



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

REPROCESSED NATIONAL PRIORITY GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS

Illuminating the path towards Gender Equality in Uganda

February, 2018





Reprocessed

NATIONAL PRIORITY GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS (NPGEIs)

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INDICATORS (NPGEIs) 2018**

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Preface



The National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) were developed under the framework of the Plan for National Statistical Development and the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment to guide the mainstreaming of gender in statistical production processes in the National Statistical System. Subsequently, the Bureau in collaboration with other MDAs embarked on reprocessing existing census, survey and administrative data to provide the required level of disaggregation for reporting on the NPGEIs, particularly tier 1 indicators.

The aim of the reprocessing was to increase the overall production, and subsequently use of gender responsive statistics in policy, planning and decision making processes, as well as measurement of progress towards gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. Gender statistics are a pre-requisite for planning and decision making processes aimed at improved and inclusive service delivery for all women, men, boys and girls.

The reprocessing exercise was undertaken from June 2017 to March 2018. The reprocessed indicators contain information for the following thematic areas: Economic, Education, Health, Leadership and Governance, Human Rights, Information and Communication Technology and Indices.

I wish to acknowledge the support of Department for International Development, whose resource support made this possible, UN Women for the strategic leadership, key partner institutions and members of the gender statistics technical advisory group.

All participating stakeholders under the Plan for National Statistical Development and the Civil Society are greatly appreciated for their contribution and continued collaboration towards building a World Class National Statistical System, capable of meeting user needs.

I encourage key stakeholders to make maximum use of this valuable information.

Ben Paul Mungyereza
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Acronyms

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
BTVET	Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Violence Against Women
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPE	National Assessment of Progress in Education
NDP	National Development Plan
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NPGEIs	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NSS	National Statistical System
PNSD	Plan for National Statistical Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Household Survey
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey

Introduction

1.1 Background

Gender mainstreaming has been high on the agenda of the Government of Uganda. This is evidenced in its long term development framework, the Vision 2040, which emphasizes the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment by among others, calling for gender responsive policies, programmes and actions over the next 30 years. The adoption of affirmative action measures to partly address gender inequalities and promote women's empowerment in the political, social and economic spheres is a demonstration of this commitment. Further, key strategies on gender equality and women's empowerment have been clearly defined in the current National Development Plan (NDP II 2015/16-2019/20). The Uganda Gender Policy (UGP) and National Action Plan (NAP) on women were also formulated to support implementation of the Constitutional and Policy provisions on gender equality and women's empowerment. To effectively measure the country's progress, count the gains and act on the losses, there is need for gender statistics.

Several international and regional frameworks call for countries to prioritize the production of gender statistics, and these include the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5 on "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls", the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), among others.

The 1998 Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) Act of Parliament, mandates UBOS to develop and maintain an integrated, coherent and reliable National Statistical System (NSS). This makes the Bureau responsible for: coordinating, monitoring and supervising the NSS, as well as producing and disseminating official statistics. These statistics are produced to, among others, inform policy, planning and decision making processes, and provide evidence for monitoring and evaluation of Government Programmes. Therefore, UBOS in collaboration with various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the NSS developed and is implementing the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD). The PNSD is the national strategy for development of statistics in Uganda, and specifically features the need, and provides for the development of gender responsive statistics in the NSS, to monitor progress on gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls.

In line with this, the Bureau, with support from UN Women and the School of women and Gender Studies (SWGS), as well as the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD) developed and launched the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs). The NPGEIs is a framework aligned to the NDP II and the SDGs, to guide the development and production of gender responsive indicators in Uganda. The framework presents gender responsive indicators for six thematic areas namely: Economic, Education, Health, Human Rights, Leadership and Governance and Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Following the launch of the indicators, UBOS in collaboration with UN Women embarked on the compilation and reprocessing of the indicators to respond to national, regional and international demands for gender statistics, particularly the NDP II and SDGs.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective for reprocessing the NPGEIs was to generate and compile statistics for reporting on the NPGEIs, in response to the NDP II and SDG requirements.

1.3 Scope and Approach

Reprocessing of the data was carried out for tier one (1) indicators across the six thematic areas of Economic, Education, Health, Human Rights, Leadership and Governance and ICT. The exercise was conducted on unit level data for existing major census, survey and administrative data sets and reports for a period of nine months, from June 2017 to March 2018.

1.4 Key concepts and Definitions

The key concepts and definitions used for the indicators are defined here-in, to help the user understand the context in which the data was collected, and subsequently analysed to produce the desired information.

1.4.1 Household

A group of persons who normally live and eat together. Very often the household will be a family living in the same house or compound and eating together. A household will normally consist of a man, his wife and children and sometimes relatives and maids.

The following scenarios may constitute a household:-

- (i) One person who lives and eats on his or her own.
- (ii) Several persons who are not related to each other but they live together in the same house or compound and eat together.
- (iii) A man with two or more wives who, together with their children live and eat together. However, if the wives and their children live and eat separately, they will form separate households.

1.4.2 Household head

The person in the household acknowledged as head by the other members either by virtue of his age or social standing in the household. The head has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs. However, in cases where such authority and responsibility are not vested in one person, it may be necessary to try and identify the head of the household.

1.4.3 Income

All receipts (cash and in kind) in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or transfer earnings e.g. inherited wealth, donations etc.

1.4.4 Expenditure

Consumption, which includes all cash expenditure on goods and services, incurred by the household and establishment for consumption purposes. It also includes imputed value for own produced items consumed by the household.

1.4.5 Earnings

Is money received as wages / salaries or gained as profit got after deduction of costs and expenses.

1.4.6 Employment

Is restricted to only the working age population who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. "For pay or profit" refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done, or in the form of profits derived from the goods and services produced through market transactions.

1.4.7 Unemployment

According to the International Labour Organisation, unemployment is defined as the unemployed persons of a specified age who during a specified period were:-

- (i) Without work, i.e. were in paid employment or self-employment.
- (ii) Currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid or self-employment during the reference period; and
- (iii) Seeking for work, i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified reference period to seek for paid or self-employment.

1.4.8 Labour Force

The labour force refers to the current supply of labour for the production of goods and services in exchange for pay or profit.

1.4.9 Child labour

According to child labour is defined as work that deprives children aged 5-17 years of their childhood, potential and dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:-

- ◆ is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and
- ◆ interferes with their schooling by:
 - ◆ depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
 - ◆ obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
 - ◆ requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work

1.4.10 National poverty line

A monetary measure determined at a given point of time in a country meeting a minimum selection of basic requirements. Households/individuals whose incomes fall below a given level of national poverty line or whose consumption level is valued at less than the value of a determined poverty line are classified as poor. In Uganda, the National Poverty line is one US dollar a day (1 USD).

1.4.11 Population

The totality of all units of interest in a study or investigation at a given time in a given area.

1.4.12 Proportion

A number in a particular group relative to the total number. For example the proportion of children aged 0-14 years in the total population of Uganda.

1.4.13 Rate

The estimate that indicates percentage change in the variables of interest over two different periods of time. It shows the growth or decline in such variables. For instance Gross Domestic Product growth rates, rate of inflation, population growth rates etc. It may also mean the amount of one variable considered in relation to one unit of another variable. For example, the speed given as kilometers per hour, the exchange rate in shillings per one US Dollar, etc.

1.4.14 Ratio

A mathematical relationship indicating the relative size of two numbers. It shows the magnitude of one quantity relative to the magnitude of another.

1.4.15 Percentage

The percent value is computed by multiplying the numeric value of the ratio by 100.

1.4.16 Sex

The category in which a person is grouped in reference to their reproductive functions. However, care should be taken when determining the sex of a person from either the physical appearance or attire or both especially children.

1.4.17 Agriculture

Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets.

1.4.18 Agricultural land

This is land used for agricultural purposes. It consists of cropland, pasture land and grazing land.

1.4.19 Agricultural population

This is defined as individuals dependent on agriculture, hunting, fishing, and forestry for their livelihood.

1.4.20 Enrolment

This is the total number of pupils admitted/re-admitted and fully recorded in the school's register at the beginning of the first term. It includes all those pupils whose names appear on the school register (including repeaters and those temporarily absent).

1.4.21 Completion rate

This is the total number of pupils/ students (candidates) who registered for a given level regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official graduation age for a given level.

1.4.22 Literacy

This refers to the ability of a person to write meaningfully and read with understanding in any language. A person who cannot write meaningfully and read with understanding in any language is considered illiterate.

1.4.23 Numeracy rate

This 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. In Uganda, pupils are sampled from primary three (P.3) and Primary six (P.6) and given numeracy tests and marked to determine the numeracy rate at primary three and primary six respectively.

1.4.24 Income Per capita

This is the measure of the amount of money earned per person in a country. Income per capita can apply to the average per- person income for a country. It is used as a means for evaluating the living conditions and quality of life in different areas.

1.4.25 Average household income

This is the measure of the average amount of money earned per household in a country.

1.4.26 Average household agricultural income

This is the measure of the average amount of money earned from agriculture per household in a country.

Findings

In total, the compendium has got reprocessed data for 55 out of 106 indicators in the NPGEIs. By thematic area, this translates to 14 Economic, 26 Education, 10 Health, Two (2) Leadership and Governance and three (3) ICT indicators. Some of the reprocessed indicators, could not be adequately disaggregated to the desired levels including sex, residence, region and income status, among others.

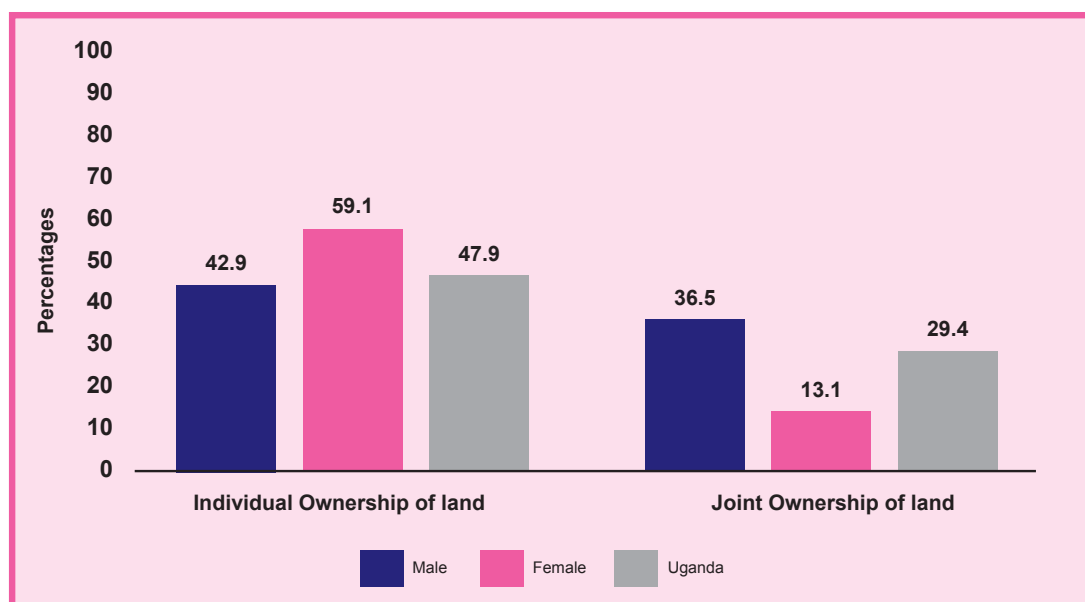
The information was been extracted from the UNHS 2012/13, UDHS 2011, Annual Education Factsheets, and other administrative information generated by the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) under the sectors mentioned above.

2.1 Economic Indicators

2.1.1 Land ownership

Population owning land is the percentage of population in the country who own land by sex of the land owner. The results in figure 1.1 show that overall close to half (48%) of the population owned land individually. More women (59%) than men (43%) owned land individually. Joint ownership of land was low, at 29% according to the findings. It was reported more among the men (37%) than females (13%).

Figure 1.1: Ownership of land



Indicator: 1.13a Proportion of the population who own land individually (%), by sex, 2012/13.

The findings in table 1.1 show that, overall more females (59%) than males owned land individually. There were more females (65.9%) who owned land individually, in rural areas, than males (45.5 %). Majority of women owning land individually were found in the West Nile sub-region (72%), and majority of men owning land individually were found in the North East sub-region (65%).

