



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS MARCH 08, 2021

GLOBAL THEME:

Women in Leadership - Achieving an Equal Future in a COVID-19 World



NATIONAL THEME:

Building on Womens' Strength for a Better Future in the COVID-19 World



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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. Women and girls constitute the majority of the population. Females constitute a majority of the population (51%) and as such require special attention to eliminate challenges that hinder not only their individual progress but for the entire population. Women and girls who are empowered are integral in the household and community, and for the sustainable development of the country. In the 1995 Uganda Constitution, matters pertaining Women Empowerment are well articulated. Statistics indicators on the progress the country has made in addressing the gender issues in the country are compiled by UBOS.

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 Gen. 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 H.E Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni and the entire people of Uganda on this occasion of celebrating the International Women's Day on 8th March, 2021.

In the same spirit, we congratulate H.E

the President upon another resounding electoral victory setting pace for another five-years of transforming and securing our nation's future. We commit ourselves to continuously deliver on our mandate of producing and disseminating quality official statistics for informed policy and decision making, and tracking our progress in achieving our Vision 2040.

***Long live Your Excellency,
Long live the People of Uganda!***



Albert Byamugisha (PhD)
UBOS, Board Chairman

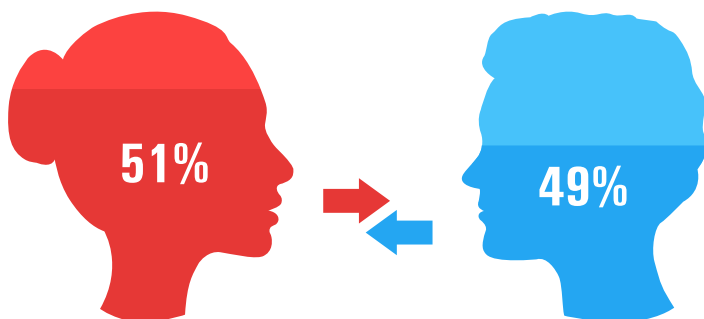
Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)
Executive Director





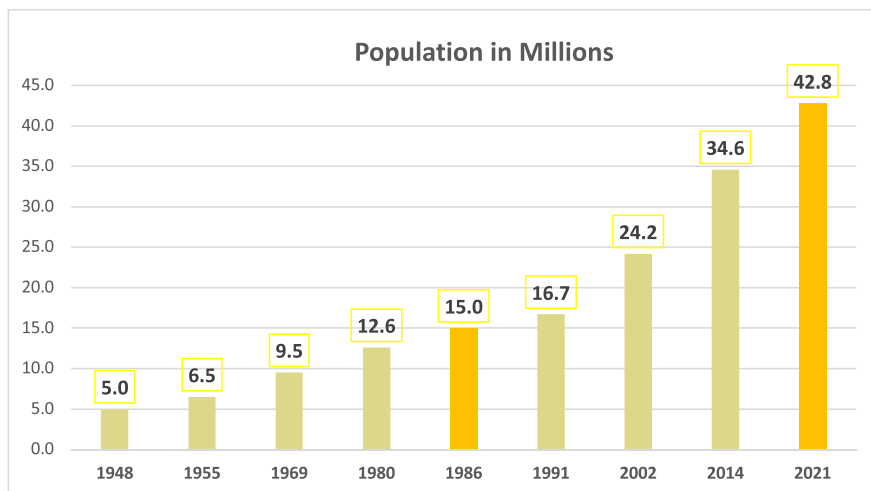
UGANDA'S POPULATION AT A GLANCE

- Uganda's population grew from 5 million persons in 1948 to 6.5 in 1955.
- After Independence in 1962, Uganda's population rose to 9.5 million persons in 1969.
- The projected total population for Uganda as at mid-year 2021 is 42.8 million persons.
 - Females account for 51% of the total population while males account for 49%.



- Wakiso district remains the most populated with a projected population of 3,105,700 million persons by mid-2021, followed by Kampala City Council Authority with a projected population of 1,709,900 persons.
- Kalangala district has the least population, projected at 69,500 persons in mid-2021.

