



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

A map of Uganda is centered on the page, filled with a grid of small icons representing men and women. The icons are colored in shades of red, green, and blue. The map is overlaid on a background that transitions from yellow at the top to blue at the bottom.

WOMEN AND MEN IN UGANDA

Facts and Figures 2016

February 2017

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Preface

Gender responsive planning and decision making processes require visibility of women, men, girls and boys. Hence, statistics must be collected, analysed and disaggregated by sex, to reflect gender equality issues and problems in society.

Uganda adopted and aligned the Global Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development to the Second National Development Plan (NDP II), specifically, Goal 5 targets and indicators on achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. Uganda Bureau of Statistics recognizes that the production and use of gender responsive statistics is necessary for measuring and attaining equity and equality in the planning and decision making processes of government.

Consequently, a set of National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs), anchored on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and NDP II have been developed. These indicators help the Government of Uganda to track progress of attainment of international, regional and national commitments on gender equality.

The NPGEIs consist of 106 indicators categorized in six thematic areas namely; Economic; Education; Health; Leadership and Political participation; Human Rights and

Information and Communication Technology. This booklet therefore, presents key gender responsive statistics on indicators in the thematic areas.

I wish to extend special appreciation to Statistics Sweden for the technical guidance in developing the 2016 Women and Men in Uganda.

I commend all stakeholders under the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) for their contribution and continued collaboration towards building a gender responsive coherent, reliable and demand driven NSS.

I encourage you all to use the information here-in for planning and decision making.



Ben Paul Mungyereza
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Acronyms

ANC	Antenatal Care
BTVET	Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LC	Local Council
NCDs	Non Communicable Diseases
NDP II	Second National Development Plan
NPGEIs	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators
PNSD	Plan for National Statistical Development
PWDs	Persons With Disability
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5 MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defence Forces

Key facts and figures

- There were more boys (50 percent) than girls (46 percent) in the age bracket of 0-14 years. A reverse trend was observed in advanced ages, with more girls and women than boys and men.
- The median age at marriage in 2011 was 18 years for women and 22 years for men.
- The TFR declined to approximately six children per woman in 2014, from seven in 1991.
- 30 percent of married women aged 15-49 years used contraceptives in 2011.
- The percentage of births attended by a skilled health provider increased over the decade, from 39 percent in 2001 to 58 percent in 2011.
- More women (eight percent) than men (three percent) suffer from NCDs, specifically high blood pressure.
- The Infant Mortality Rate for boys was 56 deaths per 1,000 live births and Under Five Mortality Rate was 82 deaths per 1,000 live births, much higher than that

of girls (48 and 69 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively).

- 48 percent of pregnant women made the recommended four or more ANC visits during their entire pregnancy. 21 percent of pregnant women made the recommended first ANC visit before the fourth month of pregnancy.
- Literacy among females was lower (68 percent) than for males (77 percent).
- Two in every ten girls left school due to pregnancy and three in every ten girls left school for marriage. Four in every ten boys left school because they had no interest.
- Five in every ten males in the labour force were employed compared to four in every ten women.
- Women were more engaged in the trade (55 percent) and manufacturing (51 percent) sectors compared to men. The transportation, construction and agricultural sectors were dominated by men.
- In the rural areas, slightly more boys (84 percent) than girls (80 percent) were engaged in child labour

while in the urban areas more girls (20 percent) than boys (16 percent) were engaged in child labour.

- Overall, there were more unemployed women (11 percent) than men (eight percent).
- Women spent 30 hours a week on unpaid domestic and care work, more than twice the amount of time spent by men (12 hours a week).
- The majority of the population, reported to have attained Primary school level education (58 percent of women and 59 percent of men) earned only UGX 56,000 for the women and UGX 129,000 for men.
- More women owned a house (64 percent) or land (59 percent) individually than men (39 percent and 43 percent, respectively). More men, on the other hand, owned a house (40 percent) or land (37 percent) jointly than women.
- More men (14 percent) are exposed to all three media, at least once a week, compared to the women (six percent).
- Women experienced less spousal violence - physical and/or sexual and/or emotional - in 2011 (45 percent) than in 2006 (55 percent). Men, on the other hand

experienced more spousal violence - physical and/or sexual and/or emotional – in 2011 (33 percent) than in 2006 (30 percent).

- The 10th Parliament (2016-2021) comprises a 35 percent representation for women.
- Representation at Local Government level, in directly elected positions is less than three percent for women and over 96 percent for men.

Agenda 2030 – The Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Gender relevant SDGs

12 out of 17 Goals covering gender equality



Guide for readers

The information in this booklet has been primarily taken from the most recent surveys and censuses undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, as well as administrative data from other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The source is provided for each table or graph.

In most places, the tables and graphs give absolute numbers and/or proportions or percentages (%) for the given attributes among women and men.

Explanation of symbols

a - figure omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men begun living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

na – not applicable

Population

Information about the number, growth and distribution of a country's women, men, girls and boys is critical for effecting planning, decision making and monitoring of progress in development, particularly in the area of gender equality.

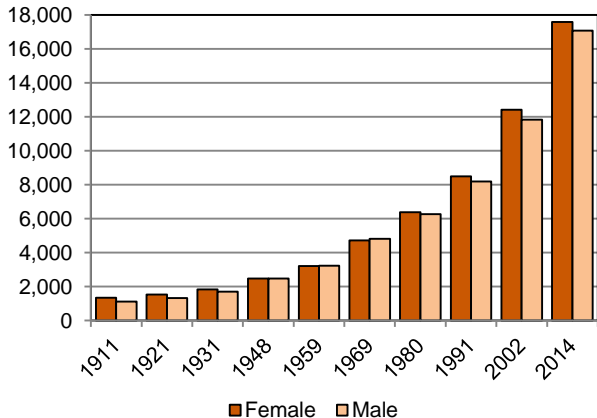
Population size

The female population was 17,574 thousand and the male population was 17,061 thousand, as shown in the graph.

There has been a steady increase in Uganda's population from 1911 to 2014, with the female population consistently higher than that of males over the years, except in between 1948 and 1959, where the populations were almost equal and in 1969, where the male population slightly exceeded that of females.

Population size, 1911-2014

Number ('000s)



Source: National Population and Housing Census

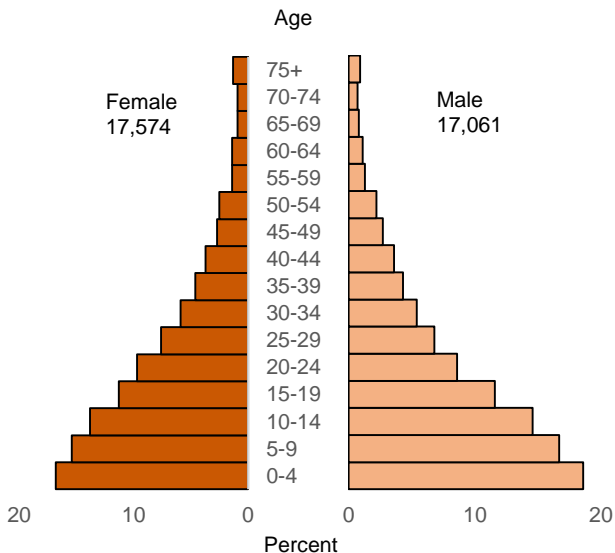
Population by age

A population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population.

The broad pyramid base is a reflection of the country's predominantly young population. Uganda's population aged 0-4 years comprised more boys (approximately 19 percent), than girls (17 percent).

Population Pyramid, 2014

Numbers in thousands and percentage of all females and males



Source: National Population and Housing Census

Overall, there were more boys (50 percent) than girls (46 percent) in the age bracket of 0-14 years. A reverse

trend was observed in advanced ages, with more girls and women than boys and men.

Population by broad age group, 2014

Percent of all females and males

Age Group	Female	Male
0-14	46	50
15-64	51	48
65+	3	2
National	51	49

Source: National Population and Housing Census

Household population

A household is defined as a group of persons who normally LIVE and EAT together.

There were a total of 7.3 million households in the country. Of these, 1.8 million were headed by women and 5.5 million by men.

Female headed households were generally smaller than male headed households.

