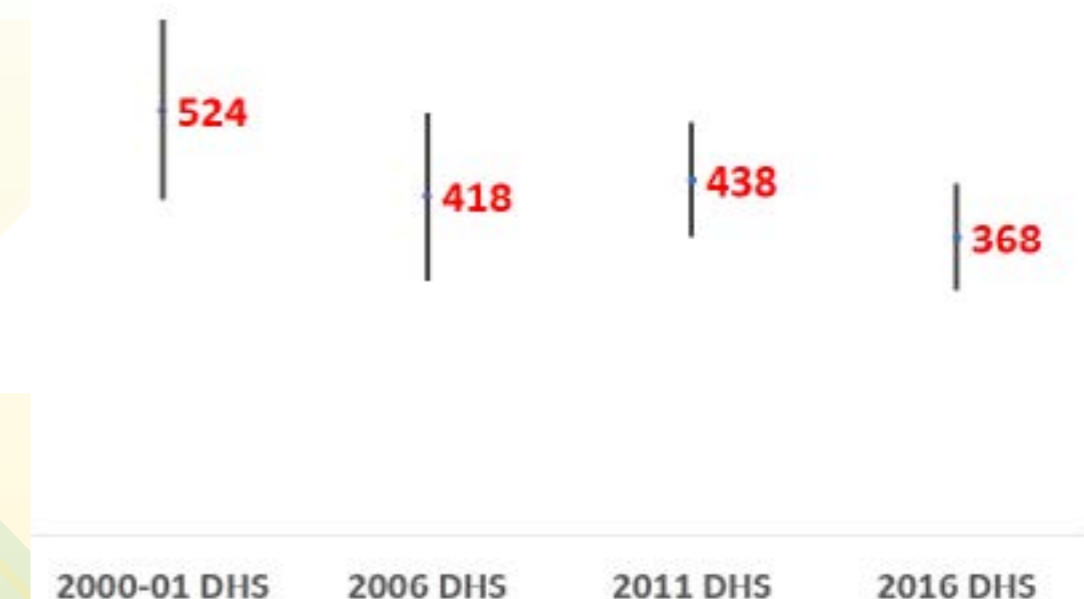


Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) Report, 2016

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

- The maternal mortality ratio for women aged 15-49 stands at 368 deaths per 100,000 live births compared to 438 deaths per 1000 live births in 2011

Maternal Mortality Rate Trends, 2000 - 2016 (number per 100,000 live births)



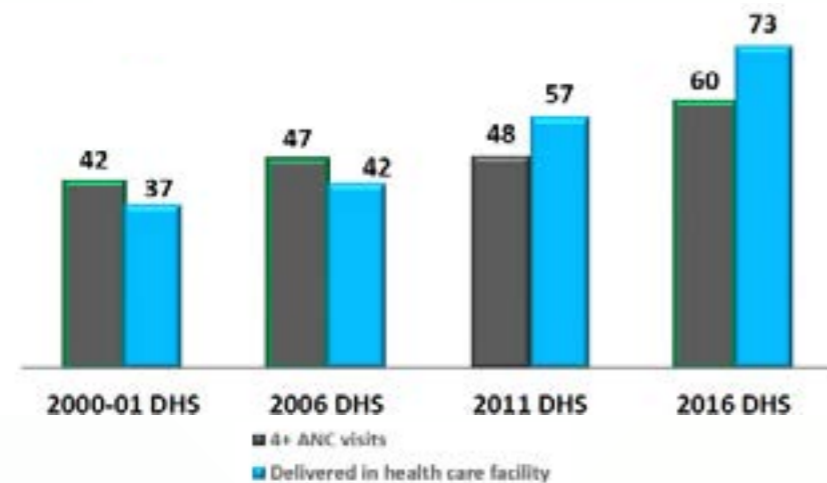
Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) Report, 2016

BIRTHS ATTENDED TO BY A SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL

Obstetric care from a skilled health professional during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality.

- During pregnancy, it is recommended that women attain at least four (4) Antenatal Care (ANC) visits under the supervision of a skilled health professional.

Live birth delivered in health care facility and the requisite Antenatal Care (ANC)



- The proportion of deliveries attended to by a skilled health professional reduces with increasing birth order. For instance, 86% of first births are delivered by a skilled health professional compared to 64% for the sixth or higher birth order
- The proportion of child births attended to by a skilled professional increase with a higher level of education of the mother. For instance, 98% of pregnant women with more than secondary education are delivered by a skilled provider compared to 63% of the mothers with no formal education

Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) Report, 2016

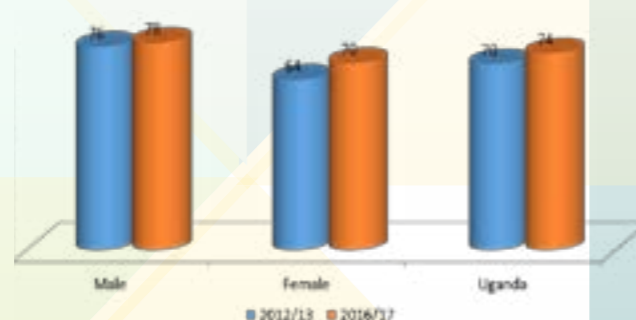
WOMEN EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy levels

Literacy is the ability to read and write in any language for persons aged 10 years and above.

- The national literacy rate stands at 74% up from 72% in 2012/13
- The literacy rate for females increased from 64% in 2012/13 to now 70%.
- Male Literacy rate increased from 76% in 2012/13 to now 78%.

Literacy Rate levels by Sex (%)

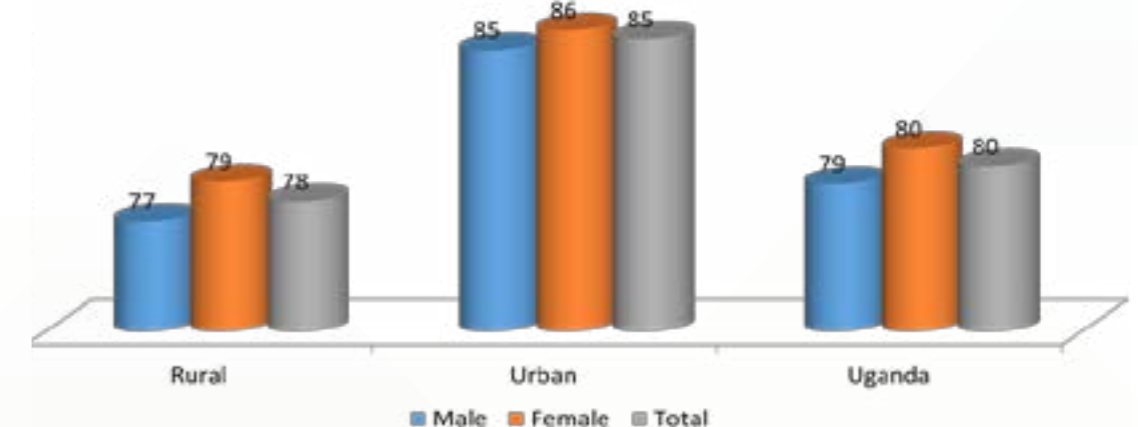


Source: Uganda National Household Survey, 2016/17

Education Access

- The official age for primary school going children is 6 – 12 years
- Net Enrolment (NER) refers to the number of children attending school at the right age as a ratio of the total children of school going age.
- The net enrolment for primary school stands at 80%
 - The NER is higher for females (80%) compared to males (78%).
 - The NER in Urban areas is higher (85%) compared to rural areas (80%).
 - The NER by region is highest in Kampala (88%), followed by Bukedi (87%), then Teso (87%).

