



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

TUESDAY, MARCH 08, 2022

GLOBAL THEME: GENDER EQUALITY TODAY
FOR A SUSTAINABLE
TOMORROW



EXPOSING GENDER ISSUES THROUGH STATISTICS



IN THIS BULLETIN...

UGANDA'S POPULATION AT A GLANCE	4
WOMEN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	7
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	8
PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	9
STALKING	13
CYBER HARASSMENT	16
WOMEN'S VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN	17
WOMEN'S ATTITUDES TOWARDS WIFE BEATING	18
SOME MAJOR CENSUSES AND SURVEYS ONGOING & PLANNED BY UBOS	21

UBOS CELEBRATES THE WOMEN OF UGANDA!

Females (women and girls) 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 productive in the household and community, and contribute immensely to the sustainable development of the country. In the 1995 Uganda Constitution, matters pertaining Women Empowerment are well articulated. Statistics indicators on the progress we have made in addressing the gender issues as a 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
Tibuhaburwa
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 Tibuhaburwa Kaguta Museveni and the entire people of Uganda on this occasion of celebrating the International Women's Day on March 08, 2022.

As we join the rest of the world in the celebration, we take the honour to salute

the government and all the partners for the gains made in creating and enabling a gender equal world.

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 nation's progress in achieving a sustainable gender equal society.



Albert Byamugisha (PhD)
UBOS, Board Chairman



Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)
Executive Director



Long live Your Excellency; Long live the women and entire people of Uganda!





UGANDA'S POPULATION AT A GLANCE

- Uganda's population has grown from 5 million persons in 1948 to 34.6 million persons in 2014.
- The projected total population of Uganda as at mid-year 2022 is 44.2 million persons.
 - Females account for 51% of the total population and males 49%.
 - Wakiso district remains the most populated with a projected population of 3.3 million persons in mid-2022, followed by Kampala City with a 1.7 million persons.
 - Obongi district has the least population, projected at 50,300 persons in mid-2022.
- Distribution of population by age-group shows that there are more male children aged less than 15 years compared to females; thereafter females dominate from age group 20-24 years and above
- About eight out of every 10 persons are less than 35 years of age
- There are a total of 1,050,200 persons aged 65 years and above, females are majority (57%) compared to males (43%)
- Only 0.5% of the population are aged 80 years and above, and about three out of every five of them are female.



Table 01: Population Distribution by Age Group as at Mid-Year 2022

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percent by Age group
0-4	3,751,700	3,657,700	7,409,400	16.76
5-9	3,319,500	3,178,000	6,497,500	14.70
10-14	2,937,000	2,764,000	5,701,000	12.89
15-19	2,638,800	2,570,100	5,208,900	11.78
20-24	2,192,100	2,241,500	4,433,600	10.03
25-29	1,650,300	1,861,700	3,512,000	7.94
30-34	1,254,700	1,534,700	2,789,400	6.31
35-39	994,300	1,161,300	2,155,600	4.88
40-44	779,500	895,700	1,675,200	3.79
45-49	634,600	703,500	1,338,100	3.03
50-54	505,400	536,200	1,041,600	2.36
55-59	373,400	416,000	789,400	1.79
60-64	271,500	330,100	601,600	1.36
65-69	167,800	204,000	371,800	0.84
70-74	129,500	168,400	297,900	0.67
75-79	80,000	107,500	187,500	0.42
80+	81,700	120,600	202,300	0.46
Total	21,761,800	22,451,000	44,212,800	100.00

