



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



National Governance Peace and Security Survey 2017

Baseline Survey of Perceptions on Violence Against Women, Women's Economic Empowerment and Women's Political Participation and Leadership

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Violence against Women and Girls (VAW/G) is one of the most systemic and endemic human rights issues which disproportionately affects women and girls worldwide. VAW/G takes many different forms, manifested in a continuum of multiple, interrelated and sometimes recurrent forms. It can include physical, sexual and psychological/emotional violence, economic abuse and exploitation. Experienced in a range of settings from private to public, and in today's globalized world, it transcends national boundaries. VAW/G takes place due to various underlying causes, such as social norms, standards, culture and many other related factors whose understanding is very important for the program implementation. At present, there is no national level baseline data on perceptions of VAW/G. To this effect, a module on Perceptions of VAW/G, Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) and Women's Political Participation and Leadership (WPPL) were incorporated into the 2017 National Governance Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS).

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with UN Women and DFID are in the process of developing a comprehensive database of indicators to assess and monitor governance. The data on perceptions of VAW/G, WEE and WPPL are of particular interest. To develop these indicators, a multi-stakeholder approach was employed. This involved empowering stakeholders both within Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) addressing governance related issues to identify key areas of concern to be monitored. Indicators for these concerns were subsequently developed and questions incorporated into the data collection tool. The motivation of the multi-stakeholder approach to undertake governance assessment stems from their required need in National Development Plan II and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the survey was to collect baseline data on perceptions leading to Violence and hindering economic empowerment and political participation and leadership to inform initiatives on, and monitor gender equality and women's empowerment.

The specific objectives of the survey were to:

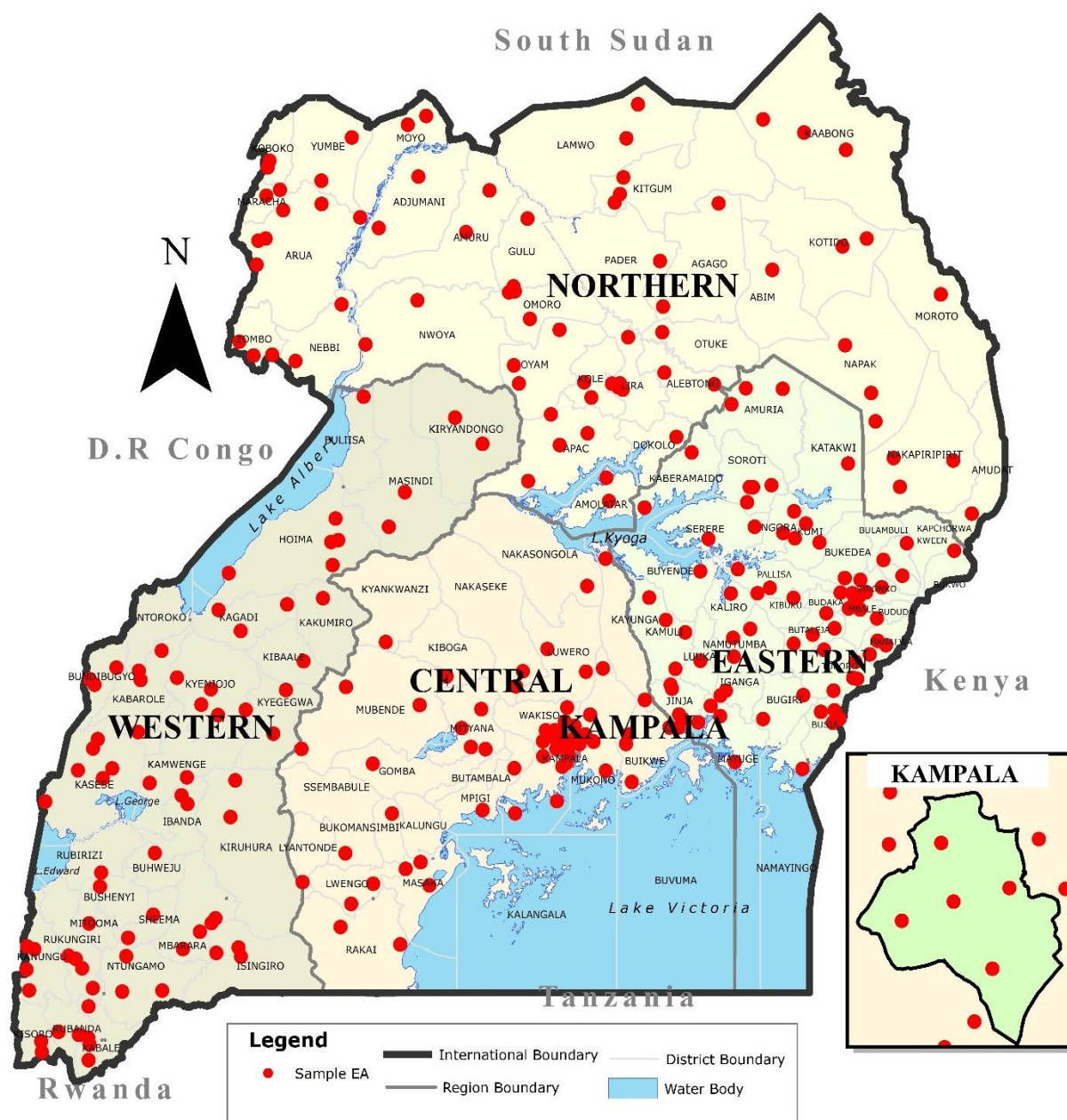
- i. Collect information on people's perceptions of Violence Against Women and Girls.
- ii. Collect information on people's perceptions of Women's Economic Empowerment.
- iii. Collect information on people's perceptions of Women's Political Participation and Leadership.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

A module of the Perceptions on VAW/G, WEE and WPPL was incorporated into the 2017 NGPSS, and therefore followed the same design. The 2017 NGPSS used the same survey design as the 2013 Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey. The survey collected information at the household level. The target population of the survey were adults (aged 18 years and above): 1 man and 1 woman per household - which is a nationally representative sample of the adult population. The survey was designed to provide estimates at national, rural-urban and regional level. The country was divided into five statistical regions, namely Kampala, Central, Eastern, Northern and Western as shown in figure 1.1.

A three-stage cluster sampling design was employed to select a representative sample at household level. In the first stage, 300 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected using the 2014 Population and Housing Census Enumeration Area frame. The selection was done with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) where the number of households in the EA was taken as a measure of size. A list of households in each of the sampled EAs was compiled. At the second stage, a representative sample of 12 households was selected from each EA using the systematic sampling approach. Thus a total of 3,600 households were selected countrywide, as shown in table 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Map showing the Distribution of the 5 Statistical Sub-Regions



i.

Table 1.1: Sample Allocation of Enumeration Areas and Household (Numbers)

Region	ALLOCATION OF EAs			ALLOCATION OF HOUSEHOLDS		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kampala City	18	0	18	216	-	216
Central	21	30	51	252	360	612
Eastern	25	54	79	300	648	948
Northern	24	51	75	288	612	900
Western	27	50	77	324	600	924
National	115	185	300	1,380	2,220	3,600

At the third stage (household level), a maximum of two adults (one male, one female) were selected for the interviews. The respondents were selected randomly from among the household members with equal probability for either male or female.

1.3 SCOPE

1.4 SURVEY ORGANISATION

Field Staff comprised (Enumerators, Supervisors and a Driver) who were required to work for a specific period as indicated in their terms of reference (appointment letters). Each field supervisor was responsible for one field team. At the UBOS offices, office editors and computer programmers were assigned different responsibilities during the period of data processing. Also a team of senior officers supervised the various processes, including the data collection and processing.

1.5 PRE-TEST, TRAINING AND DATA COLLECTION

1.5.1 Pre-test

Before the main data collection, the questionnaires were pretested to ensure relevance and the ability of the questions to be well understood by the respondents. Eighteen experienced data collectors comprising of both males and females were recruited and trained from 11th to 17th May 2016 on how to administer the data collection tool. After the training, fieldworkers were grouped into four teams and deployed to work in four different EAs. The pre-test field work was undertaken over a four-day period and

feedback on the flow and ease of administering questions was provided then discussed. Thereafter, the tool was further refined in preparation for the main training.

1.5.2 Training

UBOS recruited and trained 36 field staff to serve as team supervisors and interviewers for the main survey data collection (See Appendix IV for details). The training of field staff lasted ten days (from 23rd October 2017 to 2nd November 2017). The main approach of the training comprised of classroom instructions on interviewing techniques, field procedures, a detailed review of the data collection tool, tests and practice using hand-held Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) devices. The training also included classroom mock interviews and field practice in selected EAs outside of the main sample.

1.5.3 Data collection

A centralised approach to data collection was employed with nine field teams constituted and dispatched to the different sampled areas. Each team comprised one field supervisor, three enumerators and a driver. The field interviewers were recruited based on fluency in the local language spoken in the respective region of deployment while the supervisors were a balance of both males and females. The languages considered were, Luganda, Lusoga/Lugwere, Lumasaba/Jap/Samia, Karimojong/Itesot, Lugbara/Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro and Runyankole/Rukiga.

Data collection was carried out in three separate trips, between which teams met at the headquarters for refresher training and debriefing sessions. During the meetings, the main issues discussed included logistical and data collection challenges which were resolved immediately.

1.6 DATA PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT

The 2017 NGPSS data was collected and captured electronically using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) devices. Prior to field data collection, a computer application was designed for the questionnaire using CsPRO.

The hardware for data collection included Tablets (Samsung Model –SMT 231) and Power banks for interviewers. On the other hand, the software used was CsPRO-to improved quality checks, facilitated the collection of more reliable statistics, and reduced

the time lag between data collection and data analysis. In the field, data was captured by interviewers, transferred to field supervisors as well as UBOS headquarters in real time for further scrutiny and quality assurance.

1.7 SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors, arise because conclusions are based on only a sample of the population and not the totality and can be statistically evaluated. The sample of respondents selected for the survey was only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from survey results.

The sampling error of any estimate is usually measured by the Standard Error (SE) which is the square root of the variance. The SE is further used to calculate Confidence Intervals (CI) for the estimates. In addition, it is also appropriate to measure the relative errors of some of the variables and the Coefficient of Variation (CV) is one such measure. It is the quotient of the SE divided by the mean of the variable of interest.

1.8 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.2 presents response rates from the household and individual interviews. Out of the 3,600 households sampled, household interviews were fully completed in 3,369 households. This indicates a response rate of about 93 percent at household level with 90 percent in urban areas compared to 97 percent in rural areas. Overall, the individual response rate was 91 percent for women and 86 percent for men, with higher proportions for both women and men for rural residents compared to their urban counterparts.

Table 1.2: Results of the household and individual interviewers

Result of interviews	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,380	2,220	3,600

Households interviewed	1,246	2,123	3,369
Household response rate (%) ¹	90.3	96.5	93.4
Interviews with women age 18+			
number of eligible women	1,117	1,926	3,043
number of eligible women interviewed	1,014	1,767	2,781
eligible women response rate (%) ²	90.8	91.7	91.4
Interviews with men age 18+			
number of eligible men	884	1,596	2,480
number of eligible men interviewed	714	1,414	2,128
eligible men response rate (%) ²	80.8	88.6	85.8

¹Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

1.9 STRUCTURE OF REPORT

This report comprises five chapters and an annexure. Chapter one provides the introduction to the survey, including objectives and sample design, scope, organization, and the data collection and management. Chapter two presents the background characteristics of the interviewed population. Chapters three to five thereafter present the findings on the perceptions of Violence Against Women and Girls, Women's Economic Empowerment, and Women's Political Participation and Leadership, respectively. The annex comprises the references, questionnaire, report writing team, sampling error tables and some detailed findings.

Chapter Two

Background Characteristics

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter summarizes selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents (aged 18 years and above) in the 2017 National Governance, Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS). Specifically the chapter provides information on the; residence, age, marital status, education attainment, religion, region, disability status and working status of the respondents. In addition, the chapter presents findings on school dropouts and threats to security.

The background information presented in this chapter is intended to simplify the interpretation of the survey findings and to facilitate understanding of the major factors that determine or influence gender disparity between women and men in regards to good governance, peace and security within the population.

2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides a summary of selected background characteristics of the population including: Governance, Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS). Specifically the chapter provides information on the; residence, age, marital status, education attainment, religion, region, disability status and working status of the individual respondents. Overall, more than half of the respondents (54.3 percent) were females compared to only 45.7 percent male respondents.

Table 2.1 shows that more females (56.2 percent) than male (43.8 percent) reside in urban areas. The trend is similar for rural population. The findings show that the age

group 18-30 years has got more females (55.9 percent) than male (44.1 percent). The trend was similar for age groups 31-59 and 60 and above years.

Overall, nearly five in every ten females (50.1 percent) and four in every ten males (49.9 percent) adults were married. In addition out of the 1.2 million divorce / separation, (68.2 percent) were females compared to (31.2 percent) for males who divorced / separated. Out of the 1.3 million widowed population; 87.4 percent were female compared to 12.6 percent males who were widowed.

The highest level of education attained is an important indicator of the stock of human capital and level of socio-economic development in a society. The right to basic education is embedded in Article 30 and 34 (2) of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda which provides for the right to basic education for every Ugandan. It is also recognised as a right under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Table 2.1 show that the population with no education attainment was 4.8 million with more female population (56.9 percent) having not attained any education qualification compared to male without education attainment at 43.1 percent. The proportion of female population with education attainment reduces as the level of education goes higher. However for the male counterpart the proportion with education attainment increases with an increase in the level of education.

More than 50 percent of the Catholics / Anglicans / Muslim / Pentecostal are female compared to their male counterpart who were less than 50 percent of the population under each denomination. However 52 percent of the SDA population are male compared to 48 percent female population.

Overall, more than half of the respondents from each region were female compared to their male counterpart who were less than 50 percent of the respondents from each of the regions covered (Kampala, Central Eastern, Western and Northern).

For 2017 National Governance, Peace and Security Survey, Working status included individuals that were working in the last 7 days for a wage, salary, commission or payment in kind even if it was for only one hour. Out of the 13.8 million working

population about 50 percent were females. However a big proportion of the population not working were females (74.2 percent) compared to 25.8 percent males not working.

Table 2.1 Population by background characteristics and sex

Residence	Women		Men		Total	
	Number (,000)	Percent	Number (,000)	Percent	Number (,000)	Percent
Urban	2,713.9	56.2	2,117.0	43.8	4,830.9	100.0
Rural	6,578.0	53.5	5,710.9	46.5	12,288.9	100.0
Age						
18-30	4,348.1	55.9	3,434.7	44.1	7,782.8	100.0
31-59	3,944.7	52.3	3,604.1	47.7	7,548.8	100.0
60+	999.0	55.9	789.1	44.1	1,788.2	100.0
Marital status						
Never	1,490.3	49.8	1,503.9	50.2	2,994.2	100.0
Currently married	5,758.1	50.1	5,744.8	49.9	11,503.0	100.0
Separated/divorced	883.5	68.2	412.1	31.8	1,295.6	100.0
Widowed	1,154.4	87.4	167.1	12.6	1,321.5	100.0
Education attainment						
Non Education	2,743.6	56.9	2,076.5	43.1	4,820.1	100.0
Complete primary	2,182.2	50.8	2,109.7	49.2	4,291.9	100.0
Complete secondary	925.2	42.0	1,279.4	58.0	2,204.6	100.0
Tertiary	766.9	41.2	1,093.6	58.8	1,860.5	100.0
Religion						
Catholic	3,568.2	54.7	2,950.4	45.3	6,518.6	100.0
Anglican	2,988.5	53.5	2,599.3	46.5	5,587.9	100.0
Muslim	1,327.7	52.6	1,198.7	47.5	2,526.4	100.0
SDA	171.1	48.0	185.0	52.0	356.1	100.0
Pentecostal/Born Again	1,092.3	58.2	785.9	41.8	1,878.2	100.0
Others	144.0	57.0	108.5	43.0	252.5	100.0
Region						

Kampala	515.2	53.8	442.6	46.2	957.8	100.0
Central	2,295.6	55.0	1,878.5	45.0	4,174.1	100.0
Eastern	2,244.1	53.1	1,981.3	46.9	4,225.4	100.0
Western	1,824.9	55.4	1,467.2	44.6	3,292.1	100.0
Northern	2,412.0	54.0	2,058.3	46.0	4,470.3	100.0
Disability status						
Has difficulty	2,961.5	58.1	2,132.1	41.9	5,093.6	100.0
Has no difficulty	6,318.8	52.6	5,686.7	47.4	12,005.5	100.0
Working status						
Working	6,855.0	49.6	6,974.0	50.4	13,829.0	100.0
Not working	2,425.3	74.2	844.8	25.8	3,270.1	100.0
Total	9,291.8	54.3	7,827.9	45.7	17,119.8	

2.1.1 Population by Disability status and sex

Disability is the consequence of an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional, developmental, or some combination of these. A disability may be present at birth, or occur during a person's lifetime.

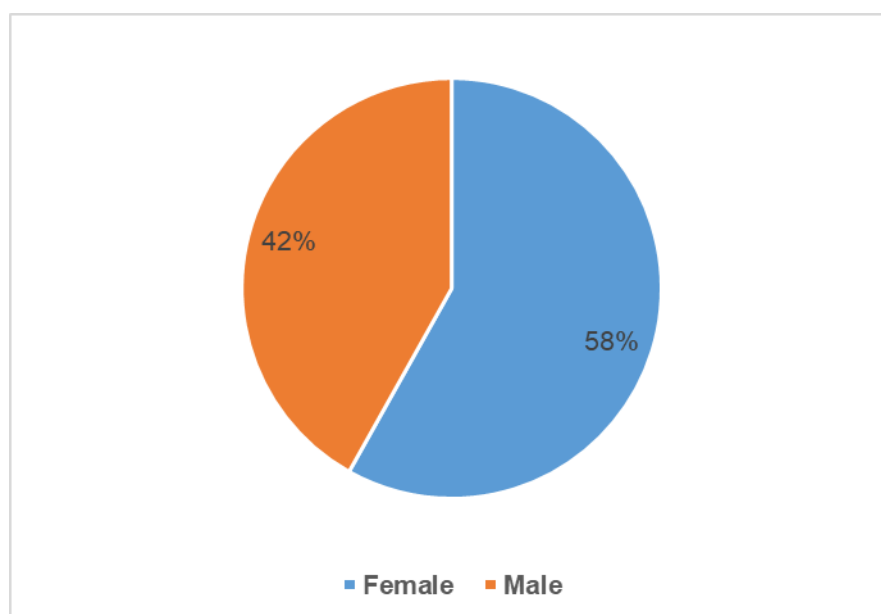
The Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 underscores inclusiveness of all humans in service delivery across all sectors. The agenda emphasized the need to develop strategies that cater for all irrespective of sex, age, disability or any other difference. This is emphasised by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) edge of '**leaving no one behind**'. In ensuring inclusion of people with disabilities as stipulated in the 2006 National Policy on disability and 1995 Constitution of Uganda, a strategy that targets Persons with Disability (PWD) geared towards equalization of opportunities, rehabilitation and inclusion of PWDs in their communities was included in the second National Development Plan (NDP II).

The 2017 National Governance, Peace and Security Survey used the set of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) to assess the disability status of an individual. They are based on the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF). The questions address six core functional domains that include seeing, hearing,

communication, cognition, walking, and self-care. For each of the domains, information was provided on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or did not have the ability at all. For purposes of this survey, any person who had some difficulty in at least any one domain was regarded as having a difficulty

Figure 2.1 show that more females (58 percent) had disability compared to their male counterpart (42 percent) with. This may imply increase the vulnerability of the affected women in matters to do with good governance, Peace and Security in their communities.

Figure 2.1: Population with Disability by sex



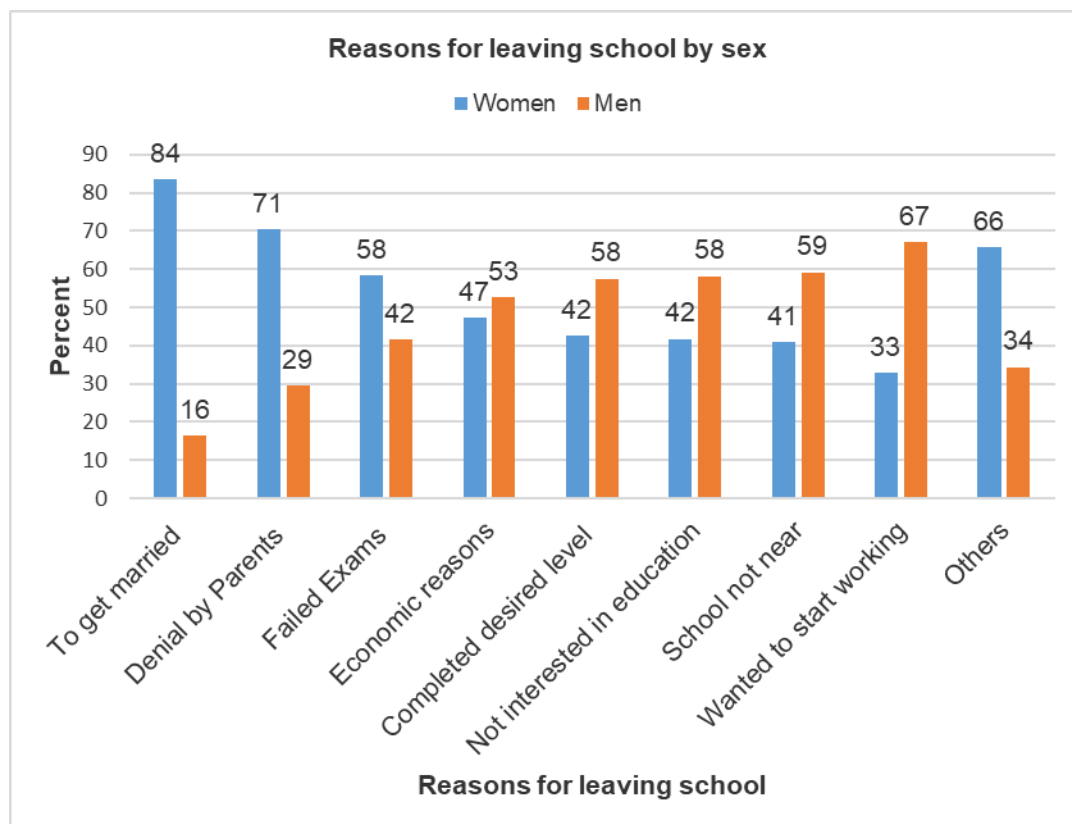
2.1.2 Reasons for leaving school

The Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 Framework of Action, the SDGs specifically SDG 4 and the target 4.1 aims that 'by 2030, all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. At the national level the Uganda Education Act of 2008 spells out the rights to access quality education by both boys and girls in order to reduce socioeconomic disparities between male and female population of the economy. In addition constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 and the second National Development plan (NDP II) among others spells out strategies to increase access to primary and secondary education through implementation of the Universal Primary

Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE). However, school dropouts remained a persistent challenge in the education sector despite the main strategies in place for ensuring education for all in Uganda. For this reason the 2017 National Governance, Peace and Security Survey collected information on reasons for leaving schools for respondents who had left school.

Figure 2.2 shows that 84 percent of the population who left school to get married were females compared to 16 percent males. Out of the population who left school because of denial by parents to study, 71 percent were females compared to 29 percent males. In addition more women (58 percent) compared to 42 percent men left school because they had failed exams. However the findings reveal that more males than females left school because of the following; economic reasons, they had completed the desired level of education, not being interested in education, school being far away and wanting to start working. Furthermore more women (66 percent) than men (34 percent) left school because of other reasons not mentioned here.

Figure 2.2: Reasons for leaving school by sex

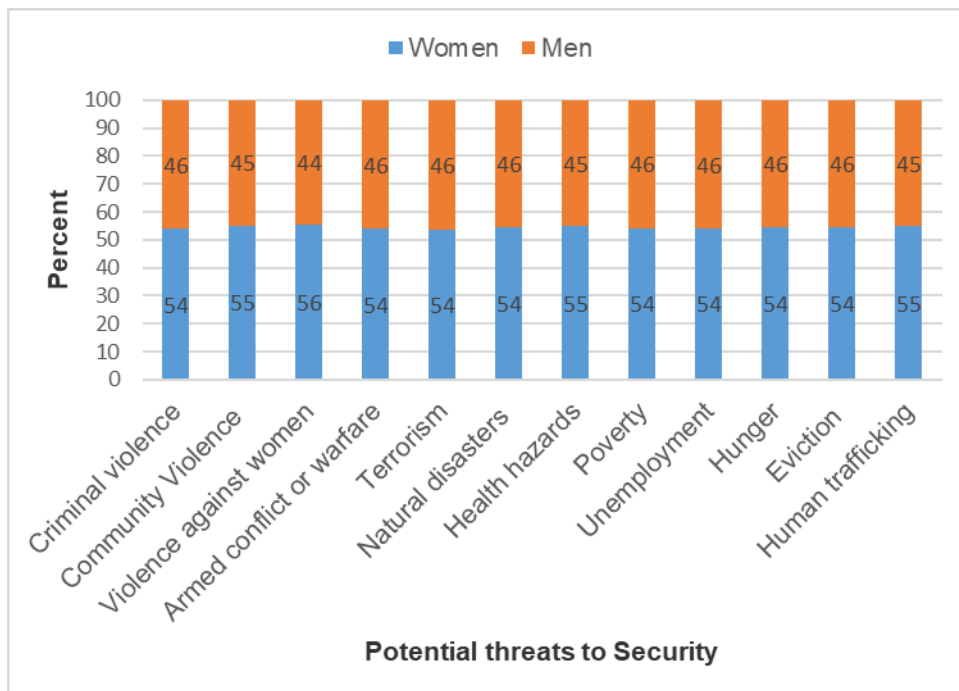


2.1.3 Threats to security

Uganda has enjoyed relative peace and security stability for the last ten years after bringing to an end the two decade rebellion by the Lord's Resistance Army in Northern Uganda and the ADF in Western Uganda. The Uganda long term Development direction enshrined in the 2040 indicates that democracy, rule of law, peace and security are key elements for economic growth and socio-economic development of the nation. It cannot go without mentioning that Violence and insecurity threaten the developmental initiatives at the national level especially issues of foreign direct exchange in addition to threatening individual lives.

Figure 2.3 presents the level of worry by sex of the respondents. The type of threats by sex show that a larger majority of the population worried about violence between communities, health hazards or human trafficking were females (55 percent) compared to males (45 percent). The females (56 percent) form the bigger proportion of the total population that were worried about violence against women compared to 44 percent males. The trend was similar for criminal violence, death / injury from natural disasters, poverty, unemployment, hunger and eviction from ones land or residence where females form 54 percent of the worried population compared to 46 percent worried males for each of those threats to security.

Figure 2.3 Potential threats to security by sex



Chapter Three

Perceptions on Violence Against Women

3.0 BACKGROUND

Violence against Women and Girls (VAW/G) is defined as any act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering among women, 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). Violence against women 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.

Violence against women imposes insecurity and limits the level of peace every woman is supposed to enjoy. The violence against women / girls is a key indicator for peace and security for women in societies in which we live. This section focused on the perceptions that usually prevail in the community which are linked to social norms and responsibility for violence against women. It contains the attitudes towards causes of any form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological, economical and controlling behavior, violence against women and girls in relation to HIV& AIDS, identification of different forms of violence against women and the respondent's knowledge of the law. Violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). The Uganda demographic and Health Survey 2016 reported that more than half (51%) of the women aged 15 – 49 years had experienced physical violence.

3.1 Ever experienced violence

The Uganda Demographic and Household Survey 2016 report shows that more than half (56%) of women in Uganda have experienced physical and sexual violence one third (34%) have experienced physical violence and only 5% have experienced sexual violence since age fifteen mostly perpetuated by their husband or partner.

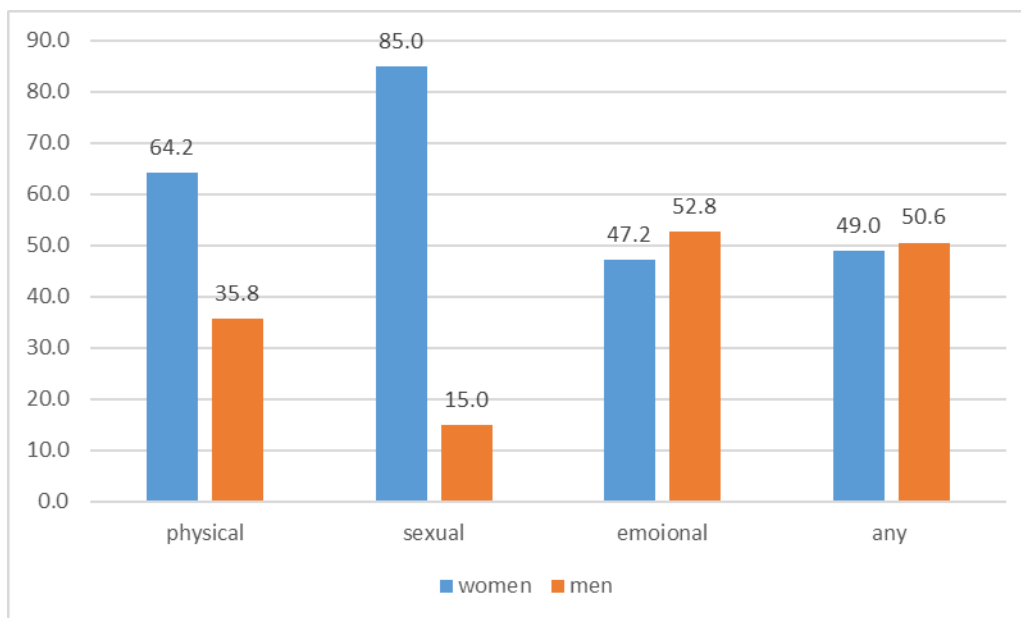
The table shows that overall total of respondents, women had the highest proportion (85 %) of ever experienced sexual violence compared to men (15 %) followed by 64 % of women ever experienced physical violence compared to 36 percent men. Women with no schooling experienced violence compared to the others who attained others levels of education. Women (88%) with tertiary education and those with no education experienced the highest percentage of sexual violence 87 as compared the men (13 %) almost 7 times less than the women in the same category. Sixty-eight percent of women in the same category experienced physical violence as compared to the men 32 percent. The Eastern region reported the highest potion of women (90 %) who have ever experienced physical violence nine times the percentage of the men in the same region (10%) and the northern region reported 86 % of women and 14 % men who have ever experienced physical violence.

Table 3.1 Ever experienced violence by forms and background characteristics and sex (%)

	Physical		Sexual		Emotional		Any form	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Residence								
Rural	66.36	33.64	86.98	13.02	48.69	51.31	51.3	48.7
Urban	63.43	36.57	84.3	15.7	46.47	53.53	48.62	51.38
Marital status								
Never married	52.36	47.64	83.46	16.54	34.33	65.67	47.41	52.59
Currently married	63.22	36.78	82.3	17.7	39.32	60.68	43.3	56.7
Divorced/separated	75.65	24.35	95.31	4.69	75.12	24.88	65.85	34.15
Widowed	88.5	11.5	100	0	93.92	6.08	85.97	14.03
Education level								
None	67.96	32.04	87.05	12.95	55	45	52.36	47.64
Completed primary	55.76	44.24	81.57	18.43	42.02	57.98	41.87	58.13
Completed secondary	51.19	48.81	77.09	22.91	18.2	81.8	41.92	58.08
tertiary	55.74	44.26	87.6	12.4	43.3	56.7	46.7	53.3
Working status								
Working	60.27	39.73	83.32	16.68	46.92	53.08	43.78	56.22

Not working	79.08	20.92	89.37	10.63	48.56	51.44	76.96	23.04
Region								
Kampala	66.65	33.35	70.41	29.59	59.06	40.94	46.26	53.74
Central	65.25	34.75	77.38	22.62	40.8	59.2	51.51	48.49
Eastern	65.77	34.23	90.4	9.6	49.99	50.01	44.52	55.48
Northern	61.9	38.1	85.65	14.35	29.5	70.5	50.14	49.86
Western	63.31	36.69	90.3	9.7	59.77	40.23	50.32	49.68
Disability status (D*)								
Has a difficulty	65.98	34.02	87.61	12.39	62.27	37.73	51.44	48.56
Has no difficulty	63.29	36.71	83.96	16.04	35.25	64.75	48.52	51.48
TOTAL*	64.22	35.78	85	15	47.21	52.79	49.45	50.55

Figure 3.1 Showing the overall totals of women and men who have Ever experienced violence by forms



3.2 Perception on violence against women

Violence against women is on the increase in Uganda despite the presence of laws and policies to protect victims and survivors. Respondents were asked on different perceptions on violence against women. There is a belief that women always suffer violence in a bid to keep their families together. The Governance, Peace and Security Survey collected opinions on whether women tolerate violence to keep their families together or not.

Findings from the survey show 67% of women who have ever experienced violence agreed that If a girl or woman is raped, it is better for her to keep it to herself as compared to (33%) of their male counterparts

Fifty-eight percent women more than men 43 % had ever experienced violence and 60 % of women tolerate violence to keep their families together as compared to the men at 40 %.

Women who had ever experienced violence (59 %) agreed that women and girls should stay in abusive relationships because of fear of further violence by the perpetrator as compared to the men 41 % while women that had never experienced violence agreed to the perception 53 percent as compared to 47 % of men who agreed. Sixty percent of women who had ever experienced violence before agreed that a girl or woman who is raped it was better to keep it to themselves and 33% men agreed to this perception while 53 percent of women who had never experienced ant violence agreed to the perception as compared to the men who agreed (48 %).

Table 3.2 Perception on violence against women by violence status and sex (%)

	Has Ever Experienced Violence		Has Never Experienced Violence	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Perception on VAW				
A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together	60.0	40.5	52.2	47.8
There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten	46.6	53.4	45.2	54.8
It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him	56.2	43.8	41.4	58.7
Some Men beat women as a way of showing love	58.9	41.1	43.6	56.4
If someone insults a man, he should defend his reputation, with force if he has to	53.2	46.8	45.0	55.0
A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that shouldn't be discussed outside the couple.	57.7	42.3	51.0	49.0
<u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of fear of further violence by the perpetrator.	58.9	41.1	53.1	46.9
<u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of Concern for Children	57.7	42.3	53.3	46.7
<u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of shame and low self-esteem.	58.6	41.4	53.6	46.4
<u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because she	58.2	41.8	52.6	47.4

thinks it's normal.				
Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because 'Divorce separation is shameful '	57.4	42.6	52.7	47.3
Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of Financial dependency on the man	56.2	43.8	52.2	47.8
Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because bride price-the man paid for me	58.4	41.6	57.5	42.5
If a girl or woman is raped, it is better for her to keep it to herself	66.6	33.4	51.7	48.3
A woman can refuse to have sex with her husband/Men spouse if she doesn't feel like it	58.7	41.3	53.4	46.6
It is strange for a man if his friends see him regularly washing dishes at home	58.7	41.3	51.9	48.1
Would you leave, break up with or divorce a partner if they revealed they had been raped?	51.7	48.3	47.2	52.8
Total Respondents	57.46	42.54	52.65	47.35

3.2.1 Perception on Violence Against Women by background characteristics

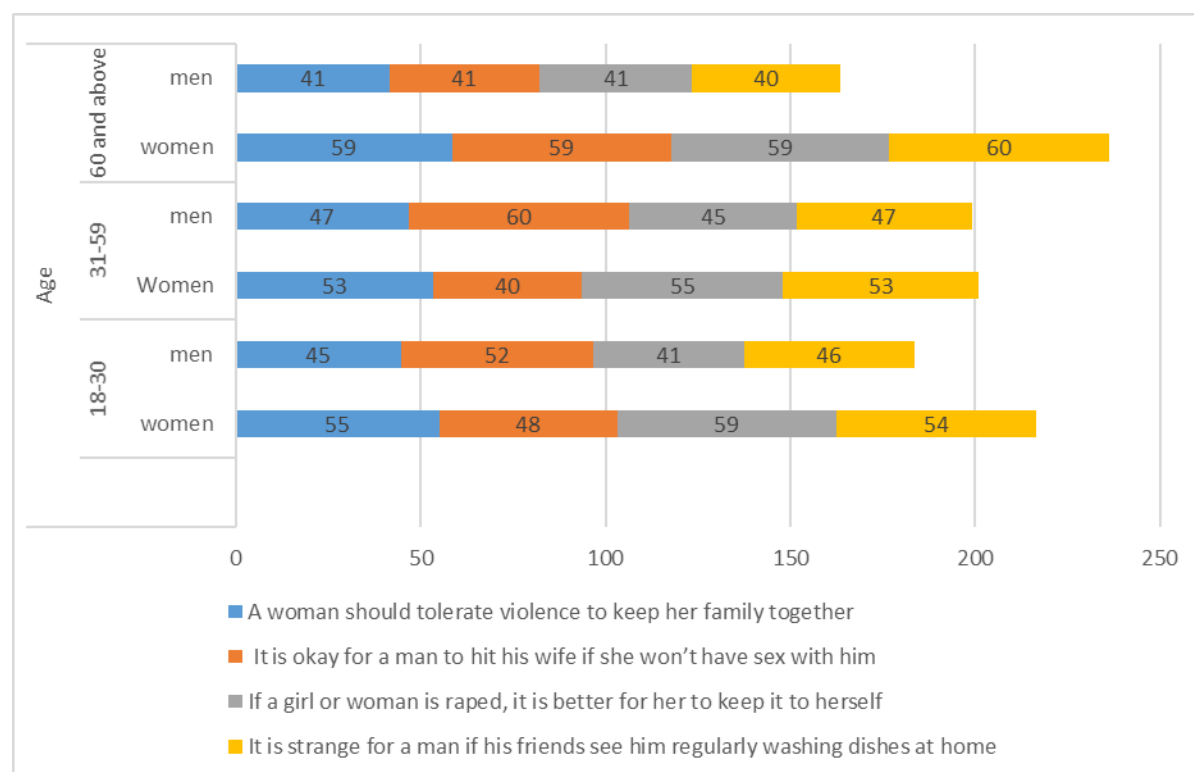
Respondents were asked on different perceptions against violence against women by background characteristics (by education level, marital status, age)

Questionnaires were administered to selected respondents of 18 years and above (60and above) both women and men and their responses noted for the different perceptions on violence against women.

Findings from the GPS shows that the elderly (60 years and above) women agreed (60 %) that it is strange for a man to be seen by his friends regularly washing dishes at home as compared to 40 % of the men that agree to the same perception while in the other age categories in the age group (18-30), 54 %of the women agreed to the perception and 56 men. In the age group of (31-59), 53 and 47 % for women and men respectively agreed to the perception. The women in the elderly age group, 59 % agreed to the perception that a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together and 41 men agreed to the same. 55 %of women and 45 % men in the age

group of (18-30) years agreed to the statement that a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together. Table 3.2.1 can be found in the Annex.