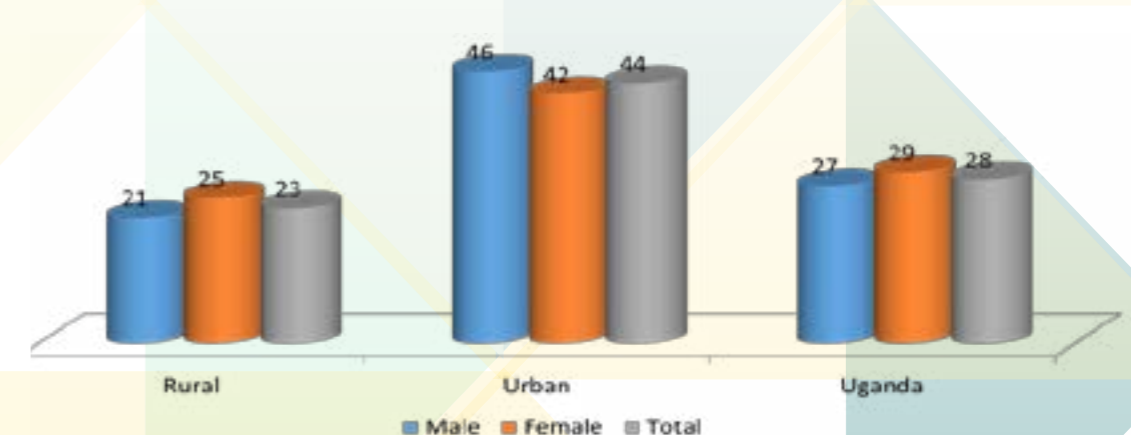
Net Primary School Enrolment by Sex (%)



Source: Uganda National Household Survey, 2016/17

- The official age for secondary school going children is 13 – 18 years
- The net enrolment for secondary school stands at 28%
 - The NER in secondary is slightly higher for females (29%) compared to males (27%).
 - The NER in secondary schools is higher in Urban areas (44%) compared to rural areas (23%).
 - The secondary school NER is highest in Kampala (54%) and lowest in Bukedi (18%), Lango (16%), West Nile (11%), and Karamoja (10%)

Secondary School Enrolment by Sex (%)



Source: Uganda National Household Survey, 2016/17

The Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures the relative access to education by males and females. A GPI which is equal to 1 indicates equality between females and males; a value less than 1 indicates inequality in favour of males while a value greater than 1 indicates inequality in favour of females.

- Inequality in primary schools among boys and girls reduced nearing parity from 0.96 in 2012/13 to now 0.99.
- Inequality in secondary schools among boys and girls reduced nearing parity from 0.89 in 2012/13 to now 0.95.

ASSET OWNERSHIP BY WOMEN

Assets can be financial or physical. Asset ownership lies at the centre of family power relations mainly between men and women.

- Among the households that have owner occupied houses, 41%, 28% and 31% are owned jointly, females only and males only respectively.
- Of the households with agricultural land, 34% is owned by male members only, 27% is owned by female members only while 36% is jointly owned
- Ownership of bicycles, radios, motorcycles and cars is dominated by males.
- Overall, compared to 2012/13, ownership of assets by males declined considerably alongside corresponding increase in joint ownership of assets by both males and females.

Ownership of selected household assets by sex of household members (%) and year

Asset type	2012/13			2016/17		
	Men Only	Women Only	Both Men and Women	Men Only	Women Only	Both Men and Women
Furniture	61.0	14.8	24.2	31.3	28.1	40.6
Mobile Phone	67.1	13.3	19.5	39.4	26.7	33.9
House	59.2	15.6	25.3	30.5	28.1	41.4
Agricultural land	62.3	14.3	23.3	33.5	26.7	39.8
Radio	69.6	12.7	17.6	50.8	21.8	27.4
Livestock	-	-	-	29.8	28.1	42.1
Land (excluding agric land)	-	-	-	37.1	26.6	36.3
Bicycle	75.7	6.8	17.5	63.1	13.5	23.4
Television	65.4	14	20.6	36.9	26.2	37
Solar	70.9	9.2	19.9	44.6	20.2	35.2
Appliances	59.8	16.3	23.9	34.2	27.8	38
Buildings	66.6	11.3	22.1	44.4	22.8	32.8
Jewellery	34	52.4	13.5	14.4	67.1	18.6
Cassette	68.4	11.9	19.7	41.2	22.2	36.6
Motorcycle	87.8	2.5	9.6	75.9	4.2	19.9
Refrigerator	60.5	18.7	20.8	29.6	27.7	42.7
Home Theatre (music system)	-	-	-	38.6	15.8	45.6
Vehicle	76.9	8.4	14.7	62	7.8	30.2

Source: Uganda National Household Survey, 2016/17

TOORO REGION AT A GLANCE

Tooro sub region is found in the Western region. It comprises of the districts of Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kasese, Kamwenge, Kyenjojo, Bunyangabu, Kyegegwa and Ntoroko.

- The projected mid-year total population for the region stands at 3,039,800 people in 2019.
- The most populous district in Tooro sub region is Kasese with a projected mid-year population of 776,100 persons in 2019.

Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

- 50.3 % of the total population are females.
- 49.7% of the population are males.
- 22% of the households are female headed.
- 7% of the females aged 10 years and above are widowed
- 4% of children aged 10 – 17 years are married
- School attendance stands at 87% (6-12 years) and 69% (13-18 years)
- 66% of the households get information through radio
- 19% of the households get information by word of mouth
- 20% of the households own a bicycle
- 64% of the households use tadooba for lighting

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NP&HC), 2014

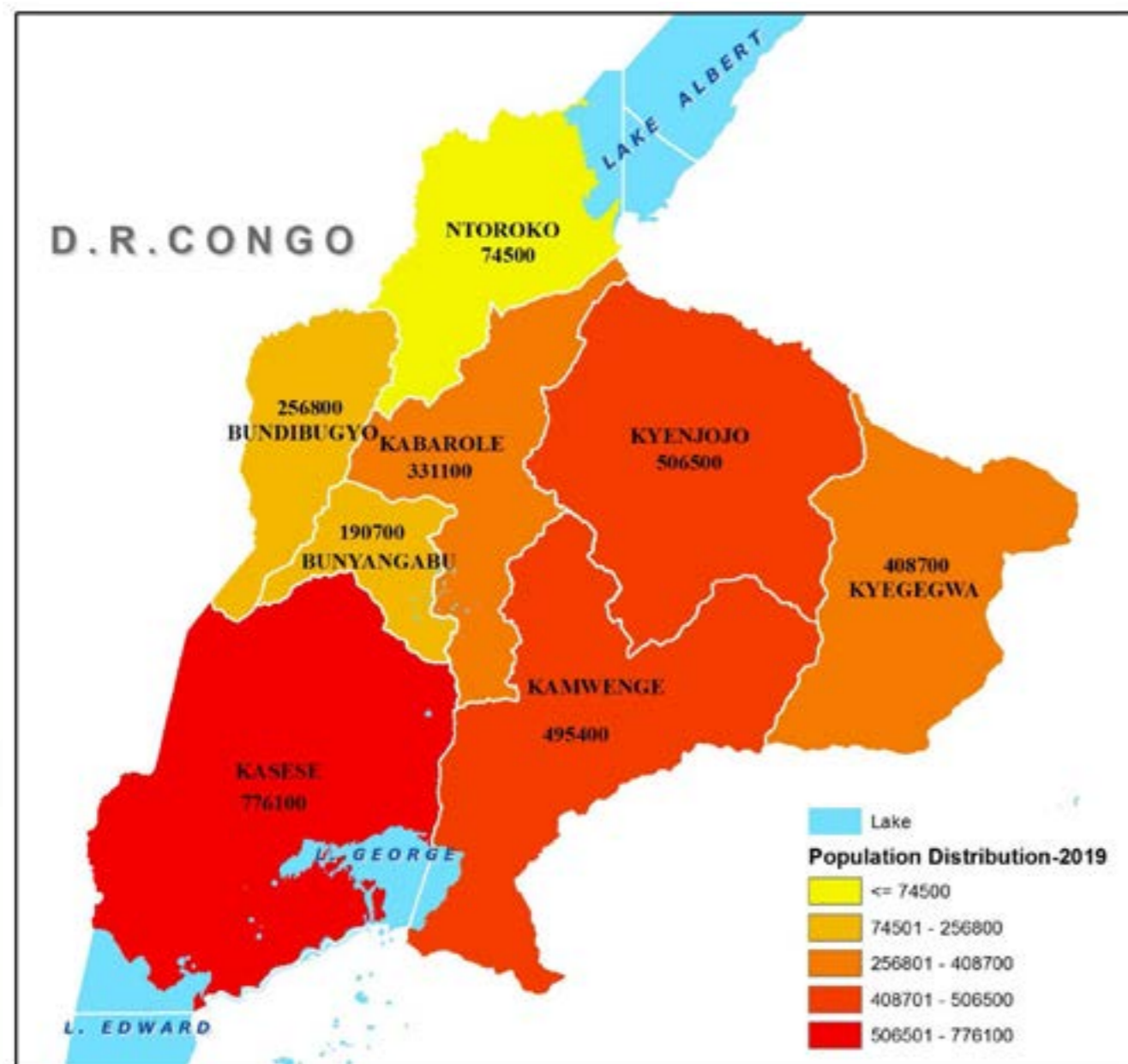
- 11% of children aged 0 – 17 years are orphans
- Literacy rate stands at 67%
- 3% of the households have no toilet facility
- 13 % of the households use electricity for lighting
- The main source of earnings for people in Tooro region is subsistence agriculture (52%)

Source: Uganda National Household Survey, 2016/17

- 78% of the households own a mosquito net with each household having an average two (02) mosquito nets.

Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) Report, 2016

A MAP OF TOORO REGION SHOWING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT



Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

TOORO REGION WOMEN POPULATION COMPOSITION, 2019

District	Total Population 2014	Projected Population 2019	% Female 2019
Bundibugyo	224,387	256,800	50.1
Kabarole	469,236	331,100	49.7
Kasese	694,992	776,100	49.6
Kamwenge	414,454	495,400	50.9
Kyenjojo	422,204	506,500	49.9
Bunyangabu	170,247	190,700	50.5
Kyegegwa	281,637	408,700	51.2
Ntoroko	67,005	74,500	48.3
TOORO REGION (TOTAL)	2,744,162	3,039,800	50.3

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NP&HC), 2014

*The projected population (2019) is adopted from the UBOS Population Projections Report 2015 - 2020

BUNYANGABU DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

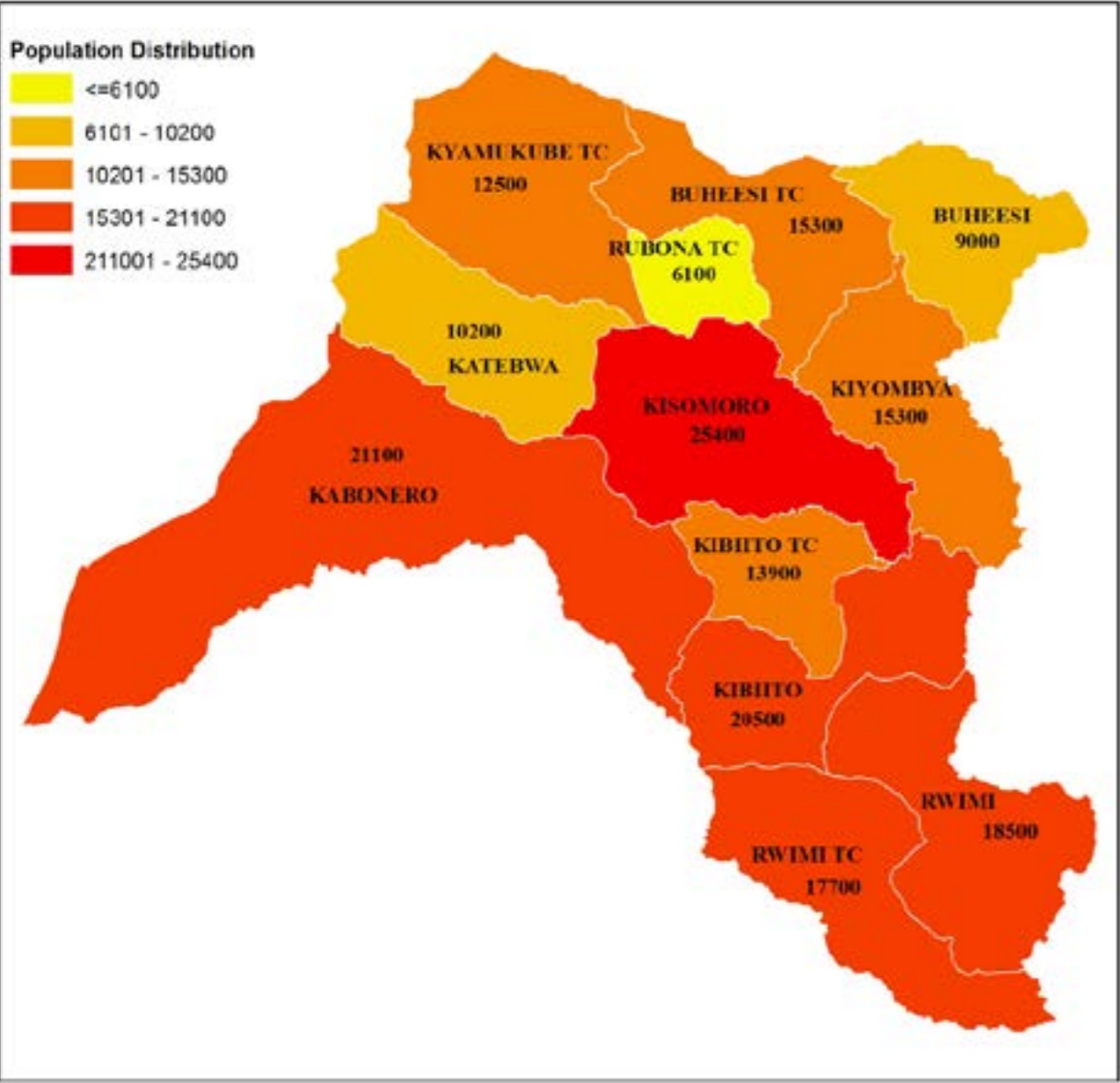
- Bunyangabu District is a district in the Western region of Uganda. The township of Kibiito is the political and administrative center of the district. However, Rwimi Township, is by far the largest and main commercial center in the district.
- The district is bordered by Kabarole district to the north and east, Kasese district to the south and Bundibugyo district to the west.
- Kibiito Township where the district headquarters are located, is approximately 33 kilometres by road, south west of Fort Portal, the largest town in Tooro sub region and about 330 kilometres by road, west of Kampala, Uganda's capital city.
- The district total population stands at 190,700 people

Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

- 50.5 % of the total population are females.
- 26% of the households are female headed
- 8% of the females aged 10 years and above are widowed
- 6% of children aged 10 - 17 years are married
- 9 % of children aged 0 - 17 years are orphans
- School attendance stands at 91% (6-12 years) and 70% (13-18 years)
- Literacy rate stands at 76%
- 95 % of the households own a mosquito net
- 2 % of the households have no toilet facility
- 73% of the households get information through radio
- 16.3% of the households got information by word of mouth
- 29 % of the households own a bicycle
- 10 % of the households use electricity for lighting
- 77 % of the households use tadooba for lighting

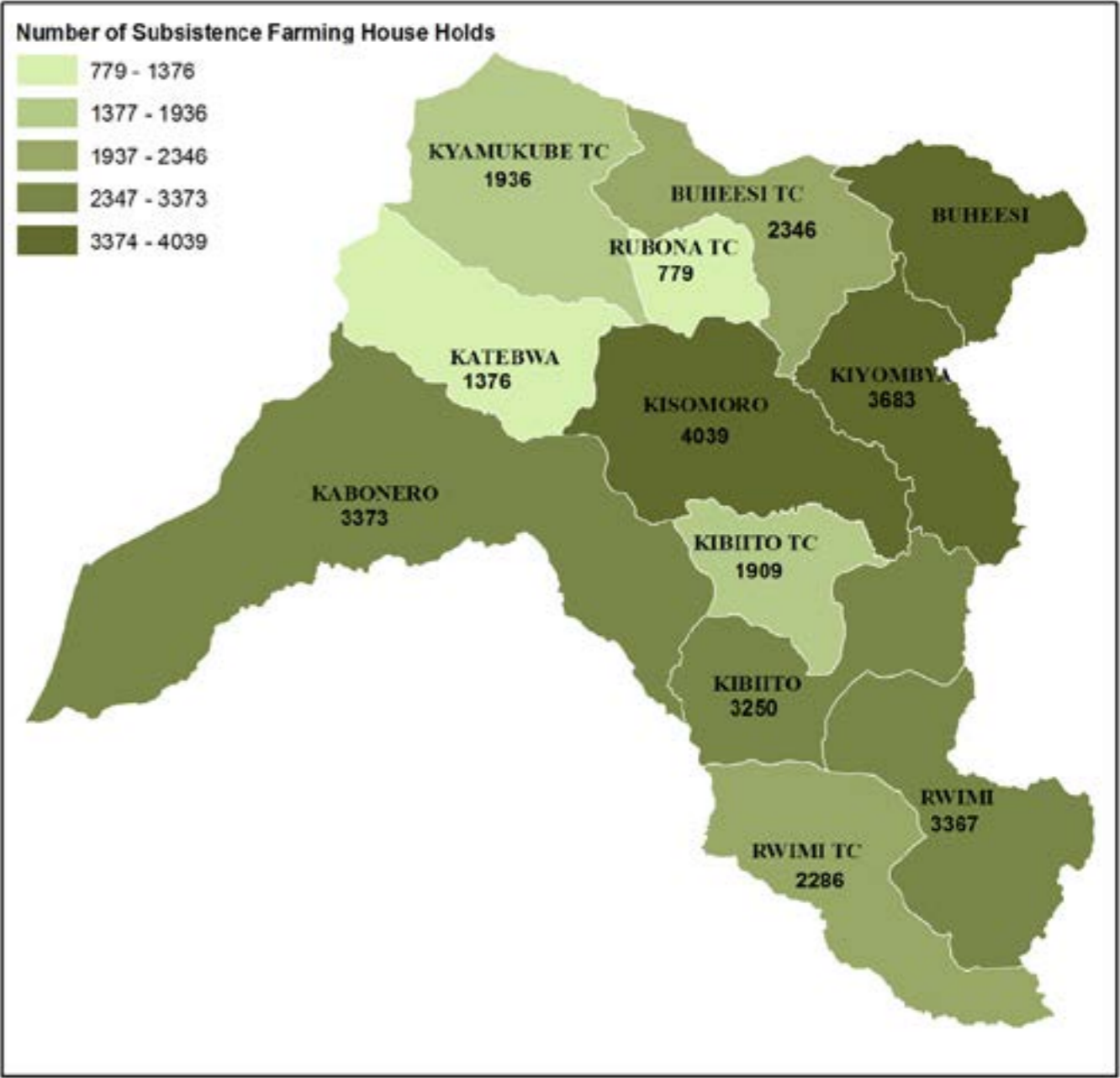
Source: National Population and Housing Census (NP&HC), 2014