Source: **UBOS Censuses and Population Projections Reports 1948 – 2022**

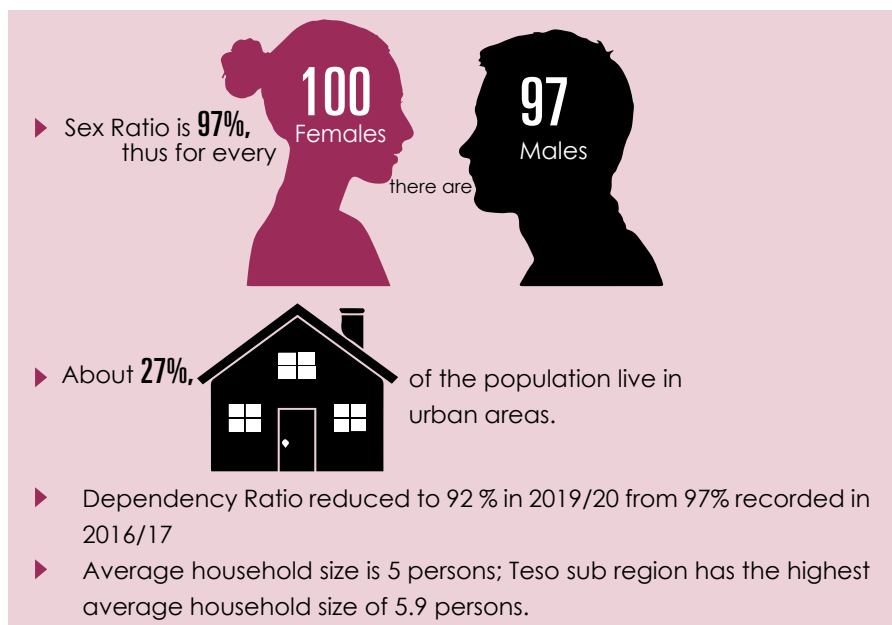
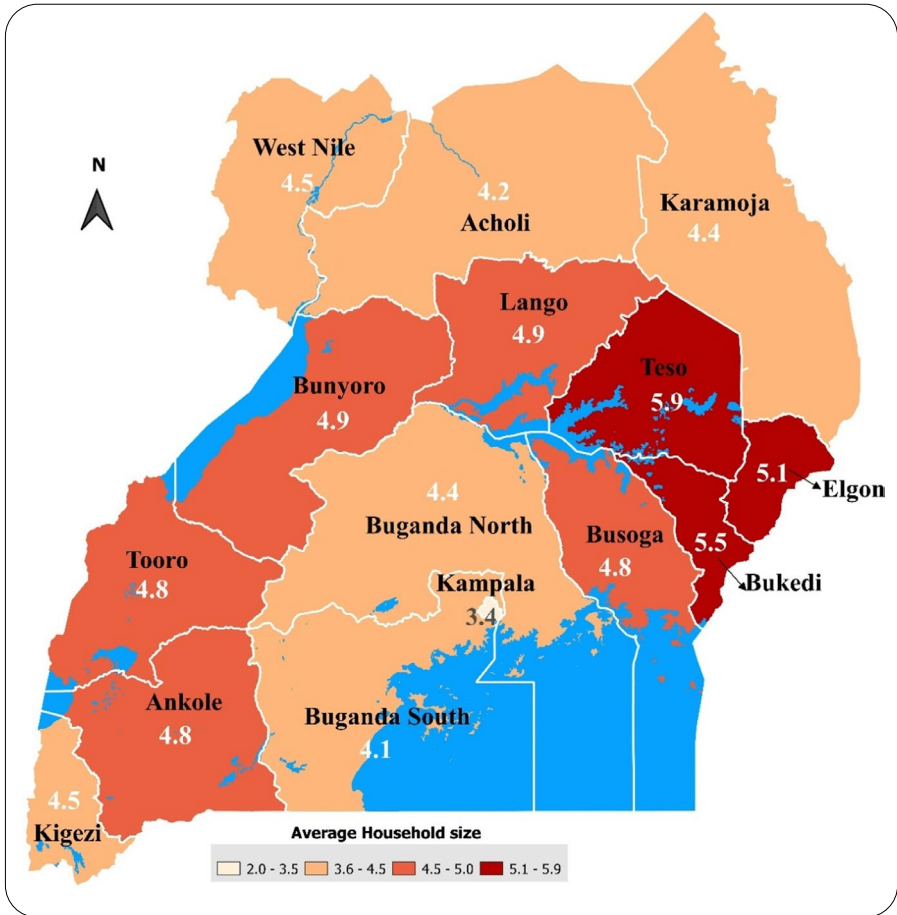




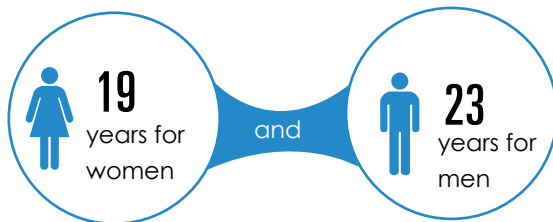
Figure 01: Average Household size by sub region



