



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Uganda

Facts and Figures on Gender

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PREFACE

The growing awareness and demand for gender responsive statistics to inform policies, planning and decision making necessitates a cautious effort in the collation of gender responsive statistics to distinguish their needs and access to resources. The demand is driven by various international, regional and national development frameworks and interventions targeting gender equality. The Beijing Platform for Action underlines production and use of gender disaggregated statistics for policy formulation, planning and implementation as one of the specific actions. Countries are also required to generate gender responsive data to monitor their progress on achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The Uganda Gender Policy underpins the need to achieve equality between women and men and highlights specific actions for key players in gender mainstreaming. The National Development Plan underlines gender inequality as one of the binding constraints to Uganda's development progress. Gender disaggregated statistics reveal the similarities and differences between women and men hence informing policy and decision making processes to achieve gender equality.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics has produced *Facts and Figures on Gender (2013)* to respond to the growing demand for gender statistics and demonstrate the current status of key issues and concerns of women and men in Uganda. This publication builds on the previous edition: "Facts and Figures on Gender, 2008," produced by the Bureau, with data compiled from various published and unpublished sources that included census and survey data as well as administrative records.

The Bureau is grateful to; all individuals and institutions whose involvement and commitment contributed to the successful completion of this edition; the Technical team, reviewers and the Gender Statistics Sub-Committee, and finally, the UN Women and UNFPA for funding this undertaking.

It is our sincere hope that the information contained in this report will be found useful to policy makers, Civil Society Organisations, researchers, academia and the general public.



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BEN PAUL MUNGYEREZA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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ACRONYMS

CSEC	Commercial Exploitation of Children
DSE	Diploma in Secondary Education
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FFG	Facts and Figures on Gender
FHHs	Female Headed Households
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
GFP	Gender Focal Points
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHHs	Male Headed Households
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
NAPE	National Assessment of Progress in Education
NDP	National Development Plan
NSS	National Statistical System
NWP	National Water Policy
SDD	Sex Disaggregated Data
SNE	Special Needs Education
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy
UNEB	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNJPGE	United Nations Joint Program on Gender Equality

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Gender is a social and cultural construct. The concept of gender includes the expectations held about the roles and behaviors of women and men (femininity and masculinity). These expectations are learned. Gender-based roles and other attributes change over time and vary with different cultural contexts.

Gender analysis is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situation or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to and control of resources and the constraints they face relative to each other.

Gender equality refers to the situation where individuals of both sexes are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations imposed by strict gender roles. It implies that females and males have equal rights, freedoms, conditions, and opportunities for realizing their full potential and for contributing to and benefiting from economic, social, cultural, and political development.

Gender issues are issues that affect one gender more the other.

Gender statistics are defined as statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life. Gender statistics have to reflect gender issues, questions, problems and concerns related to all aspects of women's and men's lives, including their specific needs, opportunities or contribution to society.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated.

Sex refers to the biological differences between men and women. These differences are universal and do not change between cultures.

Sex- disaggregated data is data that is cross-classified by sex, presenting information separately for men and women, boys and girls.

CHAPTER ONE: POPULATION

1.0 Introduction

The *Facts and Figures on Gender (2013)* presents the current status of key issues and concerns of women and men in Uganda. Its development has been driven by various international, regional and national development frameworks and interventions targeting gender equality such as the Beijing Platform for Action and Millennium Development Goals, and National Development Plan. The report presents data on population and related gender dimensions.

1.1 Population

Population is the total number of persons in a specified area at a specified point in time. The population of Uganda, like the case for other countries, is realised through censuses usually conducted every 10 years. However, the last Population and Housing Census (UPHC) was conducted in 2002, therefore, the current population figures are estimates from census projections and related survey findings covering the period 2002-2013. The past nine censuses indicate that the population of Uganda has consistently grown since the first census conducted in the year 1911.

The population size of Uganda has been increasing for both male and female over the years since 1911.

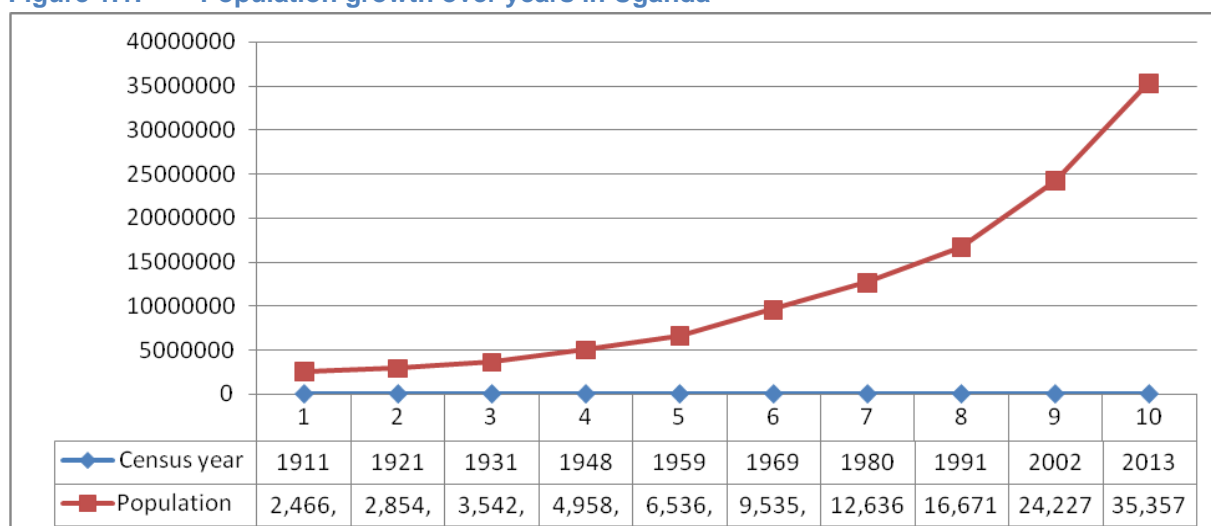
Table 1.1: Population size and average annual growth rates, 1911-2002

Inter-censal		Population		Total	
Interval	Census year	Men	Women	Population	Growth Rate
1959-1969	1969	4,818,449	4,730,398	9,548,847	3.9
1969-1980	1980	6,259,837	6,376,342	12,636,179	2.5
1980-1991	1991	8,185,747	8,485,558	16,671,705	2.6
1991-2002	2002	11,824,273	12,403,024	24,227,297	3.2

Source: Uganda Population and Housing Census

Projections of the 2002 UPHC estimate the population at 34 million for the year 2013, as shown in Figure 1.1. This indicates an increase of about 10 million people over the 11 years, hence a population growth of 0.91 million people per year. Empirical evidence shows that population age and sex composition often yield insights into changing phenomena and highlight future social and economic challenges.

Figure 1.1: Population growth over years in Uganda



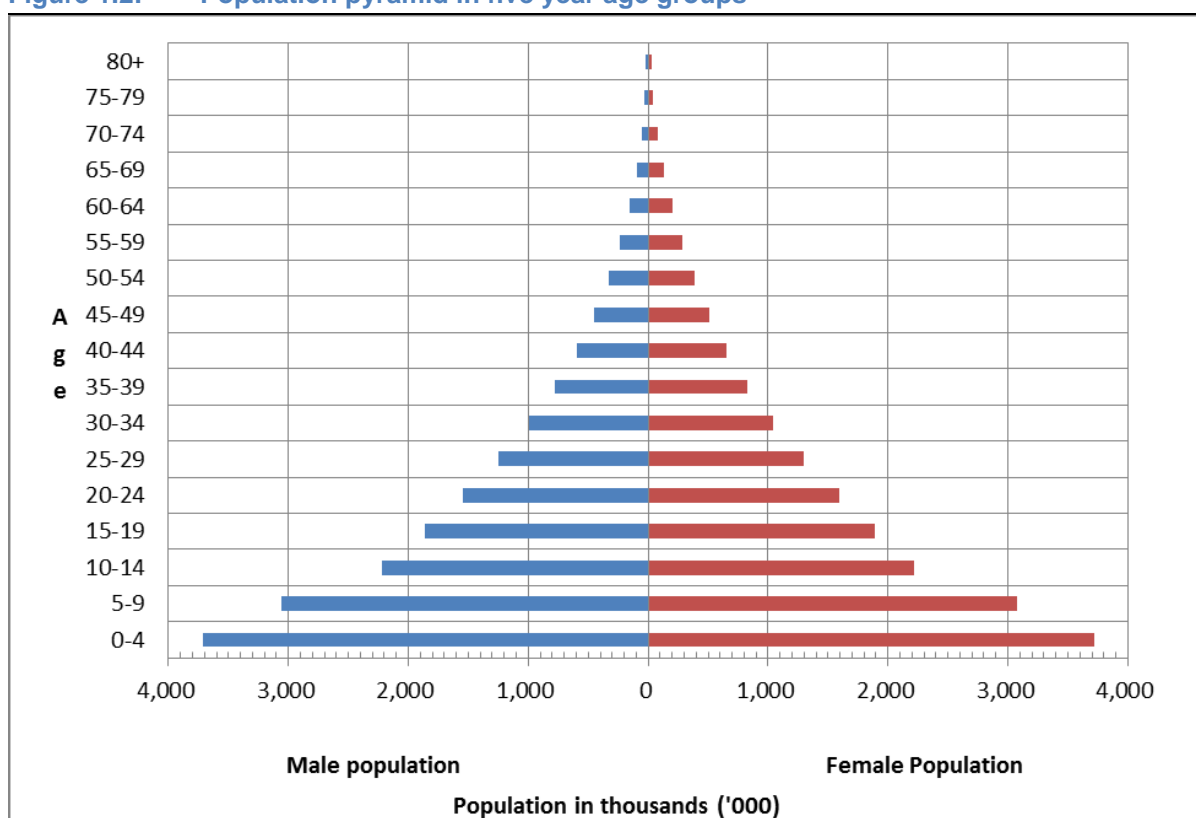
Source: Uganda Population and Housing Census, Population Projections

Table 1.1 shows that overall, there has been an increase in the population with an average growth rate of 2.55 recorded since the first census year 1911. It is also observed that over the period, the growth indicates more women than men.

1.2 Population distribution by age and sex

Age comparisons show that Uganda's population is fairly young, with the population below 18 years constituting 57 percent as reported in the 2009/2010 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS).

Figure 1.2: Population pyramid in five year age groups



1.3 Orphan hood

In the year 2002, 2.1 million out of the 17.5 million children had lost at least one of their parents. The incidence of paternal orphan hood was more common (7 percent) than maternal orphan hood (2 percent). In 2010 about 12 percent of the children were orphans with either mother and/or father dead.

Table 1.2: Orphan hood status of children below 18 years

	2002/03	2005/06	2009/10
None orphan	86.1	82.4	87.5
Orphan	13.4	14.2	11.9
Father dead	8.0	7.9	7.3
Mother dead	2.2	2.7	2.3
Both dead	3.2	3.4	2.2
Not stated	0.6	3.5	0.7
Total	100	100	100

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

1.4 Age Dependency Ratio

This is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 and 65 years and above to the population aged 15-64 years. The age dependency ratio was 104.5 during 2009/2010, implying that on average 1.05 persons aged below 14 and above 64 depended on one person aged 14 to 64. The dependency ratio is higher in rural areas than urban. Results indicate a higher dependency ratio among female headed households than male headed households. Note that the overall age-dependency ratio stabilised at 104.8 during the last two UNHS surveys.

Table 1.3: Dependency ratio by sex of household head and by residence

	2002/03	2005/06	2009/10
House headship			
Men	105.4	103.3	101.4
Women	113.7	109.8	114.8
Residence			
Urban	72.5	77.5	68.4
Rural	114.0	110.6	113.0
Total	107.1	104.8	104.8

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

1.5 Regional population distribution by sex

Uganda has got four (4) geographical regions namely; Central, Eastern, Northern and Western. In terms of population the Central region had the highest population for both men and women between 2002 – 2006 mainly because of its geographical location and high rate of urbanisation.

Table 1.4: Regional population distribution by sex of head

Region	2002/3		2005/6		2009/10	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Central	3,614	3,871	3,906	4,031	4,024	4,101
Eastern	3,408	3,526	3,313	3,527	4,409	4,675
Northern	2,154	2,451	2,563	2,800	2,966	3,177
Western	3,062	3,186	3,461	3,570	3,590	3,771
Total	12,239	13,033	13,243	13,928	14,989	15,724

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

1.6 Sex Composition and Sex Ratio

1.6.1 Sex composition

Sex composition is the proportion of males and females in a population. At the national level, the population for men was 15.0 million while that of women was 15.7 million in 2009/2010, indicating that women constituted 51 percent of the total population.

Table 1.5: Percentage sex composition by region

Region	2002/03		2005/06		2009/10	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Central	48.3	51.7	49.2	50.8	49.5	50.5
Eastern	49.2	50.8	48.4	51.6	48.5	51.5
Northern	46.8	53.2	47.8	52.2	48.3	51.7
Western	49.0	51.0	49.2	50.8	48.8	51.2
Urban	47.3	52.7	48.2	51.8	47.4	52.6
Rural	48.6	51.4	48.8	51.2	49.1	50.9
Total	48.4	51.6	48.7	51.3	48.8	51.2

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

1.6.2 Sex ratio

Sex ratio is the relative number of total males to females, usually expressed as a percentage. The sex ratio for Uganda was 95.3 men for every 100 women according to the (UNHS, 2010), implying that there were more women than men as depicted in Table 1.6. The sex ratio is slightly higher for rural than urban residents.

Table 1.6: Sex ratio by Rural-Urban for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10

	2002/03	2005/06	2009/10
Urban	89.7	93.0	90.1
Rural	94.6	95.5	96.3
Central	93.4	96.2	98.1
Eastern	96.7	93.9	94.3
Northern	87.9	91.5	93.3
Western	96.1	96.9	95.2
Total	93.9	95.1	95.3

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

1.7 Population growth rate

Survey estimates over the period 2002, 2005/2006 and 2009/2010, indicate that the population of Uganda increased from 24.2 million, to 27.2 million and 30.7 million respectively. There was an increase of 3.5 million persons representing a 27 percent growth in the population over the period, as shown in Figure 1.7, while the population increased by 7.5 percent between 2002/2003 and 2005/2006. Overall, the country realised an average annual population growth rate of 3.1 percent between 2005/06 and 2009/2010 with a higher growth registered in the rural than urban areas. The annual growth rate was also recorded highest in the Eastern and least in the Central Region at 7.1 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively.

Table 1.7: Population growth rate by Urban/Rural and Region 2002/03 – 2009/10

	2002/03-2005/06		2005/06-2009/10	
	Annual growth rate	percent change	Annual growth rate	percent change
Urban	6.1	20	2.5	10.6
Rural	1.8	5.5	3.2	13.5
Central	2	6	0.6	2.4
Eastern	-0.5	-1.4	7.1	32.8
Northern	5.1	16.4	3.4	14.6
Western	3.9	12.5	1.1	4.7
Total	2.4	7.5	3.1	13

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

1.8 Median age of the population

The median age is the age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups. The median age of the female population is about one year higher than that of the male population. Table 1.8 indicates that women were more likely to live longer than men during the period 2002/03 – 2009/. On average the life expectancy is higher for women than men.

Table 1.8: Median age for the population

	2002/03		2005/06		2009/10	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Median age	13	14	14	15	14	15

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

1.9 Conclusion

Overall, the population of Uganda has been increasing over the years, with projections consistently indicating a slightly higher population of women than men. On average, the life expectancy is found higher for women than men and a higher incidence of paternal than maternal orphan hood. There is also a higher dependency ratio among female than male headed households.

CHAPTER TWO: HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

2.0 Introduction

The household structure of any nation often communicates different levels of such a country including, but not limited to: socio-economic development, human rights, governance, education, technology and innovation. Women and men both have equal responsibilities towards the construction of household structures. This chapter presents the population household structure including their variations in the household size, age structure of household members and headship by sex and marital status.

2.1 Household size

The average household size in Uganda was 4.9 persons in the year 2009/2010. On average, the household size was larger in Male Headed Households (MHHs) than Female Headed Households (FHHs). Households in the rural areas registered larger household sizes than those in the urban areas. The Central region registered the smallest household sizes, while Eastern region reported the highest household sizes for the period 2002/03 – 2009/10. The Northern region, indicated a more increasing trend in household size compared to the other regions in the country.

Table 2.1: Average Household Size

	2002/03	2005/06	2009/10
Sex of head			
Male	5.4	5.5	5.2
Female	4.3	4.4	4.4
Urban	4.1	4.6	3.9
Rural	5.3	5.3	5.2
Central	4.8	4.8	4.2
Eastern	5.5	5.6	5.5
Northern	5.1	5.2	5.3
Western	5.2	5.3	5.0
Total	5.1	5.2	4.9

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

2.2 Household head

A household head is a person in the household acknowledged as the head by other members either by virtue of their age, or social standing or responsibility. About 70 percent of the households in Uganda were male-headed in 2009/10. The proportion of Female-Headed Households (FHHs) was higher in urban areas (35 percent) compared to rural areas (30 percent). Households in the Northern

region reported the highest proportion of FHHs (33 percent) while the Eastern region had the least proportion of FHHs (28 percent).

Table 2.2: Distribution of Household headship by sex

		2002/3		2005/6		2009/10	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Uganda	Total	73.9	26.1	73.1	26.9	69.9	30.1
	Urban	64.1	35.9	70.7	29.3	65.5	34.5
	Rural	76.0	24.0	73.6	26.4	69.9	30.1
Central	Total	70.9	29.1	70.7	29.3	70.3	29.7
	Urban	62.0	38.1	70.2	29.8	71.6	28.4
	Rural	75.5	24.5	70.9	29.1	68.2	31.8
Eastern	Total	77.4	22.6	75.9	24.1	71.7	28.3
	Urban	65.7	34.3	69.1	30.9	58.9	41.1
	Rural	78.7	21.3	76.6	23.4	73.1	26.9
Northern	Total	68.6	31.5	69.2	30.8	67.3	32.7
	Urban	67.1	32.9	69.1	30.9	60.4	39.6
	Rural	68.7	31.3	69.3	30.7	68.0	32.0
Western	Total	78.3	21.7	76.5	23.5	69.3	30.7
	Urban	70.0	30.0	76.0	24.0	63.2	36.8
	Rural	79.2	20.9	76.5	23.5	70.0	30.0

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

2.3 Household head by marital status

Marital status is a condition of being married or unmarried. Categories under marital status include never married, married monogamous, married polygamous, widowed and divorced / separated. According to the UNHS 2009/2010, there were more male (71 percent) than female (18 percent) household heads married in monogamous setting. Results also indicated that 19 percent of female household heads were widowed, while only five (5) percent of their male counterparts were widowed. Furthermore, fewer male than female household heads were divorced or separated, at three (3) percent and 37 percent, respectively.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Household by Sex and Marital Status

Marital Status	Year/Sex					
	2002/3		2005/6		2009/10	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Never married	6.1	9.1	5.4	6.9	6.1	4.4
Married monogamous	72.8	12.9	69.9	14.9	71.1	18.4
Married polygamous	16.5	19.0	18.5	17.1	15.4	21.1
Widowed	2.8	21.7	4.1	19.3	4.8	18.7
Divorced/separated	1.8	37.3	2.1	41.7	2.6	37.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

2.4 Age structure and sex of household head

Table 2.4 shows that there were 6.2 million households in Uganda, of which 74 percent were headed by adults (aged 20-59 years). While 22 percent of the FHHs were headed by older persons (aged 60 years and above), only 12 percent of MHHs were headed by older persons.

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Household Headship by Age group

Age group	Year					
	2002/3		2005/6		2009/10	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
5-19	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3
20-24	10.9	9.0	8.3	5.5	9.2	7.8
25-29	18.3	13.1	15.9	10.9	17.5	13.2
30-34	17.2	15.4	16.3	10.9	15.3	10.1
35-39	13.9	13.7	14.5	11.0	14.3	12.8
40-44	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.1	10.7	8.9
45-49	7.7	9.7	9.0	9.9	8.4	10.5
50-54	5.8	8.3	6.0	9.1	6.2	8.4
55-59	4.0	5.5	4.9	7.2	4.3	5.2
60-64	3.9	4.3	3.7	6.1	3.6	6.1
>=65	6.8	9.4	9.5	17.64	8.66	15.9

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Figure 2.1: Pattern of Household Headship by Men between 2002/03 – 2009/10

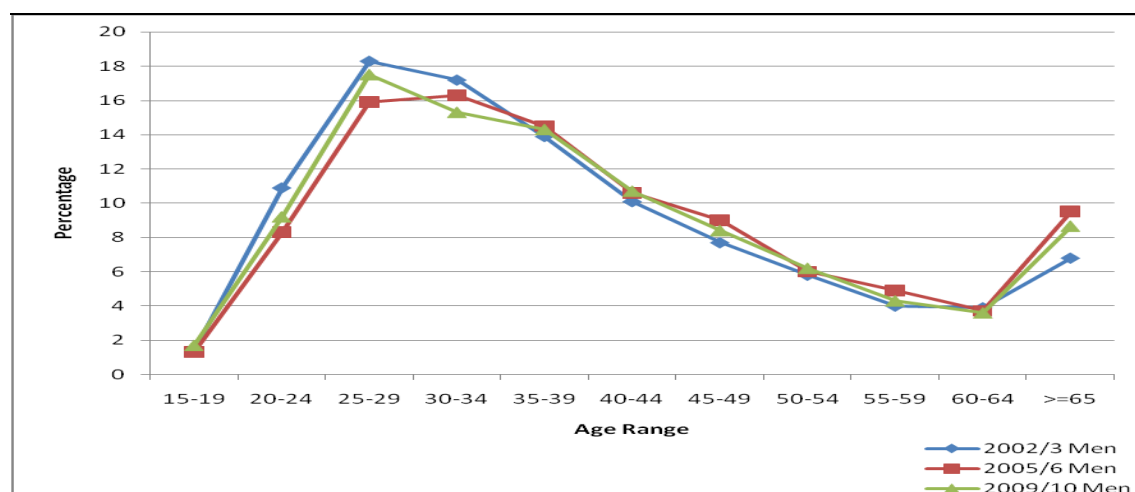
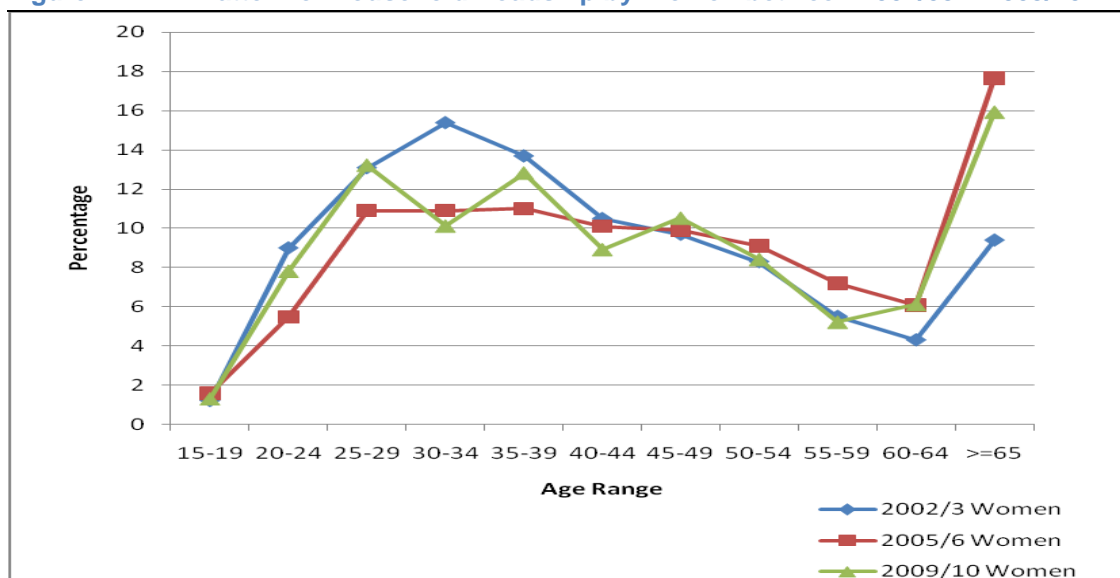
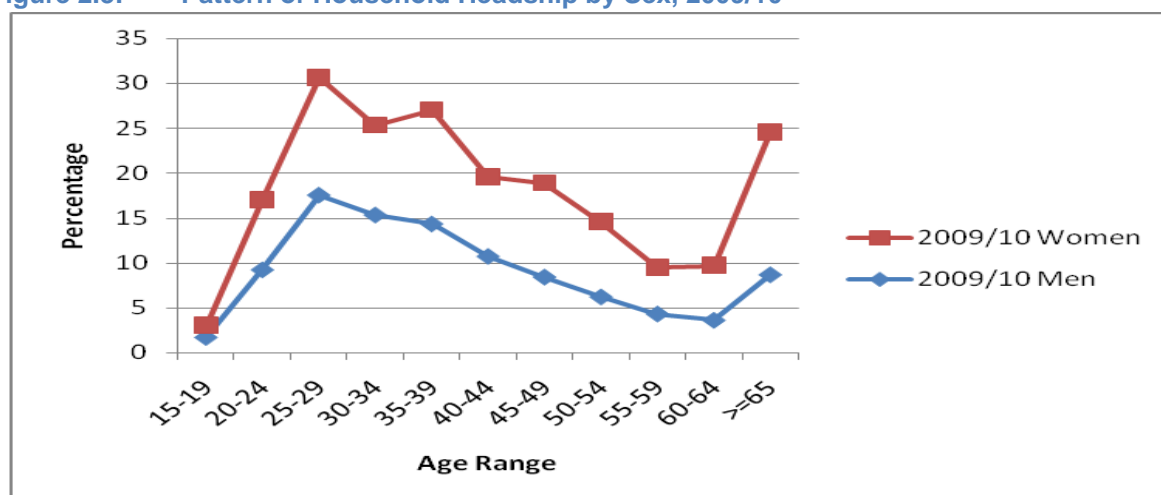


Figure 2.2: Pattern of Household Headship by Women between 2002/03 – 2009/10



The pattern of household headship over the years by age ranges appear to be similar for males and females as depicted in the figures 2.1 and 2.2. However, it also appears that females tend to stay longer in charge of households compared to male counterparts as shown in the figure 2.3, for instance, at age 60-64, there are more female than male household heads.

Figure 2.3: Pattern of Household Headship by Sex, 2009/10



It is also noted that the elderly male and female persons (65+ years) have continued to be in charge of households despite being categorised as retired citizens, as demonstrated in the figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.

2.5 Marital status by age group of household head

Marital status of household heads was observed to change with changes in age groups. Table 2.5 shows that, on average women tend to get married earlier than men. In the age-group 15-19 years,

47 percent of the women compared to 67 percent of the men were never married. At the age of 65 years and above, 81 percent of women household heads were widowed and 13 percent had divorced or separated, however, the corresponding proportions for men household heads were 13 percent and 10 percent respectively.