A MAP OF BUNYANGABU DISTRICT SHOWING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SUB-COUNTY



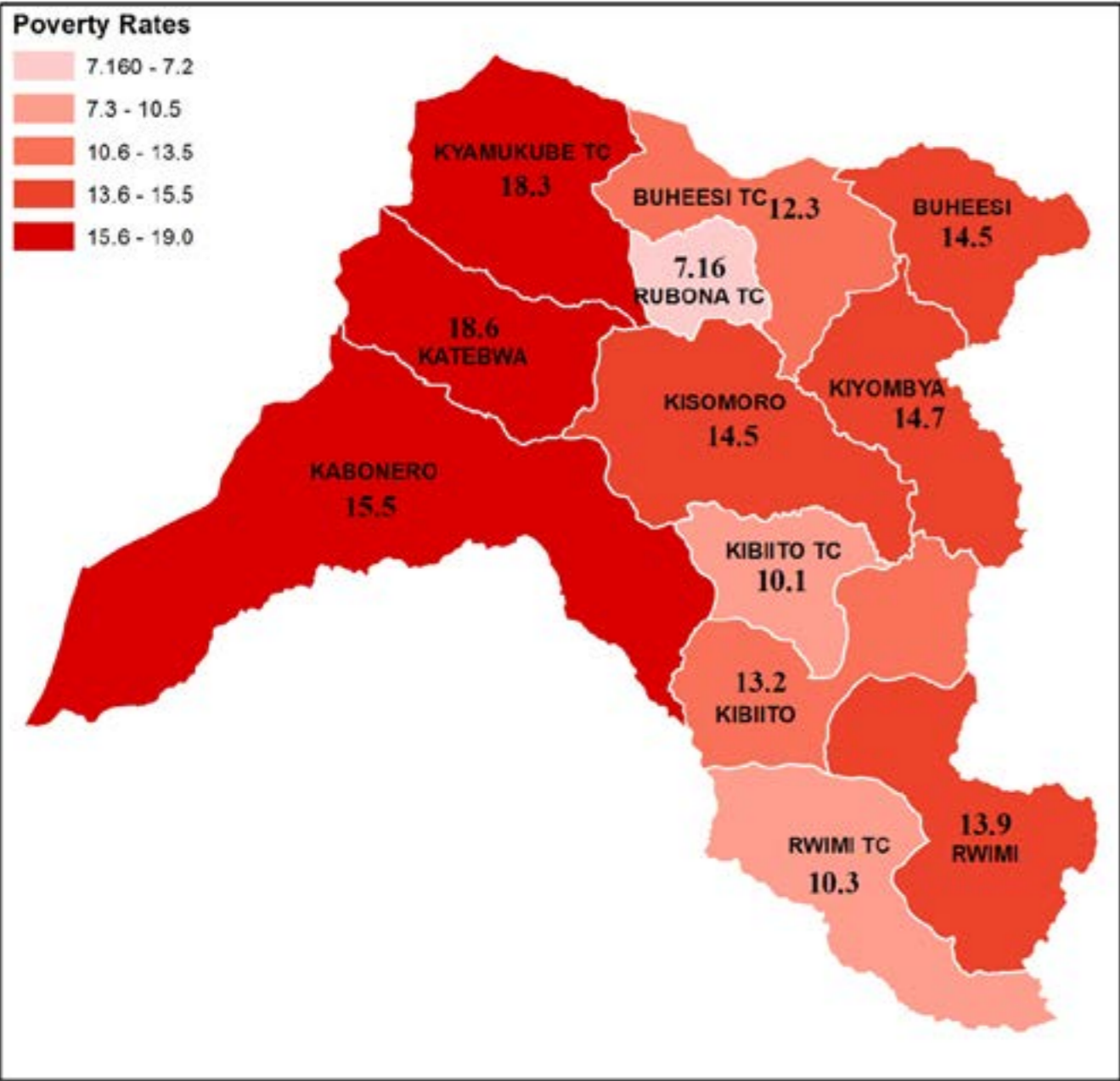
Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

A MAP OF BUNYANGABU DISTRICT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE LEVELS OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN SUBSISTENCE FARMING BY SUB COUNTY



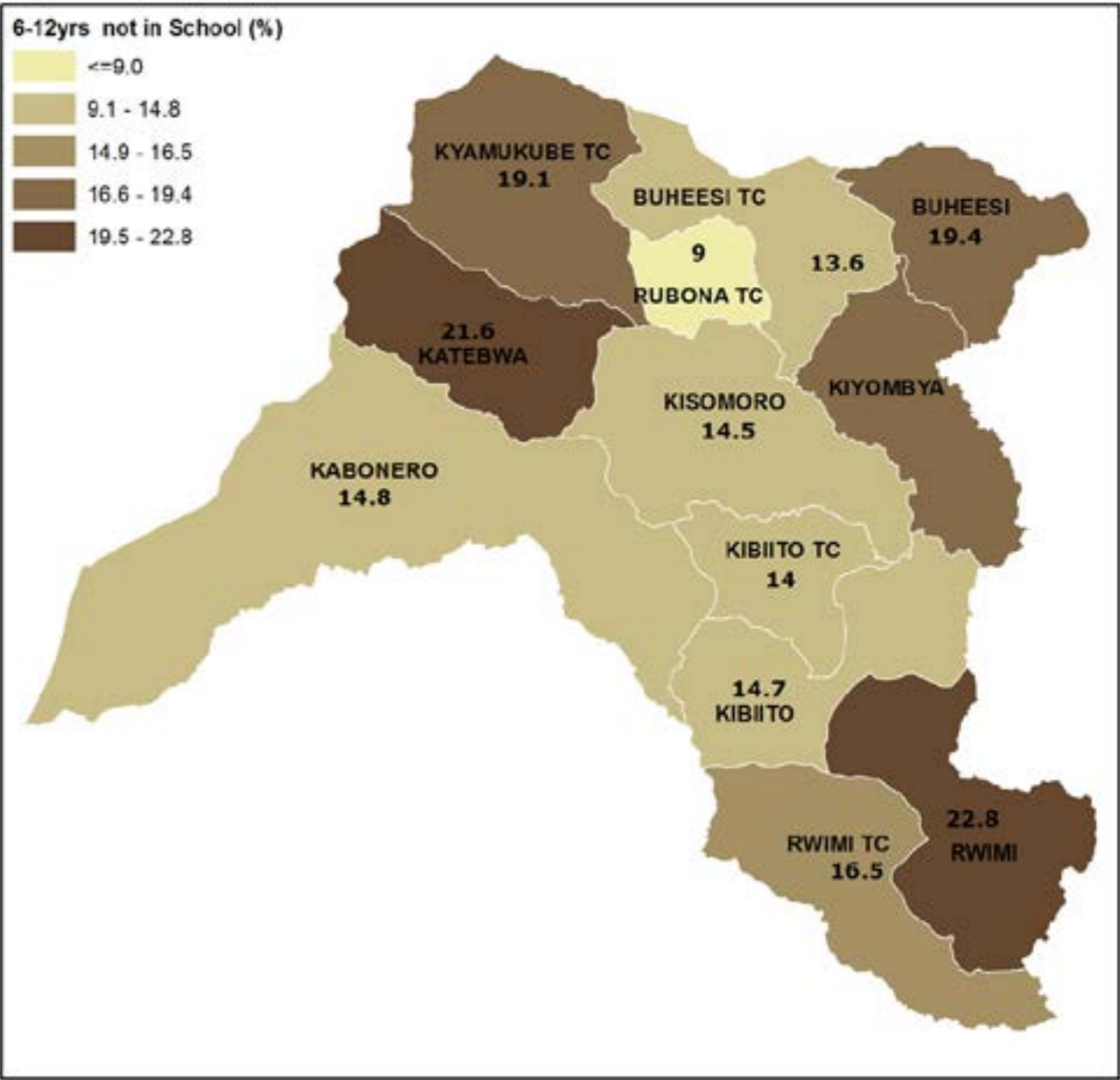
Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