Household population by size and residence, 2014

Numbers

Sex of head	Rural	Urban	Total
Number of households			
Female	1,255,190	506,128	1,761,575
Male	4,239,056	1,306,568	5,545,367
Total	5,494,246	1,812,696	7,306,942
Household Population			
Female	5,224,933	1,790,176	7,015,109
Male	21,722,659	5,403,585	27,126,244
Total	26,947,592	7,193,761	34,141,353
Average Household Size			
Female	4.2	3.5	4.0
Male	5.1	4.1	4.9
Total	4.9	4.0	4.7

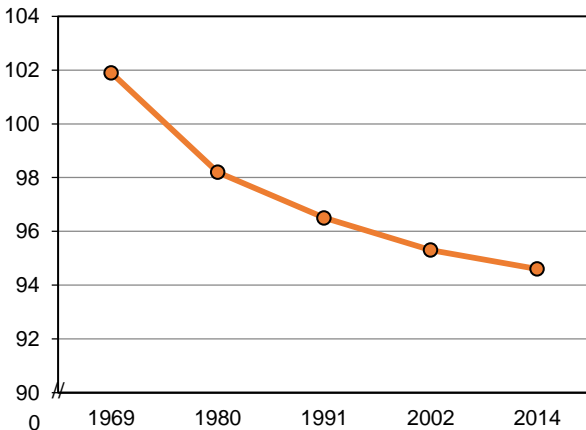
Source: National Population and Housing Census

Sex ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population. It is used to measure the extent of prevailing parity between females and males. A sex ratio above 100 indicates that there are more males than females. Overall sex ratio of a population is not expected to vary greatly from 100.

The sex ratio of 95 in 2014 shows that there were 95 males for every 100 females

Sex ratio, 1969-2014



Source: National Population and Housing Census

Age specific sex ratio, 1991-2014

A sex ratio of more than 100 in younger age groups (0-14 years), is an indication of more boys than girls in the population. A sex ratio of less than 100 in the subsequent ages reflects a persistent dominance of girls and women in the older population.

Age Group	1991	2002	2014
0-4	99	100	108
5-9	99	100	105
10-14	104	100	103
15-19	93	96	99
20-24	87	82	86
25-29	91	88	87
30-34	97	100	88
35-39	96	93	91
40-44	93	94	95
45-49	96	90	98
50-54	94	85	85
55-59	107	85	89
60-64	90	91	79
65-69	103	104	83
70-74	95	90	71
75+	111	93	72

Source: National Population and Housing Census

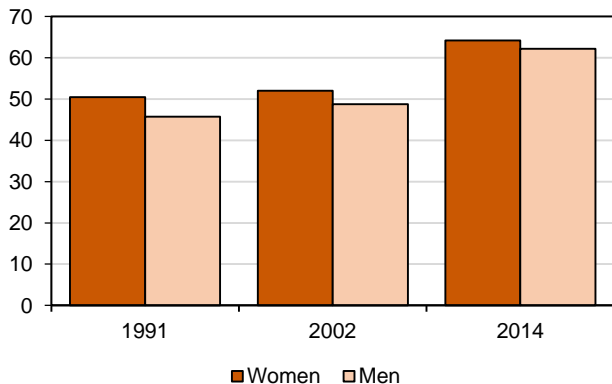
Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years a newborn is expected to live, if current age-specific mortality rates continue to apply throughout the child's life.

Life expectancy is estimated at 63.3 years, with women expected to live longer (64 years) than men (62 years). There was a gain in years for both women and men in 2014 from 2002.

Life expectancy at birth, 1991-2014

Number of years



Source: National Population and Housing Census

Marital Status

Three in every ten men and two in every ten women were never married. More than half of women and men were married/cohabiting. More women were separated (eight percent) and widowed (10 percent) than men (four and two percent, respectively).

Marital Status (18 years+), 2014

Percent of all women and men

Marital Status	Women	Men
Never Married	16	30
Married/Cohabiting Monogamous	58	57
Married/Cohabiting Polygamous	8	7
Widowed	10	2
Separated	8	4
Divorced	2	1
Total	100	100

Source: National Population and Housing Census

Health

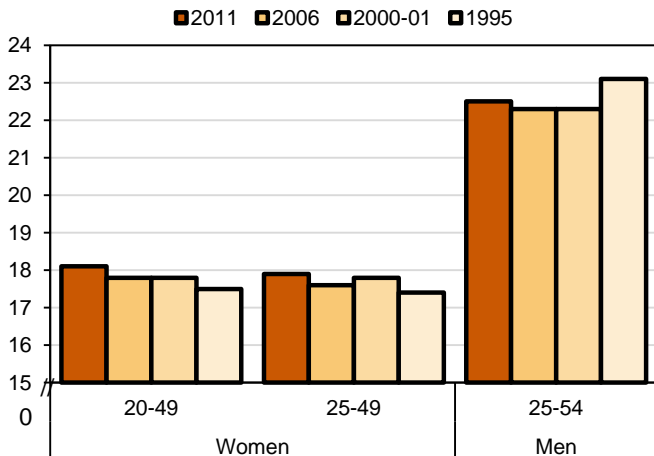
A healthy and productive population is a necessary ingredient for effective contribution to the socio-economic growth of a country.

Effective planning, decision making and monitoring of progress of the health sector requires quality information on the health status of the country's women, men, girls and boys.

Median age at first marriage

The median age at marriage in 2011 was approximately 18 years for women and that for men approximately 22 years. Over the period 1995 to 2011, women have tended to get married at an earlier age (17-18 years) than men (22-23 years).

Median age at first marriage by year, 1995-2011



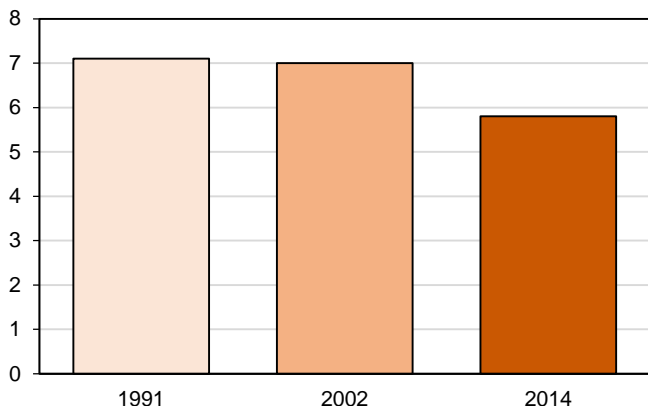
Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Total Fertility Rate

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the number of live births a woman would have if she survived to the end of her child bearing age (15-49 years) and experienced the current observed age specific fertility rates.

The TFR declined to approximately six children per woman in 2014, from seven in 1991.

Total Fertility Rate, 1991-2014



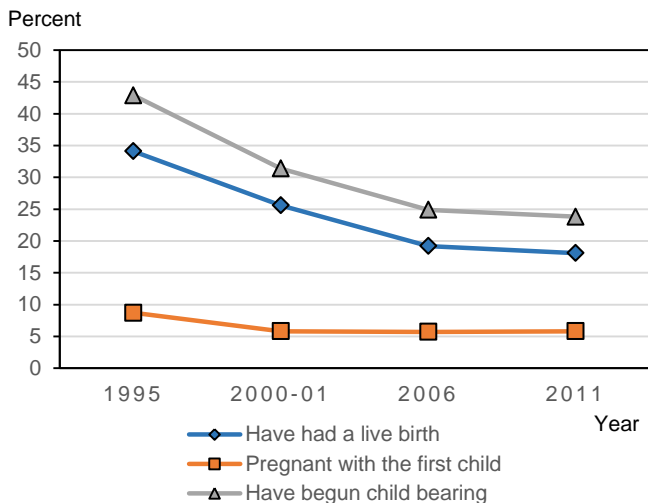
Source: National Population and Housing Census

Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy and motherhood has remained a major health and social concern in Uganda because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both mother and child.

About two in every ten teenagers had begun child bearing or had had a live birth. One in every ten teenagers was pregnant with their first child. The proportion of teenagers who had begun child bearing or had a live birth has decreased over the period 1995 to 2011 while those pregnant with their first child has stagnated at one in every ten teenagers.

Teenage Pregnancy (15-19 years), 2011



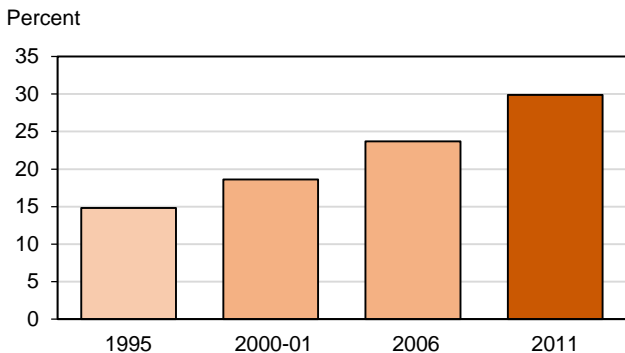
Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Contraceptive Use

Use of contraceptive methods by married women doubled over the period 1995 to 2011.