Table 2.5: Marital Status by Age Group and Sex of Household Head

Age group	Marital status									
	Never married		Married monogamous		Married polygamous		Widowed		Divorced / Separated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15-19	67.3	47.0	29.3	32.8	2.1	14.8	1.4	5.3	0.0	0.0
20-24	24.7	19.7	69.4	41.1	2.2	28.0	0.0	2.0	3.8	9.2
25-29	9.1	10.7	75.4	28.7	10.9	34.7	0.1	6.5	4.5	19.4
30-34	4.8	5.1	77.1	34.0	12.8	27.4	0.4	13.5	5.0	20.1
35-39	1.3	1.2	72.0	22.7	21.4	36.2	1.3	22.2	4.1	17.8
40-44	1.1	1.0	73.3	17.5	21.3	24.2	0.6	28.0	3.7	29.3
45-49	0.7	0.4	75.2	15.7	16.8	21.1	1.4	45.7	5.9	17.0
50-54	0.0	0.0	71.5	6.4	21.1	13.9	4.0	56.0	3.4	23.7
55-59	0.0	0.0	62.8	6.7	25.6	6.8	6.8	59.7	4.8	26.9
60-64	0.0	0.0	63.3	4.5	19.3	6.5	11.8	68.1	5.6	20.9
>=65	0.0	0.0	60.7	2.5	16.0	3.5	13.4	81.1	10.0	12.9

Source: Uganda National Household Survey 2009/10

2.6 Conclusion

Generally, findings show that, there are fewer female than male-headed households. A higher proportion of FHHs was registered in the urban compared to rural areas. The Northern region registered the highest proportion of FHHs while the Eastern region reported the least proportion of FHHs. The household size was found to be larger in MHHs than FHHs.

The younger age-groups had fewer FHHs who were never married and majority in polygamous marriages. Across the age-groups (except 15-19), there were more male household heads in monogamous marriages but more FHHs were headed by Older Persons. In the older age-groups, more female household heads were widowed and divorced or separated while more male household heads were in polygamous marriages.

A glaring gender disparity has been observed in the marital status of household heads across age groups. It has been established that there are more women: in polygamous marriages at younger ages and widowed, divorced or separated at older ages while there are more men in monogamous marriages across the ages and in polygamous marriages at an older age. It is, therefore, important to consider an affirmative action on the possible negative consequences of this disparity.

CHAPTER THREE: EDUCATION

3.0 Introduction

Education and literacy are preconditions to development and hence play a key role in the determination of the status of women and men. Formal education in Uganda covers four levels including early childhood development; primary school cycle which covers seven years; secondary school cycle covering six years and tertiary education covering two to five years. This chapter portrays an overview and trend of the literacy and education levels of women and men, girls and boys.

3.1 Distribution of literate persons aged 10 years and above by residence

Literacy is the ability of an individual to read or write meaningfully in any language. The ability to read and write is an important personal asset, allowing individuals increased opportunities in life through enhanced communication in particular fields e.g. health; agriculture, education, environment etc. According to the UNHS 1999/00, the literacy rate of males was 74 percent compared to 57 percent for females as shown in table 3.1. Although the literacy rate for males has been higher than that for females, the literacy gap between men and women has been decreasing overtime. Over the survey period, literacy rates are also observed to have been higher in the urban than rural areas for both males and females, although the disparity was more prominent among females.

Table 3.1: Percentage of literate persons aged 10 years and above

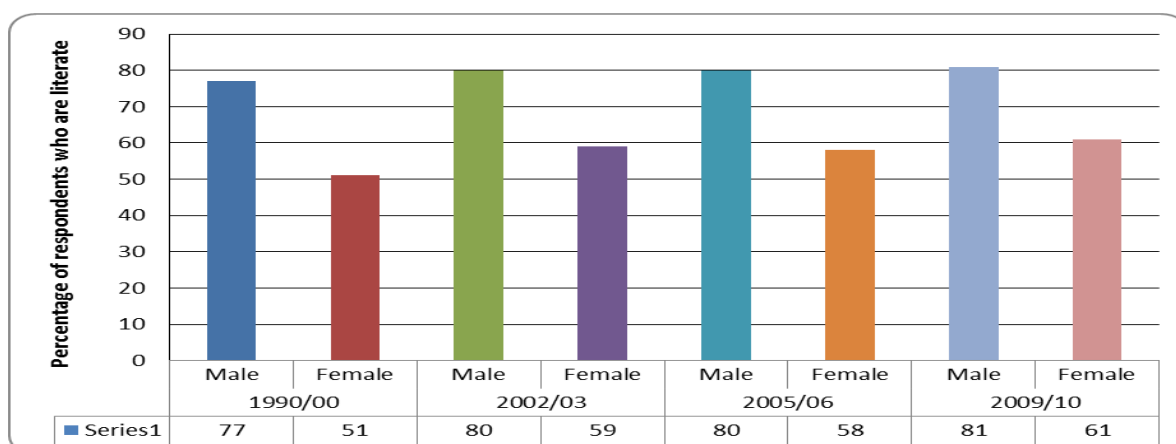
Characteristic	1999/00			2002/03			2005/06			2009/10			2010/11		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Urban	92	82	87	90	84	87	89	83	86	90	86	88	91	86	88
Rural	72	54	63	74	60	67	74	58	66	77	62	69	74	58	66
Uganda	74	57	65.5	77	63	70	76	63	69	79	66	73	77	66	72

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

3.2 Distribution of literate persons aged 18 years and above

In 1999/2000, 77 percent of the males aged 18 years and over were literate compared to 51 percent of their female counterparts. Over the period, the literacy rate for males remained higher than that of females, although the rate for females (10 percent) increased more than that of males (4 percent). This reflects a decrease in the disparity gap between males and females for the period, as shown in figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Percentage of literate persons aged 18 years and above



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

3.3 Level of Education Attainment

The percentage of females with no formal schooling was higher than that of males for the survey period 2005/06 to 2009/10 as shown in the figure. Whereas there were more males than females with some or completed form of education (primary, secondary and above secondary), the disparity gap decreased over the period. Education attainment for females at different levels continued as shown in figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of level of education attained



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

3.4 Reasons for not attending school by persons aged 6 years and above

Findings indicated that the most common reason for both male and female persons aged six (6) years and above not attending school was that their parents/guardians considered them too young. For the survey periods, the next important reason for females not attending school was that they “*had to help at home/on the farm*” while for the males was that it was “*too expensive*”. However, the disparity gap between females and males not attending school because they “*had to help at home/on the farm*” greatly reduced in 2009/10.

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of reasons for not attending school by persons aged 6-12 years

Reason	2005/6			2009/10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Too expensive	8.5	7.4	7.9	5.4	4.8	5.1
Had to help (home/farm)	8.3	11.2	9.6	4.6	5	4.7
Child considered too young	54.2	52.2	53.2	64.6	58.5	61.7
Indifference to education	9.5	8.7	9	-	-	-
Parent did not want	-	-	-	2	3	2.5
Not willing to attend	-	-	-	3.7	4.7	4.1
Orphaned	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.1
School too far away	5.6	8.2	6.8	3.9	7.5	5.5
Disabled	6.6	5.6	6.1	2.4	2.5	2.4
Other reasons	6.6	6.6	6.8	13	12.2	12.9

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

3.5 Distribution of pupils by main reason of leaving school

Uganda has continuously registered an increased number of dropouts. Dropouts exist at all levels, but the highest percentage occur during the transition from primary to secondary level of education and from lower secondary to upper secondary levels of education. More important to note is that there are several reasons responsible for these dropout rates as summarized from the UNHS report in Table 3.3. Based on the findings, the main reason for dropping out of school was because it was too expensive in terms of cost. For 1999 and 2002, that reason was advanced by more males than females. In 2005/06 more females (7.3 percent) dropped out of school to do domestic work than their male counterparts (0.7 percent). More females than males also dropped out of school due to sickness.

Table 3.3: Reasons for dropping out of school

Reason	1999/00		2002/03		2005/06	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cost	61	49	65	62	35	42.6
Sickness	7	12	8	4	13.8	12.7
Completed the desired level	5	0	4	4	4.1	1.3
Domestic work	4	4	2	2	0.7	7.3
Need to work	2	4	4	1	-	-
Transport	2	2	0	0	-	-
Pregnancy	-	10	-	9	-	-
Other	18	18	11	10	-	-

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

3.6 School Enrolment

Before the launch of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme in 1996, the total number of girls in primary schools was 1,420,883 out of 3,068,625 contributing less than 47 percent of the total enrolment. At the onset of UPE, the percentage moved to 49.9 percent and has been improving with time at the lower levels of education. However, more efforts are needed to increase the enrolment of girls at higher levels of education as shown in table 3.4. At pre-primary and primary levels of education, the percentage of girls enrolled is almost equal to that of boys as shown in the table. This means that for every 10 pupils in these levels of education, five (5) are likely to be either girls or boys. However, the number of boys gradually outnumbers that of girls as the level of education increases. For example, in 2012, at the university level of education, approximately three (3) of every 10 students, are likely to be females as compared to seven (7) males.

Table 3.4: Enrolment at the various level of education

GROSS ENROLMENT RATE	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PRE-PRIMARY						
Boys	37,689	86,006	114,473	245,605	142,359	170,245
Girls	38,849	89,296	119,955	253,039	147,503	175,050
Girls as percent of the Total	50.8	50.9	51.2	50.7	50.9	50.7
PRIMARY						
Boys	3,779,338	3,987,160	4,150,037	4,179,248	4,039,734	4,168,939
Girls	3,758,633	3,976,819	4,147,743	4,195,400	4,058,443	4,168,130
Girls as percent of the Total	49.9	49.9	50	50.1	50.1	50
SECONDARY						
Males	517,254	589,358	648,014	654,971	662,003	669,334
Females	437,074	499,386	546,440	570,721	596,081	578,103
Females as percent of the Total	45.8	45.9	45.7	46.6	47.4	46.3
TERTIARY						
Males	88,228	92,820	95,441	98,062	100,831	103,651
Females	66,854	71,755	74,035	76,313	78,738	81,214
Females as percent of the Total	43.1	43.6	43.7	43.8	43.8	43.9
UNIVERSITIES						
Male	55,028	56,318	67,369	78,420	93,808	109,251
Female	41,793	42,658	42,442	42,226	42,733	42,759
Females as percent of the Total	43.2	43.1	38.7	35	31.3	28.1

Source: Education Management Information System, 2007-2012

Since the introduction of Universal Secondary Education (USE), girls' enrolment has consistently been improving (*i.e. from 42.8 percent of the total enrolment in secondary, to 45.7 percent for the period under review*). This implies that Uganda is highly slated for the attainment of gender parity by 2015.

Table 3.5: Enrolment in USE Schools

Number of students	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Male	92,388	180,086	254,289	334,639	377,293	408,441
Female	69,008	136,566	196,898	265,689	312,248	343,426
Females as percent of the Total	42.8	43.1	43.6	44.3	45.3	45.7

Source: Education Management Information System, 2007-2012

3.7 Net Enrolment Ratio

This is the enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

Table 3.6: Net Enrolment Ratio

Net enrolment Ratio		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pre-primary	Boys	1.5	4	5.5	6.3	7.2	8.2
	Girls	1.5	3.9	5.7	6.2	6.7	7.2
Primary	Boys	95	96.9	97.4	95.6	97.1	95.2
	Girls	91.4	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.9	96.1
Secondary	Males	22.8	25.2	25.1	25.7	26	24.6
	Females	19.8	21.9	22.5	23.5	25	22.7

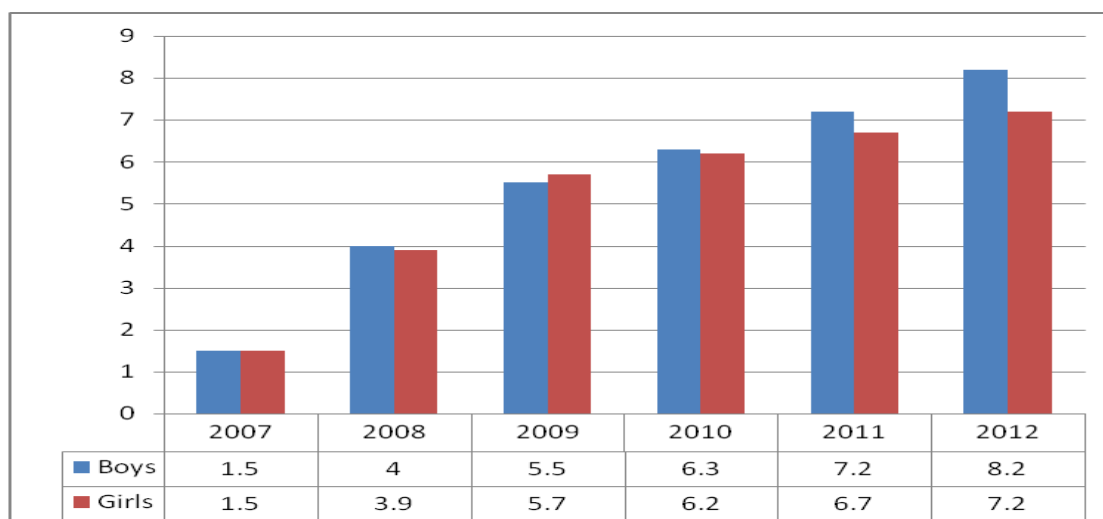
Source: Education Management Information System

There is a high net enrolment ratio under primary education for both girls and boys, however, net enrolment ratio under secondary education is below 30 percent for girls and boys. This suggest that a greater number of boys and girls may complete primary education but do not join secondary education.

3.7.1 Net enrolment ratio at pre-primary level of education

There is a general improvement in the net-enrolment at pre-primary level. This is attributed to the government broad commitment to the improvement of the quality of pre-primary education by: (a) introduction of a Early Childhood Development (ECD) policy; (b) developing a curriculum for caregiver givers and nursery school teachers; (c) monitoring and supervision of all ECD centres, and ECD teacher training institutions; and (d) establishment of a pre-primary section in all government primary schools, among others. Further analysis indicates that there has been a tremendous improvement in the enrolment of the girl child across the years, although boys still outnumber girls.

Figure 3.3: Net enrolment ratio at pre-primary level of education by sex



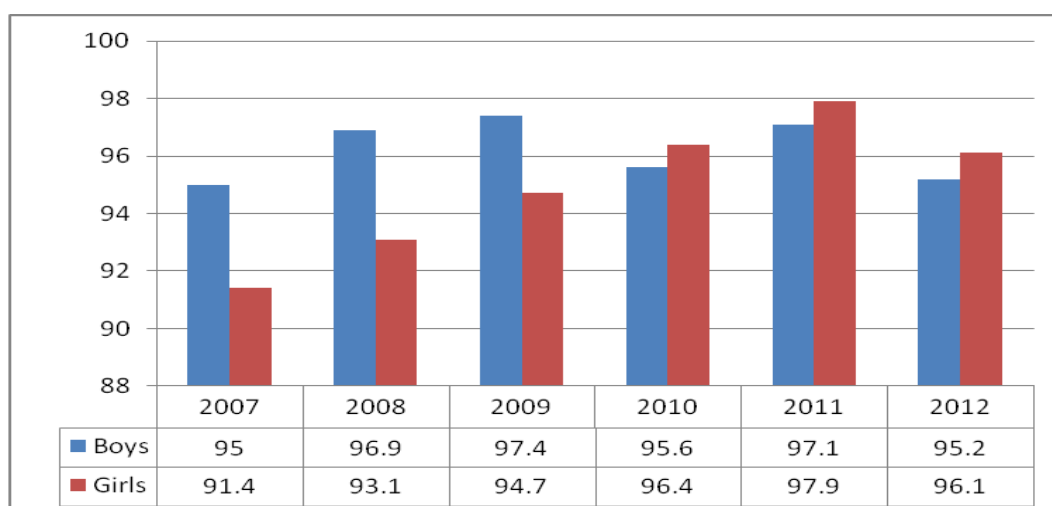
Source: Education Management Information System

3.7.2 Net enrolment ratio at primary level of education

Between 2007 to 2009, very few girls enrolled for primary education for the first time at the right entry age (i.e. recommended 6 years). This is partly due to: (a) gender stereotyping; (b) child labour; and (c) bad social cultural practices and perceptions, among others.

In light of the above, when government adopted the National Gender Policy and the Gender in Education Policy in 2009, coupled with constant awareness campaigns, and the good investments at ECD level, the net-enrolment of the girl child has kept pace with that of boys, as shown in figure 3.4.

Figure 3.4: Net enrolment ratio at primary level of education by sex



Source: Education Management Information System

3.7.3 Net enrolment ratio at secondary level of education

The good results at this level as highlighted above are as a result of the good investments both at ECD and primary levels.

Figure 3.5: Net enrolment ratio at secondary level of education by sex



3.8 Transition rates

This is the number of pupils/students admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year, expressed as a proportion of the number of candidates who successfully sat and passed the final grade of the lower level of education in the previous year.

Table 3.7: Transition rates to S1 and S5

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Transition to S1	Boys	69.7	71.1	65.8	66.7	67	67.61
	Girls	67.4	68	62	63	64.2	65.33
Transition to S5	Boys	39	38	39	40	41	42.05
	Girls	42	41	44	45.8	47.7	50.17

Source: Education Management Information System

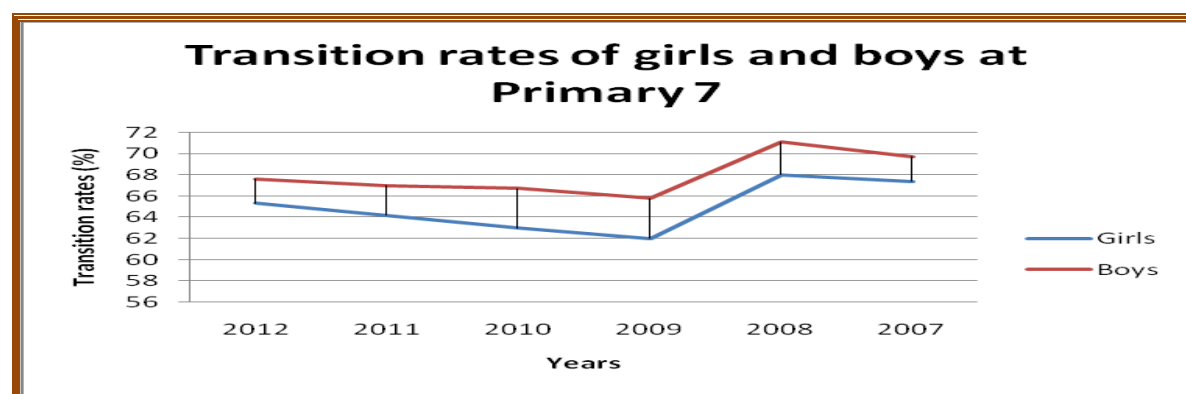
3.8.1 Transition rates to Senior five

Table 3.7 above indicates that the transition rate of girls to Senior five (S.5) is slightly higher than that of boys. This implies that the proportion of girls joining S5 is higher than that of boys out of the total number of students who complete. One may also interpret it as once girls join O' level, there are high chances that they will also join A' level. This may also be caused by a big number of boys who join vocational schools after O' level than the girls.

3.8.2 Transition rates to Senior One

It is evident from the figure 3.6 that the transition rates of boys to Senior one (S.1) are higher than that of the girls for period under review. This implies that of all pupils who complete Primary Seven (P.7), boys are more likely to join S1 than the girls.

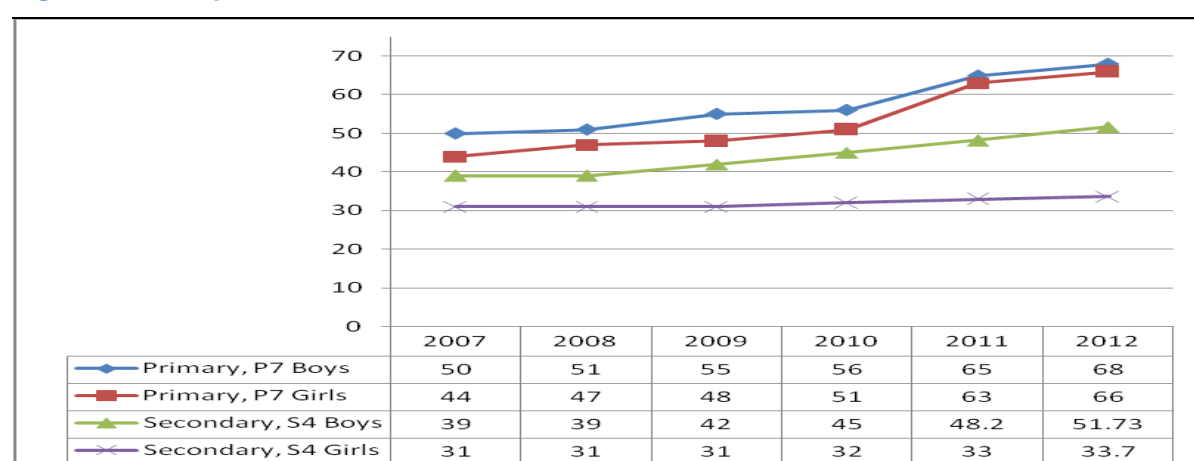
Figure 3.6: Transition rates to Senior One by sex



3.9 Completion rates

This is the total number of pupils/students who successfully sat end of cycle exams regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of pupils/students that register to sit for end of cycle exams. The gap between boys and girls in terms of completion rates continued to improve across the review period as a result of continued improvement of the school learning environment (*i.e providing water at school, security, whipping out corporal punishments in schools, training and deployment of teachers, and provision of instructional materials*). Worth noting, is that the completion rate for the girl child at primary level over years (2007 to 2012) is higher than that of boys by four (4) percent. This is, however, the reverse at secondary level as the completion rate for boys is higher by 10 percent.

Figure 3.7: Completion rates at P7 and S4



Source: Education Management Information System

3.10 Survival Rate

Survival rate measures the holding power and internal efficiency of an education system. It illustrates the situation regarding retention of pupils from one grade to another, and conversely the magnitude of drop-out and repetition by grade.

3.10.1 Survival Rates to P.5 & P7

Over years, the size of the cohorts of pupils that enrol in P.1 and successively reach P.5 has been fluctuating. Table 3.8 summaries progress made by the sector in the last four years towards improving survival rate to P.5. Over the reviewed period, there was relative gradual improvement across gender in the number of girls within each successive cohort of pupils that enrol in P.1, successively reach P.5 and finally reach P7. The percentage of girls that successively reached grade five increased from 53 percent in 2005 to 61 percent in 2012. Results show that more females successfully survived to grade five as compared to their male counterparts.

Table 3.8: Survival Rates to Primary Five and Seven by sex

Years	Survival rate to grade 5		Survival rate to grade 7	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2005	52	53	28	30
2006	49	50	27	29
2007	49	50	27	28
2008	53	55	27	28
2009	60	62	29	28
2010	60	61	30	29
2011	57	59	32	31
2012	59	61	30	30

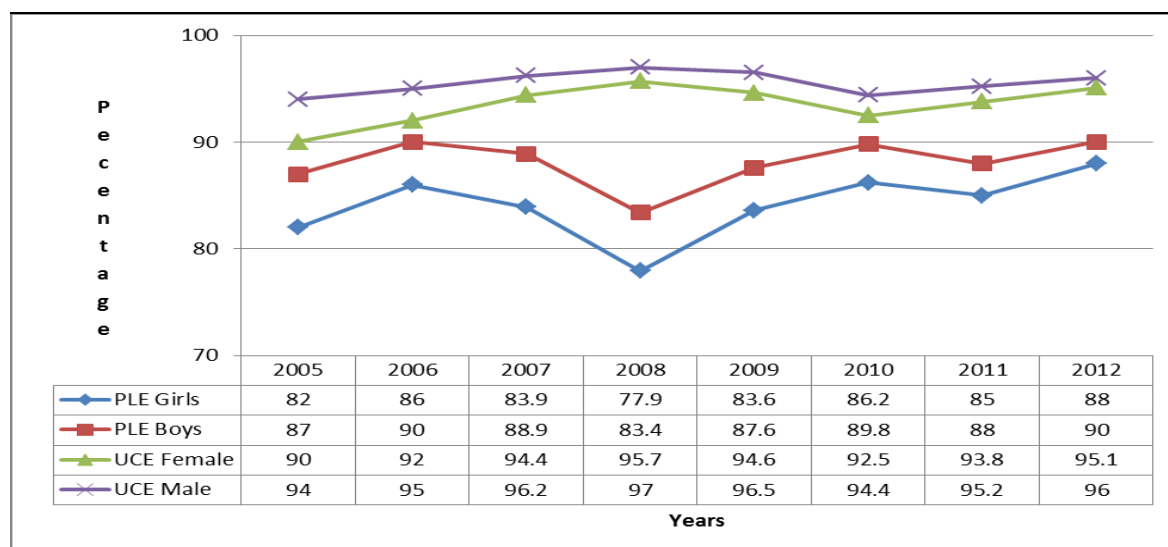
Source: Education Management Information System

3.11 Performance

3.11.1 Pass rate

This refers to the percentage of pupils/students that are deemed fit to proceed to the next level of after successfully sitting for end of cycle exams and scoring above the required minimum set standards. Figure 3.8 indicates that the performance of female pupil/students has been improving over time. At primary level, the pass rate for the girl child was higher than that of the boys by two (2) percent in 2012, while at secondary level, the disparity gap continuously reduced from five (5) percent in 2005 to two (2) percent in 2012.

Figure 3.8: PLE and UCE pass rate by sex



Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

3.11.2 Performance index

This index is calculated by assigning weights on the grades. Candidates are weighted according to the grade of passing with the highest grade (Division one) carrying the highest weight. A high performance index indicates that many candidates passed exams with good grades in relation to those that sat. While a low performance index indicates that few pupils passed their exams in proper grades in relation to the number of candidates that sat. Table 3.9 presents the Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE), Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE), Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education (UACE) performance indices. Findings from the Table 3.9 generally reflect a decreasing performance for female students especially in UCE to a tune of 9.1 percent, indicating a declining trend (from 50.3 percent in 2006 to 41.2 percent in 2012).

Table 3.9: PLE, UCE, UACE Percentage Performance index

Years	PLE performance Index		UCE performance Index		UACE performance Index	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2006	59.2	54.3	47.0	50.3	63.9	62.7
2007	58.6	52.5	44.3	47.4	63.4	63.4
2008	47.1	44.5	43.7	47.0	64.1	62.9
2009	54.9	50.6	48.7	42.2	59.0	57.0
2010	59.0	54.0	45.7	40.0	54.1	51.7
2011	66.0	61.0	46.2	40.5	54.7	52.3
2012	61.0	55.0	46.1	41.2	55.9	59.2
Average percentage						
Change over the period	1.8	0.7	-0.9	-9.1	-8.0	-3.5
(2006 – 2012)						

Source: Education Management Information System

3.12 Literacy and Numeracy rates in primary schools

The Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) through National Assessment of Progress in Education (NAPE) annually conducts Valuation of proficiency levels in numeracy and literacy in primary schools. This is the percentage of pupils reaching a defined level of competency in literacy and numeracy.

3.12.1 Literacy rate in primary schools

Table 3.10 summarizes the literacy rates in primary schools over years. The average literacy rate of girls was only slightly higher than that of boys in both P.3 and P.6 over the period.

Table 3.10: Literacy rate in primary schools by sex (2007-2012)

Literacy rate in primary schools	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average
P 3							
Boys	43.8	43.8	55.2	57.9	47.3	58	51
Girls	47.2	45.3	56.5	57.3	48.5	57.4	52
Ratio of literate girls to boys	1.08	1.03	1.02	0.99	1.03	1	1.02
P 6							
Boys	48.2	47.9	47.9	49.7	42.1	49.7	47.6
Girls	50.8	47.8	48.2	50.7	40.6	50.8	48.2
Ratio of literate girls to boys	1.05	1	1.01	1.02	0.96	1	1.01

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports, NAPE/UNEB Reports

3.12.2 Numeracy rate in primary schools

Numeracy rate is the percentage of pupils who can use numbers, make additions, subtraction, simple multiplication, simple division, simple weights and measures, money counting and telling time. As shown in table 3.11, the numeracy rate for boys was consistently higher than that for girls for the years and in both classes (P3 and P6).