Source: *Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2019/20*

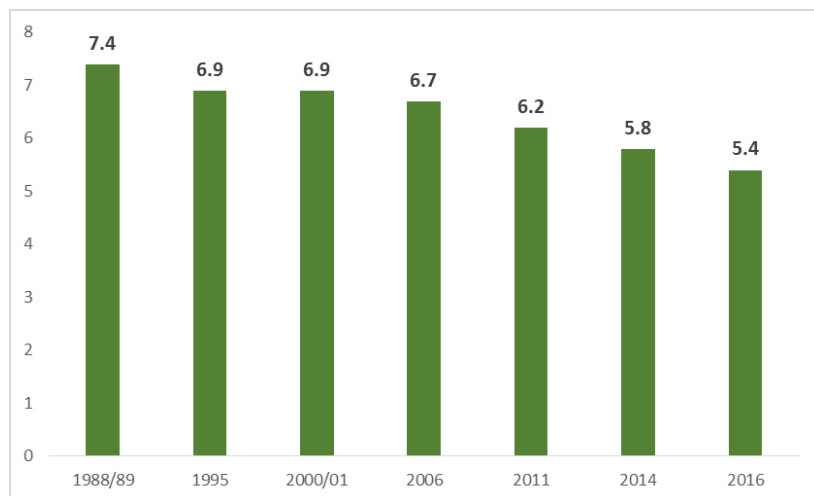
WOMEN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- ▶ The median age at first marriage (for persons aged 25 -49 years) is at



- ▶ **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 lifetime subject to the prevailing mortality patterns has declined to about five children per woman from seven children per woman in 1991.

Figure 02: Average Number of Births per Woman (Fertility) 1988-2016

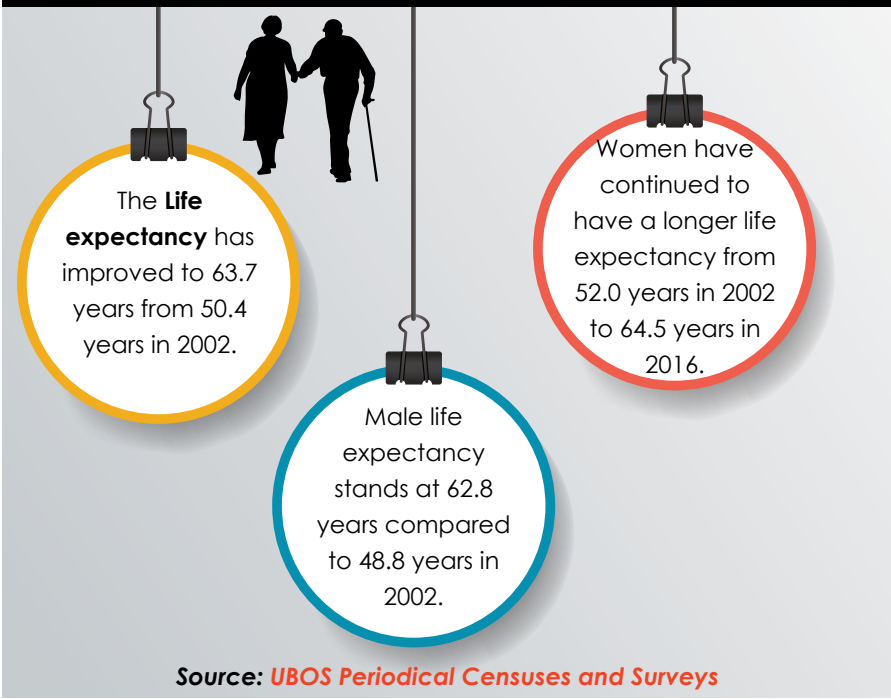


Source: *Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) Report, 2016*





LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women may be of physical, sexual or psychological nature. The violence against women may commonly be perpetuated by an intimate partner thus resulting into spousal violence whose elements include a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviours including physical, sexual, psychological and economic coercion by current or former partner. The elements of spousal violence were sporadically reported during the COVID-19 lockdowns ranging from moderate to severe cases. It is noted that, education reduces on women's susceptibility of experiencing physical violence.

For instance, women who never attended (19%) school or attained primary (19%) have higher chances of being slapped or having something thrown at them, than those with university education (1%).



- At the national level, **16%** of the women experience severe physical violence.

- At the regional level, the element of physical violence against women stands at **49%** for Acholi sub region, Karamoja (28%), Bukedi (25%) and South Buganda (5%).



- Women who do not earn any money are more likely (**20%**) to experience severe physical violence than those who earn (**15%**).

- The different acts of physical violence are commonly experienced by younger women compared to the older women. For example, the proportions of women being slapped is higher (20%) among those aged 15-29, while only 4% of the women age 55-59 experienced the same.

Source: Uganda Violence against Women and Girls Survey (VAWG), 2020





With regard to sexual violence:



At the national level, 36% of women experience sexual violence.