Figure 3.2.1 Perception on Violence Against Women by Age and sex (%)

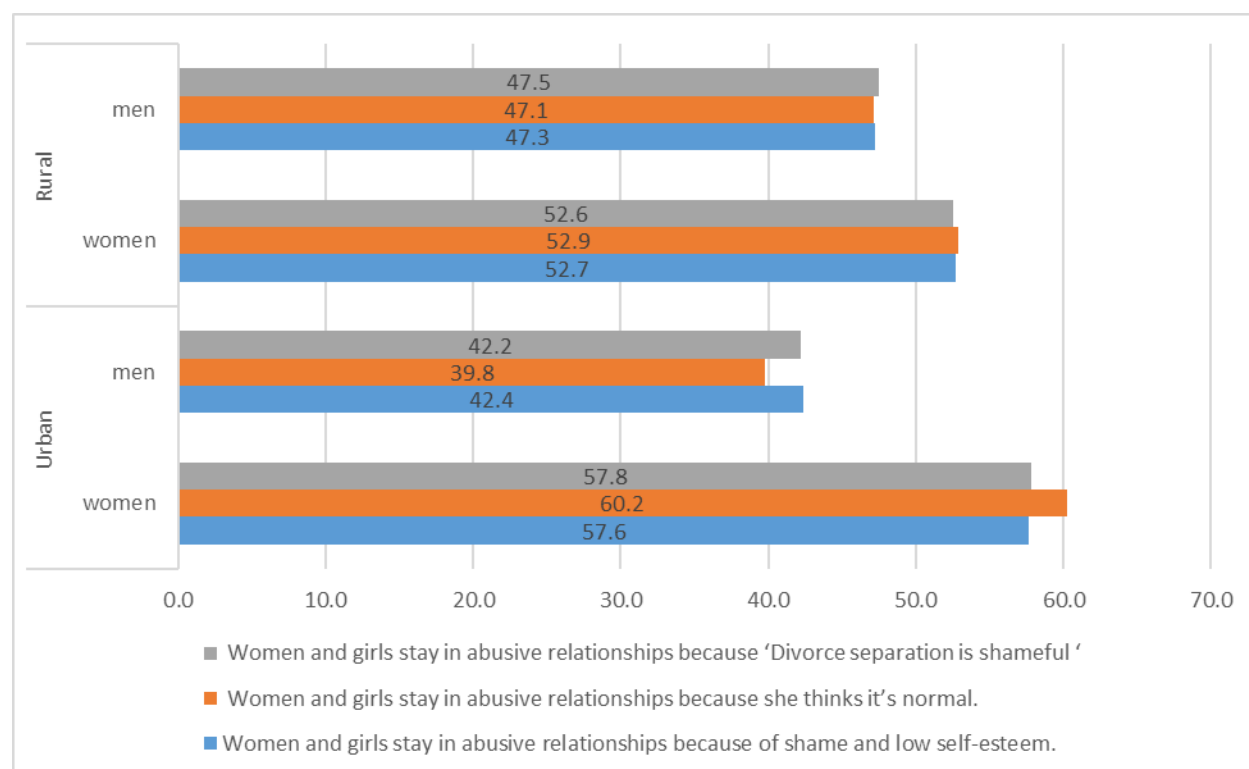


3.2.2 Perception on VAW by residence

While 53 percent of the rural women reported instances of violence against women (VAW), 54 % are located in the urban areas showing that the phenomenon cuts across the urban-rural divide. Respondents were asked questions on VAW categorized by residence.

The table below shows a total of 53 % of women in the rural area that agreed to the different statements on violence against women as compared to the men 46 percent. In the rural areas women (56 %) and men (44%) agreed to the statements. 60 percent of women in urban areas agreed that women and girls should stay in abusive relationships because they think it is normal while 39 men agreed to the same statement. In the rural area, 53 and 47 % of women and men respectively agreed to the statement. 59 % of women in urban and 53 percent in the rural areas agreed that women and girls should stay in abusive relationships because divorce is shameful.

Figure 3.2.2 Perception on Violence Against Women by residence and sex (%)



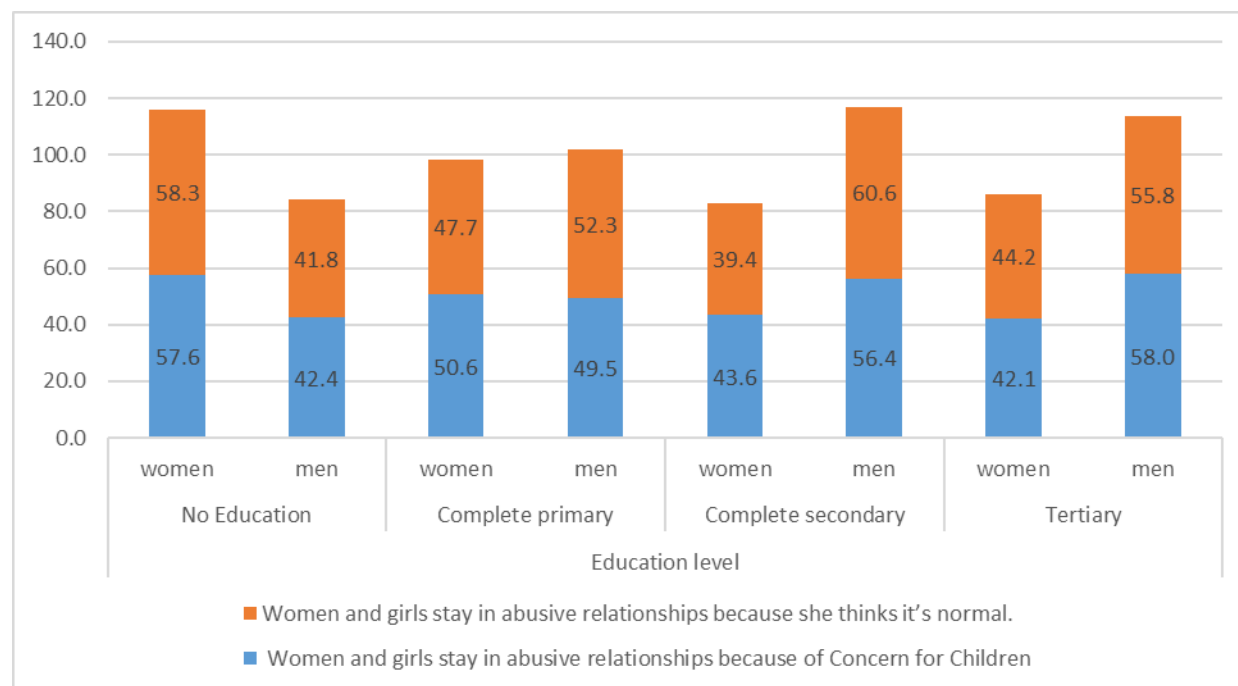
3.2.3 VAW by Education

Respondents were asked questions basing on the different levels of education that is to say no education, complete primary, complete secondary and tertiary. Low level of education is an important factor that correlates with domestic violence as uneducated women are economically less productive.

The table below shows the different responses from respondents in different levels of education attained. Women with no education attainment (58 %) agreed that women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of concern for children while 42 % of men agreed and women with tertiary education (42%) agreed to the statement as compared to men 58 percent. There was a significant difference between the women and men who completed secondary education. Thirty-nine percent of women and 61 %

of men agreed that women and girls stay in abusive relationships because they think it is normal.

Figure 3.2.3 Perception on Violence Against Women by educational level and sex (%)



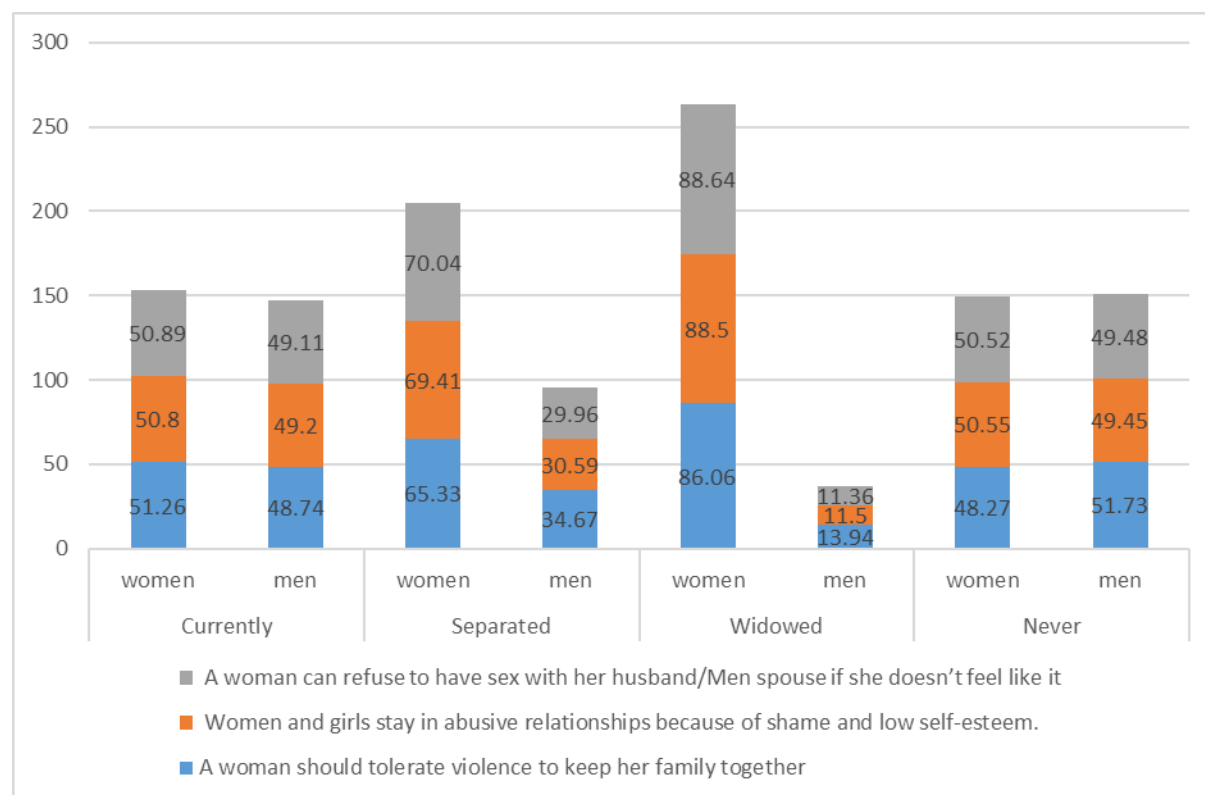
3.2.4 Perception on VAW by marital status

The majority of violence against women is committed by an intimate partner. Two thirds of women who have experienced physical violence since age eighteen say that an intimate partner committed it.

The findings from the survey shows that most of the women that are divorced agreed to all the statements as compared to their male counterparts. Sixty-five percent of women that are divorced/ separated agreed to the statement that a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together as compared to men 35%. The percentage of women in the divorced category that agree to the statement above is six times that of men at 86 and 14 percent respectively. Eighty-six percent of widowed women agreed that women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of shame of self-esteem as compared to 12% of men while 51% of currently married women and 49% men agreed

to the statement. A higher percentage of divorced women than men agreed that a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband/men/spouse if she doesn't feel like. Eighty-seven percent of widowed women agreed to the statement as compared to their male counter parts 11 % while 51% of the never married women agreed to the statement and 49 men. See table 3.6 in Annex showing Perception on VAW by marital status and sex (%)

Figure 3.2.4 Perception on Violence Against Women by marital status and sex (%)



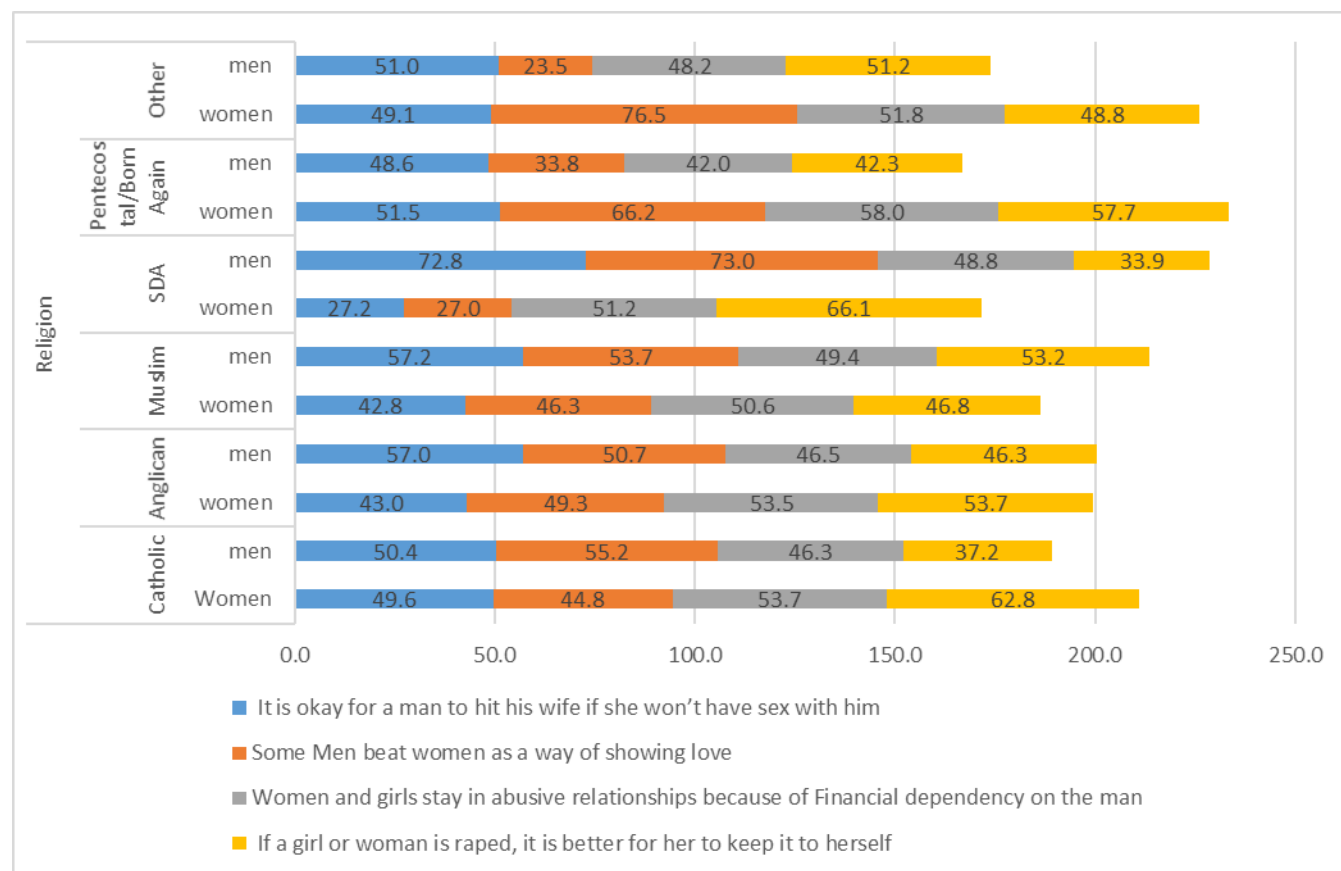
3.2.5 Perception on VAW by religion

Respondents were asked questions basing on their religions. Five major religions were used and the rest were classified under others.

The table below shows respondents findings about VAW by religion and sex. A big number of the men 73 % of SDA religion agreed to the statement that It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him while the number of women that agreed to the statement was almost three times that of the men at 27 %. Women in the category of others agreed to the statement that some men beat women as a way of showing love as compared to their male counterparts 24%. A high number of men

(73%) was also noted in the SDA who agreed to the statement compared to 27% women. See table 3.2.5 in annex

Figure 3.2.5 Perception on Violence Against Women by religion and sex (%)



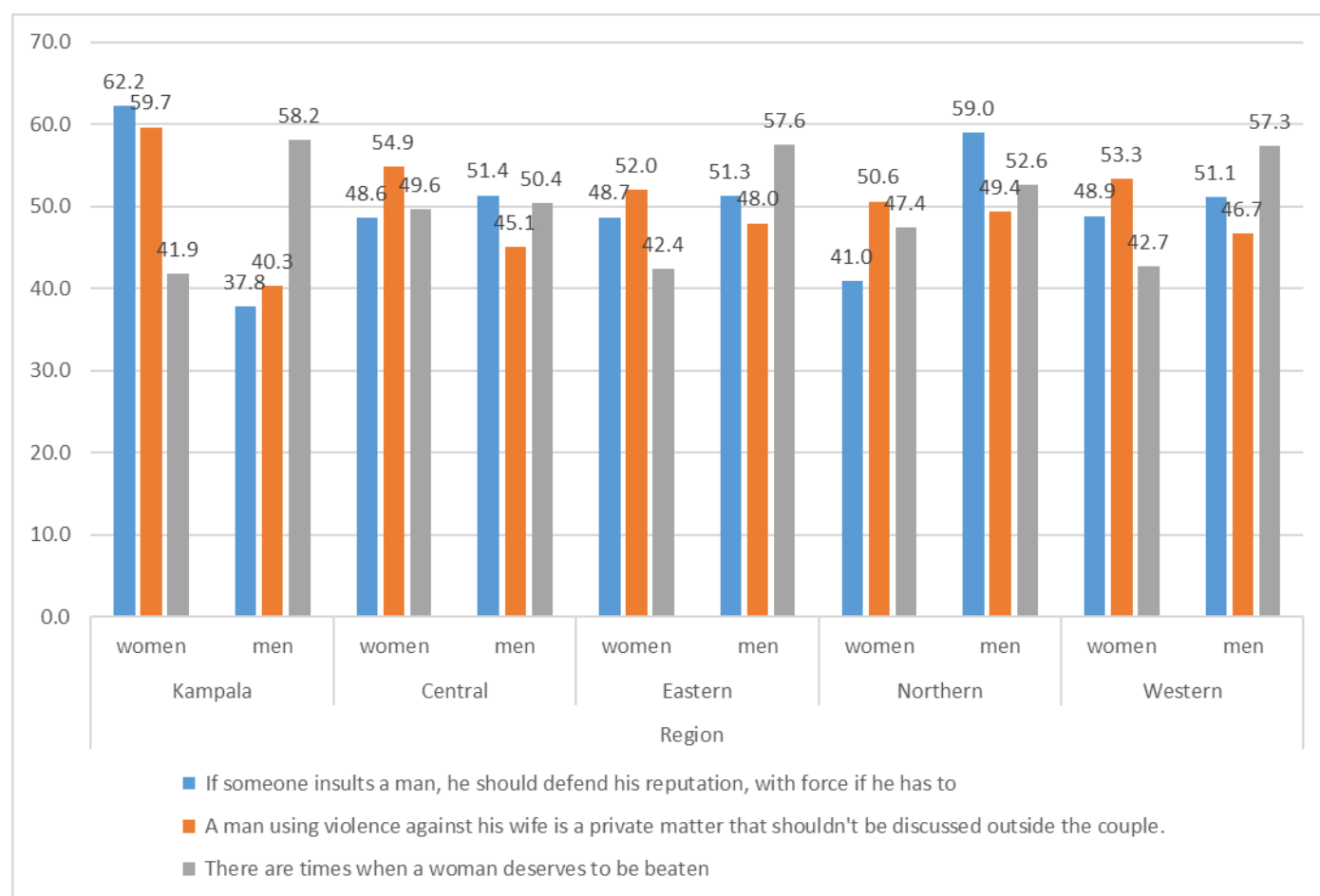
3.2.6 Perception on VAW by region

The table below shows respondents perceptions towards violence against from 5 major regions and sex.

Kampala presented the highest percentage of women (62) compared to the other regions that agreed that if someone insults a man, he should defend his reputation, with force if he has to compared to the men at 38 %followed by the males in the northern region (59 %) and 41 % females. The statement above suggests that insulted men should defend their reputation if insulted with force where necessary. Women (60 %) in Kampala agreed that a man using violence against his wife is a private matter that

shouldn't be discussed outside the couple compared to 40 %of their male counterparts. In the Northern region men agreed to the same statement 59% compared to women 41 %. Men in Kampala agreed that there are times when a woman deserves to be beaten compared to 42 % in the same region. See table 3.2.6 in annex

Figure 3.2.6 Perception on Violence Against Women by region and sex (%)



3.2.7 Perception on VAW by disability

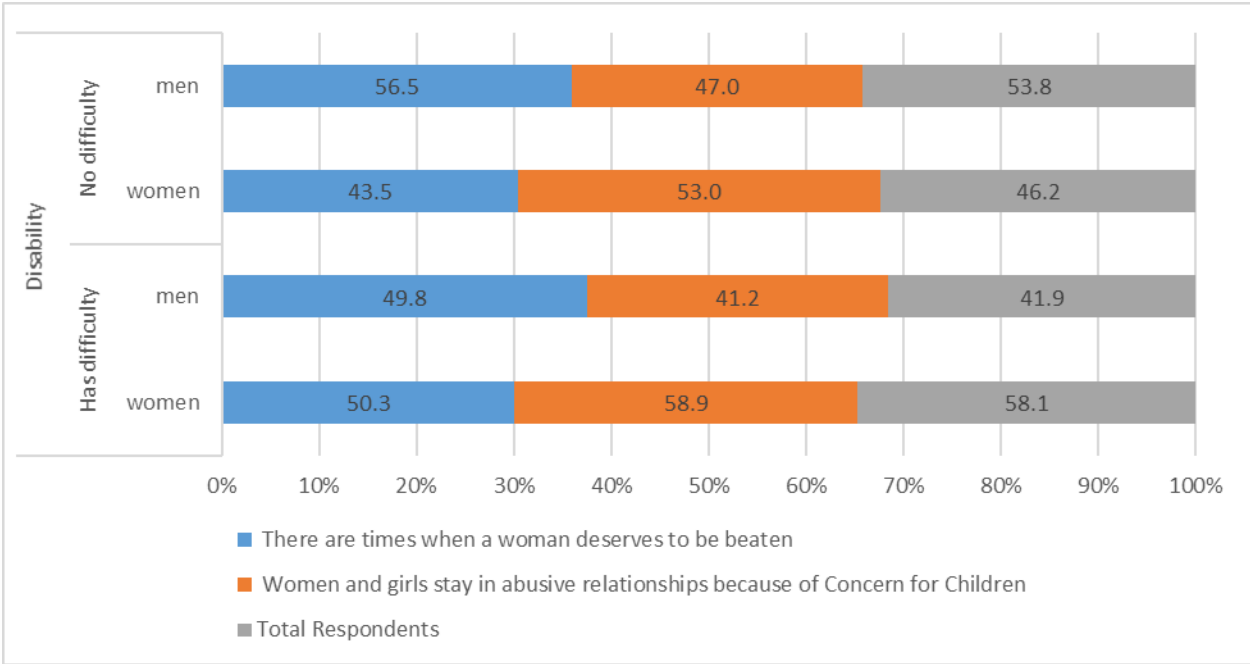
Disability is the consequence of an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional, developmental, or some combination of these. A disability may be present at birth, or occur during a person's lifetime.

The government of Uganda has an obligation to respect the rights of persons with disabilities under international and regional laws, the national constitution, and other domestic legislation. As a state party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with

Disabilities, Uganda should ensure that women with disabilities enjoy all human rights on an equal basis with others. In practice, the government of Uganda needs to do more to implement its laws to protect women with disabilities in northern Uganda from violence and to ensure their access to basic services, Human Rights Watch said.

The table shows findings from the Governance peace and security survey by disability status and sex. Overall response, women (58%) with disability had the highest portion of persons who agreed to the statements compared to 42 % of men with difficulty. Women with disability (59%) agreed to the statement that Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of Concern for Children compared to 53% of women with no difficulty while men with difficulty (41 %) and 47% of men with no difficulty. Men (57%) with no difficulty agreed to the statement that there are times when a woman deserves to be beaten compared to their female counter parts that agreed to the statement 46 percent while the women and men with disability there was no significant difference as they both agreed to the statement at 50 percent. 3.9 Table showing Perception on VAW by disability status and sex (%) in annex

Figure 3.2.7 Perception on Violence Against Women by disability status and sex (%)

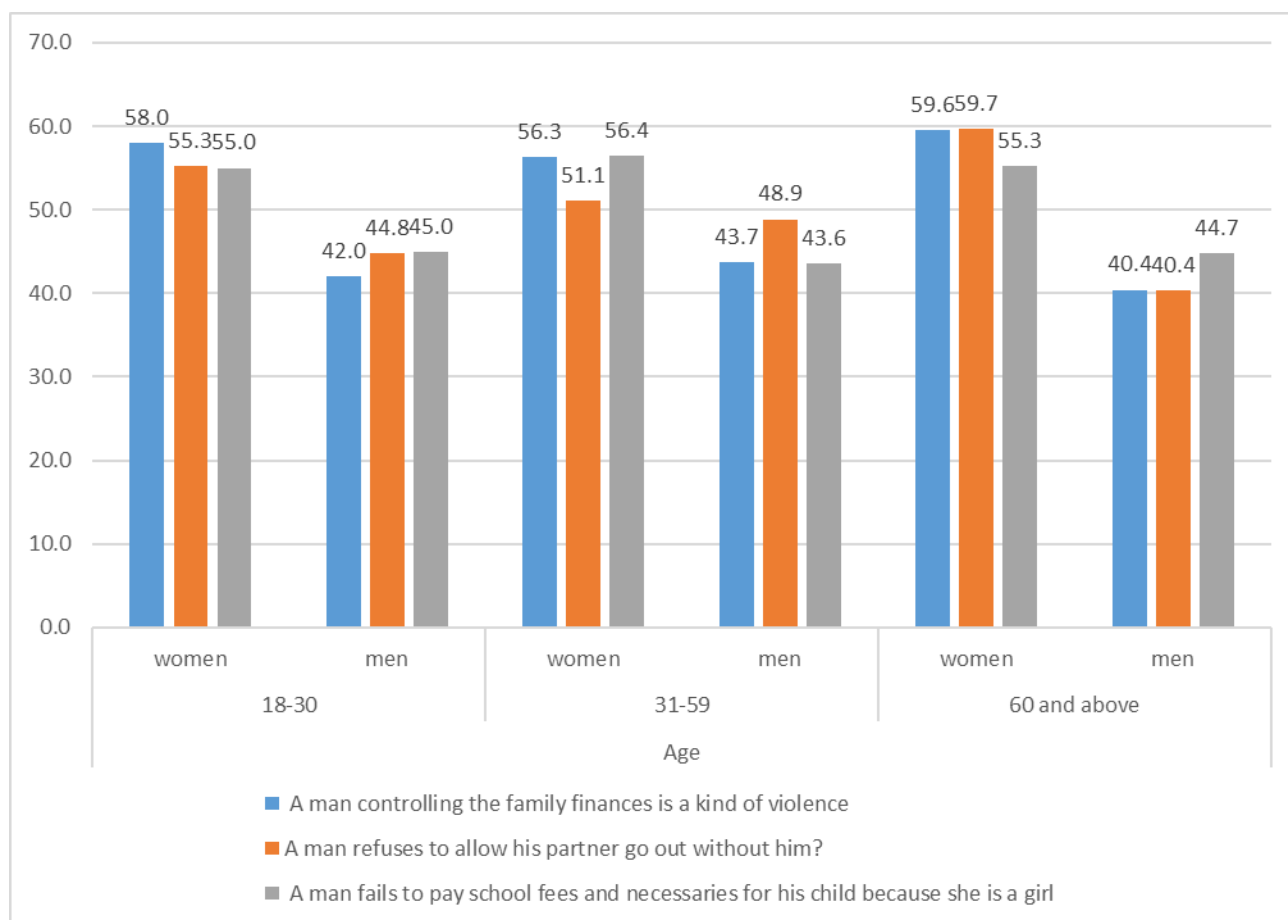


3.3 Serious incidence

Respondents were asked on their perceptions on what is considered a serious incidence by age and sex. This involved respondents to give their perceptions on seriousness on violence against women. The respondents had to answer questions with any of the following 3 answers: Agree, Partially agree and Disagree.

The findings from the governance and peace survey shows that 60% of women in the age group of 60 and above agreed that it is a serious incidence for a man to control the family finances and refer to it as a kind of violence compared to 40% to men in the same age group. Fifty six percent and 44% of women and men respectively agreed to the same statement. There is no significant difference in the percentages of women in all the three age groups who agreed that it's a serious incidence if a man fails to pay school fees and necessities for his child because she is a girl (55,56,55) representing for the three age categories. Therefore, this indicates that it is serious when a man fails to pay school fees and necessities for his child because she is a girl as compared to the males (45,44,45 percent) who agree to the statement. See table 3.3.1 in annex

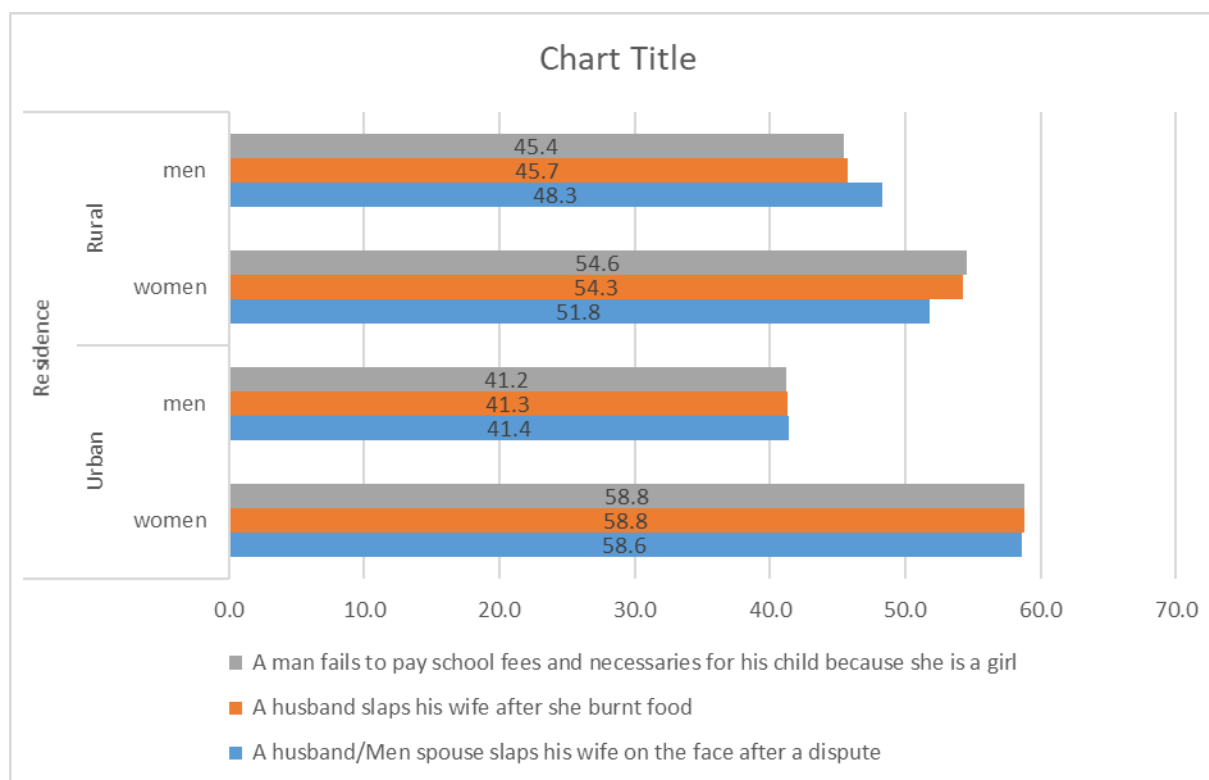
Figure 3.3.1 Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by age and sex (%)



3.3.2 Serious incidence by residence and sex

According to findings of the governance peace and security survey, women in the urban residence recorded the highest number compared to the men and female in rural areas. Fifty-nine percent of the women in urban area agreed that it is a serious incidence when a husband or man spouse slaps his wife on the face after a dispute compared to 41 % men in the same residence while 52 and 48% of women and men in rural area respectively. Women in the urban area recorded a 59% agreement that if a man failed to pay school fees and necessities for his child because she is a girl is a serious incidence and so did the women in rural area (54%) who agreed at 41 and 45% respectively for urban and rural. Table 3.3.2 in annex

Figure 3.3.2 Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by residence and sex (%)

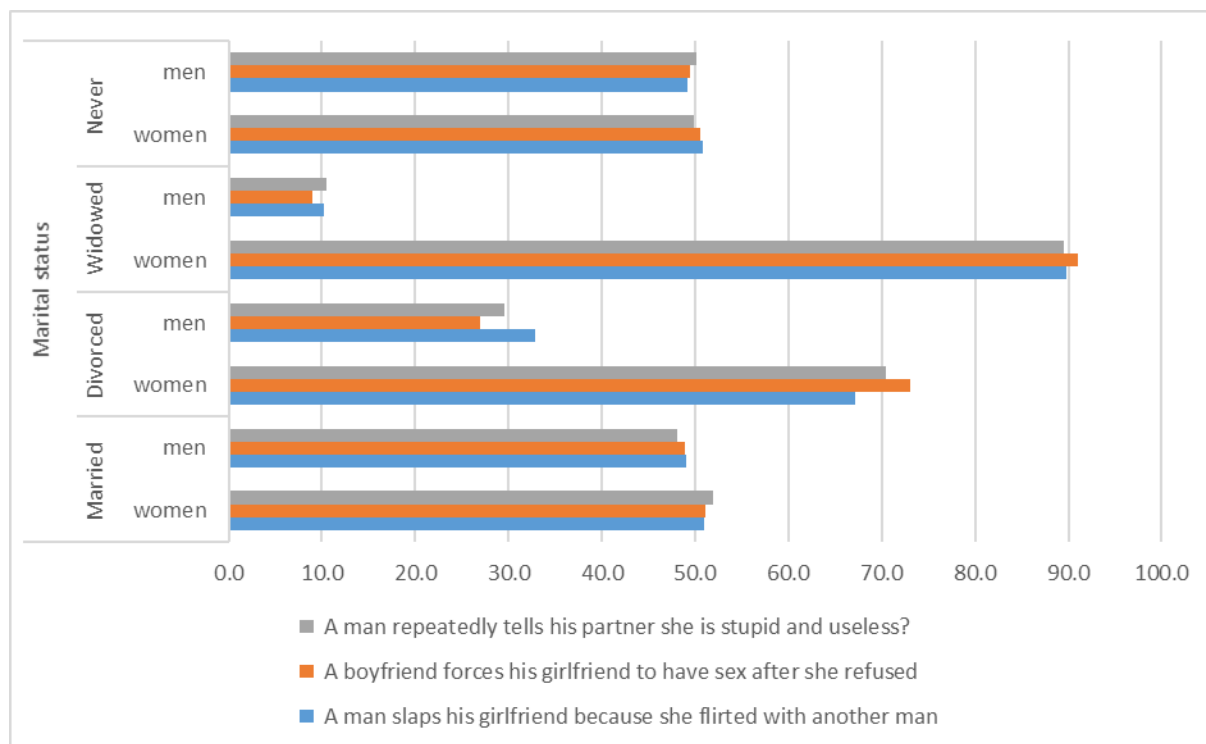


3.3.3 Serious incidence by marital status

Respondents were asked to give their perceptions on what is considered a serious incidence by marital status.

Findings from the survey shows that overall widowed women agreed highest to the perceptions as compared to the other marital statuses. Ninety-one percent of the widowed women agreed that a boyfriend forces his girlfriend to have sex after she refused was a serious incidence compared to 9% of the men in same group. In the divorced category, 7 % of the women agreed to the statement compared to 27% men. Both the men and women in the never married category agreed equally at 50%to the same perception. A man slaps his girlfriend because she flirted with another man is considered a serious incidence and 90 % widowed women agreed to the statement compared to their male counterparts who agreed to the statement at 10 percent. Sixty-seven percent of women and men (33 %) in the divorced category agreed to the same statement. Women (70%) and 30 % men in the divorced category agreed that a man repeatedly tells his partner she is stupid and useless is a serious incidence as compared to 90 percent of women in the widowed category and men (10 %).

Figure 3.3.3 Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by marital status and sex (%)

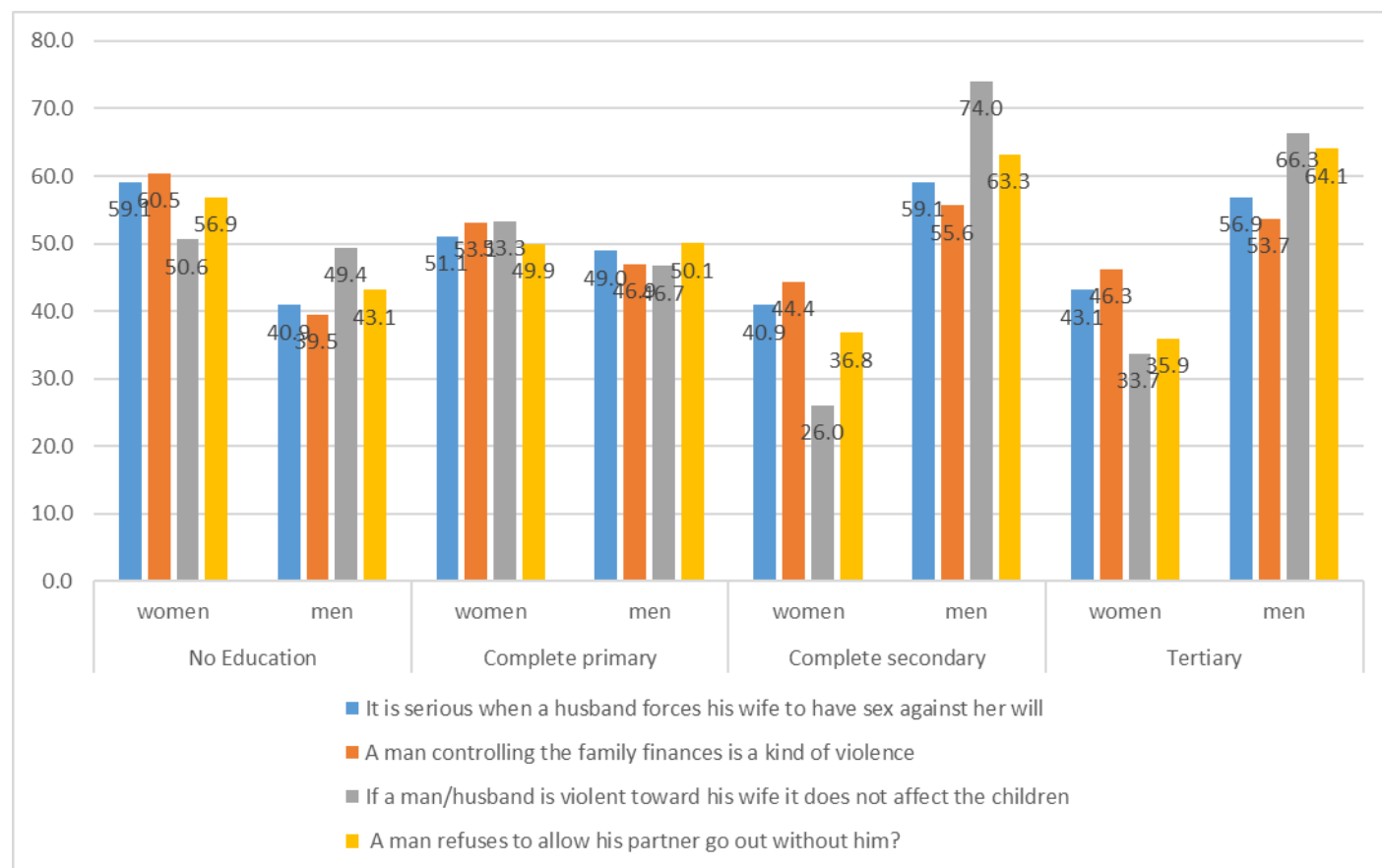


3.3.4 Serious incidence by education

Respondents were asked questions and responses were recorded according to their level of education attained.