Figure 1: Population of Uganda, 1948 – 2021 (in millions)



- Distribution of population by age-group shows that females dominate age groups from 20-24 years and above
- Among the elderly aged 80- years and above, about six out of every ten are female

Table 1: Population by Age Group as at Mid-Year 2021

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percent Female
0-4	3,681,400	3,589,000	7,270,400	49.4%
5-9	3,231,000	3,066,900	6,297,900	48.7%
10-14	2,892,200	2,735,100	5,627,300	48.6%
15-19	2,574,500	2,527,900	5,102,400	49.5%
20-24	2,085,200	2,155,900	4,241,100	50.8%
25-29	1,562,100	1,814,300	3,376,400	53.7%
30-34	1,203,000	1,455,500	2,658,500	54.7%
35-39	952,600	1,108,900	2,061,500	53.8%
40-44	747,300	853,400	1,600,700	53.3%
45-49	620,600	680,600	1,301,200	52.3%
50-54	474,500	499,100	973,600	51.3%
55-59	366,200	420,700	786,900	53.5%
60-64	245,100	292,700	537,800	54.4%
65-69	168,900	210,400	379,300	55.5%
70-74	121,900	155,600	277,500	56.1%
75-79	81,900	113,800	195,700	58.2%
80+	80,200	117,500	197,700	59.4%
Total	21,088,600	21,797,300	42,885,900	50.8%

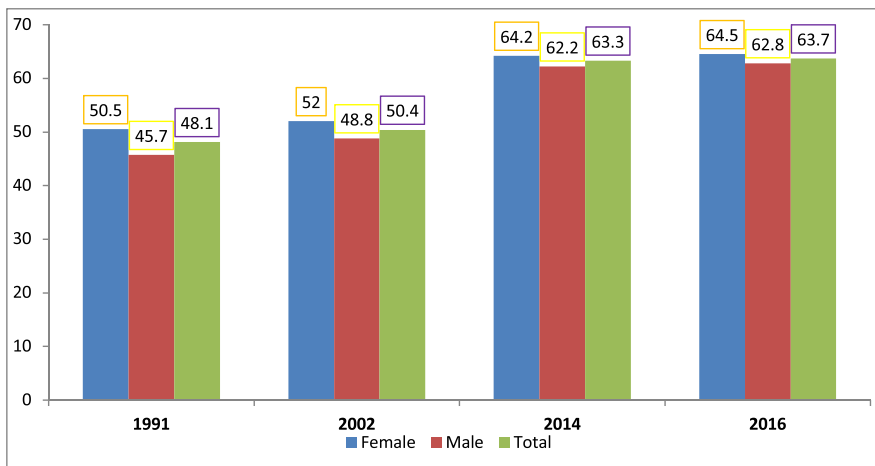
Source: UBOS Censuses and Population Projections Reports 1948 – 2021

- The **Life expectancy** has improved to 63.7 years from 50.4 years in 2002.
- The women have continued to have a longer life expectancy from 52.0 years in 2002 to 64.5 years now
- Male life expectancy stands at 62.8 years compared to 48.8 years in 2002.





Figure 2: Life expectancy at birth, 1991-2016



Source: UBOS Periodical Censuses and Surveys

WOMEN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- The median age at first marriage (for persons aged 25 -49 years) is at 19 years for women and 23 years for men.
- 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 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.
- The infant mortality rate 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.

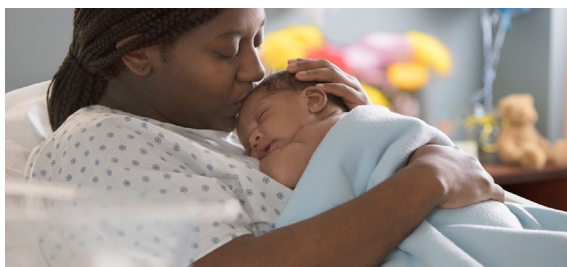
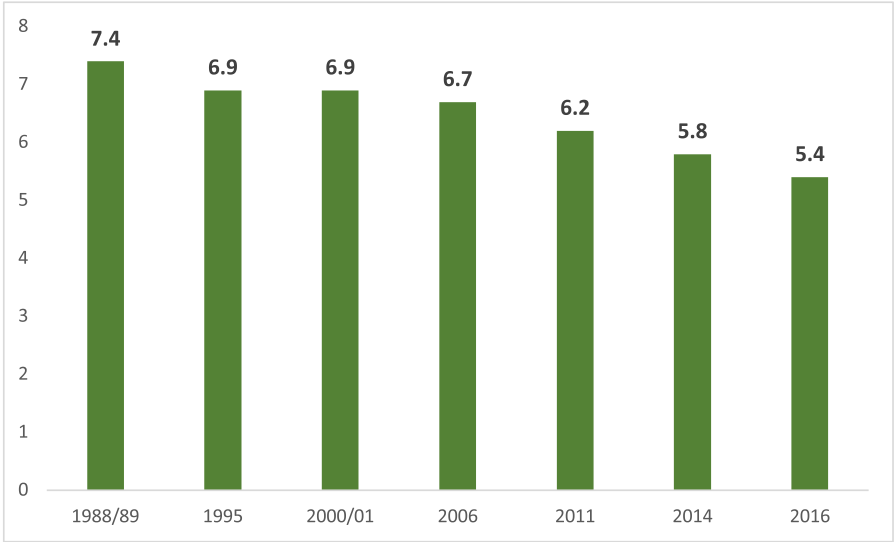