One of the targets for the Ministry of Health is to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate from 24 percent in 2006 to 35 percent in 2011. A 30 percent rate in 2011 shows that the government is on track to achieve this target.

Contraceptive Use, 1995-2011



Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

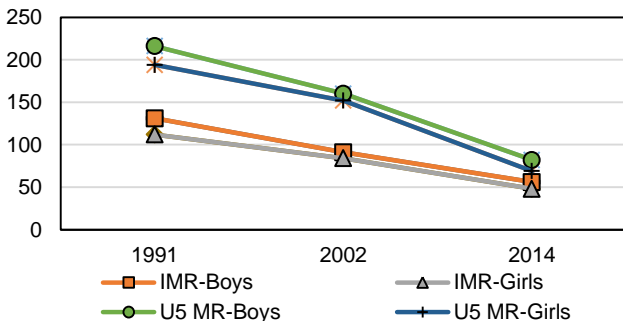
Infant & Under Five Mortality Rates

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the probability of dying in the period from birth to the first birthday while Under-five Mortality Rate (U5 MR) is the probability that a new born child will die before the fifth birthday.

Boys have a higher probability of dying than girls, as seen by their higher IMR and U5 MR in the graph. Over the period the probability of dying for both girls and boys has greatly reduced.

Infant & Under Five Mortality Rates, 1991-2014

Numbers per 1,000 live births



Source: National Population and Housing Census

Antenatal Care visits and timing of first visit

In line with the World Health Organisation guidelines, the Ministry of Health recommends that a woman have at least four Antenatal Care (ANC) visits, the first of which should be made in the first trimester.

Close to five in every ten (48 percent) pregnant women made the recommended four or more ANC visits during their entire pregnancy. Two in every ten (21 percent) pregnant women made the recommended first ANC visit before the fourth month of pregnancy.

Number and timing of Antenatal Care visits, 2011

Numbers

Number and timing of ANC visits	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	2	5	4
1	2	4	4
2-3	36	44	42
4+	57	46	48
Don't know / missing	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	2	5	4
<4	24	20	21
4-5	45	44	44
6-7	27	28	28
8+	1	4	3
Don't know/missing	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Median months pregnant at first visit	5	5	5

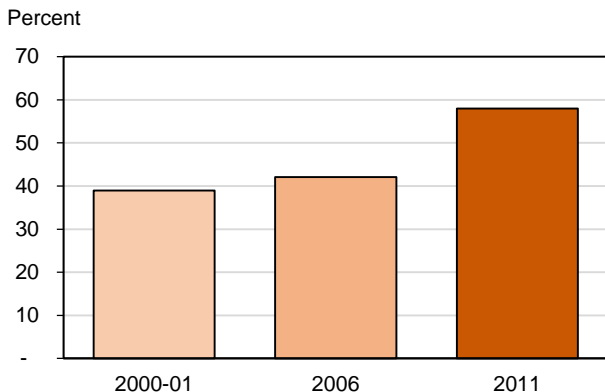
Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Births attended by a skilled health personnel

Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognised as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality.

The percentage of births attended by a skilled health provider increased over the decade, from 39 percent in 2001 to 58 percent in 2011.

Births attended by a skilled health personnel, 2001-2011



Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Non Communicable Diseases

Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and their risk factors are now an emerging problem in Uganda. The three most common NCDs are diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease. Prevalence of NCDs is attributed to multiple factors such as adoption of unhealthy lifestyles, increasing aging population and metabolic side effects of lifelong antiretroviral treatment.

More women (eight percent) than men (three percent) suffer from NCDs, specifically high blood pressure.

Non Communicable Diseases (10+ years), 2012/13

Percent

Non Communicable Disease	Women	Men
Diabetes	0*	0*
High Blood Pressure	5	2
Heart Disease	3	1
Any of the three	8	3
None	92	97

0* - Less than one percent, but greater than zero percent.

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Cancer screening

The number of persons screened for different types of cancer reduced from 7,184 cases in the year 2013/14 to 5,864 cases in 2014/15.

Women were more affected than men as shown by the more common cases of breast and cervical cancer.

Persons screened for different types of cancer, 2013/14 – 2014/15

Numbers

Type of Cancer	2013/14	2014/15
Breast cancer	5,147	2,980
Cervical Cancer	1,678	1,975
Prostate Cancer	359	573
Other Cancers	0	336
Total	7,184	5,864

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics Statistical Abstract

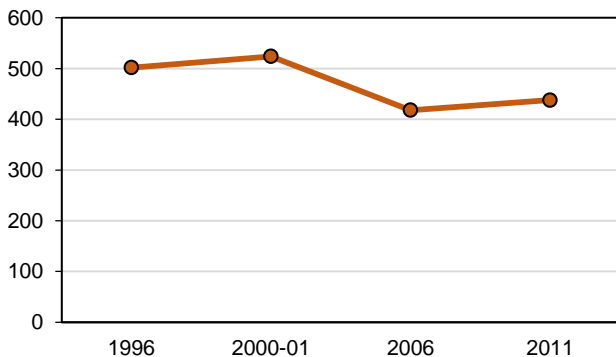
Maternal Mortality Rate

During the seven years preceding the 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, about four in every one thousand women died during pregnancy, child birth or within two months of childbirth.

Maternal Mortality Rate, 1996-2011

Number per 100,000 live births

Number



Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Education

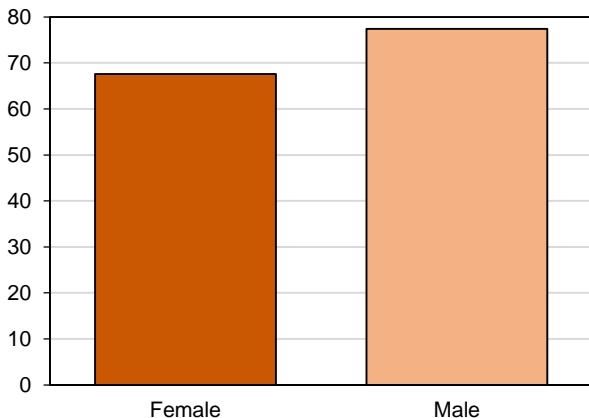
Education is widely recognised as an engine for empowerment, economic growth and general improvements in welfare. It is one of the most influential determinants of an individual's knowledge, attitudes and behavior.

Literacy

Literacy is the ability for one to read with understanding and to write a simple sentence meaningfully in any language. It leads to an increase in opportunities for an individual.

Literacy among females was lower (68 percent) than for males (77 percent).

Literacy rate (10 years+), 2014



Source: National Population and Housing Census

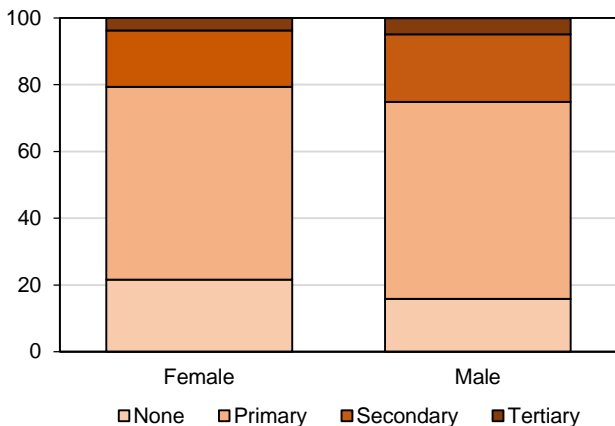
Highest level of education completed

Education attainment is a key determinant of the society's stock of human capital and level of socio-economic development.

Close to six in every ten women and men aged 6 years and above, had attained Primary school education. More women (22 percent) than men (16 percent) had not

attained any formal education. There were generally higher percentages of men attaining higher levels of education than women.

Highest level of education completed (6 years+), 2014



Source: National Population and Housing Census

Pre-primary, Primary & Secondary Gross & Net School enrolment

The proportion of girls in Primary school is higher than that of boys, as reflected by the higher Gross and Net enrolment ratios for girls in the table.

However, at Secondary school level, there are more boys than girls. Enrolment at Pre-primary is, however, still low for both girls and boys.