Table 1.1: Individual ownership of land (%)

Background Characteristics	Male	Female	Uganda
Sex	42.9	59.1	47.9
Residence			
Rural	45.5	65.9	51.6
Urban	35.1	42.5	37.6
Welfare Quintile			
Lowest	50.0	61.5	53.7
Second	46.0	64.6	51.6
Middle	39.6	62.0	46.6
Fourth	40.0	62.7	47.1
Fifth	41.3	49.8	43.8
Region			
Central	45.2	51.6	47.2
Eastern	60.4	62.9	61.1
Northern	28.0	58.0	38.3
Western	31.8	65.3	42.0
Sub-Region			
Kampala	25.0	23.1	24.4
Central 1	49.9	59.9	52.8
Central 2	48.5	55.9	50.7
East Central	42.4	57.8	47.7
Mid North	6.7	49.3	20.4
North East	65.1	56.8	61.8
West Nile	50.0	71.6	57.8
Mid-West	35.2	69.4	45.4
South Western	28.7	61.6	38.9

Source: UNHS 2012/2013

Indicator: 1.13b Proportion of the population owning land jointly by sex of owner (%)

The results in table 1.2 show that males (37%) were more likely to own land jointly than females (13%). This was found to be true across all categories. Both males and females, in rural areas were almost twice as likely to own land jointly, as those in urban areas. The highest proportion of the population owning land jointly was found in the Mid North (68%), with males, still more likely to own land jointly (83%) than females (37%).

Table 1.2: Joint ownership of land (%)

Background Characteristics	Male	Female	Uganda
Sex	36.5	13.1	29.4
Residence			
Rural	40.2	15.0	32.7
Urban	26.8	8.5	20.6
Welfare Quintile			
Lowest	36.2	19.8	30.9
Second	42.4	11.3	33.1
Middle	45.8	12.4	35.4
Fourth	39.1	12.0	30.6
Fifth	26.2	11.5	21.7
Region			
Central	19.5	6.9	15.7
Eastern	22.4	7.3	17.9
Northern	60.4	23.7	47.8
Western	56.0	16.9	44.1
Sub-Region			
Kampala	15.9	3.8	12.0
Central 1	17.1	5.4	13.7
Central 2	24.1	10.0	19.8
East Central	30.8	7.5	22.8
Mid North	83.0	37.0	68.2
North East	1.1	2.0	1.5
West Nile	45.2	14.4	34.1
Mid-Western	49.4	8.5	37.2
South Western	62.2	24.3	50.5
Eastern	16.9	7.1	14.4

Source: UNHS 2012/2013

Indicator: 1.20 Average time taken to & fro the firewood supply point by sex of household head (mins)

Household heads were asked how much time household members take to and fro the firewood supply point. The results in table 1.3 show that the average time taken to and fro the firewood supply point in Uganda was 61 minutes (about an hour) for both males and females. There were no marked differences in the time taken for males and females. However, members in the rural areas took five (5) minutes more than their urban counterparts, to and fro the firewood supply point. The most time taken to and fro the firewood supply point was recorded in North East sub-region, at 132 minutes (more than 2 hours). This is so much more than the eight (8) minutes recorded for Kampala sub-region.

Table 1.3: Time taken to & fro the firewood supply point (mins)

Background Characteristics	Male	Female	Uganda
Sex	60.83	61.88	61.37
Residence			
Rural	61.21	62.43	61.84
Urban	57.06	56.58	56.75
Region			
Central	49.87	50.02	49.90
Eastern	43.46	44.08	43.78
Northern	81.76	84.21	83.00
Western	56.16	55.51	55.84
Sub-Region			
Kampala	30.00	6.89	7.84
Central 1	46.62	49.02	47.87
Central 2	52.14	51.02	51.50
East Central	42.57	41.58	42.07
Eastern	44.41	46.67	45.57
Mid North	50.32	52.52	51.45
North East	131.88	132.85	132.31
West Nile	46.46	50.15	48.36
Mid-West	54.22	54.90	54.60
South Western	58.21	56.15	57.16

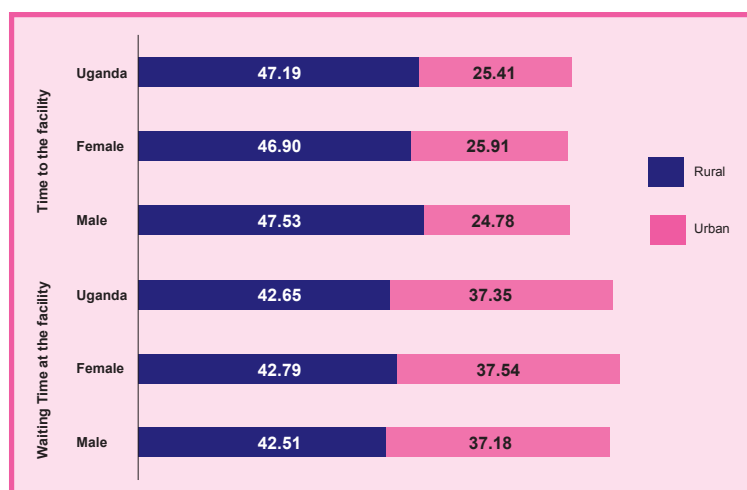
Source: UNHS 2012/2013

Average Time taken to reach the Health facility

The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2012/13 collected information on time taken to reach the nearest health facility. Household heads were asked how much time household members take to reach the nearest health facility, and the waiting time at the facility.

Figure 1.2 shows that the average time taken to the health facility was almost twice as high in the rural areas (47 minutes) than the urban areas (25 minutes). Females and males spent about the same amount of time to reach the health facility. Findings also show that waiting time at the health facility was slightly less for household members in the urban areas (37 minutes), than in the rural areas (43 minutes). Females and males still spent about the same amount of waiting time at the health facility.

Figure 1.2: Average waiting time and time to reached a health facility



Indicator: 1.21a Average time taken to the health facility by sex (mins).

The results in table 1.4 show that there is no significant difference (46 seconds) in time taken by males and females to the health facility. The females in rural areas take twenty one more minutes to the health facility as compared to the females in urban areas. On average, females take a minute more time than males to a health facility in urban areas. In Kampala, the females are faster by two minutes compared to males in their movement to a health facility.

Table 1.4: Time taken to the health facility by background characteristics (mins)

Background Characteristics	Male	Female	Uganda
Sex	42.88	42.42	42.64
Residence			
Rural	47.53	46.90	47.19
Urban	24.78	25.91	25.41
Region			
Central	33.47	32.05	32.72
Eastern	36.48	35.26	35.85
Northern	57.97	58.14	58.05
Western	41.13	42.34	41.75
Sub-Region			
Kampala	18.22	16.37	17.23
Central 1	32.21	30.11	31.12
Central 2	38.22	38.28	38.22
East Central	27.75	28.39	28.07
Eastern	47.92	44.39	46.12
Mid North	51.56	54.21	52.93
North East	66.97	64.57	65.69
West Nile	49.18	50.70	49.97
Mid-West	37.25	38.15	37.70
South West	45.62	46.96	46.32

Source: UNHS 2012/2013

Indicator: 1.21b Average waiting time at the health facility by sex (mins),

The results in table 1.5 show that the average waiting time at the health facility was 42 minutes. Females and males spent about the same amount of awaiting time. There is no significant difference between the waiting time at health facility for females and males. On average, patients in rural areas waited longer at the health facility than their urban counterparts. The longest waiting time was recorded in North East (83 minutes), West Nile (67 minutes) and Mid North (58 minutes).

Table 1.5: Average waiting time at the health facility by background characteristics (mins)

Background Characteristics	Male	Female	Uganda
Sex	41.42	41.67	41.55
Residence			
Rural	42.51	42.79	42.65
Urban	37.18	37.54	37.35
Region			
Central	25.42	25.22	25.31
Eastern	30.91	30.79	30.85
Northern	70.50	70.98	70.72
Western	31.97	33.20	32.61
Sub-Region			
Kampala	28.19	24.57	26.18
Central 1	22.36	24.97	23.73
Central 2	27.34	25.63	26.46
East Central	22.77	23.51	23.17
Eastern	41.65	40.50	41.06
Mid North	57.97	58.43	58.18
North East	84.60	82.24	83.35
West Nile	62.89	69.86	66.57
Mid-West	28.54	29.10	28.84
South Western	35.96	37.73	36.89

Source: UNHS 2012/2013

Indicator: 1.22 Average time taken to school (for day scholars) by sex (mins)

The results in table 1.6 show that on average, day scholars take more than half an hour (36 minutes) to school. There was no marked difference in time taken for female and male day scholars. Day scholars in the rural areas took eight (8) more minutes to school than their urban counterparts. The longest time taken to school was recorded in Mid North sub-region, at 44 minutes, while the least time was recorded in Kampala, at 27 minutes.

Table 1.6: Time taken to school (for day scholars) (mins)

Background Characteristics	Male	Female	Uganda
Sex	36.7	35.5	36.1
Residence			
Rural	38.2	37.4	37.8
Urban	31.1	29.0	30.1
Region			
Central	36.9	36.5	36.7
Eastern	37.0	36.5	36.7
Northern	37.5	36.9	37.2
Western	37.7	36.1	36.9
Sub-Region			
Kampala			
Central 1	33.2	34.3	33.8
Central 2	38.3	35.5	36.9
East Central	37.4	34.5	36.1
Eastern	37.3	38.2	37.8
Mid North			
North East	27.9	25.2	26.5
West Nile	32.8	35.4	34.1
Mid-West	36.1	38.1	37.0
South Western	38.6	35.0	36.9
Eastern	38.1	35.9	37.0

Source: UNHS 2012/2013

2.2 Education Indicators

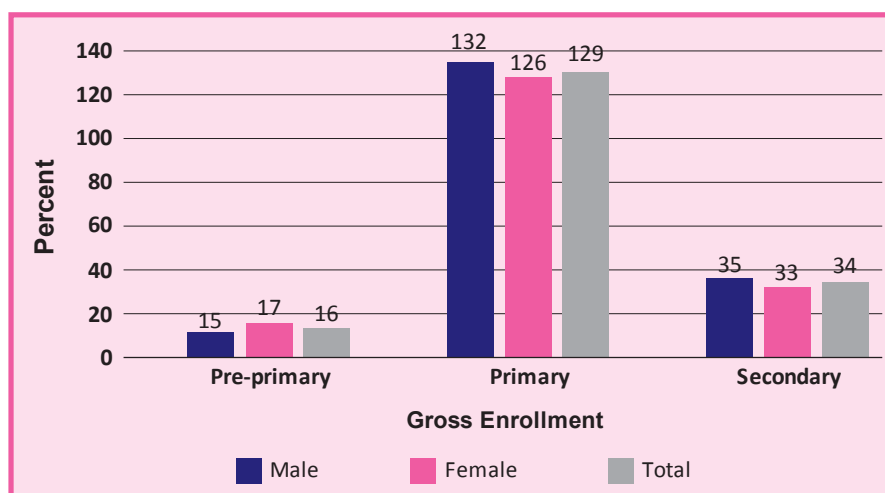
Education is universally acknowledged to benefit individuals and promote national development. Educating both girls and boys produces similar increases in their subsequent earnings and expands future opportunities and choices for both. However, educating girls produces many additional socio-economic gains that benefit entire societies. These benefits include increased economic productivity, higher family incomes, delayed marriages, reduced fertility rates, and improved health and survival rates for infants and children (USAID, 2008).

2.2.1 SDG Indicator NPGEI Gross Enrolment ratio by sex

Achieving inclusive and quality education for all in Uganda provokes the need to measure the number of learners registered in each level of education at a given time. This aims to; provide equal access to affordable quality education, eliminate gender and wealth disparities. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as the total enrolment in (pre-primary/primary/secondary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official (pre-primary/primary/secondary) school-going-age population.

Findings show that gross enrolment among girls was lowest at pre-primary and highest at primary level. While the sex disparity was minimal at the pre-primary and secondary levels, the GER for males was slightly higher (132%) than that of girls and (126%) at primary level, as shown in figure 2.1. The details are provided in annexes 1, 2 and 3.