Figure 3: Average Number of Births per Woman (Fertility) 1988-2016

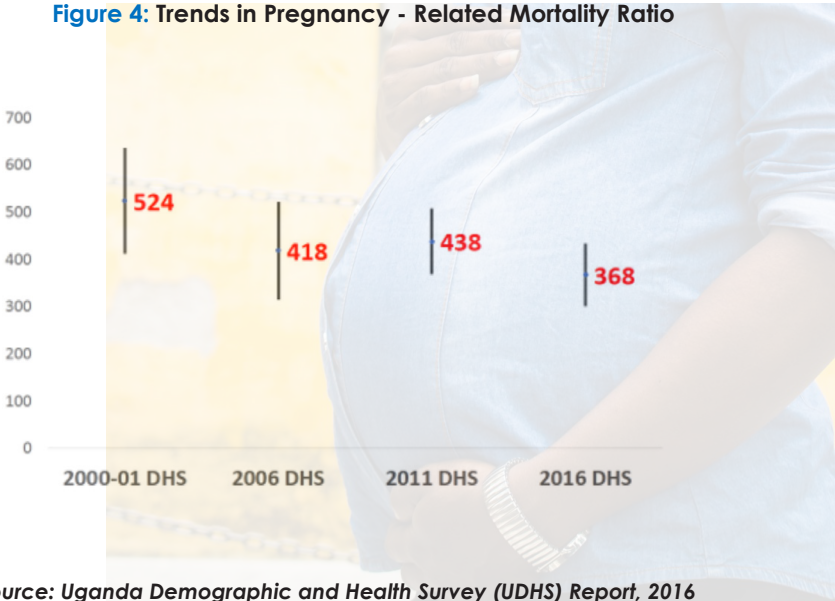


Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) Report, 2016

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

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

Figure 4: Trends in Pregnancy - Related Mortality Ratio



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



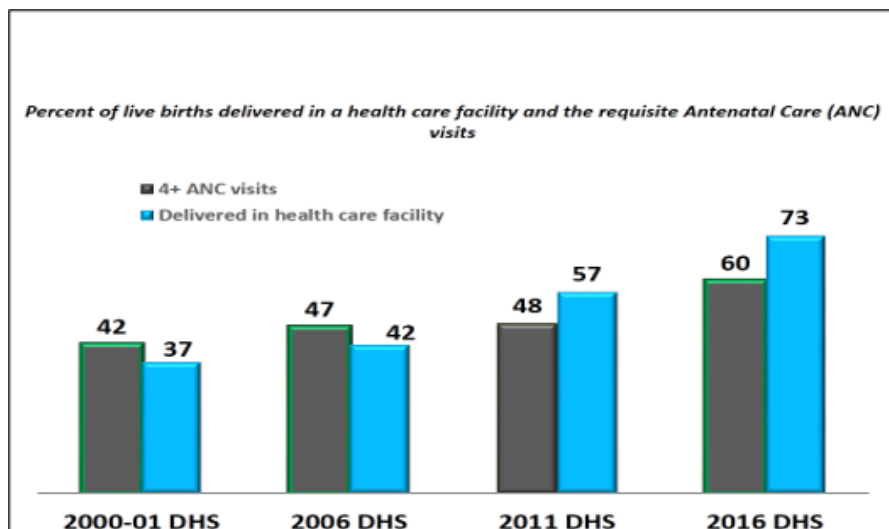
BIRTHS ATTENDED TO BY A SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL

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.
- 60% of pregnant women attain the requisite ANC visits up from 48% in 2011.