Findings from the survey noted that overall total of respondents the men ranked highest in their responses to the statements on serious incidence in the category of tertiary education (59 %) followed by women (57%) in the no education category. Men who had completed secondary education agreed to the statement that If a man/husband is violent toward his wife it does not affect the children (74%) almost three times the percentage of the women in the same education level 26% while 66% of men who completed tertiary education agreed to the statement compared to 33% women in the same education category. A man controlling the family finances is a kind of violence was regarded a serious incidence of violence by 60% without any education attainment compared to 40% males that agreed to the same statement. See table 3.3.4 in annex

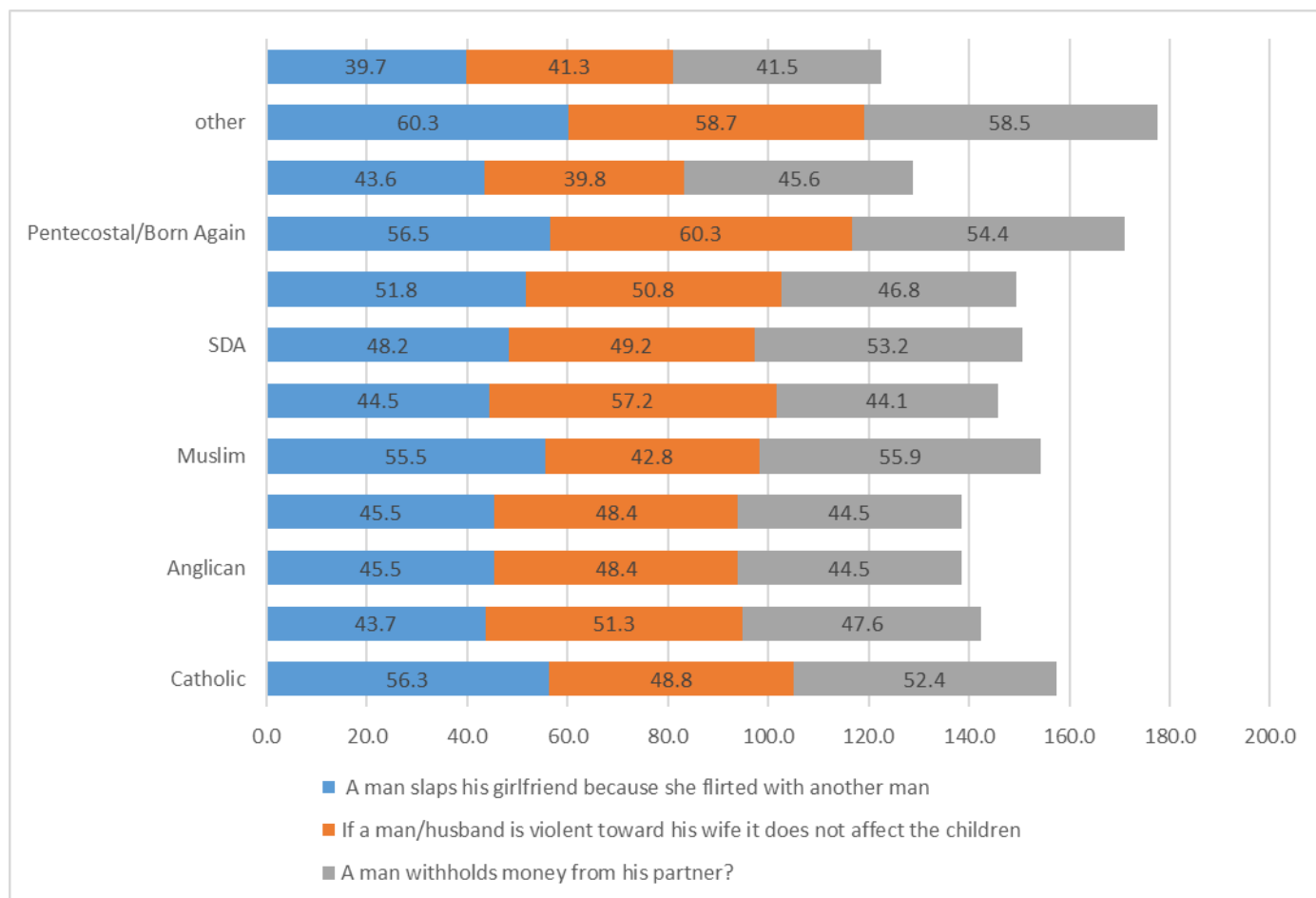
Figure 3.3.4 Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by educational and sex (%)



3.3.5 Serious incidence by religion

Respondents were asked Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by religion. Findings show that women in the category of others had the highest percentage (60%) compared to the other religions agreeing to the statement that a man slaps his girlfriend because she flirted with another man was regarded a serious incidence compared to men at 40 % the women and men in the catholic and Muslim religion agreed to the statement 56% and 45 % respectively while those in the Anglican category both men and women agreed at 45 %. If a man/husband is violent toward his wife it does not affect the children was regarded a serious incidence and 60 % women in Pentecostal/ born again religion agreed to the statement and 40% men while women in the category of other agreed to the statement compared to 41 % of men. In the SDA category women and men agreed to the statement 51 and 49 % respectively.

Figure 3.3.5 Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by religion and sex (%)



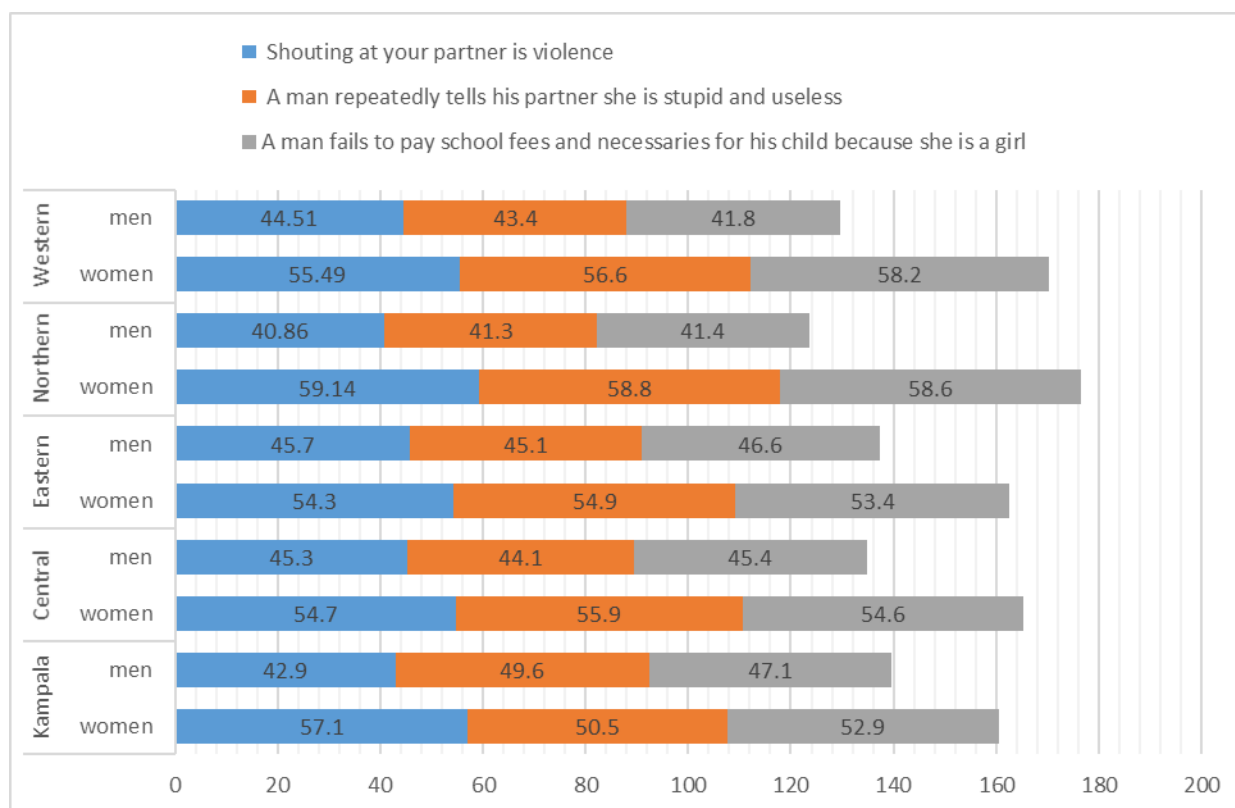
3.3.6 Serious incidence by region

Respondents were asked about their Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by region.

Findings from the Governance, peace and security survey showed that Shouting at your partner is violence was considered a serious incidence 57% of women in Kampala agreed to the statement compared to the male counterparts who agreed to the same statement at 43% in the northern region women (59%) agreed to the statement and 41% men in the same region while for the central and western regions women and men agreed to the statement at 55 and 45% respectively and in eastern region 54% of women and 46 % men agreed to the statement. A man repeatedly tells his partner she is stupid and useless was referred to as serious incidence and a violation against

women. Fifty-five women in the eastern region agreed to the statement compared to 45% of men in the same region. Fifty-nine percent of women in the northern region agreed to the statement that if a man fails to pay school fees and necessities for his child because she is a girl is a serious incidence and violation of their rights to education and 41% of men in the same region and 58% women in the western region.

Figure 3.3.6 Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by region and sex (%)



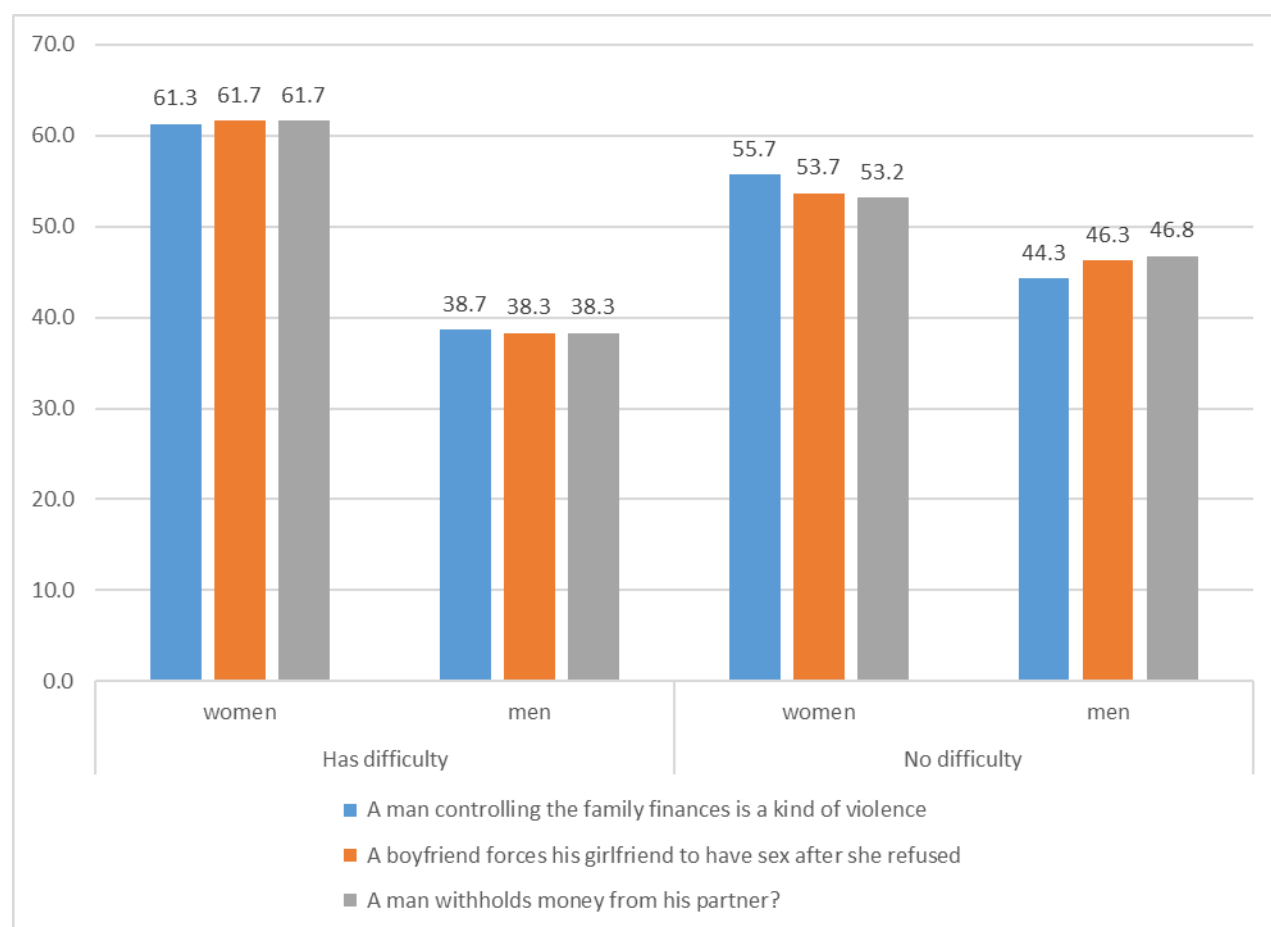
3.3.7 Serious incidence by disability status

Respondents were asked on the different perceptions on serious incidence by disability status and sex.

Findings from the governance peace and security surveys shows that 61% of women with difficulty agreed to the perception that it's a serious incidence for a man to control the family finances and regarded it a form of violence compared to 39% of men with difficulty while 56% of women with no difficulty and 43% men agreed to the same statement. A boyfriend forces his girlfriend to have sex after she refused is regarded a serious incidence by 62% of women with difficulty and 38% men while 54% of women

with no difficulty and 46% of men agreed to the same statement. 62% of women with difficulty agreed to the perception that if a man withholds money from his partner is a serious incidence of violence while 53% of women with no difficulty agreed to the same statement compared to 47% of men.

Figure 3.3.7 Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by disability status and sex (%)



3.4 Attitude towards causes of violence

The Governance, Peace and Security survey collected information on attitudes about; share of responsibility for raising children by men and women, equal share of family's wealth and women's rights to contribute to all matters that affect them derived from households. Questions are addressed to both women and men aged 15 to 60 years and above, regardless of their marital status and experience of violence.

Findings from the survey showed that women (61%) who had ever experienced violence agreed that If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again compared to men (39%) in the same violence status and the women who had never experienced any violence agreed at 54% and 46% men. Both women (59%) and men (41%) who had ever experienced violence agreed that Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework

Table 3.4.1 Attitude towards causes/Reasons of violence by violence status and sex (%)

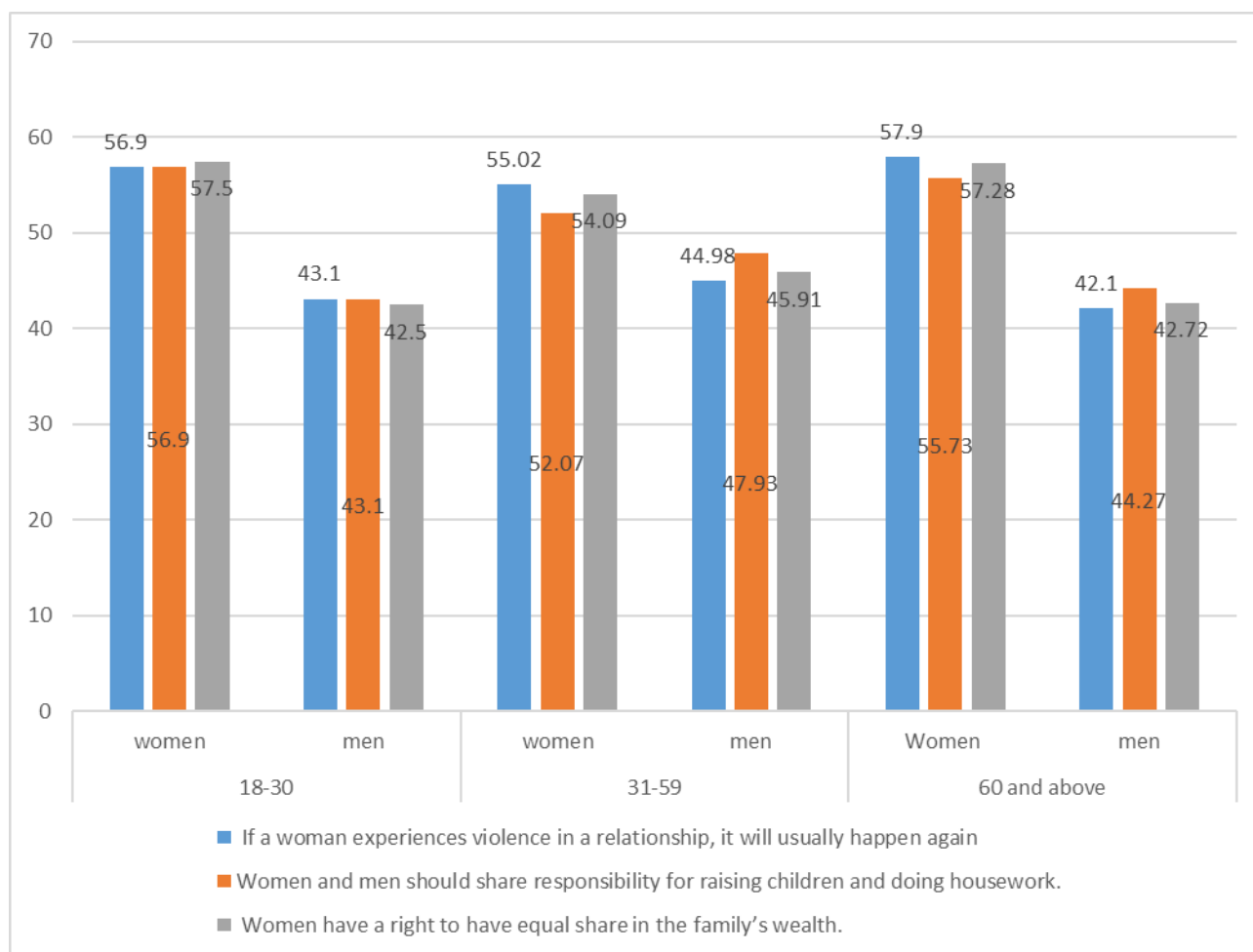
Statements	Has Ever Experienced Violence		Has Never Experienced Violence		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
a. If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again	61.03	38.97	53.71	46.29	56.18	43.82
b. Violence against women often results when her husband drinks too much alcohol	58.36	41.64	54.08	45.92	55.51	44.49
c. A decline in moral values is one of the main causes of violence against women in our communities	57.01	42.99	53.06	46.94	54.33	45.67
d. Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner	60.45	39.55	51.71	48.29	54.83	45.17
e. Bride price makes women seem like men's property.	56.65	43.35	50.79	49.21	52.75	47.25
f. If a teenage girl puts on a miniskirt with a slit and is raped, it is her fault.	57.88	42.12	53.06	46.94	54.64	45.36
g. Married young people should not use family planning until they have completed their family size.	59.17	40.83	53.28	46.72	55.18	44.82
h. Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework.	59.42	40.58	54.31	45.69	55.98	44.02
i. Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands	57.71	42.29	52.57	47.43	54.25	45.75
j. It is a husband's duty to discipline his wife when she makes a mistake.	58.33	41.67	54.01	45.99	55.44	44.56
k. Men have a right to demand for sex from their wives whenever they want.	57.88	42.12	53.39	46.61	54.9	45.1
l. Women have a right to have equal share in the family's wealth.	54.75	45.25	52.02	47.98	52.9	47.1
Women have a right to contribute their views in	56.78	43.22	50.77	49.23	52.75	47.25

all matters that affect them.						
n. Women are responsible for raising children.	53.67	46.33	49.29	50.71	50.71	49.29
o. Violence Against Women happens because of men's abuse of their power	55.22	44.78	50.18	49.82	51.78	48.22
p. Some social and gender norms condone violence against women	58.4	41.6	53	47	54.84	45.16
Total Respondents	932	608	1,801	1,490	2,733	2,098

3.4.1 Attitude towards causes of violence by age

Respondents were asked on their Attitude towards causes of violence by age and sex. Findings from the GPS survey shows that the percentage of women that agreed to the statements was higher compared to that of men. fifty-seven and 43 percent of women and men respectively in the age group (18 to 30) agreed that if a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again in the age group of (31 to 59) 55 % of women agreed to the statement compared to 50% men while in the elderly group 60 and above 58 and 425 of women and men respectively. Both women and men in the different age groups agreed to the statement that Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework. The proportion of Women in the (18 to 30) age group who were in agreement that women and men should share the responsibility for raising children and doing housework were at 57% and men (43 %), 52 and 48% of women and men in the (31 to 59) age group and 56 and 44% women and men in the elderly group. Women in the different age groups agreed to the statement that Women have a right to have equal share in the family's wealth at 58, 54, and 57% for the different age groups compared to their male counterparts who agreed 43, 46, and 43 percent of the different age groups.

Figure 3.4.1 Attitude towards causes of violence by age and sex (%)



3.4.2 Causes of violence by residence

Residence were asked to give their perceptions on attitudes towards causes of violence by residence and sex.

Governance peace and security findings showed that 59% of women in the urban area agreed that bride price makes women seem like men's property and 41% men while in the rural areas, 53% women and 47% men agreed to the statement. 58% of women in the urban agreed that violence against women happens because of men's abuse of their power compared to 42% men while women in the rural area agreed at 54 and 46 percent of men. Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands was agreed to by 56 and 41% of women and men respectively in the urban area and 55 and 45p% women and men in the urban areas.

Table 3.4.2 Attitude towards causes of violence by residence and sex (%)

Statements	Residence			
	urban		rural	
	women	men	women	men
a. If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again	56.6	43.4	56.0	44.0
b. Violence against women often results when her husband drinks too much alcohol	57.6	42.4	54.7	45.3
c. A decline in moral values is one of the main causes of violence against women in our communities	55.7	44.3	53.8	46.2
d. Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner	54.9	45.1	52.1	47.9
e. Bride price makes women seem like men's property.	58.6	41.4	53.5	46.5
f. If a teenage girl puts on a miniskirt with a slit and is raped, it is her fault.	54.2	45.8	52.2	47.8
g. Married young people should not use family planning until they have completed their family size.	53.9	46.1	52.3	47.7
h. Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework.	56.2	43.9	54.1	45.9
i. Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands	56.3	43.7	54.8	45.2
j. It is a husband's duty to discipline his wife when she makes a mistake.	52.3	47.8	50.2	49.8
k. Men have a right to demand for sex from their wives whenever they want.	52.3	46.3	51.0	49.0
l. Women have a right to have equal share in the family's wealth.	56.9	43.1	55.6	44.4

Women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect them.	56.0	44.0	53.5	46.5
n. Women are responsible for raising children.	57.1	42.9	53.9	46.1
o. Violence Against Women happens because of men's abuse of their power	58.1	41.9	54.4	45.6
p. Some social and gender norms condone violence against women	56.6	43.4	54.2	45.8
Total Respondents	56.2	43.8	53.5	46.5
Total Respondents				

3.4.3 Causes of violence by marital status

Respondents were asked on their attitudes towards causes or reasons for violence according to marital status and sex and the overall findings showed that Overall total respondents, the widowed women had the highest percentage of 87 and the widowed men lowest at 13%. Widowed women (89%) agreed the highest to the statement that If a teenage girl puts on a miniskirt with a slit and is raped, it is her fault eight times more than their male counterparts who agreed to the statement at 11% while in the divorced category 67% women agreed to the statement compared to 33 percent of men in the same marital status and 48 and 52% of women and men respectively in the never married category agreed to the same statement. In the divorced category, 70% women agreed to the statement that Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands compared to 30% men while the women (89%) in the divorced category ranked high in agreeing with the statement compared to 11% men.

Table 3.4.3 Attitude towards causes of violence by marital status and sex(%)

Statements	Marital status							
	Married		divorced		widowed		never	
	wome n	men	wome n	men	wome n	men	women	men
a. If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again	52.1	47.9	70.5	29.5	87.6	12.4	50.6	49.4

b. Violence against women often results when her husband drinks too much alcohol	51.6	48.4	68.8	31.3	87.2	12.8	50.2	49.8
c. A decline in moral values is one of the main causes of violence against women in our communities	50.3	49.7	66.7	33.3	87.4	12.6	49.7	50.3
d. Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner	48.6	51.4	65.4	34.6	87.4	12.6	48.8	51.2
e. Bride price makes women seem like men's property.	49.9	50.1	66.5	33.5	88.0	12.0	52.1	47.9
f. If a teenage girl puts on a miniskirt with a slit and is raped, it is her fault.	48.0	52.0	67.2	32.8	89.4	10.6	48.1	51.9
g. Married young people should not use family planning until they have completed their family size.	48.0	52.0	68.7	31.3	87.1	12.9	44.8	55.2
h. Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework.	50.1	49.9	69.5	30.5	87.4	12.6	51.2	48.8
i. Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands	51.0	49.0	70.2	29.8	89.5	10.6	50.3	49.7
j. It is a husband's duty to discipline his wife when she makes a mistake.	46.1	53.9	62.2	37.8	86.4	13.6	47.8	52.2
k. Men have a right to demand for sex from their wives whenever they want.	47.9	52.1	62.5	37.5	88.8	11.2	44.6	55.4
l. Women have a right to have equal share in the family's wealth.	51.7	48.3	70.5	29.5	88.0	12.0	51.9	48.1
Women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect them.	50.2	49.9	67.9	32.1	87.8	12.2	49.5	50.6

n. Women are responsible for raising children.	50.7	49.3	65.5	34.5	88.0	12.0	50.4	49.6
o. Violence Against Women happens because of men's abuse of their power	51.3	48.7	67.8	32.2	87.4	12.6	51.3	48.7
p. Some social and gender norms condone violence against women	50.7	49.3	68.7	31.3	86.3	13.7	50.9	49.1
Total Respondents	50.1	49.9	68.2	31.8	87.4	12.6	49.8	50.2

3.4.4 Causes of violence by education level

Education is a key determinant of the lifestyle and status an individual enjoys in a society. The level of educational attained has an effect on individual behaviors and attitudes. Uganda is committed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) four which requires countries to ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.

Overall percentage of respondents the men who attained tertiary education had the highest proportion of responses at 59% compared to the males in the other education levels and women (57%) with no education attainment. Findings from the GPS survey showed that proportion of men who had attained tertiary education agreed to the statements more than those in other education levels. 61% of the men agreed that a decline in moral values is one of the main causes of violence against women in our communities compared to women (39%) in the same education level and women without any education attainment (57%) and 43% males agreed to the same statement. Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner statement was agreed to by 59% of men in the secondary education level and 41% women in the same education level.

Table 3.4.4 Attitude towards causes of violence by education level and sex (%)

Statements	Education level							
	No education		primary		secondary		tertiary	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men

a. If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again	58.5	41.5	54.5	45.5	42.9	57.2	42.9	57.1
b. Violence against women often results when her husband drinks too much alcohol	59.4	40.6	52.2	47.8	42.6	57.4	41.8	58.2
c. A decline in moral values is one of the main causes of violence against women in our communities	57.1	42.9	51.4	48.6	40.8	59.2	39.4	60.6
d. Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner	54.5	45.5	49.6	50.4	41.0	59.0	38.9	61.1
e. Bride price makes women seem like men's property.	56.6	43.4	49.4	50.7	41.8	58.2	42.4	57.6
f. If a teenage girl puts on a miniskirt with a slit and is raped, it is her fault.	55.0	45.0	50.5	49.5	35.8	64.3	35.8	64.2
g. Married young people should not use family planning until they have completed their family size.	54.4	45.6	49.5	50.5	44.3	55.7	34.9	65.1
h. Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework.	57.6	42.4	51.2	48.8	42.2	57.8	40.4	59.6
i. Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands	57.6	42.4	52.0	48.0	43.1	56.9	41.8	58.2
j. It is a husband's duty to discipline his wife when she makes a mistake.	52.4	47.6	46.0	54.1	36.6	63.4	38.5	61.5
k. Men have a right to demand for sex from their wives whenever they want.	55.6	44.4	48.7	51.3	35.2	64.8	40.1	59.9
l. Women have a right to have equal share in the family's wealth.	59.2	40.9	52.2	47.8	43.0	57.0	44.2	55.8
Women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect	57.2	42.8	50.8	49.2	41.8	58.3	41.8	58.2

them.								
n. Women are responsible for raising children.	57.1	42.9	50.4	49.6	43.5	56.5	41.8	58.2
o. Violence Against Women happens because of men's abuse of their power	58.2	41.8	52.0	48.1	42.4	57.6	42.5	57.5
p. Some social and gender norms condone violence against women	57.5	42.5	51.7	48.3	43.4	56.6	41.4	58.6
Total Respondents	56.9	43.1	50.8	49.2	42.0	58.0	41.2	58.8

3.4.5 Causes of violence by religion

Respondents were asked Attitude towards causes of violence by religion.

Findings from the survey showed overall that women (58%) compared to the men 42% in the Pentecostal/born again category responded to the statements that were asked. Fifty-nine percent of women and 41% men in the Pentecostal category agreed that Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands while 56% women and 44% men in the catholic religion were in agreement to the statement compared to 55 and 46% women and men respectively in the Muslim religion. Women (59%) in the Pentecostal religion agreed that Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework compared to 41% men in the same religion while women (58%) and 42%men belonging to other religion agreed to the statement. Fifty-five percent and forty-five percent women and men respectively in the catholic religion agreed to the same statement

Table 3.4.5 Attitude towards causes of violence by religion and sex (%)

Statements	Religion											
	catholic		Anglican		Muslim		SDA		Pentecostal/ born again		others	
	wom en	men	wom en	men	wom en	men	wom en	men	wom en	men	women	men
a. If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually	55.2	44.8	57.2	42.8	54.2	45.8	53.0	47.0	59.4	40.6	60.9	39.1

happen again												
b. Violence against women often results when her husband drinks too much alcohol	55.3	44.7	54.9	45.1	55.3	44.7	56.4	43.6	58.1	41.9	56.7	43.3
c. A decline in moral values is one of the main causes of violence against women in our communities	54.9	45.1	53.3	46.7	53.5	46.5	47.9	52.1	57.1	42.9	59.1	40.9
d. Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner	53.9	46.1	51.7	48.3	50.5	49.5	45.9	54.1	57.1	42.9	55.0	45.0
e. Bride price makes women seem like men's property.	54.0	46.0	56.3	43.7	51.3	48.7	53.8	46.2	58.8	41.2	53.8	46.2
f. If a teenage girl puts on a miniskirt with a slit and is raped, it is her fault.	52.9	47.1	51.9	48.1	50.7	49.3	55.7	44.3	56.5	43.5	53.5	46.5
g. Married young people should not use family planning until they have completed their family size.	52.3	47.7	51.7	48.3	50.5	49.5	60.6	39.4	56.2	43.8	61.8	38.2
h. Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework.	54.7	45.3	53.4	46.6	54.2	45.8	51.2	48.8	58.7	41.3	57.8	42.2
i. Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands	56.0	44.0	53.5	46.5	54.5	45.5	49.1	50.9	58.9	41.1	59.2	40.8
j. It is a husband's duty to	51.8	48.2	50.0	50.0	48.4	51.6	47.4	52.6	51.9	48.1	55.9	44.1

discipline his wife when she makes a mistake.												
k. Men have a right to demand for sex from their wives whenever they want.	50.8	49.2	53.4	46.6	48.2	51.8	53.4	46.6	53.4	46.6	61.7	38.3
l. Women have a right to have equal share in the family's wealth.	56.3	43.7	55.3	44.7	53.7	46.3	51.2	48.8	60.2	39.8	58.5	41.5
Women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect them.	54.1	45.9	53.9	46.1	52.8	47.2	49.8	50.2	58.2	41.8	57.1	42.9
n. Women are responsible for raising children.	55.0	45.0	54.2	45.8	52.4	47.6	53.9	46.1	59.2	40.8	57.7	42.3
o. Violence Against Women happens because of men's abuse of their power	55.8	44.2	54.5	45.5	55.0	45.0	49.2	50.8	58.2	41.8	60.0	40.0
p. Some social and gender norms condone violence against women	54.7	45.3	54.0	46.0	54.9	45.1	48.6	51.4	58.7	41.3	58.9	41.1
Total Respondents	54.7	45.3	53.5	46.5	52.6	47.4	48.0	52.0	58.2	41.8	57.0	43.0

3.4.6 Causes of violence by region

Respondents were asked about their Attitude towards causes of violence by region during the survey.

The table below shows results of both women and men's responses to the different statements asked. Fifty-eight percent of women in Kampala agreed that Women are responsible for raising children and 42% of the men while the men in central and western region both agreed to the statement at 44%. women in Kampala took the biggest portion compared to the other regions followed by western (57%) and central regions were the women agreed 56%t while in the northern region women agreed to the statement at 54% compare to 46 percent of the men in the region. Women and men in Kampala and northern regions unanimously agreed 58% and 42% respectively to the

statement that Violence Against Women happens because of men's abuse of their power.

3.4.6 Attitude towards causes of violence by region and sex (%)

Statements	Region									
	Kampala		Central		Eastern		Northern		Western	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	Men
a. If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again	56.1	43.9	55.9	44.1	55.7	44.3	56.2	43.8	56.8	43.2
b. Violence against women often results when her husband drinks too much alcohol	55.7	44.3	54.8	45.2	56.2	43.8	56.3	43.7	54.9	45.1
c. A decline in moral values is one of the main causes of violence against women in our communities	53.2	46.8	55.2	44.8	53.3	46.7	55.7	44.3	53.8	46.2
d. Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner	53.0	47.0	52.9	47.1	52.1	47.9	53.3	46.7	53.4	46.6
e. Bride price makes women seem like men's property.	57.5	42.5	54.7	45.3	53.8	46.2	55.2	44.8	55.2	44.8
f. If a teenage girl puts on a miniskirt with a slit and is raped, it is her fault.	50.0	50.0	53.4	46.6	52.2	47.8	53.1	46.9	52.9	47.1
g. Married young people should not use family planning until they have completed their family size.	54.6	45.4	53.5	46.5	51.3	48.7	51.2	48.8	53.8	46.2
h. Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework.	53.6	46.4	56.3	43.7	53.7	46.3	55.5	44.5	53.7	46.3
i. Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands	55.1	44.9	56.5	43.5	53.4	46.6	57.2	42.8	54.5	45.5
j. It is a husband's duty to discipline his wife when she	46.3	53.7	49.0	51.0	48.7	51.3	52.1	47.9	53.5	46.5

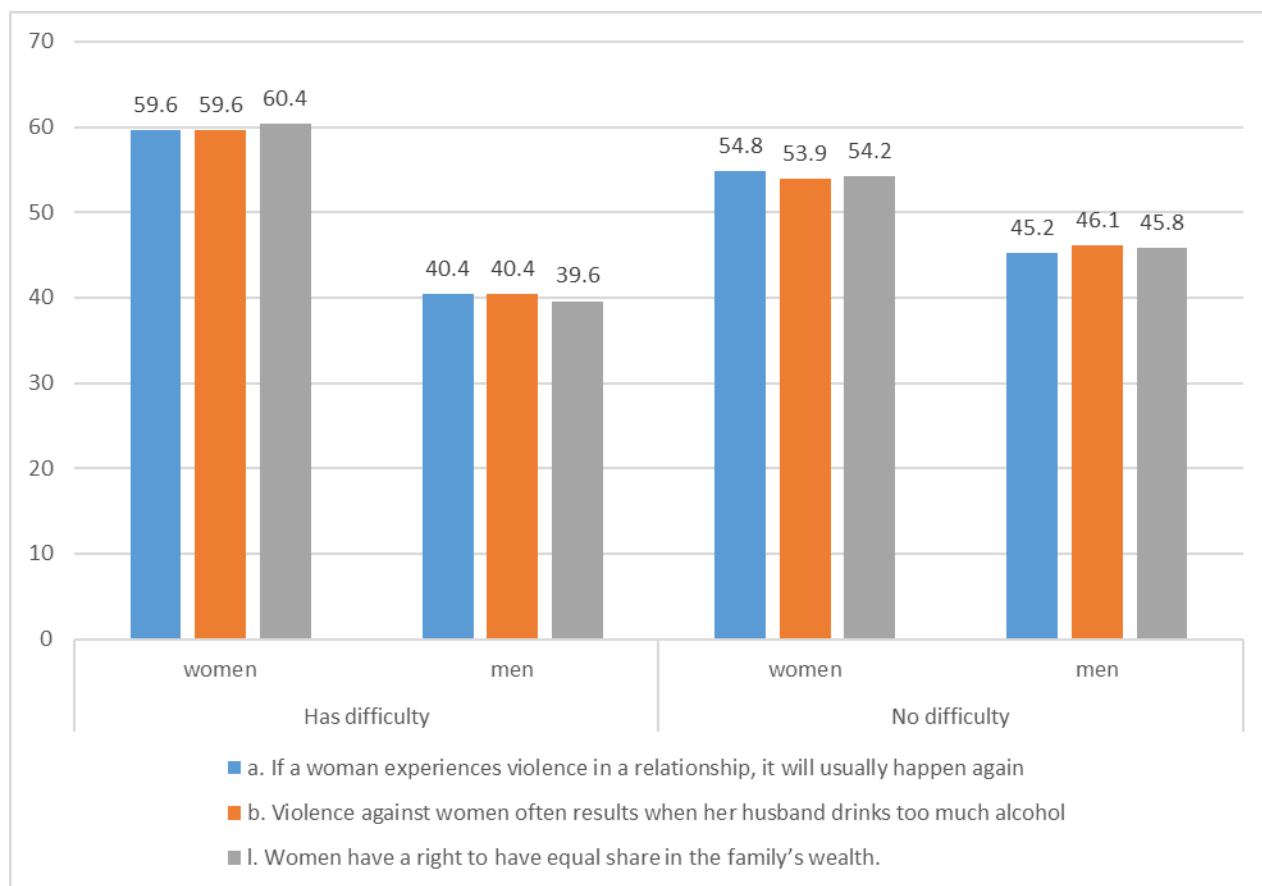
makes a mistake.										
k. Men have a right to demand for sex from their wives whenever they want.	48.1	51.9	52.5	47.5	50.3	49.7	52.7	47.3	52.7	47.3
l. Women have a right to have equal share in the family's wealth.	56.1	43.9	57.6	42.4	54.6	45.4	56.8	43.2	55.3	44.7
Women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect them.	52.5	47.5	55.4	44.6	53.4	46.6	55.0	45.0	53.9	46.1
n. Women are responsible for raising children.	57.7	42.3	56.0	44.0	52.9	47.1	54.2	45.8	55.6	44.4
o. Violence Against Women happens because of men's abuse of their power	57.9	42.1	56.3	43.7	53.9	46.1	58.4	41.6	53.5	46.5
p. Some social and gender norms condone violence against women	54.2	45.8	56.4	43.6	54.3	45.7	55.2	44.8	54.2	45.8
Total Respondents										

3.4.7 Causes of violence by disability status

Respondents were asked on their attitudes towards causes of violence by disability status and sex.

Findings showed that 60% of women with difficulty agreed to the statement that If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again compared to 40% of men with same disability status while 54% and 42% women and men with no difficulty agreed to the statement. 60% and 40% of women and men respectively with difficulty agreed to the statement that Violence against women often results when her husband drinks too much alcohol while 54% and 46% of women and men with no disability agreed to the same statement. Women agreed to the statement more than their male counterparts. See table 3.4.7 in annex

Figure 3.4.7 Causes of violence by disability status (%)



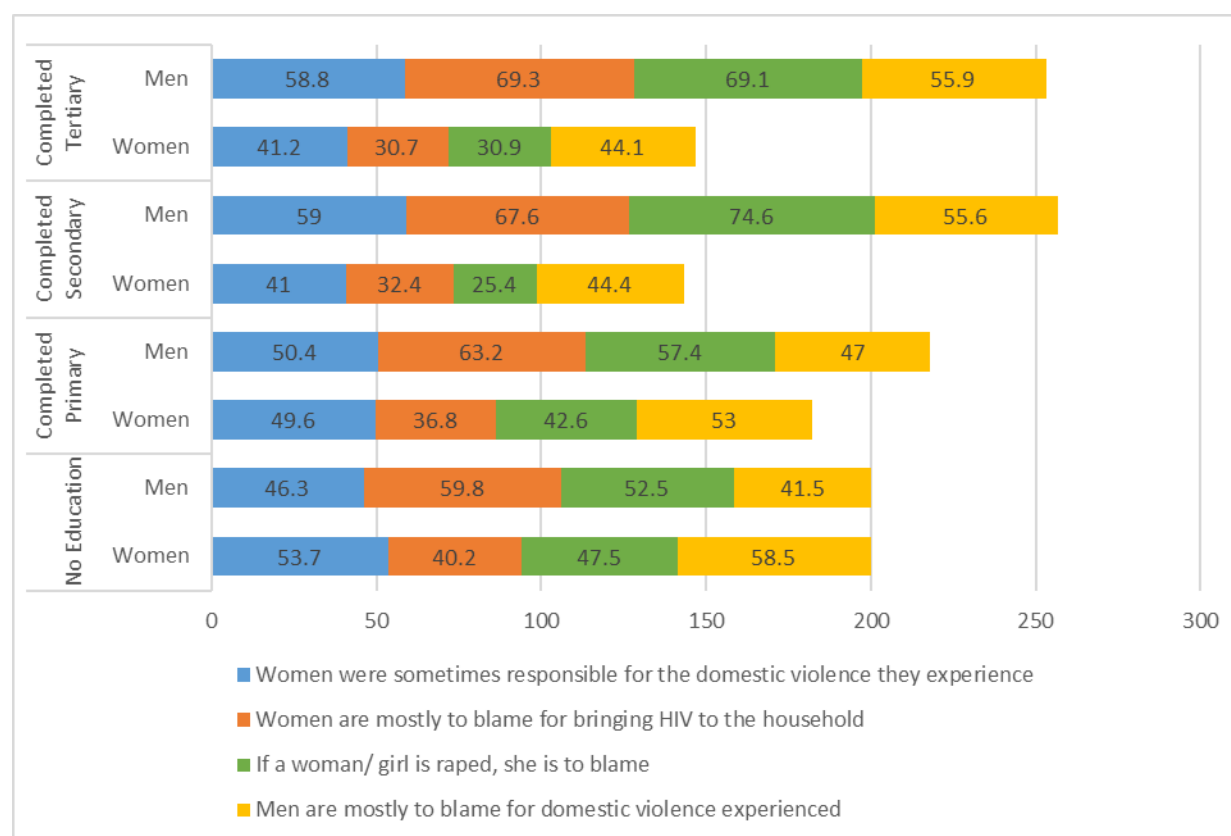
3.5 Responsibility for violence

Respondents were asked questions about the persons who are responsible for the incidence of domestic violence.