Pre-primary, Primary & Secondary Gross & Net School enrolment, 2015

Percent

Enrolment Ratio	Girls	Boys
Pre-primary <i>(Day care)</i>		
Gross	10*	10*
Net	10*	10*
Primary		
Gross	111	107
Net	93	89
Secondary		
Gross	23	26
Net	21	22

*2014 figures

Source: Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet

Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training (BTVET), University & Tertiary enrolment

There is a tendency for more females and males to enroll in Universities than in Technical Institutions.

Overall, however, there are more males than females at higher levels of education.

BTVET, University & Tertiary enrolment, 2015

Numbers and Percent of all females and males

Higher Education	Number		Sex distribution	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
BTVET	14,227	25,485	36	64
University	79,835	100,525	44	56
Tertiary Institutions	109,957	139,092	44	56

Source: Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet

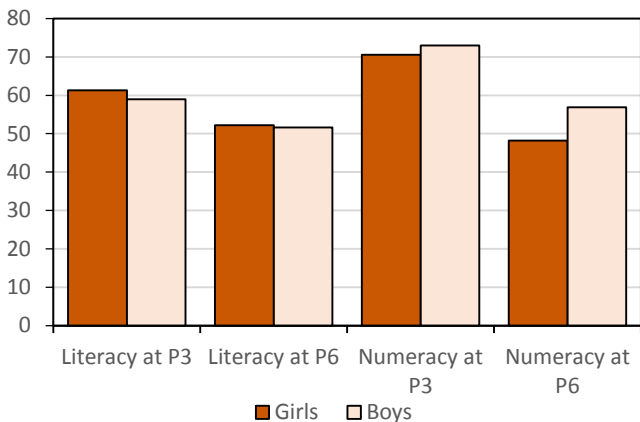
Literacy and Numeracy

The Literacy Rate at Primary Three (P3) and Primary Six (P6) is the percentage of pupils in the respective class, with the ability to read and write in any language. Numeracy Rate at P3 and P6 is the percentage of pupils

who can use numbers, make additions, subtraction, simple multiplication, simple division, simple weights and measures, as well as to count money and tell time.

Literacy was slightly higher among girls (61 percent) than boys (59 percent) in P3 and almost equal for both girls and boys in P6. Numeracy however was higher for boys than girls in both classes.

Literacy and Numeracy rates at primary three and six, 2015



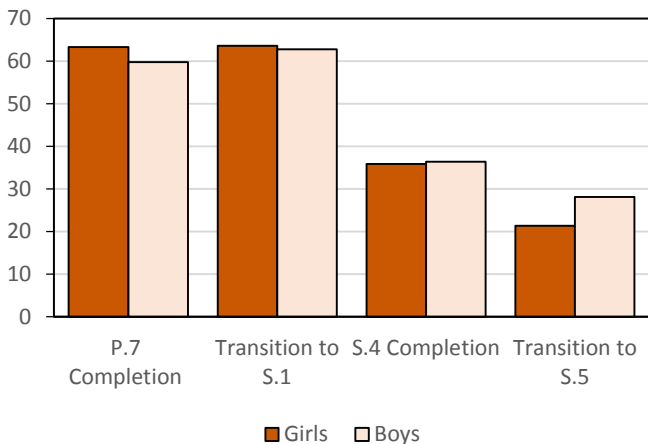
Source: Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet

Completion and Transition rates

More girls (63 percent) than boys (60 percent) completed Primary Seven in 2015, as shown in the figure. However, at a higher level of learning, more boys (28 percent) than girls (21 percent) transitioned to senior five.

Transition rate to Senior One and subsequent completion of senior four, was almost equal for both girls and boys.

Completion and Transition rates, 2015



Source: Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet

Reasons for not attending school

Children fail to attend school for a number of reasons. The most prominent reason for not attending school was recorded as a perception by the parent/guardian that the child was too young to attend school. Six in every ten children did not attend school because they were considered too young.

Reasons for not attending school by persons age 6-12 years, 2012/13

Percent

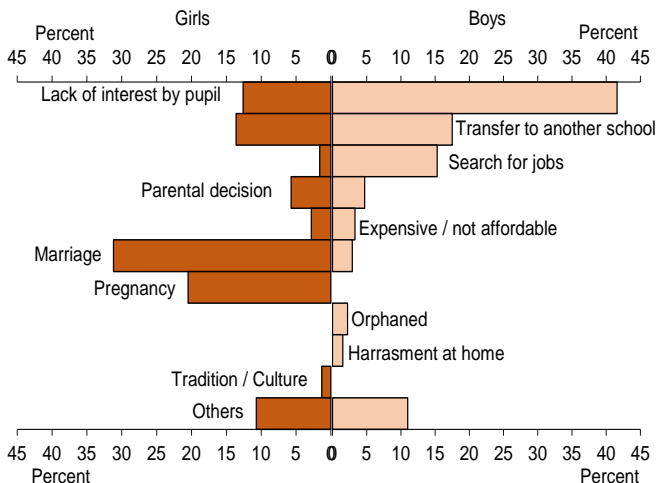
Reasons	Girls	Boys
Child Considered Too Young	61	63
Too Expensive	7	10
Disabled	5	6
Had To Help (Home/Farm)	5	3
Not willing to attend	3	3
School Too Far Away	4	2
Parent did not want	2	2
Orphaned	2	1
Other Reasons	11	11
Total	100	100

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Reasons for leaving school

The most prominent reasons for girls leaving school were pregnancy and marriage. Two in every ten girls left school due to pregnancy and three in every ten girls left school for marriage. Boys, however, were reported to leave school due to lack of interest. Four in every ten boys left school because they had no interest.

Reasons for leaving school, 2012/13



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

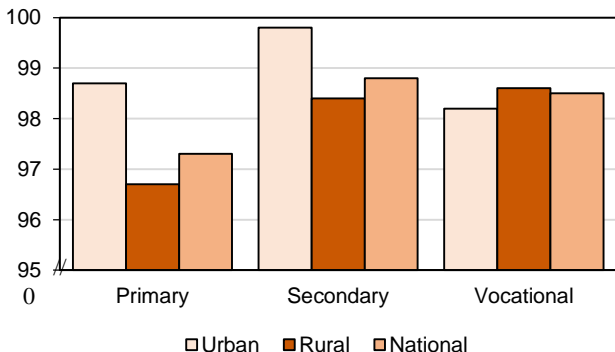
Separate toilet facilities for girls and boys

Keeping proper sanitation and hygiene standards is paramount to enhancing learning and good health practices of the children. School sanitation guidelines demand that mixed schools provide separate latrine blocks for pupils over seven years of age.

Nine in every ten schools, at all levels (Primary, Secondary and Vocational) had a separate toilet facility for girls and boys.

Schools with separate toilet facilities for girls and boys, 2015

Percent



Source: National Service Delivery Survey

Work and the Economy

The working age population is a measure of the total number of potential workers within an economy. In Uganda, labour market indicators are measured with a focus on the population aged 14-64 years, as recommended by the stakeholders' forum.

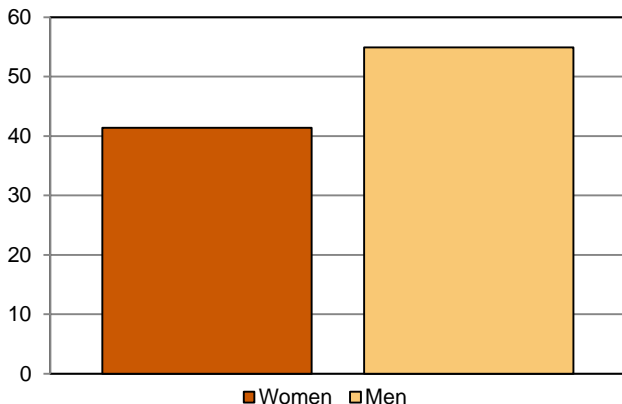
National labour force employed

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

Five in every ten males in the labour force were employed compared to four in every ten women.

National labour force employed, 2012/13

Percent



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

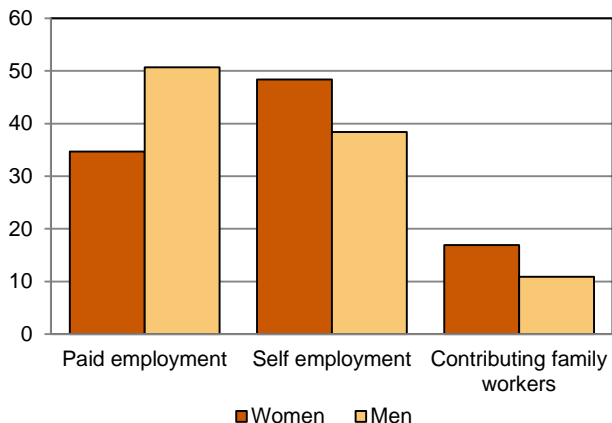
National labour force employed by nature of activity

There were more women engaged in self employment activities (48 percent) compared to men (38 percent).