Figure 2.1: Gross enrolment ratio by sex for pre-primary, primary and secondary

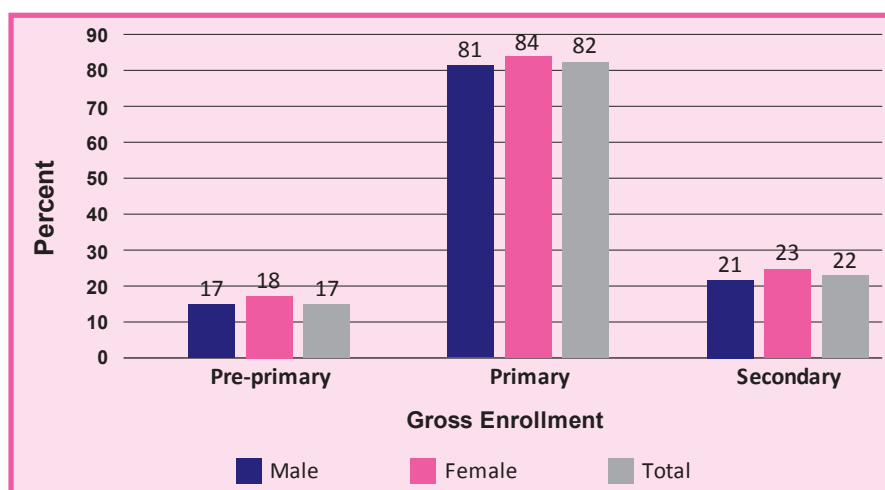


Source: MOES Fact Sheet 2016, UNHS 2012/13

SDG Indicator: NPGEI 2.1 Net enrollment rate for; Pre-primary, primary and Secondary by Sex (2014)

Findings show that net enrolment was lowest at pre-primary (17 percent) and highest at primary level (82 percent). The net enrolment ratio was higher for girls than boys across the categories, as shown in figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2: Net enrolment ratio by sex for pre-primary, primary and secondary



2.2.2 Net Pre- Primary Enrollment

The official pre-primary school going age is 3-5 years. Net pre-primary enrolment was found to be 17 percent, with minimal disparity by sex. Net pre-primary enrolment was twice as high in the urban areas than the rural. The highest Net pre-primary Enrolment Ratio was recorded in Kampala sub-region (38%), while Karamoja had the least (2%). The Gender Parity Index (GPI) at national level was 1.1, as shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Net Pre-primary enrolment rate

Residence	Male	Female	Total	GPI
Urban	29.5	30.9	30.2	1
Rural	13.1	13.9	13.5	1.1
Sub-Region				
Kampala	37	38.5	37.7	1
Central1	28.5	30.3	29.4	1.1
Central2	22.8	24.8	23.7	1.1
Busoga	11.4	12.8	12.1	1.1
Bukedi	10.2	10.8	10.5	1.1
Elgon	12.5	13.5	13	1.1
Teso	8	8.5	8.2	1.1
West Nile	9.5	9.5	9.5	1
Acholi	15.6	16.4	16	1.1
Lango	14.9	15.7	15.3	1.1
Karamoja	2.3	2.3	2.3	1
Tooro	14.3	15.2	14.8	1.1
Ankole	20.9	21.7	21.3	1
Bunyoro	12.8	13.8	13.3	1.1
Kigezi	16.9	17	16.9	1
Religion				
Anglican	16.6	17.5	17	1.1
Catholic	15.5	16.2	15.8	1
Muslim	18.9	20.2	19.5	1.1
Seventh-Day Adventist	18.3	19.4	18.8	1.1
Orthodox	17.8	18.9	18.4	1.1
Pentecostal/ Born Again/ Evangelical	17.9	19	18.4	1.1
Others	11.3	12.6	12	1.1
Total	16.6	17.5	17	1.1

Source: NHPC 2014

Indicator: 2.3 Net Primary School enrolment rate by Sex

The official primary school going age is 6-12 years. The national primary Net Enrolment Rate (NER) was 82 percent, with that of the females (84%) slightly higher than that of the males (81%). Net primary enrolment in the urban areas was slightly higher than that in the rural areas. North East sub-region had the lowest net primary enrolment rate at 57 percent. The primary net enrolment rate generally increased with an increase in the household welfare quintile, as shown in table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Net Primary School enrolment rate

Background Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Sex	81.1	83.5	82.3
Residence			
Rural	79.7	83.3	81.5
Urban	86.6	84.3	85.5
Welfare Quintile			
Lowest	75.5	78.5	77.0
Second	83.3	83.3	83.3
Middle	80.6	85.5	83.0
Fourth	82.8	86.3	84.6
Fifth	85.3	85.0	85.1
Region			
Central	79.2	84.6	82.0
Eastern	84.6	88.1	86.3
Northern	80.2	77.6	78.9
Western	78.9	82.1	80.6
Sub-Region			
Kampala	88.9	86.6	87.6
Central 1	81.7	83.2	82.5
Central 2	75.1	85.6	80.1
East Central	83.7	86.5	85.0
Eastern	85.2	89.1	87.2
Mid North	84.3	81.8	83.1
North East	60.6	52.5	56.7
West Nile	85.9	85.0	85.4
Mid-Western	78.4	79.4	78.9
South Western	79.5	84.7	82.1
Uganda	81.1	83.5	82.3

Source: UNHS, 2012/13

NPGE Indicator: 2.5 Net Secondary School enrolment rate by Sex,

The official secondary school going age is 13-18 years. About two out of every ten (22%) of these were enrolled in secondary school during the period 2012/13. There were slightly more girls (23%) than boys (21%) in school. There were twice as many girls and boys in school, in the urban areas than the rural. The secondary school NER was lowest in the North-East sub-region (9%), with twice more boys (12%) than girls (6%), while Kampala sub-region had the highest secondary NER (54%), still with more boys (59%) than girls (50%), as shown in table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Net Secondary School enrolment rate

Background Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Sex	20.6	23.0	21.7
Residence			
Urban	37.4	35.9	36.6
Rural	16.1	19.0	17.5
Welfare Quintile			
Lowest	7.5	5.6	6.6
Second	12.6	14.8	13.6
Middle	20.7	21.3	21.0
Fourth	25.5	26.4	25.9
Fifth	38.4	43.0	40.8
Region			
Central	28.6	35.3	31.9
Eastern	18.3	19.6	18.9
Northern	12.9	8.6	10.9
Western	22.0	26.6	24.2
Sub-Region			
Kampala	59.3	49.6	53.6
Central 1	27.8	37.5	32.6
Central 2	23.3	28.3	25.6
East Central	20.4	22.1	21.2
Eastern	16.7	17.7	17.2
Mid North	13.6	8.1	11.0
North East	11.7	6.0	8.8
West Nile	12.3	11.9	12.1
Mid-Western	22.7	24.2	23.4
South Western	21.3	28.7	25.0
Uganda	20.6	23.0	21.7

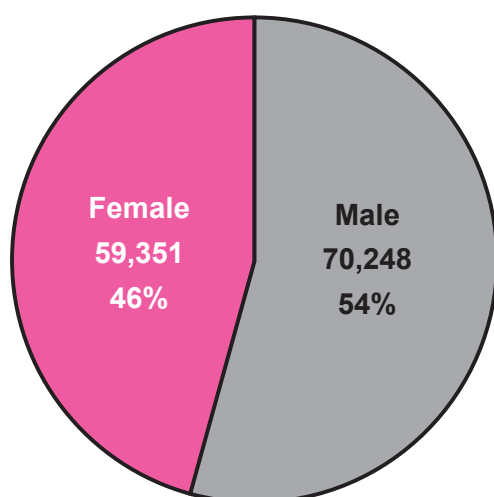
Source: UNHS, 2012/13

NPGE Indicator 2.7: BTJET Enrolment

Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training (BTJET) is an integral part of Post Primary Education and Training. It constitutes both the second and third levels of the education system. The BTJET second level education system is comprised of those technical and farm schools that are at the secondary school level (i.e. those that admit P.7 completers), while the third level BTJET education system comprised of those institutions which admit “O” level as well as “A” level secondary education completers. The BTJET sub-sector is exceedingly diverse with education and training institutions spanning from business, health, and agriculture, technical, vocational to paraprofessional fields.

There are basically two broad categories of BTVET institutions in Uganda: - formal and non-formal BTVET. While formal BTVET is delivered by formal training institutions (both public and private), non-formal BTVET is delivered by multiple providers that include Private Training Providers; Private Companies and Rural -based informal providers. Findings show that in 2016, BTVET enrolment in 2015/16 stood at 129,599. Of these, 59,351 were female representing 46 percent, as shown in figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3: BTVET Enrolment by sex, 2016



Source: MoES, 2016 (The education and sports sector annual performance report 2015/16)

The highest proportion of students enrolled was registered under UBTEB programme, at 52 percent. Of these, there were twice as many males (66%) as females (35%), as shown in table 2.4.

Table 2.4: BTVET Enrolment by sex, 2016

Board	Level	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNMEB	Continuing	6,010	9	15,724	26	21,734	17
	Final	2,099	3	6,080	10	8,179	6
UAHEB		5,267	7	3,698	6	8,965	7
UBTEB		46,444	66	20,889	35	67,333	52
DIT	Non formal (Modular)	6,661	9	9,495	16	16,156	12
	UVQF (Occupational)	3,767	5	3,465	6	7,232	6
Total		70,248	100	59,351	100	129,599	100

Source: MoES, 2016 (The education and sports sector annual performance report 2015/16)

UNMEB: Uganda Nurses and Midwives Examinations Board; **UAHEB:** Uganda Allied Health Professionals Examinations Board; **DIT:** Directorate of Industrial Training; **UVQF:** Uganda Vocational Qualifications Framework.

NPGE Indicator 2.9: Tertiary enrolment by Sex

The tertiary education level in Uganda is comprised of two categories: - namely degree awarding universities and 'other tertiary institutions' (i.e. the technical sub-sector which offer diplomas and certificates). Both Universities and "Other tertiary Institutions are further categorized into public and private. While public universities/ institutions are established by an Act of Parliament, private

universities / institutions are chartered, licensed or unlicensed. The duration of tertiary education ranges from two to five years depending on the duration of the course enrolled for.

Table 2.5 shows that tertiary enrolment for the year 2013 stood at 201,376 students. Of these, 87,572 were females, representing 43 percent of the students. The highest number of students were recorded in Degree Awarding Universities, at 24,589, representing 62 percent of the students.

Table 2.5: Tertiary enrolment, 2013

Background Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Sex	113,688	56	87,572	43	201,376	100
Institution						
Degree Awarding Universities	72,165	58	52,424	42	124,589	62
Non University Degree Awarding Institute	1,896	57	1,415	43	3,311	2
University Affiliate Colleges	5,662	46	6,573	54	12,235	6
Agriculture Colleges	871	61	557	39	1,428	1
Health College	3,847	57	2,864	43	6,711	3
Theological Colleges	1,286	72	499	28	1,785	1
Media and Communication Colleges	992	60	656	40	1,648	1
Colleges of Commerce/Business studies and related study centers	16,530	48	18,164	52	34,694	17
Teachers Colleges	5,319	66	2,737	34	8,056	4
Tourism and Wildlife	137	61	89	39	226	0
Technical College	2,472	92	213	8	2,685	1
Management/Social Development	2,569	64	1,439	36	4,008	2

Source: Education Abstract

NPGE Indicator 2.15: Literacy rate in English at P3 by Sex

Literacy rate in English refers to the ability to read and write meaningfully in English language. The ability to read and write increases the pupil's comprehension of information provided in the different learning areas. Findings on literacy rate in English at P3, show that in 2015, 60 percent of pupils were literate in English, with slightly more females (61%) than males (59%). There were more literate P3 pupils in the urban (84%) than rural (55%) areas. Pupils from privately owned schools were found to be more literate in English language (91%), compared to Government owned schools (52%), as shown in table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Literacy rate in English at P3

Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Sex	59.0	61.3	60.2
Residence			
Rural	52.9	57.3	55.2
Urban	86.8	81.7	84.2
Age Group (Yrs)			
6-7	81.7	56.7	64.2
8	70.0	80.5	76.8
9	66.6	67.7	67.2
10	52.7	51.8	52.2
11	60.4	55.5	57.9
12	52.6	60.2	55.8
12+	61.8	58.4	60.4
Proficiency levels			
Advanced	32.5	33.8	33.2
Adequate	26.5	27.5	27.0
Basic	30.0	25.6	27.7
Inadequate	11.0	13.1	12.1
Ownership			
Government	50.8	52.4	51.6
Private	88.1	92.7	90.5
Uganda	59.0	61.3	60.2

Source: NAPE Primary Report (2015)

Indicator 2.16: Literacy rate in English at P6 (%) by Sex, 2015.

More than half (52%) of the P6 pupils were literate in English, with equal proportions for girls and boys. The literacy rate in English at P6 was three (3) times higher in the urban areas than the rural.