Figure 3.5 indicates that more of the female respondents with no education (54%) compared to their male counterparts (46%) were in agreement that Women were sometimes responsible for the domestic violence they experience. Among the respondents who completed tertiary level of education, a higher proportion of men (59%) compared to women (41%) agreed that Women were sometimes responsible for the domestic violence they experience. 31 percent of women who had completed tertiary education consented that Women are mostly to blame for bringing HIV to the household while 69 percent of men in the same category consented like wise. The

survey also discovered that majority of the men (75%) who had completed secondary education agreed that if a woman/girl is raped, she is to blame while their female counterparts agreed to the same perception by 25 percent. **See table 3.5 in the annex.**

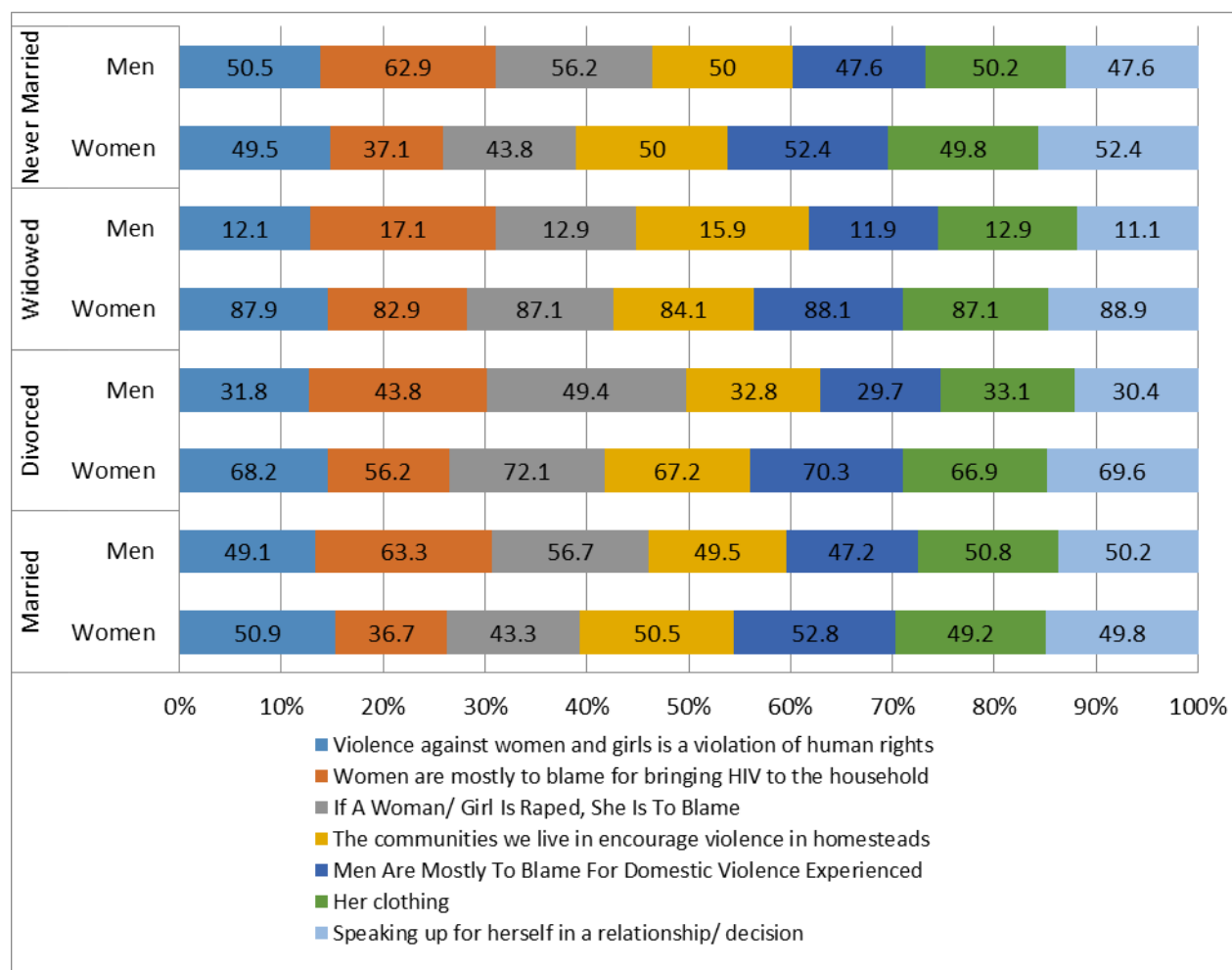
Figure 3.5 Responsibility for violence by education level



3.5.1 Responsibility for violence by marital status

The survey revealed that 32 percent of divorced men agree that Violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights whereas their female counterparts who had the same perception were 68 percent. There was a disparity of 30 percent among divorced men and women who agreed that men are mostly to blame for domestic violence, with the women scoring at 70 percent and the men at 40 percent respectively. Fifty seven percent of married men agreed that if a woman/girl is raped, she is to blame, while 43 percent of married women agreed to the same perception. Those who agreed that women are mostly to blame for bringing HIV to the household were 37 percent for women who never married and 63 percent for men who never married. There were equal proportions (50%) of the never married men and women who agreed that the communities we live in encourage violence in homesteads. **See Table 3.5.1in Annex.**

Figure 3.5.1 Responsibility for violence by marital status



3.5.2 Responsibility for violence by age

According to the table below, it is interesting to note that more women (54%) compared to men (46%) of 60- and above years agreed that women were sometimes responsible for the domestic violence they experience. Generally, the table below reveals that the proportions of women who agreed to the perceptions on responsibility for violence against women were considerably higher than those of men. However, 42 percent of women compared to 59 percent of men aged 31-59 agreed that Women are mostly to blame for bringing HIV to the household. There was a higher proportion of women aged 60- and above (58%) who agreed that men are mostly to blame for domestic violence experienced compared to 42 percent of men in the same age category who agreed like wise. 57 percent of women aged 18-30 agreed that a woman is responsible for violence

because of not speaking up for herself in a relationship/ decision whereas, fewer men (43%) agreed to the same perception.

Table 3.5.1 Responsibility for violence by age

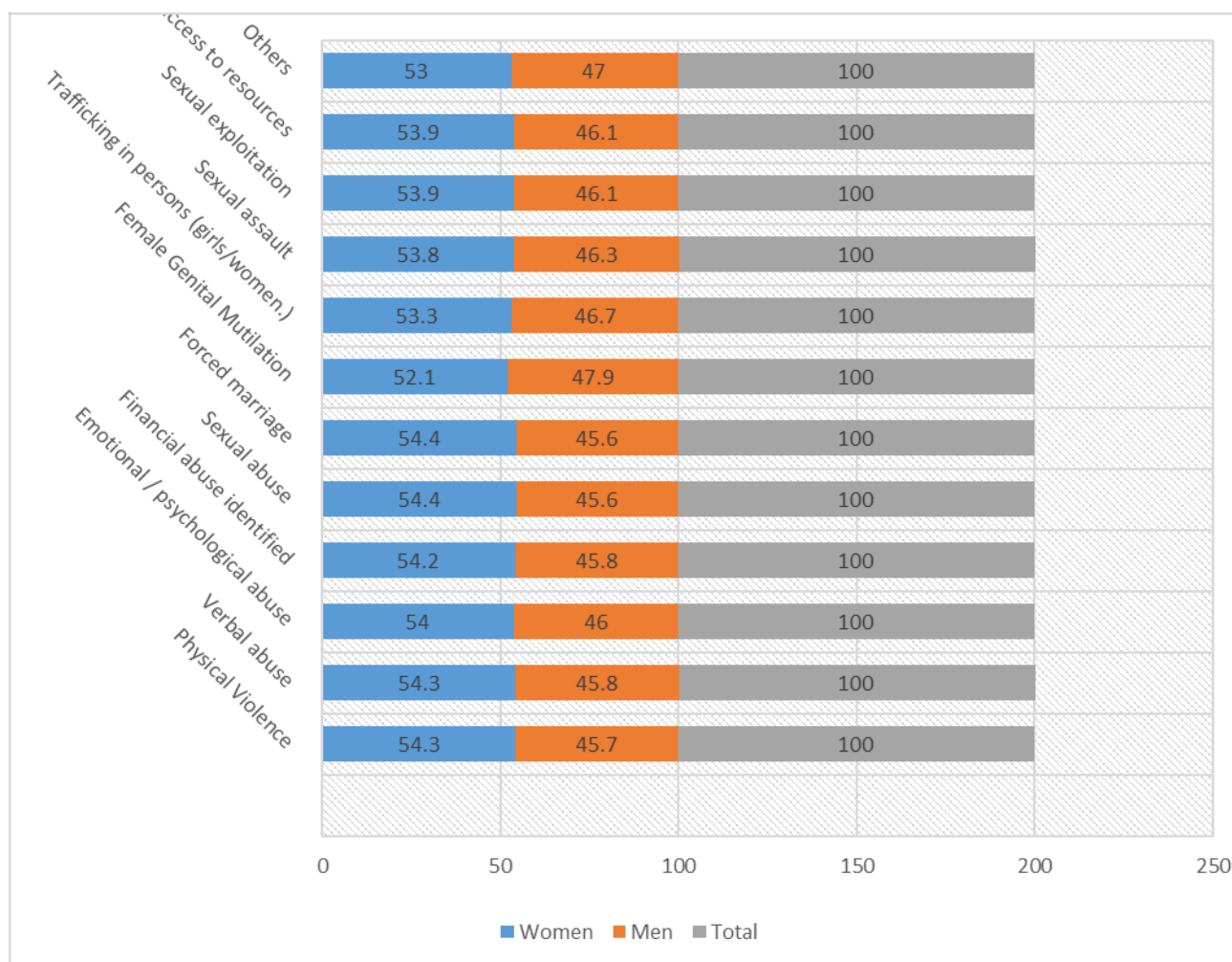
Responsibility for violence	Age					
	18-30		31-59		60-Above	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
The victims are not to blame for domestic violence inflicted on them.	56.4	43.6	52.8	47.2	54.1	45.9
Women were sometimes responsible for the domestic violence they experience	54.2	45.8	51.3	48.7	53.6	46.4
Victims of domestic abuse are partly responsible	54.8	45.2	51.6	48.4	52.9	47.1
Violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights	56.4	43.6	53.0	47.0	56.2	43.8
Women are mostly to blame for bringing HIV to the household	40.6	59.4	41.5	58.5	45.6	54.4
If A Woman/ Girl Is Raped, She Is To Blame	47.2	52.8	46.8	53.2	50.3	41.7
The communities we live in encourage violence in homesteads	54.5	45.5	54.1	45.9	55.2	44.8
Men Are Mostly To Blame For Domestic Violence Experienced	58.5	41.5	55.3	44.7	58.4	41.6
1. Her clothing	55.3	44.7	51.5	48.5	55.4	44.6
2. Being outside her home alone	55.3	44.7	51.2	48.8	53.9	46.1
3. Being out after dark	55.4	44.6	51.7	48.3	55.4	44.6
4. Not fighting her attacker	56.7	43.3	50.8	49.2	56.5	43.5
5. Not saying "No"	54.9	45.1	50.6	49.4	55.0	45.0

6. Being in a certain location	54.9	45.1	51.34	48.66	56.4	43.6
Speaking up for herself in a relationship/ decision	57.4	42.6	52.51	47.49	55.7	44.3

3.5.3 Knowledge of the different forms of violence by Sex

Figure 3.5.2 Shows that more women compared to men had knowledge of the different forms of violence. 54 percent of women compared to 46 percent of men knew that verbal abuse is a form of violence. There was a small disparity in the proportions of men (48%) and women (52%) who knew that Female Genital Mutilation is a form of violence. More women (54%) than men (46) knew that Denial of access to resources and other economic opportunities e.g. land, employment, Income Generating Activities, is a form of violence. A bigger proportion of women (54%) compared to men (46%) perceived Sexual assault- unwanted touching, kissing, sexual messages- social media as a form of violence. Those who knew forced marriage as a form of violence had a small variation between men (50%) and women (52%).

Figure 3.5.2 Knowledge of the different forms of violence by Sex

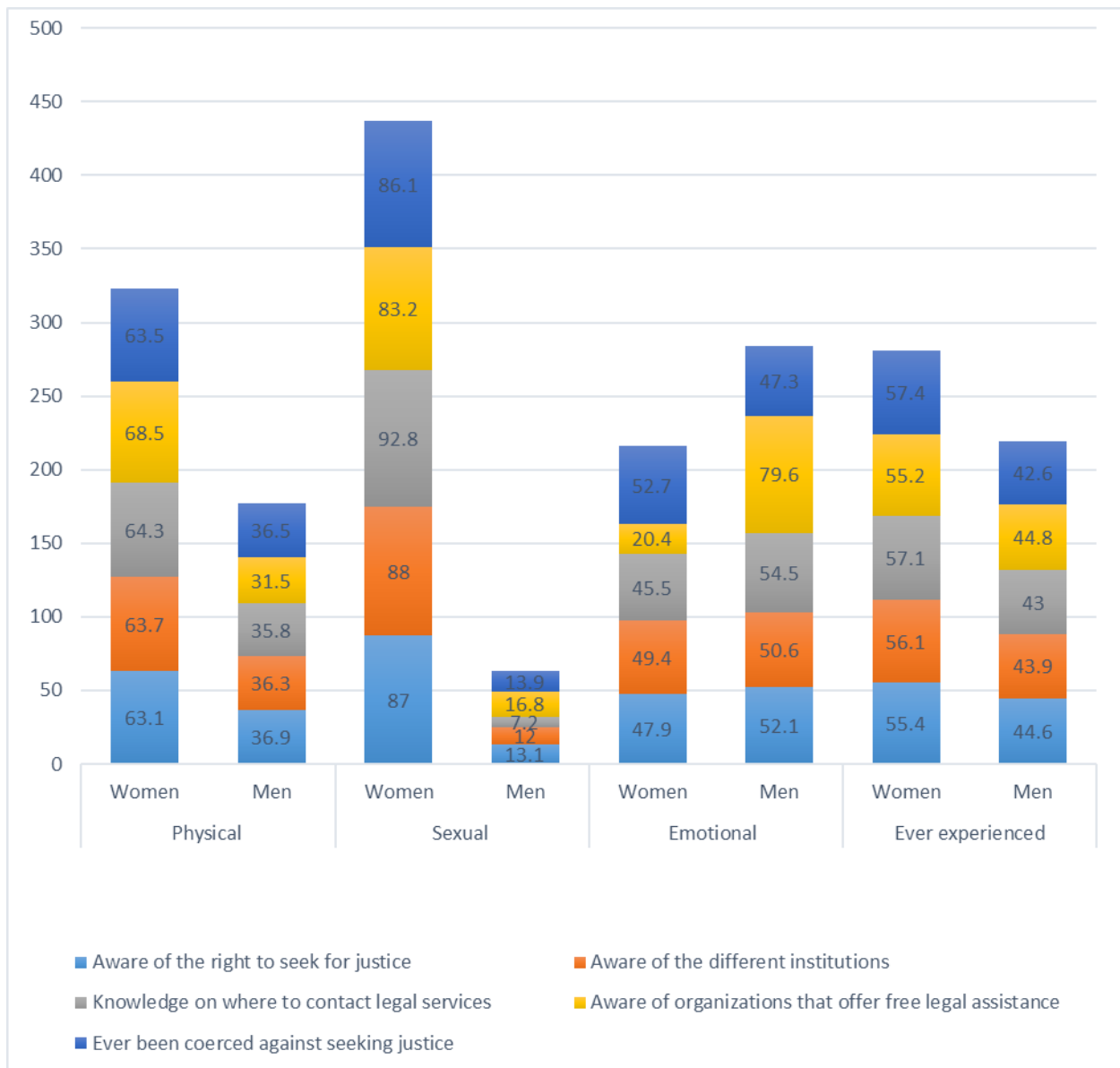


3.6 Access to justice by ever experienced any form of violence.

According to the 2017 National Governance, Peace and Security Survey, Justice was defined as a process or result of using laws to fairly judge and punish crimes and criminals: In Uganda, institutions like Local Councils, Uganda Police Force, Courts of law, Uganda Human Rights commission (UHRC), FIDA-U, Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)/State Attorney, Administrator General (Trustees) are responsible for providing justice to the public. The survey inquired the awareness by the respondent of the right to seek justice, along with knowledge on institutions of justice, and who to contact when in need of legal services.

From the figure below, 64% of the women compared to 37% of men had been coerced against seeking justice for physical violence. More than two thirds of women (86%) compared to 14% of men had been coerced against seeking justice for sexual violence in the twelve months preceding to the survey. Under sexual violence, about nine in every ten women (93%) had knowledge on where to contact legal services compared to men at only 7%. The percentage of women who were aware of the different institutions for justice was about seven times more than that of men (12%). The survey revealed that 78% of women were aware of organizations that offer free legal assistance for emotional violence and only 20% of men knew the same. It is worth noting that 88% of women were aware of the different institutions where to access justice for sexual violence, whereas men were only 12%. The figure below further reveals that 87% of women compared to 13% of men were aware of the right to seek for justice for sexual violence.

Figure 3.6 Access to justice by ever experienced any form of violence (By sex)



3.7 Perception about services.

Table 3.7 shows slightly higher proportions of women (57%) aged 18-30 compared to men (43%) in the same age category who agreed that the Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. More women (54%) compared to men (46%) aged 60- and above agreed that women and girls in their community know where to access services for violence. 56 percent of women compared to 46 percent of men aged between 18-30 agreed that Sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment. Almost equal

proportions of men (48%) and women (52%) were in accordance that women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because they protect their husbands from being imprisoned. Women of 60 years and above who agreed that domestic violence cases can be handled by the local council leader were about 14 percent more than men in the same category.

Table 3.7 Perception about services by Age

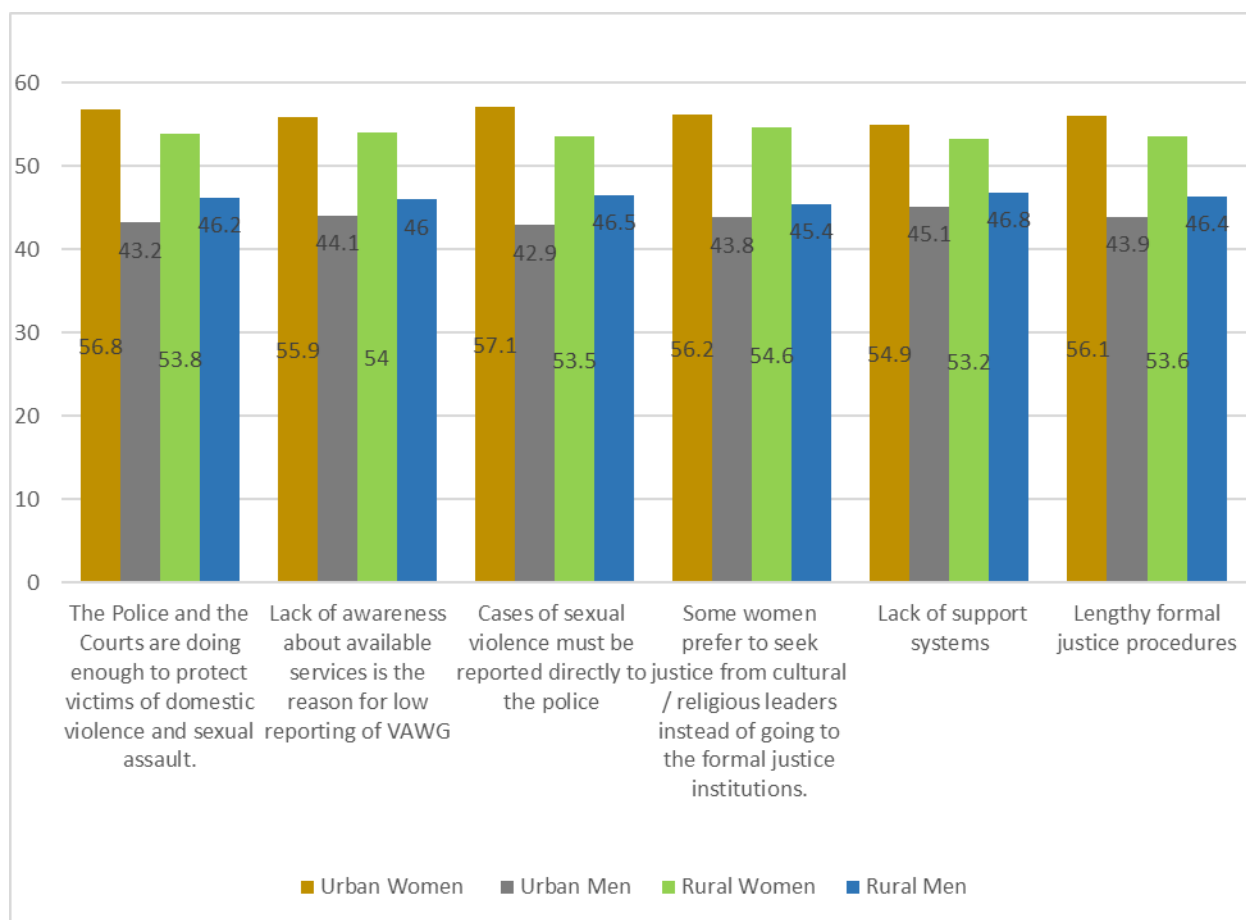
Statements	Age					
	18-30		31-59		60-Above	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
The Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.	56.7	43.3	52.4	47.6	55.7	44.3
Women and Girls in my community know where to access services for violence	56.1	43.9	52.1	47.9	53.8	46.2
Lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of VAWG	56.6	43.4	52.3	47.7	54.8	45.2
Sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment	55.5	44.5	52.5	47.5	56.5	43.5
Cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police	56.7	43.3	52.1	47.9	55.6	44.4
Domestic violence cases can be handled by the local council leader.	55.9	44.1	51.9	48.1	56.8	43.2
Some women prefer to seek justice from cultural / religious leaders instead of going to the formal justice institutions.	56.4	43.6	52.8	47.2	58.4	41.6
Services for survivors of gender based violence in my sub-county are free of charge.	56.3	43.7	50.2	49.8	52.7	47.3
Women and girls do not report	56.9	43.1	51.8	48.2	55.5	44.5

incidents of violence to formal justice system because						
1. They Protect their husbands from being imprisoned.						
2. Weak enforcement of laws.	55.7	44.3	52.6	47.4	53.8	46.2
3. Lack of support systems	55.4	44.6	51.9	48.1	54.4	45.6
4. Poverty	56.4	43.6	52.0	48.0	56.3	43.7
5. Lengthy formal justice procedures	56.5	43.5	52.2	47.8	53.9	46.1
All cases of violence can be handled by cultural leaders/religious leaders	57.6	42.4	54.3	45.7	56.9	43.1
Total Respondents	55.9	44.1	52.3	47.7	55.9	44.1

3.7.1 Perception about services by Residence

More urban women (56%) compared to men (44%) agreed that Lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of violence against women and girls. A higher proportion of women (57%) in the urban areas compared to men (43%) consented that cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police. A slightly higher proportion of rural women (54%) compared to men (46%) agreed that the Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. 53 percent of rural women compared to 45 percent of rural men agreed that women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because of lack of support systems. On the other hand, urban women who agree that women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because of lengthy formal justice procedures are about 12 percent more than men (44%) in the same category. **See table 3.7.1 in annex.**

Figure 3.7.1 Perception about services by Residence



3.7.2 Perception about services by marital status

The table indicates that, equal proportions of women and men (50%) who never married agreed that Women and Girls in their community know where to access services for violence. The proportion of divorced women (69%) who agreed that lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of violence against women and girls was about two times more than that of their male counterparts (32%). There were equal proportions of married men and women (50%) who consented that domestic violence cases can be handled by the local council leader. Among the divorced women (70%), the proportion of those who agreed that services for survivors of gender based violence at their sub-county are free of charge were about two time more than that of their male counterparts (30%). An equal proportion of married women and men (50%) agreed that women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because of Poverty.

Table 3.7.2 Perception about services by marital status

Statements	Marital status							
	Married		Divorced		Widowed		Never Married	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
The Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.	50.6	49.4	69.2	30.8	86.3	13.7	50.2	49.8
Women and Girls in my community know where to access services for violence	50.3	49.7	67.9	32.1	84.2	15.8	50.0	50.0
Lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of VAWG	50.5	49.5	68.5	31.5	86.2	13.8	50.2	49.8
Sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment	50.2	49.8	67.9	32.1	86.3	13.7	49.6	50.4
Cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police	50.3	49.7	67.3	32.7	87.2	12.8	50.3	49.7
Domestic violence cases can be handled by the local council leader.	49.9	50.1	68.0	32.0	87.8	12.2	49.9	50.1
Some women prefer to seek justice from cultural / religious leaders instead of going to the formal justice institutions.	50.4	49.6	69.7	30.3	88.1	11.9	50.9	49.1
Services for survivors of gender based violence in my sub-county are free of charge.	48.2	51.8	69.9	30.1	84.0	16.0	50.8	49.2
Women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because 1 they Protect their husbands from being imprisoned.	50.2	49.8	68.7	31.3	86.9	13.1	50.7	49.3

2. Weak enforcement of laws.	50.1	49.9	66.7	33.3	87.5	12.5	48.8	51.2
3. Lack of support systems	49.3	50.7	67.1	32.9	86.9	13.1	49.6	50.4
4. Poverty	50.0	50.0	68.4	31.6	87.9	12.1	50.5	49.5
5. Lengthy formal justice procedures	49.8	50.2	66.8	33.2	87.2	12.8	51.4	48.6
All cases of violence can be handled by cultural leaders/religious leaders	50.8	49.2	69.1	30.9	88.4	11.6	53.2	46.8
Total Respondents	50.1	49.9	68.2	31.8	87.4	12.6	49.8	50.2

3.7.3 Perception about services by Education level

The survey revealed that more women (58%) who had not attained education compared to men (42%) of the same category agreed that the Police and the Courts were doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Among those who completed secondary, 42 percent of women compared to 58 percent of men agreed that Sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment.

There was a higher proportion of women (57%) who never attained education compared to men (43%) in the same category who believed that cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police. A slightly higher proportion of men with tertiary education (60%) compared to their female counterparts (40%) agreed that some women prefer to seek to justice from cultural/religious leaders instead of going to the formal justice institutions.

There were equal proportions of women and men (50%) who had attained primary education in agreement that women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because they protect their husbands from being imprisoned.

Table 3.7.3 Perception about services by Education level

Statements	Education level							
	No Education		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men

The Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.	58.1	41.9	50.8	49.2	43.3	56.7	41.2	58.8
Women and Girls in my community know where to access services for violence	58.1	41.9	50.1	49.9	43.8	56.2	38.8	61.2
Lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of VAWG	56.7	43.3	51.6	48.4	43.7	56.3	40.5	59.5
Sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment	57.9	42.1	50.5	49.5	42.2	57.8	40.1	59.9
Cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police	56.9	43.1	50.7	49.3	43.6	56.4	41.6	58.4
Domestic violence cases can be handled by the local council leader.	56.6	43.4	51.3	48.7	42.1	57.9	39.3	60.7
Some women prefer to seek justice from cultural / religious leaders instead of going to the formal justice institutions.	57.5	42.5	51.2	48.8	42.9	57.1	39.8	60.2
Services for survivors of gender based violence in my sub-county are free of charge	58.4	41.6	51.0	49.0	41.6	58.4	41.0	59.0
Women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because 1 they Protect their husbands from being imprisoned.	57.2	42.8	50.5	49.5	42.7	57.3	41.7	58.3
2. Weak enforcement of laws.	56.5	43.5	50.5	49.5	44.7	55.3	41.0	59.0
3. Lack of support systems	56.3	43.7	50.2	49.8	41.4	58.6	40.5	59.5
4. Poverty	57.0	43.0	51.0	49.0	41.1	58.9	40.2	59.8
5. Lengthy formal justice	56.9	43.1	51.3	48.7	41.7	58.3	40.0	60.0

procedures								
All cases of violence can be handled by cultural leaders/religious leaders	57.6	42.4	51.6	48.4	40.6	59.4	44.7	55.3
Total Respondents	56.9	43.1	50.8	49.2	42.0	58.0	41.2	58.8

3.7.4 Perception about services by Religion

Table 3.7.4 shows that a slightly higher proportion of Catholic women (55%) compared to Catholic men (48%) agreed that the Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Among the Born Again, 58 percent of women agreed that lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of violence against women and girls, while only 42 percent of men agreed to the same perception.

There were equal proportions of Seventh Day Adventist women and men (50%) who attested that some women prefer to seek justice from cultural/religious leaders instead of going to the formal justice institutions. 56 percent of Muslim women compared to 44 percent of Muslim men agreed that all cases of violence can be handled by cultural leaders/religious leaders. Among the Anglicans, an equal proportion of women and men (50%) agreed that services for survivors of gender based violence in their sub-counties were free of charge.

Table 3.7.4 Perception about services by Religion

Statements	Religion											
	Catholic		Anglican		Muslim		SDA		Born Again		others	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
The Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.	55.3	44.7	53.7	46.3	51.5	48.5	53.1	46.9	59.1	40.9	56.6	43.4
Women and Girls in my	54.3	45.7	52.4	47.6	54.0	46.	50.7	49.	58.6	41.	57.6	42.

community know where to access services for violence						0		3		4		4
Lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of VAWG	55.4	44.6	53.1	46.9	52.9	47.1	50.8	49.2	58.0	42.0	59.9	40.1
Sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment	54.6	45.4	53.2	46.8	53.2	46.8	49.8	50.2	57.9	42.1	59.7	40.3
Cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police	55.5	44.5	53.3	46.7	52.8	47.2	50.5	49.5	57.7	42.3	56.3	43.7
Domestic violence cases can be handled by the local council leader.	55.1	44.9	53.1	46.9	52.2	47.8	47.4	52.6	57.8	42.2	60.1	39.9
Some women prefer to seek justice from cultural / religious leaders instead of going to the formal justice institutions.	55.5	44.5	54.3	45.7	53.1	46.9	50.0	50.0	57.8	42.2	60.6	39.4
Services for survivors of gender based violence in my sub-county are free of charge.	54.3	45.7	50.2	49.8	51.8	48.2	46.3	53.7	60.7	39.3	58.5	41.5
Women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because 1 they Protect their husbands from being imprisoned.	55.4	44.6	53.4	46.6	53.6	46.4	45.7	54.3	57.3	42.7	57.5	42.5
2. Weak enforcement of	54.2	45.8	53.0	47.0	53.6	46.4	41.2	58.8	59.4	40.6	63.0	37.0

laws.												
3. Lack of support systems	53.6	46.4	53.8	46.2	52.2	47.8	42.6	57.4	56.9	43.1	62.8	37.2
4. Poverty	54.8	45.2	53.8	46.2	53.4	46.6	45.9	54.1	57.8	42.2	60.2	39.8
5. Lengthy formal justice procedures	54.6	45.4	53.3	46.7	53.6	46.4	46.9	53.1	57.5	42.5	61.9	38.1
All cases of violence can be handled by cultural leaders/religious leaders	54.8	45.2	56.5	43.5	56.3	43.7	53.4	46.6	59.2	40.8	58.1	41.9
Total Respondents	54.7	45.3	53.5	46.5	52.6	47.4	48.0	52.0	58.2	41.8	57.0	43.0

3.7.5 Perception about services by Region

The variations in the proportions show more women (54%) than men (46%) in Kampala region who agreed that the Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. More than a half of women (56%) and 44 percent of men in the central region consented that Lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of Violence Against Women and Girls.

In the Eastern region, more women (53%) Women than men (47%) agreed that women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because they protect their husbands from being imprisoned. The proportion of women in Northern Uganda which agreed that sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment was about 10 percent more than that of men (45%) in the same region. Both men and women from the western region agreed in equal proportions (50%) that Services for survivors of gender based violence in their sub-counties are free of charge.

Table 3.7.5 Perception about services by Region

Statements	Region									
	Kampala		Central		Eastern		Northern		Western	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
The Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of	54.0	46.0	56.1	43.9	53.8	46.2	53.6	46.4	55.0	45.0

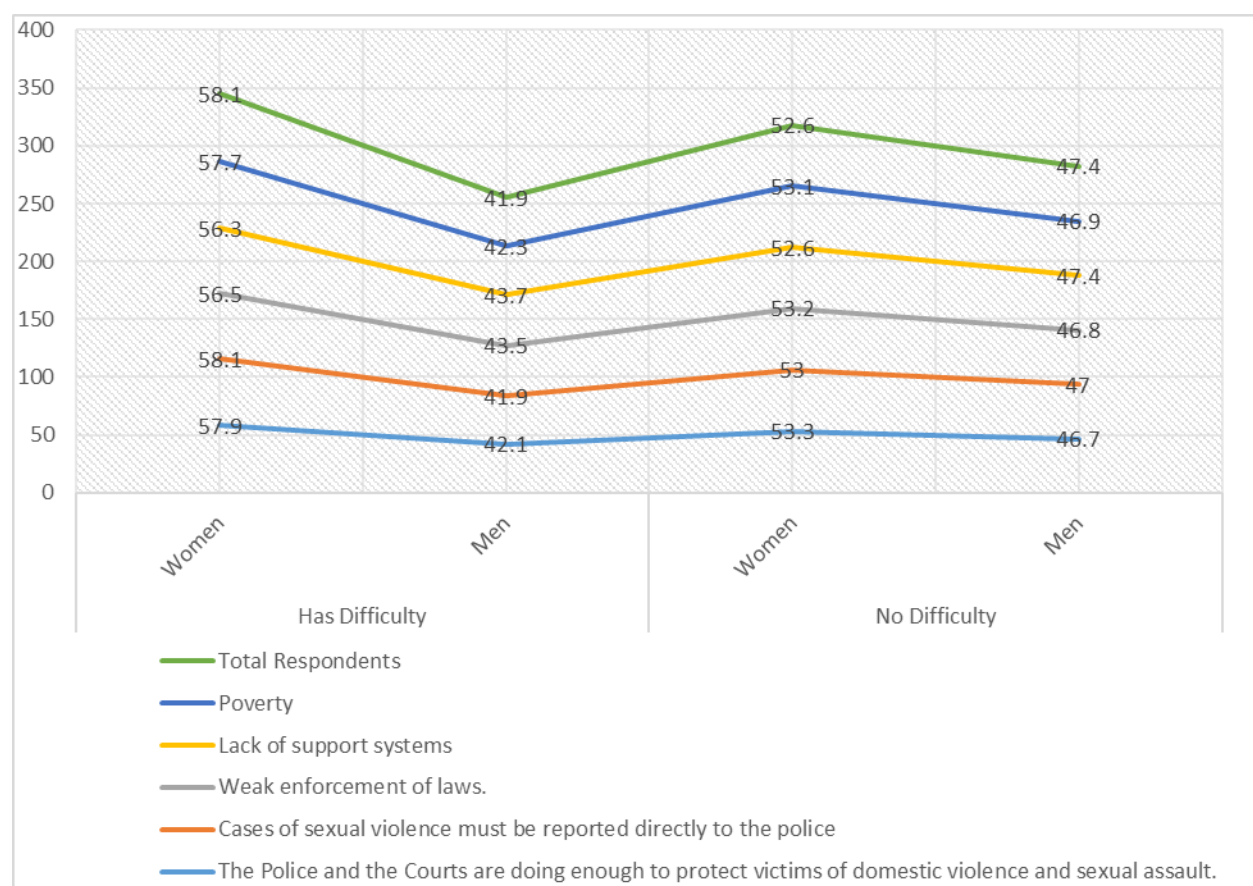
domestic violence and sexual assault.										
Women and Girls in my community know where to access services for violence	52.3	47.7	53.7	46.3	55.2	44.8	54.3	45.7	53.6	46.4
Lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of VAWG	53.9	46.1	55.9	44.1	53.5	46.5	55.3	44.7	53.9	46.1
Sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment	51.9	48.1	55.9	44.1	53.2	46.8	55.5	44.5	53.8	46.2
Cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police	55.0	45.0	55.4	44.6	53.0	47.0	56.1	43.9	54.0	46.0
Domestic violence cases can be handled by the local council leader.	51.7	48.3	53.9	46.1	54.5	45.5	55.1	44.9	54.2	45.8
Some women prefer to seek justice from cultural / religious leaders instead of going to the formal justice institutions.	53.6	46.4	55.2	44.8	53.8	46.2	55.5	44.5	55.8	44.2
Services for survivors of gender based violence in my sub-county are free of charge.	56.4	43.6	53.6	46.4	55.2	44.8	53.9	46.1	50.1	49.9
Women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because 1 they Protect their husbands from being imprisoned.	55.3	44.7	55.4	44.6	53.5	46.5	55.3	44.7	53.9	46.1
2. Weak enforcement of laws.	54.4	45.6	54.7	45.3	53.2	46.8	54.1	45.9	54.4	45.6
3. Lack of support systems	52.4	47.6	54.3	45.7	53.0	47.0	54.1	45.9	53.9	46.1
4. Poverty	52.9	47.1	55.4	44.6	53.6	46.4	55.1	44.9	54.4	45.6
5. Lengthy formal justice procedures	53.5	46.5	55.9	44.1	52.7	47.3	55.0	45.0	54.1	45.9
All cases of violence can be handled by cultural leaders/religious leaders	54.7	45.3	55.3	44.7	56.5	43.5	56.0	44.0	56.8	43.2
Total Respondents	53.8	46.2	55.0	45.0	53.1	46.9	55.4	44.6	54.0	46.0

3.7.6 Perception about services by Disability status

According to the figure below, more women (58%) than men (42%) who are disabled and have difficulty agreed that the Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. On the other hand, more than a half (53%) of the disabled women with no difficulty and less than a half (47%) of the disabled men with no difficulty agreed that the Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The variations in the proportions show more disabled women with difficulty (58%) than men (42%) in the same category who accepted that women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because of Poverty. A slightly higher portion of disabled women with no difficulty (**See table in the Annex**)

Figure 3.7.6 Perception about services by Disability status

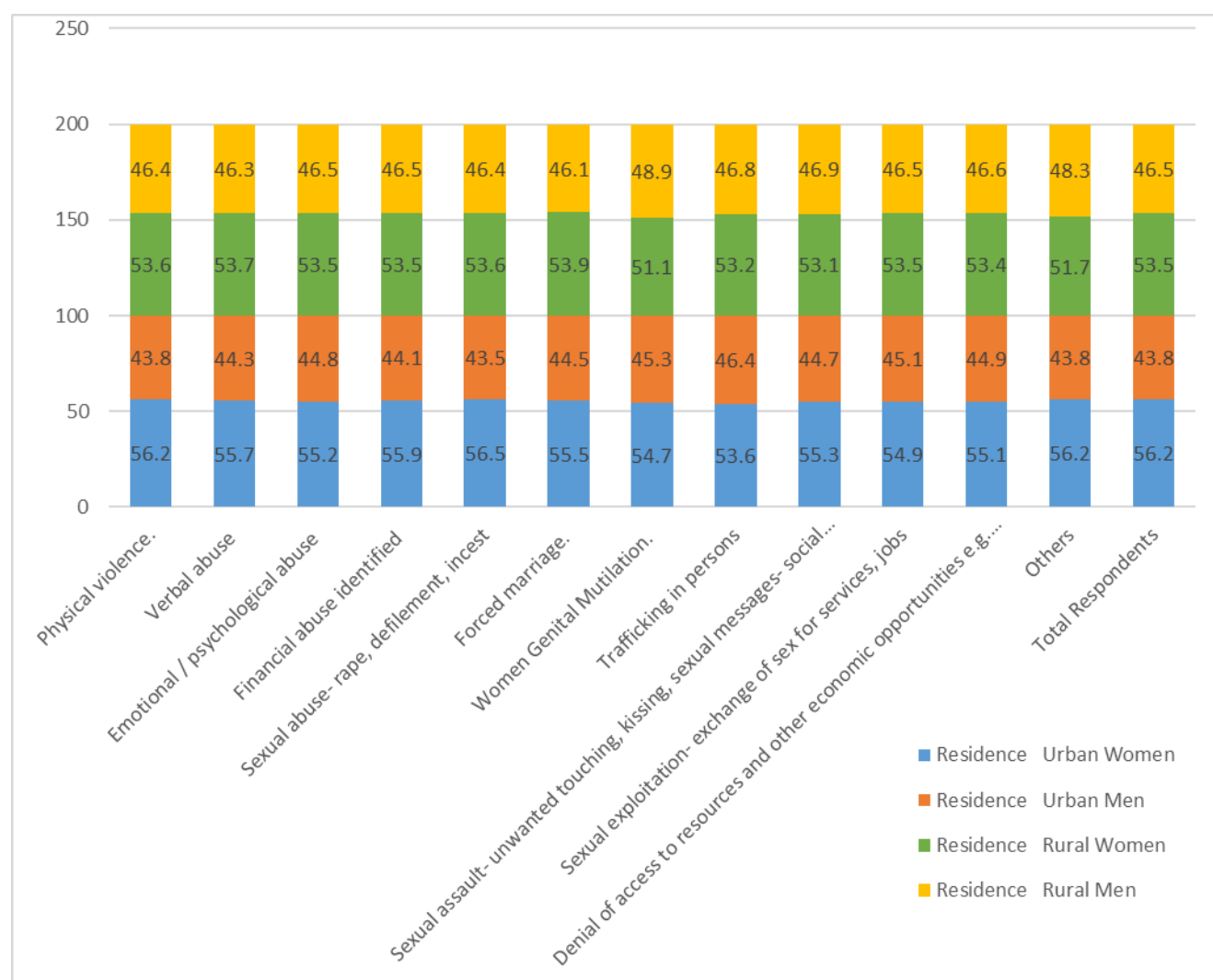


3.8 Identification of forms of violence by Age

Table below shows that more than a half of women (57%) aged 18-30 and 43 percent of men in the same age category could identify physical violence. There were almost equal proportions of women (52%) and men (48%) of 31-59 years who could identify verbal abuse as a form of violence against women.