Women who attained primary (32%) or no education (28%) are more likely to experience attempts of forced sex.



Acts of sexual abuse vary by region, for instance, they are dominant in Acholi (64%), Bukedi (61%) and Elgon (52%).



Women whose bride price was paid are slightly more likely (36%) to experience an act of sexual abuse, compared to those whose bride price was not paid (34%).



Physical force/coercion to have sexual intercourse among women stands at 29%, having fear of what their partner would do if denied sex (24%), while 5% of the women are forced to do something degrading or humiliating.



Performing something degrading or humiliating is high (11%) among women with a disability compared to those with no serious disability (4%)

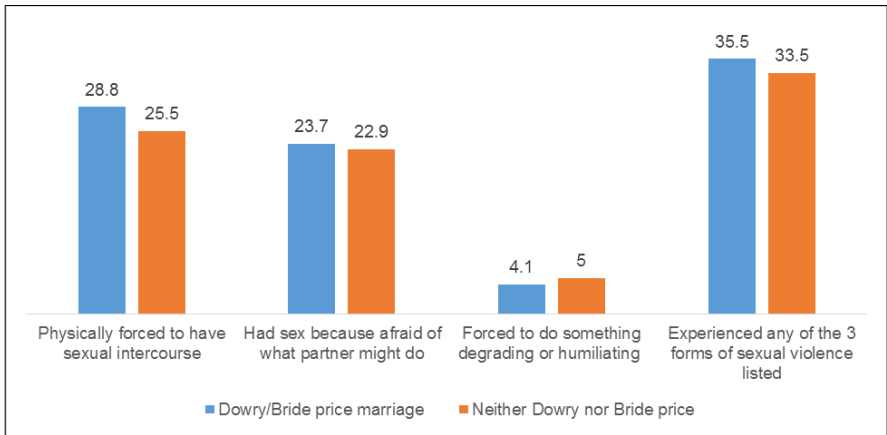


In terms of the specific acts, majority of women in Bukedi (43%) and Kigezi (41%) are physically forced to perform sex. Other regions vary i.e Busoga (20%), Tooro (20%), Kampala (19%), South Buganda (18%), Bunyoro (17%) and Karamoja (17%).



Bride price induces acts of sexual violence (%) as illustrated in the figure below:

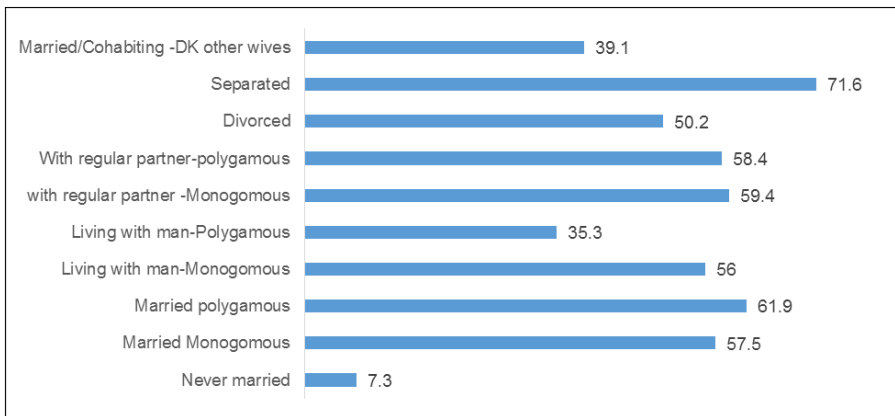
Figure 03: Payment Dowry/ Bride Price and acts of Sexual Violence



Source: Uganda Violence against Women and Girls Survey (VAWG), 2020

- Seven in ten of separated women experience physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their life time. This is followed by those in polygamous marriages (62%), the least being the never married women (7%).

Figure 04: Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence (%) by Marital Status



Source: Uganda Violence against Women and Girls Survey (VAWG), 2020





With regard to emotional or psychological abuse:



- The most frequent acts of emotional abuse experienced by women is insults (48%) followed by intimidation and scaring at 26%.

- Women in Acholi are most likely (76%) to experience emotional violence in their lifetime followed by those in Bukedi (74%) and Elgon (70%) with lesser proportions in Teso (34%).

- Rural women are slightly more likely (56%) to experience any form of emotional violence compared to their counterparts in urban areas (54%).

- Divorced (97%) and Separated (70%) women are more likely to experience emotional violence compared to others.

- Having a serious difficulty is associated with higher chances (67%) of experiencing acts of emotional abuse than those without (54%). These women mostly receive insult (54%) and intimidation (34%) from their partners.