Table 2.7: Literacy rate in English at P6

Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Sex	51.6	52.2	51.9
Residence			
Rural	22.6	24.5	23.6
Urban	78.7	81.3	79.8
Age Group (Yrs)			
9-10	86.9	99.3	92.7
11	91.4	87.2	89.4
12	71.1	67.0	88.8

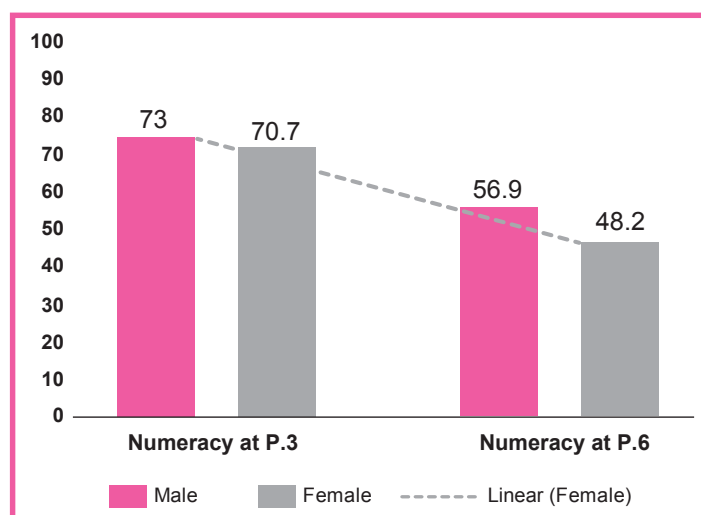
13	48.8	40.9	44.7
14	29.7	31.2	30.5
15	26.2	28.4	27.1
15+	30.6	14.9	26.9
Proficiency levels			
Advanced	18.1	19.7	18.9
Adequate	33.5	32.4	33.0
Basic	32.4	32.3	32.3
Inadequate	16.0	15.6	15.8
Ownership			
Government	40.4	40.2	40.1
Private	84.3	85.3	84.8
Uganda	51.6	52.2	51.9

Source: NAPE Primary Report (2015)

2.2.3 NPGEI: Numeracy rates in primary

Numeracy rate is the percentage of pupils who can use numbers, make additions, subtractions, simple multiplication, simple division, weights and measures, money counting and telling time. Findings show that numeracy rates were much higher among P3 (at 71% for girls and 73% for boys) than P6 pupils (48% for girls and 57% for boys). At P6 there was a bigger difference of Nine (9) percent as shown in the figure 2.4.

Figure 2.4: Numeracy rates at primary three and six



Indicator 2.17: Numeracy rate at P3 (%) by Sex, 2015.

Overall, over 3 in 4 pupils (94.8%) were rated proficient in Numeracy in private schools, only 65.3% attained a similar rating in government schools. In either school setting, the proportions of boys and girls reaching or exceeding the threshold proficiency were comparable. The proportions of P 3 pupils rated proficient in Numeracy from urban and rural schools were 84.5% and 68.6%, respectively; implying that significantly more pupils from urban schools reached or exceeded the threshold

proficiency. In the urban setting, more girls than boys were rated proficient whereas the converse was true in the rural setting. At national level, the numeracy rate was at 71.8%. The males were rated 2.3 higher in Numeracy at P.3 than Females.

Table 2.8: Numeracy rate at P3

Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
1.By Sex	73	70.7	71.8
2.By Residence			
Rural	69.6	67.6	68.6
Urban	83.3	85.8	84.5
3. By Age Group (Yrs)			
6 - 7	92.5	58	68.4
8	73.9	82.8	79.7
9	98.5	72.8	75.4
10	68.9	63.6	66.3
11	74	64.5	69.1
12	71.7	73.7	72.5
12+	75.6	85	79.5
4. By Proficiency levels			
Advanced	21.9	20.3	21.0
Adequate	51.1	50.4	50.7
Basic	25.1	25.5	25.3
Inadequate	1.9	3.9	3.0
5. By Ownership			
Government	66.5	64.1	65.3
Private	95.8	93.4	94.8
Uganda	73	70.7	71.8

Source: NAPE Primary Report (2015)

Indicator 2.18: Numeracy rate P6 (%) by Sex, 2015.

More than a half of the P 6 pupils (52.6%) reached or exceeded the threshold proficiency level in Numeracy. The proportion of boys (56.9%) rated proficient in Numeracy was significantly higher than that (48.2%) of the girls.

The difference in the performance of the pupils (75.6%) from private schools and their counterparts (44.4%) from government schools was highly significant. Whereas the proportion of boys and girls from private schools was similar, the boys from government schools were significantly 11.6 points above the girls from the same setting.

The percentage of pupils (71.4%) rated proficient in Numeracy in the urban schools was more than double that of pupils (33.6%) from rural schools. The proportion of boys rated proficient was significantly higher than the girls who obtained a similar rating in each school location.

Table 2.9: Numeracy rate P6

Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
1.By Sex	56.9	48.2	52.6
2.By Residence			
Rural	38.1	29.3	33.6
Urban	74.5	68.1	71.4
3. By Age Group (Yrs)			
9 - 10	70.1	82.8	77.9
11	77.3	74.2	75.8
12	61.4	59.4	60.3
13	58.3	35.9	46.7
14	42.8	34.8	38.4
15	50.3	34.8	44
15+	47.2	21.4	41.0
4. By Proficiency levels			
Advanced	24.3	18.7	21.6
Adequate	32.6	29.5	31.0
Basic	33.6	40.3	36.8
Inadequate	9.5	11.5	10.5
5. By Ownership			
Government	50.3	38.4	44.4
Private	75.6	75.6	75.6
Uganda	56.9	48.2	52.6

Source: NAPE Primary Report (2015)

NPGEI Indicator 2.14: Literacy rate (%) by Sex. 2011

Literacy rate is the proportion of the population who can write and read with understanding, expressed as a percentage of the total population. According to the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC), Literacy rate stood at 72.2 percent with the proportion of males higher (77.4%) than that of females (67.6%). The literacy rate was higher for males (77%) than females (67%). There was a higher disparity in literacy levels for women and men in rural areas (62% and 74%, respectively) compared to those in urban areas (83% and 88%, respectively). Karamoja sub-region had the lowest literacy rate for both males (31%) and females (19 %).

Table 2.10: Literacy rate of people aged 10 years and above by Sex, Region (In percent)

Region	National		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban	87.9	82.8	85.1
Rural	73.9	62.2	67.8

Sub-region			
Kampala	95.5	93.0	94.1
Central 1	84.8	82.7	83.7
Central 2	79.5	75.0	77.2
Busoga	73.9	64.3	68.8
Bukedi	71.0	59.1	64.7
Elgon	75.0	68.1	71.4
Teso	77.1	62.9	69.6
West Nile	73.8	53.8	63.1
Acholi	77.4	55.6	65.9
Lango	80.9	62.8	71.4
Karamoja	31.1	19.1	24.6
Toro	75.6	65.5	70.3
Ankole	80.0	73.3	76.5
Bunyoro	73.6	62.5	67.9
Kigezi	80.2	70.7	75.0
Total	77.4	67.6	72.2

NPGEI Indicator 2.28: Secondary schools with separate stances for females and males

Sanitation is a pre-requisite for quality learning environment. Consequently, separate stances for boys and girls is critical for creating continuous survival of especially the girl child in school. At national level, 99% of secondary schools had separate stances for boys and girls students. Karamoja sub-region recorded the lowest percentage of secondary schools with separate stances for males and females at 86.7%. The table presents the availability of separate stances in secondary schools.

Table 2.11: Secondary schools with separate stances for females and males

Characteristics	Separate stances for Females and males
1.By Residence	
Rural	98.4
Urban	99.8
2. By Sub- Region	
Kampala	100
Central 1	99
Central 2	100
Busoga	100
Bukedi	98.4
Elgon	100
Teso	98.8

Karamoja	86.7
Lango	98.9
Acholi	100
West Nile	98.8
Bunyoro	99.4
Tooro	99
Ankole	98
Kigezi	100
PRDP Districts	
Sporadically affected	98.6
Severely affected	94.4
Spill overs	99
Mountainous areas	100
Islands	100
National	98.8

Source: The National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS, 2015)

2.3 Health Indicators

Health is an integral constitution of human capital and the entire development process of any country. It's crucial in boosting economic growth, per capita income and overall development through enhancement of labour productivity. The Uganda National Development Plan II (NDP II) recognizes health as a key human capital development dimension and priority development areas essential for attaining a middle income status by 2020 and the country's long term vision of a modern and prosperous country by 2040.

2.3.1 SDG Targets

NPGEI Indicator 3.9: Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age by sex

The height-for-age provides an indicator of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits in children. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2SD) from the median of the WHO reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically malnourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3SD) are considered severely stunted. Stunting reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time and is affected by recurrent and chronic illness. Height-for-age, therefore represents the long-term effects of malnutrition in a population and is not sensitive to recent, short-term changes in dietary intake.

In Uganda, more boys (37%) than girls (29%) under 5 years are stunted. The prevalence of stunting in children under five years in rural is almost twice as much as the urban areas

Stunting reduces with increase in the education level of the mother. Kampala registered the lowest prevalence rate at 13.5 percent while Karamoja had the highest at 45.0 percent

Table 3.1: Stunting in children under 5 years of age

Characteristics	Uganda
1.By Sex	
Boy	37.0
Girl	29.9
2.By Residence	
Rural	35.6
Urban	18.6
3. By Age Group (Months)	
<6	16.1
6 - 8	12.4
9-11	21.1
12-17	32.0
18-23	42.2
24-35	42.7
36-47	37.8
48-59	33.1
4. By Welfare Quintile	
Lowest	37.3
Second	30.9
Middle	45.0
Fourth	30.5
Highest	20.8
5. By Mother's Education	
No Education	41.8
Primary	34.3
Secondary	24.7
6. By Region	
Kampala	13.5
Central 1	32.5
Central 2	36.1
East Central	33.5
Eastern	25.3
Karamoja	45.0
North	24.7
West Nile	37.8
Western	43.9
South West	41.7
Uganda	33.4

Source: UDHS, 2011

NPGEI Indicator 3.10: Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age by sex

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length; it describes current nutritional status. Children with Z-scores below minus two standard deviations (-2SD) are considered thin (wasted) or acutely malnourished. Wasting represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding the survey and may be the result of inadequate food intake or a recent episode of illness causing loss of weight and the onset of malnutrition. Children with a weight-for-height below minus three standard deviations (-3SD) are considered severely wasted. The weight-for-height index also provides data on overweight and obesity. Children more than two standard deviations (-2SD) above the median weight-for-height are considered overweight, or obese.

In Uganda, the prevalence of wasting is slightly higher among boys (4.9%) than girls (4.6%) under 5 years. Wasting was more pronounced among children whose mothers had no education than mothers with some education.

Table 3.2: Wasting in children under 5 years of age

Characteristics	Uganda
1. By Sex	
Boy	4.9
Girl	4.6
2. By Residence	
Rural	4.8
Urban	4.2
3. By Age Group (Yrs)	
<6	13.5
6-8	13.6
9-11	5.9
12-17	5.7
18-23	4.9
24-35	2.3
36-47	1.8
48-59	2.3
4. By Welfare Quintile	
Lowest	4.1
Second	6.2
Middle	5.7
Fourth	4.5
Highest	2.8
5. By Mother's Education	
No Education	6.9

Primary	4.7
Secondary	4.7
6. By Region	
Kampala	4.4
Central 1	5.8
Central 2	5.3
East Central	5.0
Eastern	4.8
Karamoja	7.1
North	3.4
West Nile	6.2
Western	2.7
South Western	4.9
Uganda	4.7

Source: UDHS, 2011

Indicator 3.11: Prevalence of under-weight children under 5 years of age by sex

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both chronic and acute malnutrition. A child can be underweight for his/her age because he or she is stunted, wasted, or both. Weight-for-age is an overall indicator of a population's nutritional health. Children with weight-for-age below minus two standard deviations (-2SD) are classified as underweight. Children with weight-for-age below minus three standard deviations (-3SD) are considered severely underweight.

In Uganda, the prevalence of underweight is higher among boys (14.9%) than girls (12.7%) under 5 years. It was more than double among children under 5 years in the rural than in the urban areas.

Table 3.3: Under-weight children under 5 years of age

Characteristics	Uganda
1.By Sex	
Boy	14.9
Girl	12.7
2.By Residence	
Rural	14.9
Urban	6.6
3. By Age Group (Yrs)	
<6	13.3
6-8	19.1
9-11	12.6
12-17	16.1

18-23	17.0
24-35	14.6
36-47	11.5
48-59	11.2
4. By Welfare Quintile	
Lowest	18.1
Second	14.3
Middle	17.3
Fourth	9.5
Highest	8.4
5. By Mother's Education	
No Education	20.3
Primary	13.6
Secondary	11.1
6. By Region	
Kampala	5.7
Central 1	12.9
Central 2	11.4
East Central	16.7
Eastern	10.0
Karamoja	31.9
North	12.3
West Nile	17.9
Western	15.5
South West	14.9
Uganda	13.8

Source: UDHS, 2011

SDG Target: NPGE Indicator 3.12: Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age, 2011

Anaemia is a condition characterized by low level of hemoglobin in blood. It poses an increased risk to women in particular expectant mothers in terms of low birth weight, miscarriage, malaria in pregnancy, pre, intra and post-partum haemorrhage. Findings show that prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age was 23 percent. The lowest prevalence of aneamia was in the lowest age group (15-19) at 19 percent and thereafter consistently increased with increase in age. Karamoja sub-region had the highest prevalence of anaemia (43%) while the south west had the lowest at 11 percent.