Most women (56%) aged 18-30 compared to men (44%) in the same age category could identify Sexual assault- unwanted touching, kissing, sexual messages- social media as a form of violence against women. 55 percent of women versus 45 percent of men aged 60 and above could identify forced marriage as form of violence against women.

Figure 3.8 Identification of forms of violence by Age

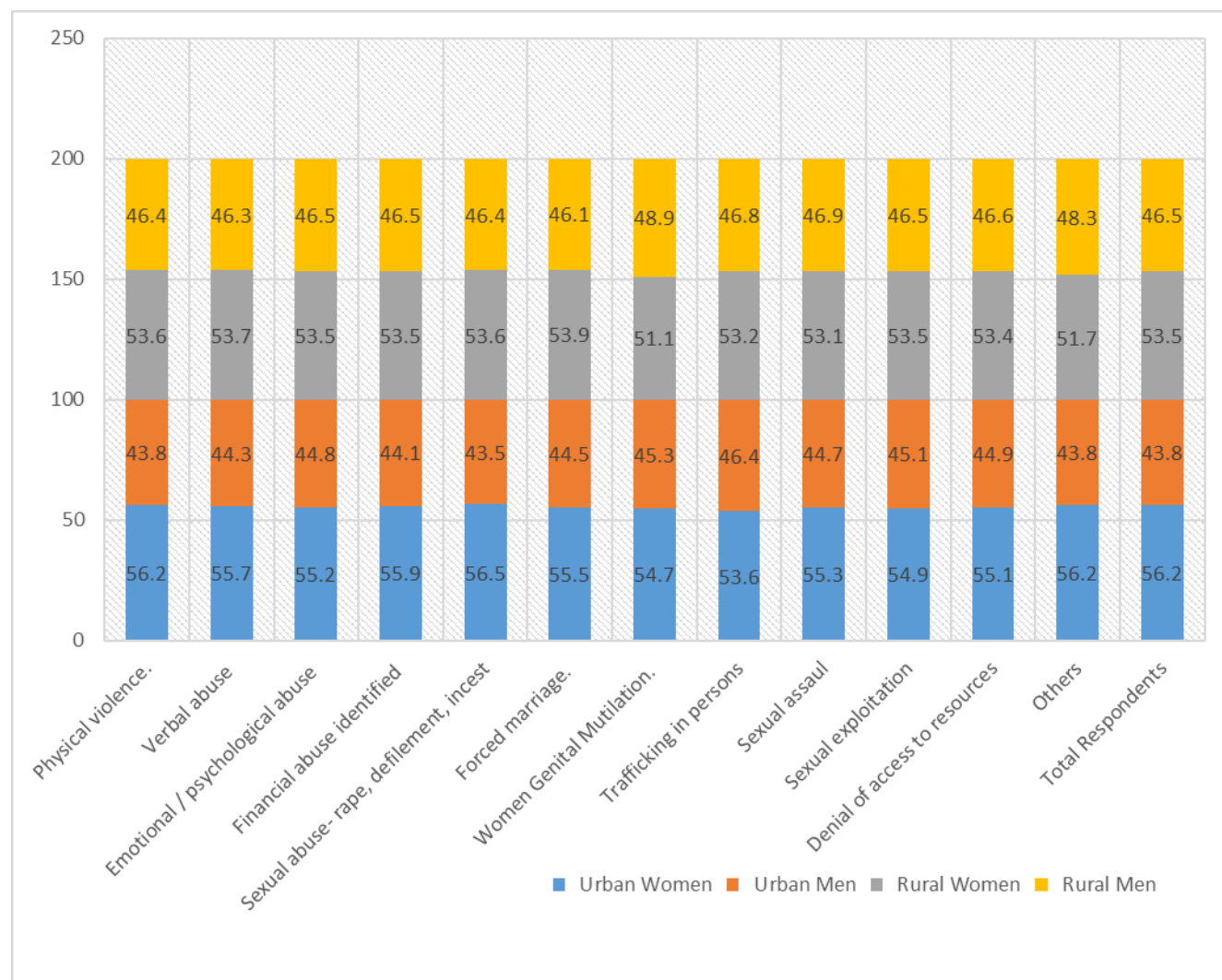


3.8.1 Identification of forms of violence by Residence

Generally, there was observed consistency in the proportions of both rural women and men who could identify the different forms of violence against women. More women in the urban (54%) compared to men (46%) identified trafficking in persons (girls/women) as the form of violence against women.

The proportion of rural women (53%) who could identify denial of access to resources and other economic opportunities was about 6 percent more than their male counterparts. 53 percent of women and 47 percent of men in the urban identified sexual exploitation- exchange of sex for services and jobs as a form of violence against women. More than a half of urban women (56%) were able to identify physical violence as a form of violence against women, whereas only less than a half of urban men (44%) were able to identify physical violence as a form of violence against women.

Figure 3.8.1 Identification of forms of violence by Residence



3.8.2 Identification of forms of violence by marital status

An equal proportion of married women and men (50%) identified Verbal abuse as a form of violence against women. Majority of divorced women (68%) and less than half of divorced men (32%) could identify all forms of violence against women. More than two thirds (87%) of widowed women and less than a third of widowed men (13%) were able identify forced marriage as a form of violence against women. An equal proportion of married women and men (50%) could identify financial abuse identified as a form of violence against women.

Table 3.8.2 Identification of forms of violence by marital status

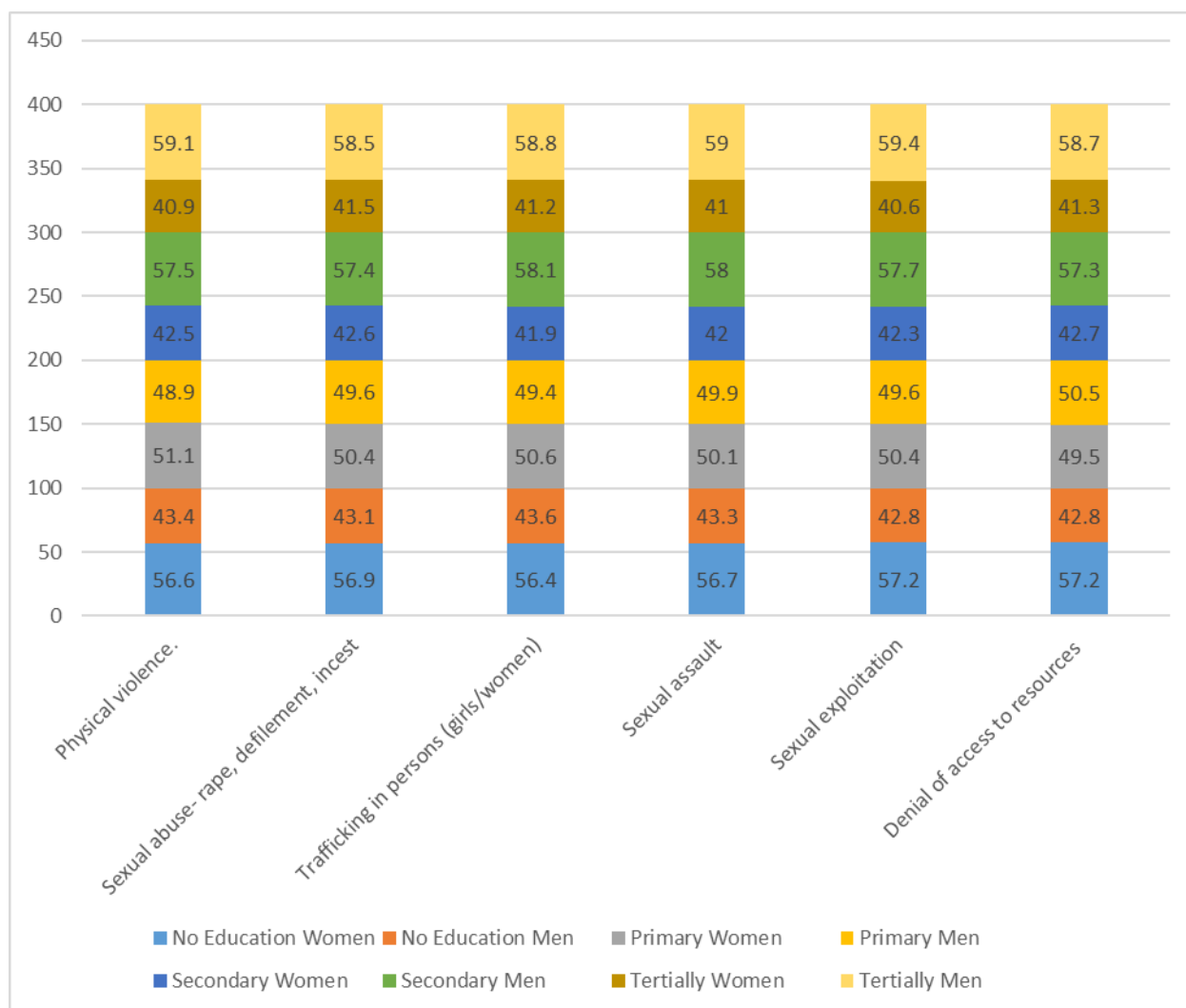
Forms of violence against women	Marital status							
	Married		Divorced		Widowed		Never	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Physical violence.	50.1	49.9	67.4	32.6	87.0	13.0	50.4	49.6
Verbal abuse	50.0	50.0	68.2	31.8	86.4	13.6	50.6	49.4
Emotional / psychological abuse	49.6	50.4	67.8	32.2	86.7	13.3	51.6	48.4
Financial abuse identified	49.8	50.2	68.7	31.3	86.3	13.7	51.0	49.0
Sexual abuse- rape, defilement, incest	49.9	50.1	68.0	32.0	87.5	12.5	51.5	48.5
Forced marriage.	49.8	50.2	69.3	30.7	87.2	12.8	51.1	48.9
Women Genital Mutilation.	48.2	51.8	65.0	35.0	83.7	16.3	49.2	50.8
Trafficking in persons (girls/women etc.)	49.1	50.9	66.7	33.3	86.2	13.8	50.0	50.0
Sexual assault- unwanted	49.5	50.5	66.1	33.9	86.8	13.2	50.8	49.2

touching, kissing, sexual messages- social media etc.		5						
Sexual exploitation- exchange of sex for services, jobs etc.	49.3	50.7	67.8	32.2	87.4	12.6	50.7	49.3
Denial of access to resources and other economic opportunities e.g. land, employment, Income Generating Activities	49.0	51.0	68.6	31.4	86.9	13.1	52.1	47.9
Other (Please specify)	48.8	51.2	65.6	34.4	81.3	18.7	54.5	45.5
Total Respondents	50.1	49.9	68.2	31.8	87.4	12.6	49.8	50.2

3.8.3 Identification of forms of violence by Education level

The figure 3.8.3 reveals that among the population with no education, more women (57%) than men (43%) could identify physical violence as a form of violence against women. An equal proportion of men and women (50%) who had attained primary education could identify sexual abuse- rape, defilement and incest as a form of violence against women. Interestingly, more men who had attained secondary education (57%) compared to their female counterparts (43%) identified denial of access to resources and other economic opportunities e.g. land, employment, Income Generating Activities as a form of violence against women. More than a half of men (59%) who had attained tertiary education compared to 41 percent of women in the same category were able to identify sexual assault- unwanted touching, kissing, sexual messages- social media as a form of violence against women. **(See table 3.8.3 in the Annex)**

Figure 3.8.3 Identification of forms of violence by Education level



3.8.4 Identification of forms of violence by Religion

There were no much variations among Anglican women (53%) and men (48%) who could identify physical violence as a form of violence against women. The gender disparity among catholic women (55%) and men (45%) who were able to identify sexual abuse- rape, defilement and incest as a form of violence against women was about 10 percent.

A slightly higher proportion of Muslim women (52%) compared to 48 percent of their male counterparts were able to identify forced marriage as a form of violence against women among the Born Again, there was an 18 percent disparity between women 95%) and men (41%). There was a slightly higher observation of Seventh Day Adventist men

(52%) compared to 48 percent of Seventh Day Adventist women were able to identify trafficking in persons (girls/women) as a form of violence against women.

Table 3.8.4 Identification of forms of violence by Religion

Forms of violence against women	Religion											
	Catholic		Anglican		Muslim		SDA		Born Again		others	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Physical violence.	54.6	45.4	53.3	46.7	53.9	46.1	47.6	52.4	57.9	42.1	58.1	41.9
Verbal abuse	54.6	45.4	53.3	46.7	53.4	46.6	49.3	50.7	57.1	42.9	59.1	40.9
Emotional / psychological abuse	54.5	45.5	52.4	47.6	52.8	47.2	49.8	50.2	58.6	41.4	58.9	41.1
Financial abuse identified	55.0	45.0	52.6	47.4	52.8	47.2	49.2	50.8	57.7	42.3	59.5	40.5
Sexual abuse- rape, defilement, incest	55.1	44.9	53.2	46.8	53.0	47.0	48.0	52.0	58.6	41.4	56.4	43.6
Forced marriage.	54.8	45.2	53.9	46.1	52.0	48.0	46.7	53.3	58.7	41.3	56.5	43.5
Women Genital Mutilation.	53.4	46.6	49.5	50.5	49.7	50.3	46.2	53.8	58.4	41.6	57.1	42.9
Trafficking in persons (girls/women etc.)	53.9	46.1	51.4	48.6	52.0	48.0	48.0	52.0	59.3	40.7	57.8	42.2
Sexual assault- unwanted touching, kissing, sexual messages- social media etc.	54.0	46.0	52.6	47.4	52.2	47.8	48.4	51.6	59.0	41.0	55.9	44.1
Sexual exploitation- exchange of sex for services, jobs etc.	55.0	45.0	52.4	47.6	51.8	48.2	47.1	52.9	57.4	42.6	58.2	41.8
Denial of access to resources and other economic opportunities e.g. land, employment, Income Generating Activities	54.9	45.1	52.4	47.6	53.1	46.9	45.1	54.9	56.8	43.2	58.1	41.9
Other (Please specify)	55.4	44.6	49.1	50.9	58.6	41.4	61.9	38.1	44.2	55.8	45.8	54.2
Total Respondents	54.7	45.3	53.5	46.5	52.6	47.4	48.0	52.0	58.2	41.8	57.0	43.0

3.8.5 Identification of forms of violence by Region

Regional variations reveal that respondents in Kampala were able to identify emotional/psychological violence by 53 percent (women) and 46 percent (men). More

than half (55%) of the female respondents in Northern region identified physical violence as a form of violence against women, whereas, less than half (45%) of the male respondents in the same region were able to identify physical violence as a form of violence against women. In the Eastern region, the proportion of women (52%) who could identify Women Genital Mutilation as a form of violence against women was slightly higher than that of men (49%).

About 5 in every 10 women in the central region were able to identify trafficking in persons (girls/women) as a form of violence against women in comparison to their male counterparts at 47 percent. 49 percent of women compared to 51 percent on men in the western were able to identify trafficking in persons (girls/women) as a form of violence against women.

Table 3.8.5 Identification of forms of violence by Region

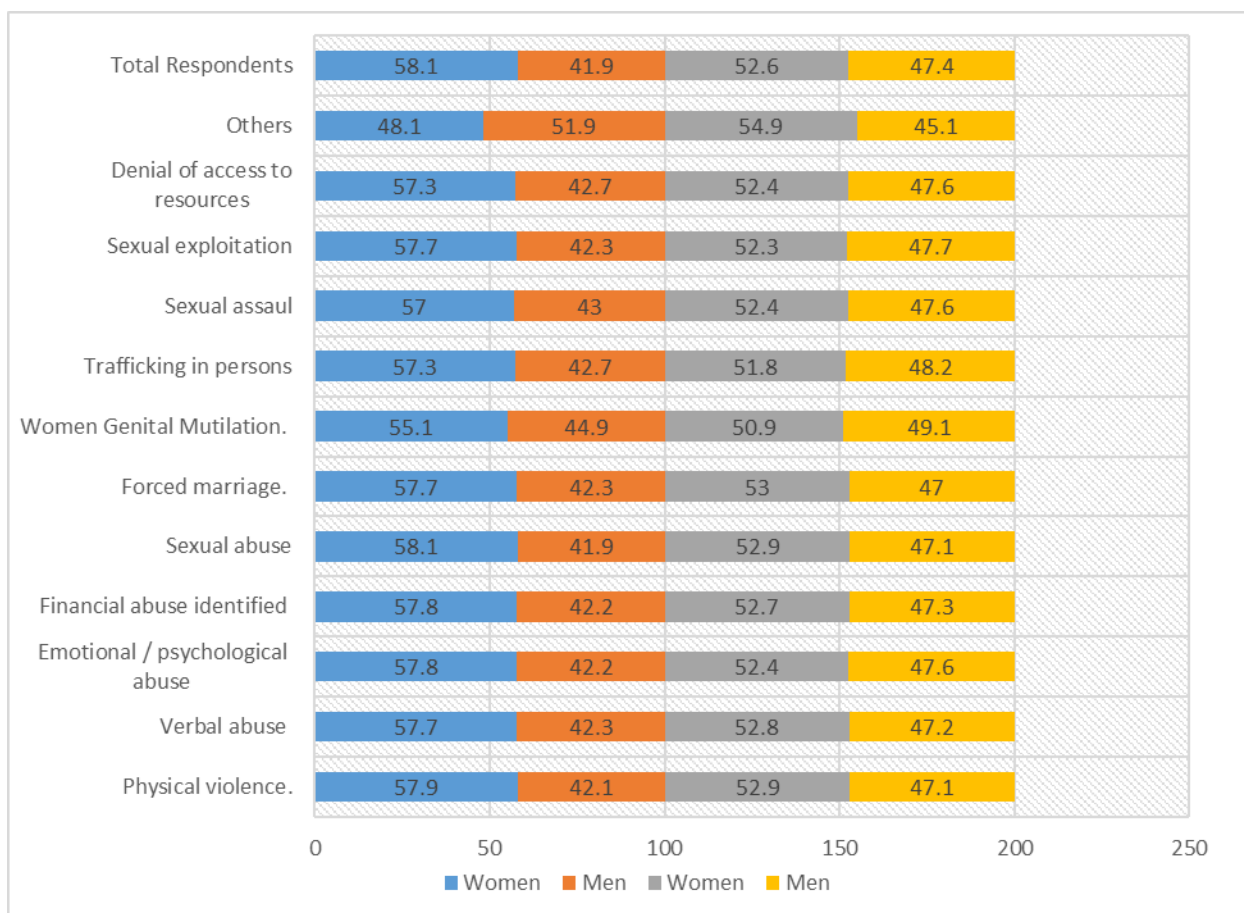
Forms of violence against women	Region									
	Kampala		Central		Eastern		Northern		Western	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Physical violence.	54.3	45.7	55.8	44.2	53.2	46.8	55.0	45.0	53.7	46.3
Verbal abuse	54.6	45.4	55.8	44.2	52.9	47.1	55.2	44.8	53.5	46.5
Emotional / psychological abuse	53.3	46.7	56.6	43.4	52.1	47.9	55.2	44.8	53.0	47.0
Financial abuse identified	54.6	45.4	56.3	43.7	52.4	47.6	55.2	44.8	53.3	46.7
Sexual abuse- rape, defilement, incest	53.8	46.2	55.8	44.2	53.0	47.0	55.4	44.6	53.9	46.1
Forced marriage.	54.0	46.0	55.3	44.7	53.2	46.8	55.4	44.6	53.9	46.1
Women Genital Mutilation.	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	52.2	47.8	53.4	46.6	49.4	50.6
Trafficking in persons (girls/women etc.)	51.8	48.2	53.4	46.6	52.4	47.6	55.0	45.0	53.3	46.7

Sexual assault- unwanted touching, kissing, sexual messages- social media etc.	51. 3	48.7	55.3	44. 7	52.7	47. 3	54.7	45.3	53.1	46. 9
Sexual exploitation-exchange of sex for services, jobs etc.	51. 4	48.6	55.6	44. 4	52.7	47. 3	55.0	45.0	53.1	46. 9
Denial of access to resources and other economic opportunities e.g. land, employment, Income Generating Activities	51. 5	48.5	56.1	43. 9	52.2	47. 8	55.4	44.6	53.1	46. 9
Other (Please specify)	48. 8	51.2	57.0	43. 0	43.3	56. 7	51.6	48.4	54.5	45. 5
Total Respondents	53. 8	46.2	55.0	45. 0	53.1	46. 9	55.4	44.6	54.0	46. 0

3.8.6 Identification of forms of violence by Disability status

The figure below indicates that most of the disabled women (58%) who had difficulty compared to their male counterparts (42%) were able to identify Emotional/ psychological abuse as a form of violence against women. 53 percent of disabled women without difficulty compared 47 percent of men in the same category were able to identify physical violence as a form of violence against women. More than a half of disabled women (58%) compared to 42 percent of disabled men who had difficulty were able to identify Sexual abuse- rape, defilement, incest as a form of violence against women.

Figure 3.8.6 Identification of forms of violence by Disability status



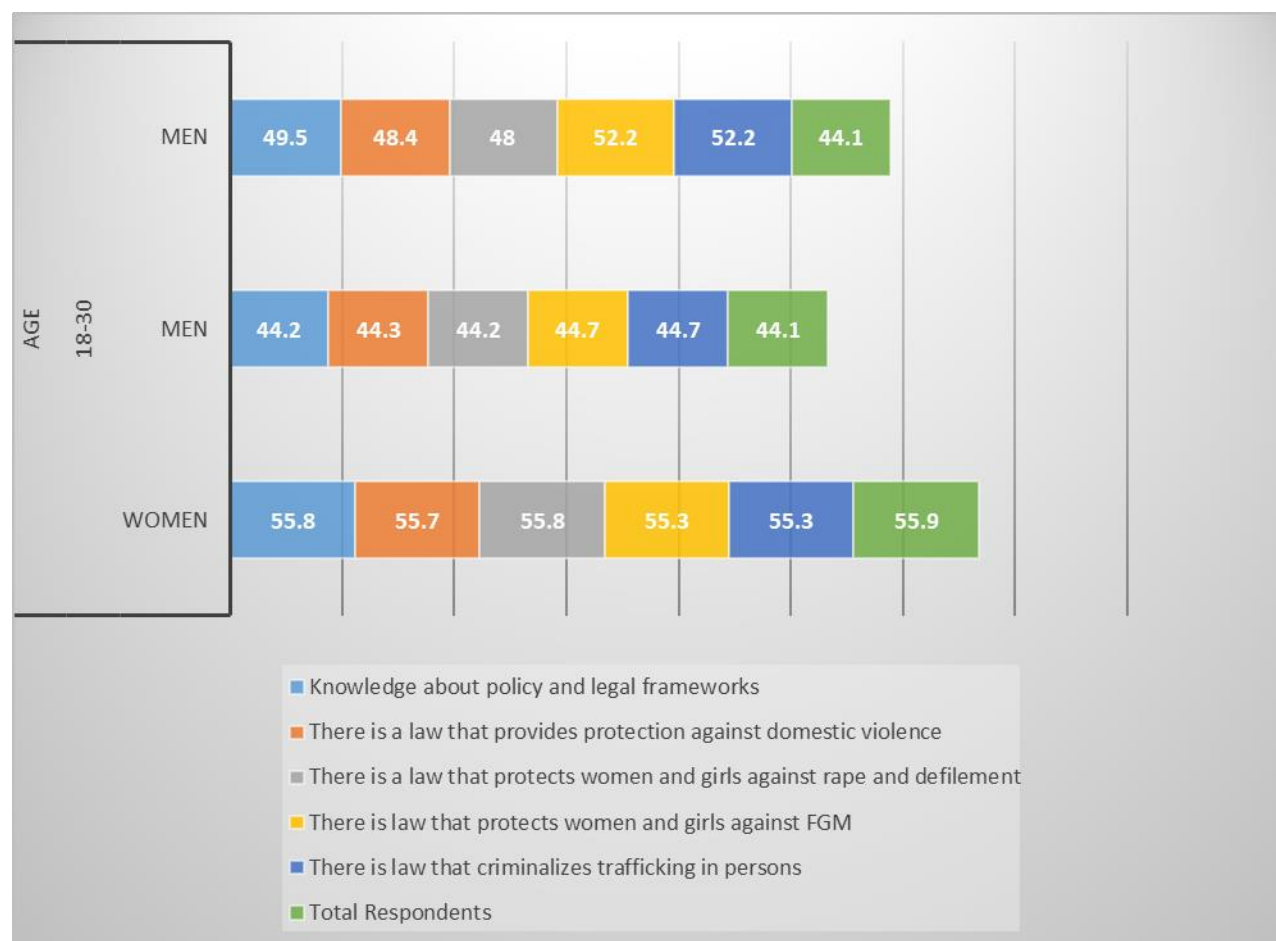
3.9 Law and legal frameworks

Uganda has put in place the necessary legal and policy frameworks to support efforts to prevent Gender Based Violence. It boasts of a specific policy on sexual and gender based violence along with a Reproductive Health Policy. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development in partnership with development partners and civil society drafted and is implementing a National Action Plan to implement UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration. This is focused on ensuring the protection of women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse.

The survey sought respondent's opinions on their knowledge of the Law and legal frameworks for violence against women based on sex, age, residence (rural and urban), marital status, level of education, region, religion and disability status. Findings from the GPS Survey indicate that women of all age categories (18-30, 31-59, 60- above) knew more about the law and legal frameworks for violence against women compared to the

men. There was a consistent disparity of about 10% among female respondents of 18-30 years, with men scoring 40% and women at 50%. It was observed that the overall respondents' knowledge of the law and legal frameworks for violence against women was just average. 55% of women aged 18-30 knew that there is a law that protects girls against Female Genital Mutilation compared to 46% of men in the same category.

Figure 3.9 Law and legal frameworks by Age



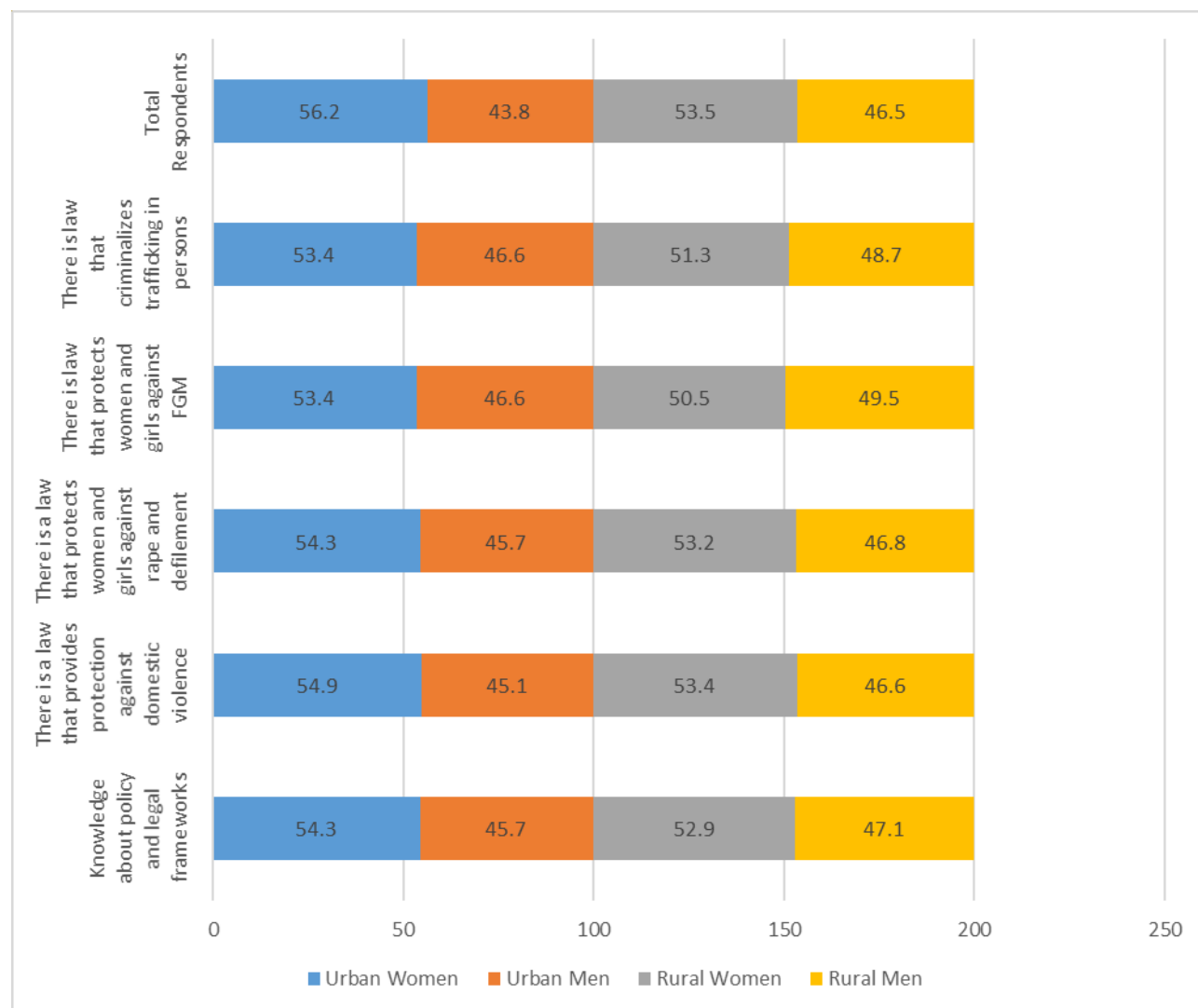
3.9.1 Law and legal frameworks by residence

The GPS survey collected information from Rural and Urban areas to compare the respondents' perceptions and knowledge of the law and legal frameworks for violence against women.

The figure below indicates that Women both from the rural (53%) and Urban (56%) knew more about policy and legal frame works compared to the rural men (46%) and

urban men (44%). Generally, more women (56%) in the urban and (53%) in the rural knew about the law and legal frameworks for violence against women compared to 44 percent of urban men and 47% of rural men.

Figure 3.9.1 Law and legal frameworks by residence

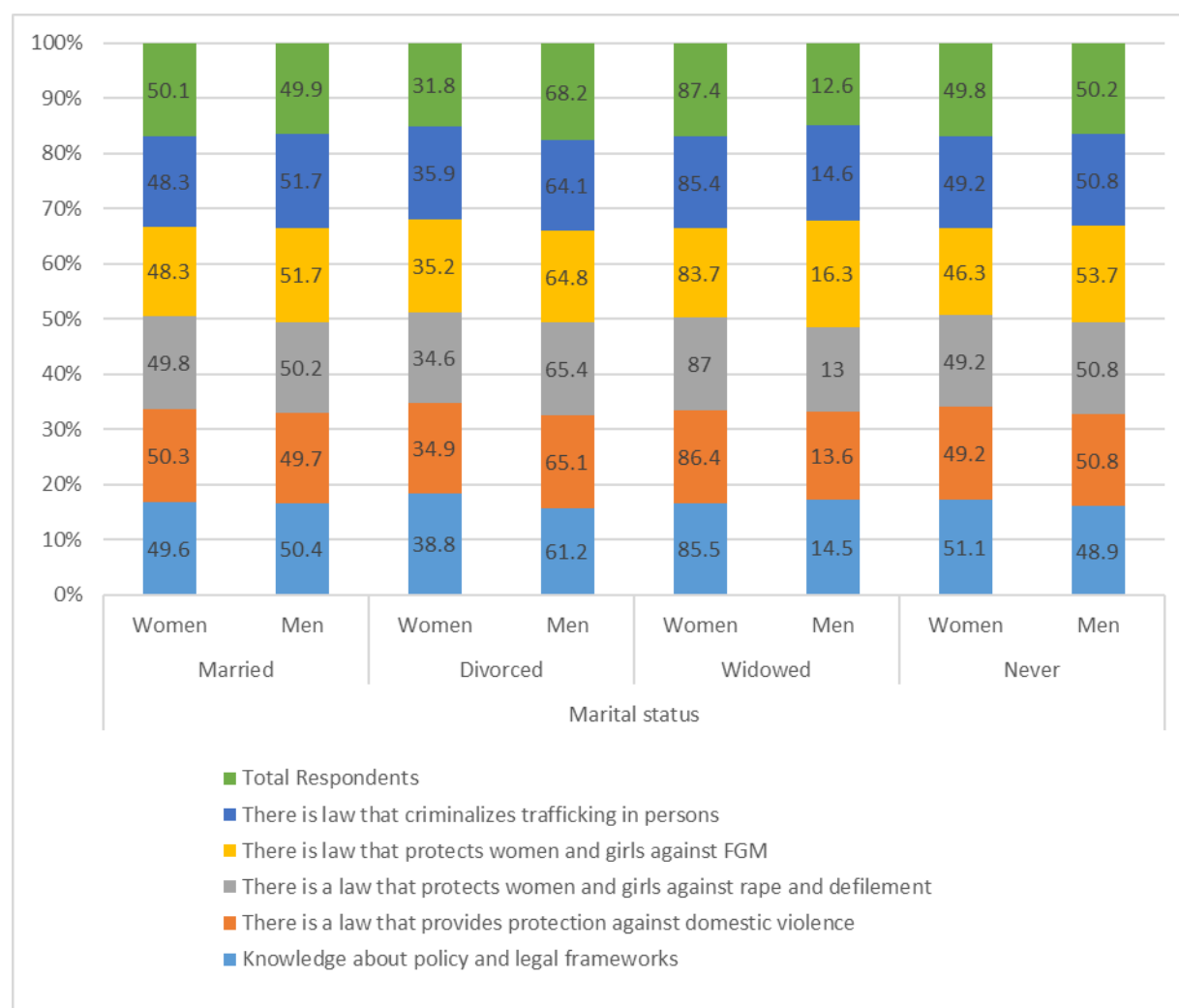


3.9.2 Law and legal frameworks by Marital status

The percentage of widowed women who knew about the Law and legal frameworks for violence against women were six times more (87%) than that of widowed men (13%). This could possibly be explained by the fact that there were fewer male respondents who were widowed compared to the women. It is also worth noting that, the percentage of divorced men who knew about Law and legal frameworks for violence against women was about two times more (68%) than that of divorced women (32%). An equal

proportion (50%) of married men and married women had knowledge about policy and legal frameworks for violence against women.

Figure 3.9.2 Law and legal frameworks by Marital status

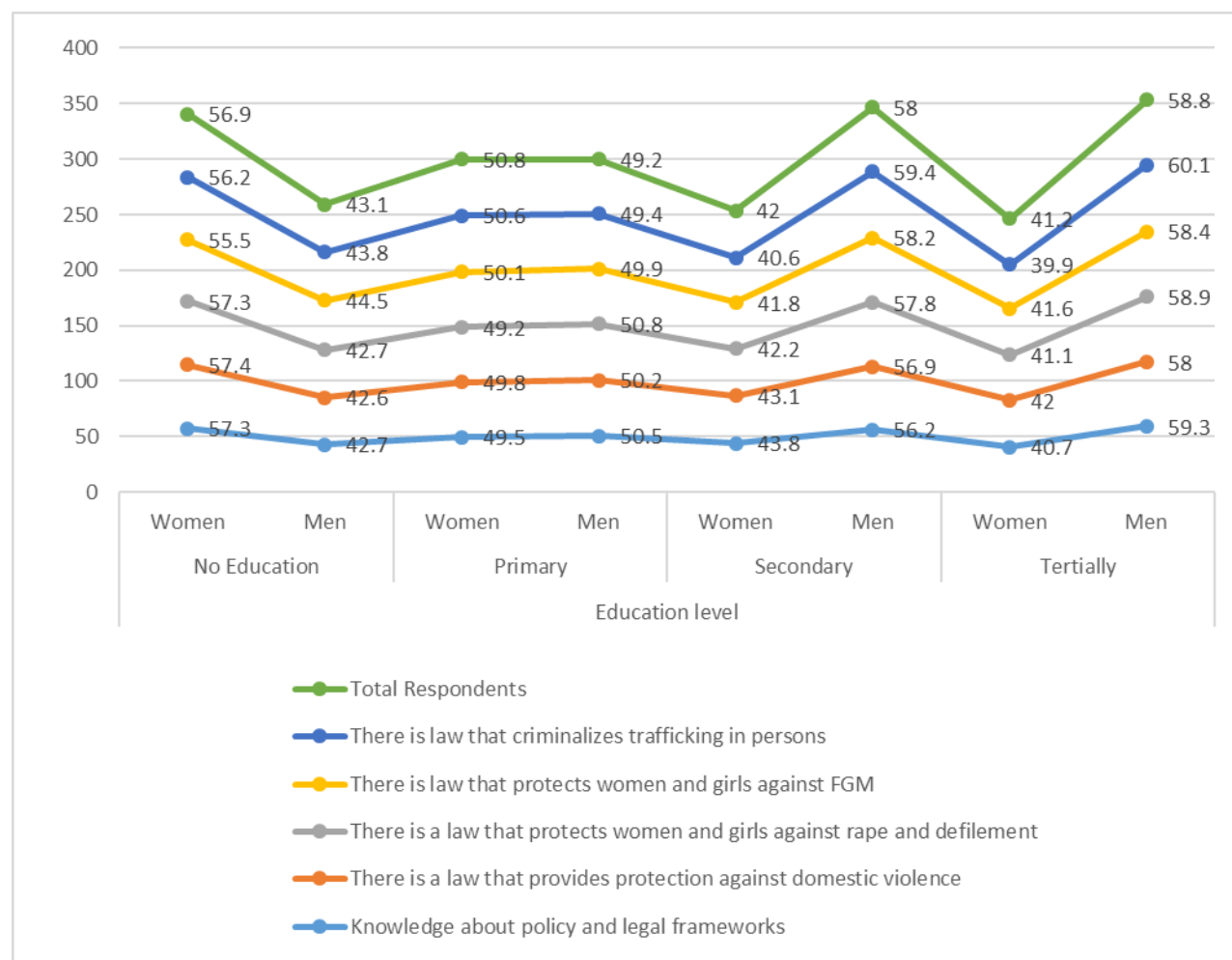


3.9.3 Law and legal frameworks by level of Education

Figure 3.9.3 Shows that the proportions of men who knew about the Law and legal frameworks for violence against women increased with the level of education. Interestingly though, Women who never attained education were about 10% more than men of the same category regarding their knowledge of the Law and legal frameworks for violence against women. This may also be explained by the fact that the percentage of women who never attained education is higher than that of men in the same

category. More men who had attained tertiary education (59%) knew about the Law and legal frameworks for violence against women compared to women (41%)

Figure 3.9.3 Law and legal frameworks by level of Education

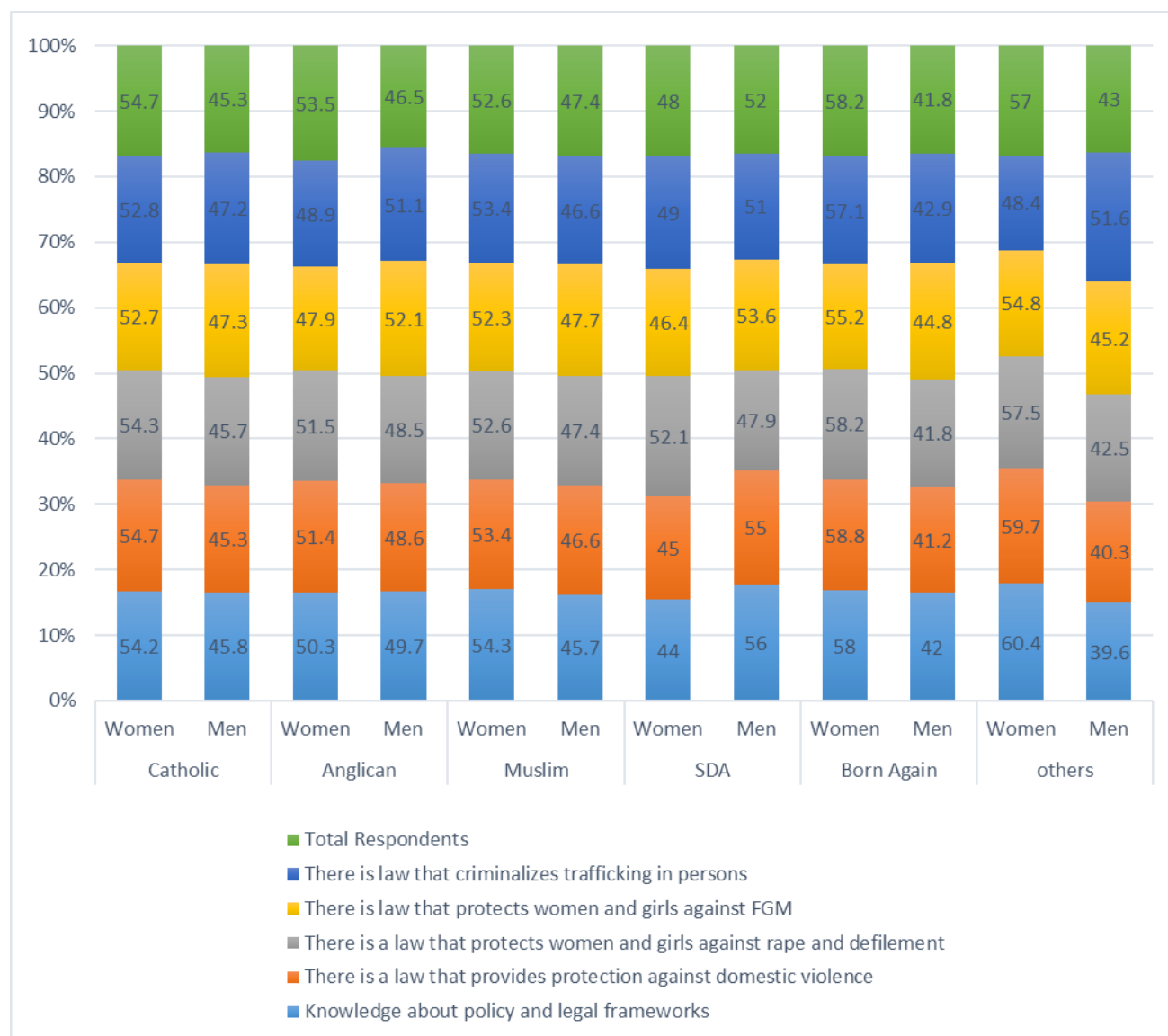


3.9.4 Law and legal frameworks by Religion L7

The survey findings reveal that across all religions, the percentage of women who knew about the Law and legal frameworks for violence against women was higher than that of men, except for the Seventh Day Adventists (SDAs) where women (48%) were slightly lower than men (52%) Among the Catholic respondents, women who knew about the Law and legal frameworks for violence against women were 10 percent more than the men (45%) in the same category. An equal proportion of Anglican men and women

(50%) compared to 54 percent of Muslim women and 46 percent of Muslim men had knowledge of the Law and legal frameworks for violence against women.