Table 3.11: Numeracy rates in primary schools by sex (2007-2012)

Year	Numeracy rate in P3		Numeracy rate in P6	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	46.3	43.3	45.9	37.2
2008	74.6	68.1	58.8	48.4
2009	72.8	69.7	58.7	48.1
2010	74.1	71.7	57.9	52.1
2011	65.0	61.0	49.6	41.7
2012	71.3	68.4	49.7	40.9

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports, NAPE/UNEB Reports

3.13 Performance at secondary school level

The Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB) through NAPE also annually conducts assessment of proficiency levels in English, Biology and Mathematics at Senior Two (S.2) level. The performance of S.2 students reaching defined level of competency in English, Biology and Mathematics is illustrated in Table 3.12. Findings indicate that the percentage of females rated proficient in English is

consistently higher than that for male students over the period. However, with Biology and Mathematics, the male students have been performing better than the girls, indicating that male students are better at science related subjects while female students are better at languages.

Table 3.12: Proficiency in Biology, Mathematics and English at S2 (2008-2012)

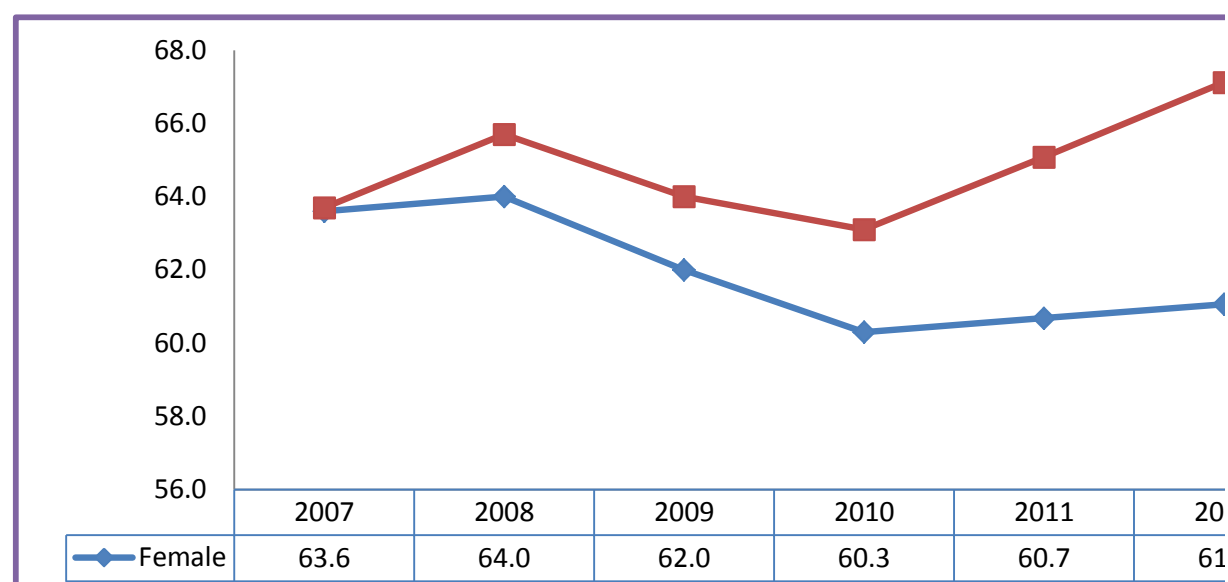
Year	Percentage of S.2 students rated proficient in Biology		Percentage of S.2 students rated proficient in Mathematics		Percentage of S.2 students rated proficient in English	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	43.2	28.8	74.4	63.3	81.3	82.5
2009	41.4	30.6	60.8	56.6	73.5	78.8
2010	36.1	24.6	54.7	44.7	65.6	69.4
2011	24.2	14.9	43.9	32.2	64.9	67.9
2012	36.2	24.7	54.9	44.8	65.9	69.6

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports, NAPE/UNEB Reports

3.14 Eligibility of students for tertiary intake

The percentage of eligible male students for tertiary education was been slightly higher than that for girls over all the years as shown in table 3.10. This explains why the government introduced 1.5 additional points to the girl child at the University level to boost the eligibility of female entrants.

Figure 3.9: Percentage of students eligible for tertiary intake by sex



Source: Ministry of Education and Sports Reports

3.15 Pupil participation in extra curricula activities

Table 3.13 shows the results of the investigation that was carried out in regard to the participation of students. Table 3.13, indicates that boys were more likely than girls to participate in football, volleyball, athletics, hand ball, debates and scouting and guiding. For example, in 2012, out of every 100 pupils, 48 girls participated in scouting and guiding, 49 in debates, 47 in handball, 49 in athletics, 47 in volley ball and 24 in football. The highest discrepancy in favour of boys was shown in the game

of football where a considerable number of boys than girls participated. Girls were more likely to participate in Music, Dance and Drama (MDD) and netball than boys. The highest discrepancy in favour of girls was in the game of netball where, for example, in 2012, of every 100 pupils, only 18 boys were found to be participating in netball.

Table 3.13: Number of participating pupils in extra-curricular activities

Number of participating pupils		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Football	Male	477,898	431,188	877,904	516,525	532,824
	Female	84,054	74,953	229,515	143,433	175,481
	Girls as percentage of the Total	15	14.8	20.7	21.7	24.8
Netball	Male	2,575,305	3,580,428	451,324	65,815	80,816
	Female	74,062	272,262	605,192	349,780	363,971
	Girls as percentage of the Total	2.8	7.1	57.3	84.2	81.8
Volleyball	Male	440,654	195,981	192,559	106,572	112,784
	Female	74,062	87,011	172,018	95,514	101,389
	Girls as percentage of the Total	14.4	30.7	47.2	47.3	47.3
Athletics	Male	26,442,739	854,439	1,044,098	618,888	27,610
	Female	380,408	446,390	935,392	551,498	27,172
	Girls as percentage of the Total	1.4	34.3	47.3	47.1	49.6
Handball	Male	211,122	19,981	87,679	63,007	625,681
	Female	19,273	18,530	92,112	64,925	562,399
	Girls as percentage of the Total	8.4	48.1	51.2	50.7	47.3
MDD	Male	429,299	318,869	668,763	411,262	430,295
	Female	312,928	357,376	761,280	449,784	471,008
	Girls as percentage of the Total	42.2	52.8	53.2	52.2	52.3
Debates	Male	249,991	249,564	686,940	414,842	441,401
	Female	211,133	246,792	661,750	405,487	427,120
	Girls as percentage of the Total	45.8	49.7	49.1	49.4	49.2
Scouting and guiding	Male	77,253	138,982	229,275	133,819	139,940
	Female	69,761	77,221	205,080	118,321	130,064
	Girls as percentage of the Total	47.5	35.7	47.2	46.9	48.2

Source: Education Management Information System, 2008-2012

3.16 Student participation in extra-curricular activities

It is observed in Table 3.14, that more boys than girls participated in football, volleyball, athletics, handball, debates, and scouting and guiding. In as much as more boys than girls participated in these extra-curricular activities, the highest discrepancy in favour of boys was evidenced in the game of football, where, for example, in 2012, out of 100 students, only 26 were female as compared to 74 males. More girls than the boys participated in netball and MDD (Music, Dance and Drama). The

highest discrepancy in favour of girls was evidenced in netball where, for example, in 2012, out of every 100 students that participated, 88 were girls compared to only 12 boys.

Table 3.14: Number of students' participating in extra-curricular activities

Number of participating students		2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Football	Male	64242	64242	78753	106060	122426	130602
	Female	16506	16506	25158	34169	39949	45861
	Females as a percentage of the total	20.4	20.4	24.2	24.4	24.6	26
Netball	Male	4967	4967	7097	8468	9307	11682
	Female	2040735	2040735	680636	697116	75648	79548
	Females as a percentage of the total	99.8	99.8	99	98.8	89	87.2
Volleyball	Male	25133	25133	37006	43889	44770	47949
	Female	20154	20154	28272	33682	34154	35823
	Females as a percentage of the total	44.5	44.5	43.3	43.4	43.3	42.8
Athletics	Male	56197	56197	72087	95933	111950	7005
	Female	44554	44554	61741	76889	86546	6779
	Females as a percentage of the total	44.2	44.2	46.1	44.5	43.6	49.2
Handball	Male	5031	5031	7412	10348	10017	119613
	Female	4641	4641	7214	3718	8786	91353
	Females as a percentage of the total	48	48	49.3	26.4	46.7	43.3
MDD	Male	37710	37710	49244	69316	86249	85032
	Female	44441	44441	61733	78907	94150	92548
	Females as a percentage of the total	54.1	54.1	55.6	53.2	52.2	52.1
Debates	Male	68135	68135	82042	111922	145242	154220
	Female	56491	56491	75756	104085	131023	138190
	Females as a percentage of the total	45.3	45.3	48	48.2	47.4	47.3
Scouting and Guiding	Male	9455	9455	10714	18428	22701	26313
	Female	7782	7782	9242	14497	17543	21230
	Females as a percentage of the total	45.1	45.1	46.3	44	43.6	44.7

Source: Education Management Information System , 2008-2012

3.17 Teachers in Secondary Schools

Teachers play different roles in the life of learners; they are regarded as backbones to a quality education system. They are partly role models; and partly councillors who are supposed to ensure that learners are in their right attitude so that they can make the best use of their knowledge and

intelligence. Thus the quality, quantity and deployment of teachers plays an important role in the learning achievement of children who hold the future for this country.

3.17.1 Number of teachers in secondary schools

Findings show that the number of female teachers was generally low at secondary level compared to that of their male counterparts. The situation was even worse in the rural areas. Table 3.15 shows that female teachers constituted only 22.2 percent of the secondary education teachers in 2007. This situation poses serious challenges to: (a) the gender mainstreaming policy that government is implementing in the sector; and (b) the consolidation of government's efforts towards the emancipation of women in Uganda.

Table 3.15: Number of teachers in secondary schools by sex

Number of teachers in secondary schools		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2,012
Urban	Male	6,718	5,545	7,406	7,803	5,677	6,293
	Female	2,224	2,010	2,622	2,676	2,107	2,337
	Females as a percentage of the total	24.9	26.6	26.1	25.5	27.1	27
Rural	Male	17,423	14,155	17,810	18,627	14,572	16,384
	Female	4,202	3,609	4,580	4,888	4,008	4,450
	Females as a percentage of the total	19.4	20.3	20.5	20.8	21.6	21
Peri-Urban	Male	11,170	7,885	10,817	12,004	8,253	9,014
	Female	3,675	2,615	3,511	3,991	3,015	2,989
	Females as a percentage of the total	24.8	24.9	24.5	25	26.8	25
SNE trained teachers	Male						1,286
	Female						429
	Females as a percentage of the total						25
National	Male	39,520	42,949	50,575	48,486	35,862	31,691
	Female	11,247	14,209	14,473	14,435	11,332	9,776
	Females as a percentage of the total	22.2	24.9	22.2	22.9	24	24

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports Reports

3.17.2 Highest level of qualification of teachers in secondary schools

The quality of a teacher as earlier mentioned has directly impacts to the achievement of a child either positively or negatively. Findings revealed that there was still a big number of teachers in the secondary sub-sector who were below the recommended standard (*i.e a secondary teacher should have a minimum of Grade V qualification*) qualification levels of a secondary school teacher. Different strategies are being implemented to rectify the prevailing situation that stems back to the unprecedented damage of the two decades of civil strife in the country that resulted into brain drain,

and death of human resource. These among others include pre-service training, refresher training and development courses.

Table 3.16: Number of Secondary School Teachers by highest level of qualification

Number of teachers by highest level of qualification		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Diploma in Secondary Education/ DSE	Male	2,889	9,050	12,985	15,233	11,743	14,312
	Female	797	2,596	3,673	4,245	3,345	3,942
	Female teachers as a percentage of the Total	21.6	22.3	22	21.8	22.2	21.6
Graduate	Male	13,223	14,930	18,309	18,549	13,154	14,208
	Female	4,534	5,082	6,387	6,598	4,938	5,204
	Female teachers as a percentage of the Total	25.5	25.4	25.9	26.2	27.3	26.8
Licensed	Male	18,346	13,423	11,703	9,773	3,019	1,666
	Female	4,774	3,523	2,939	2,451	730	268
	Female teachers as a percentage of the Total	20.6	20.8	20.1	20.1	19.5	13.9
Other training	Male	1,503	1,331	1,506	1,467	586	1,505
	Female	188	187	229	250	117	362
	Female teachers as a percentage of the Total	11.1	12.3	13.2	14.6	16.6	19.4

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports Reports

3.18 Conclusion

Implementation of programmes and policies to increase gender equality in the education sector has mostly focused on gender parity. There is now a tendency towards parity in the areas of enrolment and completion rates due to the enabling environment that has been created for the girl child in Uganda's education system. It is, therefore, necessary to conduct gender analysis that takes into account deeply entrenched social and institutional inequalities.

CHAPTER FOUR: WATER AND SANITATION

4.0 Introduction

Water is a strategic and vital resource for sustaining life; promoting development and maintaining the environment. Access to clean, safe water and improved sanitation facilities and practices leads to improved health which is an essential investment in human capital. Water and Sanitation is one of the primary drivers of public health, therefore, access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities reduces the risk of contracting diseases. The National Water Policy (NWP) emphasizes recognition of water as a social and economic good, whose allocation to domestic use should be prioritised. The Uganda Gender Policy (UGP) distinguishes women and children as the main carriers and users of water with respect to the roles and responsibilities assigned by society. This chapter, therefore, focuses on the water used within the household with respect to the priorities of the NWP. The rural as compared to the urban differentials are emphasised where more of the vulnerable communities comprising women and children tend to dwell and experience poor access to water and associated challenges. The various roles and responsibilities of women, men, girls and boys are examined in relation to water collection, access to and control of water and water sources, water utilization and decision- making.

4.1 Access to drinking water

One of the targets of the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is increasing access to improved drinking water. Majority (66.6%) of the households in Uganda have access to improved drinking water, but the urban areas are better served. Table 4.1 indicates that more urban than rural households access improved drinking water. This implies that more women than men have limited access to improved drinking water since they tend to constitute majority of the rural communities and are recognised as the main carriers and users of water.

Table 4.1 Source of drinking water by residence

Source of drinking water	Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved source ⁴	87.8	62.7	66.6
Non improved source	9.7	36.1	32
Bottled water, improved source for cooking/washing	1.6	0	0.3
Bottled water, non-improved source for cooking/washing ¹	0	0	0
Other	0.9	1.2	1.1
Total	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) 2006

¹Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or non-improved source according to their water source for cooking and washing. Because the quality of bottled water is not known, households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or non-improved source according to their water source for cooking and washing.

⁴Improved water source includes piped water into dwelling/plot/yard, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well/spring, rain water.

⁵Non improved source includes unprotected dug well/spring, tanker truck/cat with small track, surface water.

Time spent collecting water

More urban (24 percent) than rural households (2.2 percent) have water at their premises. While 45.9 percent and 29.5 percent of the urban and rural households respectively take 30 minutes to obtain drinking water, 29.2 percent of the urban households as compared with 67.3 percent of the rural households take more than 30 minutes to obtain drinking water. The time taken to obtain drinking in rural areas is very long and could be a hindrance to the amount of water communities in rural areas, particularly the women drink.

Table 4.2 Time spent collecting water

Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)	Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Water on premises	24	2.2	5.6
Less than 30 minutes	45.9	29.5	32.1
30 minutes or longer	29.2	67.3	61.3
Don't know/missing	0.9	1	1
Total	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey 2006

Persons who collect water

The Table 4.3 shows that although men and boys also participate in collecting water, more women and girls collect water in both urban and rural areas.

Table 4.3 Percentage distribution of persons who usually collect drinking water for the household

Households	Adults 15 years or more		Child under 15 years		Not HH member	Water on premises
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Urban	24.6	46.1	13	16	6.4	24
Rural	29.0	67.6	25.3	32.1	4.2	2.2
Total	28.3	64.2	23.4	29.5	4.5	5.6

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2006

² Respondents may report multiple categories so the sum may exceed 100 percent.

Water treatment

The main method used by people in both rural and urban areas for treating drinking water is boiling, although more households/population in the rural areas tend not to treat their drinking water. Considering that 36.1 percent of the rural population lacks access to improved water sources, the consumption of untreated water increases the risk of contracting water borne diseases.

Table 4.4 Methods of treating water by residence

Water treatment prior to drinking ²	Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Boiled	68.6	34.4	39.7
Bleach/chlorine	1.3	0.7	0.8
Strained through cloth	1.6	1.6	1.6
Ceramic, sand, or other filter	1	0.4	0.5
Other	3.2	1.9	2.1
No treatment	29.3	63.4	58.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ³	70.2	36.2	41.5
Number	1,389	7,481	8,870

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey 2006

² Respondents may report multiple categories so the sum may exceed 100 percent.

³ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, straining, filtering, and solar disinfecting

4.2 Access to water supply

4.2.1 Access to a water source

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) has adopted a number of strategies to improve rural water supply and sanitation. Some of these include affirmative action for underserved areas and promotion of private investment in water supply / self- supply to increase water in rural areas. Table 4.5, reveals that coverage of improved drinking water sources steadily improved over the period for both rural and urban areas, however rural areas are generally still under-served. More female headed households as compared with their male counterparts were generally accessing improved water sources.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of households accessing improved water sources by sex of household head and residence

Sex of HH head & Type of water source	Year			
	2005/6		2009/10	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Male				
Improved	62.2	87.7	72.0	92.6
Non-improved	37.8	12.3	28.0	7.4
Female				
Improved	66.8	85.7	72.8	97.3
Non-improved	33.2	14.3	27.2	2.7
Uganda				
Improved	63.4	87.1	72.2	94.2
Non-improved	36.6	12.9	27.8	5.8

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

4.2.2 Distance to water source

Convenient access to the water source increases privacy and reduces the risk to women and girls of encountering sexual harassment while collecting water. Results indicate that, in 2005/6, there were slight differences in the percentage of male and female headed households accessing a water source within a given distance.

Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of HHs distance to water source by sex of Household Head and Residence

Distance to water source	Residence			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
less and 0.1km	13.1	11.4	50.7	39.9
0.11 -0.5km	42.1	46.3	36.9	49.0
0.51-1km	21.9	20.8	9.3	9.8
1.1-1.5 km	4.9	4.8	0.3	0.7
More than 1.5km	18.0	16.8	2.9	0.6

Source: Uganda National Household Survey 2009/10

In the rural areas, majority of both male and female headed HHs were travelling between 0.11 and 0.5km to their main water source although this category had more female headed HHs. In the urban areas, most male headed HHs travelled 0.1km and less to their main water source, while most female headed HHs still travelled between 0.11 and 0.5km like their counterparts in the rural areas. However, more male than female headed HHs travelled more than 1.5km to their main water source in both rural and urban areas.

4.3 Time spent in water collection

The time spent on collecting water affects the time available for other competing activities such as participation in paid work, education, care giving and personal development.

Sanitation

Over 70 percent of both MHHs and FHHs were using covered pit latrines, although more FHH were sharing toilet facilities. Furthermore, more FHHs did not have a toilet facility and were using a bush or other means.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of toilet facility used by Sex of Household Head

Toilet Type	2005/6	
	Male	Female
Covered Pit latrine private	43.4	35.8
Covered Pit latrine Shared	30.8	36.8
V.I.P Latrine private	0.9	0.6
V.I.P Latrine Shared	1.5	1.8
Uncovered pit latrine	12.5	11.2
Flush Toilet private	0.8	0.7

Flush Toilet Shared	0.3	0.8
Bush and other	9.8	12.4

Source: Uganda National Household Survey 2005/06

4.4 Conclusion

Although men and boys also participate in collecting water, most of the burden is borne by more women and girls because men and boys tend to have lesser water needs compared to women and girls. In addition, the quantities used also vary with males using much lesser quantities than females.

The disparity in the time taken to collect water between MHHs and FHHs is more prominent in the urban than the rural areas, which could partly be attributed to the means of transport used for water collection. While men may tend to ride bicycles / motorcycles women may be walking to the water source.

Overall, Uganda has registered some gains in improving access to improved water for households but there is need for more investment in the sector targeting rural areas with the greatest burden.

CHAPTER FIVE: GOVERNANCE AND DECISION MAKING

5.0 Introduction

Governance is the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences" (UNDP). It has one of the dimensions on voice and accountability – Kaufmann, 1999. Representation and participation of different categories of people is one of the basic indicators of good governance. It is a mechanism in which citizens can influence the development agenda and effectively participate in the decision making process. Policies and programs are determined by persons in decision making positions. Gender equity is critical for good governance as it ensures the effective participation of women and men in the democratization process, leadership, decision-making and law enforcement. Higher representation of women in leadership and decision-making contributes to stronger attention to women's issues in government laws, policies and programmes. It is against this background that deliberate interventions have been taken to ensure that representation and participation of women and other vulnerable groups in leadership and decision-making.

This chapter maps out the participation of women in leadership and decision-making bodies and process; the electoral process as voters, cabinet, parliament, political parties, courts of law and local governments.

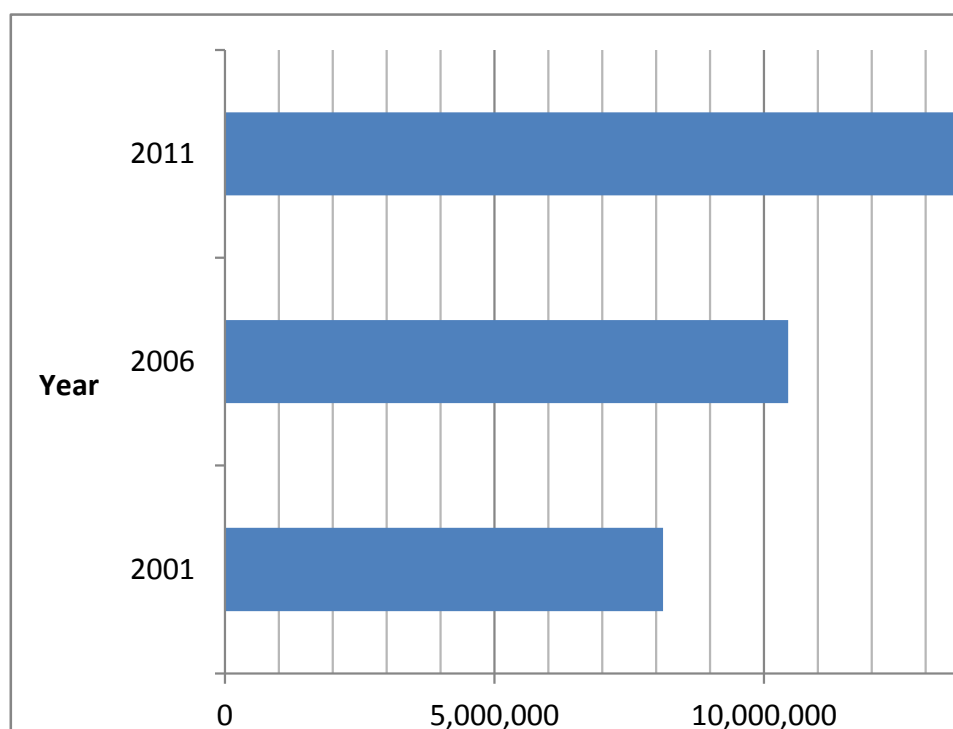
5.1 Participation in the electoral process

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) article 59 provides for the right to vote¹. As a constitutional requirement, Uganda has organised and held a series of four general elections² since the promulgation of the constitution in 1995. Although the available data on voters for 2001 and 2006 general elections is not disaggregated by sex, women have been registering and voting. In 2011 voters constituted to 13, 954,675 of which males were 6, 961, 883 and females were 6,992,792.

¹ The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda's chapter five on the representation of the people defines the right to vote and establishes the electoral commission as the institutional mechanism to ensure that regular, free and fair elections are held, among other functions.

² In 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011.

Figure 5.1: Number of Registered Voters in the General Elections

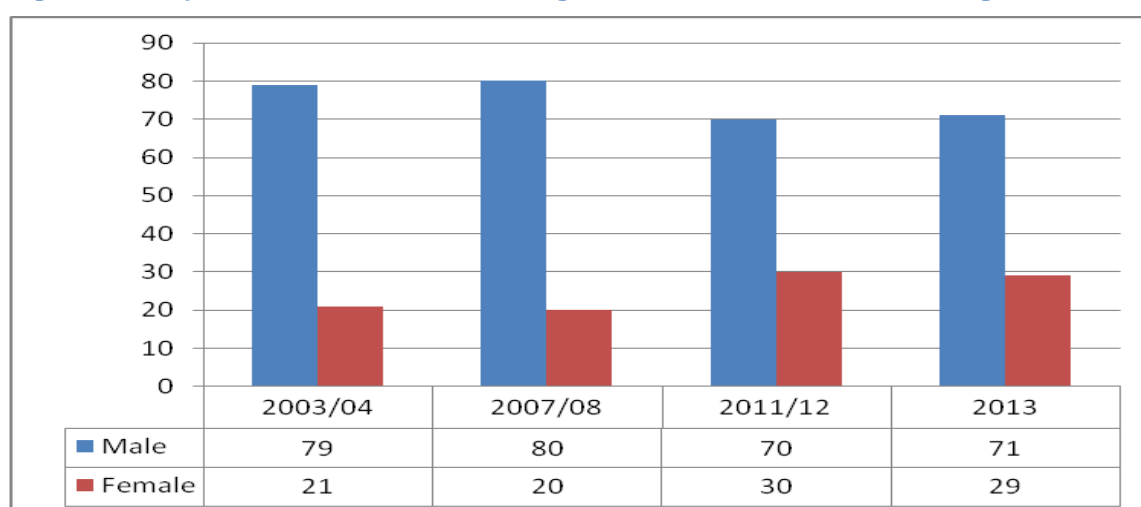


Source: Electoral Commission

5.2 Cabinet and State Ministers

Figure 5.2 shows that women's representation on cabinet has improved from 21 percent in 2003/04 to 29 percent in 2013. Although women's representation in Cabinet is still below the Constitutional minimum limit of a third, there have been efforts to place women in strategic ministries as cabinet ministers.

Figure 5.2: Representation of women among cabinet and state Ministers in Uganda



5.3 Courts of Law

Table 5.1 depicts that while women's representation in the courts of law has been improving over the years, women are still under represented at all levels especially of the supreme court where women's representation stands at only 29 percent as of 2013.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Court Judges by sex

Courts of Law		2003/04	2005/06	2007/08	2009/2010	2011/12	2013
Supreme Court	Male	7	7	6	4	6	5
	Female	0	0	0	2	2	2
Constitutional Court	Male	3	4	4	4	5	4
	Female	4	4	4	4	4	2
High Court	Male	24	24	29	33	42	42
	Female	7	7	11	14	20	19
Chief Magistrates	Male	17	17	21	27	29	29
	Female	5	5	8	18	18	18

Source: Courts of Judicature

5.4 Senior government officials

5.5.1 Permanent Secretaries

Women constitute only 27 percent of the Permanent Secretaries and 28 percent of the Resident District Commissioners in Uganda, as shown in Table 5.2

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Permanent Secretaries and RDCs by sex

Position	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent Secretaries	22	8	30	73	27	100
Resident District Commissioners	122	47	169	72	28	100

Source: Office of the President

5.5 Political Leadership

5.5.1 Members of Parliament

The number of women in parliament increased from 30 percent in 2006 to 35 percent in 2011. This increase was mainly due to the creation of new districts³ and not necessarily more women competing with men under the open / mainstream constituencies. Tabs 5.3 and 5.4 indicated that although the number of women in parliament has increased over time, the number of women chairing Parliamentary Committees has reduced from 32 percent in 2006 to 16 percent in 2011.