Figure 5: Deliveries in health Facilities, 2000 – 2016 (%)



- The percentage of child births attended to by a skilled health professional has increased over the years, from 37% in 2001 to 73% in 2020.
 - 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 percentage of childbirths attended to by a skilled health professional has increased over the

years, from 39% in 2001 to now 73%.

- The proportion of child births attended to by a skilled professional increases 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

PATIENT HANDLING AT THE HEALTH FACILITY

How clients at health facilities are handled is a major cause for debate in various communities. Scepticism at the way in which a client is handled whenever they visit the facility is a thought that crosses the minds of those in need of health care.

- Overall, 79% of the communities in 2019/20 felt that patients are handled with respect compared to seventy-five percent in 2018/19.
- Seventy-two percent of communities reported satisfaction with the privacy and confidentiality with which patients were handled at health facilities which was a decline from 77 percent in 2018/19.



- In 2019/20, negligence was only reported in government health facilities and the percentage of communities that reported it declined to 12 percent in 2019/20 compared 16 percent in 2018/19

Table 2: Clients' Satisfaction with Patients Handling at the Health Facility (%)

Services	2018/19			2019/20		
	Public	Private	National	Public	Private	National
Privacy and Confidentiality	75.7	85.2	76.6	70.2	85.2	71.6
With Respect	72.9	96.3	75.2	77.9	92.6	79.2
Easing of Fear and Anxiety	59.4	77.8	61.2	53.8	70.4	55.4
Clients' Expectations Are Met by Provider	19.5	48.2	22.3	20.6	40.7	22.5
Disrespectful	12.8	0	11.5	5.7	0	5.2
Negligence	15.9	0	14.4	12.2	0	11.1
Other Treatment by Health Staff	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0.4

Source: Uganda National Panel Survey, 2019/20



MAJOR CONCERNS WITH CLIENTS ACCESSING SERVICES AT THE HEALTH FACILITY

- Six in every ten communities (63%) in 2019/20 reported long waiting time as a major concern in accessing services at health facilities which is an increase from 60% in 2018/19.
- Regarding unavailability of medicines/supplies, 68 percent of communities reported it as a major concern in 2019/20 similar as it was in 2015/16.
- The percentage of communities reporting affordability as a major concern (13%) has also remained the same in both survey periods 2018/19 and 2019/20.

Table 3: Concerns with Clients Accessing Services at Health Facility (%)

Major Concerns	2018/19			2019/20		
	Public	Private	National	Public	Private	National
Medicines/Supplies Not Available	72.4	22.2	67.5	72.5	18.5	67.5
Long Waiting Time	62	37	59.6	68.3	7.4	62.6
Limited Range of Services	55.6	48.2	54.9	48.1	48.2	48.1
Long Distance	48.4	29.6	46.6	50.4	37	49.1
Open Hours Not Convenient	34	7.4	31.4	29.8	22.2	29.1
No Means of Transport Available	38	22.2	36.5	33.2	37	33.6
Expensive/Not Affordable	4.8	85.2	12.6	6.5	74.1	12.8
Culture Related Issues						
Other concerns	7.2	3.7	6.9	7.6	7.4	7.6

Source: Uganda National Panel Survey, 2019/20

WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION MAKING



- There is a demonstrated positive trend towards women empowerment
- Female cabinet ministers have increased from 14 (19.4%) in 2006 to 26 (49%) in 2016.

- World over, Female Members of Parliament have increased compared to the pre- Second World War when the Austrian Parliament was the only one to have a Female speaker of Parliament.
- The Arab region only elected their first Female Speaker of parliament for the United Arab Emirates in 2015.
- In Uganda, the First Female Speaker of Parliament was elected in 2011 and re-elected in 2016. The Speaker is now a role model for fellow women aspiring top leadership positions in the country.
- In F/Y 2019/20, out of 457 Members of the Ugandan Parliament, 296 were directly elected members, 124 district women representatives.
- Overall, out of the total number of Members of the Ugandan Parliament, 35% were women.

Table 4: Composition of Parliament as at 30th June, 2020.

Description	Male	Female	Total Members	Percent Female
Directly Elected MPs	276	20	296	7%
Women Elected MPs (Reserved Seats)	0	124	124	100%
UPDF	7	3	10	30%
Workers Representatives	3	2	5	40%
Youth Representatives	3	2	5	40%
PWDs	3	2	5	40%
Ex-officio	5	7	12	58%
TOTAL	297	160	457	35%

Source: Parliamentary Commission Annual Report 2019/20

- In the just concluded 2021 general elections, out of 353 directly elected Members of Parliament, 18 of them are women.
- Reserved seats for Women elected MPs increased from 122 in 2006 to 146 in 2021.