Figure 3.9.4 Law and legal frameworks by Religion

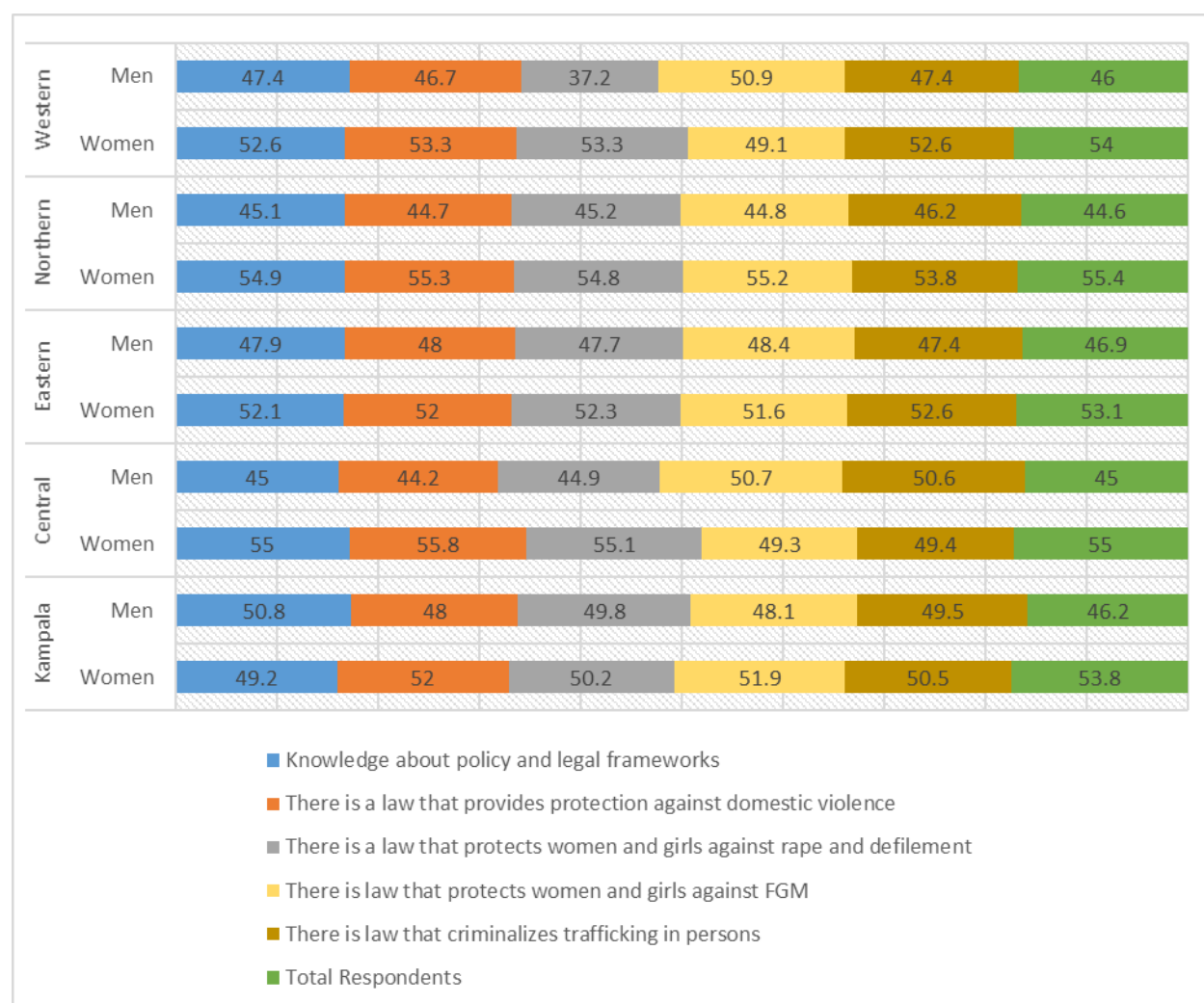


3.9.5 Law and legal frameworks by Region

Across all the five major regions, women had more knowledge of the Law and legal frameworks for violence against women compared to men. The figure below indicates that in the Northern region, 55% of women compared to 45% of men knew that there is a law that provides protection against domestic violence. In the Eastern region, 52% of women compared to 44% of men knew that there is a law that provides protection

against domestic violence. The percentage of women in the Western region who knew that there is a law that protects women and girls against rape and defilement were about 15% higher than that of men (37%) in the same region.

Figure 3.9.5 Law and legal frameworks by Region

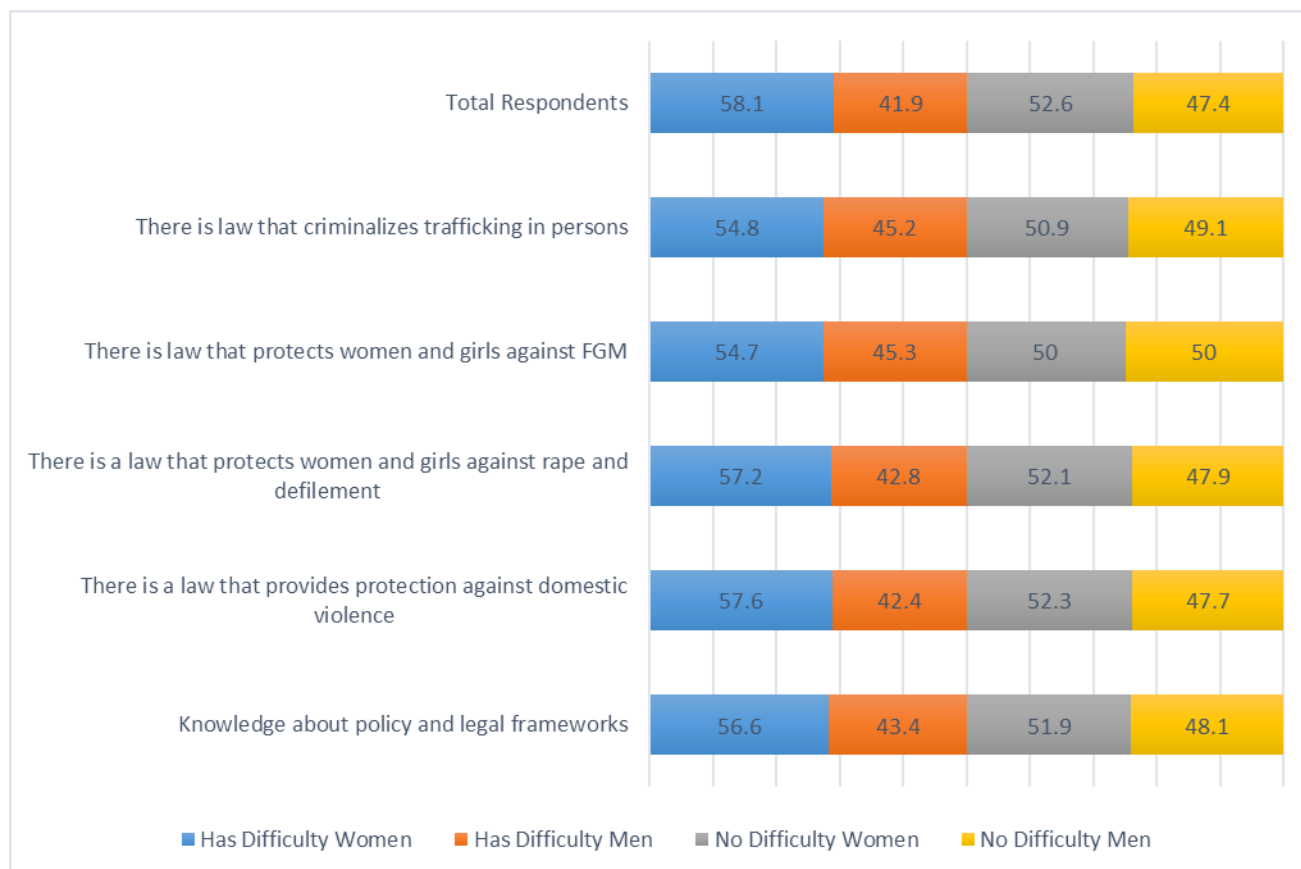


3.9.6 Law and legal frameworks by Disability status

Among the disabled, women had a higher percentage in their knowledge of the Law and legal frameworks for violence against women compared to men. 58 percent of women knew that there is a law that provides protection against domestic violence and only 42 percent of men knew the same. The proportion of disabled women who knew that there

is a law that protects women and girls against rape and defilement was about 14 percent more than that of men (43%)

Figure 3.9.6 Law and legal frameworks by Disability status



Summary of findings

Women (88 percent) with tertiary education and those with no education experienced the highest percentage of sexual violence 87 as compared the men 13 percent almost 7

times less than the women in the same category. Sixty-eight percent of women in the same category experienced physical violence as compared to the men 32 percent.

The survey revealed that 32 percent of divorced men agree that Violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights whereas their female counterparts who had the same perception were 68 percent. There was a higher proportion of women aged 60- and above (58%) who agreed that men are mostly to blame for domestic violence experienced compared to 42 percent of men in the same age category who agreed like wise.

There was a small disparity in the proportions of men (48%) and women (52%) who knew that Female Genital Mutilation is a form of violence. More than two thirds of women (86%) compared to 14% of men had been coerced against seeking justice for sexual violence in the twelve months preceding to the survey.

The percentage of women who were aware of the different institutions for justice was about seven times more than that of men (12%) The survey revealed that 78% of women were aware of organizations that offer free legal assistance for emotional violence and only 20% of men knew the same. It is worth noting that 88% of women were aware of the different institutions where to access justice for sexual violence, whereas men were only 12%. A higher proportion of women (57%) in the urban areas compared to men (43%) consented that cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police.

The proportion of divorced women (69%) who agreed that lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of violence against women and girls was about two times more than that of their male counterparts (32%). There were almost equal proportions of women (52%) and men (48%) of 31-59 years who could identify verbal abuse as a form of violence against women.

More than two thirds (87%) of widowed women and less than a third of widowed men (13%) were able identify forced marriage as a form of violence against women.

Annex

Table 3.2.1 Perception on VAW by Age

Statements	Age					
	18-30		31-59		60 and above	
	women	men	Women	men	women	men
a. A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together	55.21	44.79	53.29	46.71	58.52	41.48
b. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten	45.72	54.28	43.77	56.23	52.67	47.33
c. It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him	47.92	52.08	40.18	59.82	59.28	40.72
d. Some Men beat women as a way of showing love	53.39	46.61	44.78	55.22	43.32	56.68
e. If someone insults a man, he should defend his reputation, with force if he has to	48.20	51.80	47.68	52.32	52.23	47.77
f. A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that shouldn't be discussed outside the couple.	54.63	45.37	51.49	48.51	55.34	44.66
g1. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of fear of further violence by the perpetrator.</u>	55.55	44.45	53.92	46.08	56.25	43.75
g2. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of Concern for Children</u>	56.51	43.49	52.70	47.30	55.81	44.19
g3. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of shame and low self-esteem.</u>	56.51	43.49	53.44	46.56	57.37	42.63
g4. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u>	56.15	43.85	52.14	47.86	58.08	41.92

relationships because she thinks it's normal.						
g5. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because 'Divorce separation is shameful '	55.72	44.28	52.32	47.68	56.12	43.88
g6. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of Financial dependency on the man	55.04	44.96	51.46	48.54	55.65	44.35
g7. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because bride price-the man paid for me	56.00	44.00	52.27	47.73	55.44	44.56
h. If a girl or woman is raped, it is better for her to keep it to herself	59.31	40.69	54.62	45.38	58.77	41.23
l. A woman can refuse to have sex with her husband/Men spouse if she doesn't feel like it	57.92	42.08	52.51	47.49	54.07	45.93
j. It is strange for a man if his friends see him regularly washing dishes at home	54.09	45.91	52.86	47.14	59.77	40.23
k. Would you leave, break up with or divorce a partner if they revealed they had been raped?	50.67	49.33	45.52	54.48	50.96	49.04
Total Respondents	55.87	44.13	52.26	47.74	55.87	44.13

3.2.2 Table shows perception on VAW by residence.

statement	Residence			
	Urban		Rural	
	women	men	women	men
a. A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together	57.39	42.61	53.72	46.28
b. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten	48.68	51.32	44.63	55.37
c. It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him	49.70	50.30	45.21	54.79
d. Some Men beat women as a way of showing love	56.92	43.08	46.39	53.61
e. If someone insults a man, he should defend his reputation, with force if he has to	53.87	46.13	46.16	53.84
f. A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that shouldn't be discussed outside the couple.	56.49	43.51	52.11	47.89
g1. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of fear of further violence by the perpetrator.	57.55	42.45	53.97	46.03
g2. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of Concern for Children	56.93	43.07	54.32	45.68

g3. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of shame and low self-esteem.	57.63	42.37	52.73	47.27
g4. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because she thinks it's normal.	60.20	39.80	52.90	47.10
g5. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because 'Divorce separation is shameful '	57.80	42.20	52.55	47.45
g6. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of Financial dependency on the man	56.03	43.97	53.62	46.38
g7. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because bride price-the man paid for me	56.15	43.85	53.62	46.38
h. If a girl or woman is raped, it is better for her to keep it to herself	58.46	41.54	53.62	46.38
l. A woman can refuse to have sex with her husband/Men spouse if she doesn't feel like it	55.76	44.24	53.62	46.38
j. It is strange for a man if his friends see him regularly washing dishes at home	55.12	44.88	53.77	46.23
k. Would you leave, break up with or divorce a partner if they revealed they had been raped?	50.49	49.51	47.88	52.12
Total Respondents	56.18	43.82	53.53	46.47

Table 3.2.3 shows perception on VAW by educational level and sex (%).

statement	Education level							
	No Education		Complete primary		Complete secondary		Tertiary	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
a. A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together	55.20	44.80	52.03	47.97	41.78	58.22	44.95	55.05
b. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten	47.29	52.71	41.30	58.70	27.39	72.61	31.90	68.10
c. It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him	53.46	46.54	42.33	57.67	24.30	75.70	22.17	77.83
d. Some Men beat women as a way of showing love	53.07	46.93	37.15	62.85	39.61	60.39	37.56	62.44
e. If someone insults a man, he should defend his reputation, with force if he has to	46.81	53.19	48.73	51.27	38.93	61.07	30.70	69.30
f. A man using violence against his	54.87	45.13	49.28	50.72	43.23	56.77	44.11	55.89

wife is a private matter that shouldn't be discussed outside the couple.								
g1. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of fear of further violence by the perpetrator.	57.53	42.47	49.86	50.14	43.50	56.50	41.83	58.17
g2. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of Concern for Children	57.60	42.40	50.55	49.45	43.62	56.38	42.05	57.95
g3. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of shame and low self-esteem.	57.00	43.00	50.28	49.72	43.42	56.58	44.24	55.76
g4. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because she thinks it's normal.	58.25	41.75	47.74	52.26	39.36	60.64	44.24	55.76
g5. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because 'Divorce separation is shameful '	55.00	45.00	50.40	49.60	40.95	59.05	46.02	53.98
g6. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of Financial dependency on the man	54.94	45.06	48.11	51.89	41.64	58.36	44.05	55.95
g7. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because bride price-the man paid for me	54.79	45.21	50.08	49.92	40.15	59.85	44.38	55.62
h. If a girl or woman is raped, it is better for her to keep it to herself	54.16	45.84	50.76	49.24	54.66	45.34	37.93	62.07
i. A woman can refuse to have sex with her husband/Men spouse if she doesn't feel like it	57.10	42.90	52.76	47.24	42.38	57.62	40.96	59.04
j. It is strange for a man if his friends see him regularly washing dishes at home	55.79	44.21	51.33	48.67	41.05	58.95	38.46	61.54
k. Would you leave, break up with or divorce a partner if they revealed they had been raped?	53.16	46.84	45.48	54.52	32.47	67.53	36.81	63.19
Total Respondents	56.92	43.08	50.84	49.16	41.97	58.03	41.22	58.78

3.2.4 Table showing Perception on VAW by marital status and sex (%)

statement	Marital status							
	Currently		Separated		Widowed		Never	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
a. A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together	51.26	48.74	65.33	34.67	86.06	13.94	48.27	51.73
b. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten	40.89	59.11	55.80	44.20	83.23	16.77	42.79	57.21
c. It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him	41.27	58.73	48.95	51.05	82.01	17.99	46.26	53.74
d. Some Men beat women as a way of showing love	43.79	56.21	64.85	35.15	86.18	13.82	47.03	52.97
e. If someone insults a man, he should defend his reputation, with force if he has to	46.22	53.78	52.80	47.20	82.44	17.56	39.87	60.13
f. A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that shouldn't be discussed outside the couple.	48.05	51.95	66.24	33.76	86.08	13.92	50.84	49.16
g1. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of fear of further violence by the perpetrator.	50.52	49.48	71.53	28.47	86.27	13.73	49.38	50.62
g2. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of Concern for Children	50.63	49.37	68.66	31.34	87.69	12.31	49.85	50.15
g3. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of shame and low self-esteem.	50.80	49.20	69.41	30.59	88.50	11.50	50.55	49.45
g4. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because she thinks it's normal.	49.67	50.33	68.12	31.88	87.45	12.55	51.44	48.56
g5. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because 'Divorce separation is shameful '	49.79	50.21	68.10	31.90	87.45	12.55	51.44	48.56
g6. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of Financial dependency on the man	49.79	50.21	68.19	31.81	87.07	12.93	48.46	51.54
g7. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because	49.91	50.09	69.47	30.53	87.24	12.76	49.54	50.46

bride price-the man paid for me								
h. If a girl or woman is raped, it is better for her to keep it to herself	49.91	50.09	59.83	40.17	88.85	11.15	57.79	42.21
i. A woman can refuse to have sex with her husband/Men spouse if she doesn't feel like it	50.89	49.11	70.04	29.96	88.64	11.36	50.52	49.48
j. It is strange for a man if his friends see him regularly washing dishes at home	50.89	49.11	68.03	31.97	84.75	15.25	46.65	53.35
k. Would you leave, break up with or divorce a partner if they revealed they had been raped?	50.89	49.11	63.08	36.92	81.63	18.37	42.79	57.21
Total Respondents	50.06	49.94	68.19	31.81	87.36	12.64	49.77	50.23

3.2.5 Table showing Perception on VAW by religion and sex (%)

statement	Religion											
	Catholic		Anglican		Muslim		SDA		Pentecostal/Born Again		Other	
	Women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
a. A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together	55.98	44.02	52.80	47.20	53.97	46.03	48.09	51.91	56.93	43.07	58.85	41.15
b. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten	44.51	55.49	42.85	57.15	47.92	52.08	52.85	47.15	53.90	46.10	68.14	31.86
c. It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him	49.60	50.40	43.04	56.96	42.76	57.24	27.23	72.77	51.45	48.55	49.05	50.95
d. Some Men beat women as a way of showing love	44.77	55.23	49.32	50.68	46.30	53.70	26.97	73.03	66.20	33.80	76.47	23.53
e. If someone insults a man, he should defend his reputation, with force if he has to	48.25	51.75	49.12	50.88	42.77	57.23	55.36	44.64	52.80	47.20	50.31	49.69
f. A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that shouldn't be	53.08	46.92	50.87	49.13	55.77	44.23	51.14	48.86	57.85	42.15	53.13	46.87

discussed outside the couple.												
g1. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of fear of further violence by the perpetrator.	54.85	45.15	55.24	44.76	51.59	48.41	51.14	48.86	60.93	39.07	53.24	46.76
g2. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of Concern for Children	55.14	44.86	53.87	46.13	53.25	46.75	50.03	49.97	58.95	41.05	55.96	44.04
g3. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of shame and low self-esteem.	55.21	44.79	54.92	45.08	53.33	46.67	52.27	47.73	59.47	40.53	59.84	40.16
g4. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because she thinks it's normal.	55.21	44.79	54.62	45.38	51.74	48.26	53.55	46.45	59.05	40.95	46.91	53.09
g5. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because 'Divorce separation is shameful '	54.94	45.06	54.76	45.24	51.37	48.63	55.64	44.36	54.51	45.49	51.40	48.60
g6. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of Financial dependency on the man	53.66	46.34	53.48	46.52	50.61	49.39	51.22	48.78	57.99	42.01	51.76	48.24
g7. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because bride price-the man paid for me	53.82	46.18	55.51	44.49	51.02	48.98	49.33	50.67	59.26	40.74	48.83	51.17
h. If a girl or woman is raped, it is better for her to keep it to herself	62.80	37.20	53.71	46.29	46.76	53.24	66.06	33.94	57.69	42.31	48.83	51.17
I. A woman can refuse to have sex with her husband/Men spouse if she doesn't feel like it	56.02	43.98	54.68	45.32	52.33	47.67	46.97	53.03	58.74	41.26	54.32	45.68

j. It is strange for a man if his friends see him regularly washing dishes at home	56.28	43.7 2	52.91	47.0 9	51.55	48.4 5	51.33	48.6 7	54.92	45.08	48.68	51.32
k. Would you leave, break up with or divorce a partner if they revealed they had been raped?	48.91	51.0 9	47.62	52.3 8	47.41	52.5 9	55.33	44.6 7	51.43	48.57	46.29	53.71
Total Respondents	54.74	45.2 6	53.48	46.5 2	52.55	47.4 5	48.04	51.9 6	58.16	41.84	57.03	42.97

3.2.6 Table showing Perception on VAW by region and sex (%)

statement	Region									
	Kampala		Central		Eastern		Northern		Western	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
a. A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together	54.6 8	45.3 2	55.86	44.1 4	51.46	48.5 4	55.94	44.06	54.9 2	45.08
b. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten	41.8 5	58.1 5	49.62	50.3 8	42.44	57.5 6	47.41	52.59	42.6 8	57.32
c. It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him	47.1 5	52.8 5	46.05	53.9 5	48.76	51.2 4	42.29	57.71	46.9 0	53.10
d. Some Men beat women as a way of showing love	57.0 9	42.9 1	53.97	46.0 3	47.35	52.6 5	49.55	50.45	40.8 5	59.15
e. If someone insults a man, he should defend his reputation, with force if he has to	62.2 2	37.7 8	48.62	51.3 8	48.71	51.2 9	40.98	59.02	48.8 6	51.14
f. A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that shouldn't be discussed outside the couple.	59.6 8	40.3 2	54.87	45.1 3	52.02	47.9 8	50.64	49.36	53.3 2	46.68
g1. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of fear of further violence by the perpetrator.</u>	61.4 0	38.6 0	53.64	46.3 6	52.78	47.2 2	55.62	44.38	53.3 2	46.68
g2. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of Concern for Children</u>	57.6 1	42.3 9	55.12	44.8 8	53.65	46.3 5	55.84	44.16	54.1 2	45.88
g3. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of shame and low self-esteem.</u>	57.6 1	42.3 9	56.05	43.9 5	53.04	46.9 6	56.11	43.89	55.0 3	44.97
g4. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u>	61.0	39.0	54.78	45.2	52.32	47.6	54.44	45.56	56.7	43.28

relationships because she thinks it's normal.	0	0		2		8			2	
g5. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because 'Divorce separation is shameful '	61.0 0	39.0 0	53.41	46.5 9	53.37	46.6 3	55.04	44.96	54.7 1	45.29
g6. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of Financial dependency on the man	56.5 6	43.4 4	52.51	47.4 9	52.82	47.1 8	54.91	45.09	53.5 1	46.49
g7. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because bride price-the man paid for me	56.5 6	43.4 4	52.95	47.0 5	53.56	46.4 4	56.40	43.60	53.8 3	46.17
h. If a girl or woman is raped, it is better for her to keep it to herself	56.9 3	43.0 7	61.37	38.6 3	54.04	45.9 6	66.94	33.06	48.0 7	51.93
l. A woman can refuse to have sex with her husband/Men spouse if she doesn't feel like it	54.5 3	45.4 7	56.81	43.1 9	53.51	46.4 9	57.75	42.25	53.6 0	46.40
j. It is strange for a man if his friends see him regularly washing dishes at home	52.8 0	47.2 0	55.76	44.2 4	53.14	46.8 6	55.16	44.84	52.9 9	47.01
k. Would you leave, break up with or divorce a partner if they revealed they had been raped?	47.9 4	52.0 6	52.43	47.5 7	48.13	51.8 7	50.73	49.27	42.8 9	57.11
Total Respondents	53.7 9	46.2 1	55.00	45.0 0	53.11	46.8 9	55.43	44.57	53.9 6	46.04

3.2.7 Table showing Perception on VAW by disability status and sex (%)

statement	Disability			
	Has difficulty		No difficulty	
	women	men	women	men
a. A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together	59.44	40.56	52.44	47.56
b. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten	50.25	49.75	43.50	56.50
c. It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him	48.33	51.67	44.88	55.12
d. Some Men beat women as a way of showing love	48.19	51.81	49.14	50.86
e. If someone insults a man, he should defend his reputation, with force if he has to	53.39	46.61	45.86	54.14
f. A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that	57.30	42.70	51.20	48.80

shouldn't be discussed outside the couple.				
g1. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of fear of further violence by the perpetrator.	58.04	41.96	53.50	46.50
g2. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of Concern for Children	58.85	41.15	53.01	46.99
g3. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because of shame and low self-esteem.	57.59	42.41	54.19	45.81
g4. <u>Women and girls stay in abusive</u> relationships because she thinks it's normal.	57.37	42.64	53.20	46.80
g5. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because 'Divorce separation is shameful '	56.97	43.03	53.05	46.95
g6. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of Financial dependency on the man	56.83	43.17	52.14	47.86
g7. Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because bride price-the man paid for me	56.21	43.79	53.50	46.50
h. If a girl or woman is raped, it is better for her to keep it to herself	54.61	45.39	58.12	41.88
i. A woman can refuse to have sex with her husband/Men spouse if she doesn't feel like it	57.68	42.32	54.03	45.97
j. It is strange for a man if his friends see him regularly washing dishes at home	58.39	41.61	54.03	45.97
k. Would you leave, break up with or divorce a partner if they revealed they had been raped?	54.05	45.95	54.03	45.97
Total Respondents	58.14	41.86	46.23	53.77

3.3.1 Table Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by age and sex (%)

perception	Age					
	18-30		31-59		60 and above	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
a. It is serious when a husband forces his wife to have sex against her will	57.40	42.60	53.73	46.27	55.80	44.20
b. A man slaps his girlfriend because she flirted with another man	56.03	43.97	54.66	45.34	56.68	43.32
c. A husband/Men spouse slaps his wife on the face after a dispute	53.74	46.26	53.94	46.06	52.24	47.76

d. A man controlling the family finances is a kind of violence	57.96	42.04	56.31	43.69	59.59	40.41
e. If a man/husband is violent toward his wife it does not affect the children	48.32	51.68	51.25	48.75	54.17	45.83
f. A husband slaps his wife after she burnt food	55.42	44.58	55.31	44.69	56.83	43.17
g. A boyfriend forces his girlfriend to have sex after she refused	55.12	44.88	56.47	43.53	57.49	42.51
h. A man withholds money from his partner?	53.99	46.01	53.94	46.06	56.90	43.10
i. A man refuses to allow his partner go out without him?	55.25	44.75	51.13	48.87	59.65	40.35
j. A man repeatedly tells his partner she is stupid and useless?	56.75	43.25	55.14	44.86	55.02	44.98
k. Shouting at your partner is violence	57.78	42.22	53.96	46.04	55.04	44.96
l. A man fails to pay school fees and necessities for his child because she is a girl	55.00	45.00	56.44	43.56	55.26	44.74
Total Respondents	55.87	44.13	52.26	47.74	55.87	44.13

3.3.2Table Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by residence and sex

perception	Residence			
	Urban		Rural	
	women	men	women	men
a. It is serious when a husband forces his wife to have sex against her will	57.49	42.51	54.86	45.14
b. A man slaps his girlfriend because she flirted with another man	55.93	44.07	55.37	44.63
c. A husband/Men spouse slaps his wife on the face after a dispute	58.57	41.43	51.75	48.25
d. A man controlling the family finances is a kind of violence	58.98	41.02	51.75	48.25
e. If a man/husband is violent toward his wife it does not affect the children	54.96	45.04	48.33	51.67
f. A husband slaps his wife after she burnt food	58.75	41.25	54.27	45.73
g. A boyfriend forces his girlfriend to have sex after she refused	58.82	41.18	54.86	45.14
h. A man withholds money from his partner?	57.14	42.86	53.19	46.81
i. A man refuses to allow his partner go out without him?	54.18	45.82	53.19	46.81
j. A man repeatedly tells his partner she is stupid and useless?	57.50	42.50	55.20	44.80
k. Shouting at your partner is violence	57.65	42.35	55.06	44.94
l. A man fails to pay school fees and necessities for his child because she is a girl	58.83	41.17	54.56	45.44

Total Respondents	56.18	43.82	53.53	46.47
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3.3.3 Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by marital status and sex (%)

perception	Marital status							
	Married		Divorced		Widowed		Never	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
a. It is serious when a husband forces his wife to have sex against her will	51.66	48.34	66.20	33.80	87.38	12.62	51.36	48.64
b. A man slaps his girlfriend because she flirted with another man	50.91	49.09	67.21	32.79	89.83	10.17	50.86	49.14
c. A husband/Men spouse slaps his wife on the face after a dispute	50.00	50.00	63.36	36.64	88.10	11.90	47.06	52.94
d. A man controlling the family finances is a kind of violence	53.23	46.77	71.99	28.01	86.99	13.01	53.44	46.56
e. If a man/husband is violent toward his wife it does not affect the children	47.63	52.37	71.56	28.44	86.03	13.97	34.47	65.53
f. A husband slaps his wife after she burnt food	52.09	47.91	71.34	28.66	88.31	11.69	45.84	54.16
g. A boyfriend forces his girlfriend to have sex after she refused	51.11	48.89	73.08	26.92	90.97	9.03	50.49	49.51
h. A man withholds money from his partner?	50.33	49.67	68.34	31.66	86.37	13.63	46.90	53.10
i. A man refuses to allow his partner go out without him?	49.96	50.04	63.49	36.51	88.74	11.26	48.68	51.32
j. A man repeatedly tells his partner she is stupid and useless?	51.87	48.13	70.41	29.59	89.56	10.44	49.90	50.10
k. Shouting at your partner is violence	51.79	48.21	68.67	31.33	87.39	12.61	50.86	49.14
l. A man fails to pay school fees and necessities for his child because she is a girl	51.52	48.48	74.09	25.91	89.11	10.89	49.95	50.05
Total Respondents	50.06	49.94	68.19	31.81	87.36	12.64	49.77	50.23

3.3.4 Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by education level and sex (%)

perception	Education level							
	No Education		Complete primary		Complete secondary		Tertiary	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
a. It is serious when a husband forces his wife to have sex against her will	59.09	40.91	51.05	48.95	40.93	59.07	43.11	56.89

b. A man slaps his girlfriend because she flirted with another man	56.58	43.42	52.93	47.07	41.05	58.95	41.28	58.72
c. A husband/Men spouse slaps his wife on the face after a dispute	53.81	46.19	48.13	51.87	38.77	61.23	42.71	57.29
d. A man controlling the family finances is a kind of violence	60.46	39.54	53.08	46.92	44.38	55.62	46.27	53.73
e. If a man/husband is violent toward his wife it does not affect the children	50.58	49.42	53.28	46.72	26.00	74.00	33.66	66.34
f. A husband slaps his wife after she burnt food	56.50	43.50	52.56	47.44	38.57	61.43	40.23	59.77
g. A boyfriend forces his girlfriend to have sex after she refused	55.46	44.54	51.59	48.41	37.92	62.08	44.34	55.66
h. A man withholds money from his partner?	54.93	45.07	49.78	50.22	37.22	62.78	43.10	56.90
i. A man refuses to allow his partner go out without him?	56.90	43.10	49.93	50.07	36.75	63.25	35.93	64.07
j. A man repeatedly tells his partner she is stupid and useless?	54.93	45.07	52.19	47.81	38.54	61.46	44.76	55.24
k. Shouting at your partner is violence	59.12	40.88	51.42	48.58	44.77	55.23	40.90	59.10
l. A man fails to pay school fees and necessities for his child because she is a girl	55.13	44.87	51.56	48.44	41.36	58.64	40.94	59.06
	56.92	43.08	50.84	49.16	41.97	58.03	41.22	58.78

3.3.4 Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by region and sex (%)

perception	Region									
	Kampala		Central		Eastern		Northern		Western	
	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men
a. It is serious when a husband forces his wife to have sex against her will	56.70	43.30	57.57	42.43	54.86	45.14	56.53	43.47	53.92	46.08
b. A man slaps his girlfriend because she flirted with another man	48.81	51.19	58.63	41.37	54.43	45.57	54.23	45.77	55.97	44.03

c. A husband/Men spouse slaps his wife on the face after a dispute	53.59	46.41	50.86	49.14	53.93	46.07	53.05	46.95	55.14	44.86
d. A man controlling the family finances is a kind of violence	54.50	45.50	59.21	40.79	56.69	43.31	57.12	42.88	57.23	42.77
e. If a man/husband is violent toward his wife it does not affect the children	45.27	54.73	41.56	58.44	54.20	45.80	46.48	53.52	56.87	43.13
f. A husband slaps his wife after she burnt food	51.41	48.59	56.03	43.97	55.71	44.29	53.98	46.02	55.95	44.05
g. A boyfriend forces his girlfriend to have sex after she refused	51.41	48.59	56.31	43.69	54.81	45.19	59.22	40.78	55.75	44.25
h. A man withholds money from his partner?	52.78	47.22	55.57	44.43	54.48	45.52	50.09	49.91	55.74	44.26
i. A man refuses to allow his partner go out without him?	47.95	52.05	50.29	49.71	54.23	45.77	53.80	46.20	56.92	43.08
j. A man repeatedly tells his partner she is stupid and useless?	50.45	49.55	55.92	44.08	54.88	45.12	58.75	41.25	56.56	43.44
k. Shouting at your partner is violence	57.10	42.90	54.70	45.30	54.30	45.70	59.14	40.86	55.49	44.51
l. A man fails to pay school fees and necessities for his child because she is a girl	52.89	47.11	54.59	45.41	53.40	46.60	58.57	41.43	58.23	41.77
Total Respondents	53.79	46.21	55.00	45.00	53.11	46.89	55.43	44.57	53.96	46.04

3.3.5 Perception on what is considered a serious incidence by disability status and sex (%)

perception	Disability status	
	Has difficulty	No difficulty

	women	men	women	men
a. It is serious when a husband forces his wife to have sex against her will	59.23	40.77	54.05	45.95
b. A man slaps his girlfriend because she flirted with another man	60.85	39.15	53.25	46.75
c. A husband/Men spouse slaps his wife on the face after a dispute	55.62	44.38	52.76	47.24
d. A man controlling the family finances is a kind of violence	61.31	38.69	55.70	44.30
e. If a man/husband is violent toward his wife it does not affect the children	50.21	49.79	50.22	49.78
f. A husband slaps his wife after she burnt food	60.74	39.26	53.29	46.71
g. A boyfriend forces his girlfriend to have sex after she refused	61.70	38.30	53.68	46.32
h. A man withholds money from his partner?	61.70	38.30	53.23	46.77
i. A man refuses to allow his partner go out without him?	56.89	43.11	52.56	47.44
j. A man repeatedly tells his partner she is stupid and useless?	57.26	42.74	54.02	45.98
k. Shouting at your partner is violence	60.05	39.95	54.66	45.34
l. A man fails to pay school fees and necessities for his child because she is a girl	58.53	41.47	54.66	45.34
Total Respondents	58.81	41.19	52.63	47.37

Table 3.4.1 Attitude towards causes of violence by age and sex (%)

Statements	Age					
	18-30		31-59		60 and above	
	women	men	women	men	Women	men
a. If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again	56.9	43.1	55.02	44.98	57.90	42.10
b. Violence against women often results when her husband drinks too much alcohol	56.9	43.1	53.97	46.03	55.76	44.24
c. A decline in moral values is one of the	55.5	44.5	52.76	47.24	55.71	44.29

main causes of violence against women in our communities						
d. Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner	54.3	45.7	50.93	49.07	55.25	44.75
e. Bride price makes women seem like men's property.	56.7	43.3	52.45	47.55	56.49	43.51
f. If a teenage girl puts on a miniskirt with a slit and is raped, it is her fault.	53.6	46.4	51.45	48.55	54.52	45.48
g. Married young people should not use family planning until they have completed their family size.	51.6	48.4	52.25	47.75	58.62	41.38
h. Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework.	56.9	43.1	52.07	47.93	55.73	44.27
i. Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands	57.2	42.8	53.04	46.96	55.43	44.57
j. It is a husband's duty to discipline his wife when she makes a mistake.	52.5	47.5	47.90	52.10	54.16	45.84
k. Men have a right to demand for sex from their wives whenever they want.	52.6	47.4	49.60	50.40	56.96	43.04
l. Women have a right to have equal share in the family's wealth.	57.5	42.5	54.09	45.91	57.28	42.72
Women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect them.	56.0	44.0	52.21	47.79	55.30	44.70
n. Women are responsible for raising children.	56.3	43.7	52.73	47.27	57.35	42.65
o. Violence Against Women happens because of men's abuse of their power	57.1	42.9	53.53	46.47	56.49	43.51
p. Some social and gender norms condone violence against women	56.8	43.2	52.81	47.19	55.65	44.35
Total Respondents	55.9	44.1	52.26	47.74	55.87	44.13