A MAP OF BUNYANGABU DISTRICT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE LEVELS OF POOR PEOPLE BY HOUSEHODS IN THE SUBCOUNTY



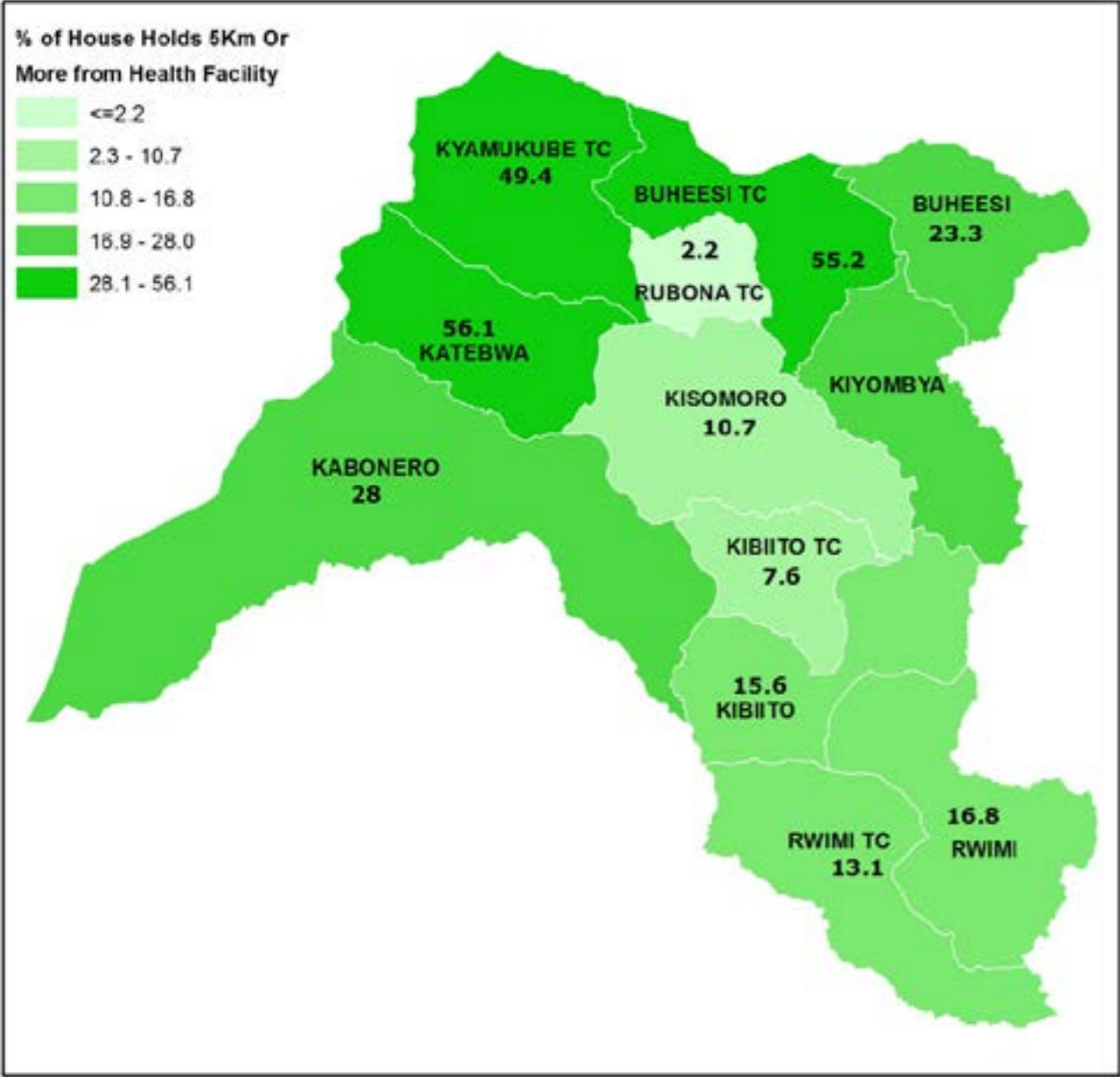
Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

A MAP OF BUNYANGABU DISTRICT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE LEVELS OF CHILDREN (6-12 YEARS) NOT IN SCHOOL BY SUBCOUNTY