Other Key Findings in Summary:

- Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner physical violence among ever-partnered women stands at 45%, the highest being in Acholi Sub region (78%) and the least in Busoga at 22%.
- The most frequent form of controlling behavior is insisting on where the woman was at all times (54%) followed by getting angry if the woman speaks to another man.
- Half (51%) of the women agree with at least one of the reasons justifiable for wife beating.

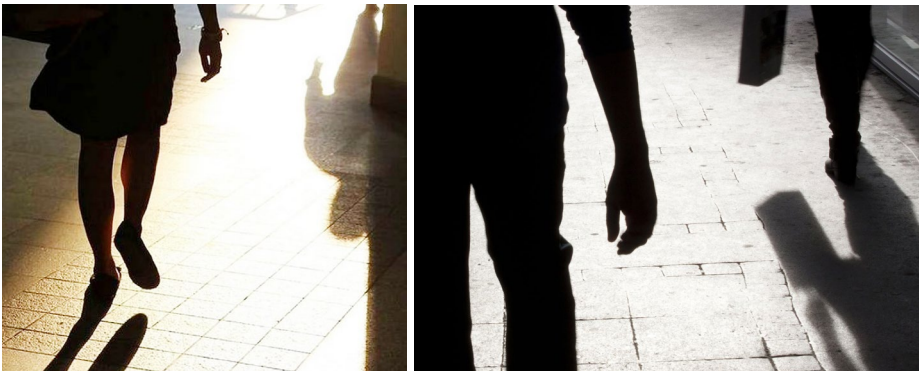
Source: **Uganda Violence against Women and Girls Survey (VAWG), 2020**

STALKING



Stalking denotes an unwanted and/or repeated surveillance by an individual or group of persons toward another person. People characterized as stalkers may be accused of having a mistaken belief that another person loves them, or that they need rescuing. Stalking often causes emotional violence.

Stalkers may use obvious and hidden intimidation, threats and violence to frighten their victims. They may engage in vandalism and property damage or make physical attacks that are meant to frighten. Less common are sexual assaults. Stalking causes disruptions in daily life in order to escape the stalker, including changes in employment, residence and phone numbers. This can take a toll on the victim's well-being and may lead to a sense of isolation.



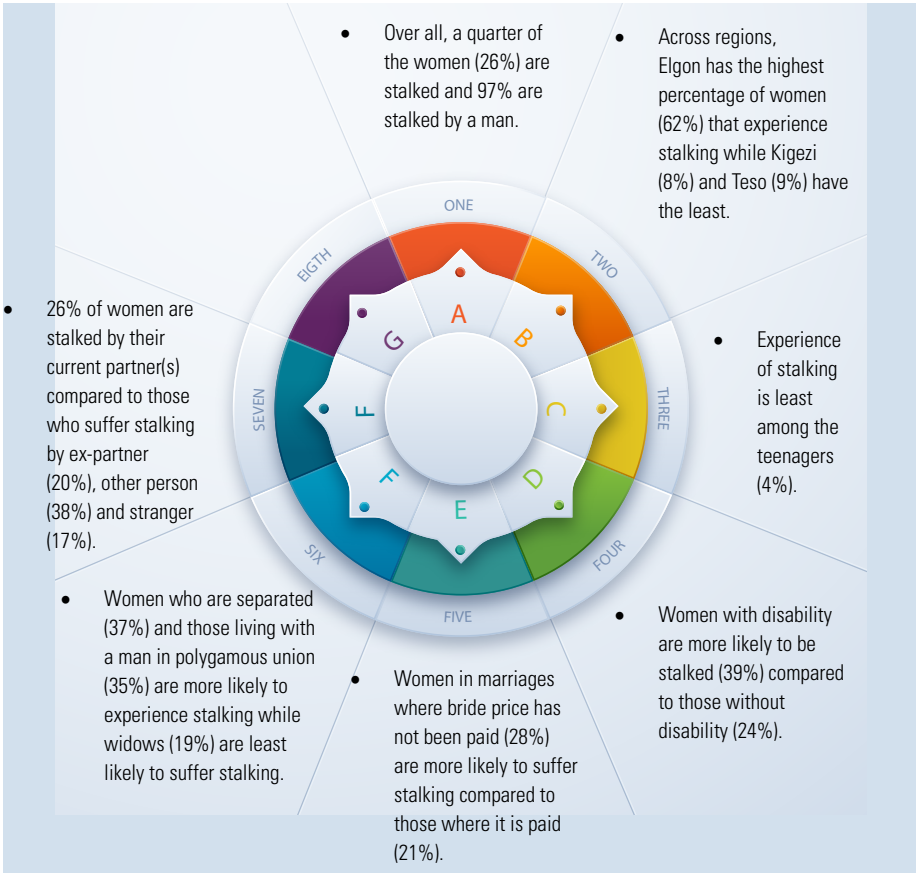
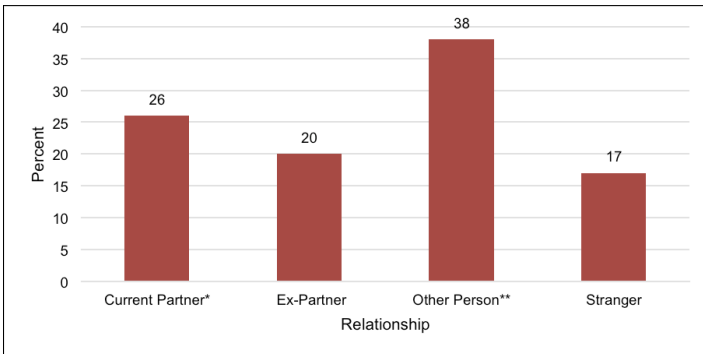