Table 3.4: Anemia among women of reproductive age

Characteristics	Total
1.By Residence	
Rural	19.9
Urban	23.8
2. By Age Group (Yrs)	
15-19	18.9
20-29	23.3
30-39	24.5
40-49	26.8
3. By Welfare Quintile	
Lowest	28.6
Second	26.4
Middle	19.0
Fourth	22.2
Highest	20.5
4. By Education	
No Education	27.4
Primary	23.0
Secondary	21.3
5. By Region	
Kampala	19.6
Central 1	23.5
Central 2	30.9
East Central	29.9
Eastern	27.9
Karamoja	43.3
North	13.1
West Nile	32.3
Western	17.3
South West	11.4
Uganda	23.0

Source: UDHS, 2011

SDG NPGE Indicator 3.13: Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live births. It is an important indicator of the quality of health-care in society, particularly for mothers and children

The IMR was much higher among boys (70 deaths per1000 live births) than girls (59 deaths per1000 live births). The IMR was nearly twice as high in the rural (47 deaths per1000 live births) as in

the urban areas (25 deaths per1000 live births). The IMR were lowest in Kampala and highest in Karamoja. There is an inverse relationship between the IMR and mother's education.

Table 3.5: Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births

Characteristics	Total
1.By Sex	
Male	70
Female	59
2.By Residence	
Rural	66
Urban	54
3. By Mother's Age at Birth (Yrs)	
<20	77
20-29	57
30-39	71
40-49	70
4. By Welfare Quintile	
Lowest	76
Second	69
Middle	64
Fourth	63
Highest	48
5. By mother's Education	
No Education	78
Primary	63
Secondary	57
6. By Region	
Kampala	47
Central 1	75
Central 2	54
East Central	61
Eastern	47
Karamoja	87
North	66
West Nile	88
Western	68
South Western	76
Uganda	54

Source: UDHS, 2011

SDG Indicator NPGE Indicator 3.14: Under five mortality rate

Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a new born child will die before the fifth birthday expressed per 1,000 live births. The Under-five mortality rate was higher for boys (70 per 1,000 live births) than girls (59 per 1,000 live births). Under five mortality is nearly twice higher in rural areas (47) than in urban areas (25). There is less likelihood of death for mother's age ranging between 20-29 years unlike any other age at 57 deaths compared to below 20 and above 29 years, ranging between 70 and 77 deaths.

Table 3.6: Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births

Characteristics	Total
1.By Sex	
Male	114
Female	98
2.By Residence	
Rural	77
Urban	111
3. By Mothers Age at Birth	
<20	117
20-29	96
30-39	118
40-49	129
4. By Welfare Quintile	
Lowest	123
Second	125
Middle	100
Fourth	104
Highest	72
5. By Mothers Education	
No Education	133
Primary	105
Secondary	79
6. By Region	
Kampala	65
Central 1	109
Central 2	87
East Central	106
Eastern	87
Karamoja	153
North	105

West Nile	125
Western	116
Southwest	128
Uganda	90

SDG NPGEI Indicator 3.16: Proportion of births attended by skilled health Personnel

Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality. Children delivered at home are usually more likely to be delivered without assistance from a trained provider, whereas children delivered at a health facility are more likely to be delivered by a trained health professional. Delivery by a skilled health personnel reduces the risk of maternal and child related complications that sometimes result into fatal cases of mother / child.

In Uganda the percentage of births assisted at delivery by a skilled provider stood at 58 percent. Younger mothers (67 percent of those below 20 years) were attended to by a skilled provider, compared to their older counterparts (51 percent of those 35-49 years). Karamoja sub-region recorded the least proportion of births attended by a skilled provider

Table 3.7: Births attended by skilled health provider

Characteristics	Total
1.By Residence	
Rural	52.8
Urban	89.1
2. By Mother's Age At birth (Yrs)	
<20	67.1
20-34	57.1
35-49	51.3
3. By Welfare Quintile	
Lowest	43.5
Second	48.9
Middle	54.4
Fourth	59.6
Highest	88.4
4. By Mother's Education	
No Education	37.7
Primary	54.8
Secondary	80.8
5. By Region	
Kampala	93.0
Central 1	62.0

Central 2	69.9
East Central	67.1
Eastern	51.9
Karamoja	30.8
North	53.4
West Nile	58.5
Western	55.8
South West	41.5
Uganda	58.0

Source: UDHS, 2011

SDG NPGE Indicator 3.20: Adolescent (15-19 years) fertility rate

Proxy: Age Specific Fertility Rate (15-19 years), 2011

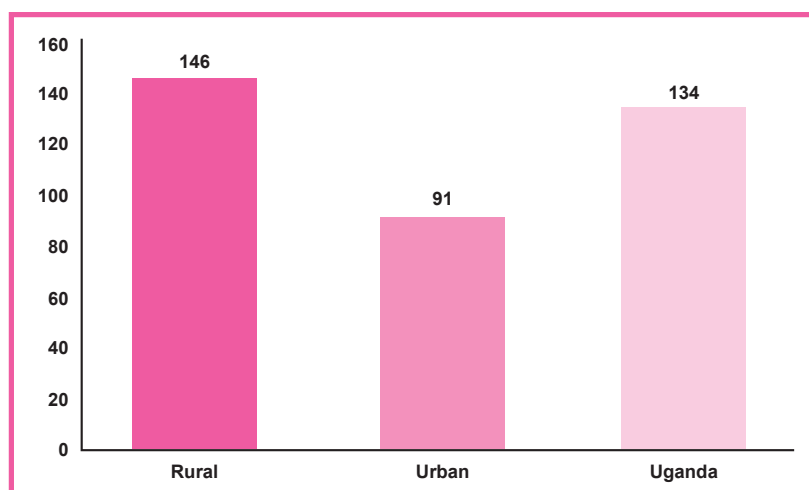
To generate data on fertility, all women interviewed in Uganda Demographic and Health Survey are asked to report the total number of sons and daughters to whom they had ever given birth in their lifetime. To ensure all information was reported, women are asked separately about children still living at home, those living elsewhere, and those who had died. A complete birth history is obtained, including information on sex, date of birth, and survival status of each child. For living children, the mother is asked whether the child is living with her or away. For dead children, the age of the child at death is recorded. This is used together with information on the age of the mothers (teenagers) to compute the adolescent fertility rate. The adolescence fertility rate covers the mothers in age group 15-19 years of age.

Teenage pregnancy and motherhood has remained a major health and social concern in Uganda because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and child. In addition to the physiological risks, there is a negative effect on the socioeconomic status of the mother, and hence the child, because current school policy is to have pregnant girls terminate their education.

The Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) provides the age pattern of fertility, while the Total Fertility Rate refers to the number of live births that a woman would have had if she were subject to the current ASFRs throughout the reproductive ages (15-49 years).

The ASFR for women aged 15-19 years (adolescents) stood at 134 live births per 1,000 women. It was higher in the rural than urban areas, as shown in figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Age Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 years (per 1,000 women)



Source: UDHS, 2011

SDG NPGI Indicator 3.23: Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive health decisions

This measures the level of women's empowerment to make choices out of the options available. One of the objectives of the current Uganda Gender Policy is to strengthen women's presence and capacities in decision making to enhance their participation in administrative and political processes. Decision making at the household and personal level is equally important for the empowerment of women and serves as an important factor in national development. To assess decision-making autonomy during the UDHS, information was sought about personal health care including women's sexual and reproductive health decisions.

There is no significant difference between age groups for women who make their own sexual and reproductive health decisions by age group.

Table 3.8: Women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive health decisions

Characteristics	Female (20-49) yrs	Female (25-49) yrs
1.By Residence		
Rural	16.8	16.7
Urban	17.6	17.4
2. By Education		
No Education	16.4	16.3
Primary	16.6	16.5
Secondary	18.2	18.2
2. By Welfare Quintile		
Lowest	16.6	16.6
Second	16.9	16.8
Middle	16.9	16.6
Fourth	16.7	16.5

Highest	17.6	17.4
4. By Region		
Kampala	17.8	17.6
Central 1	16.5	16.3
Central 2	16.6	16.5
East Central	16.	15.9
Eastern	16.3	16.2
Karamoja	17.8	17.9
North	16.7	16.6
West Nile	17.8	17.6
Western	16.9	16.8
Southwest	18.7	18.4
Uganda /Total	17.0	16.8

Source: UDHS, 2011

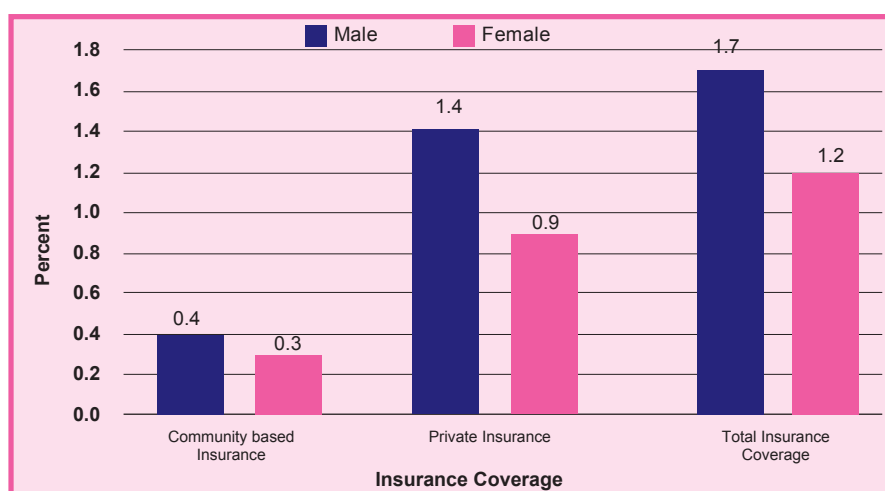
SDG NPGE Indicator 3.25: Proportion of population aged 15-49 years with health Insurance by sex, 2011.

Health insurance

Over the last two decades, interest has grown in the potential of social health insurance (SHI) as a health financing mechanism for low- and middle-income countries. Like many other African countries, Uganda is currently trying to find an efficient, equitable, and sustainable health financing mechanism that will raise a substantial amount of funds for the health sector. A National Health Insurance Scheme has been introduced in a phased manner, with the objective of obtaining additional funding for the health sector and promoting financial risk protection. The scheme is expected to bring additional resources for the health sector and improve equity in access to health services.

Only one (1) percent women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years had health insurance in Uganda. There were no marked differences between the proportions of women covered under insurance, and those of the men. Less than one (1) percent of women (0.3%) and men (0.4%) were covered by community based insurance, while one (1) percent of women (0.9%) and men (1.4%) were covered by private insurance, as shown in figure 3.2. More detailed information is in Annex 4.

Figure 3.2: Population aged 15-49 years (women) and 15-54 years (Men) with health Insurance

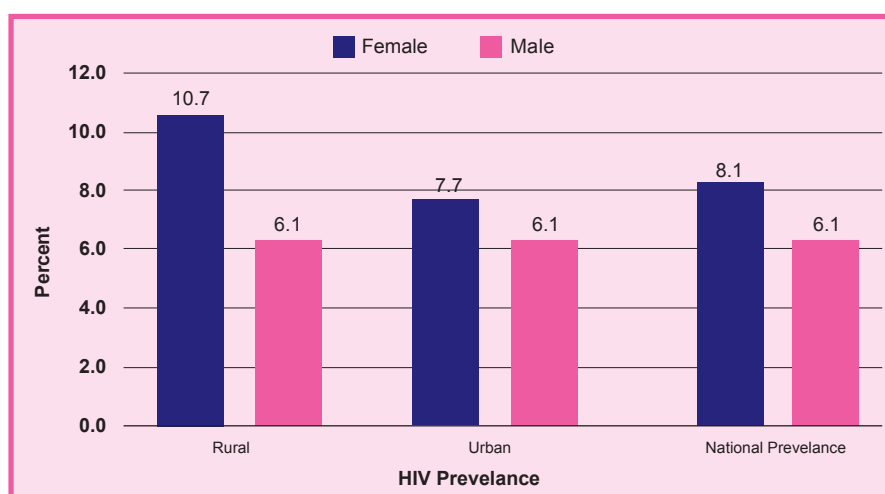


SDG NPGE Indicator 3.28: Share of the population living with HIV/AIDS by sex

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV weakens the immune system, making the body susceptible to secondary and opportunistic infections. Without treatment, HIV infection leads to AIDS and death. The predominant mode of HIV transmission is through sexual contact. Other modes of transmission are mother-to-child transmission (in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding), use of contaminated blood supplies for transfusions, and injections using contaminated needles or syringes. AIDS is one of the most serious public health and development challenges in sub-Saharan Africa. All sectors of Ugandan society are affected.