³ Uganda had 69 districts in 2006; the number was increased to 112 in 2011. Thus creating 43 new positions for women in parliament.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Members of Parliament by sex

Representative Bodies	Years					
	2006			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Members of Parliament	100	231	331	131	244	375
Parliamentary Committee Chairpersons	8	17	25	4	21	25

Source: Electoral Commission

Table 5.4: Women Representation in Parliament

Period	Parliament	MPs who are female	District Women MPs
1989-1996	5 th	38	34
1996-2001	6 th	51	39
2001-2006	7 th	74	56
2006-2011	8 th	102	79
2011-2016	9 th	131	112

Source: Electoral Commission

5.6 Representation and participation at Local Governments

5.6.1 District, Municipality and Sub-County Chairpersons

Currently, there are only two female district and municipality chairpersons from Mityana and Kanungu representing only two and 11 percent of the positions respectively. At the sub-county level municipality, there are 24 female chairpersons, accounting for two percent of the positions.

Table 5.5: Distribution of District, Municipality and Sub-county Chairpersons by sex

		2001/05	2006/10	2011/13
District Chairpersons	Male	55	78	110
	Female	1	1	2
Municipality Chairpersons	Male	-	25	17
	Female	-	1	2
Sub-County Chairpersons	Male	-	969	1233
	Female	-	11	24

Source: Electoral Commission

5.6.2 District Councillors

In the period 2006/2011, men dominated the District Council positions by 58 percent, while women had only 42 percent of the positions. The number of male District Councillors increased by two (2) percent in 2012/13 to 60 percent, while female councillors decreased by two (2) percent. Although the Constitutional minimum limit of a third representation has been reached by females, more interventions are required towards the achievement of the desired gender balance.

Table 5.6: Distribution of District Councillors by sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
2012/13	1558	1049	2607
2006/11	1108	811	1919

Source: Electoral Commission

5.6.3 Municipality Councillors

Out of the 581 Municipality Councillors in Uganda, 59.4 percent are males and 40.6 percent females, as shown in table 5.7. There was a slight increase in the percentage of male representation but a decrease for females was registered in the period as shown in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Municipality Councillors by sex

Year	Male %	Female %	Total number of Councillors
2012/13	59.4	40.6	581
2006/11	58.5	41.5	426

Source: Electoral Commission

5.7 Political party top leadership

Out of 38 registered political parties in 2012/13, 94.7 percent are headed by males compared to 5.3 percent headed by females. The number of females in comparison to the males participating in top political leadership is still low.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Political Party top leadership by sex

Year	Male %	Female %	Total (Number)
2012/13	94.7	5.3	38
2006/11	94.7	5.3	38
2001/05	96.8	3.0	31

Source: Electoral Commission

5.8 Conclusion

Findings show that with a higher population of females and specifically with more female registered voters, women have the numerical strength to influence the outcomes of an election in Uganda. Some gains have been registered in female leadership and decision-making positions, especially in politics where affirmative action has been applied; however, this is not the case for other positions of leadership and decision-making like at the Local Government level. There is need to encourage and support women to stand for positions at the different levels of the Local Government. The trend of female representation and participation in positions of leadership in Uganda calls for serious reflection on the implementation of the constitutional provisions on affirmative action and the national objective

on gender balance in Uganda at all levels, in a systematic and sustainable manner. There is need for Ugandans to reflect on the kind of reforms required to ensure that the primary aims and objectives of affirmative action are achieved and gender balance in the long term in favour of women in leadership and decision-making.

CHAPTER SIX: VIOLENCE AND CRIME

6.0 Introduction

Uganda has ratified a number of major international treaties upholding the human rights and freedoms of all people, including the right to freedom from violence. These include the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), the Convention for the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979), the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984), and the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (1981). In addition, Uganda is bound by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1949) which is generally accepted to be binding as customary international law. This chapter focuses on domestic violence.

Domestic Violence: A situation when a person suffers from physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, psychological and economic abuse as a result of something done or omitted by someone, when the victim and the perpetrator are in a domestic relationship as defined under Section 3 of The Domestic Violence Act 2010.

6.1 Types of Violence suffered

Findings from the UDHS, show that in 2006, more women (68 percent) than men (43 percent) had ever experienced spousal violence. Results revealed that 55 percent of the women and 30 percent of the men had experienced spousal violence in the last 12 months to the survey.

Table 6.1 Percentage of Ever-Married 15-49 year olds who have Ever experienced Spousal Violence by sex (2006)

Forms of Domestic Violence	Ever experienced spousal violence		Experienced in the last 12 Months	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Physical Violence	19.5	48	11.5	34.9
Sexual Violence	7.2	35.5	5.7	24.8
Emotional Violence	35.0	48.6	23.8	39.0
Any of the above	43.2	67.9	29.7	55.4

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2006

In 2011, more women (60 percent) than men (42 percent) had ever experienced spousal violence. Findings indicated that 45 percent of the women and 33 percent of the men had experienced spousal violence in the last 12 months to the survey.

Table 6.2 Percentage of Ever-Married 15-49 year olds who have Ever experienced Spousal Violence by sex (2011)

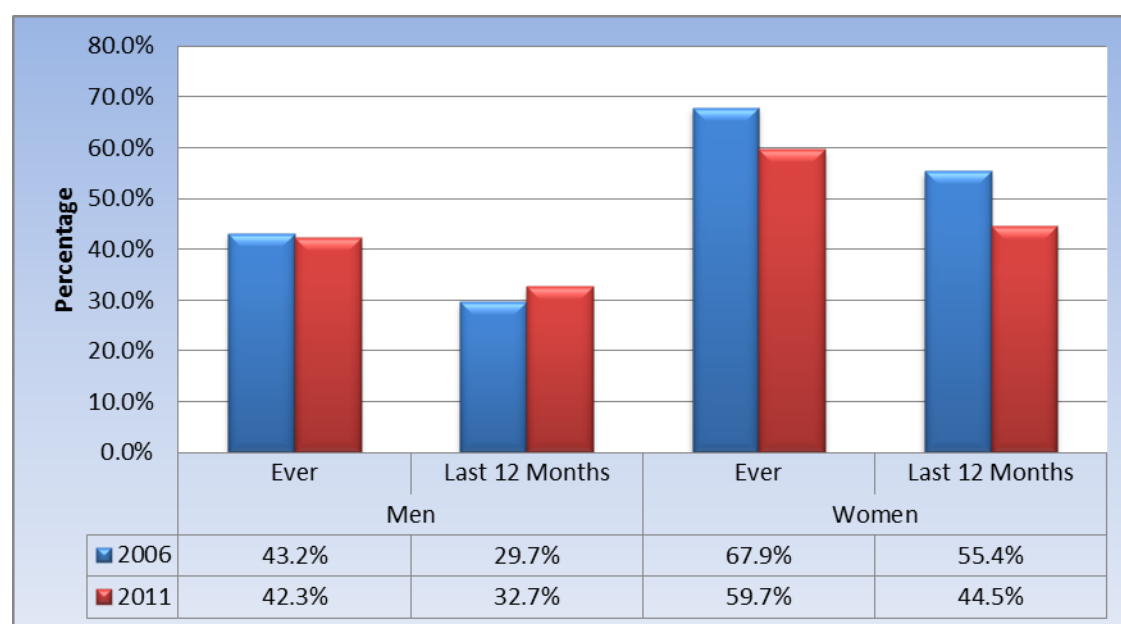
Forms of Domestic Violence	Ever experienced spousal violence		Experienced spousal violence In the last 12 Months	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Physical Violence	26.8	48.3	12.7	24.2
Sexual Violence	8.7	30.8	5.4	19.9
Emotional Violence	33.3 ¹	42.9 ¹	26.3 ¹	32.6 ¹
Any of the above	42.3 ¹	59.7 ¹	32.7 ¹	44.5 ¹

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey 2011

¹ Excludes widows and widowers

There was a greater decline in the percentage of women than men who experienced domestic violence in 2011 compared to 2006. However, the percentage of men that experienced domestic violence in the last 12 months before the survey increased from 29.7 percent in 2006 to 32.7 percent in 2011.

Figure 6.1: Trends in spousal violence



Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey

Findings from the UDHS show that for both sexes, the percentage who reported to have ever experienced emotional violence by their partner was less in 2011 compared to 2006. In both periods, the percentage of women who had ever experienced emotional violence by their partner (49 percent in 2006 and 43 percent in 2011) was greater than for men (35 percent in 2006 and 33 percent in 2011), as shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Percentage of 15-49 year olds who have ever experienced emotional violence by their Partner by sex

Forms of Emotional Violence	2006		2011	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Said or did something to humiliate them in front of others	14.9	24.2	18.3	22.0
Threatened to harm them or someone close to them	9.5	21.8	12.7	23.3
Insulted them or made him/her feel bad about themselves	29.6	42.1	24.8	35.2
Any of the above	35.0	48.6	33.3	42.9

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey

Spousal violence was more wide spread in rural than urban areas with more women reportedly having experienced at least one form of spousal violence in rural areas (70 percent in 2006 and 61 percent in 2011) as compared to urban areas (55 percent in 2006 and 53 percent in 2011).

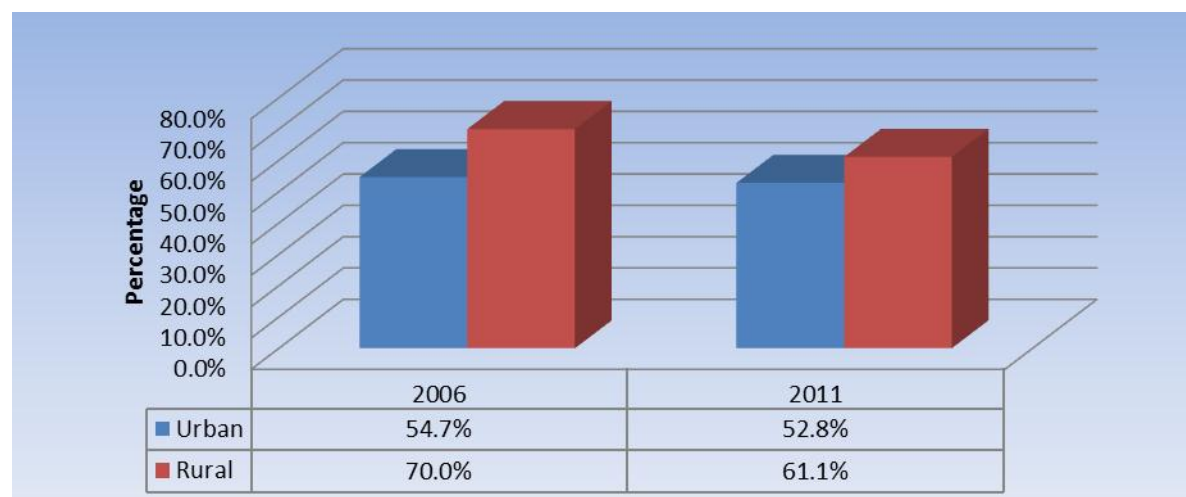
Table 6.4: Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced violence committed by their husband/partner by residence

Residence	Emotional violence		Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and sexual and emotional violence		Physical or sexual or emotional violence	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Urban	40.2	34.9	33.6	33.0	27.5	25.3	-	11.1	54.7	52.8
Rural	50.0	44.5	50.4	44.7	36.9	27.7	-	16.3	70	61.1

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey

For both rural and urban areas, the percentage of women that reported to have ever experienced any form of spousal violence was less in the year 2011 in comparison with 2006.

Figure 6.2: Percentage of Ever-Married Women aged 15-49 who had ever experienced any form of spousal violence in 2006 and 2011.



Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey

6.2 Profile of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence

The section examines the characteristics of both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence.

6.2.1 Characteristics of Victims of domestic violence

Findings of the UDHS 2006 show that divorced/separated women were 63 percent that suffered domestic violence compared to men who constituted 49 percent. However, in the year 2011, the divorced/separated women were 65 percent that suffered domestic violence compared to men who constituted 75 percent. Women who had attained primary schooling suffered more domestic violence than those who had attained other levels of education including the illiterate, a trend that has persisted. Women who were employed, but not for cash continued to suffer most violence. Among the men, the trend of those who suffered most violence changed from those who were employed, not for cash (55 percent) in 2006 to those who were unemployed (58 percent) in 2011 (see table 6.6). In 2006 domestic violence was more prevalent among poorer men but the trend changed in 2011. In the case of women, there was no clear trend as both poor and rich women suffered domestic violence during years 2006 and 2011.

Table 6.5: Percentage of 15-49 year olds who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by sex (2006)

Background characteristic		2006			
		EVER		In the last 12 Months	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Residence	Rural	53.2	61.0	21.4	36.1
	Urban	50.2	54.1	14.5	25.7
Marital Status	Never Married	54.3	52.4	25.5	30.9
	Married/Living Together	51.9	61.9	17.1	38.1
	Divorced/Widowed/separated	49.4	63.3	13.4	24.1
Education	No Education	33.7	56.9	13.0	36.0
	Primary	54.2	61.5	21.6	37.9
	Secondary+	52.8	57.6	18.5	21.9
Employment	Not Employed	40.7	58.3	13.1	31.7
	Employed for Cash	53.0	57.0	18.9	28.7
	Employed not for cash	54.6	63.4	24.2	41.4
Wealth Quintile	Lowest	59.5	60.2	21.3	42.3
	Second	57.9	66.5	24.7	40.7
	Middle	44.9	59.2	16.9	34.0
	Fourth	48.9	60.9	19.1	31.9
	Highest	52.4	54.5	18.8	26.4
Total		52.7	59.9	20.2	34.4

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2006

Table 6.6: Percentage of 15-49 year olds who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by sex (2011)

Background characteristic		2011			
		EVER		In the last 12 Months	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Residence	Rural	57.7	57.8	21.0	28.7
	Urban	54.9	49.3	22.7	19.2
Marital Status	Never Married	53.6	51.3	29.1	29.2
	Married/Living Together	55.1	56.0	17.7	28.5
	Divorced/Widowed/separated	74.7	65.1	21.6	15.7
Education	No Education	47.3	58.2	12.1	32.8
	Primary	54.5	58.4	23.4	26.9
	Secondary+	57.9	54.7	21.8	24.0
Employment	Not Employed	57.9	55.2	32.5	34.2
	Employed for Cash	56.1	55.7	19.9	24.1
	Employed not for cash	51.7	58.3	30.0	23.8
Wealth Quintile	Lowest	51.4	63.3	20.8	36.2
	Second	57.9	58.6	23.6	33.3
	Middle	57.7	60.9	22.6	28.4
	Fourth	52.2	54.6	19.1	21.2
	Highest	57.2	47.0	25.1	19.5
Total		55.4	56.1	22.4	26.9

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2011

Spousal violence showed similar traits for women in terms of their education status. Table 6.7 shows that women who studied up to primary level have experienced more spousal violence than those with no education or those who attained secondary level education and above.

Table 6.7: Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced violence committed by their husband/partner by level of Education of the Woman

Level of Education of Woman	Emotional violence		Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and sexual and emotional violence		Physical or sexual or emotional violence	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
No Education	50.3	27.8	48.1	17.3	33.7	10.7	-	17.3	67.7	55.3
Primary	50.7	35.3	52.4	22.3	37.2	7.2	-	17.4	71.3	63.7
Secondary+	36.5	30.6	28.2	18.4	31.1	6.1	-	8.3	52.6	52.1

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey

Findings revealed that that the differences in education levels between spouses were also critical. The percentage of women who have ever experienced at least one of the forms of spousal violence was greatest among women who are better educated than their partners and lowest where neither partner was educated.

Table 6.8 Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced violence committed by spousal Education Difference in 2011

Spousal Education Difference	Emotional Violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual and emotional violence	Physical or sexual or emotional violence
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006
Husband better educated	42.6	42.6	27.2	15.7	59.0
Wife better educated	46.4	42.2	29.9	14.3	64.0
Both equally educated	39.9	46.0	24.9	14.5	60.6
Neither educated	47.3	49.5	26.4	22.6	55.6
DK/Missing	34.5	29.5	24.9	10.4	51.4

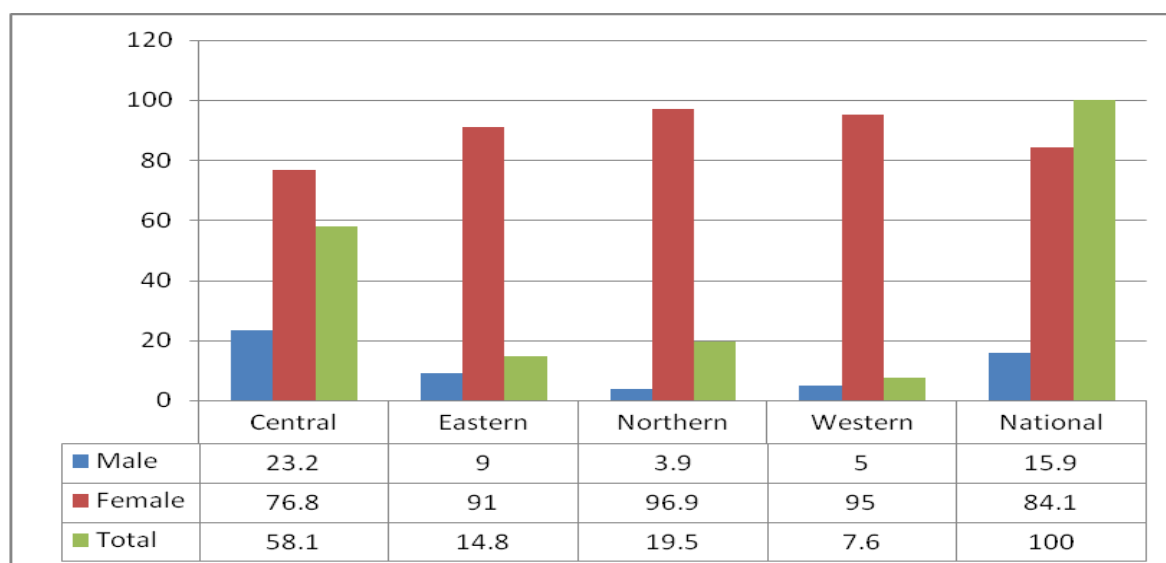
Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2011

6.3 Profiles of child victims of violence

6.3.1 Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

There were more female (84 percent) than male (16 percent) children involved in Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) nationally. The data shows the same pattern across the different regions. CSEC is most prevalent in Central Uganda (58.1 percent) followed by Northern (19.5 percent), Eastern (14.8 percent) and Western (7.6 percent).

Figure 6.3: Percentage distribution of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children by region by Sex



Source: *Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda 2011*

Children aged 17 are the most involved in commercial sex accounting for almost 50 percent followed by those aged 16 years (26 percent) while those aged below 15 years make up 11 percent of all children.

Table 6.9 Percentage of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children by Age

Age	Male	Female	Total
Below 15	35.5	64.5	11
15	13.8	86.2	12.5
16	15.4	84.6	26.3
17	12.6	87.4	50.3

Source: *Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda 2011*

Of the children involved in commercial sex, 88 percent were not attending school while 12 percent were attending school. Of those not attending school, the majority were girls (84%) compared to boys (16 percent) as presented in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Percentage distribution of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children by Level of Education and Schooling Status

Education Attainment	Male	Female	Total
No formal education	20	80	4.7
Pre-primary	14.3	85.7	2.7
P1-P4	21.0	79.0	28.0
P5-P7	15.4	84.6	43.0
Secondary	9.6	90.4	21.6
Schooling Status			
Currently attending school	17.2	82.8	12.1
Out of school	15.7	84.3	87.9

Source: Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda 2011

6.4 Characteristics of Perpetrators of domestic violence

Findings of the UDHS, 2011 showed that spousal violence was more prevalent among husbands/partners with little or no education as compared to husbands who have attained secondary education and above.

Table 6.11: Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced violence committed by their husband/partner by level of Education of the Husband

Level of Education of Husband/Partner	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual and emotional violence	Physical or sexual or emotional violence
No Education	53.0	48.5	23.8	18.2	60.2
Primary	48.6	50.2	31.4	19.5	65.5
Secondary	34.0	33.9	23.3	10.1	52.4
More than Secondary	32.6	26.4	20.1	7.0	52.9

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2011

Domestic violence was committed mainly by spouses and parents. On the one hand, in case of the women that had ever experienced domestic violence, it was inflicted mainly by spouses and step mothers, a trend that persisted between 2006 and 2011. On the other hand, the men suffered violence inflicted mainly by step fathers and spouses respectively. Table 6.12 shows the percentage of 15-49 year olds who had experienced physical violence since age 15 and reports the specific persons who committed physical violence against them.

Table 6.12: Persons Committing Physical Violence (2006)

Person	Men			Women		
	Ever	Never	Total	Ever	Never	Total
	Married	Married		Married	Married	
Current wife/ husband/partner	34.1	Na	20.5	63.3	Na	50.4
Former wife/ husband/partner	5.1	Na	3.1	22.5	Na	17.9
Current girlfriend/ boyfriend	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.2
Former girlfriend/boyfriend	1.6	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.3
Father/stepfather	18.5	25.5	21.3	9.9	21.1	12.2
Mother/stepmother	8.6	13.4	10.5	10.3	24.3	13.2
Sister/brother	10.3	10.5	10.4	9.0	19.2	11.1
Daughter/son	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other relative	22.8	16.4	20.2	3.4	10.4	4.8
Mother-in-law	0.0	n/a	0.1	0.3	Na	0.2
Father-in-law	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other in-law	0.9	n/a	0.5	1.6	Na	1.3
Teacher	17.5	44.7	28.4	7.3	55.4	17.1
Employer/someone at work	2.8	4.7	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.5
Police/soldier	7.9	2.2	5.6	0.6	0.0	0.4
Other	29.4	34.7	31.5	8.0	13.9	9.2
Number	558	371	930	993	256	1249

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2006

Table 6.12 shows the percentage of 15-49 year olds who experienced physical violence since age 15 and reported the specific persons who committed physical violence against them.

Table 6.13: Persons Committing Physical Violence (2011)

Person	Men			Women		
	Ever	Never	Total	Ever	Never	Total
	Married	Married		Married	Married	
Current wife/ husband/partner	31.1	na	19.4	60.0	Na	47.5
Former wife/ husband/partner	5.4	na	3.4	18.9	Na	15.0
Current girlfriend/ boyfriend	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.0	8.6	3.4
Former girlfriend/boyfriend	1.9	1.1	1.6	2.3	0.6	2.0
Father/stepfather	8.4	17.9	12.0	12.7	20.8	14.4
Mother/stepmother	5.4	8.0	6.4	12.7	23.9	15.0
Sister/brother	10.3	9.3	9.9	5.9	8.6	6.5
Daughter/son	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other relative	5.5	9.6	7.0	6.9	8.0	7.2
Mother-in-law	-	-	-	0.1	Na	0.1
Father-in-law	-	-	-	0.1	Na	0.1
Other in-law	0.6	na	0.5	1.5	Na	1.2
Teacher	12.9	34.3	21.0	10.1	56.6	19.8
Employer/someone at work	2.9	1.3	2.3	0.1	3.6	0.9
Police/soldier	6.5	3.6	5.4	0.1	0.5	0.1
Other	48.2	44.8	46.9	8.5	9.2	8.6
Number	572	345	917	914	240	1154

Source: Uganda Demographic Survey, 2011

6.5 Causes, attitudes and impacts of domestic violence

This section reports on causes of domestic violence, people's attitudes towards the vice and impacts on victims.

6.5.1 Causes of domestic violence

According to the Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) of the Uganda Police Force, the major cause of domestic violence is power imbalance between spouses. The characteristics of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence demonstrated this basing on education levels.

The 2011 Annual Crime and Traffic Report mentions family wrangles, poverty and excessive consumption of alcohol as some of the facilitating factors of domestic violence. It has been shown earlier that there was some relationship between poverty and domestic violence especially for men although it was not very clear for women.

There is, however, no readily available data to back the statement on family wrangles because as one officer of the CFPU states, "data production in the Unit is needs-driven yet such data has not been requested before".

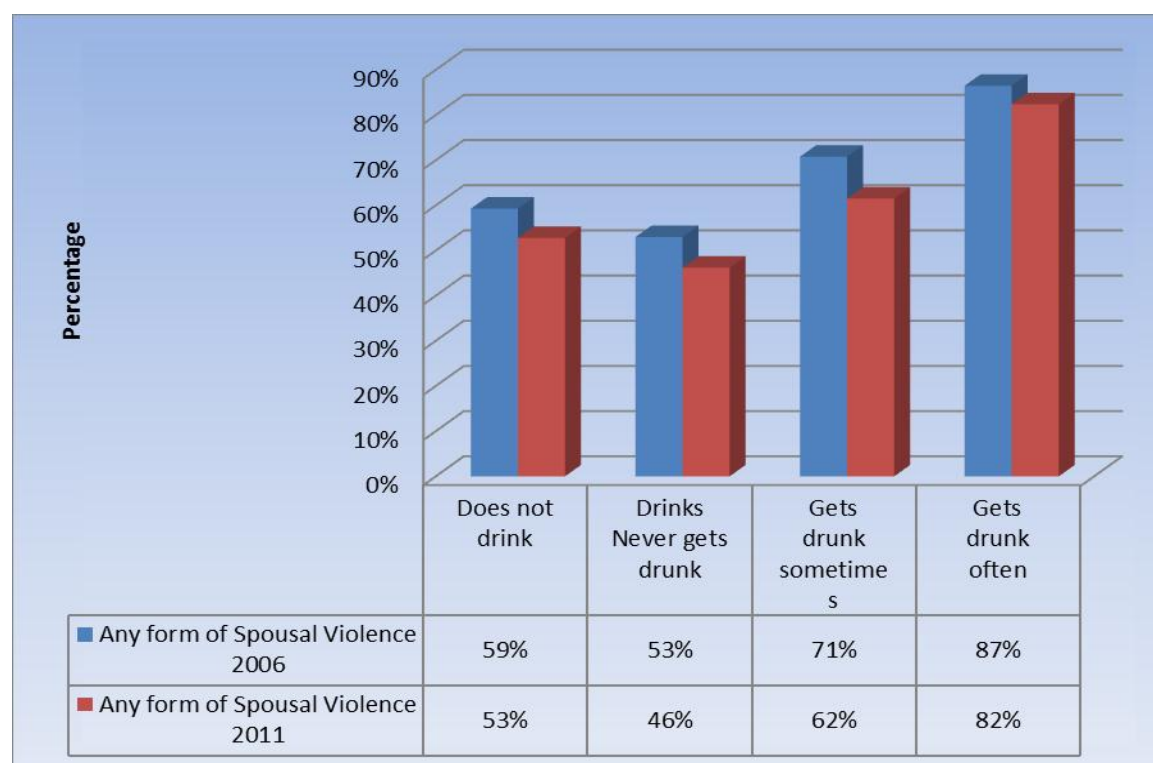
The UDHS collected some information on alcohol consumption. The highest prevalence of any form of spousal abuse was among women whose husbands/partners got drunk often (87 percent in 2006 and 82 percent in 2011) as compared to those whose partners do not drink (59 percent in 2006 and 53 percent in 2011) or those whose partners drink but not to the extent of getting drunk (53 percent in 2006 and 46 percent in 2011). In all scenarios where partners were reported drinking, the percentage of women who reported to have ever experienced any form of spousal violence went down in 2011 compared to 2006.