Figure 05: Distribution of women who experience stalking by relationship to stalker



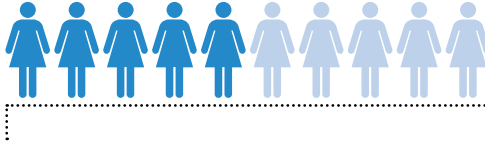
* includes husband, boyfriend or someone else that they went out with on a date

**Other relative, household member, someone else they know

Source: Uganda Violence against Women and Girls Survey (VAWG), 2020

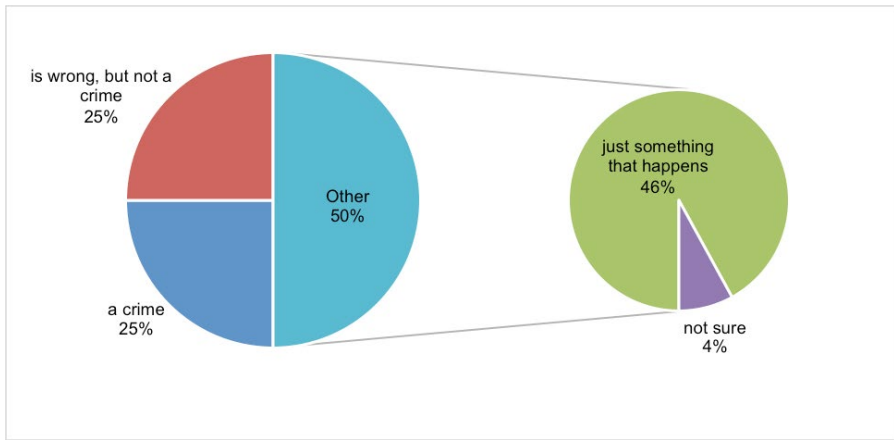
- Six in every ten of stalked women perceive the reason for being stalked by their current partners to be that he wants to impress her. While those stalked by their ex-partners, think that either they want the relationship to continue (52%) or they want to start a relationship (24%).

50%
of Women



do not understand whether stalking is a crime or not.