Men tended to engage more in paid employment (51 percent), compared to women (35 percent). More women (17 percent) were engaged in family work than men (11 percent).

National labour force employed by nature of activity, 2012/13

Percent



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

National labour force employed by occupation

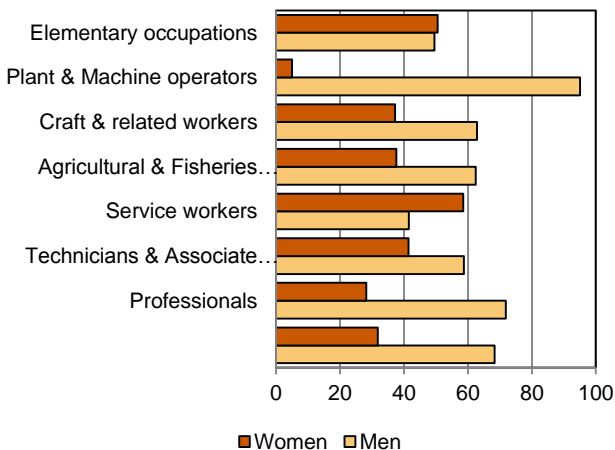
The occupation in which a person is engaged is usually determined by their education attainment and contributes to their income status.

Women tended to concentrate in service work (59 percent) and elementary occupations (51 percent) while

men concentrated in plant/machine operations (95 percent), professional work (72 percent) and in works as Chief Executives/Senior Officials (68 percent).

National labour force employed by occupation, 2012/13

Percent



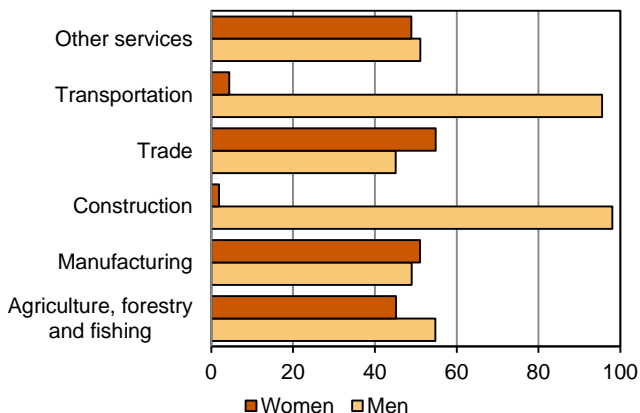
Source: Uganda National Household Survey

National labour force employed by sector

Women were more engaged in the trade (55 percent) and manufacturing (51 percent) sectors compared to men. The transportation, construction and agricultural sectors were dominated by men.

National labour force employed by sector, 2012/13

Percent



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

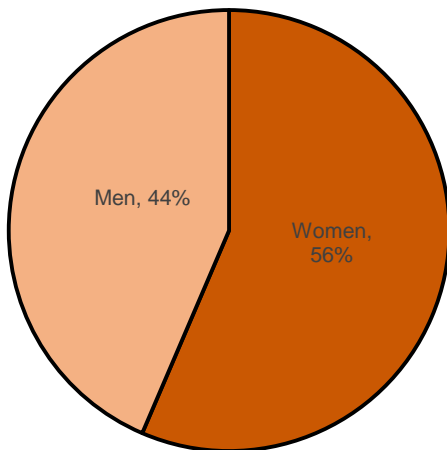
Employed poor

The employed poor were defined, in the 2012/13 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), as individuals forming part of the persons in employment but whose incomes fell below the official poverty line.

There were more employed poor women (56 percent) than employed poor men (44 percent).

Employed poor, 2012/13

Percent



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

National labour force engaged in subsistence production

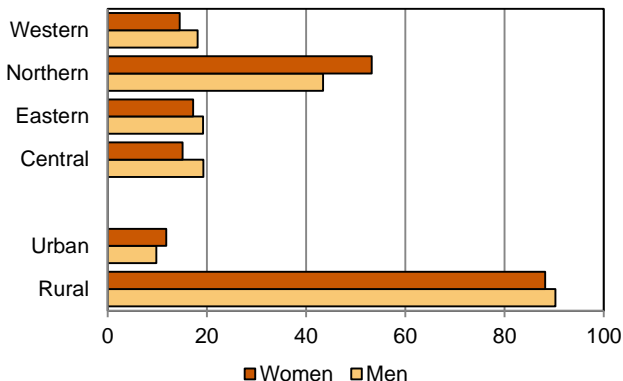
Subsistence production majorly involves production for own use.

Subsistence production is largely pronounced in the rural area, with nine in every ten women and men engaged in production for own use.

Across regions, Northern region had the highest proportion of persons engaged in subsistence production. Here, more women (53 percent) than men (43 percent) were engaged in production for own use. In other regions, more men than women were engaged in subsistence production.

National labour force engaged in subsistence production by residence and region, 2012/13

Percent of all women and men



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Children engaged in labour

The 2011/2012 National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey defined children as child labourers if they are:

- Aged 5-11 years and are at work but not expected to work;
- Aged 12-13 years doing work other than 'light work' or do work beyond 14 hours a week;

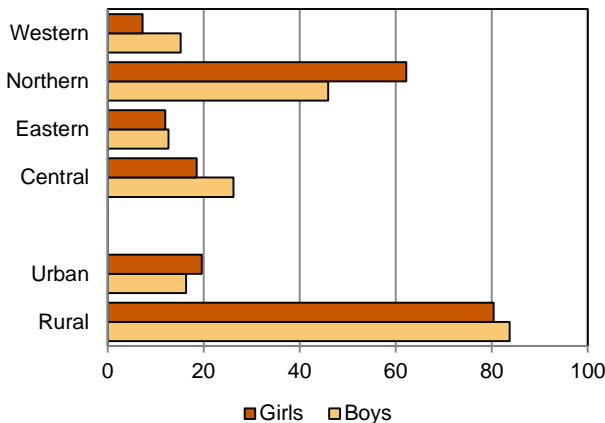
- Aged 14-17 years and are involved in hazardous forms of labour or working for an equivalent of 43 hours in a week or beyond.

There were higher percentages of children engaged in child labour in the rural areas than urban areas. In the rural areas, slightly more boys (84 percent) than girls (80 percent) were engaged in child labour while in the urban areas more girls (20 percent) than boys (16 percent) were engaged in child labour.

Northern region had the highest prevalence of child labour, with girls more heavily engaged (62 percent) than boys (46 percent). In other regions, boys were more engaged in child labour than girls. Notably, in the central region 26 percent of boys were engaged in child labour compared to 19 percent of girls.

Children aged 5-17 engaged in labour by residence and region, 2012/13

Percent of all girls and boys



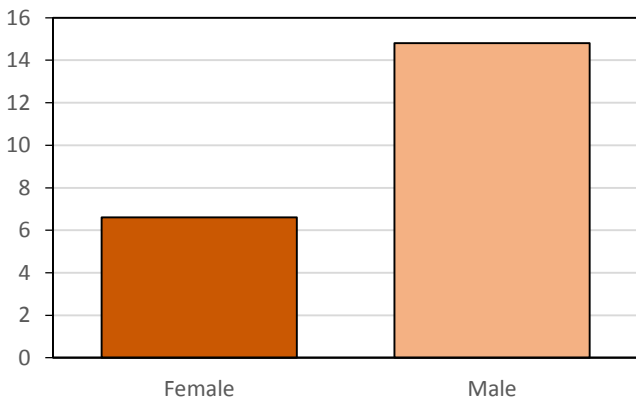
Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Young people neither in employment nor education training

Six percent of young women were neither employed nor in education training, compared to 15 percent of men.