Table 6.14: Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced violence committed by their husband/partner's alcohol consumption

Husband/Partner's Alcohol Consumption	Emotional violence		Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and sexual and emotional violence		Physical or sexual or emotional violence	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Does not drink	39.3	35.6	34.9	33.5	30.9	25.1	-	11.0	59.3	52.8
Drinks but never gets drunk	31.7	30.5	30.7	22.8	25.6	7.3	-	1.2	53.0	46.2
Gets drunk sometimes	49.1	41.8	54.4	48.1	33.1	23.5	-	13.6	70.8	61.5
Gets drunk very often	72.3	70.7	72.2	69.3	51.1	44.9	-	35.3	86.5	82.4

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey 2006, and UDHS 2011

Figure 6.4: Trends in domestic violence for ever married women aged 15-49 by their husband/partner's alcohol consumption



Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey

Drug Use

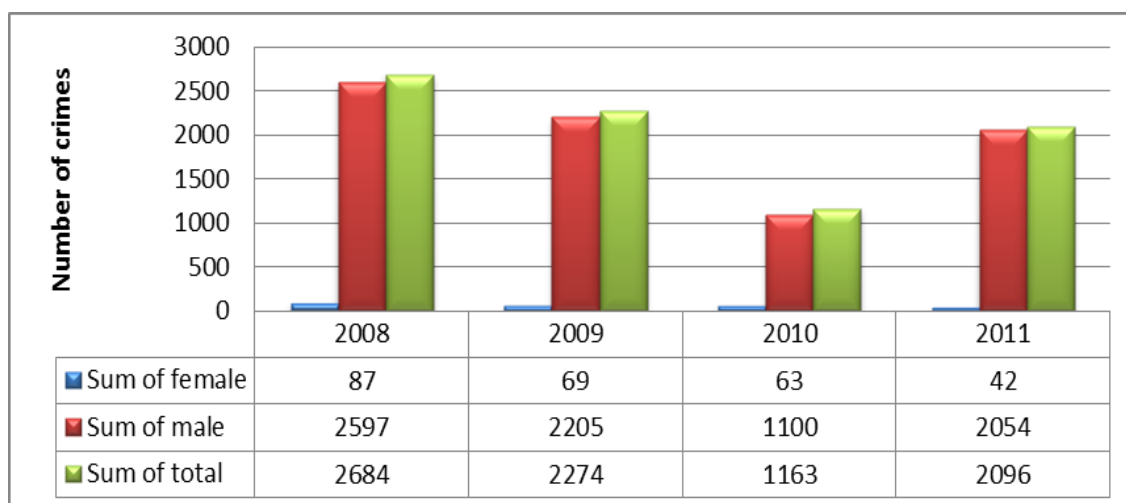
Studies have indicated that intoxication from drugs is also a cause of violence. There were more males than females charged for narcotics cases for all the years from 2008 to 2011. The year 2008 had the highest number of narcotics cases (2684 cases) followed by 2009 (2274 cases), 2011 (2096 cases) and 2010 (1163 cases) as displayed in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15: Number of people arrested and charged to court for Narcotics cases

Sex	2008	2009	2010	2011
Male	2597	2205	1100	2054
Female	87	69	63	42
Total	2684	2274	1163	2096

Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime and Traffic Reports

Figure 6.5: Trends in use of drugs by sex



Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime and Traffic Reports

6.5.2 Attitudes towards domestic violence

Wife beating is one of the forms of physical domestic violence towards women. The UDHS collects information about men and women's attitudes towards wife beating under different circumstances. The attitudes towards wife beating are summarised in Table 6.16 for 2006 and 6.17 for 2011 respectively.

Table 6.16: Percentage of 15-49 year olds who feel the Husband is justified to beat his Wife for the given reasons by sex (2006)

Justification for Wife beating	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Burning food	15.8	25.8	7.0	11.7	14.3	23.4
Arguing with husband	39.0	43.6	20.8	21.4	35.9	39.9
Going out without telling husband	44.1	55.0	22.1	38.5	40.4	52.2
Neglecting children	47.0	58.7	31.5	43.1	44.4	56.0
Denying husband sex	21.5	33.4	6.7	16.2	19.0	30.5
At least one of the above	63.3	73.1	44.6	55.5	60.2	70.2

Source: Uganda Demographic Survey, 2006

Table 6.17: Percentage of 15-49 year olds who feel the Husband is justified to beat his Wife for the given reasons by sex (2011)

Justification for Wife beating	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Burning food	10.8	19.0	3.2	9.4	9.2	17.1
Arguing with husband	25.0	31.2	10.7	17.6	22.1	28.5
Going out without telling husband	28.6	40.1	16.0	28.1	26.1	37.7
Neglecting children	33.1	47.2	22.3	36.2	30.9	45.0
Denying husband sex	13.4	24.6	3.8	10.9	11.5	21.9
At least one of the above	47.4	61.3	28.9	46.9	43.7	58.3

Source: Uganda Demographic Survey, 2011

Overall, more women (70 percent in 2006 and 58 percent in 2011) justified wife beating in certain circumstances compared to men (60 percent in 2006 and 44 percent in 2011). The data paints an improving picture of attitudes towards wife beating for both sexes between 2006 and 2011.

Acceptance of wife beating for at least one of the specified reasons is generally lower in urban areas for both sexes (56 percent in 2006 and 47 percent in 2011 for women; and 45 percent in 2006 and 29 percent in 2011 for men) compared to rural areas (73 percent in 2006 and 61 percent in 2011 for women, and 63 percent in 2006 and 47 percent in 2011 for men).

The most widely accepted reason for wife beating for both sexes in rural and urban areas for both periods was neglecting children.

6.5.3 Impacts of domestic violence

In 2006, more women (37 percent) reported having ever sustained any of the specified injuries as a consequence of domestic violence compared to men (24 percent). Thirty seven percent of women reported having experienced the injuries during the last 12 months before the survey compared to 26 percent of the men.

Table 6.18: Percentage of ever-married 15-49 who have ever sustained specific types of injuries as a result of actions of their husband/wife/partner by sex (2006)

Physical Consequences of Spousal Violence	Ever ¹		In the last 12 months ²	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Cuts, Bruises or aches	20.2	32.3	20.8	31.9
Eye injury, sprains, dislocations, or burns	6.7	13.4	6.9	14.6
Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	6.6	11.1	7.7	10.9
Any of the specified injuries	24.3	37.1	25.5	37.3

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2006

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Excludes widows and widowers

In 2011, more women (37 percent) reported having ever sustained any of the specified injuries as a consequence of domestic violence compared to men (26 percent). Thirty eight percent of women

reported having experienced the injuries during the last 12 months before the survey compared to 28 percent of the men.

Table 6.19: Percentage of ever-married men and women age 15-49 who have ever sustained specific types of injuries as a result of actions of their husband/wife/partner (2011)

Physical Consequences of Spousal Violence	Ever ¹		In the last 12 months ²	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Cuts, Bruises or aches	24.2	31.9	25.8	33.4
Eye injury, sprains, dislocations, or burns	8.1	18.6	8.3	19.0
Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	8.8	13.6	8.6	12.7
Any of the specified injuries	26.4	36.7	27.9	38.1

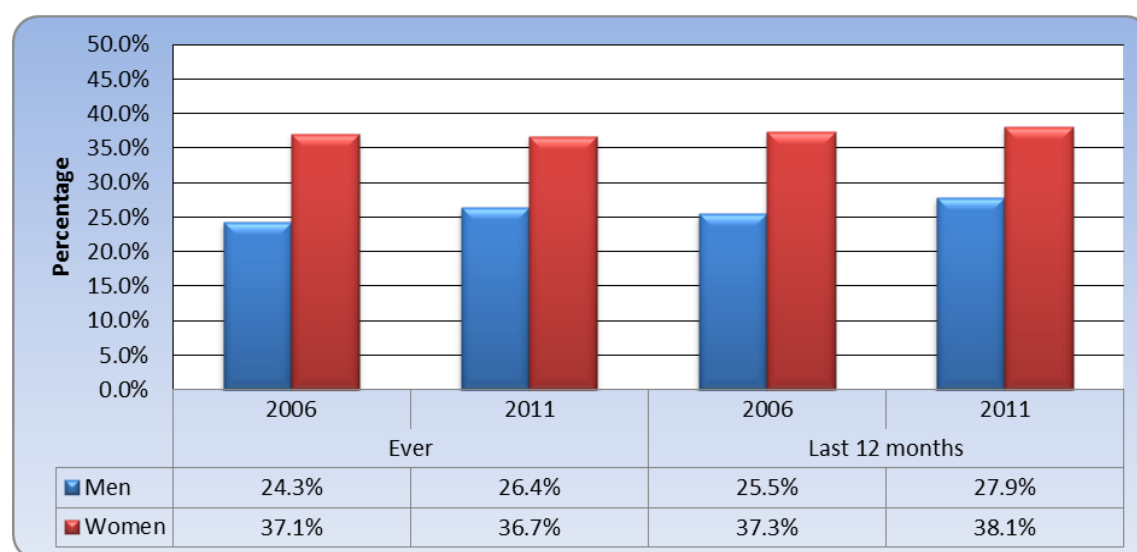
Source: Uganda Demographic Survey, 2011

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Excludes widows and widowers

Findings show that generally, the percentage of both men and women who sustained any of the specified injuries as a consequence of domestic violence increased in 2011 as compared to 2006 with the exception of women who reported having EVER sustained injuries due to domestic violence falling slightly from 37.1 percent in 2006 to 36.7 percent in 2011.

Figure 6.6: Trends in physical injuries due to domestic violence



Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey

6.6 Legal redress for domestic violence

Disaggregated information on domestic violence was not available. However, generally more males than females are charged and convicted for crime (Table 6.22 and Figure 6.9).

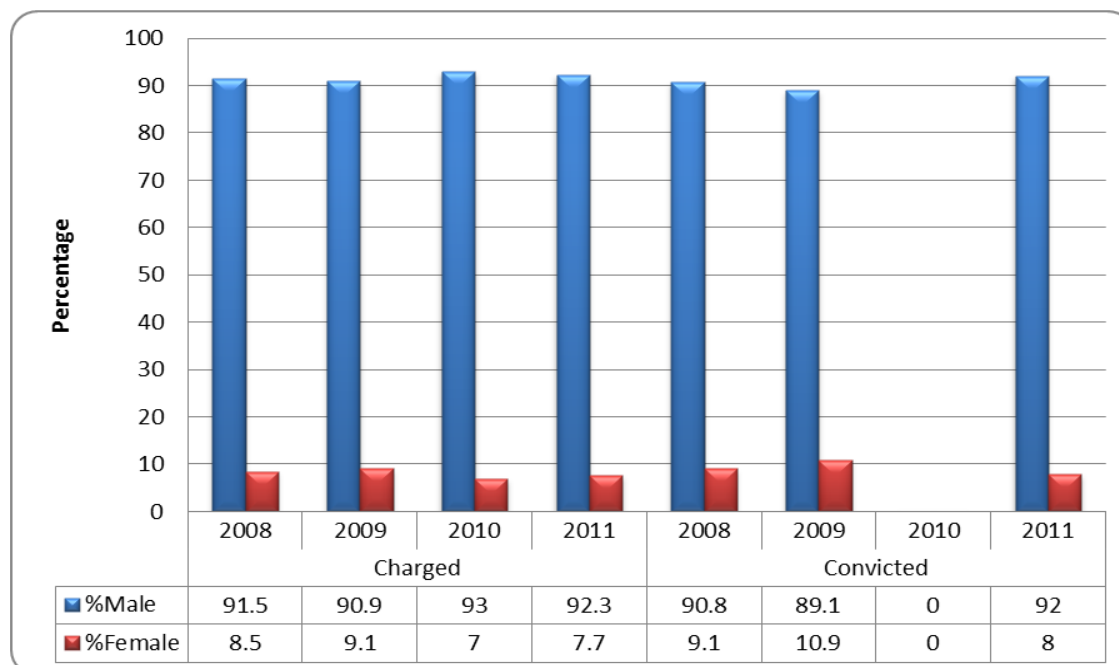
Table 6.20 Percentage of persons charged and persons convicted for crimes committed by sex

Age	2008		2009		2010		2011	
Category	Charged	Convicted	Charged	Convicted	Charged	Convicted	Charged	Convicted

Male	91.5	90.8	90.9	89.1	93.0	-	92.3	92.0
Female	8.5	9.1	9.1	10.9	7.0	-	7.7	8.0
Total	52197	12023	48377	12515	35848	-	49844	12952

Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime and Traffic Reports

Figure 6.7: Trends in levels of Charging and Conviction by sex



Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime and Traffic Reports

Majority of those charged and convicted, among males and females, are adults as opposed to juveniles.

Table 6.21 Percentage of Persons Charged for committing a crime by age

Age Category	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Adult	87.7	7.7	87.2	8.2	89.5	6.7	89.4	7.1
Juvenile	3.8	0.8	3.7	0.9	3.5	0.3	2.9	0.6

Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime and Traffic Reports

Table 6.22 Percentage of Persons Convicted for committing a crime by age

Age Category	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Adult	88.0	8.5	85.0	9.7	-	-	89.0	7.6
Juvenile	2.8	0.6	4.1	1.2	-	-	3.0	0.4

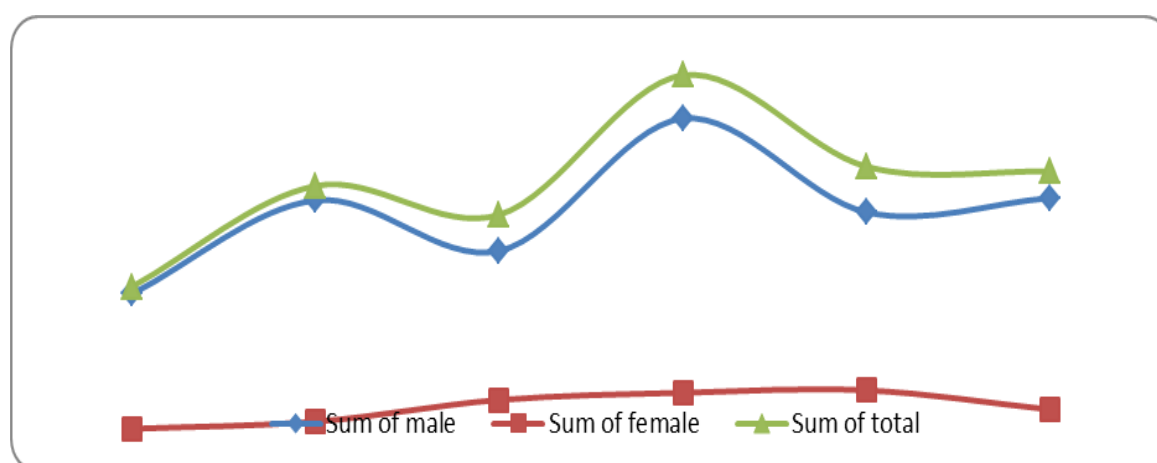
Source: Uganda Police Force, Annual Crime and Traffic Reports

Trends in convictions among juveniles are further confirmed by MGLSD data for Kampiringisa⁴ National Rehabilitation Centre. There were more male juveniles than females convicted for committing for all the years from 2006 to 2011. The year 2009 had the highest number of juveniles convicted (24 percent of juvenile convictions for the 5 years) while 2006 had the least convictions (10 percent of juvenile convictions for the same period).

Table 6.23: Percentage distribution of Juvenile delinquent committed to the Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre

Sex	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Grand Total
Male	95	94	84	88	83	90	89
Female	5	6	16	12	17	10	11
Total	10	17	15	24	18	17	100

Source: Department of Youth and Children-Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Figure 6.8: Trends in juvenile commitments to Kampiringisa

Source: Department of Youth and Children-Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

6.7 Conclusion

People in Ugandan households suffer from domestic violence in forms of physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, psychological and economic abuse. The most common form of violence is physical and

⁴ Kampiringisa was used as it is the only centre for convicted juvenile criminals.

mainly affects women. Wife beating, a form of physical domestic violence was widely accepted by both men and women across the country.

Domestic violence was committed mainly by spouses and parents. Sexual violence was mainly inflicted on girl children and the defilement cases since 2009 were on the rise. The major cause of domestic violence is power imbalance between spouses, especially for those with varying educational levels. Other important causes were poverty and excessive alcohol consumption.

Although there was no specific information on legal redress for domestic violence, the most charged and convicted criminals were men.

CHAPTER SEVEN: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

7.0. Introduction

Health concerns of women and men differ because of both biological and socio-economic factors. Some of the major health risks for women are directly linked to pregnancy and delivery and many others are associated with women's reproductive biology.

On the socio-economic and cultural side, women and men have different roles and responsibilities in society and in the family, with consequent different life styles, nutrition and exposure to diseases. Gender-based differences also affect the way women and men seek care and receive treatment.

This chapter presents some of the key indicators that could relate to the effect of such biological and gender-based issues concerning the health of men and women in Uganda. The main sources of the data used are the Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS) of 1995, 2000/1, 2006, 2011 and the 2002 Uganda Population and Household Census (UPHC).

7.1. Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth implies the number of years a newborn infant would live if the prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Table 7.1 presents data for a 40 year period, since 1970. Over the period, life expectancy at birth for both males and females. Findings show that females have a higher life expectancy, although the gap has been decreased as shown.

Table 7.1: Life expectancy at birth by sex

Life expectancy at birth				
Year	Male	Female	All	Diff
1970	48.4	51.4	49.9	3.0
1980	48.6	51.6	50.1	3.0
1990	48.1	51.8	49.9	3.7
2000	45.8	47.2	46.5	1.4
2010	51.9	54.1	53.0	2.2

7.2. Maternal Mortality Rate

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes). The MMR includes deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year.

The MMR reduced greatly in the ten years from 524 in 2000/01 to 438 in 2011 but it was much lower in 2006. This is an indication of great improvement on health care given to mothers during pregnancy and after child birth.

Table 7.2: Maternal Mortality Rate

Year	(MMR)
2000 -01	524
2006	418
2011	438

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey

7.3. Child Mortality Rates

Child mortality is the probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday. In table 7.4, this rate was expressed per 1,000 children surviving up to 12 months of age. Child Mortality Rates (CMR) for females were observed to be lower than those for males, over the period, as shown.

Table 7.3: Child Mortality Rates by sex

Year	Male	Female
1995	82	72
2000-01	77	70
2006	75	62
2011	48	41

7.4. Infant Mortality Rates

Infant mortality is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The IMR was observed to be much higher for males than females throughout the years under review. Since prenatal conditions are the most likely cause of death during this stage, the manifestation of the fact that females seem to have a biological advantage on males is evident.

Table 7.4: Infant Mortality Rates for the 10-year period preceding the surveys by sex

Year	Male	Female
1995	87	85
2000-01	93	85
2006	98	74
2011	70	59

7.5. Age-Specific Mortality Rate

This refers to the total number of deaths per year per 1000 persons of a given age. Specifically in this section data presented is in age groups by sex.

Table 7.5: Direct estimates mortality rates for the ten years preceding the survey by five-year age groups, by sex

Age	1995	2000-01	2006	2011
WOMEN				
15-19	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.43
20-24	6.5	6.3	4.8	3.49
25-29	8	9.5	7.6	4.59
30-34	10.8	11	11.5	6.64
35-39	10.6	11.3	13.1	8.24
40-44	9.7	13.6	13.3	8.7
45-49	15.5	14.2	14.1	10.78
15-49	7.9	8.6	8.2	5.33
MEN				
15-19	2.9	3.5	2.6	2.27
20-24	5.3	5.9	4.4	3.16
25-29	10.5	8.6	7.5	5.07
30-34	14.6	12.7	11.6	7.63
35-39	13.3	15.3	15.5	10.84
40-44	18.2	19.2	21	14.53
45-49	19.5	20.4	21.4	14.46
15-49	9.5	9.7	9.3	6.49

7.6. Age at first Marriage (Median age at first marriage)

In Uganda, marriage marks the beginning of regular exposure to the risk of pregnancy for most women. Therefore, information on age at first marriage is important for understanding fertility. Populations in which age at first marriage is low tend to have early childbearing and high fertility. The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner. Men tend to marry at much older ages than women. The median age at marriage for men age 25-49 years was 23.1 years in 1995, reduced to 22.3 years in 2000 and remained the same till 2011. The median age of women increased from 17.5 in 1995 to 17.8 in 2000/01 and 2006 then to 18.1 years in 2011.

The reasons for early marriage are rooted in traditional and social norms, as well as factors such as poverty and pregnancy and dropping out of school. However, some parents believe that early marriage offers protection against premarital pregnancy and provides lifelong security for their daughters.

Table 7.6: Median age at first marriage by sex

Sex	Current age	1995	2000-01	2006	2011
Women	20-49	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.1
Men	25-54	23.1	22.3	22.3	22.3

7.7. Crude Birth Rates

Birth rate is the average annual number of births during a year per 1,000 persons in the population at midyear; also known as Crude Birth Rate (CBR). The birth rate is usually the dominant factor in determining the rate of population growth. It depends on both the level of fertility and the age structure of the population.

Table 7.7: Total Fertility Rate, CBR and General fertility rate

Age group	1995	2000 - 01	2006	2011
TFR(15-49)	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.2
GFR		241	230	217
CBR		47.3	44.8	42.1

7.8. Age Specific Fertility Rates

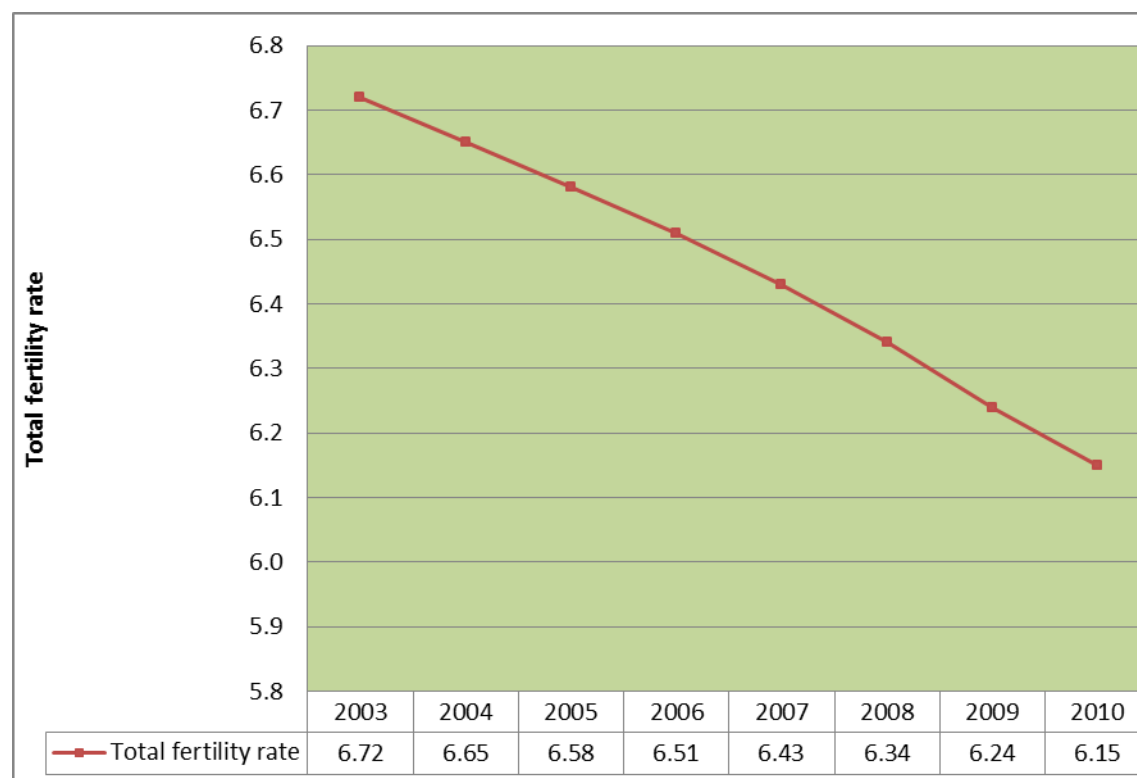
Table 7.8: Age Specific Fertility Rate for the three years preceding the surveys

Age group	1995	2000 - 01	2006	2011
15-19	206	178	150	134
20-24	318	332	308	313
25-29	313	298	301	291
30-34	242	259	254	232
35-39	182	187	182	172
40-44	88	76	89	74
45-49	31	40	24	23

7.9. Total Fertility Rate

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates. The TFR in Uganda has reduced slightly through the years from 6.7 to 6.2, but is still very high as a rate of two children per woman is considered the replacement rate for a population, resulting in relative stability in terms of total numbers. This implies that Uganda is still far from stability in terms of numbers. It is also expected that a number of families are likely to find a lot of difficulties to feed and educate their children and for women to enter the labour force. The control of fertility is directly handled by the provision of reproductive health services by the sector. However, there is need for public debate on the issue since consequences of a large family size and the high burden of the dependency ratio are not well understood by many Ugandans.

Figure 7.1 Total Fertility Rate (2003 – 2010)



7.10. Age at first birth

The age at which childbearing starts has implications` of the mother and the child. Today, teenage pregnancy and motherhood are a major health and social concern. In some societies, the postponement of age at marriage and age at first birth has contributed to overall fertility decline. However, in many societies in Uganda, it is common for women to have children before getting married.

Table 7.9: Median age at first birth for (20-49) and (25-49) year olds by residence

	1995		2000-01		2006		2011	
	20-49	25-49	20-49	25-49	20-49	25-49	20-49	25-49
Residence								
Urban	19.3	19.1	19.4	19.2	19.7	19.3	A	19.6
Rural	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.7	18.6

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey

7.11. Birth attended by trained personnel

The type of assistance a woman receives during the birth of her child has important consequences for both mother and child. Table 7.10 shows a great improvement in births assisted by trained health personnel. The percentage of births assisted at delivery by a skilled health personnel has increased over the years (from 38 percent in 1995 to 39 percent in 2000/01 and 42 percent in 2006 then 59 percent in 2011). The percentage of births assisted by relatives and others has declined from 35 percent in 1995 to 15 percent in 2011. Nevertheless, the rural-urban discrepancies in the proportion of births assisted by skilled personnel need to be addressed in order to reduce the maternal mortality rate.

Table 7.10: Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the surveys by person providing assistance during childbirth

Residence	Doctors	Midwives/ nurses/ medical officer	Trained Health Personnel	TBA	Relative/friend	No one	Don't know /missing
1995	4.0	33.8	37.8	15.2	34.9	11.8	0.3
Urban	15.1	63.8	78.9	5.9	10.8	4.3	0.2
Rural	2.5	29.8	32.3	16.5	38.1	12.8	0.4
2000-01	3.8	35.2	39.0	17.7	28.3	14.7	0.4
Urban	14.3	66.2	80.5	4.3	10.6	4.4	0.2
Rural	2.5	31.5	34.0	19.3	30.4	15.9	0.4
2006	4.6	38.0	42.6	23.0	24.9	9.5	-
Urban	14.3	66.1	80.4	6.2	9.3	3.8	-
Rural	3.3	34.4	37.7	25.1	26.9	10.2	-
2011	7.2	52.1	59.3	18.3	15.3	7.0	0.1
Urban	20.5	69.8	90.3	4.8	4.0	0.9	0.0
Rural	5.0	49.2	54.2	20.5	17.1	8.1	0.2

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey

7.12. Contraceptive use

The level of current use is the most widely employed and valuable measure of the success of family planning programs. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is usually defined as the percentage of currently married women who are currently using a method of contraception. It is also used as a measure in the analysis of determinants of fertility.