Figure 06: Perception of stalking by women who have ever been stalked



Source: Uganda Violence against Women and Girls Survey (VAWG), 2020



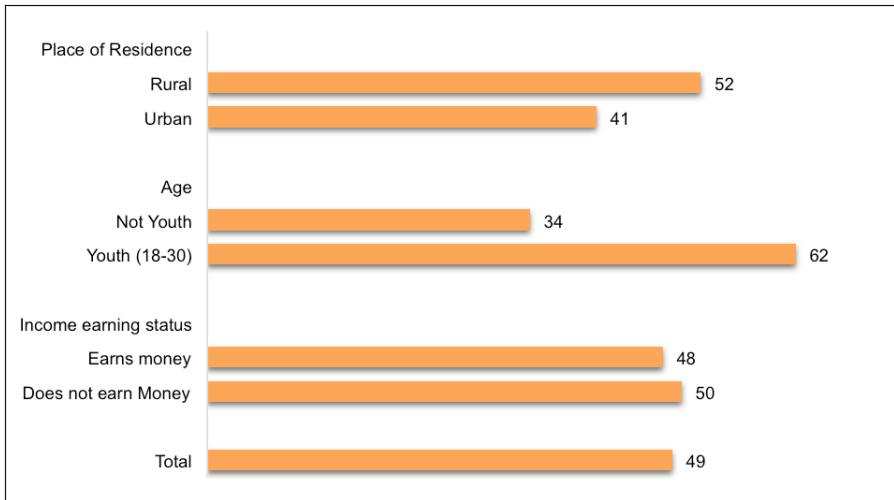


CYBER HARASSMENT

In today's digital age, online and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) facilitates forms of violence against women, particularly with the everyday and anywhere use of social media platforms and other technical applications. The Internet and social media are extraordinary vehicles for communication, information and citizen mobilization, but they can also give a platform for discrimination, hatred and violence to thrive.

- On the overall, about half of the women (49%) have ever been victims of online harassment.
- Women in the rural areas are more likely to suffer online harassment (52%) compared to women in urban areas (41%). This is influenced by the higher prevalence of sending clear unwanted images that they did not ask for and use of hate speech meaning language.
- In terms of age, the youth aged 18-30 are twice more likely to be harassed compared to the non-youth persons (34%).

Figure 07: Women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment (%)



Source: Uganda Violence against Women and Girls Survey (VAWG), 2020



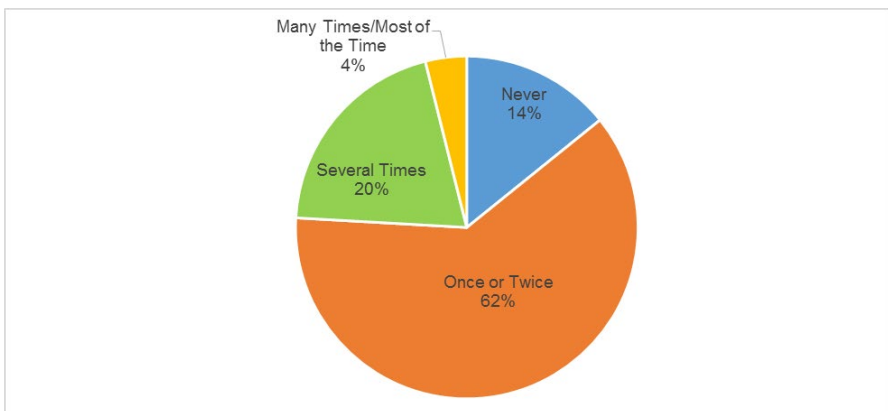
WOMEN'S VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN



Some men/husbands experience violence perpetuated by their wives. As a result, men / husbands also respond by being violent. For instance:

- Of the women who experience violence, 14% had never initiated physical violence against their partners, while 62% had done so once or twice, 20% had initiated several times and 4% initiated most of the time.

Figure 08: Percentage of physically abused women who report they have initiated physical violence against their partner



Source: Uganda Violence against Women and Girls Survey (VAWG), 2020





WOMEN'S ATTITUDES TOWARDS WIFE BEATING

- Overall, slightly more than half (51%) of the women agree with one or more justifications of wife beating

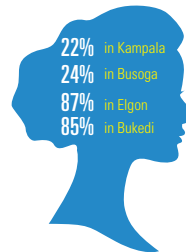


- About four in every ten women (43%) believe that wife beating is justifiable if the wife is unfaithful, followed by if she disobeys her husband (27%), while only 6% believe that it is justifiable when the wife asks about other women about her husband's infidelity.

43%
JUSTIFY WIFE
BEATING



- The proportion of women who agree to one or more reasons that are justifiable for wife beating vary across sub regions from 22% in Kampala, 24% in Busoga to 87% in Elgon and 85% in Bukedi sub regions standing much higher than the total (51%).



- 54% of urban women compared to 50% of rural women agree to one or more of the justifications for wife beating.



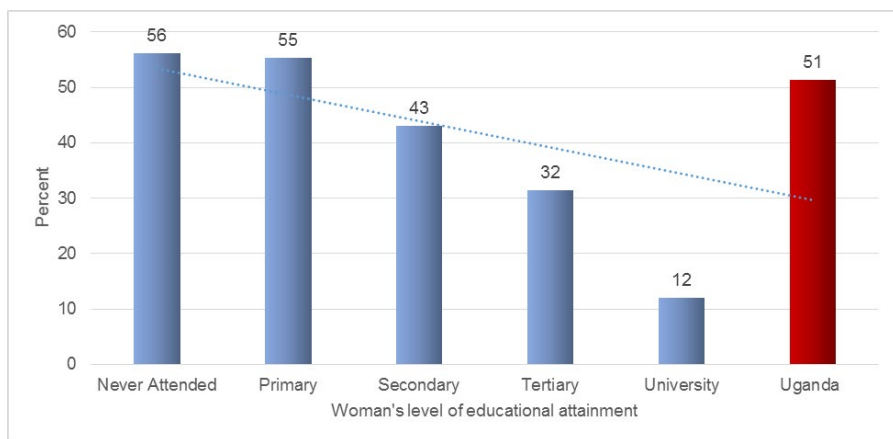
- Women that earn income are more likely (54%) to agree to one or more justifications for wife beating than those who do not earn (48%).