Table 3.4.7 Attitude towards causes of violence by disability status and sex (%)

Statements	Disability status			
	Has difficulty		No difficulty	
	wome	men	women	men

	n			
a. If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again	59.6	40.4	54.8	45.2
b. Violence against women often results when her husband drinks too much alcohol	59.6	40.4	53.9	46.1
c. A decline in moral values is one of the main causes of violence against women in our communities	59.2	40.8	52.3	47.7
d. Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner	56.8	43.2	51.2	48.8
e. Bride price makes women seem like men's property.	57.9	42.1	53.5	46.5
f. If a teenage girl puts on a miniskirt with a slit and is raped, it is her fault.	56.5	43.5	51.1	48.9
g. Married young people should not use family planning until they have completed their family size.	56.5	43.5	50.9	49.1
h. Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework.	58.7	41.3	52.9	47.1
i. Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands	58.5	41.5	53.8	46.2
j. It is a husband's duty to discipline his wife when she makes a mistake.	55.6	44.4	48.5	51.5
k. Men have a right to demand for sex from their wives whenever they want.	56.7	43.3	49.7	50.3
l. Women have a right to have equal share in the family's wealth.	60.4	39.6	54.2	45.8
Women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect them.	57.8	42.2	52.8	47.2
n. Women are responsible for raising children.	59.2	40.8	53.1	46.9
o. Violence Against Women happens	59.0	41.0	53.9	46.1

because of men's abuse of their power				
p. Some social and gender norms condone violence against women	59.2	40.8	53.1	46.9
Total Respondents				

Table 3.5 Responsibility for violence by education level

Responsibility for violence	Education level							
	No Education		Completed Primary		Completed Secondary		Completed Tertiary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
The victims are not to blame for domestic violence inflicted on them.	57.4	42.6	52.6	47.4	43.3	56.7	40.8	59.2
Women were sometimes responsible for the domestic violence they experience	53.7	46.3	49.6	50.4	41.0	59.0	41.2	58.8
Victims of domestic abuse are partly responsible	54.9	45.1	49.6	50.4	40.8	59.2	42.0	58.0
Violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights	43.0	57.0	51.5	48.5	42.7	57.3	42.3	57.7
Women are mostly to blame for bringing HIV to the household	40.2	59.8	36.8	63.2	32.4	67.6	30.7	69.3
If A Woman/ Girl Is Raped, She Is To Blame	47.5	52.5	42.6	57.4	25.4	74.6	30.9	69.1
The communities we live in encourage violence in homesteads	57.0	43.0	51.2	48.8	44.5	55.5	42.6	57.4
Men Are Mostly To Blame For Domestic Violence Experienced	58.5	41.5	53.0	47.0	44.4	55.6	44.1	55.9
1. Her clothing	56.0	44.0	50.2	49.8	41.2	58.8	40.4	59.6
2. Being outside her home alone	56.2	43.8	50.4	49.6	40.9	59.1	39.9	60.1
3. Being out after dark	56.2	43.8	50.6	49.4	41.3	58.7	41.8	58.2
4. Not fighting her attacker	57.5	42.5	50.4	49.6	41.1	58.9	39.1	60.9

5. Not saying "No"	56.2	43.8	48.6	51.4	42.6	57.4	38.0	62.0
6. Being in a certain location	56.1	43.9	50.1	49.9	41.7	58.3	40.5	59.5
Speaking up for herself in a relationship/ decision	58.4	41.6	50.8	49.2	44.6	55.4	40.2	59.8

Table 3.5.1 Responsibility for violence by marital status

Responsibility for violence	Marital status							
	Married		Divorced		Widowed		Never Married	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
The victims are not to blame for domestic violence inflicted on them.	50.7	49.3	68.5	31.5	88.5	11.5	49.1	50.9
Women were sometimes responsible for the domestic violence they experience	48.8	51.2	66.9	33.1	88.9	11.1	47.2	52.8
Victims of domestic abuse are partly responsible	49.2	50.8	67.5	32.5	88.2	11.8	48.0	52.0
Violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights	50.9	49.1	68.2	31.8	87.9	12.1	49.5	50.5
Women are mostly to blame for bringing HIV to the household	36.7	63.3	56.2	43.8	82.9	17.1	37.1	62.9
If A Woman/ Girl Is Raped, She Is To Blame	43.3	56.7	72.1	49.4	87.1	12.9	43.8	56.2
The communities we live in encourage violence in homesteads	50.5	49.5	67.2	32.8	84.1	15.9	50.0	50.0
Men Are Mostly To Blame For Domestic Violence Experienced	52.8	47.2	70.3	29.7	88.1	11.9	52.4	47.6
1. Her clothing	49.2	50.8	66.9	33.1	87.1	12.9	49.8	50.2
2. Being outside her home alone	49.0	51.0	66.7	33.3	86.6	13.4	49.4	50.6
3. Being out after dark	49.7	50.3	67.7	32.3	87.1	12.9	48.1	51.9
4. Not fighting her attacker	49.7	50.3	66.4	33.6	86.7	13.3	50.5	49.5
5. Not saying "No"	47.9	52.1	66.6	33.4	87.2	12.8	50.1	49.9
6. Being in a certain location	49.6	50.4	66.9	33.1	87.3	12.7	47.7	52.3

7. Speaking up for herself in a relationship/ decision	49.8	50.2	69.6	30.4	88.9	11.1	52.4	47.6
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Table 3.5.3: Perception about services by Residence

Statements	Residence			
	Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
The Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.	56.8	43.2	53.8	46.2
Women and Girls in my community know where to access services for violence	55.3	44.7	53.6	46.4
Lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of VAWG	55.9	44.1	54.0	46.0
Sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment	55.4	44.6	53.9	46.1
Cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police	57.1	42.9	53.5	46.5
Domestic violence cases can be handled by the local council leader.	56.0	44.0	53.6	46.4
Some women prefer to seek justice from cultural / religious leaders instead of going to the formal justice institutions.	56.2	43.8	54.6	45.4
Services for survivors of gender based violence in my sub-county are free of charge.	55.4	44.6	52.5	47.5
Women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because 1 they Protect their husbands from being imprisoned.	56.1	43.9	53.9	46.1
2. Weak enforcement of laws.	55.7	44.3	53.5	46.5
3. Lack of support systems	54.9	45.1	53.2	46.8
4. Poverty	55.5	44.5	54.0	46.0
5. Lengthy formal justice procedures	56.1	43.9	53.6	46.4
All cases of violence can be handled by cultural leaders/religious leaders	58.4	41.6	55.2	44.8
Total Respondents	56.2	43.8	53.5	46.5

Table : Perception about services by disability status

Statements	Disability status	
	Has Difficulty	No Difficulty

	Women	Men	Women	Men
The Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.	57.9	42.1	53.3	46.7
Women and Girls in my community know where to access services for violence	58.2	41.8	52.4	47.6
Lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of VAWG	58.1	41.9	53.0	47.0
Sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment	58.5	41.5	52.6	47.4
Cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police	58.1	41.9	53.0	47.0
Domestic violence cases can be handled by the local council leader.	58.6	41.4	52.4	47.6
Some women prefer to seek justice from cultural / religious leaders instead of going to the formal justice institutions.	58.6	41.4	53.4	46.6
Services for survivors of gender based violence in my sub-county are free of charge.	54.0	46.0	52.9	47.1
Women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because,	57.5	42.5	53.3	46.7
1 they Protect their husbands from being imprisoned.				
2. Weak enforcement of laws.	56.5	43.5	53.2	46.8
3. Lack of support systems	56.3	43.7	52.6	47.4
4. Poverty	57.7	42.3	53.1	46.9
5. Lengthy formal justice procedures	57.6	42.4	52.9	47.1
All cases of violence can be handled by cultural leaders/religious leaders	57.4	42.6	55.4	44.6
Total Respondents	58.1	41.9	52.6	47.4

Table 3.6: Identification of forms of violence by Education level

Forms of violence against women	Education level							
	No Education		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Physical violence.	56.6	43.4	51.1	48.9	42.5	57.5	40.9	59.1
Verbal abuse	56.2	43.8	51.1	48.9	42.6	57.4	40.8	59.2
Emotional / psychological abuse	56.2	43.8	51	49	43.3	56.7	41.5	58.5
Financial abuse identified	56.7	43.3	50.7	49.3	43.5	56.5	41.7	58.3

Sexual abuse- rape, defilement, incest	56.9	43.1	50.4	49.6	42.6	57.4	41.5	58.5
Forced marriage.	57.4	42.6	50.4	49.6	41.6	58.4	42.2	57.8
Women Genital Mutilation.	56.2	43.8	48	52	43.1	56.9	44	56
Trafficking in persons (girls/women etc.)	56.4	43.6	50.6	49.4	41.9	58.1	41.2	58.8
Sexual assault- unwanted touching, kissing, sexual messages- social media etc.	56.7	43.3	50.1	49.9	42	58	41	59
Sexual exploitation- exchange of sex for services, jobs etc.	57.2	42.8	50.4	49.6	42.3	57.7	40.6	59.4
Denial of access to resources and other economic opportunities e.g. land, employment, Income Generating Activities	57.2	42.8	49.5	50.5	42.7	57.3	41.3	58.7
Other (Please specify)	57.8	42.2	39.1	60.9	48	52	41.2	58.8
Total Respondents	56.9	43.1	50.8	49.2	42	58	41.2	58.8

Table 3.7.1 Law and legal frameworks by Religion

Forms of violence against women	Religion											
	Catholic		Anglican		Muslim		SDA		Born Again		others	
	Wome n	Me n	Wome n	Me n	Wome n	Me n	Wome n	Me n	Wome n	Me n	Wome n	Me n
Knowledge about policy and legal frameworks	54.2	45.8	50.3	49.7	54.3	45.7	44.0	56.0	58.0	42.0	60.4	39.6
There is a law that provides protection against domestic violence	54.7	45.3	51.4	48.6	53.4	46.6	45.0	55.0	58.8	41.2	59.7	40.3
There is a law that protects women and girls against rape and defilement	54.3	45.7	51.5	48.5	52.6	47.4	52.1	47.9	58.2	41.8	57.5	42.5
There is law that protects women and girls against FGM	52.7	47.3	47.9	52.1	52.3	47.7	46.4	53.6	55.2	44.8	54.8	45.2
There is law that criminalizes trafficking in persons	52.8	47.2	48.9	51.1	53.4	46.6	49.0	51.0	57.1	42.9	48.4	51.6
Total Respondents	54.7	45.3	53.5	46.5	52.6	47.4	48.0	52.0	58.2	41.8	57.0	43.0

Chapter Four

Perceptions on Women's Economic Empowerment

4.0 INTRODUCTION

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 (UBOS, 2013).

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a pre-condition for sustainable development. Providing women and girls with quality education, health care, decent work, access and ownership rights over property and technology, and equal participation in political and economic decision-making processes will lead to social, economic and environmental sustainability across the globe. To this end, UNDP Uganda focuses on gender equality and women's empowerment by integrating it into its key program areas on Sustainable Inclusive Economic Development as well as Inclusive and Effective Governance (UNDP, 2017).

Therefore gender should be included in data analysis and dissemination to address issues that reflect gender issues and inequalities and highlight the realities and diversity of the lives of women and men (UNDP, 2014)

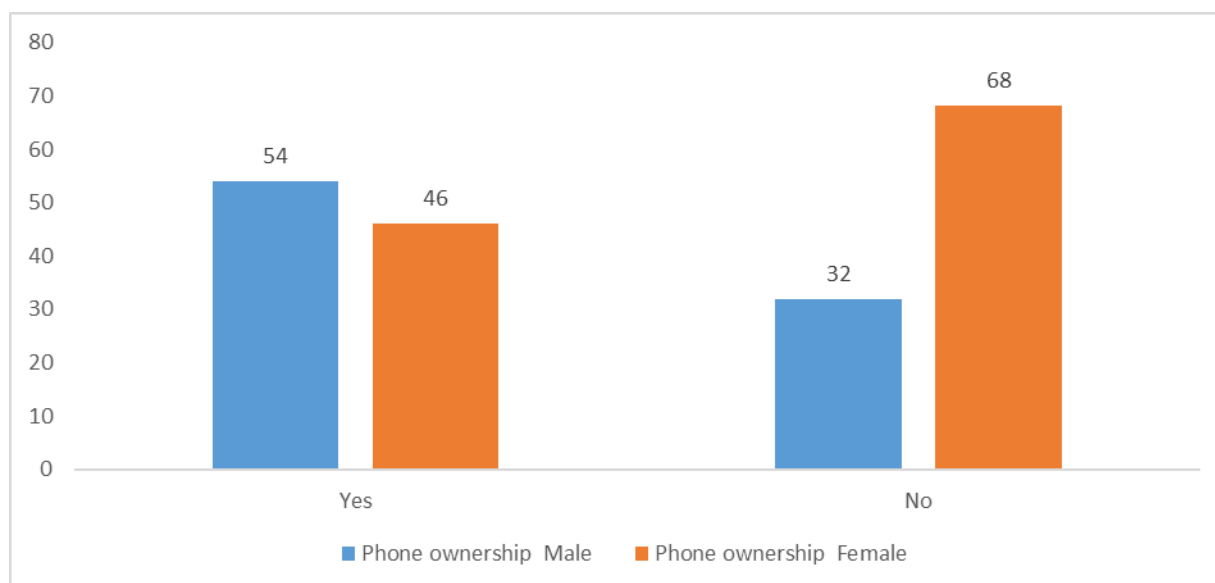
4.1 MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP

Gallup data on phone ownership show that while women's ownership rate in the developing world stands quite high at 80 percent, it is still lower than men's ownership

rates of 87 percent. The gender gap is deepest in South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East at around 11 percentage points (Deena and Yasmin 2018). Women in low- and middle-income countries are, on average, 10 percent less likely to own a mobile phone than men, which translates into 184 million fewer women owning mobile phones (GSMA, 2018).

From Figure 4.1 below, more than half of those who owned phones (54%) were male whereas majority of the respondents that did not own phones (68%) were female.

Figure 4.1 Mobile phone ownership by Gender (%)

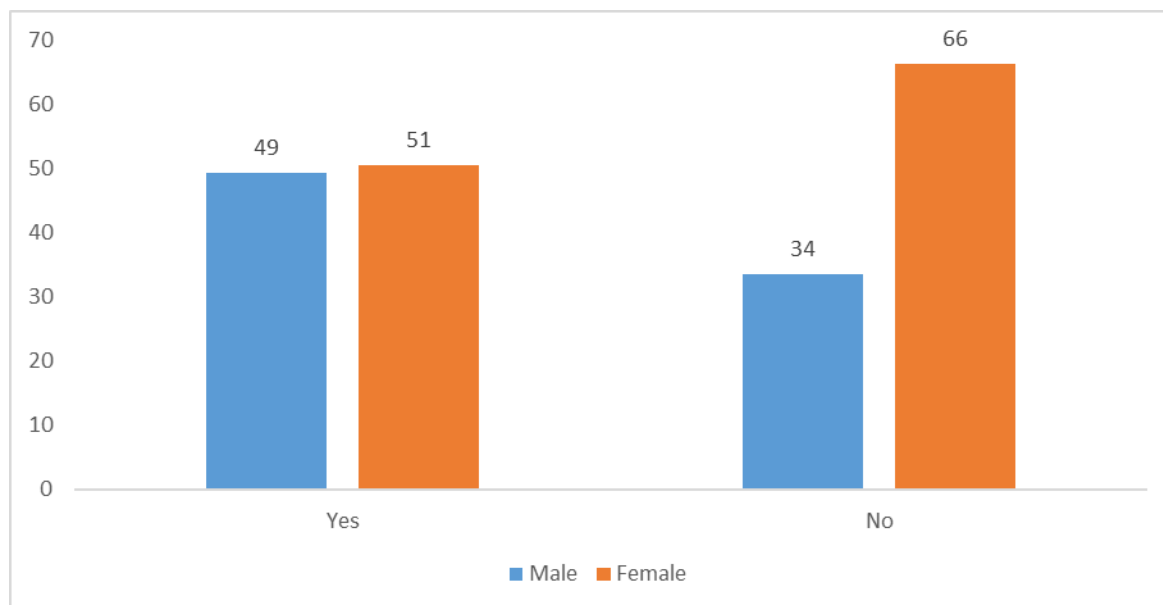


4.3 PHONE USE

According to the GSMA report on the Mobile Gender Gap 2018, with over 5 billion subscribers worldwide, mobile phone technology is one of the most far-reaching technologies in history. However, in today's increasingly connected world, women are being left behind. While mobile connectivity is spreading quickly, it is not spreading equally. In low and middle-income countries, women have less access to technology than men, especially mobile phones. Unequal access to mobile technology threatens to exacerbate the inequalities women already experience. Even when women own mobile phones, there is a significant gender gap in usage, particularly for more transformational services, such as mobile internet.

Results from Figure 4.2 below show that approximately equal proportions of phone usage between male and female Ugandans that use phones. However, majority of the people that do not use phones are mainly female (66%).

Figure 4.2 Percentage of Phone Use by gender



4.4 WORKING STATUS BY EDUCATION, MARITAL STATUS

Research has shown that Male labor force participation is higher than female labor force participation for young adults. This gender gap, however, also appears to be influenced by education levels in some countries. Links between the gender gap in labor force participation and education levels are less clear in Sub-Saharan Africa, where gender disparities in labor force participation are small for all education levels (UNESCO 2013).

Table 4.1 Percentage of working status by education, marital status and gender

Factor	<div> <div>Status</div> <div>Category</div> </div>	Not working		Working	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Education	No Education	83.5	16.5	52.4	47.6

attainment	Complete primary	72.5	27.5	46.8	53.2
	Complete secondary	78.0	22.0	33.7	66.4
	Tertiary	65.0	35.0	37.9	62.1
	Total	76.6	23.4	45.5	54.6
Marital status	Never	64.1	35.9	56.5	43.5
	Currently married	74.5	25.5	54.3	45.8
	Separated/Divorced	84.4	15.6	36.5	63.6
	Widowed	90.8	9.2	13.7	86.3
	Total	74.2	25.8	50.5	49.6

Results from the Table 4.1 above indicate that generally majority of the people that were not working were women (77%) and this was regardless of the education level attained. Among the people with no education attained however, there were slightly more women working (52%) than men (48%). Across all the other education attainment levels (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary) there were more men than women working.

Similarly, across the all the marital statuses, more women (74%) than men (26%) were not working. Among the never married, there were more women (56%) than men (43%) that were working. This was similar among the currently married with 54 percent as women. However among the Separated/divorced, more men (64%) than women (86%) were working and the percentage for men increases to 83 percent among the widowed.

4.5 WOMEN PROPERTY RIGHTS BY AGE, EDUCATION LEVEL, MARITAL STATUS, RESIDENCE, REGION, RELIGION AND DISABILITY STATUS

Land is a fundamentally important resource in Uganda, and is the basis of income, sustenance, and identity for the majority of Ugandans. Approximately 87 percent of Uganda's estimated 35 million people reside in rural areas, 85 percent of whom are involved in subsistence agriculture. Nationwide, 90 percent of all rural women work in agriculture, and women produce an estimated 80 percent of food crops and contribute 90 percent of all labour for food production (Leslie, 2014).

Women play a critical role in the sustenance of families, communities and the country's agricultural sector and they constitute the largest workforce on land where they produce

food, engage in small-scale home-based businesses and contribute significantly to the country's economy. In spite of the significant scientific and technological advancements in all spheres of life, land is still a very important resource for our livelihood (Mugabo, 2016).

Land, among other property is of central importance to Uganda's growth agenda, not least because of the importance of agriculture to the economy and the dominant role of women in agriculture. Agriculture remains central to Uganda's economy, and land is the major productive asset. More than 40 percent of GDP and 85 percent of export earnings come from the agricultural sector, made up mainly of smallholder farms that depend on family labor. Women provide 70 percent of agricultural labor and 60 percent of the labor used to raise cash crops, such as coffee, cotton, and tea (Uganda Land Alliance 2000, cited in Asiimwe 2002). Despite this, households headed by women are significantly less likely to report cultivable land among their assets or to have access to or control of land. Women hold only seven percent of registered land titles in Uganda (Government of Uganda 1999).

Women's limited ability to own land and their insecure rights to occupy it affect their ability to invest and contribute to Uganda's economic growth.

Because of their lack of security of tenure and lack of control over economic activities, they have limited incentive to develop the land they occupy. Women's lack of land title, required for collateral for business loans, means that they have limited access to finance. In addition, they have limited access to land to locate business premises, particularly in areas of customary land (the situation may be better in urban areas).

Table 4.2 Percentage of women property rights by Age, education level, marital status, residence, region, Religion and disability by Gender

Variable	Category	Gender	Statements			
			Women or girls should own land and	Women or girls should inherit property like land	Women should be part of the key decision making	Women and girls aware of their rights to

			other property	and others	organs on land and other properties	own and inherit property
Age	18-30	Male	41.3	38.9	41.0	41.8
		Female	58.7	61.1	59.0	58.2
	31-59	Male	45.8	45.5	46.8	45.7
		Female	54.2	54.5	53.2	54.3
	60+	Male	41.6	42.0	43.2	44.5
		Female	58.4	58.0	56.8	55.5
Education level	No Education	Male	39.7	39.1	41.1	39.6
		Female	60.3	60.9	58.9	60.4
	Complete Primary	Male	46.7	45.4	47.3	46.6
		Female	53.3	54.6	52.7	53.4
	Complete secondary	Male	55.1	53.1	56.4	55.2
		Female	44.9	46.9	43.6	44.8
Marital status	Currently	Male	47.8	46.9	48.4	48.3
		Female	52.2	53.1	51.6	51.7
	Separated	Male	26.3	28.0	27.1	26.4
		Female	73.7	72.0	72.9	73.6
	Widowed	Male	11.4	12.1	11.9	13.4
		Female	88.6	87.9	88.1	86.6
Residence	Urban	Male	41.2	40.8	42.0	40.8
		Female	58.8	59.2	58.0	59.2
	Rural	Male	44.1	42.7	44.5	45.1
		Female	55.9	57.3	55.5	54.9
Region	Kampala	Male	45.7	42.4	44.9	46.7
		Female	54.3	57.6	55.1	53.3
	Central	Male	43.0	40.9	41.6	43.0
		Female	57.0	59.1	58.4	57.0

	Eastern	Male	45.7	44.1	45.5	44.6
		Female	54.3	55.9	54.5	55.4
	Northern	Male	38.4	38.4	41.7	42.6
		Female	61.6	61.6	58.3	57.4
	Western	Male	43.8	43.8	45.3	43.9
		Female	56.2	56.2	54.7	56.1
Religion	Catholic	Male	42.3	40.7	42.6	43.5
		Female	57.7	59.3	57.4	56.5
	Anglican	Male	44.0	44.3	45.4	45.3
		Female	56.0	55.7	54.6	54.7
	Muslim	Male	45.5	41.9	44.7	43.6
		Female	54.5	58.1	55.3	56.4
	SDA	Male	50.7	47.7	49.4	44.5
		Female	49.3	52.3	50.6	55.5
	Pentecostal/Born Again	Male	40.1	39.6	41.1	42.1
		Female	59.9	60.4	58.9	57.9
	Other	Male	40.4	41.9	43.2	32.7
		Female	59.6	58.1	56.8	67.3
Disability status	Has difficulty	Male	39.6	37.9	40.1	38.3
		Female	60.4	62.1	59.9	61.7
	No difficulty	Male	44.8	43.8	45.4	46.0
		Female	55.2	56.2	54.6	54.0

From Table 4.2 above, among the adults aged between 18 - 30 years that agreed that women or girls should own land and other property, majority (59 %) were female. The smallest percentage (41 %) were male. The trends were similar on whether women or girls should inherit property like land and others, whether women should be part of the key decision making organs on land and other properties and whether women and girls are aware of their rights to own and inherit property and this was also observed across all age groups.

More female than male respondents with no education level and those that had completed primary education agreed that women or girls should own land and other property. The trends were also similar on whether women or girls should inherit property like land and others, whether women should be part of the key decision making organs on land and other properties and whether women and girls are aware of their rights to

own and inherit property. However more male than female respondents that had completed secondary and tertiary level of education agreed to women or girls owning land and other property, whether women or girls should inherit property like land and others, whether women should be part of the key decision making organs on land and other properties and whether women and girls are aware of their rights to own and inherit property.

The Constitution of Uganda provides for the protection of the rights of widows and widowers to inherit property of their deceased spouses. The Succession Act specifies that when a husband dies without leaving a will, his widow or widows receive 15 percent of the matrimonial property. The Succession (Amendment) Bill prepared by the Uganda Law Reform Commission has the stated aim of amending the Succession Act to bring it into line with the provisions on equality of sexes in matters of succession as enshrined in the Constitution. (Amanda, 2006). Upon divorce it is difficult for a woman to assert her rights over matrimonial land, as under customary law she has no rights to it. Even under formal law, when a wife seeks to claim a stake in marital property not directly acquired during the marriage, she is deemed to lack legal and equitable rights in it and her contribution to the home during the marriage is usually not taken into account when the assets are divided between the divorcing spouses (Banenya, 2002). From the results in Table 4.2 above. Across all the Marital statuses, more female than male respondents agreed to women or girls owning land and other property, whether women or girls should inherit property like land and others, whether women should be part of the key decision making organs on land and other properties and whether women and girls are aware of their rights to own and inherit property. Higher percentages of females were noticeable among the Separated and Widowed compared to the currently and never married.

More female than male respondents in Urban and Rural residences agreed that women or girls should own land and other property. There were similar on whether women or girls should inherit property like land and others, whether women should be part of the key decision making organs on land and other properties and whether women and girls are aware of their rights to own and inherit property. Generally a similar trend continues in all the other variables, that is Region, Religion and disability Status.

Chapter Five

Women's Political Participation and Leadership

Summary findings

- ❖ *53% of women and 47% of men registered for a national ID and picked it.*
- ❖ *Most women (75%) reported long distance to registration point as the major reason for not registering, while Men mostly reported that they were busy with other engagements*
- ❖ *Women preferred to choose a woman candidate whilst men preferred to choose a man candidate*
- ❖ *Most urban women 56% agreed to the different perceptions related to political participations among the men and women*
- ❖ *Half or more of the men In all the regions except Kampala think that women should return to their traditional roles in the society*
- ❖ *More educated men agree that women should return to their*

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights aspects relating to individuals' political involvement such as registration and nationality as well as perception towards politics and participation with emphasis on women. Uganda is a democratic state that is governed by laws well stipulated in her constitution and allows citizens, both women and men to actively participate in politics. A good political environment enables citizens to easily elect

their leaders at different levels as well as air out opinions on issues of concern to the government. With political awareness and participation, individuals are also able to know their rights and responsibilities on the different socio- economic aspects surrounding them.

The government of Uganda has launched many programs like the Mass ID registration, Voting register update, sensitizations and mobilizations among others that are aimed at including all citizens. The report will provide data to inform evidence based planning monitoring, and evaluation of these programs.

5.1 REGISTRATION AND NATIONALITY

5.1.1 Ownership of ID

Possession of a National Identification (ID) is very important not only for identifying an individual, his/her nationality but also provides security and helps in averting crime. A national ID also enables an individual acquire certain privileges like health, education, trade benefits among others. For example, the recent East African Community (EAC) commitments can only be achieved if the citizen's within the member states provide valid identification. The Government of Uganda Launched the Issuance of National IDs in 2014, through the Uganda National identification and registration Authority (NIRA). The National Identification and Registration Authority's mandate as established by the Registration of Persons Act 2015 and aimed at creating a Master National Identification register that captures all the vital events of all individuals in Uganda. The registration is useful for tracking an individual (with a unique NIN) from birth through vital life events to death.

Table 5.1 shows more women (53%) compared to men (48%) registered and picked their national IDs. However, about 6 and 4 in every 10 women and men respectively registered but did not pick or did not register for identity cards.

Table 5.1: Ownership of ID by sex of respondents

	Women		Men		Total	
Registered for a national ID	N	%	n	%	N	%
Yes, Picked	7941938	53.3	6965157	46.7	14907095	87.3
Yes, Card not	756,812	59.9	345,997	40.1	1264408	7.4

picked						
No	565,341	62	345,997	38	911,338	5.3

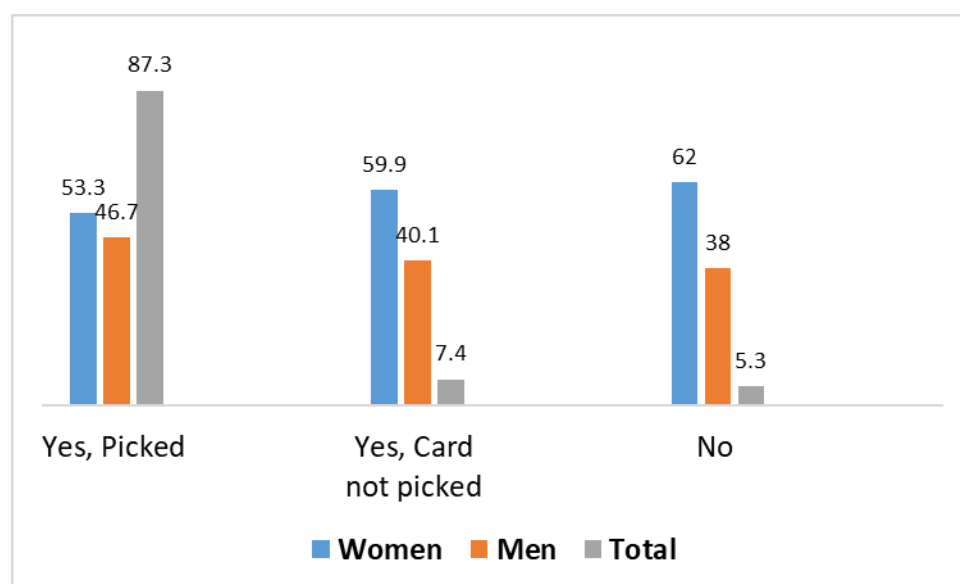


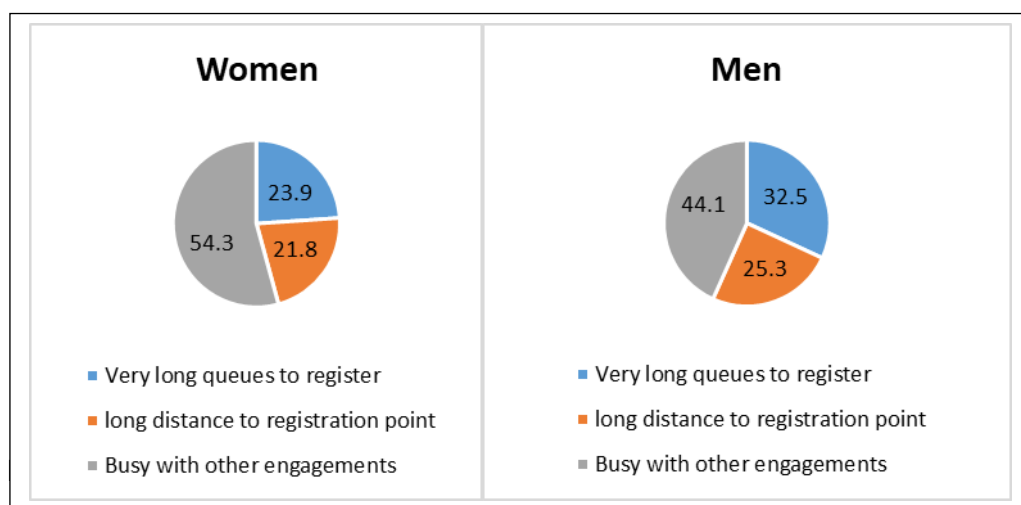
Figure 5.1: Percentage of persons aged 18years and above who registered for a national ID

5.2.2 Reasons for not registering or picking ID

During the mass registration, there were reports on low turn up in different areas for registration by NIRA authorities, as well as media (for example New Vision 11th Dec 2014). In this survey, respondents were asked why they did not register or pick their Identification cards. Most of them indicated that they were busy with other engagements represented by 60% followed by those who said the queues were very long (22 %). The proportion that reported reasons for not picking their IDs was higher among women compared to the men. About 6, 8, and 6 in every 10 women reported long queues to register, long distance to registration point and busy with other engagements respectively (table 5.2). Figure 5.2 shows that men mostly reported that they were busy with other engagements while among the women, Long distance to the cue was most reported.

Table 5.2: Reasons for not registering

Reasons for not picking ID	Women		Men		Total	
	N	%	n	%	N	%
Very long queues to register	60,415	67.5	29,119	32.5	89,534	21.9
long distance to registration point	55,124	74.7	18,667	25.3	73,791	18.1
Busy with other engagements	137,054	55.9	108,050	44.1	245,104	60.0



5.2 WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Article 59 of the constitution of Uganda states that “Every citizen of Uganda of eighteen years of age or above, has a right to vote”. The constitution also gives citizens’ rights to actively participate in politics at all levels as they will in line with the guidelines. Participation in politics is only granted for eligible individuals with national identification.

The results indicated that knowledge and participation was relatively higher among the women compared to the men. Table 5.3 shows that 52 percent and 48 percent of the women and men respectively were able to check for their names in the voters register. The survey also revealed that most women were pressured during presidential and local government elections indicated by 56% and 55% respectively compared to 45% and 45% among men respectively. Generally most of the women participated in voting of the local council leaders compared to the men.

Table 5. 3: Registration and political participation

	Women%	Men%
Knows of right to vote		
Was able to check for name in voters register G17	51.5	48.5
Was pressured to vote		
Presidential	55.5	44.5
Parliamentary	50	50
Local Government Council	54.9	45.1
Participated in any planning meeting H5	43.7	56.3
Participated in voting		
LCI	51.5	48.5
LCII	52.7	47.3
LCIII	51.4	48.6
LCV	51.6	48.4

The community comprises of Persons with disabilities, illiterates, or any other difficulty that may hinder them from fully exercising their right to vote. These persons may usually need any form of help from the polling officials. Assistance rendered without authorization is an offence and punishable (Electoral commission 2016), however voters have a right to be assisted by representatives from the electoral commission with permission. Table 5.4 shows that generally more women did not participate in voting at both local government and

presidential/parliamentary level. The proportion of women and men who were assisted was relatively low represented by about 14% and 15 % for Local council and presidential/parliamentary elections respectively.

Table 5.4: Participation of women and men in voting

	Local Government Council		Presidential/Parliamentary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Yes Not assisted	58.4	65.3	64.4	71.0
Yes, assisted	13.6	14.1	15.1	15.2
No *	28.0	20.6	20.5	13.8

5.2.4 Perception towards political participation

The government of Uganda upholds, protects and promotes fundamental and other human rights and freedoms. In line with this, the state encourages gender balance and fair representation of marginalized groups in all affairs including politics. However the attitude of people towards women involvement in many public matters has been poor since the past times (Mari tripp, 1994). Furthermore, issues like religion, tribe, and culture among others had isolated women since they considered leadership to be solely for men. A recent report on Women in Uganda's electoral processes noted improved community attitudes toward women's political participation in the electoral process. In fact, communities confirmed better service delivery and results in places where women were leaders (UWONET, 2016) additionally aspects like religion, region among others may also

Table 5.5 shows that younger persons (women and men) agreed that women and men should have the same chance in political participation. About half (47%) of the women aged 18-30 years agreed that women and men should have the same chance compared to 43% of the Men of the same age group, while among persons aged 31-59, a reverse is observed.

In terms of residence, fewer urban residents (about 3 in every ten) agreed that women and men should have the same chance. Most married individuals were likely to agree that woman and men should have the same chance compared to their counterparts. In addition more women in eastern region and more men in western region believed in equal chances between men and women.

Table 5.5: Percentage who agree that women should have the same chance as men by back ground characteristics

Background characteristics	Women	Men
Age		
18-30	46.9	42.6
31-59	42.6	47.2
60+	10.5	10.1
Residence		
Urban	28.0	26.4
Rural	72.0	73.6
Marital status		
Never married	16.3	17.9
Currently Married	61.8	74.3
Separated	9.6	5.7
Widowed	12.3	2.1
Region		
Kampala	4.8	4.8
Central	23.8	23.2
Eastern	24.5	25.2
Northern	20.2	19.0
Western	26.7	27.9

Religion		
Catholic	38.4	38.0
Anglican	32.8	34.7
Muslim	13.5	13.7
SDA	1.8	2.5
Pentecostal	11.9	9.7
Others	1.5	1.3
Education level		
No education	42.9	31.7
Completed Primary	32.2	31.5
Complete secondary	13.4	20.2
Tertiary	11.5	16.7

Figure 5.3: Persons aged 18 and above who agree that women and men have same chance of political participation by residence and marital status

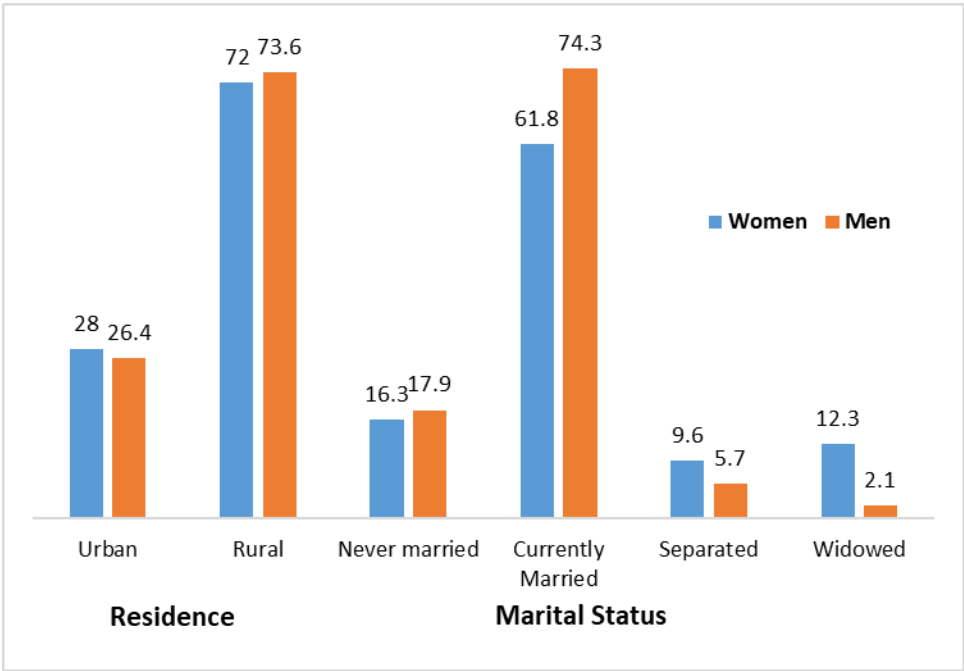


Figure 5.3: Percentage of Persons aged 18 and above who agree that women and men have same chance of political participation by residence and marital status

5.2.5: previous political participation

Table 5.6 reveled that generally, more men who participated in voting and planning were more likely to agree to different perceptions. In contrast, most of the women who did not participate in voting or planning process agreed to the different perceptions towards political participation. Many men agreed that lack of women’s interest in politics was the major reason for their failure to stand. While most women attribute their non/low participation to lack of educational qualifications and discrimination against women.