Young people neither in employment nor education training, 2012/13

Percent of all females and males



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

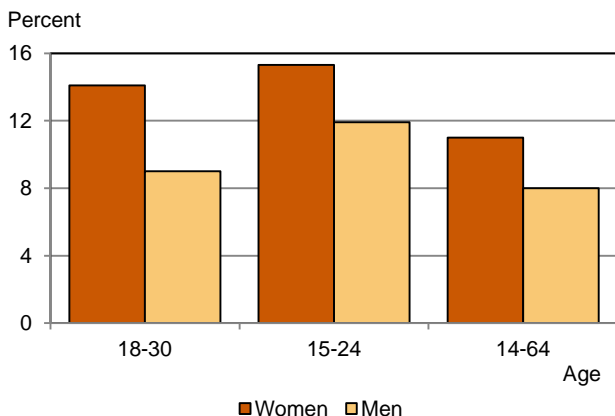
Unemployment

Unemployment refers to persons of a specified age who during a specified period were:

- Without work, that is, not in paid employment or self-employment;
- Available for work; and
- Seeking work (that is had taken specific steps to seek for paid or self-employment).

Overall, there were more unemployed women (11 percent) than men (eight percent). Youth unemployment, as per the official age group in Uganda (18-30 years), was much higher (14 percent for women and nine percent for men).

Unemployment rate by age, 2012/13



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

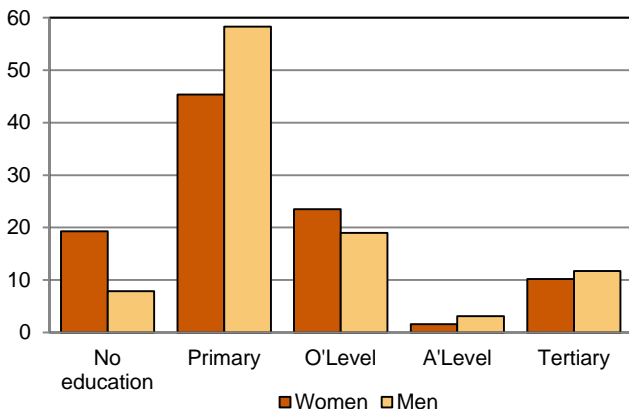
Unemployment by level of education

The majority of the unemployed population had only attained Primary school level education. About five in

every ten unemployed women and six in every ten unemployed men had attained Primary school level education.

There were fewer unemployed persons who had attained Advanced (A) level, Secondary and Tertiary education. More unemployed women (19 percent) than men (eight percent) had no formal education.

Unemployment by level of education, 2012/13



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Unpaid Care Work and Time Use

The inclusion of unpaid care work in the Systems of National Accounts is important, not only because it is one way to make visible work for which women are primarily responsible, but also because, as the time use data show, it represents a substantial time and energy allocation on the part of women (World Bank Paper 73, 2006)¹.

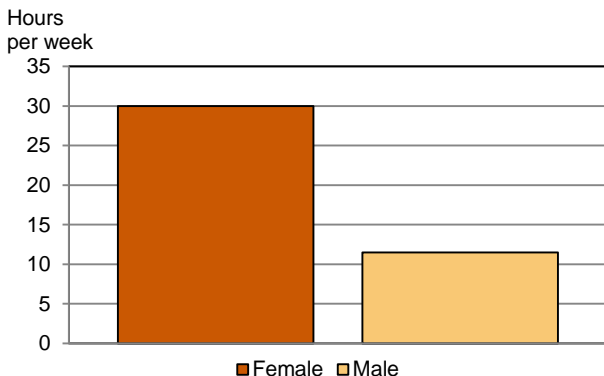
Examples of unpaid work include collecting firewood, fetching water, and taking care of the children, the sick and the elderly.

Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work

Women spent 30 hours a week on unpaid domestic and care work, more than twice the amount of time spent by men (12 hours a week).

¹ As quoted in the Uganda National Household Survey

Average number of hours a week spent on unpaid domestic and care work (5yrs and above), 2012/13



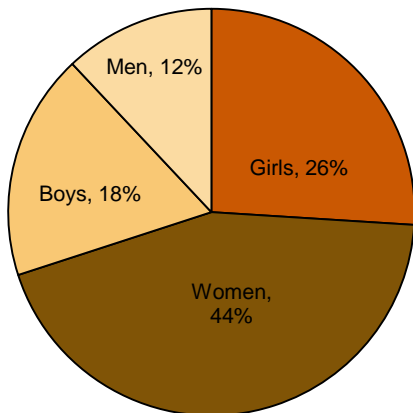
Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Collection of firewood for the household

Collecting firewood is a routine activity, under unpaid care work in the household. Females in the household were more likely to collect firewood than the males. Four in every ten women normally collected firewood, followed by three in every ten girls. Only two in every ten boys collected firewood. Men were the least likely to collect

firewood, as only one in every ten men was found to do so.

Who normally collects firewood for the household, 2012/13?



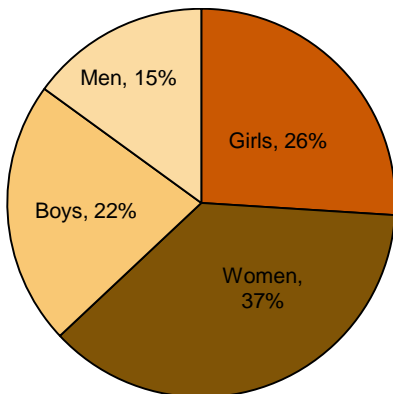
Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Fetching of water for the household

Fetching water is another routine activity under unpaid care work in the household. As with collection of

firewood, women (39 percent) and girls (27 percent) were normally responsible for fetching water in the household.

Who normally fetches water for the household, 2012/13?

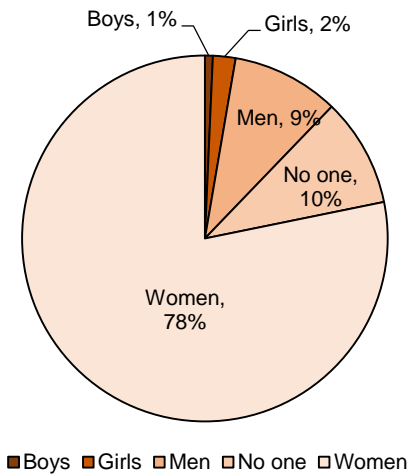


Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Primary Care takers

Women were the primary care takers of individuals who fell sick in the household (78 percent).

Primary Care takers, 2012/13



Income and Assets

Income is the sum of all wages, salaries, profits, interest payments, rents and other forms of earnings received in a given period of time (Case and Fair 2007)².

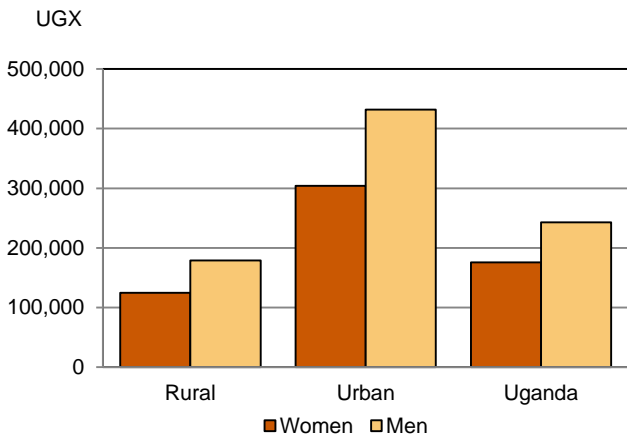
Average income of household head

According to the 2012/13 UNHS, average income increases with increased literacy. Literate household heads are more than twice likely to have more income than illiterate ones.

The average income of male household heads was much higher (UGX 243,000) than for female household heads (UGX 176,000). This can be attributed to, among other factors, higher literacy levels for men than women.

² As quoted in the Uganda National Household Survey

Average income of household head, 2012/13



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

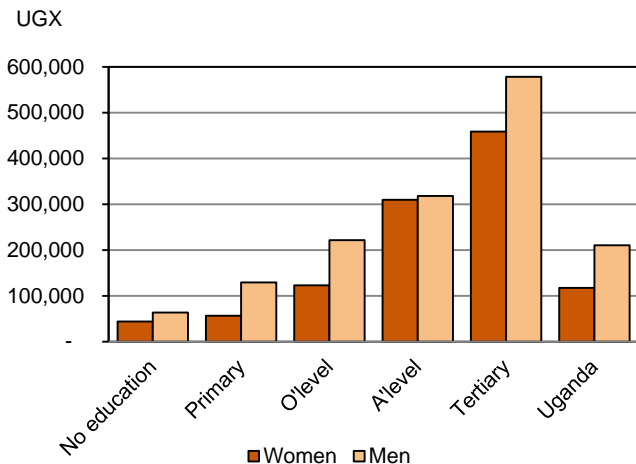
Average wage earnings by level of education

Men continue to earn much more than women, across all levels of education attained.