Table 5: Women representation in Parliament from the 2021 General Elections.

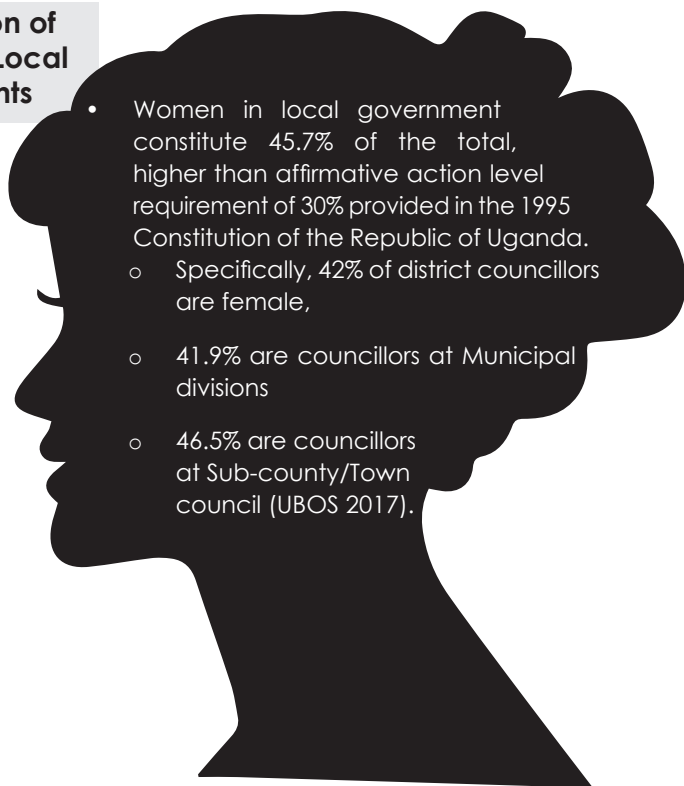
Description	Male	Female	Total Members	Percent Female
Directly Elected MPs	335	18	353	5%
Women Elected MPs (Reserved Seats)	0	146	146	100%
UPDF	7	3	10	30%
Workers	3	2	5	40%
Youth	3	2	5	40%
PWDs	2	3	5	60%
Elderly	2	3	5	60%
TOTAL	352	177	529	33%

Source: Uganda Electoral Commission

OTHER KEY INDICATORS ON WOMEN

Composition of Women in Local Governments

- Women in local government constitute 45.7% of the total, higher than affirmative action level requirement of 30% provided in the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda.
 - Specifically, 42% of district councillors are female,
 - 41.9% are councillors at Municipal divisions
 - 46.5% are councillors at Sub-county/Town council (UBOS 2017).



Decision-making

Decision making at household level is determined by access and control over resources and assets, opportunities and entitlements.

- Half (51%) of the married women aged 15-49 participate in only three specific household decisions either alone or jointly with their husbands.
- Women are more likely to participate in decisions about their own health (74%) and visits to their families or relatives (72%) than in decisions

about making major household purchases (64%) (UDHS 2016).

- As regards to financial decision, 53% of the respondents made financial decisions in consultations with their partners/spouses while 35% reported that they made decisions alone.
- Consultative decision-making within households especially on finances is more common in rural areas (55%) than in urban areas (46%).

WATER SOURCES

- The water sub-sector aims at ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Safe drinking water is a critical factor affecting the health of the population. The WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) has established a standard set of drinking-water categories that are used for monitoring purposes.
- An “improved” drinking water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly fecal matter. Sources which are likely to provide water suitable for drinking have been considered as improved sources and include private connection to pipeline, boreholes, protected wells and springs, water from gravity flow

schemes and rain water.