Overall, there were more females than males living with HIV/AIDS at 8 and 6 percent respectively. The higher prevalence was registered among women in both rural and urban areas as shown in the figure 3.3. Details of the findings are reflected in annex 5.

Figure 3.3: Population living with HIV/AIDS

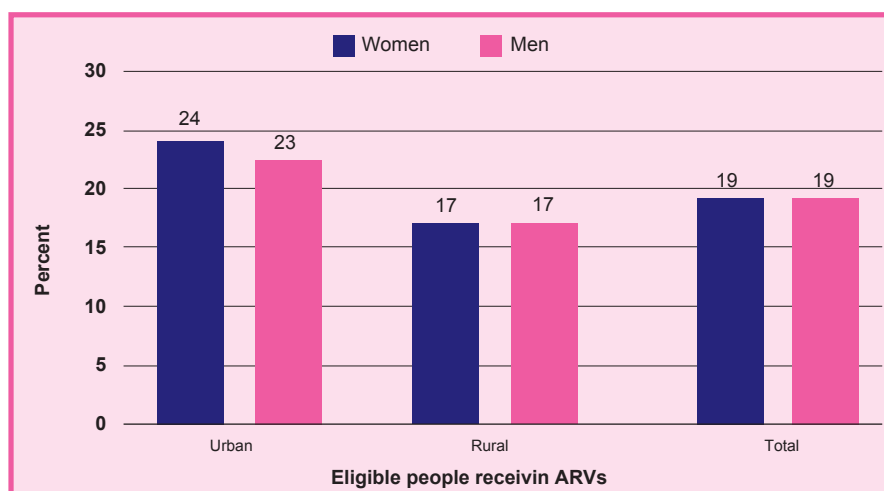


SDG NPGE Indicator 3.32: Percentage of eligible persons receiving ARVs by sex.

At national level there was equal use of ARVs by male and female who are eligible at 19 percent

each. At the rural area was the same trend at 17 percent each whereas in the urban areas slightly more women (24 percent) than men (23 percent) had used the ARVs.

Figure 3.4: Eligible persons receiving ARVs



Indicator 3.34 Prevalence of lower respiratory infections by sex,

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is among the leading causes of child morbidity and mortality in Uganda and throughout the world. Pneumonia is the most serious illness of ARI in young children. Early diagnosis and treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics can prevent a large proportion of deaths. In the 2011 UDHS, ARI prevalence was estimated by asking mothers whether any of their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing in the two weeks preceding the survey. These data are subjective (i.e., based on the mother's perception of illness) and not validated by a medical examination.

Findings show that the overall, 15 percent of children showed symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey. There was no marked difference in prevalence of ARI between girls and boys. Prevalence of ARI was higher in the rural than urban areas. It was highest among children aged 6-11 months and declined thereafter. Children living in households where charcoal was used for cooking were less likely to show signs of ARI (11%), compared their counterparts living in households where wood/straw was used to cook (16%).

Table 3.9: Lower respiratory infections

Characteristics	Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI
1. Sex	
Male	15.4
Female	14.3
2. Residence	
Rural	15.2
Urban	13.0
3. Age in months	

<6	13.9
6-11	20.7
12-23	18.3
24-35	14.1
36-47	12.5
48-59	11.7
4. Welfare Quintile	
Lowest	20.1
Second	16.5
Middle	12.6
Fourth	12.1
Highest	11.9
5. Mother's smoking status	
Smokes cigarettes / tobacco	13.3
Does not smoke	14.9
6. Cooking fuel	
Charcoal	11.4
Wood/straw	15.8
7. Mothers Education	
No Education	15.0
Primary	15.8
Secondary	12.1
8. Region	
Kampala	13.9
Central 1	9.4
Central 2	11.9
East Central	15.1
Eastern	16.7
Karamoja	20.0
North	21.1
West Nile	14.0
Western	16.8
Southwest	10.6
Uganda	14.8

Source: UDHS, 2011

Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing, which was chest-related, and/or by difficult breathing, which was chest-related) are considered a proxy for pneumonia.

2.4 Leadership and Governance Indicators

Participation of women in politics is greatly enhanced by affirmative action embedded in the legal framework .

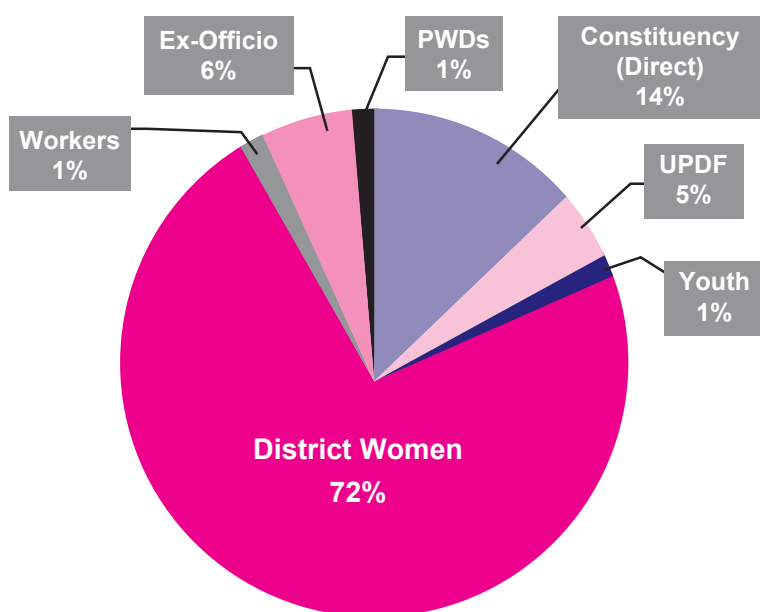
The legal framework (the Constitution 1995, the LG Act 1997, Uganda Gender Policy 2007) underpins affirmative action with a requirement for representation of women at all levels of leadership. This study presents a summary of women in leadership based on the 2016 General elections

SDG Indicator 5.5.1a-NPGEI 4.1a Proportion of women in parliament

The elected representatives in Ugandan parliament are elected under different constituencies. A constituency is an area for which someone is elected as the representative in a parliament or Government. For Uganda's case each county form a constituency.

Findings indicate that 72 percent of the women in parliament are beneficiaries of the affirmative action for the district woman Member of Parliament (MP), in contrast to 14 percent of the women directly elected.

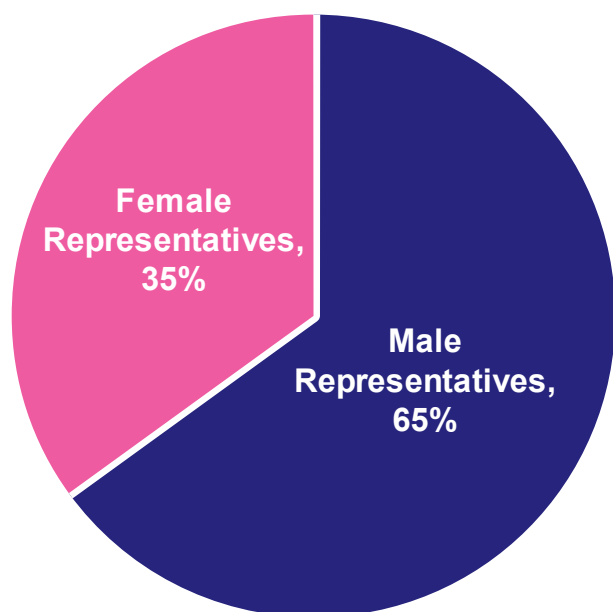
Figure 4.1: Proportion of seats held by women in parliament under the different categories



Indicator 4.1a: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, 2016

Figure 6 below shows that there is a gender disparity when it comes to leadership at national parliament level as is shown by the proportion of females (35 percent) and males (65 percent).. Details in Annex 6.

Figure 4.2: Member of Parliament composition by sex



Indicator 4.1b: Proportion of seats held by women in Local Governments (LCV Chairpersons), by sex and district 2016

The 1995 constitution of Uganda provides for equal participation by women and men in politics. . Participation of women in politics is greatly enhanced by affirmative action that provide for a slot for a woman member of parliament in each district and one third women presentation in local government councils in Uganda embedded in the following legal frameworks; the 1995 Constitution of Uganda, the Local Government Act 1997, Uganda Gender Policy 2007, which underpin affirmative action with a requirement for representation of women at all levels of leadership

Good governance and the effective participation of citizens in politics increases ownership of government policies and programmes. Historical imbalances created discrepancies in the levels of effective participation of women and men in politics and development indicated in Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC Act, 2013). In an effort to address these socio-cultural challenges, the 1995 Constitution and EOC Act, 2013 underline the importance of increased participation of women in leadership. Women's political participation is critical to ensure inclusive democracy, women's direct engagement in public decision-making, as well as to safeguard accountability to women.

Distribution of total representatives of the local government in different levels is presented in the following Table 3.1 and also in Figure 3.1. The total number of representatives at local government level was 27,755. . Women constituted 45.7 percent of the total which is above the affirmative level (33 % according to Constitution of the Republic of Uganda). Similar patterns were found in all the local government councils. More details are provided in Annex 7.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Women and Men in Local Government Councils

Local Government Councils	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
District Council	1,916	1,364	3,280	58.4	41.6	100.0
Municipality / Municipal council divisions	745	537	1,282	58.1	41.9	100.0
Sub-County / Town councils	12412	10781	23193	53.5	46.5	100.0
Total	15,073	12,682	27,755	54.3	45.7	100.0

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

Proportion of women was the highest (46.5%) in sub-country council which was gradually decreased to district council (41.6%).

2.5 Human Rights Indicators

SDG Target 5.2.1-NPGEI 5.2 Proportion of ever partnered population aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months by sex

Proxy indicator: Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey.

The UDHS collects information for persons aged 15 to 49 as opposed to 15+.

The findings indicate that overall 56.1 percent of ever partnered women experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. The prevalence of physical violence was higher in the rural (29%) than urban (19%) areas. Women in the age group of 40-49 years were the least likely to experience physical violence (18%), among all other age groups, while those in the age group of 15-19 years were most at risk. Physical violence was found to reduce, with increase in levels of education and welfare. The highest proportion of women who experienced physical violence was reported in Northern sub-region (42%).

Table 5.1: Experience of physical violence of married women

Characteristics	% who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months (often or sometimes)
1.Residence	
Rural	28.7
Urban	19.2
2.Age	
15-19	34.7
20-24	30.1
25-29	27.3
30-39	22.2
40-49	17.7

3. Education	
No education	32.8
Primary	26.9
Secondary+	24.0
4. Welfare Quintile	
Lowest	36.2
Second	33.3
Middle	28.4
Fourth	21.2
Fifth	19.5
5. By Sub-Region	
Kampala	17.4
Central 1	25.0
Central 2	20.6
East Central	28.2
Eastern	27.9
Karamoja	34.3
North	41.9
West Nile	20.7
Western	26.2
South Western	30.2
Uganda	56.1

SDG Target 5.2.1-NPGEI 5.2 Proportion of ever partnered population aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months by sex

Proxy indicator: Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey

Sexual Violence is defined as a sexual act committed against someone without that person's consent. Sexual violence include, any attempt, contacts, and harassment to rape to mention but a few. Including threats of such acts and coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (United Nations, 1993; United Nations, 1995). Sexual Violence has negative health consequences for victims, especially with respect to the reproductive health of women and the physical, emotional, and mental health of their children.

Sexual Violence especially on women imposes insecurity and limits the level of peace every woman is supposed to enjoy.

The UDHS collects information for persons aged 15 to 49 as opposed to those 15 years and above. Overall, the percentage of married women who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey was 16.2%. Sexual violence was experienced more in the rural (17.1%) than

urban areas (12.9%). The highest prevalence of sexual violence was among the Women in the age-group of 25-29 years and lowest in the age-group 15-49 years.