The highest earnings for both women and men were reported among the population that had attained tertiary level education.

However, this is a small percentage of the population (four percent of women, and five percent of men), as seen earlier in the chapter on Education. The majority of the population was reported have attained Primary school level education (58 percent of women and 59 percent of men). This category was observed to earn only UGX 56,000 for the women and UGX 129,000 for men.

Average wage earnings by level of education, 2012/13



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

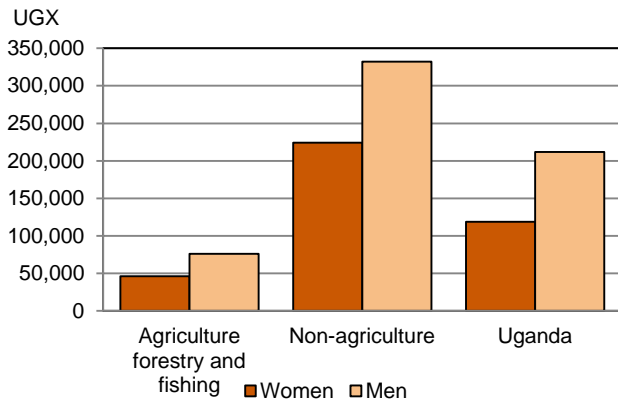
Average wage earnings by sector

Men continue to earn more than women across all sectors. Overall, the wage gap between women and men was about UGX 90,000.

Both women and men in the non-agricultural sector earned much more than their counterparts in the agricultural sector. However, the wage gap between the women and men is much higher in the non-agriculture

sector (UGX 100,000), than in the agricultural sector (UGX 30,000).

Average wage earnings by sector, 2012/13



Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Ownership of selected assets

Any item of economic value owned by an individual or household, especially that which could be converted to cash, is normally referred to as an asset.

More women owned a house (64 percent) or land (59 percent) individually than men (39 percent and 43 percent, respectively).

Women tended to own their assets individually, rather than jointly. Men, on the other hand tended to own a house (40 percent) or land (37 percent) jointly rather than individually.

Ownership of selected assets, 2012/13

Asset	Type of ownership		
	Individual	Joint	None
Own house			
Women	64	13	23
Men	39	40	21
Land			
Women	59	13	28
Men	43	37	20

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment

A mobile phone, radio and/or television are important assets in this new and emerging era of communication.

More men (58 percent) than women (46 percent) owned a mobile phone individually and jointly (six percent and three percent, respectively).

Almost as many women as men owned a radio individually (43 percent and 42 percent, respectively). However, only five percent of the women reported joint ownership of a radio, compared to 23 percent of men.

Ownership of ICT equipment, 2012/13

ICT Equipment	Type of ownership		
	Individual	Joint	None
Mobile phone			
Women	46	3	51
Men	58	6	36
Radio			
Women	43	5	82
Men	42	23	65
Television			
Women	7	1	92
Men	7	4	89

Source: Uganda National Household Survey

Access to mass media on a weekly basis

Exposure to information on television, radio and/or print can increase an individual's knowledge and awareness of new ideas, social changes, and opportunities, which in turn can affect the individual's perceptions and behaviour.

Media exposure is higher among men than women. More men (14 percent) are exposed to all three media, at least once a week, compared to the women (six percent).

Access to mass media on a weekly basis, 2011

Mass media	Women	Men
Reads a newspaper, at least once a week	15	25
Watches television at least once a week	20	29
Listens to the radio at least once a week	74	86
Accesses all three media at least once a week	6	14
Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	21	12

Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Gender Based Violence

Gender Based Violence 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 and 1995).

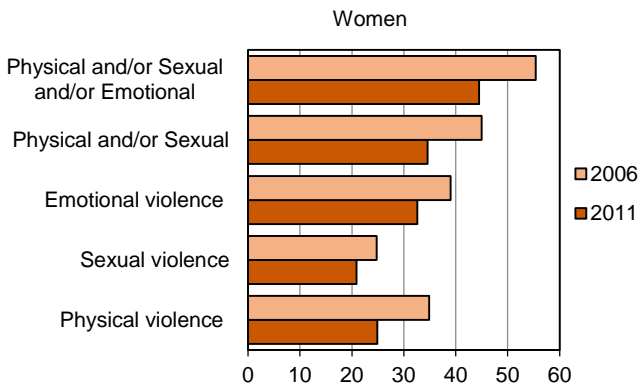
This chapter provides information on Spousal Violence, violence against young women and men as well as Female Genital Mutilation.

Experience of violence by the current or most recent partner, in the last 12 months

Twenty five percent of partnered women reported experiencing some form of physical violence by their spouse. The percentage of women experiencing sexual and emotional violence was 21 percent and 33 percent respectively.

The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) findings showed that women generally experienced less violence in 2011 than in 2006.

Ever-partnered women aged 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence by the current or most recent partner, in the last 12 months, 2011

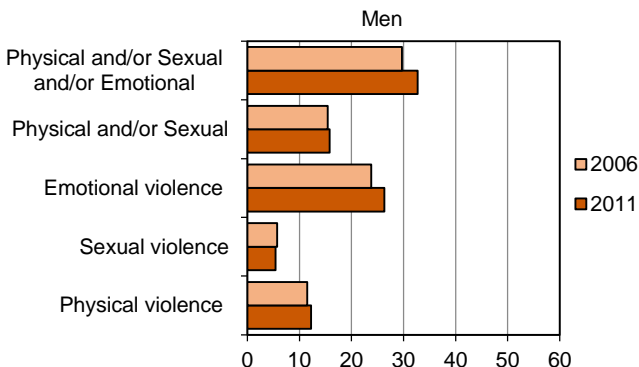


Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

On the contrary, men generally reported more cases of violence in 2011 than in 2006.

Twenty six percent of partnered men reported experiencing some form of emotional violence by their spouse. The percentage of men experiencing sexual and emotional violence was only five percent and 12 percent, respectively.

Ever-partnered men aged 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence by the current or most recent partner, in the last 12 months, 2011



Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Experience of non-spousal sexual violence by exact age

The population aged 15-19 was more likely to first experience non-spousal violence at the age of 15. Women were more likely to be affected (nine percent) than men (four percent).

The population aged 20-24 was more likely to first experience non-spousal violence at age 18. These comprised more women (eight percent) than men (three percent).

Population aged 15-19 and 20-24 years who experienced non-spousal sexual violence by exact age, 2011

Percent of all women and men

Exact age at first experience of non-spousal violence	15-19		20-24	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
10	1	1	0	0
12	1	2	1	0
15	9	4	6	1
18	na	na	8	3

Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Female Genital Mutilation

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) - also known as female circumcision or female genital cutting - involves cutting some part of the clitoris or labia, usually as part of a traditional ceremony or rite of passage into adolescence / womanhood. In Uganda, FGM is mostly practiced by

members of two ethnic groups, the Sabinu in Eastern region, and the Pokot in Karamoja region.

Efforts have been put in place to curb the practice such as sensitisation of community leaders under the Reproductive and Community Health Programme and through the enactment by the Parliament of Uganda of the law against FGM in December 2010.

Women interviewed during the 2011 UDHS were asked whether they had ever heard of the practice and if so, whether they were circumcised and what they thought about the practice.

Prevalence of FGM in Uganda is low, with less than two percent of the women circumcised. Karamoja region recorded the highest percentage of FGM (five percent), followed by Eastern region (two percent).

Women in the North, Southwest, West Nile and Karamoja regions were more in favour of the practice compared to those in Kampala.

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who are circumcised by attitude about the practice and selected background characteristics, 2011

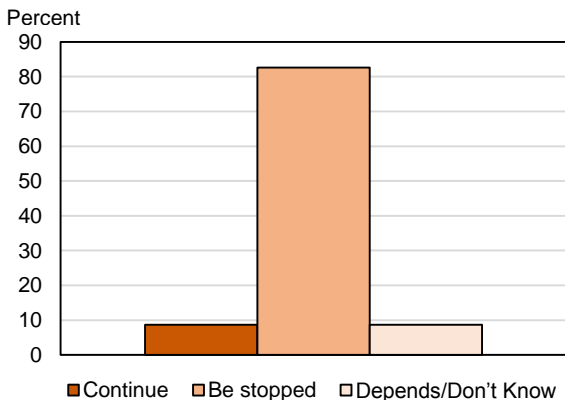
Background Characteristics	Percent of women circumcised	Attitude about female circumcision			
		Continue	Be stopped	Depends /Don't Know	Total
Residence					
Urban	1.4	4.6	90.0	5.5	100
Rural	1.4	10.0	80.3	9.7	100
Region					
Kampala	1.8	3.8	90.5	5.7	100
Central 1	1.5	8.8	86.6	4.5	100
Central 2	1.4	5.3	86.3	8.4	100
East Central	0.6	6.3	83.3	10.3	100
Eastern	2.3	8.2	78.9	12.9	100
Karamoja	4.8	10.9	80.1	9.0	100
North	0.5	16.9	73.1	10.0	100
West Nile	0.2	13.3	78.5	8.2	100
Western	1.1	9.5	85.3	5.3	100
Southwest	1.4	13.5	77.7	8.8	100
Total	1.4	8.7	82.6	8.7	100

Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Attitude about FGM

An overwhelming 83 percent of the female respondents declared that they want the practice to stop, while only nine percent wanted the practice to continue.