- Overall, 80 percent of households had access to improved water sources in 2019/20 compared to 75 percent of households in 2015/16.
- The percentage of households in urban areas that had access to improved water sources increased by five percentage points between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

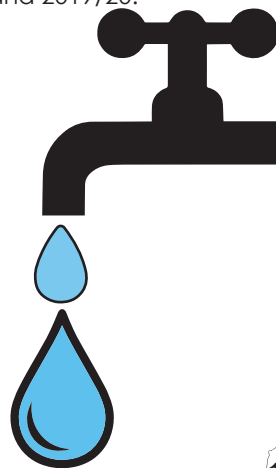




Table 6: Households whose main source of drinking water is improved (%)

Background characteristics	Protected water source		
	2015/2016	2018/2019	2019/2020
Sex of Household Head			
Female	75.6	80.6	81.2
Male	74.9	78.8	79.2
Residence			
Rural	69	73.9	74.9
Urban	87.4	90.6	92.3
Region			
Central	65.6	71.7	72.6
Eastern	94.1	95.5	96.9
Northern	81.6	84.4	84.4
Western	64	70.1	71.1
Uganda	75.1	79.4	79.9

Source: Uganda National Panel Survey, 2019/20

ASSET OWNERSHIP BY WOMEN

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

- Among the households that have owner occupied houses, 41% are jointly owned by females and males, 28% by only females, and 31% by only males.
- Of the households with agricultural land, male members own 34% only,

27% by only female members while 36% are jointly owned.

- Males dominate ownership of bicycles, radios, motorcycles and cars.
- Overall, compared to 2012/13, ownership of assets by males has declined considerably alongside a corresponding increase in joint ownership of assets by both males and females.

Table 7: Ownership of selected household assets by sex of household members (%)

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





HOUSEHOLDS USAGE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING PURPOSES

- For cooking purposes, overall, 60 percent of households use a 3-stone/open fire stove, compared to 39 percent using an improved cook stove (ICS) while only one percent use a clean fuel stove.
- In rural areas, about 7 out of every 10 households use the 3-stone/open fire stove for cooking compared to households in urban areas
- At regional level, the majority of households in the Western (73%) and Eastern (71%) dominated the use of 3-stone/open-fire stoves as the main cook stove.
- Improved cook stoves are mainly used in Female-headed households (40%) compared to male-headed households (39%).
- Also, the improved cook stoves are common among urban households (68%) than their rural counterparts (28)
- More than half of the households in Central Region (55%) use the improved cook stoves.



Table 8: Distribution of households by type of main Cook Stove (%)

Characteristics	3-Stone/Open Fire Stove	Improved Cook Stove (ICS)	Kerosene	Clean Fuel Stoves (CFS)	Total
Sex of Head					
Male	59.9	38.8	0.5	0.8	100.0
Female	59.0	40.2	0.1	0.8	100.0
Residence					
Urban	28.7	68.1	0.9	2.3	100.0
Rural	72.1	27.5	0.2	0.2	100.0
Region					
Central	42.1	55.4	0.5	2.0	100.0
Eastern	71.1	28.7	0.2	0.0	100.0
Northern	55.9	42.6	1.0	0.5	100.0
Western	73.1	26.4	0.1	0.4	100.0
Total	59.6	39.2	0.4	0.8	100.0