Table 5.6: Perception to towards political participation and previous participation

Statements	Participated in voting				Participated in planning			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	Men	W	Men	W	Men	W	Men	W
Reasons why fewer women than men stand for election								
Women don't have encouragement and support from their communities	47.1	52.9	36.8	63.2	56.2	43.9	42.6	57.4
Women face cultural barriers to participating in politics	47.0	53.0	37.7	62.3	59.5	40.5	41.7	58.3
Women face discrimination as Political parties don't encourage women to stand for election	45.9	54.2	35.8	64.3	56.6	43.4	40.5	59.5
Women don't have the financial support necessary to stand for election	46.6	53.4	33.5	66.5	57.1	43.0	41.0	59.0
Women's responsibilities in the home don't leave time for politics	47.5	52.5	35.3	64.7	59.0	41.0	42.0	58.0
Women are not interested in politics	49.0	51.0	36.4	63.6	63.4	36.7	42.4	57.6
Women lack the confidence to stand for election	48.3	51.7	37.1	62.9	59.1	40.9	43.4	56.6
Women don't have the necessary experience	49.1	51.0	37.3	62.8	62.0	38.0	43.4	56.6
Women don't have the educational qualifications for politics	46.4	53.6	33.4	66.6	57.8	42.2	40.6	59.4
Women should ask for permission from their partners to participate in politics	47.7	52.3	36.0	64.1	56.6	43.4	43.1	56.9
Women are discouraged by the violence faced by Women candidates	48.0	52.0	36.2	63.8	56.1	43.9	43.4	56.6
Major Reason for few women in top political offices								
Women are held to lower standards than men	47.0	53.0	35.8	64.2	55.3	44.7	42.8	57.2
Many Ugandans are not ready to elect a woman to higher office	47.2	52.8	35.6	64.5	54.8	45.2	42.8	57.2
Women who are more active in politics	46.9	53.1	34.7	65.3	56.1	44.0	41.8	58.2

Statements	Participated in voting				Participated in planning			
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
get less support from party leaders								
Fewer women have the experience required to run for office	48.7	51.3	35.2	64.9	59.1	40.9	43.4	56.6
Family responsibilities do not leave time to run for office	48.0	52.0	36.8	63.2	59.4	40.6	42.7	57.3
Women are not tough enough for politics	49.6	50.4	37.9	62.1	59.2	40.8	44.7	55.4
Many women are not educated enough to stand for political office.	47.4	52.6	36.3	63.7	57.3	42.7	42.3	57.7
The major reason there are not many women in top political offices:								
Women should participate in elections as Voters	49.1	50.9	37.8	62.2	56.8	43.2	44.8	55.2
Women should participate in elections as Candidates	47.5	52.5	35.0	65.0	55.8	44.2	42.9	57.2
Women should participate in elections as polling agents, tallying officers observers or electoral officers	47.7	52.3	35.8	64.2	56.6	43.4	43.0	57.0
Choice of candidate								
Woman Candidate	25.8	74.3	18.1	81.9	70.2	29.8	58.2	41.8
Man Candidate	35.2	64.8	22.0	78.0	74.2	25.8	66.6	33.4
Agreement to legislative quotas reserving seats for women	46.3	53.8	33.9	66.1	54.6	45.5	41.6	58.4
Having more Women leaders would improve the quality of life for women.	46.9	53.1	32.7	67.3	55.3	44.8	41.9	58.1
Men have an easier path to political leadership	47.8	52.2	34.7	65.3	56.5	43.5	42.7	57.3
In Uganda today, men and women have equal political rights	47.7	52.3	35.1	64.9	55.7	44.3	43.1	56.9
In Uganda today, women are active participants in political life	47.7	52.3	34.6	65.4	56.1	44.0	42.9	57.1

Statements	Participated in voting				Participated in planning			
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Women's participation in politics is important	47.3	52.7	35.0	65.0	55.3	44.7	42.7	57.3
Women should participate in political debates in communities	47.5	52.6	35.6	64.4	55.4	44.6	43.0	57.0
In Uganda today, women are equally represented in the political decision-making position	47.6	52.4	35.2	64.9	56.1	43.9	42.9	57.1
Women should return to their traditional roles in the society	57.0	43.0	44.8	55.3	61.6	38.4	51.8	48.2
Women who hold electoral office do not have a good family life	49.6	50.4	40.1	59.9	53.5	46.5	46.4	53.6

5.2.6: Political participation by background characteristics

The government of Uganda has continuously encouraged persons from all walks of life to participate in politics at all levels. Affirmative action has been in place through the different forums to see women and other minority groups actively participate in politics. The Equal opportunities Act highlights the need for an environment that enables participation in social, cultural and political activities.

From the results, it is clear that female office bearers are mostly aged below 60 years (53%), residing in urban areas (55%), widowed and subscribed to the catholic faith (54%). Kampala had more (57%) women with offices while a higher proportion women with difficulties were office bearers at the time of the study (Table 5.7)

In terms of whether the respondent belonged to a political party it was observed that there were more men compared to women. Younger women belonged to a political party compared to older women represented by 49% for those aged 18-30. More men who belonged to a political party were found among the rural residents, the currently married, the SDA, and those in central and northern regions. Higher proportions of women across the social characteristics were found to have interest in politics compared to the men. Table 5.7 indicates that these women were mostly from the older age group (71%), rural residence (67%), widowed (93%), SDA (74%), and from the northern region. Additionally more women with difficulties were interested in politics.

Table 5.7: Political participation by background characteristics

Characteristics	Is an office bearer		Belongs to a political party		Interested in politics	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age						
18-30	52.5	47.5	48.7	51.3	69.1	30.9
31-59	52.7	47.3	46.2	53.9	61.5	38.5
60 and above	49.4	50.6	46.1	53.9	70.8	29.2
Residence						
Urban	54.9	45.1	52.1	47.9	64.9	35.2
Rural	51.4	48.6	45.4	54.6	67.0	33.1
Marital status						
Currently married	48.4	51.6	42.6	57.5	62.5	37.6
Separated/Divorced	68.9	31.1	61.7	38.3	80.4	19.6
Widowed	85.0	15.1	83.5	16.5	93.1	6.9
Never	48.2	51.8	46.4	53.6	58.4	41.6
Religion						
Catholic	54.4	45.6	48.0	52.0	67.1	32.9
Anglican	49.8	50.2	48.0	52.0	62.7	37.3
Muslim	50.1	49.9	45.2	54.8	66.3	33.7
SDA	41.0	59.0	39.2	60.8	74.4	25.6
Pentecostal/Born Again	55.3	44.7	46.5	53.5	69.9	30.1
Other Specify	65.2	34.8	40.9	59.1	68.2	31.8
Region						
Kampala	56.8	43.2	53.4	46.6	54.0	46.1
Central	52.5	47.6	42.2	57.8	64.8	35.2
Eastern	51.7	48.3	48.5	51.6	69.0	31.0
Northern	52.0	48.0	42.3	57.7	73.1	26.9
Western	52.3	47.7	51.2	48.8	59.9	40.1
Disability status						
Has difficulty	56.1	44.0	48.8	51.2	68.7	31.3
No difficulty	50.6	49.4	46.5	53.5	65.3	34.7

5.3: perceptions towards women's political participation

5.3.1: Age and residence and perception towards women's' political participation

Due to the environmental and social cultural factors, women mostly have not only been discriminated but also developed negative attitudes towards participating in political activities. Women are involved in home chores and other activities while others especially the married are expected to seek for permission even if they wished to participate. This has a negative effect towards achieving democracy and human rights in the country as well as the down grading the importance of participatory institutions & policymaking.

Age and residence have major effects on perception towards political participation among women and men. The United Nations Member states committed to protecting human rights, the rule of law and democracy (UN, 2005). It continued to emphasize the people's right of political participation, including equal opportunity for all citizens to become candidates; among other rights (UN, 2008) with emphasis on the importance of the youth and women in harnessing innovation and positive change in the political arena (UN, 2012). However reports show that some important groups like the youths' and women's' involvement is still low (UN, 2013; Tamanna, 2015) despite the overly stressed importance of the groups.

The government of Uganda, through its constitution, encourages persons of eligible age to participate in politics despite of their residential status. The Equal opportunities Act of 2007 provides for equal treatment and access for all in terms of political participation.

Table 5.8 reveled that generally, older women (60 years above) agreed to the different reasons why fewer women stand for elections, why there are fewer women in top political offices, and why men have an easier path to political leadership compared to younger women. Most of these women (60%) believed that women don't have the educational qualifications for politics that's why only a few of them are able to stand for politics, or have less support from political parties. Meanwhile most of men aged between 31 and 59 agreed to the different reasons read to them. About half of the men (50%) within this age group believed that men were not interested or did not have the necessary experience.

When asked about choice of a candidate in case a woman or man candidate stood, generally more women preferred a woman candidate compared to the men. Specifically younger women preferred a woman candidate (78%).

In terms of residence, most of the women in urban areas agreed to several reasons why fewer women stand for elections compared to the women residing in the rural. These women believe

that women face discrimination as Political parties don't encourage women to stand for election represented by 58%.while most men in urban thought that women are discouraged by the violence faced by Women candidates (45%). Furthermore, more women in both urban and rural preferred a woman candidate represented by 78% and 75% respectively. While among the men, a male candidate was more preferred by rural residents.

Table 5.8: Perception of women and men towards political participation by Age group and residence

Perceptions	Age						Residence			
	18-30		31-59		60+		Urban		Rural	
	w	m	W	m	w	m	W	M	w	m
Reasons why fewer women than men stand for election										
Women don't have encouragement and support from their communities	55.8	44.2	53.7	46.3	55.0	45.0	56.7	43.3	54.0	46.0
Women face cultural barriers to participating in politics	56.0	44.0	52.8	47.2	56.5	43.5	55.8	44.2	54.2	45.8
Women face discrimination as Political parties don't encourage women to stand for election	56.2	43.8	55.2	44.8	59.7	40.3	58.1	41.9	55.4	44.6
Women don't have the financial support necessary to stand for election	56.6	43.4	54.4	45.6	57.5	42.5	56.6	43.4	55.3	44.7
Women's responsibilities in the home don't leave time for politics	55.4	44.6	53.2	46.8	57.1	42.9	57.2	42.8	53.6	46.4
Women are not interested in politics	55.3	44.7	50.4	49.6	57.3	42.7	56.6	43.4	52.2	47.8
Women lack the confidence to stand for election	55.3	44.7	51.4	48.6	55.7	44.3	56.3	43.7	52.6	47.4
Women don't have the necessary experience	54.5	45.5	50.8	49.2	55.5	44.5	55.6	44.5	52.0	48.0
Women don't have the educational qualifications for politics	56.2	43.8	54.2	45.8	59.8	40.2	57.6	42.4	55.1	44.9
Women should ask for permission from their partners to participate in politics	56.0	44.0	52.2	47.8	56.2	43.8	56.5	43.5	53.5	46.5
Women are discouraged by the violence faced by Women candidates	55.3	44.7	52.4	47.6	56.5	43.5	54.8	45.2	53.9	46.1
The major reason there are not many women in top political offices:										
Women are held to lower standards than men	56.3	43.7	53.0	47.0	57.4	42.6	56.9	43.1	54.2	45.8
Many Ugandans are not ready to elect a woman to higher office	57.1	42.9	51.9	48.1	57.8	42.2	57.5	42.5	53.8	46.2
Women who are more active in politics get less support from party leaders	56.9	43.1	52.5	47.5	60.4	39.6	57.5	42.5	54.5	45.5
Fewer women have the experience required to run for office	55.2	44.8	51.1	48.9	56.4	43.6	56.0	44.0	52.6	47.4
Family responsibilities do not leave time to run for office	54.9	45.1	51.9	48.1	58.2	41.8	55.6	44.4	53.3	46.7
Women are not tough enough for politics	54.7	45.3	49.4	50.6	55.4	44.6	54.6	45.4	51.7	48.3
Many women are not educated enough to stand for political office.	54.4	45.6	53.2	46.8	59.8	40.2	57.2	42.8	53.4	46.6

Perceptions	Age						Residence			
	18-30		31-59		60+		Urban		Rural	
	w	m	W	m	w	m	W	M	w	m
Women should participate in elections as Voter	54.6	45.4	50.7	49.3	53.9	46.1	55.3	44.7	51.8	48.2
Women should participate in elections as Candidates	56.6	43.4	52.3	47.7	55.4	44.6	56.4	43.6	53.9	46.1
Women should participate in elections as polling agents, tallying officers observers or electoral officers	56.3	43.7	52.0	48.0	55.6	44.4	56.4	43.6	53.5	46.5
Choice of candidate										
Woman Candidate	78.2	21.8	74.3	25.7	70.2	29.8	77.8	22.2	74.9	25.1
Man Candidate	57.8	42.2	53.6	46.4	57.4	42.6	57.9	42.1	55.1	44.9
Agreement to legislative quotas reserving seats for women	57.2	42.8	53.4	46.6	56.7	43.3	57.8	42.2	54.6	45.4
Having more Women leaders would improve the quality of life for women.	56.3	43.7	52.3	47.7	56.0	44.0	57.6	42.4	53.3	46.7
Men have an easier path to political leadership	56.6	43.4	52.1	47.9	55.1	44.9	56.6	43.4	53.5	46.5
In Uganda today, men and women have equal political rights										
In Uganda today, women are active participants in political life	56.4	43.6	52.3	47.7	55.9	44.1	56.7	43.3	53.7	46.3
Women's participation in politics is important	56.8	43.2	52.5	47.5	56.2	43.8	57.1	42.9	53.9	46.1
Women should participate in political debates in communities	56.3	43.7	52.4	47.6	56.4	43.6	56.6	43.4	53.8	46.2
In Uganda today, women are equally represented in the political decision- making position	56.6	43.4	52.1	47.9	56.2	43.8	56.8	43.2	53.7	46.3
Women should return to their traditional roles in the society	44.0	56.0	44.4	55.6	56.2	43.8	49.0	50.9	44.2	55.8
Women who hold electoral office do not have a good family life	54.6	45.4	49.2	50.8	53.9	46.1	52.3	47.7	52.1	47.9

Perceptions	Age						Residence			
	18-30		31-59		60+		Urban		Rural	
	w	m	W	m	w	m	W	M	w	m
Total Respondents	55.9	44.1	52.3	47.7	55.9	44.1	56.2	43.8	53.5	46.5

5.3.2: Marital status and perception towards women's' political participation

In Uganda, the cultural and religious beliefs dictate how persons should behave depending on their marital status. A married woman is expected to seek permission from her husband before undertaking certain decisions short of which may lead to issues like domestic violence.

Overall more than eight (8) and six (6) in every 10 divorced and widowed women respectively agreed to the perceptions towards women's political participation. Fifty five percent of the married men believe women face cultural barriers to participating in politics.

When asked whether a woman ask for permission from their partners to participate in politics, both women and men among the never married and currently married individuals were in agreement. However among the separated and divorced, more women were found to be in agreement. Additionally the divorced and separated women agree that women are held at lower standards than men represented by 68 and 87 percent respectively.

In terms of choice of a candidate about 77 percent of the widowed women preferred a man to a woman candidate.

Table 5.9: Perception of women and men towards political participation by marital status

Perceptions	Marital status							
	Never Married		Currently married		Separated/divorced		Widowed	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Reasons why fewer women than men stand for election								
Women don't have encouragement and support from their communities	47.7	52.3	50.9	49.1	70.1	29.9	87.1	12.9
Women face cultural barriers to participating in politics	45.4	54.6	51.1	48.9	69.5	30.5	87.0	13.0
Women face discrimination as Political parties don't encourage women to stand for election	46.7	53.3	52.5	47.5	72.3	27.7	86.5	13.5
Women don't have the financial support necessary to stand for election	51.0	49.0	51.7	48.3	67.3	32.7	88.6	11.4
Women's responsibilities in the home don't leave time for politics	48.2	51.8	50.2	49.8	70.1	29.9	90.1	9.9
Women are not interested in politics	52.1	47.9	47.7	52.3	65.8	34.2	90.5	9.5
Women lack the confidence to stand for election	50.3	49.7	49.0	51.0	63.6	36.4	90.0	10.0
Women don't have the necessary experience	49.4	50.6	48.7	51.3	60.8	39.2	89.6	10.4
Women don't have the educational qualifications for politics	55.1	44.9	50.0	50.0	67.6	32.4	90.0	10.0
Women should ask for permission from their partners to participate in politics	49.1	50.9	50.0	50.0	69.2	30.8	88.7	11.3
Women are discouraged by the violence faced by Women candidates	46.2	53.8	50.4	49.6	69.4	30.6	86.6	13.4
The major reason there are not many women in top political offices:								
Women are held to lower standards than men	49.5	50.5	50.9	49.1	68.4	31.6	87.2	12.8
Many Ugandans are not ready to elect a woman to higher office	51.6	48.4	50.1	49.9	67.3	32.7	88.3	11.7
Women who are more active in politics get less support from party leaders	48.7	51.3	51.2	48.8	67.6	32.4	86.2	13.8
Fewer women have the experience required to run for office	48.1	51.9	49.5	50.5	64.8	35.2	88.8	11.2
Family responsibilities do not leave time to run for office	48.3	51.7	49.7	50.3	65.2	34.8	90.3	9.7
Women are not tough enough for politics	46.4	53.6	48.5	51.5	63.6	36.4	87.0	13.0
Many women are not educated enough to stand for political office.	49.3	50.7	49.7	50.3	66.0	34.0	90.6	9.4

Perceptions	Marital status							
	Never Married		Currently married		Separated/divorced		Widowed	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Women should participate in elections as Voter	47.1	52.9	49.2	50.8	63.6	36.4	86.8	13.2
Women should participate in elections as Candidates	50.1	49.9	50.3	49.7	69.3	30.7	87.3	12.7
Women should participate in elections as polling agents, tallying officers observers or electoral officers	50.7	49.3	49.8	50.2	68.9	31.1	87.0	13.0
Choice of candidate								
Woman Candidate	72.8	27.2	72.4	27.6	86.7	13.3	93.4	6.6
Man Candidate	24.7	75.3	28.6	71.4	44.1	55.9	77.1	22.9
Agreement to legislative quotas reserving seats for women	51.3	48.7	51.8	48.2	70.2	29.8	88.0	12.0
Having more Women leaders would improve the quality of life for women.	51.7	48.3	50.9	49.1	70.9	29.1	87.7	12.3
Men have an easier path to political leadership	49.9	50.1	50.2	49.8	67.4	32.6	87.8	12.2
In Uganda today, men and women have equal political rights	51.1	48.9	49.7	50.3	68.7	31.3	87.5	12.5
In Uganda today, women are active participants in political life	51.1	48.9	50.1	49.9	68.3	31.7	87.7	12.3
Women's participation in politics is important	50.4	49.6	50.5	49.5	69.4	30.6	87.8	12.2
Women should participate in political debates in communities	49.4	50.6	50.4	49.6	69.7	30.3	88.1	11.9
In Uganda today, women are equally represented in the political decision-making position	52.1	47.9	49.9	50.1	67.5	32.5	87.3	12.7
Women should return to their traditional roles in the society	44.8	55.2	39.5	60.5	57.4	42.6	81.1	18.9
Women who hold electoral office do not have a good family life	46.9	53.1	47.7	52.3	63.5	36.5	86.8	13.2
Total Respondents	49.8	50.2	50.1	49.9	68.2	31.8	87.4	12.6

5.3.3: Disability status, Education and perception towards women's' political participation

The constitution of Uganda clearly provides for the protection of the rights of all persons including those with disabilities. In addition Uganda endorsed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in order to protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities in line with the international guidelines. This allows for non-discrimination of Persons with disabilities in participation in political and public life. Article 37 of the persons with disability act of 2006 provides for the right for the PWDs to fully participate in public life. All these initiatives are aimed at seeing these persons change their attitudes towards political participation.

Furthermore, the education level of an individual also dictates on certain perception towards political participation. More educated people may be thought to be more knowledgeable on certain aspects compared to those whose education level is lower.

The women with some form of difficulty felt that women don't have the educational qualifications for politics, face discrimination because Political parties don't encourage women to stand for election and that they don't have the financial support necessary to stand for election represented by 63, and 61 percent respectively (table 5.10)

The proportion of respondents who would chose a woman candidate is the same among women with any difficulty and those without difficulty (76%). Men without difficulty think that women should return to their traditional roles in society represented by 57% (table) 5.10.

In terms of education level, six in every 10 men with tertiary education men agreed that women are not interested in politics, or they lack the confidence, or don't have the necessary experience, or are discouraged by the violence faced by women in politics. In addition, most educated persons though that women are not tough enough for politics represented by 44%, 51%, 60% and 66 percent for no education, primary, secondary and tertiary respectively.

More educated men agreed that the women should return to their traditional roles in the society represented by 57%, 57%, 71% and 63 percent for no education, primary, secondary and tertiary respectively.

Table 5.10: Perception of women and men towards political participation by Disability status and level of education

	Disability Status				Education level							
	Has Difficulty		Has No Difficulty		Non		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	W	m	w	m	w	m	w	m	W	M	w	M
Reasons why fewer women than men stand for election												
Women don't have encouragement and support from their communities	58.5	41.5	53.1	46.9	59.2	40.8	51.6	48.4	39.4	60.6	42.8	57.2
Women face cultural barriers to participating in politics	58.3	41.7	53.0	47.0	57.1	42.9	52.3	47.7	40.6	59.4	42.5	57.5
Women face discrimination as Political parties don't encourage women to stand for election	60.7	39.3	54.0	46.0	59.8	40.2	53.2	46.8	43.0	57.0	45.0	55.0
Women don't have the financial support necessary to stand for election	60.6	39.4	53.6	46.4	57.7	42.3	52.7	47.3	42.9	57.1	42.0	58.0
Women's responsibilities in the home don't leave time for politics	58.4	41.6	53.0	47.0	56.9	43.1	52.4	47.6	42.7	57.3	38.7	61.3
Women are not interested in politics	54.6	45.4	52.9	47.1	54.8	45.2	49.2	50.8	41.5	58.5	36.2	63.8
Women lack the confidence to stand for election	57.1	42.9	52.2	47.8	56.2	43.8	49.8	50.2	40.9	59.1	39.1	60.9
Women don't have the necessary experience	55.5	44.5	51.9	48.1	55.6	44.4	49.3	50.7	40.8	59.2	37.4	62.6
Women don't have the educational qualifications for politics	62.7	37.3	52.7	47.3	58.0	42.0	53.5	46.5	39.3	60.7	35.8	64.2
Women should ask for permission from their partners to participate in politics	58.3	41.7	52.6	47.4	57.0	43.0	50.6	49.4	42.6	57.4	40.2	59.8
Women are discouraged by the violence faced by Women candidates	57.7	42.3	52.7	47.3	56.8	43.2	53.3	46.7	39.2	60.8	39.8	60.2
Reasons for fewer women in top political offices												
Women are held to lower standards than men	58.4	41.6	53.5	46.5	57.7	42.3	50.6	49.4	41.1	58.9	42.9	57.1
Many Ugandans are not ready to elect a woman to higher office	57.8	42.2	53.6	46.4	56.4	43.6	50.8	49.2	41.7	58.3	43.6	56.4

	Disability Status				Education level							
	Has		Has No		Non		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Difficulty		Difficulty									
	W	m	w	m	w	m	w	m	W	M	w	M
Women who are more active in politics get less support from party leaders	58.3	41.7	54.0	46.0	59.9	40.1	51.6	48.4	40.9	59.1	44.2	55.8
Fewer women have the experience required to run for office	55.5	44.5	52.7	47.3	57.1	42.9	49.8	50.2	41.6	58.4	38.7	61.3
Family responsibilities do not leave time to run for office	57.1	42.9	52.7	47.3	56.2	43.8	51.9	48.1	40.0	60.0	37.6	62.4
Women are not tough enough for politics	54.5	45.5	51.7	48.3	55.6	44.4	49.3	50.7	40.3	59.7	34.4	65.6
Many women are not educated enough to stand for political office.	58.5	41.5	52.7	47.3	57.8	42.2	50.6	49.4	38.1	61.9	40.2	59.8
Women should participate in elections as Voters	56.8	43.2	51.0	49.0	56.0	44.0	48.8	51.2	40.3	59.7	40.0	60.0
Women should participate in elections as Candidates	58.2	41.8	53.1	46.9	57.0	43.0	51.1	48.9	42.2	57.8	42.3	57.7
Women should participate in elections as polling agents, tallying officers observers or electoral officers	57.7	42.3	52.9	47.1	57.1	42.9	50.2	49.8	41.7	58.3	42.1	57.9
Choice of candidate												
Woman Candidate	75.9	24.1	75.6	24.4	79.9	20.1	75.6	24.4	64.5	35.5	60.5	39.5
.Man Candidate	38.8	61.2	28.8	71.2	34.6	65.4	27.8	72.2	19.2	80.8	18.7	81.3
Agreement to legislative quotas reserving seats for women	59.8	40.2	54.3	45.7	58.9	41.1	52.7	47.3	43.6	56.4	42.1	57.9
Having more Women leaders would improve the quality of life for women.	59.3	40.7	53.9	46.1	58.3	41.7	51.5	48.5	43.2	56.8	42.1	57.9
Men have an easier path to political leadership	58.4	41.6	52.8	47.2	57.3	42.7	50.9	49.1	42.3	57.7	41.8	58.2
In Uganda today, men and women have equal political rights	58.6	41.4	52.6	47.4	57.2	42.8	50.6	49.4	42.1	57.9	40.7	59.3
In Uganda today, women are active participants in political life	58.6	41.4	52.9	47.1	57.3	42.7	51.0	49.0	41.5	58.5	41.5	58.5

	Disability Status				Education level							
	Has		Has No		Non		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Difficulty		Difficulty									
	W	m	w	m	w	m	w	m	W	M	w	M
Women's participation in politics is important	59.1	40.9	53.0	47.0	57.6	42.4	51.1	48.9	42.7	57.3	41.6	58.4
Women should participate in political debates in communities	58.4	41.6	53.0	47.0	57.2	42.8	51.3	48.7	42.0	58.0	41.6	58.4
In Uganda today, women are equally represented in the political decision-making position	59.1	40.9	52.6	47.4	56.7	43.3	51.2	48.8	43.9	56.1	41.0	59.0
Women should return to their traditional roles in the society	51.5	48.5	42.7	57.3	43.3	56.7	42.8	57.2	29.5	70.5	36.6	63.4
Women who hold electoral office do not have a good family life	56.5	43.5	50.3	49.7	53.9	46.1	48.2	51.8	40.9	59.1	37.6	62.4
Total Respondents	58.1	41.9	52.6	47.4	56.9	43.1	50.8	49.2	42.0	58.0	41.2	58.8

The figure below shows the trend in perception of respondents towards women's' political participation as the level of education increases. It is clear that men with more education agreed to the different perceptions regarding women's political participation.

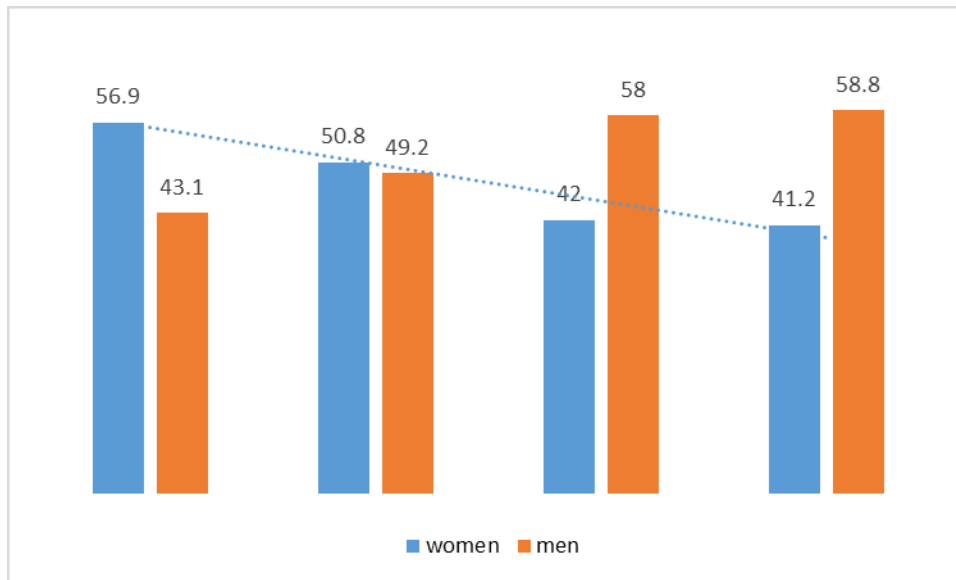


Figure 5.4: Percentage of persons 18 and above years who agreed to the perceptions on women towards political participation

5.3.4: Religious beliefs and women's' political participation

An individual's religious view has an effect on their perception towards political participations. For example some religions do not encourage women to be leaders, as they take men to be leaders ordained by God.

Table 5.11 revealed that many of the SDA men (52%) agreed to the perceptions on political participation. More catholic women believe that Women don't have the financial support necessary to stand for election or they have no educational qualifications for politics and are held to lower standards than men represented by 56 percent. The perception that women face discrimination since political parties don't encourage women to stand for election was mostly acknowledged by Muslim, SDA, and the born again represented by 57%, 63% and 62%

In terms of choice of candidate born more born again (79%) women would chose a woman candidate while many (84%) SDA men would chose a man candidate. In addition, results showed that male Muslim (52%), SDA (51%) and born again (51%) agree that Women should return to their traditional roles in the society.

Table 5.11: Perception of women and men towards political participation by religious affiliation

Perceptions	Catholic		Anglican		Muslim		SDA		Born Again		Others	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Reasons why fewer women than men stand for election												
Women don't have encouragement and support from their communities	54.7	45.3	54.3	45.7	53.6	46.4	52.4	47.6	58.8	41.2	53.9	46.1
Women face cultural barriers to participating in politics	55.9	44.1	53.3	46.7	52.3	47.7	47.8	52.2	59.2	40.8	58.6	41.4
Women face discrimination as Political parties don't encourage women to stand for election	55.7	44.3	54.0	46.0	57.2	42.8	62.7	37.3	61.9	38.1	57.6	42.4
Women don't have the financial support necessary to stand for election	56.4	43.6	54.0	46.0	53.6	46.4	48.8	51.2	61.8	38.2	59.0	41.0
Women's responsibilities in the home don't leave time for politics	55.1	44.9	53.6	46.4	54.3	45.7	46.1	53.9	57.9	42.1	56.9	43.1
Women are not interested in politics	52.8	47.2	53.3	46.7	53.7	46.3	57.1	42.9	55.0	45.0	55.3	44.7
Women lack the confidence to stand for election	54.8	45.2	52.0	48.0	50.3	49.7	44.8	55.2	60.2	39.8	59.9	40.1
Women don't have the necessary experience	52.8	47.2	51.7	48.3	51.8	48.2	53.3	46.7	58.5	41.5	62.0	38.0
Women don't have the educational qualifications for politics	56.1	43.9	54.1	45.9	53.5	46.5	63.5	36.5	60.2	39.8	66.2	33.8
Women should ask for permission from their partners to participate in politics	55.2	44.8	53.6	46.4	52.9	47.1	45.6	54.4	57.0	43.0	55.0	45.0
Women are discouraged by the violence faced by Women candidates	54.3	45.7	53.7	46.3	52.3	47.7	49.4	50.6	58.1	41.9	60.4	39.6
The major reason there are not many women in top political offices:												
Women are held to lower standards than men	55.9	44.1	54.0	46.0	52.8	47.2	50.4	49.6	57.4	42.6	59.7	40.3
Many Ugandans are not ready to elect a woman to higher office	54.5	45.5	55.2	44.8	52.5	47.5	54.0	46.0	58.0	42.0	56.2	43.8
Women who are more active in politics get less support from party	54.2	45.8	54.9	45.1	54.1	45.9	53.6	46.4	63.3	36.7	55.8	44.2

Perceptions	Catholic		Anglican		Muslim		SDA		Born Again		Others	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
leaders												
Fewer women have the experience required to run for office	54.4	45.6	52.6	47.4	51.0	49.0	49.0	51.0	56.4	43.6	63.9	36.1
Family responsibilities do not leave time to run for office	54.2	45.8	53.8	46.2	52.4	47.6	44.4	55.6	56.8	43.2	58.6	41.4
Women are not tough enough for politics	52.8	47.2	51.3	48.7	51.2	48.8	46.9	53.1	57.5	42.5	58.0	42.0
Many women are not educated enough to stand for political office.	54.6	45.4	53.2	46.8	53.2	46.8	49.8	50.2	59.3	40.7	60.9	39.1
Women should participate in elections as Voters	52.9	47.1	51.7	48.3	51.2	48.8	50.9	49.1	57.3	42.7	53.6	46.4
Women should participate in elections as Candidates	54.8	45.2	54.2	45.8	52.2	47.8	47.5	52.5	59.2	40.8	57.7	42.3
Women should participate in elections as polling agents, tallying officers observers or electoral officers	54.9	45.1	53.5	46.5	52.3	47.7	46.9	53.1	58.7	41.3	56.4	43.6
Choice of candidate												
Woman Candidate	77.4	22.6	73.9	26.1	73.7	26.3	73.4	26.6	78.8	21.2	76.9	23.1
Man Candidate	33.9	66.1	29.5	70.5	28.5	71.5	16.4	83.6	37.2	62.8	25.2	74.8
Agreement to legislative quotas reserving seats for women	57.0	43.0	54.4	45.6	54.3	45.7	49.8	50.2	59.0	41.0	59.6	40.4
Having more Women leaders would improve the quality of life for women.	56.4	43.6	54.2	45.8	53.8	46.2	49.7	50.3	59.0	41.0	56.9	43.1
Men have an easier path to political leadership	54.7	45.3	53.0	47.0	53.1	46.9	52.6	47.4	59.7	40.3	56.3	43.7
In Uganda today, men and women have equal political rights	54.7	45.3	53.0	47.0	53.6	46.4	46.8	53.2	59.2	40.8	59.4	40.6
In Uganda today, women are active participants in political life	55.1	44.9	53.8	46.2	52.7	47.3	47.5	52.5	58.3	41.7	58.9	41.1
Women's participation in politics is important	55.3	44.7	53.8	46.2	54.2	45.8	48.0	52.0	58.1	41.9	56.7	43.3
Women should participate in political debates in communities	55.2	44.8	53.8	46.2	52.4	47.6	49.3	50.7	58.4	41.6	56.7	43.3

Perceptions	Catholic		Anglican		Muslim		SDA		Born Again		Others	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
In Uganda today, women are equally represented in the political decision-making position	55.5	44.5	53.3	46.7	52.6	47.4	47.3	52.7	58.5	41.5	57.3	42.7
Women should return to their traditional roles in the society	45.6	54.4	42.6	57.4	48.3	51.7	48.9	51.1	48.7	51.3	54.9	45.1
Women who hold electoral office do not have a good family life	52.0	48.0	52.0	48.0	52.8	47.2	59.0	41.0	51.4	48.6	52.0	48.0
Total Respondents	54.7	45.3	53.5	46.5	52.6	47.4	48.0	52.0	58.2	41.8	57.0	43.0

5.3.5: Geographical Region and perception towards women's' political participation

An individual's perception towards political participation is associated with their geographical region/location. This is due to the different social, cultural and structural differences existing across the regions. In Uganda, there exists regional imbalances/ inequalities in terms of education, infrastructure, among others which are a major barrier towards accessibility (EOC, 2017). This has an effect on a person's perception. Affirmative action has been made in different ways to enable participation for all in politics. For example, electoral reforms to ensure woman representation from all districts has led to increase in women in parliament which may have enhanced changes in attitudes. However some gender inequalities and challenges still exist (UN, 2017) which may hamper development of Uganda.

Table 5.12 Indicates that overall more women (more than half) agreed to the different perceptions compared to the men. Fifty five percent of the women in central and northern Uganda agreed to the different perceptions read to them. In Kampala more women (57%) believe that Women face discrimination because Political parties don't encourage women to stand for election and 47% of the men believe women are discouraged by the violence faced by Women candidates as the reasons why fewer women than men stand for election. However in central about 6 in ten women think that women don't have the financial support necessary to stand for election.

In addition, most of the persons agreed to choose same sex candidate, that is to say, most women would chose a woman candidate and most men would chose a man candidate. Most of the women who agreed to choose a woman candidate came from the western region (84%) and the least were those from the eastern region represented by 70%

When asked whether women should return to their traditional roles in the society, it was found that five in 10 men or more in the central (51%), eastern (50%), northern (62%) and western (53%) agreed. A smaller proportion was found in Kampala (44%). This implies that the traditional gender roles are still existing in the societies.

Table 5.12: Perception of women and men towards political participation by region

Perceptions	Regions									
	Kampala		Central		Eastern		Northern		Western	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Reasons why fewer women than men stand for election										
Women don't have encouragement and support from their communities	55.8	44.2	55.5	44.5	52.2	47.8	55.9	44.1	55.6	44.4
Women face cultural barriers to participating in politics	54.1	45.9	56.5	43.5	51.3	48.7	54.4	45.6	55.1	44.9
Women face discrimination as Political parties don't encourage women to stand for election	56.6	43.4	57.3	42.7	53.1	46.9	57.2	42.8	56.7	43.3
Women don't have the financial support necessary to stand for election	55.1	44.9	59.8	40.2	53.3	46.7	55.3	44.7	54.7	45.3
Women's responsibilities in the home don't leave time for politics	55.5	44.5	54.6	45.4	51.9	48.1	56.1	43.9	56.0	44.0
Women are not interested in politics	53.8	46.2	53.5	46.5	50.8	49.2	54.3	45.7	55.4	44.6
Women lack the confidence to stand for election	55.1	44.9	54.0	46.0	50.5	49.5	56.0	44.0	54.3	45.7
Women don't have the necessary experience	54.6	45.4	53.9	46.1	49.7	50.3	53.6	46.4	54.7	45.3
Women don't have the educational qualifications for politics	55.8	44.2	57.3	42.7	51.8	48.2	56.6	43.4	56.9	43.1
Women should ask for permission from their partners to participate in politics	54.4	45.6	55.3	44.7	52.2	47.8	56.5	43.5	53.8	46.2
Women are discouraged by the violence faced by Women candidates	53.3	46.7	53.6	46.4	53.9	46.1	54.6	45.4	54.9	45.1
Reasons for fewer women in top political offices										
Women are held to lower standards than men	58.0	42.0	55.9	44.1	52.4	47.6	56.4	43.6	54.8	45.2
Many Ugandans are not ready to elect a woman to higher office	57.5	42.5	54.5	45.5	53.2	46.8	55.8	44.2	55.4	44.6
Women who are more active in politics get less support from party leaders	55.3	44.7	58.0	42.0	53.7	46.3	55.4	44.6	54.1	45.9
Fewer women have the experience required to run for office	52.5	47.5	53.3	46.7	51.4	48.6	56.1	43.9	54.2	45.8
Family responsibilities do not leave time to run for office	51.4	48.6	54.8	45.2	51.3	48.7	54.9	45.1	55.6	44.4
Women are not tough enough for politics	53.5	46.5	54.3	45.7	49.8	50.2	50.9	49.1	54.3	45.7
Many women are not educated enough to stand for political office.	54.5	45.5	57.0	43.0	51.6	48.4	52.3	47.7	55.7	44.3

Perceptions	Regions									
	Kampala		Central		Eastern		Northern		Western	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Reasons why fewer women than men stand for election										
Women should participate in elections as Voters	50.5	49.5	52.4	47.6	52.7	47.3	53.4	46.6	53.2	46.8
Women should participate in elections as Candidates	54.5	45.5	55.8	44.2	53.6	46.4	54.6	45.4	54.6	45.4
Women should participate in elections as polling agents, tallying officers observers or electoral officers	54.4	45.6	55.2	44.8	53.2	46.8	55.1	44.9	54.0	46.0
Choice of candidate										
Woman Candidate	73.3	26.7	75.3	24.7	70.2	29.8	74.6	25.4	84.4	15.6
Man Candidate	27.4	72.6	34.2	65.8	29.5	70.5	36.3	63.7	28.9	71.1
Agreement to legislative quotas reserving seats for women	55.0	45.0	56.9	43.1	53.9	46.1	57.7	42.3	55.8	44.2
Having more Women leaders would improve the quality of life for women.	55.7	44.3	56.9	43.1	53.6	46.4	56.6	43.4	55.2	44.8
Men have an easier path to political leadership	54.7	45.3	55.9	44.1	52.1	47.9	56.5	43.5	53.9	46.1
In Uganda today, men and women have equal political rights	55.2	44.8	55.9	44.1	53.0	47.0	55.3	44.7	53.6	46.4
In Uganda today, women are active participants in political life	54.7	45.3	55.7	44.3	53.3	46.7	55.6	44.4	53.9	46.1
Women's participation in politics is important	56.1	43.9	55.7	44.3	53.6	46.4	55.7	44.3	54.3	45.7
Women should participate in political debates in communities	54.1	45.9	55.3	44.7	53.4	46.6	56.3	43.7	53.9	46.1
In Uganda today, women are equally represented in the political decision- making position	53.8	46.2	56.8	43.2	53.5	46.5	54.6	45.4	53.7	46.3
Women should return to their traditional roles in the society	56.0	44.0	48.6	51.4	50.2	49.8	37.6	62.4	43.7	56.3
Women who hold electoral office do not have a good family life	53.2	46.8	52.2	47.8	52.9	47.1	49.9	50.1	52.8	47.2
Total Respondents	53.8	46.2	55.0	45.0	53.1	46.9	55.4	44.6	54.0	46.0

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SAMPLING ERRORS

ANNEX 2: LARGE TABLES

ANNEX 3: LIST OF REFERENCES

ANNEX 4: QUESTIONNAIRE