Table 7.11 shows the percentage distribution of by age of all women (currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women) who were found to be using family planning methods by year of survey. The modern methods of family planning referred to include; female and male sterilization, the pill, intrauterine devices [IUDs], injectables, implants, condoms, lactational amenorrhoea [LAM], and emergency contraception). Current contraceptive use varies by age. Usage is lowest among young women below age 25 (because they are in the early stages of family building) and among older women age 45 and above (some of whom are no longer fecund) than among those at the intermediate age groups.

The success of effective use of contraceptives is that it must be accepted by both women and men. The lack of education and limited information for rural women still hamper women's access to and use of contraceptives.

Table 7.11: Percentage distribution by age of all women (sexually active) using family planning methods

Age	Any method of FP				Any modern method of FP				Not currently using FP			
	1995	2000/01	2006	2011	1995	2000/01	2006	2011	1995	2000-01	2006	2011
15-19	7.2	10.4	6.5	6.8	3.4	9.0	5.2	6.0	94.8	89.6	93.5	93.2
20-24	13.0	22.3	21.3	22.1	6.3	18.7	17.2	19.8	82.8	77.7	78.7	77.9
25-29	14.3	24.0	24.3	31.6	9.0	20.2	19.7	27.6	80.3	76.0	75.7	68.4
30-34	19.6	25.1	27.2	33.5	11.5	19.5	22.0	30.0	78.0	74.9	72.8	66.5
35-39	17.2	24.5	23.7	34.5	10.4	20.8	18.7	30.3	81.3	75.5	76.3	65.5
40-44	14.0	23.1	23.7	32.0	8.6	17.3	17.2	26.5	82.8	76.9	76.3	68.0
45-49	13.3	13.2	18.7	17.5	5.7	9.1	13.1	14.1	86.9	86.8	81.3	82.5
Total	13.4	20.1	19.6	23.6	7.4	16.5	15.4	20.7	84.6	79.9	80.4	76.4

Source: Uganda Demographic Survey

7.13. Fertility preferences among currently married women and men aged 15-49

The desire to limit the number of children in a family has increased over the fifteen years. The 'ideal' number of children is currently five (5) for women and six (6) for men. This has not changed much over the past 15 years among women and men aged 15-49. However, 15 – 24 year old women have their preference at 4 children, which is the same as for all women (15 – 49) in urban areas. The more the education, the less number of children desired by the women. As indicated in table 7.12, women of no education on average prefer to have six (6) children while those with secondary education and above would prefer to have four children.

Comparison of fertility preference and TFR reveals that somehow women produce more children than they actually desire. The question could be whether they want to please their husbands or that they do not know how to control or limit the number to the desired? Family planning usage increased from 13 percent in 1995 to 24 percent in 2011, an indication that more women are opting to try and control child bearing now.

Table 7.12 Average ideal number of children for all women age 15-49, by background characteristics

Age	1995	2000-01	2006	2011
15-19	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1
20-24	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.3
25-29	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.7
30-34	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.1
35-39	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.6
40-44	6.6	5.9	6.0	6.0
45-49	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.2
Residence				
Urban	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.1
Rural	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.0
Education				
No education	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.2
Primary	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9
Secondary +	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0
Fertility preferences among all women 15 - 49	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.8
Fertility preferences among all men 15 – 49	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.7
TFR(15-49)	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.2
Current usage of Birth Control (percent age women 15 – 49)	13.3	20.1	19.6	23.6

7.14. Testing for HIV/AIDS

Uganda has been one of the countries hardest hit by the AIDS epidemic. However, significant progress has been made to reduce prevalence albeit an increasing percentage from 6 percent in 2003 to 7.3 percent 2011 UAIS. Uganda has continuously emphasised public information with policies continuously emphasising the mitigation of impact and universal provision of ARVs. AIDS is a development issue and reflects inequalities between different population groups. This section discusses the epidemic implications on the different sections of society, men, women, youth, girls and boys.

The population that has tested for HIV/AIDS since 2006 has significantly increased for both men and women. The number of men and women testing and receiving results in the urban areas was much higher than in the rural area.

Table 7.13 Percentage distribution of the population who have ever tested and received results by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Ever tested and received results		Ever tested and received results	
	2006		2011	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age				
15-24	12.4	21.1	35.4	61.5
15-19	7.0	13.8	25.1	45.5
20-24	20.4	29.4	53.4	81.6
25-29	33.6	29.3	65.6	85.5
30-39	26.0	28.9	64.0	78.9
40-49	21.3	23.5	60.0	69.9
Marital status				
Never married	13.2	16.0	35.5	46.0
Ever had sex	18.3	31.3	48.5	70.2
Never had sex	7.8	6.4	21.0	30.3
Married/Living together	25.7	26.9	63.7	79.8
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	22.5	30.6	50.1	78.2
Residence				
Urban	34.0	40.7	66.1	79.1
Rural	18.0	21.6	48.6	69.4
Region				
Kampala	42.5	44.6	68.8	78.0
Central 1	21.4	30.7	55.6	73.1
Central 2	21.9	28.4	47.4	71.3
East	18.6	21.3	37.9	62.6
Central Eastern	15.8	18.8	50.3	70.5
Karamoja	3.3	6.5	51.2	62.2
North	19.7	23.7	67.7	81.4
West Nile	23.5	27.3	56.0	66.6
Western	14.4	20.3	50.5	72.0
Southwest	17.9	18.9	43.3	69.8
IDP	31.1	34.3		
Education				
No education	7.4	16.4	31.9	65.0
Primary	14.6	23.0	45.0	69.6
Secondary +	36.0	37.5	66.7	78.2
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	15.8	17.8	48.6	70.7
Second	12.4	18.3	47.0	68.3
Middle	11.3	20.0	45.8	68.8
Fourth	24.8	24.5	52.0	68.5
Highest	34.2	38.9	63.8	78.0
Total 15-49	20.7	24.8	52.2	71.3
50-54	18.5		51.5	
Total 15-54	20.6		52.1	

7.15. HIV Prevalence

All interviewed adults age 15-49 were eligible for testing for HIV in the 2011 Uganda Aids Indicator Survey (UAIS). 97 percent of the women and 94 percent of the men aged 15-49 years agreed to be tested for HIV. Overall, 7.3 percent of the adults aged 15-49 years were HIV-positive. HIV prevalence was found to be higher among women (8.3 percent) than men (6.1 percent). Among the women, HIV prevalence was higher in the urban areas (10.7 percent) than in the rural areas (7.7 percent). By contrast, HIV prevalence was the same for men (6.1 percent) in both rural and urban areas.

Table 7.14: Percentage that tested HIV-positive by sex and residence

	Rural	Urban	Total
Men of age 15-49	6.1	6.1	6.1
Women of age 15-49	7.7	10.7	8.3
Children under the age of 5	0.7	0.7	0.7

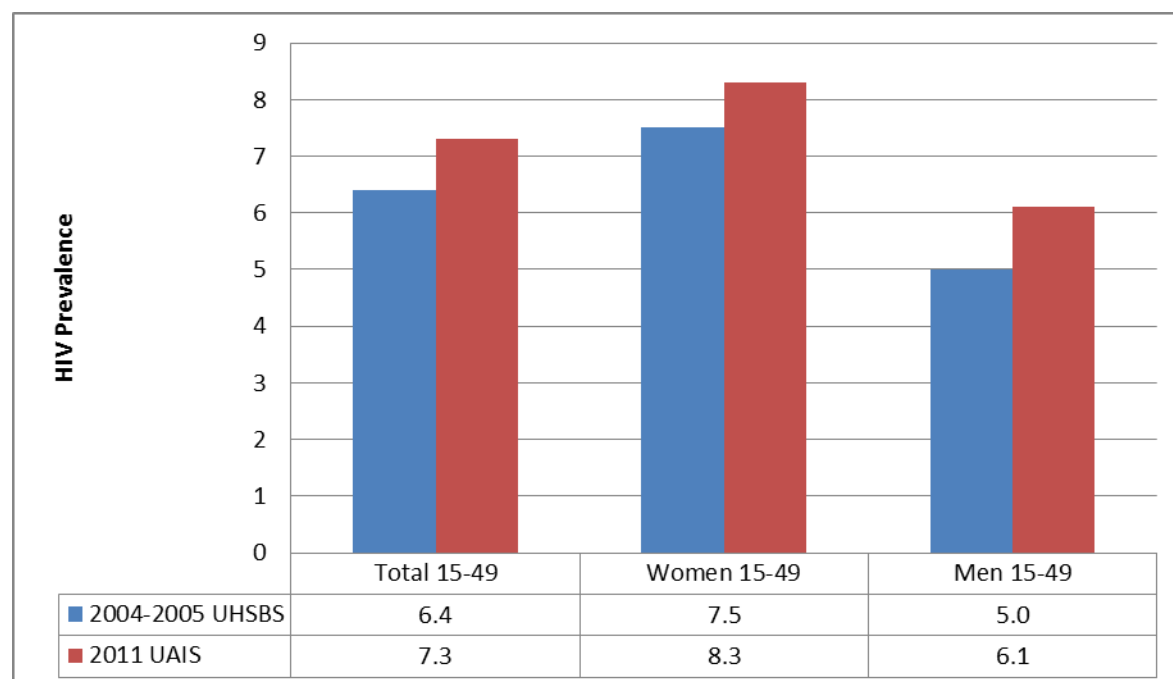
Women and men with secondary or higher education are less likely than those with lower levels of education to be HIV-positive. Among women HIV prevalence is highest among those living in the wealthiest households while among the men there is no clear relationship between HIV prevalence and household wealth.

Women become infected at younger ages compared to men. Prevalence for both men and women increases with age until it peaks at age 35-39 for women (12.1 percent) and at age 40-44 for men (11.3 percent)

7.15.1 Trends in HIV Prevalence

Overall the HIV prevalence among men and women aged 15-49 years increased from 6.4 percent in the 2004/05 UHSBS to 7.3 percent 2011 UAIS. It should be noted that an increase in the HIV prevalence is not necessarily a sign of ineffective HIV programs; it could be a result of people not knowing their status and taking antiretroviral (ARV) medication which assist people with HIV to live longer. Figure 7.2 shows the trends in the HIV prevalence between the 2004/05 UHSBS and the UAIS 2011.

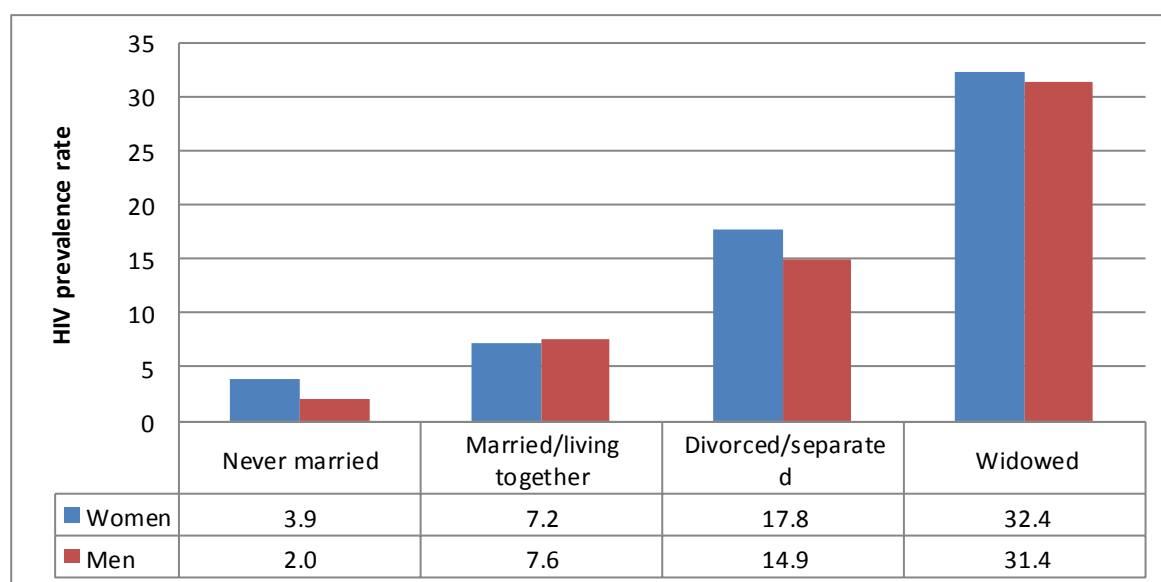
Figure 7.2: HIV prevalence rates by sex



7.15.2 HIV prevalence by marital status

HIV prevalence is highest among those who are widowed. HIV prevalence is also high among divorced and separated men and women. Women and men who are married are least likely to be HIV-positive.

Figure 7.3: HIV prevalence by marital status



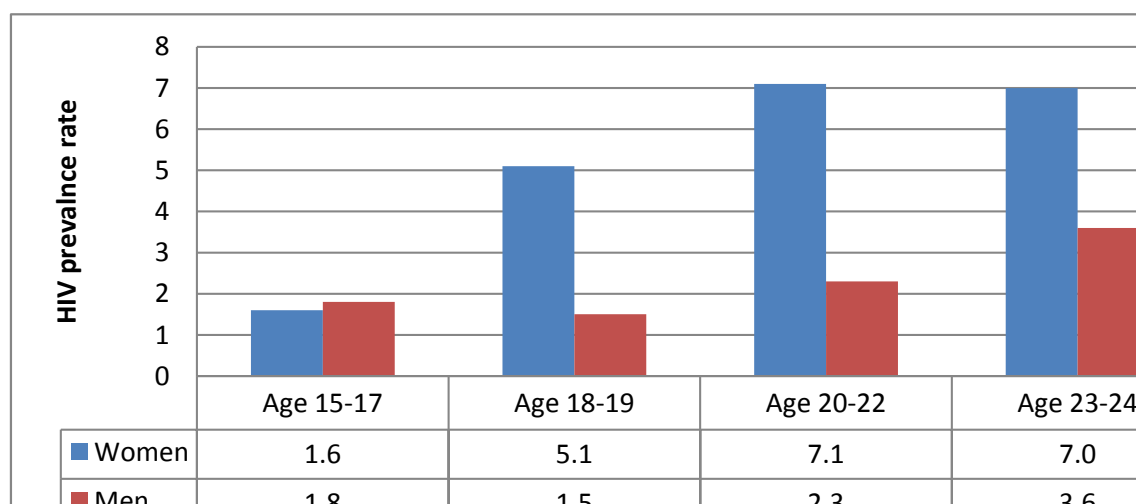
Source: Uganda Aids Indicator Survey , 2011

7.15.3 HIV prevalence among the youth

Overall, 3.7 percent of young women and men age 15-24 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence among young women was found to be higher than among young men, except for youth aged 15-17 where

there is nearly no difference in HIV prevalence between women and men. Among young women aged 15-24 years, HIV prevalence is higher in the urban areas. There is no clear relationship between HIV prevalence and level of education or household wealth among the youth.

Figure 7.4: HIV prevalence among the youth according to the 2011 UAIS



Source: Uganda Aids Indicator Survey, 2011

7.16. Antenatal Care

The major objective of antenatal care is to identify and treat problems during pregnancy such as anaemia and infections. It is during an antenatal care visit that screening for complications and advice on a range of issues including place of delivery and referral of mothers with complications occur. In the 2006 UDHS, interviewers recorded the source of antenatal care and the person who provided that care for the women's most recent births. If a woman received antenatal care from more than one provider, the provider with the highest qualifications was recorded. Table 7.15 shows the background statistics of women who had live births in the five years preceding the survey according to the type of antenatal care provider. Findings indicate that 94 percent of women received antenatal care from a skilled provider. Most women sought care from a nurse or midwife (84 percent) and 9 percent received care from a doctor. Only one percent of women received antenatal care from a Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) as their most qualified provider. 5 percent of women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey received no antenatal care.

Table 7.15: Percentage distribution of deliveries tendencies by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Doctor	Nurse/ mid- wife	Medical assistant /clinical officer	Nursing aid	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No one	Total	Skilled provider	No. of women
Mother's age at birth										
< 20	7.9	86.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	3.9	100.0	94.5	777
20-34	9.4	83.8	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.1	4.2	100.0	93.7	3,427
35-49	8.3	83.0	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.2	5.9	100.0	92.0	831
Birth order										
1	10.3	85.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.2	100.0	96.5	819
2-3	10.1	82.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	4.6	100.0	93.6	1,388
4-5	8.7	84.2	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.2	4.2	100.0	93.3	1,144
6+	7.5	84.0	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	5.7	100.0	92.2	1,684
Residence										
Urban	15.3	81.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	97.2	668
Rural	8.0	84.3	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.2	4.9	100.0	93.0	4,367
Region										
Central 1	12.3	77.3	0.0	0.7	4.4	0.2	5.0	100.0	89.7	497
Central 2	4.0	89.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	5.0	100.0	93.1	428
Kampala	14.5	82.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	96.7	298
East Central	5.8	85.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.3	4.3	100.0	92.7	510
Eastern	2.9	90.3	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	3.3	100.0	95.1	755
North	6.0	87.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	5.1	100.0	93.6	872
West Nile	3.6	95.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.7	289
Western	11.8	81.9	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	4.9	100.0	93.8	772
Southwest	20.3	70.4	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.0	6.7	100.0	91.4	615
North sub-regions										
IDP	7.2	85.6	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	4.3	100.0	93.2	355
Karamoja	2.3	89.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	6.4	100.0	92.0	187
Education										
No education	8.4	81.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.0	8.2	100.0	90.1	1,087
Primary	7.8	85.5	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.1	3.8	100.0	94.0	3,156
Secondary +	14.6	81.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.1	100.0	96.4	792
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	5.4	87.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	93.2	1,074
Second	7.0	84.4	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.1	5.4	100.0	92.3	1,088
Middle	9.7	82.3	0.8	0.8	1.9	0.1	4.4	100.0	92.9	985
Fourth	9.3	83.7	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.2	4.5	100.0	93.2	961
Highest	14.2	82.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.0	100.0	96.4	928
Total	9.0	84.0	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.2	4.5	100.0	93.5	5,035

Source: Uganda Demographic health Survey

7.17. Common health problems

7.17.1 Malnutrition

Table 7.16 shows the percentage distribution of children under five years with interviewed mothers classified as malnourished according to the three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height-for-age) by selected demographic characteristics and percentage of children with non-interviewed mothers and all children classified as malnourished. The proportion of all children who were stunted was 39 percent, while 15 percent were severely stunted. The prevalence of stunting was low among children under six months and increased with age. The highest prevalence (51 percent) was among children aged 16-23 months. Male children were slightly more likely to be stunted than female children (40 percent compared with 36 percent). Wasting affected 4 percent of children, with less than 1 percent severely wasted. However, wasting was much more prevalent among children aged 10-11 months (11 percent), corresponding with the period when complementary foods are introduced. Underweight, which reflects stunting, wasting, or a combination of the two, affected 23 percent of children under five years. The categories of children who were more likely to be underweight included: Male children, Children born less than 24 months after a previous birth, Children living in rural areas and Children of uneducated women.

Table 7.16: Percentage distribution of Child nourishment by sex

Sex	Height-for-age (stunting)				Weight-for-height (wasting)				Weight-for-age (underweight)				Number
	Below - 3 SD	Below - 2 SD1	Mean score (SD)	Z-	Below - 3 SD	Below - 2 SD1	Mean score (SD)	Z-	Below - 3 SD	Below - 2 SD1	Mean score (SD)	Z-	
Male	15.8	40.4	-1.6		0.6	5.0	-0.2		5.5	23.7	-1.2		2,783
Female	13.8	36.9	-1.6		0.6	3.1	-0.1		4.3	21.4	-1.1		2,821

7.17.2 Age at first sexual intercourse by sex

Table 7.17: Median age at first sexual intercourse

	2011			2006			2000-01			1995		
	Women	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men	
Residence	20-49	25-49	25-54	20-49	25-49	25-54	20-49	25-49	25-54	20-49	25-49	25-54
Urban	17.6	17.4	18.6	17.2	16.8	18.4	17.0	16.9	18.6	16.4	16.3	17.2
Rural	16.8	16.7	18.5	16.5	16.3	18.0	16.6	16.6	18.9	16.1	15.5	17.6
Total	17.0	16.8	18.6	16.6	16.4	18.1	16.7	16.6	18.8	16.1	16.0	17.5

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey

7.17.3 Teenage pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy represents an incredibly high risk to the health of both the mother and the baby. Most child mothers lose their already low chance of continuing education and accessing training and opportunities for employment. According to the Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS), 12 percent of girls aged 15-19 years were pregnant, while 19 percent had ever given birth to a child. Almost 20 percent of girls compared to two (2) percent of boys aged 15 -19 were married or living together in marital unions with the median age at first marriage below 18.5 years. The increasing number of teenage pregnancies and early marriages have led to obstetric fistula a condition predominantly caused by neglect of obstructed labour.

7.18. Conclusion

There is clear evidence that usage of the health system has expanded dramatically since 2000 with improved access to utilization of services. Reproductive health however has not improved significantly despite the increased numbers of health sector reforms. The 2001 UDHS found that CPR is still at 23 percent and thus not at the necessary level of 30 percent to impact on fertility. The HIV prevention strategies need to be further strengthened to ensure that the epidemic is not perpetuated. The age at first intercourse is worrying and may not support a sustained support against the scourge. Perinatal and maternal conditions, and AIDS should not continue to account for the causes of disease and premature death in Uganda and government therefore should continue to prioritise preventive care.

CHAPTER EIGHT: ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY

8.0 Introduction

Economic participation and opportunity is one of the four pillars, the others three being education attainment, health and survival and political empowerment, for constructing the gender gap index. The index is a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress. Economic participation and opportunity is measured through labour participation, remuneration and career/job advancement. This chapter presents information on gender differentiated labour force status, participation employment and opportunities for financial access.

8.1 Distribution of the Labour Force

Labour force refers to the economically active population including persons aged 14-64 years, who were either employed or unemployed during the last seven days prior to the survey. The country's labour force has been increasing over the years. In particular, there was an increase in the number of women in the labour force compared to men for the last two survey periods, as shown in the table. In 2005/06 there were 381,060 more women than men in the labour force and this figure increased to 757,930 more women than men in 2009/2010.

Table 8.1: Distribution of the Labour Force

Year	Males	Females	Total
2005/2006	4,572,720	4,953,780	9,526,500
2009/2010	5,362,935	6,120,865	11,483,800

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

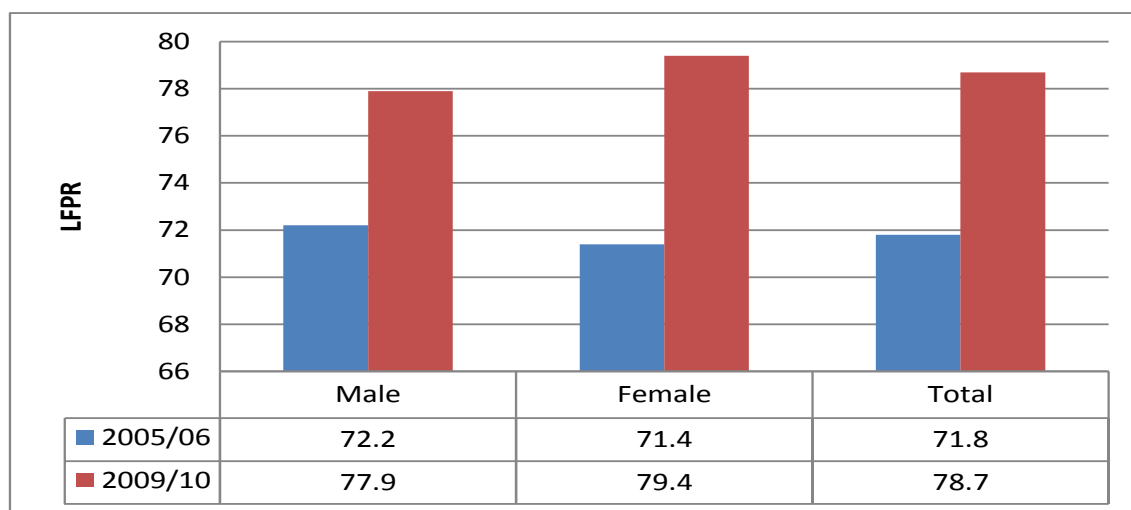
Despite the women making up a little over a half the national labour force, their contribution to measured economic activity is far below its potential with serious macroeconomic consequences. As demonstrated in the next section, the participation rate of women in economic activities is below that of men.

8.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the working age population. It measures the extent to which a country's working age population (14-64 years) is economically active. It also gives an indication of how many people of working age are actively participating in the labour market and includes both the employed and unemployed. However, key to note is that the labour force does not include persons engaged in non-economic activities including domestic chores such as cooking at home or caring for own children. It is argued that these activities do not contribute to national income as measured according to the System of National Accounts (SNA). Labour Force Participation generally increased over the two survey periods from a rate of 71.8 percent in 2005/06 to 78.7 percent in 2009/10. The LFPR for

women was lower than that for men by only 0.8 percentage points in 2005/06 and increased by 1.5 percentage points in 2009/10 as shown in Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1: Labour Force Participation Rate



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

8.3 Education Levels of the Labour Force

One of the important determinants of labour force participation is the level education and although the number of people without formal education has decreased over the years, the gap between men and women has remained large. The percentage of women without education is more than double compared to that of men over the years. Table 8.2 reflects high gender disparities especially in the category of no formal education over the survey period. About 15 percent more women than men continue to miss out on any kind of formal education over the years. It is very likely that by increasing opportunities of the girl child to attend school and gain skills, the labour participation gap will continue narrowing. The sex differentials in education attainment are illustrated in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Percentage distribution of Education levels of the labour force

Level of Education	2005/2006			2009/2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	6.9	21.6	16.5	8.1	21.6	17.1
Primary	63.2	58.9	59.0	59.2	57.1	53.3
Secondary	22.5	15.2	17.9	22.5	15.0	16.5
Above secondary	6.8	3.9	5.3	8.7	5.5	7.0
Not stated	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.4

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

8.4 Working Population

Persons are considered to be employed if they are in a specified age (14-64 years) and they performed any work at all, for pay or profit or pay in kind during a specified brief period (one week), or were temporarily absent from a job, (for such reasons as illness, holidays or other related reasons) during that period, or are working without pay in family business or farm for at least one hour during the period.

The results in the figure show that women constituted more than half of the working population, while men constituted less than half of the total working population. There are many women who are engaged in non-economic activities compared to men and this women's work is not considered in the estimation of GDP.