Source: Energy for Rural Transformation (ERT) Survey, 2019

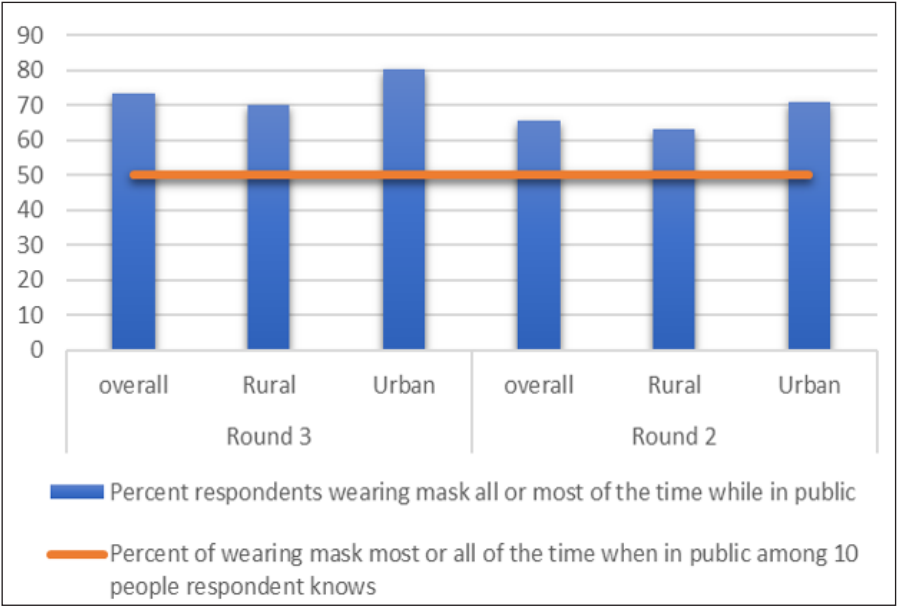
COVID-19 SURVEYS

- Following the outbreak of CORONA Virus, the Bureau has continued with the COVID-19 telephone surveys to track the impact of the pandemic on households. So far three rounds have been disseminated and findings show that the incidence of wearing masks in public has declined.
- At the national level 66% of the population, in September/October, reported to be wearing a mask all or most of the time while in public a reduction from 72% reported in July/August 2020
- Urban residents were more likely to wear masks compared to their rural counterparts.





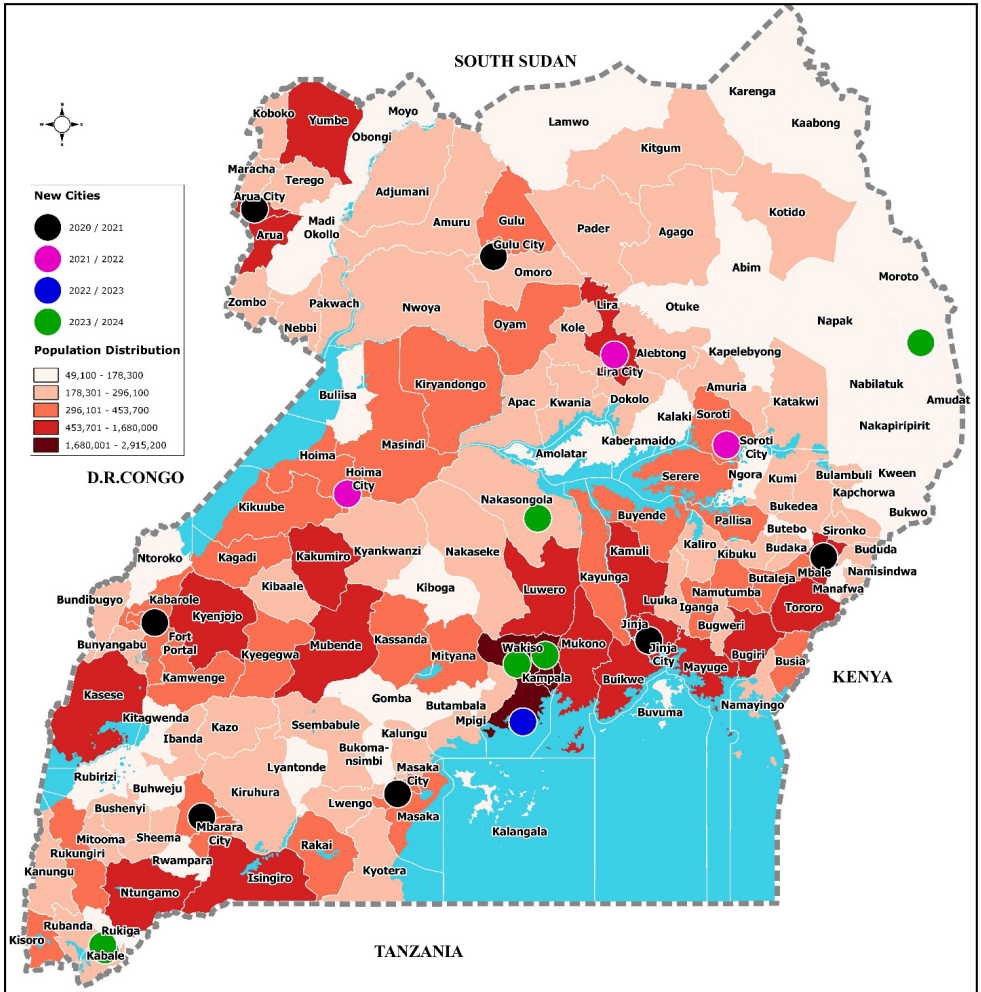
Figure 6: Self-reported wearing a mask while in public and among 10 people respondents knew (%)



Source: COVID-19 Household Telephone Surveys



Figure 7: Map of Uganda Showing Population Distribution for Districts & Cities





HAPPY
WOMEN'S DAY

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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