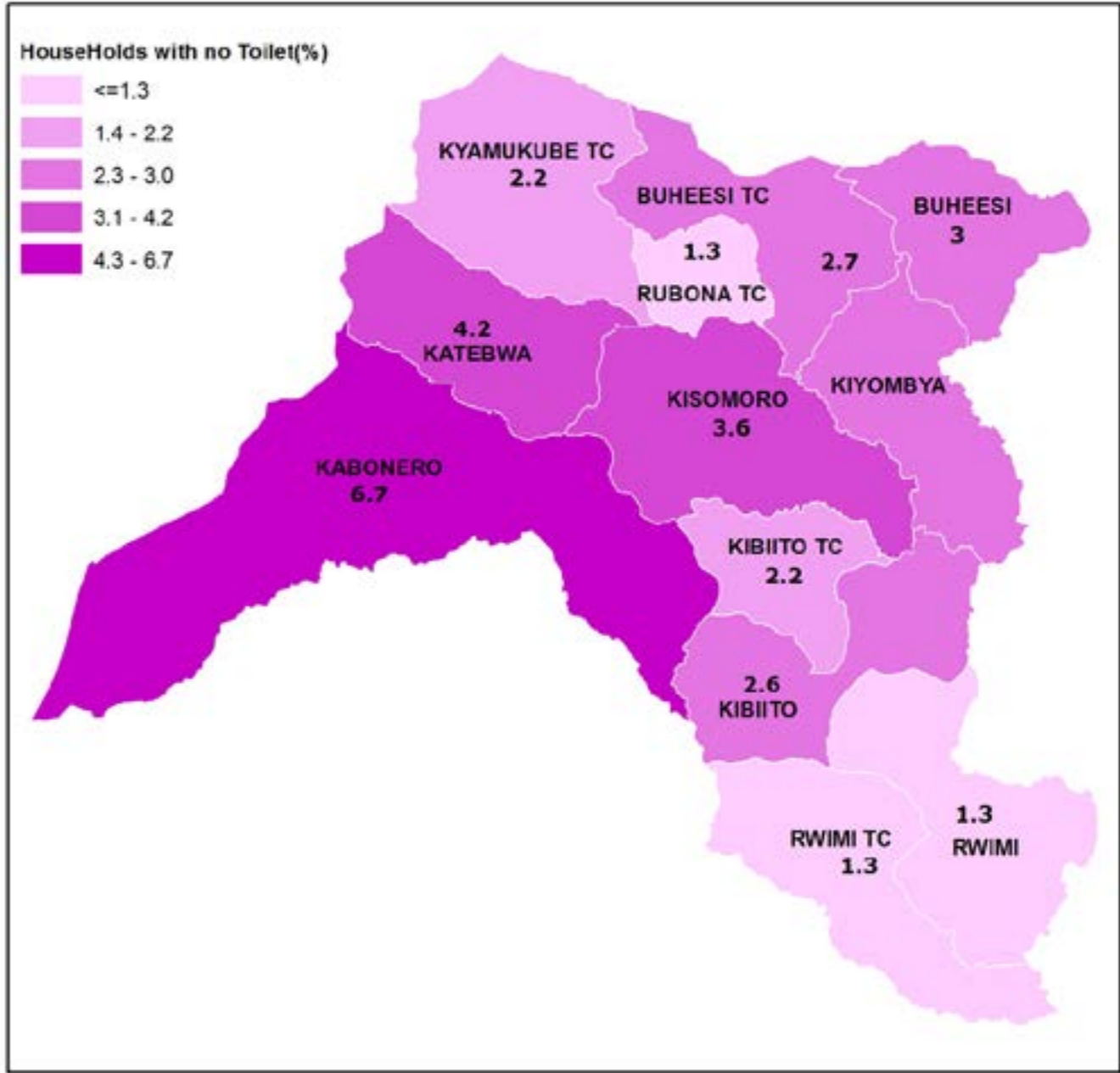
Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

A MAP OF BUNYANGABU DISTRICT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE LEVELS OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN 5KMS OR MORE FROM A HEALTH FACILITY BY SUBCOUNTY



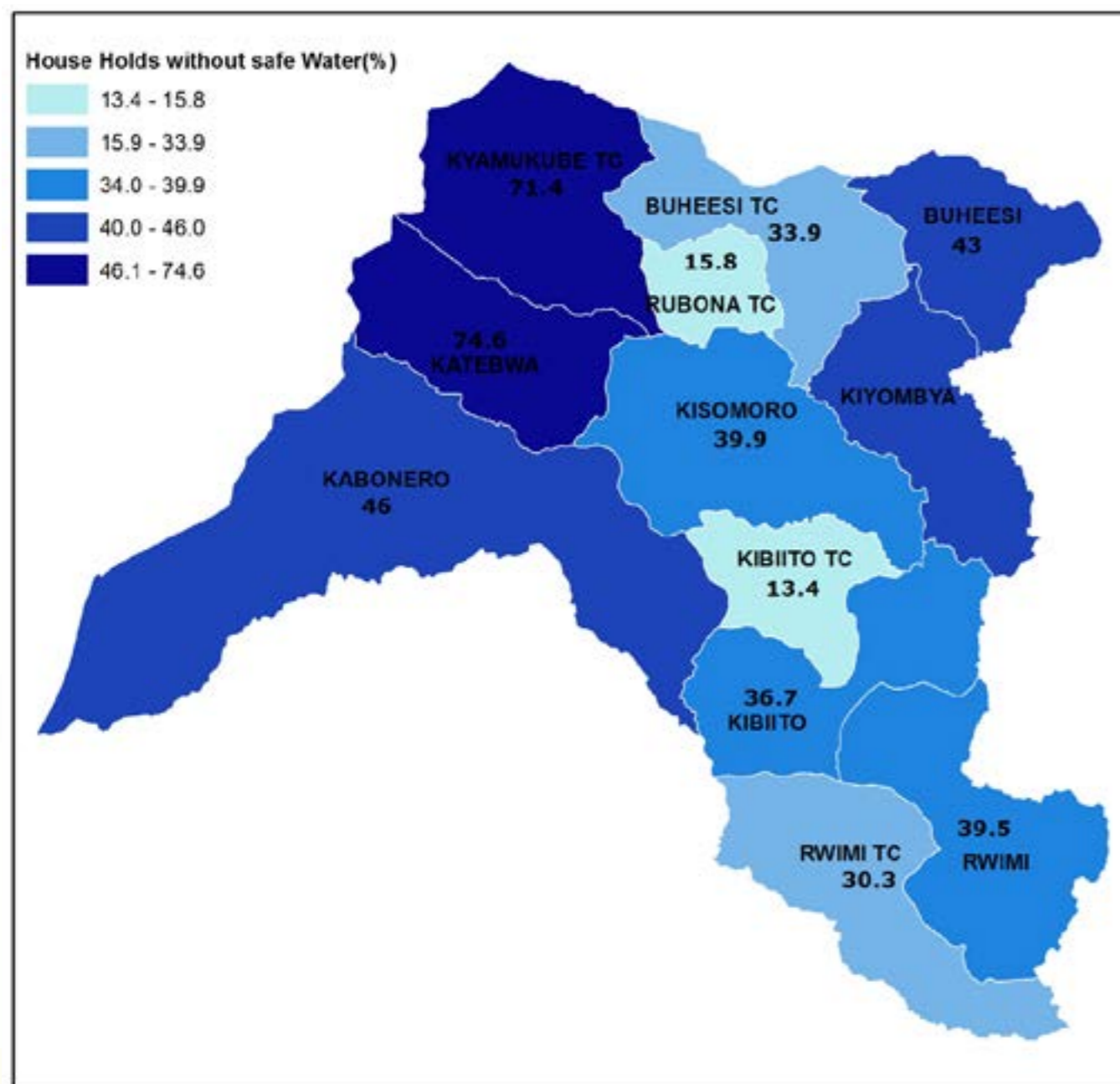
Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

A MAP OF BUNYANGABU DISTRICT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE LEVELS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO TOILET FACILITY BY SUBCOUNTY