- Women who have never attended school (56%) or attained primary education (55%) are more likely to agree to one or more justifications for wife beating than those who have attained secondary (43%), tertiary (32%) or University (12%).



Figure 09: Acceptance for Wife beating by woman's level of Educational Attainment



Source: Uganda Violence against Women and Girls Survey (VAWG), 2020

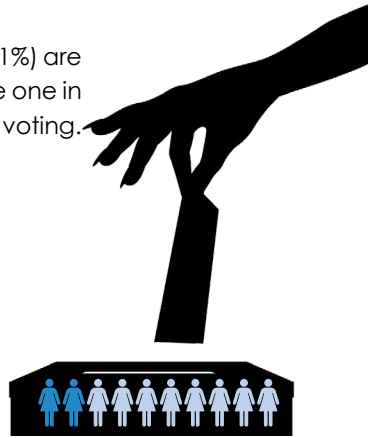
ELECTORAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Electoral violence is manifested in diverse forms, for instance whether a woman is told and pressured on who to vote; pressured to abstain from voting; witnessing physical or verbal arguments at polling station and fear for safety; intimidation at polling station; and whether a woman is forced not to vote their preferred candidate.





- On the over all, two in every ten women (21%) are told and pressured on whom to vote, while one in ten (11%) were pressured to abstain from voting.



- Of those women who reach the polling station, a quarter (25%) witness physical or verbal arguments at polling station and fear for safety while 8% are intimidated and 4% do not vote for their preferred candidates.

- Bunyoro region has the highest percentage of women (38%) who are repeatedly pressured on whom to vote by their husbands while North Buganda and Karamoja have the least at 9% and 8% respectively.



- The vice is highest in the urban areas (25%) compared to the rural areas (20%).

Source: *Uganda Violence against Women and Girls Survey (VAWG), 2020*



SOME MAJOR CENSUSES AND SURVEYS ONGOING & PLANNED BY UBOS

Program	Purpose
Uganda Business Inquiry	Data on main Economic Indicators from Business Establishment's including Value Added, Gross output, Gross Fixed capital Formation
Census Mapping	Demarcation of Enumeration Areas in preparation for the National Population & Housing Census in 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda Harmonized Integrated Surveys- Panel • Uganda Harmonized Integrated Surveys- Agricultural 	Provide high quality and up-to-date indicators on agricultural, social and other key outcomes
7 th Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	UDHS collects information on fertility levels, marriage, sexual activity, fertility preferences, breastfeeding practices, awareness and use of family planning methods
Baseline Education Census (BEC)	Detailed information on Education including among others enrollment, staffing etc.
National Labour Force Survey	Labour Market Indicators
Gender Based Violence Surveys	Gender disaggregated data and related violence incidences against women and girls in the communities.
Informal Cross Border Trade	Indicators on the contribution of informal trade to total international merchandise trade and growth trends overtime.





*You want to access instant
statistics indicators ?*

WE HAVE MADE IT EASY.....

**Download
our
UGSTATS
Mobile App
from your
google play
store...**

**And get all you want by a
mere click.**





**FOLLOW US ON FACEBOOK AND
TWITTER FOR INSTANT UPDATES
ON OUR ONGOING AND UPCOMING
ACTIVITIES....**



TOGETHER WE CAN BEAT THE PANDEMIC....

But

HAVE YOU TAKEN YOUR COVID-19 JAB?

Appeal is for all persons to take the jab and continuously observe the Covid-19 Standard Operating Procedures at all times in order to flatten the COVID-19 curve.



WEAR MASK



**WASH YOUR
HANDS**



**CLEAN AND
DISINFECT**



AVOID CROWDS



**AVOID
TOUCHING WITH
UNWASHED
HANDS**



STAY AT HOME

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, Website: www.ubos.org,

 Uganda Bureau of Statistics,  :@StatisticsUg