Table 5.2: Experience of sexual violence of married women

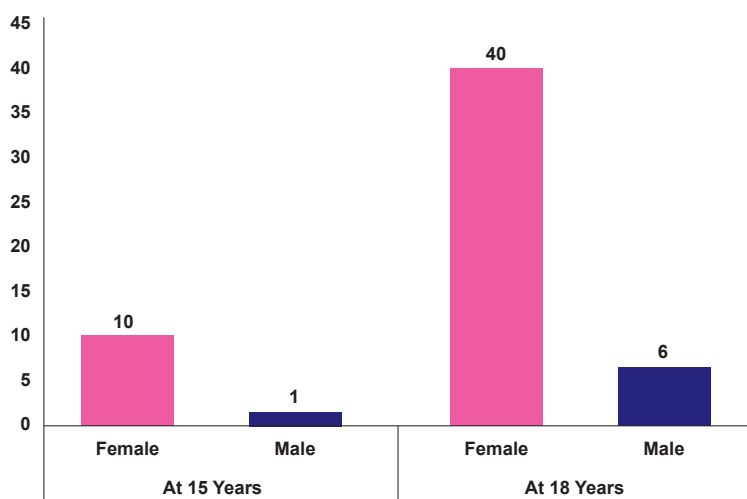
Characteristics	% who have experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months
1.By Residence	
Rural	17.1
Urban	12.9
2.Age	
15-19	8.8
20-24	17.3
25-29	21.3
30-39	18.9
40-49	14.8
3.By Education	
No education	16.9
Primary	18.8
Secondary+	10.8
4. By Welfare Quintile	
Lowest	21.5
Second	17.8
Middle	19.0
Fourth	16.1
Fifth	9.5
5. By Region	
Eastern	19.8
Northern	20.6
Western	15.5
6. By Sub-Region	
Kampala	7.2
Central 1	16.2
Central 2	20.9
East Central	21.8
Karamoja	10.9
West Nile	13.7
South Western	11.1
Total : 15-49 Years	16.2

SDG Target 5.3.1 NPGEI 5.5 Percentage of the population aged 20-24 who were married or in union before age 18(i.e. child marriages)

Proxy Indicator: Percentage of women and men age 20-24 who were first married by specific exact ages according to current age,

More women (10%) than men (1%) of age 20-24 years first got married at age 15. About 40 percent of women aged 20-24 years were married at age 18, which is much higher than just six (6) percent of men.

Figure 5.1: Women and men, currently aged 20-24, who were first married by specific exact ages (15 years and 18 years).



SDG target 5.3.2 NPGEI 5.6: Percentage of girls and women 5 years and above who have undergone FGM/C.

Proxy indicator: Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C.

Female genital cutting (FGC)—also called female circumcision and female genital mutilation (FGM) involves cutting some part of the clitoris or labia, usually as part of a traditional ceremony or rite of passage into adolescence. In Uganda, this practice is mostly practiced by members of two ethnic groups, the Sabinu group that live in the Eastern region, and the Pokot group that live in the Karamoja region. Female circumcision in these groups is carried out as a ritual to initiate young girls into womanhood. It involves cutting the genital area of young girls, usually age 10 and older, which is occasionally followed by a more severe form of female circumcision.

During the early nineties, the REACH (Reproductive and Community Health) programme was introduced in Kapchorwa and Kween Districts located in the Eastern region to curb the practice. The programme aims to sensitize community leaders and point out the many harmful effects of genital cutting. In December 2010, a law against female circumcision was enacted by the parliament of Uganda. Women interviewed during the 2011 UDHS were asked whether they had ever heard of female circumcision. Those who had heard were asked if they were circumcised. Information was also solicited on their opinions as to whether the practice should be continued or stopped..

Findings indicate that one (1) % of girls and women have undergone FGM/C. The highest proportion of women who underwent FGM/C was registered in the Karamoja sub-region at five (5) percent.

Table 5.3: Girls and women aged 15 years and above who have undergone FGM/C

Characteristics	Female (15-49 yrs.)
1.By Residence	
Rural	1.4
Urban	1.4
2. By Welfare Quintile	
Lowest	2.2
Second	1.2
Middle	1.2
Fourth	1.0
Fifth	1.5
3. By Region	
Eastern	2.3
Northern	0.5
Western	1.1
4. By Sub-Region	
Kampala	1.8
Central 1	1.5
Central 2	1.4
East Central	0.6
West Nile	0.2
South Western	1.4
Karamoja	4.8

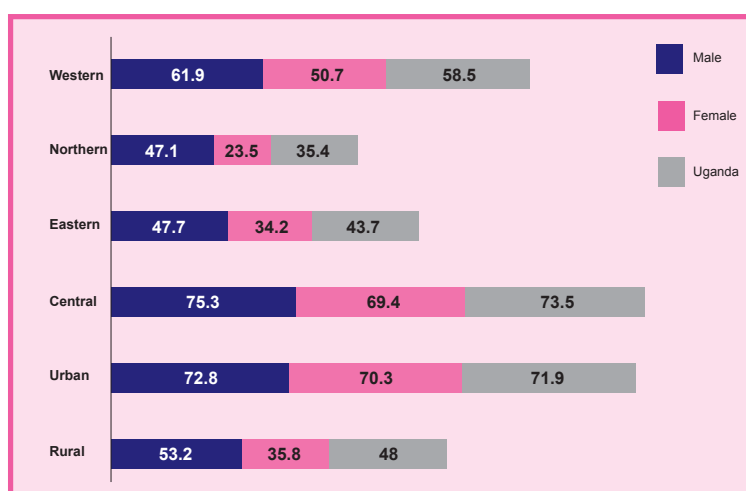
Source: UDHS 2011

2.6 Information and Communication Technology Indicators

Ownership of mobile phones by sex, residence and region

The results in figure 6.1 shows that overall, more households heads in urban areas (71.9 percent) individually owned mobile phones than those in rural areas (48 percent). Male headed households dominated both Rural (53%) and urban (73%) areas in individual ownership of mobile phones. The Central region had the highest ownership of mobile phones (73.5 percent) followed by western region (58.5 percent) and Northern had the lowest proportion of households owning mobile phones (35.4 percent).

Figure 6.1: proportion of households who own mobile phones by sex of household heads, residence and region



Indicator 6.1a: Proportion of HH head who own mobile phones individually by sex (%), 2012/13

The results in table 6.1 show that overall, majority (54.3%) of Household heads own mobile phones individually in Uganda. Male headship dominated both Rural (53%) and urban (73%) individual ownership of mobile phones. Kampala sub-Region registered the highest proportion (88%) of individuals owning mobile phones individually where Female ownership exceeded that of males with one percentage point.

Table 6.1: Individual ownership of mobile phones (%)

Characteristics	Male	Female	Uganda
1. By Sex	58.2	45.8	54.3
2. By Residence			
Rural	53.2	35.8	48.0
Urban	72.8	70.3	71.9
3. By Welfare Quintile			
Lowest	29.7	17.4	25.8
Second	47.8	31.4	42.9
Middle	54.5	36.1	48.7
Fourth	66.4	52.8	62.2
Fifth	76.4	72.2	75.1
4. By Region			
Central	75.3	69.4	73.5
Eastern	47.7	34.2	43.7
Northern	41.7	23.5	35.4
Western	61.9	50.7	58.5
5. By Sub-Region			

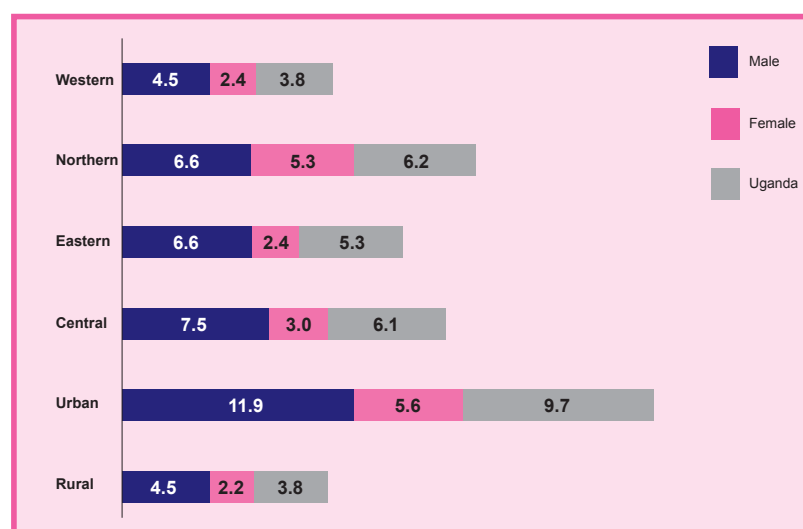
Kampala	87.7	87.8	87.7
Central 1	73.7	68.5	72.2
Central 2	71.8	61.6	68.6
East Central	49.5	36.7	45.1
Mid North	43.8	25.7	37.9
North East	28.8	10.2	21.5
West Nile	43.4	26.7	37.4
Mid Western	63.5	54.7	60.9
South Western	60.4	47.2	56.3
Eastern	46.4	31.8	42.6

Source: UNHS, 2012-13

Joint ownership of mobile phones

The findings in Figure 4 show that joint ownership of mobile phones was very low both in urban (9.7 percent) and in rural areas (3.8 percent). Joint ownership was lowest in western region (3.8 percent) follows by Eastern region (5.3 percent). Northern and Central registered slightly higher joint ownership of mobile phones at about six percent for each.

Figure 6.2: Proportion of household heads who jointly owned mobile phones



Indicator 6.1b Proportion of HH head who own mobile phones jointly by sex (%), 2012/13

The results in table 6.2 show that joint ownership of mobile phones is dominant for male household heads (6.4%) compared to Females household heads (3.2%). Majority of both male headed (11%) and female headed (6%) household heads that jointly own mobile phones lie in the fifth welfare quintile. East central has the highest number of male (16%) household heads jointly owning mobile phones whereas mid north has the highest number of female (8%) household heads jointly owning mobile phones.

Table 6.2: Joint ownership of mobile phones (%)

Characteristics	Male	Female	Uganda
1. By Sex	6.4	3.2	5.3
2. By Residence			
Rural	4.5	2.2	3.8
Urban	11.9	5.6	9.7
3. By Welfare Quintile			
Lowest	1.7	2.0	1.8
Second	3.4	0.8	2.6
Middle	5.0	3.2	4.4
Fourth	7.5	2.9	6.0
Fifth	10.8	5.7	9.2
4. By Region			
Central	7.5	3.0	6.1
Eastern	6.6	2.4	5.3
Northern	6.6	5.3	6.2
Western	4.5	2.4	3.8
5. By Sub-Region			
Kampala	8.5	3.9	7.0
Central 1	7.2	2.4	5.8
Central 2	7.4	3.2	6.1
East Central	15.5	3.9	11.5
Mid North	8.8	7.6	8.4
North East	1.0	4.4	2.3
West Nile	5.1	2.4	4.1
Mid Western	1.3	0.4	1.0
South Western	7.4	4.1	6.4
Eastern	0.7	0.9	0.8

Source: UNHS, 2012-13

Indicator 6.5: Proportion of household head with access to mass media (radio, TV, internet) by Sex (%), 2011

The results in table 6.3 show that access to mass media (radio, TV, internet) is dominated by male household heads at 14%. Male headship by access to mass media exceeds female headship by 26%. Majority of both male (44.4%) and female (21.7%) households heads accessing media lie in the fifth welfare quintile. The northern region has the least male (2.2%) and female (1.8%) household heads accessing mass media.