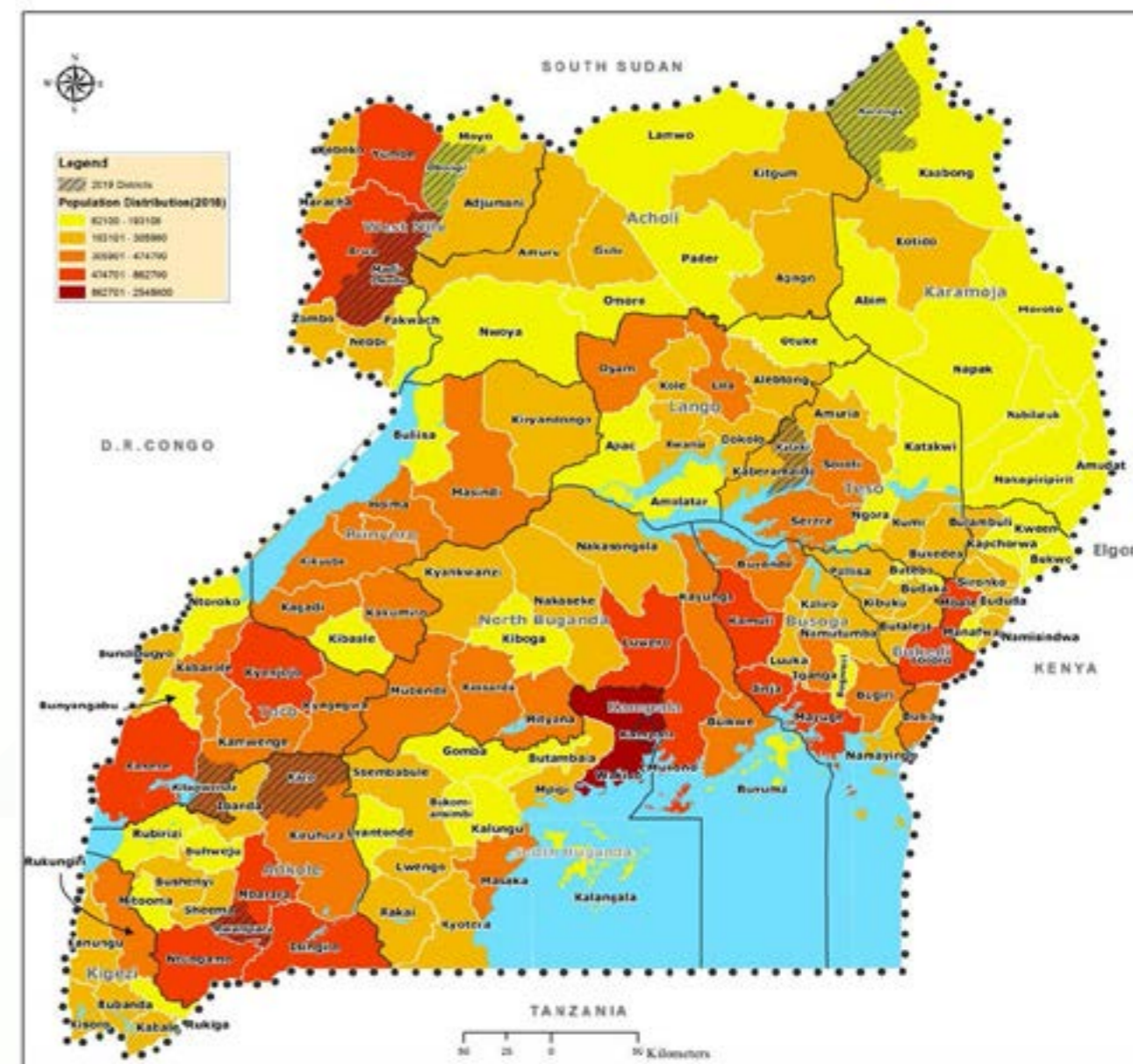
Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

A MAP OF BUNYANGABU DISTRICT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO SAFE WATER BY SUB COUNTY



Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT



Source: UBOS Population Projections Reports 2015 - 2020

CURRENT DISTRICTS IN UGANDA BY REGION

CENTRAL		EASTERN		NORTHERN		WESTERN	
No	DISTRICT	No	DISTRICT	No	DISTRICT	No	DISTRICT
1	Buikwe	1	Amuria	1	Abim	1	Buhweju
2	Bukomansimbi	2	Budaka	2	Adjumani	2	Buliisa
3	Butambala	3	Bududa	3	Agago	3	Bundibugyo
4	Buvuma	4	Bugiri	4	Alebtong	4	Bunyangabu
5	Gomba	5	Bugweri*	5	Amolatar	5	Bushenyi
6	Kalangala	6	Bukedea	6	Amudat	6	Hoima
7	Kalungu	7	Bukwo	7	Amuru	7	Ibanda
8	Kampala	8	Bulambuli	8	Apac	8	Isingiro
9	Kassanda*	9	Busia	9	Arua	9	Kabale
10	Kayunga	10	Butaleja	10	Dokolo	10	Kabarole
11	Kiboga	11	Butebo	11	Gulu	11	Kagadi
12	Kyankwanzi	12	Buyende	12	Kaabong	12	Kakumiro
13	Kyotera*	13	Iganga	13	Kitgum	13	Kamwenge
14	Luwero	14	Jinja	14	Koboko	14	Kanungu
15	Lwengo	15	Kaberamaido	15	Kole	15	Kasese
16	Lyantonde	16	Kaliro	16	Kotido	16	Kibaale
17	Masaka	17	Kamuli	17	Kwania	17	Kikuube*
18	Mityana	18	Kapchorwa	18	Lamwo	18	Kiruhura
19	Mpigi	19	Kapelebyong*	19	Lira	19	Kiryandongo
20	Mubende	20	Katakwi	20	Maracha	20	Kisoro
21	Mukono	21	Kibuku	21	Moroto	21	Kyegegwa
22	Nakaseke	22	Kumi	22	Moyo	22	Kyenjojo
23	Nakasongola	23	Kween	23	Nabilatuk*	23	Masindi
24	Rakai	24	Luuka	24	Nakapiripirit	24	Mbarara
25	Ssembabule	25	Manafwa	25	Napak	25	Mitooma
26	Wakiso	26	Mayuge	26	Nebbi	26	Ntoroko
		27	Mbale	27	Nwoya	27	Ntungamo
		28	Namayingo	28	Omoro	28	Rubanda
		29	Namisindwa	29	Otuke	29	Rubirizi
		30	Namutumba	30	Oyam	30	Rukiga
		31	Ngora	31	Pader	31	Rukungiri
		32	Pallisa	32	Pakwach	32	Sheema
		33	Serere	33	Yumbe	33	Kazo**
		34	Sironko	34	Zombo	34	Kitagwenda*
		35	Soroti	35	Karenga**	35	Rwampara**
		36	Tororo	36	Obongi**		
		37	Kalaki**	37	Madi-Okollo**		

* Started 2018(6)
** Starting 2019(7)

Contact us:
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Plot 9 Colville Street
P.O Box 7186, Kampala – Uganda
Tel: +256-414-706000
Fax: +256-414-237553
Email: ubos@ubos.org

@statisticsug | uganda bureau of statistics | www.ubos.org