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of the working population by sex



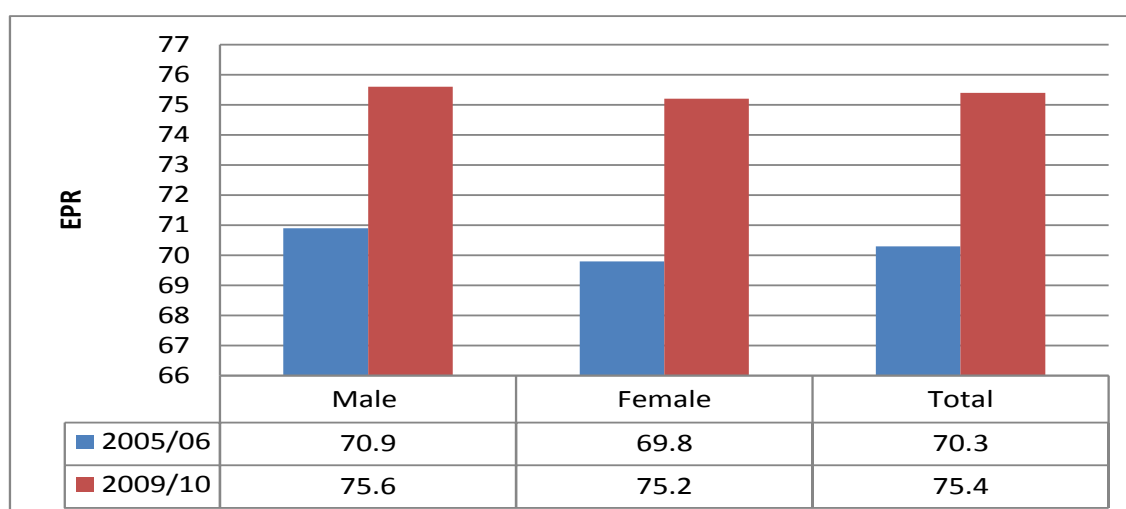
Source: Uganda National Household Survey

8.5 Employment-to-population ratio

The Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) is defined as the total employment of the population aged 14-64 years as a percentage of the total population in the same age group. This ratio indicates the extent to which the population is involved in productive labour market activities. It also presents an indication on how the economy generates work.

Over the period, the EPR for males was slightly higher than that of females with a gender gap of only 0.4 percentage points in 2009/10 as shown in Figure 8.3.

Figure 8.3: Employment-to-population ratio



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

8.6 Status in employment

Status in employment provides information on the category of worker. It is broadly categorized into two groups, namely self-employed and paid employees. The self-employed include employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and those working on household farms.

As indicated in Table 8.3, the category of self-employed constitutes a higher percentage of the total employment status for both men and women. This is a reflection of low growth in the formal economy and a high rate of job creation in the informal sector. However, over the years, the paid employee category has been slowly increasing, reflecting limited job creation, among other factors.

Key to note is that the percentage of women in employment was only higher in the sub-categories of contributing family workers and Household farm, while men were more engaged in the rest of the sub-categories.

Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of Status of employment

Status in employment	2005/2006			2009/2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.88	0.38	1.3
Own account worker	51.5	40.1	51.4	16.62	13.85	17.6
Contributing family workers	23.5	50.3	29.2	2.15	4.21	2.5
*Apprentice	-	-	-	0.7	0.4	0.5
*Household farm	-	-	-	50.8	67.4	54.3
Paid employee	24.4	9.3	18.2	27.9	13.8	23.6

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

8.7 Employment by Sector

The indicator for employment by sector divides employment into three broad groupings of economic activity; primary, manufacturing and services. The Primary sub-sector includes agriculture, mining and quarrying. The Service sub-sector includes many less skilled occupations such as petty trade and personal services, which jobs are important for absorbing surplus labour.

8.8 Employment in Business by Sector

Findings from the COBE 2010/11 show that male employees dominated nearly all the industry sectors, except for the categories of 'Accommodation & Food Services' and 'Education, Health & Social Works'. Generally, males accounted for 56 percent of employees while females accounted for only 44 percent, as shown in Figure 8.4.

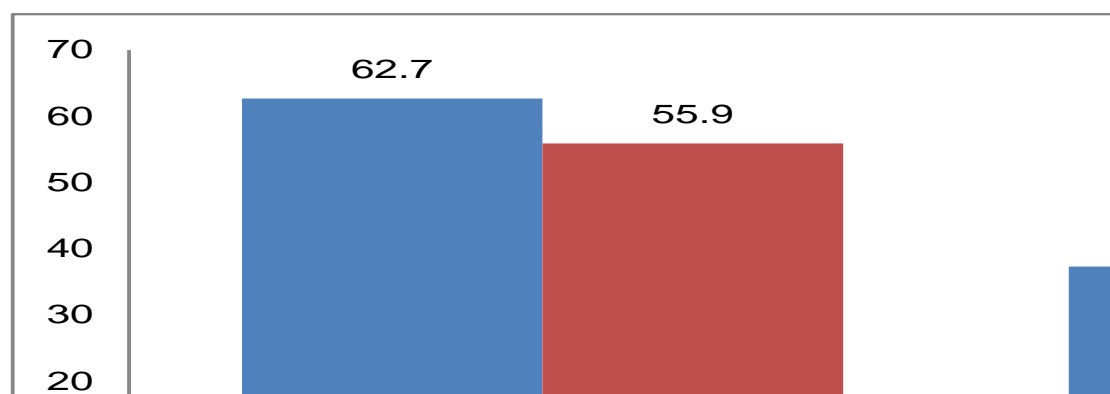
Figure 8.4 Percentage Distribution of Employment by Business



8.9 Ownership of Businesses

Findings show that over the period 2001/02 to 2010/11, there was an increase in the proportion of females owning businesses from 37 percent to 44 percent as shown in Figure 8.5.

Figure 8.5 Ownership of Businesses by sex



Source: Census of Business Establishments, 2010/11

Table 8.4 shows that there were more women than men in the Primary sub-sector. More men than women were employed in the Industry and Services sub-sector.

Table 8.4: Percentage distribution of Employment by sector

Sectors	2005/2006			2009/2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	68.1	81.2	72.0	64.5	74.5	66.0
Industry	9.0	2.9	5.0	11.4	5.0	6.0
Services	22.9	15.9	23.0	24.1	20.5	28.0

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

8.10 Employment by Occupation

Occupation refers to the job or tasks performed by an individual at the place of work. Greater gender disparities can be seen in the occupations of agricultural and fishery works. This is the occupation with the highest percentage of both males and females, however there is a lower percentage of the men than that of women involved in this occupation, as shown in the table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Percentage distribution of Employment by Occupation

Occupation	2005/2006			2009/2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Managers	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Professionals	1.4	0.5	1.1	2.4	1.6	2.0
Technicians and associate professionals	3.9	2.3	3.4	3.8	2.5	3.2
Clerks	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5

Service workers	8.9	10.0	10.5	10.9	12.1	11.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	62.4	79.0	67.4	58.5	71.1	65.0
Craft and related workers	6.2	2.5	4.7	5.8	2.7	4.2
Plant and machine operators	3.6	0.1	2.0	2.4	0.1	1.2
Elementary occupation	13.0	5.2	9.7	15.6	9.2	12.3

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

8.11 Average Income of Household Head

Overall, average income in male-headed households was higher than that in female-headed households. There was a general increase in the average income of both male and female-headed households from 2005/06 to 2009/10.

Table 8.6: Average income of household head (UGX)

Sex	2005/2006			2009/2010		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Male	328,200	37,600	170,300	784,900	242,405	336,900
Female	213,500	79,900	106,200	420,100	174,483	226,300

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

8.12 Unemployment Rate

According to the 1982 ILO Resolution, a person who was “without work”, available for work”, or “actively seeking work” is considered unemployed. The unemployment rate measures the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

There were generally more unemployed women than men, and the gap increased over the period, as shown in table 8.11.

Table 8.7: Unemployment rate

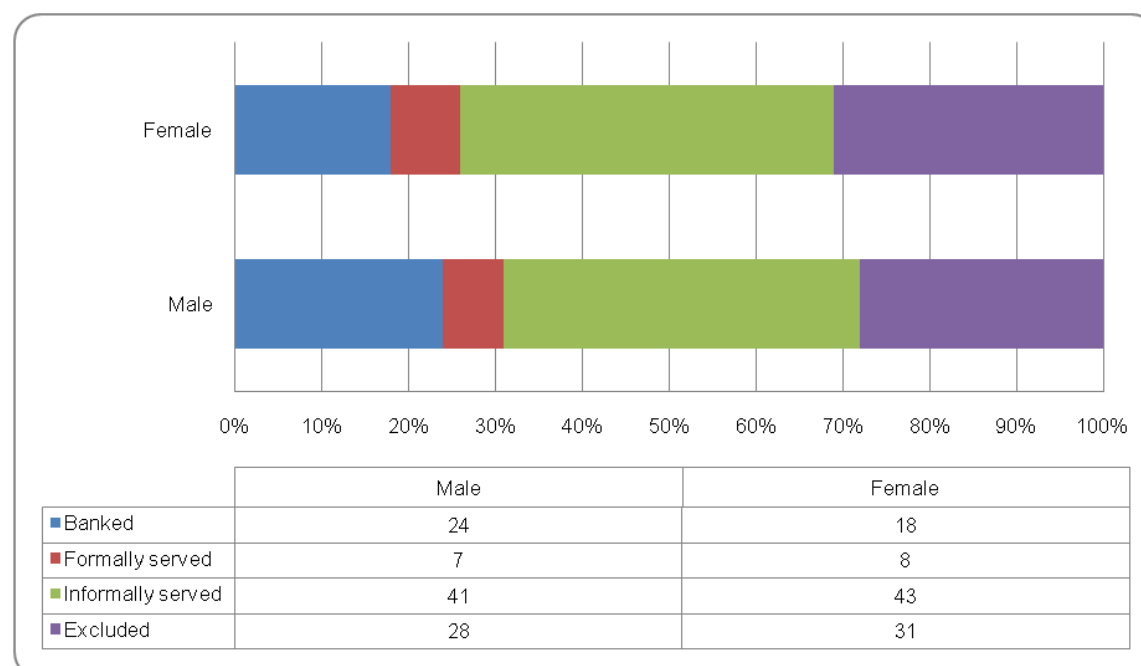
	2005/2006			2009/2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	3.5	9.5	6.4	5.4	12.1	9.5
Rural	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.0	3.1	3.0
Total	1.7	2.1	1.9	3.0	5.2	4.2

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

8.13 Financial Access Strand

Results from the FinScope Uganda, 2009 survey indicate that more men (31 percent) than women (26 percent) are formally served and more males (24 percent) than females (17 percent) are banked. A slightly higher proportion of females (8 percent) than males (7 percent) use other formal financial institutions. More women (31 percent) than men (28 percent) reported being financially excluded.

Figure 8.4: Financial access strand

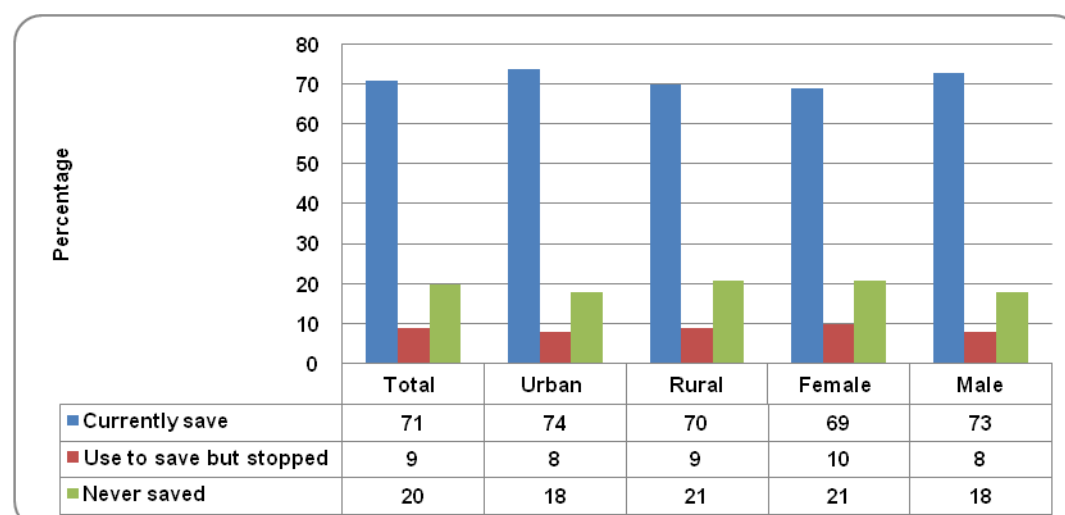


Finscope Uganda 2009

8.14 Savings-Investment Status

Seventy one per cent of all Ugandans aged 16 years and above reported that they were currently saving and/or investing, while 20 percent reported that they have never saved. The incidence of saving and investing is relatively higher among men (at 73 percent), as compared to women (at 69 percent). Savings and/or Investment were also found to be higher in urban areas (at 74 percent) than in rural areas (at 70 percent).

Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution for status of savings-investment



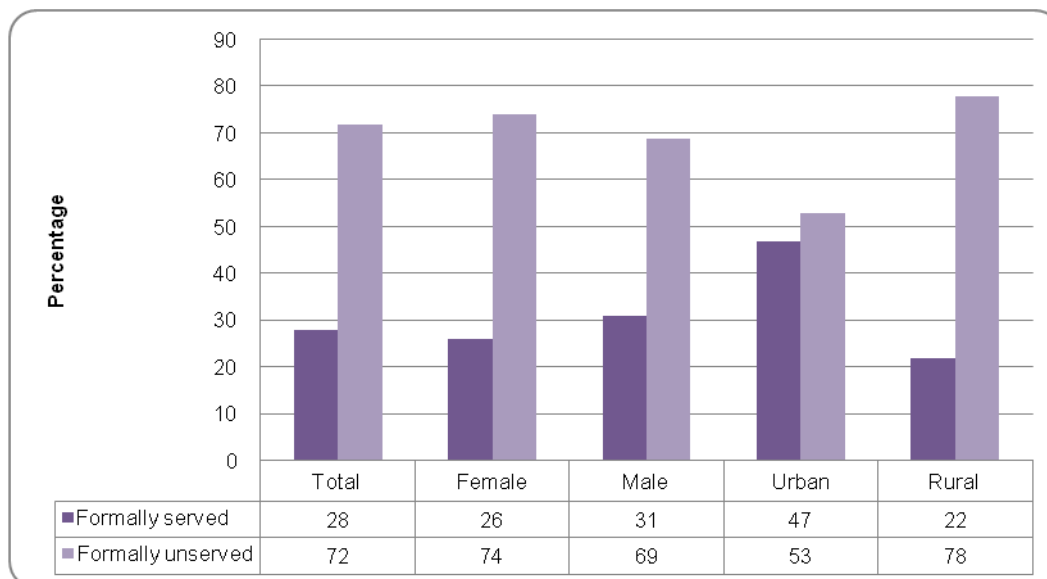
Finscope Uganda 2009

8.15 Banking Status

Overall, 28 percent of Ugandans aged 16 years and above are formally financially included. The incidence of formal financial inclusion is higher among men (at 31 percent) than women (at 26

percent). The urban population is also more formally financially included (at 47 percent) than the rural population (at 22 percent), as shown in figure 8.6.

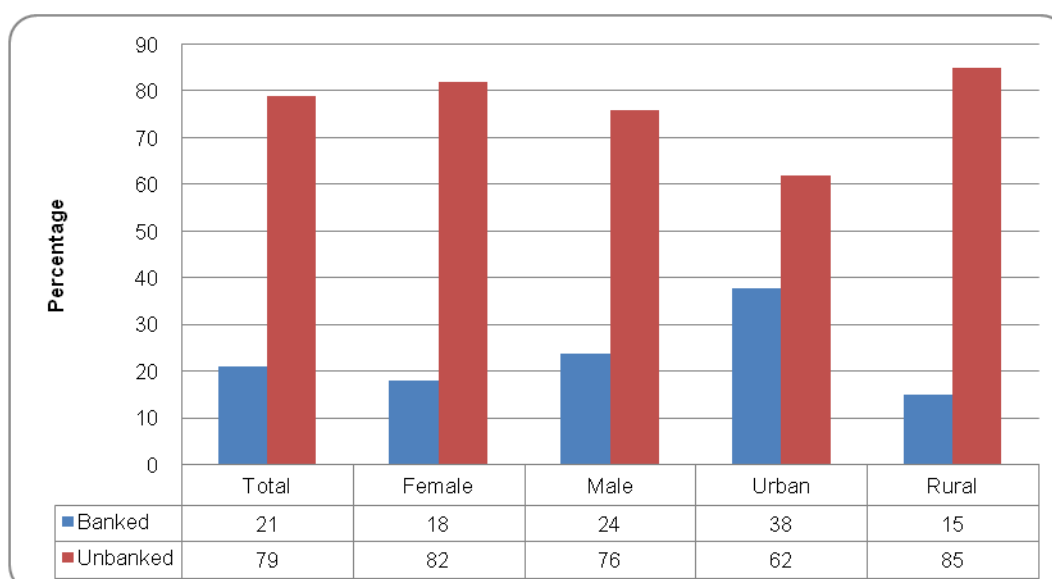
Figure 8.6: Formal financial inclusion



Finscope Uganda 2009

Specific to usage of banking products, 21 percent of the population (16 and above) is banked. These were the people accessing and using at least one of the Bank of Uganda regulated financial institutions i.e. commercial banks, credit institutions or microfinance deposit-taking institutions. More men than women were banked. Similarly, higher proportions of the banked population were found in urban areas (38 percent), as shown in figure 8.7.

Figure 8.7: Banking status



Finscope Uganda 2009

8.16 Purpose of the Loan

Some people borrow for investment with the aim of increasing income, while others borrow for consumption purposes in periods of hardship. There were no major gender variations except for slight differences in the reasons for borrowing over the two survey periods.

Table 8.8: Percentage distribution of purpose of the loan

Reason	2005/2006			2009/2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Purchase inputs/working capital	23.8	23.9	23.9	25.1	26.8	25.9
Buy consumption goods	17.8	22.8	19.7	14.5	17.4	15.9
Pay for education expenses	12.9	17.7	14.7	14.0	15.7	14.8
Pay for health expenses	16.8	14.1	15.8	12.9	14.1	13.5
Others	5.9	5.4	5.7	8.0	6.3	7.1
Buy farm inputs such as seeds	-	-	-	7.0	6.7	6.8
Pay for building materials	5.5	3.7	4.9	6.4	3.1	4.8
Buy land	3.5	2.7	3.2	4.3	3.7	4.0
Buy livestock	2.3	1.3	1.9	3.7	2.7	3.2
Pay for ceremonial expenses	4.0	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9
Buy farm tools and implements	7.4	6.1	6.9	1.2	0.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

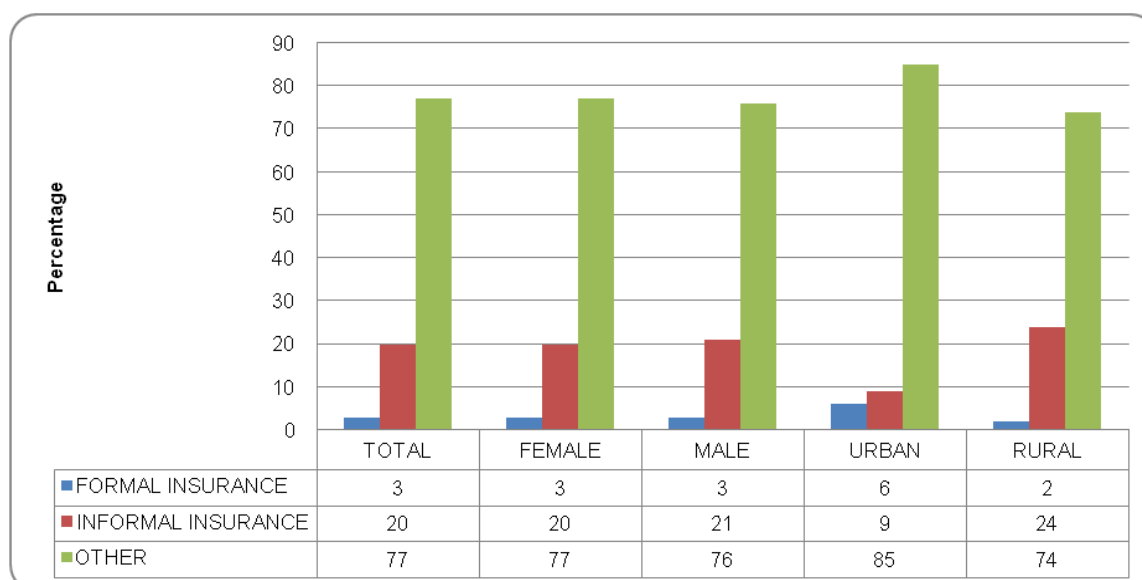
Source: Uganda National Household Survey

8.17 Insurance

Insurance is defined as a risk management tool primarily used to offset any costs that would be incurred by the occurrence of an unpleasant event. In the FinScope Uganda 2009 survey, insurance was categorised into formal (policies supplied by licensed insurance companies) and informal (being members of village burial and welfare groups).

The figure 8.8 shows that 23 percent of Ugandans aged 16 years and above had some form of insurance. Although results show a high usage of insurance, the proportion that are formally insured remains at three (3) percent counting three years back, while informal insurance is at 20 percent. Informal insurance is most prevalent among the rural population since burial and welfare groups are most common in such areas. Formal insurance is mainly found in urban areas and its usage is three times that in rural areas.

Figure 8.8: Incidence of insurance



Finscope Uganda 2009

8.18 Conclusion

Economic development makes it necessary to optimize all available human resources. Promoting gender diversity in the workforce will have tangible positive impact on economic growth reduce the gender gap and increase female economic participation. The gender differentials in economic participation and opportunity existing in Uganda are many times a result of the divide between engagement in paid and unpaid.

CHAPTER NINE: TIME USE STATISTICS

9.0 Introduction

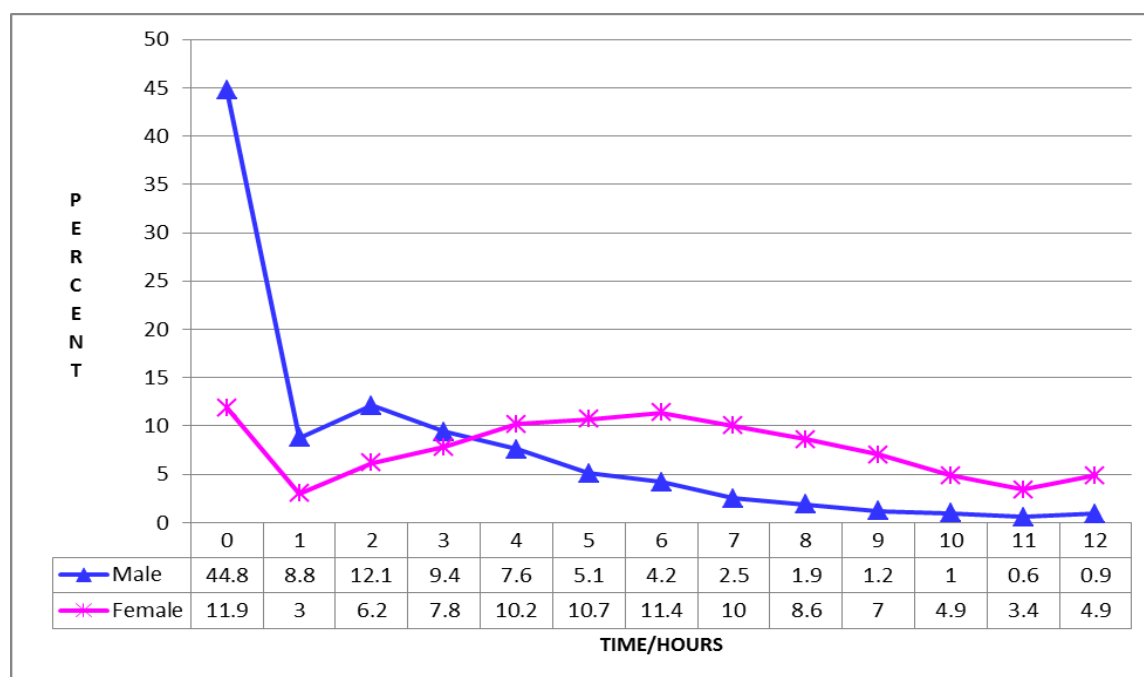
Time use data provides information on what activities people do over a given time period as well as how much time they spend on each activity. There are two approaches to measuring time use that include the stylised and diary approaches. The stylised approach asks respondents how much time they spent on pre-specified set of activities in a given period while the diary approach requires respondents to name the activities carried out at different times over a given period, working through all the hours of the day. However, in Uganda the mostly used approach is the stylised approach. Activity/work is categorised into the paid and unpaid. In Uganda, women are more likely than men to do unpaid domestic work and women also tend to spend longer than men on these tasks.

9.1 Time use on different types of unpaid domestic work

Overall, women spend five times longer than men cooking. Further, while improving kitchen structures is necessary for the health of those involved in cooking and the household generally, such changes do not seem to reduce the time that women spend preparing meals for the family.

In 1992/93, 45 percent of the males but only 13 percent of the females did not spend any time doing unpaid domestic work. In 2005/06 the levels of participation decreased but again a larger percentage of the males (60 percent) than of the females (23 percent) did not do any unpaid domestic work. The apparent increase in participation between the two surveys could be partly explained by the different age range covered, but the relative gender pattern remained the same.

Figure 9.1: Distribution of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex, 1992/93



9.2 Employment-related work

9.2.1 Time spent on employment related work

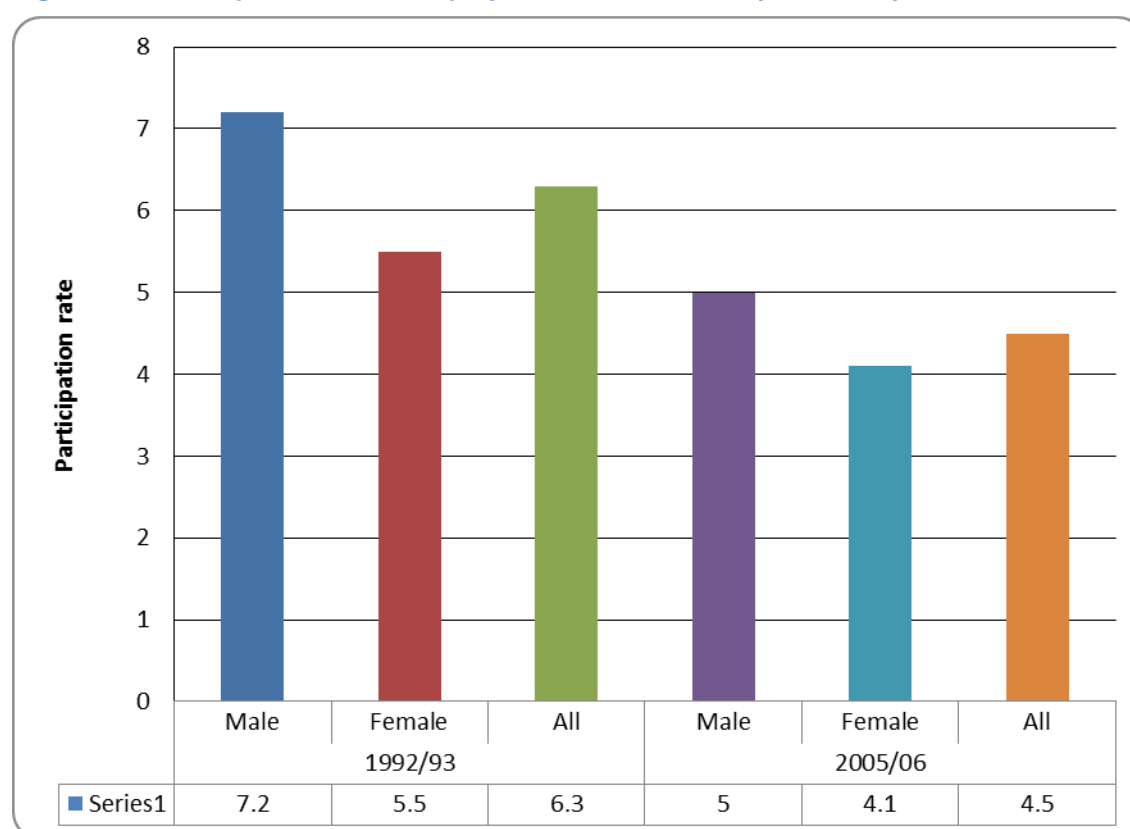
Time spent on employment-related work decreased for both men and women over time. Overall, the mean time spent on employment related work for those who did it was 6.3 hours in 1992/93 but decreased to 4.5 in 2005/06. Men who worked spent 1.7 hours more than women in 1992/93, but the gender difference reduced to less than one hour in 2005/06. Men with post-secondary education spent the longest time spent doing employment-related work, at 8.6 hours average per day.