Table 6.3: Access to mass media (radio, TV, internet) (%)

Characteristics	Male	Female
1.By Sex	14.3	6.4
2.By Residence		
Rural	5.4	2.3
Urban	49.2	23.0
3. By Age Group (Yrs)		
15-19	10.5	7.6
20-24	19.0	9.2
25-29	19.5	6.0
30-34	16.4	5.2
35-39	13.7	3.8
40-44	7.5	4.1
45-49	10.6	5.8
4. By Welfare Quintile		
Lowest	0.6	0.1
Second	2.1	0.5
Middle	4.6	0.8
Fourth	10.4	2.8
Fifth	44.4	21.7
5. By Sub-Region		
Kampala	49.2	29.6
Central 1	12.9	9.0
Central 2	18.1	8.3
East Central	11.8	4.1
North	2.2	1.8
Karamoja	5.1	0.6
West Nile	5.2	1.6
Western	14.4	3.2
Eastern	4.7	1.6
South Western	10.8	2.7

Source: UNHS, 2012-13

Annexes

Annex 1: Tables

Table 2A: Gross Pre-primary enrolment

Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
1.By Sex	15.1	16.6	15.8%
2. By Region			
Toro	6051	16228	32679
Teso	7276	7201	14477
Lango	13572	13951	27523
Acholi	9676	9943	19619
Ankole	11745	11585	23330
Buganda	80627	82209	162836
Bukedi	9631	9484	19115
Bunyoro	15789	16219	32008
Busoga	14414	14998	29412
Elgon	7375	7376	14751
Karamoja	8054	8240	16294
Kigezi	7617	7485	15102
West Nile	11632	11647	23279
Uganda	213459	216966	430425

Source: Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet 2002 – 2016

Table 2B: Gross Primary School enrolment

Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
1.By Sex	132.1	125.5	129.0
2.By Residence			
Rural	132.3	126.6	129.5
Urban	131.3	122.7	127.0
3. By Welfare Quintile			
Lowest	127.2	120.9	124.2
Second	138.9	125.8	132.3
Middle	130.0	129.6	129.8
Fourth	129.5	128.4	129.0
Fifth	136.2	124.9	130.3
4. By Region			
Central	121.3	118.7	120.0

Eastern	139.3	137.2	138.3
Northern	133.1	120.7	126.9
Western	132.1	123.0	127.5
5. By Sub-Region			
Kampala	106.6	110.5	108.7
Central 1	131.2	117.0	123.5
Central 2	115.7	122.9	119.1
East Central	133.0	137.0	134.9
Eastern	144.0	137.4	140.6
Mid North	142.1	131.9	137.1
North East	99.3	83.3	91.6
West Nile	138.8	122.3	130.1
Mid-Western	131.7	119.0	125.2
South Western	132.4	126.8	129.6
Uganda	132.1	125.8	129.0

Source: UNHS, 2012/13

Table 2C: Gross Secondary School enrolment rate

Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
1.By Sex	34.6	32.9	33.8
2.By Residence			
Rural	55.3	48.5	51.8
Urban	29.1	28.1	28.6
3. By Welfare Quintile			
Lowest	14.2	8.9	11.8
Second	22.2	20.9	21.6
Middle	34.9	31.0	33.1
Fourth	42.5	36.0	39.3
Fifth	61.7	62.0	61.8
4. By Region			
Central	41.2	45.4	43.3
Eastern	33.3	30.1	31.7
Northern	24.8	15.7	20.5
Western	38.1	38.1	38.1
5. By Sub-Region			
Kampala	85.0	66.0	74.0
Central 1	37.0	47.5	42.1
Central 2	36.6	36.5	36.6
East Central	32.4	28.4	30.5

Eastern	33.9	31.3	32.7
Mid North	25.6	15.1	20.7
North East	20.5	11.8	16.1
West Nile	25.4	20.0	23.0
Mid-Western	36.0	31.5	33.8
South Western	40.0	43.8	41.9
Uganda	34.6	32.9	33.8

Source: UNHS, 2012/13

Table 3A: Population aged 15-49 years with health Insurance

Characteristics	Female community based Insurance	Female Private Insurance	Male community based Insurance	Male Private insurance
1. By Residence				
Urban	0.3	3.4	0.3	5.2
Rural	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
2. By Age Group (Yrs)				
15-19	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4
20-24	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.0
25-29	0.2	1.3	0.8	1.9
30-34	0.1	1.3	0.9	3.1
35-39	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7
40-44	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.1
45-49	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.5
2. By Welfare Quintile				
Lowest	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3
Second	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Middle	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2
Fourth	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9
Highest	0.5	3.0	0.3	4.4
3. By Education				
No Education	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.6
Primary	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Secondary	0.4	2.8	0.2	3.4
4. By Region				
Kampala	0.1	4.6	0.2	7.3
Central1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.6
Central 2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
East Central	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6

Eastern	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5
Karamoja	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8
North	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
West Nile	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Western	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.3
Southwest	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.9
Uganda /Total	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.4

Source: UDHS, 2011

Table 3B: Population living with HIV/AIDS

Characteristics	Female	Male
1.By Residence		
Rural	10.7	6.1
Urban	7.7	6.1
2. By Ethnicity		
Baganda	10.7	6.2
Banyankole	10.5	7.1
Iteso	6.3	5.9
Lugbara/Madi	4.6	3.5
Basoga	6.4	4.6
Langi	9.4	4.9
Bakiga	9.6	8.2
Karamojong	3.5	3.2
Acholi	10.7	7.1
Bagisu/Sabiny	5.7	4.0
Aluru/Japadhola	5.3	5.5
Banyoro	6.8	5.8
Batoro	15.1	10.2
Others	7.2	7.2
3. By Welfare Quintile		
Lowest	6.8	5.7
Second	7.5	5.1
Middle	7.3	6.5
Fourth	9.2	7.2
Highest	9.9	5.9
3. By Employment(Last 12 months)		
Not Employed	5.7	3.1
Employed	9.4	6.5

4. By Education		
No Education	9.4	8.5
Primary incomplete	8.7	6.7
Primary Complete	9.7	6.7
Secondary/Higher	6.4	4.9
5. By Sub-Region		
Kampala	9.5	4.1
Central 1	12.5	8.4
Central 2	9.7	8.0
East Central	6.7	4.8
Mid Eastern	4.4	3.8
North East	5.3	5.2
West Nile	4.7	5.0
Mid Northern	10.1	6.3
South Western	9.0	6.6
Mid Western	9.1	7.1
Uganda /Total	8.1	6.1

Source: AIS, 2011

Table 4A: Seats held by women in the National Parliament

Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Sex	292	157	449
Region			
Constituency (Direct)	268	22	290
District Women	0	116	116
UPDF	3	7	10
Youth	3	2	5
Workers	3	2	5
PWDs	3	2	5
Ex-officio	8	10	18
Party			
National Resistance Movement (NRM)	191	107	298
Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)	29	7	36
Democratic Party (DP)	11	4	15
Uganda People's Congress (UPC)	3	3	6
Independent	43	23	66

Source: Parliament of Uganda

Figures for 2 parties (JEEMA and CP) were not available.

Table 4B: Seats held by women in Local Governments (LCV Chairpersons)

Name of District	Chairperson			Councillors												TOTAL	
				Directly Elected		Youth		Old		PWDs		Women Coun- cillor	Total				
	M	F	M										F	M	F	M	F
	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	Male	Female	
Apac	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	15	16	16	16	
Arua	1	0	1	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	30	20	31	20	
Bundibugyo	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	13	19	13	
Bushenyi	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	11	16	11	
Gulu	1	0	1	15	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	10	20	15	21	15	
Hoima	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	13	19	13	
Iganga	1	0	1	16	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	19	13	20	13	
Jinja	1	0	1	18	0	4	1	2	1	1	1	9	25	12	26	12	
Kabale	1	0	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	26	19	27	19	
Kabarole	1	0	1	30	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	33	23	34	23	
Kalangala	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10	9	11	9	
Kampala	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	11	19	15	20	15	
Kamuli	1	0	1	14	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	10	16	13	17	13	
Kapchorwa	1	0	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	14	13	15	13	
Kasese	1	0	1	28	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	31	22	32	22	
Kibaale	1	0	1	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	35	26	36	26	
Kiboga	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9	
Kisoro	1	0	1	16	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	15	22	18	23	18	
Kitgum	1	0	1	11	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	13	13	17	14	17	

Kotido	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	8	10	8
Kumi	0	1	1	7	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	6	9	10	9	11
Lira	0	0	0	13	0	4	3	0	0	0	2	3	9	19	15	19	15
Luweero	1	0	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	15	13	16	13
Masaka	1	0	1	9	0	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	14	11	15	11
Masindi	1	0	1	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	13	11	14	11
Mbale	1	0	1	22	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	15	25	19	26	19
Mbarara	1	0	1	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	16	16	17	16
Moroto	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	10	9	11	9
Moyo	1	0	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	11	19	12	19
Mpigi	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10	9	11	9
Mubende	1	0	1	18	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	14	22	20	23	20
Mukono	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	13	19	13
Nebbi	1	0	1	17	0	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	9	23	12	24	12
Ntungamo	1	0	1	21	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	24	16	25	16
Pallisa	1	0	1	18	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	12	22	16	23	16
Rakai	1	0	1	22	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	25	16	26	16
Rukungiri	1	0	1	12	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	8	15	11	16	11
Soroti	1	0	1	10	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	14	10	15	10
Tororo	2	0	2	21	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	13	25	18	27	18
Adjumani	1	0	1	10	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	7	14	9	15	9
Bugiri	1	0	1	10	0	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	8	16	12	17	12
Busia	1	0	1	16	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	10	22	13	23	13
Katakwi	1	0	1	10	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	15	8	16	8
Nakasongola	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	11	16	11
Ssembabule	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9

Kamwenge	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	13	19	13
Kayunga	1	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	10	13	10
Kyenjojo	1	0	1	17	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	11	21	14	22	14
Mayuge	1	0	1	13	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	16	12	17	12
Pader	1	0	1	12	0	3	2	0	1	3	2	8	8	18	13	19	13
Sironko	1	0	1	20	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	12	22	22	14	23	14
Wakiso	1	0	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	29	29	20	30	20
Yumbe	1	0	1	13	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	16	16	12	17	12
Kaberamaido	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	15	11	16	11
Kanungu	1	0	1	17	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	23	23	14	24	14
Nakapiripirit	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	11	9	12	9
Amolatar	1	0	1	11	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	15	15	12	16	12
Amuria	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	9	17	17	12	18	12
Bukwo	1	0	1	12	0	2	2	1	1	3	2	9	18	18	14	19	14
Butaleja	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	8	14	14	10	15	10
Ibanda	1	0	1	16	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	19	19	13	20	13
Isingiro	1	0	1	17	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	11	22	22	15	23	15
Kaabong	1	0	1	12	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	9	17	17	13	18	13
Kaliro	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	8	8	8	9	8
Kiruhura	1	0	1	18	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	21	21	13	22	13
Koboko	1	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	12	12	12	13	12
Manafwa	1	0	1	31	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	17	36	36	20	37	20
Mityana	1	0	1	12	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	9	15	15	14	16	14
Nakaseke	1	0	1	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	18	18	10	19	10
Abim	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	9	9	7	10	7
Amuru	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	7	7	8	8	8

Budaka	1	0	1	1	13	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	9	18	12	19	12
Buliisa	1	0	1	1	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10	9	11	9
Dokolo	1	0	1	1	10	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	8	12	10	13	10
Namutumba	1	0	1	1	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10	9	11	9
Oyam	1	0	1	1	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	11	16	11
Maracha	1	0	1	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9
Bududa	1	0	1	1	16	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	20	13	21	13
Bukedea	1	0	1	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	9	8	10	8
Lyantonde	1	0	1	1	7	0	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	13	10	14	10
Amudat	1	0	1	1	4	0	5	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	4	4	11	9	12	9
Buikwe	1	0	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	8	15	13	16	13
Buyende	1	0	1	1	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	8	8	9	8
Kyegegwa	1	0	1	1	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	10	13	10
Lamwo	1	0	1	1	11	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	14	11	15	11
Otuke	1	0	1	1	23	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	26	7	27	7
Zombo	1	0	1	1	10	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	14	10	15	10
Alebtong	1	0	1	1	9	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	7	13	11	14	11
Bulambuli	1	0	1	1	18	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	12	22	14	23	14
Buvuma	1	0	1	1	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	9	13	9
Gomba	1	0	1	1	5	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	8	10	8
Kiryandongo	1	0	1	1	9	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	13	9	14	9
Kyankwanzi	1	0	1	1	11	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	14	11	15	11
Luuka	1	0	1	1	9	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	13	10	14	10
Namayingo	1	0	1	1	9	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	13	10	14	10
Ntoroko	1	0	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	11	13	11
Serere	1	0	1	1	10	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	14	10	15	10

Bukomansimbi	1	0	1	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	8	9	8
Butambala	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	8	10	8
Kalungu	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	8	10	8
Seema	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	16	11	17	11
Kibuku	1	0	1	10	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	7	16	10	17	10
Kole	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	8	11	8
Kween	1	0	1	12	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	16	11	17	11
Lwengo	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6	10	8	11	8
Mitooma	1	0	1	12	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	12	16	12
Napak	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	11	12	12	12
Ngora	1	0	1	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	8	9	8
Buhweju	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9
Nwoya	1	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	12	9
Agago	1	0	1	16	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	20	13	21	13
Rubirizi	1	0	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	11	12	12	12
Total	111	1	112	1,401	23	145	124	137	116	122	118	982	1,805	1,363	1,916	13,64		

Source: Electoral Commission, 2016

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