Participation rate

9.2.2 Participation rate in employment-related work

Participation rate is derived by dividing the number of people in the population category who spent non-zero time on the activity by the total number of people in the population category.

Figure 9.2: Participation rate in employment-related work by sex, 18+ years



9.3 Age, marriage, family structure and time use

Age is an important determinant of participation in and time spent on different types of work, as is family structure. When all types of work under unpaid domestic work are added together, the average time spent was as long as 6 hours for women aged 18-34 years compared to less than an hour for men of the same age in 1992/93.

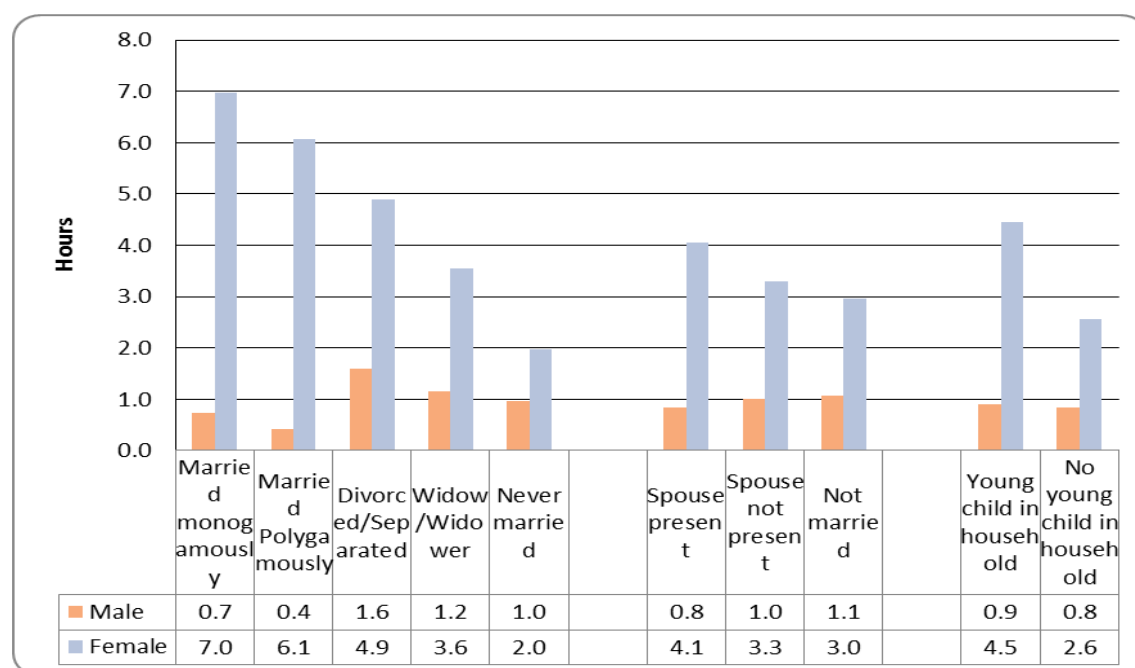
The time spent by adults on unpaid domestic work decreases with age for both women and men. By age 50 women spend only half the time spent at the peak age of 18-34 years. The pattern was similar for 2005/06 but total time was less because a smaller range of activities were covered in the later survey.

In terms of marital status, men spend less time than women on unpaid care work irrespective of their marital status. Being married reduces the time men spend on unpaid domestic work, while the opposite pattern is found for women. This suggests that marriage results in redistribution of some of the man's work burden to the woman.

Among women, those in monogamous marriages spend more time than any other group on unpaid domestic work. In 2005/06, women spent 10 times longer (7.0 hours) doing unpaid care work than men (0.7 hours) with the same marital status. This suggests that married women may have to forego participation in employment-related work to engage in unpaid domestic work since there are only 24 hours in a day and it may not be possible to do both kinds of work simultaneously.

Figure 9.3 shows that the presence of children or a spouse in the household barely influences the time spent on unpaid domestic work by men. In contrast, in 2005/06 women's unpaid domestic work increased by almost an hour when a spouse was present and by almost two hours when there were young children in the house.

Figure 9.3: Mean time spent on unpaid domestic work by marital status, presence of spouse, and presence of young children for population 5-years and above, 2005/06



9.4 Total working hours

Adding together time spent on unpaid domestic work and employment-related work gives a sense of the total work burden borne by individuals. Overall, in 1992/93 people worked for an average of eight hours and the time was almost equally shared between employment-related (4.1 hours) and unpaid domestic (3.9 hours) work. The total daily working time was 6.2 hours in 2005/06 but the proportion of time used for employment-related work was 0.6.

As expected, gender differences are evident in both the total amount and distribution of the time between employment-related and unpaid domestic work. In 1992/93, women spent longer total hours (9.0 hours) working than men (6.8 hours). Further, while women spent 60 percent of their total working time on unpaid domestic work, men spent only 30 percent. The same gender pattern was observed in 2005/06, although the total daily number of hours reduced for both men and women.

Figure 9.4: Work time use by sex and age group

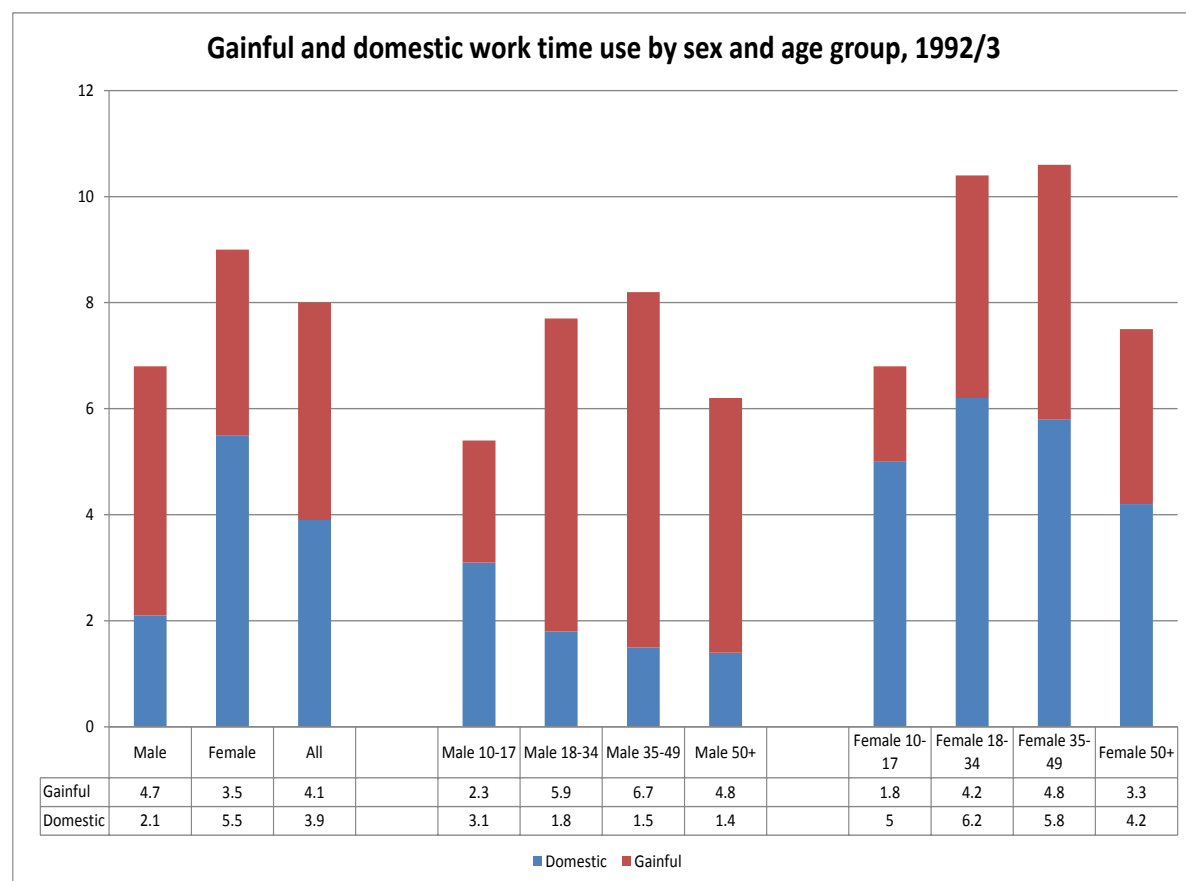
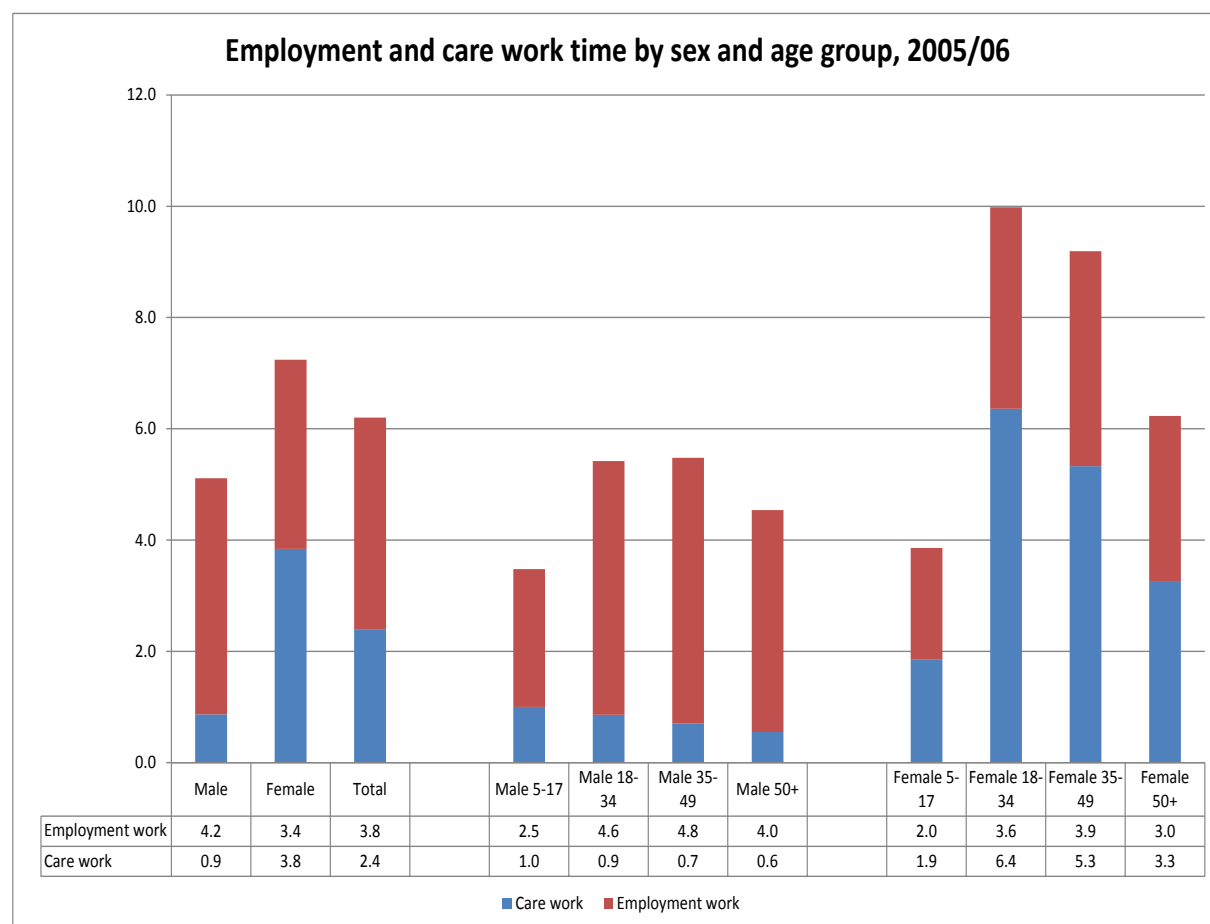


Figure 9.5: Time spent on employment-related and unpaid domestic work by sex and age group, 2005/06



9.5 Conclusion

Women in Uganda contribute substantially to economic welfare through undertaking large amounts of unpaid domestic work such as child rearing and household tasks which often remains unseen and unaccounted for in GDP. Their ability to participate in the labour market is constrained by their higher allocation of time to unpaid work. This gender division between market and household work in combination with women's lower earnings potential is further reinforcing the established gender inequalities.

CHAPTER TEN: ASSET OWNERSHIP

10.0 Introduction

Ownership and control of assets by women and men influences their individual participation in development processes at all levels. Level of assets ownership, determines decision-making powers in the household. Ownership of assets confers additional economic value, status, and bargaining power. Productive asset ownership in particular determines livelihood choices, income levels and the fall back position at times of shock.

Tradition and low economic status limit women's ownership of assets. Property ownership for women enriches, empowers and protects them and fosters the achievement of the 3rd MDG on Gender Equality (International Center for Research on Women - ICRW).

10.1 Ownership of a House

Ownership of a house is both a source of security/peace and collateral for financing.

Table 10.1: Distribution of ownership of a house for women

	Alone		Jointly with spouse		Jointly with others		Does not own	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Age								
15-19	1.4	28	7.6	156	0.6	12	90.4	1,851
20-24	4.2	69	26.8	436	4.6	75	64.3	1,047
25-29	6.1	95	36.2	569	6.4	101	51.1	802
30-34	11.0	119	37.8	410	8.8	96	42.4	460
35-39	15.7	161	45.1	463	7.66	79	31.6	324
40-44	19.0	139	36.8	269	9.45	69	34.5	252
45-49	28.0	164	37.4	219	8.31	49	26.2	154
50-54								
Residence								
Urban	6.7	115	13.5	232	2.1	36	77.6	1,332
Rural	9.5	660	32.9	2,290	6.4	444	51.1	3,557
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	16.5	251	41.7	634	6.0	91	35.7	542
Second	9.5	151	38.7	611	7.1	111	44.7	706
Middle	8.3	134	32.4	521	6.7	107	52.5	844
Fourth	6.1	106	25.4	438	5.4	93	63.0	1,087
Highest	6.0	134	14.2	318	3.5	78	76.3	1,711
Total '000	8.9	775	29.1	2,522	5.5	480	56.4	4,890

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2011

Majority of young women (below 34 years) did not own houses while those above 35 years owned jointly. On the other side, individual ownership of houses increases with age for men. In urban areas ownership of houses for women was minimal, while a significant proportion of rural women owned houses individually. House ownership decreased with income levels of women and men as shown in tables 10.1 and 10.2.

Table 10.2: Distribution of ownership of a house for men

	Alone		Jointly with spouse		Jointly with others		Does not own	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Age								
15-19	19.3	107	5.2	29	0.8	5	74.7	414
20-24	39.3	125	9.1	29	1.0	3	50.7	161
25-29	53.7	194	14.7	53	4.5	16	27.0	98
30-34	52.8	171	20.3	66	4.9	16	22.0	71
35-39	60.5	162	20.3	54	8.0	21	11.2	30
40-44	59.8	114	24.7	47	9.2	18	6.3	12
45-49	60.5	95	20.0	31	10.9	17	8.6	14
50-54	61.9	75	20.0	24	7.8	9	10.3	13
Residence								
Urban	25.1	115	11.6	53	0.8	4	62.5	286
Rural	50.6	929	15.3	281	5.5	102	28.6	526
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	48.7	180	24.9	92	9.8	36	16.6	61
Second	59.0	255	17.0	73	4.6	20	19.5	84
Middle	54.8	234	11.7	50	3.7	16	29.8	127
Fourth	44.4	229	9.5	49	5.3	27	40.8	210
Highest	26.6	147	12.6	69	1.1	6	59.7	329
Total '000	45.5	1,044	14.5	334	4.6	106	35.4	812

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2011

10.2 Ownership of Land

Land is a key productive asset in agriculture the main stay of the economy. Ownership of land determines livelihood options as well as control over agricultural income. According to ICRW, low rates of female land ownership significantly obstruct access to financial assets, including credit and saving.

Individual ownership of land for women is more common in the rural than urban areas. Land ownership increases with age for women who are above 30 years as shown in table 10.3.

Table 10.3: Distribution of ownership of Agricultural Land by sex

	Proportion			Median area (ha)		
	Men (%)	Women (%)	Observations	Men	Women	Total '000
Age						
15-19	64.5	35.5	61	0.8	1.2	0.8
20-24	78.9	21.1	373	0.8	0.8	0.8
25-29	84.2	15.8	821	0.8	0.6	0.8
30-34	79.4	20.7	881	0.8	0.8	0.8
35-39	76.5	23.5	930	0.8	0.8	0.8
40-44	76.0	24.0	678	0.8	0.8	0.8
45-49	72.1	27.9	628	0.8	0.8	0.8
50-54	63.9	36.1	568	1.2	0.8	0.8
55-59	62.6	37.4	424	1.2	0.8	0.8
60-64	56.3	43.7	350	1.2	0.8	0.8
65+	56.9	43.1	815	1.0	0.8	0.8
Residence						
Urban	75.1	24.9	748	1.0	0.8	0.8
Rural	71.4	28.6	5,782	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	71.9	28.1	6,530	0.8	0.8	0.8

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2011

10.3 Other Valuable Material Household Assets

The assets owned by the households are a proxy measure of the socio-economic status of the household. The Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Programme studies have shown that a radio and a bicycle are regarded as one of the most important assets for welfare ranking. Ownership was higher in rural areas compared to the urban areas for both men and women house heads.

Table 10.4: Distribution of Households Owning Selected Assets, 2005/06 – 2009/10

Characteristic	Status of asset ownership								
	Mobile phone			Electronic equipment			Bicycle		
Age	MHH (%)	FHH (%)	Total '000	MHH (%)	FHH(%)	Total '000	MHH (%)	FHH (%)	Total '000
2009/10									
Urban	68.6	31.4	949	71.4	28.6	836	76.8	23.3	210
Rural	78.4	21.6	1,934	77.1	22.9	2,518	83.0	17.0	2,077
Central	73.7	26.3	1,318	74.5	25.6	1,276	84.8	15.2	593
Eastern	78.2	21.9	634	79.2	20.8	713	81.6	18.4	763
Northern	74.9	25.1	310	76.3	23.7	525	80.8	19.2	470
Western	75.6	24.5	620	74.1	25.9	840	82.6	17.4	460

Total	75.2	24.8	2,883	75.7	24.3	3,355	82.5	17.5	2,287
2005/06									
Urban	79.5	20.5	419	72.3	27.7	536	84.2	15.8	207
Rural	80.5	19.5	451	72.0	28.0	1,467	86.0	14.0	1,841
Central	79.0	21.0	515	70.7	29.3	1,060	85.0	15.0	548
Eastern	80.1	19.9	138	74.9	25.1	433	86.7	13.3	603
Northern	84.7	15.3	55	69.0	31.0	343	82.9	17.1	458
Western	81.7	18.3	161	77.9	22.1	211	88.4	11.6	438
Total	80.0	20.0	870	72.1	27.9	2,003	85.8	14.2	2,048

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Ownership of mobile phones, electronic equipment and bicycles was higher among MHHs across all regions. However, FHHs increased their ownership of all those assets in 2009/10 compared to 2005/06 (table 10.4).

Table 10.5 : Percentage of Households Owning Selected Assets

Characteristic	Status of asset ownership								
	Mobile phone			Radio			Bicycle		
	MHH (%)	FHH (%)	Number	MHH (%)	FHH (%)	Number	MHH (%)	FHH (%)	Number
2009/10									
Urban	71.3	28.8	3,899	72.8	27.2	1,215	82.6	17.4	330
Rural	76.3	23.7	3,899	76.0	24.1	4,744	81.9	18.1	3,020
Central	72.2	27.8	2,244	72.4	27.6	2,196	80.6	19.4	880
Eastern	80.3	19.7	1,051	79.8	20.2	1,266	83.5	16.5	1,004
Northern	82.3	17.7	641	82.4	17.7	773	84.8	15.2	731
Western	72.1	27.9	1,431	72.6	27.4	1,724	78.7	21.3	734
Total	74.9	25.1	5,367	75.3	24.7	5,958	82.0	18.0	3,350

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2011

The UDHS confirmed that ownership of mobile phones, radios and bicycles, in 2011 was still much higher in MHHs compared to the FHHs as shown in table 10.5.

10.4 Livestock Ownership

Livestock is a store for wealth.

Table 10.6: Livestock Ownership by Sex of Household Head (2006)

Livestock type	Ownership by household head			Average number	
	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total '000	Men	Women
Large animals					
Indigenous calves	80.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	80.0
Indigenous bulls and oxen	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7	84.3
Indigenous heifers and cows	80.3	19.7	80.3	19.7	80.3
Small animals					
Local male goats	79.1	20.9	1,021	2.1	1.8
Local female goats	77.6	22.5	1,724	3.7	3.0
Local male sheep	75.5	24.5	187	2.0	1.8
Female local sheep	76.1	23.9	293	3.0	3.1
Pigs	74.6	25.4	761	3.6	2.5
Birds					
Backyard chicken	77.0	23.0	2,291	9.5	7.6
Turkeys	86.2	13.8	77	4.2	3.4
Ducks	78.4	21.6	179	4.4	5.8

Source: Uganda National Household Survey, 2005/2006 ,Agricultural Module

Livestock ownership was higher in MHHs than in FHHs (tables 10.6 and 10.7).

Table 10.7: Livestock Ownership by Sex of Household Head (2011)

Livestock type	Ownership by household head			Average number	
	Men (%)	Women (%)	Number	Men	Women
Cattle	78.7	21.3	1,942	4.1	5.2
Goats	73.7	26.3	3,214	3.9	3.3
Sheep	77.7	22.3	667	3.0	3.0
Pigs	72.5	27.5	1,596	2.2	2.1
Chicken	73.7	26.3	4,143	7.3	6.8

Source: Uganda Demographic Health Survey, 2011

10.5 Conclusion

Asset ownership, irrespective of type of asset was higher in male than the FHHs. The skewed ownership of assets towards men was clearly illustrated in percentages of men owning houses alone compared to the women. This is a major cause of gender inequality as it greatly influences decision making powers within households.

CHAPTER ELEVEN: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.0 Introduction

Gender statistics remains critical in tracking women and men participation in development and how it impacts on their livelihood. Therefore, a regular update should be put into consideration for comprehensive and timely gender statistics. There is need to put emphasis on individual level data for a more comprehensive gender analysis.

11.1 Conclusions

Within its mandate, UBOS is committed to producing and disseminating comprehensive, reliable and timely official statistics that reflect a gender perspective. The last Facts and Figures on Gender was published in the year 2008. However, UBOS is currently faced with a challenge of meeting the increasing demand for Gender Statistics. Gender statistics are defined as statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life (United Nations, 2006).

According to the National Development Plan (NDP), Uganda's development progress is being constrained by gender inequality. Further to this, it is also true that in order to achieve MDG3 on gender equality and women empowerment access to gender responsive data is crucial. The Beijing Platform for Action highlights production of gender statistics and its use in policy and programme planning and implementation as one of the specific action on gender statistics.

Gender Statistics reflect gender issues and gender biases in the socio-economic context of men and women. Gender statistics allow for a systematic evaluation of gender issues and of the inequalities between women and men. Therefore, in order to match the prevailing need for gender responsive statistics, UBOS has geared its efforts to generation, production and making available these statistics. Gender responsive statistics reflect gender issues in the socio-economic context of men and women. One way to achieve this is through production, publication and dissemination of a booklet presenting facts and figures on issues affecting both men and/or women. Therefore, there was an expressed need to produce gender responsive data in a timely manner and in a format that promotes their informed use. Since gender attributes change with time, location and gender is dynamic, a second edition for the year 2013 was necessary.

Earlier efforts were made and the 2008 publication entitled "Facts and figures on Gender" was produced. Both administrative and survey data on a number of indicators reflecting information about men and/or women will be obtained from the relevant sectors and MDAs, were used to compile and produce the booklet. Data compilation and analysis for this publication were done with support of the technical working group (TWG) comprising of selected UBOS gender focal points (GFPs) and coordinated by the Gender Statistics Unit.

The main aim of this publication was to produce and disseminate gender statistics on key gender issues through presenting statistics on men and women. These statistics will hopefully sensitize data users such as policy makers, gender advocacy groups to the rising need in reducing the disparities between women and men for sustainable national development.

11.2 Specific areas for future consideration

a) Asset ownership

b) Population

Gender variations by population age categories; Population pyramid; Optimal household structure to support national development; Reasons for the glaring sex disparity in widow ship besides the fact that more men could easily re-marry immediately after loss of their wives than women do; The significance of the implications on the life expectancy between men and women if more women are widowed than men; languages spoken and religious affiliation; poverty.

c) Economic participation

Employment earnings by level of schooling; employment insurance eligibility; income by age group; sources of income; reasons for un employment; contribution to pension plans and registered retirement saving plans; and paid workers covered by pension plan.

d) Education

Information on private schools; educational attainment for persons with disabilities; Primary school teachers by highest level of education qualification; Number of Teachers in Primary Schools; Training for school headmasters and teachers (Continuous Professional Development)-Enrolment in post primary education; Enrolment at Public Universities (Sample of Makerere University); Enrolment by field of study (undergraduate); School dropout rates by sex and reasons for drop out; Data on private schools; Proportion of women undergraduates by sex, university and discipline and Enrolled students in higher institutions of learning.

e) Governance and decision making

Challenges women and men face while in position of leadership and decision-making; Contribution of women in leadership and decision-making.

f) Health and nutrition

Food insecure HHS; teenage pregnancy; access and using health care services; women and men in health professions; and mortality rates for main causes of death; HIV prevalence among the pregnant women.

g) Household structure

Living arrangements; persons living in formal unions; single and teen parents; and family formation.

h) Time use

Un paid work inside and outside the home; time spent in volunteer work; time persons spend on leisure, travelling or commuting; sleeping; resting; at places of worship/praying, reading/research;

number of households with servants/maids and money spent on acquiring their services; and means of transport mostly used.

i) *Water and sanitation*

Utilisation of water/services by gender; Reasons behind the increasing participation of men and boys in water collection; Means of transport used to carry water; and methods of treating water by sex

j) *Violence and crime*

Self reported criminal victimization; victims of violence and service contacted or used; Individuals accused by type of crime, cases completed in court, guilty cases by sentence, individuals in justice related occupations

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APPENDICES

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