Attitude about FGM, 2011



Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Greater support for the discontinuation of circumcision among younger women suggests that the practice is likely to continue declining in the future.

Women with higher education levels (88 percent) and more wealth (89 percent) tended to support

discontinuation of the practice more than their counterparts with less or no education and wealth.

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who are circumcised by attitude about the practice and selected background characteristics, 2011

Background Characteristics	Percent of women circumcised	Attitude about female circumcision			
		Continue	Be stopped	Depends /Don't Know	Total
Age					
15-19	1.0	12.8	80.6	6.6	100
20-24	0.8	9.4	83.2	7.4	100
25-29	1.9	7.4	84.8	7.8	100
30-34	2.1	8.9	80.6	10.5	100
35-39	1.3	7.1	82.6	10.3	100
40-44	1.7	5.5	81.9	12.6	100
45-49	1.9	4.3	86.1	9.5	100
Education					
No education	1.5	11.1	76.5	12.4	100
Primary	1.4	10.0	79.9	10.0	100
Secondary+	1.5	6.0	88.4	5.7	100
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.2	13.1	74.5	12.4	100
Second	1.2	10.6	77.9	11.5	100
Middle	1.2	10.6	81.9	7.5	100
Fourth	1.0	7.4	83.1	9.4	100
Highest	1.5	5.4	89.0	5.6	100
Total	1.4	8.7	82.6	8.7	100

Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

Leadership and Governance

Governance is the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences" (UNDP). It has one of the dimensions on voice and accountability – Kaufmann, 1999³.

Gender equity is critical for good governance as it ensures the effective participation of women and men in the democratisation process, leadership, decision-making and law enforcement.

Participation in at least one planning meeting at Local Council (LC) 1 - Village level in the past 12 months

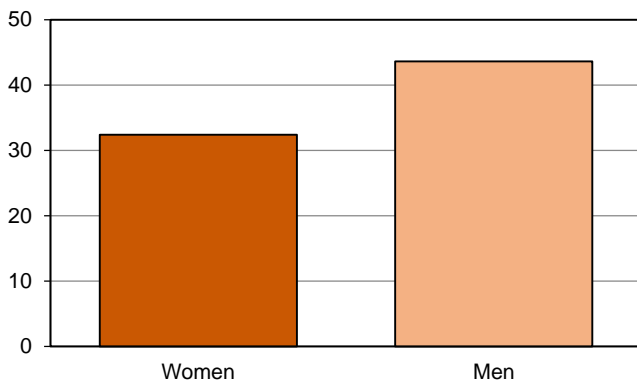
Representation and participation of different categories of people is one of the basic indicators of good governance. It is a mechanism in which citizens can influence the development agenda and effectively participate in the decision making process. Policies and programs are determined by persons in leadership positions.

³ As quoted in the 2013 Facts and Figures on Gender

A higher proportion of men (44 percent) than women (32 percent) reported that they had participated in at least one planning meeting at the village level in the last 12 months preceding the survey.

Participation in at least one planning meeting at LC1 Village level in the past 12 months, 2014

Percent of all women and men



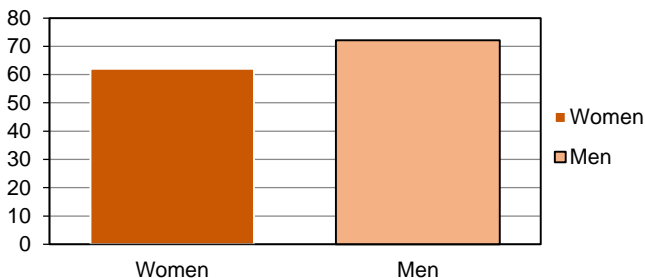
Source: Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey

Political party membership

In Uganda, there are over 38 registered political parties. However, currently the political parties with representatives in Parliament are Conservative Party (CP), Democratic Party (DP), Forum for Democratic Change (FDC), Justice Forum (JEEMA), National Resistance Movement (NRM) and Uganda People's Congress (UPC). Citizens have a right to belong to a political party without discrimination on account of gender, religious belief, tribe, race, profession or occupation.

More men (72 percent) than women (62 percent) reported that they belonged to a political party.

Proportion belonging to any political party, 2014



Source: Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey

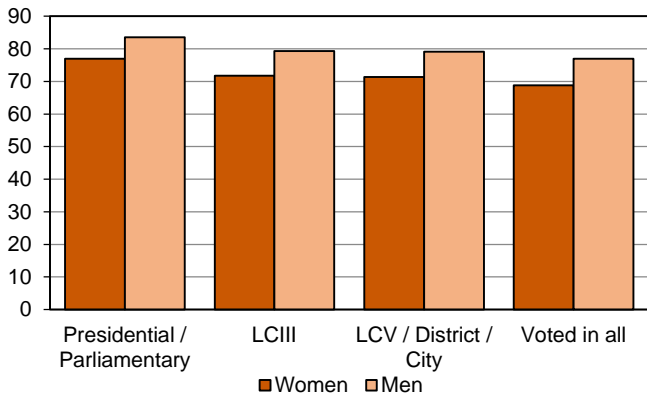
Voting in the last elections

Voting is the official choice that one makes in an election or meeting by casting a ballot, raising your hand, speaking your choice aloud (Merriam Webster Dictionary)⁴. It is a measure of political participation in electoral processes by the population.

In the last elections, fewer (69 percent) women than men (77 percent) exercised their right to vote in all elections. More women and men voted in Presidential / Parliamentary elections compared to Local Council and District level elections.

⁴ As quoted in the Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey

Population who voted in the last elections, 2014



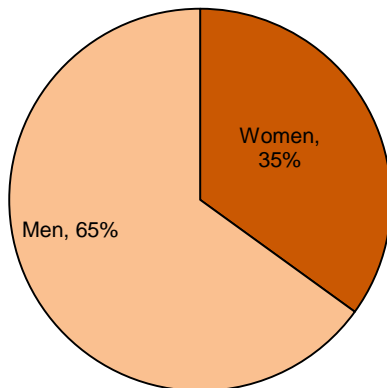
Source: Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey

Composition of the national parliament

Higher representation of women in leadership and governance contributes to stronger attention to women's issues in government laws, policies and programmes.

The 10th Parliament (2016-2021) comprises a 35 percent representation for women.

Composition of the national parliament, 2016

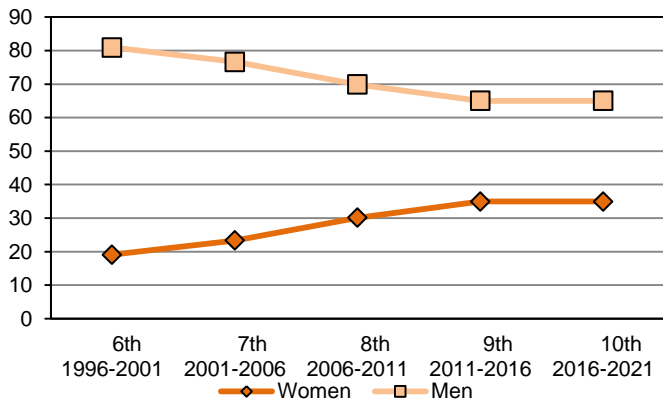


Source: The Parliament of Uganda

Deliberate interventions have been taken to ensure that representation and participation of women and other vulnerable groups in leadership and governance is enhanced.

The country has seen a steady increase in the proportion of women in parliament from 19 percent in the 6th Parliament (1996-2001) to 35 percent in the just concluded (9th) Parliament (2011-2016). However, this proportion has stagnated at 35 percent in the current (10th) Parliament.

Composition of the national parliament, 2016



Source: The Parliament of Uganda

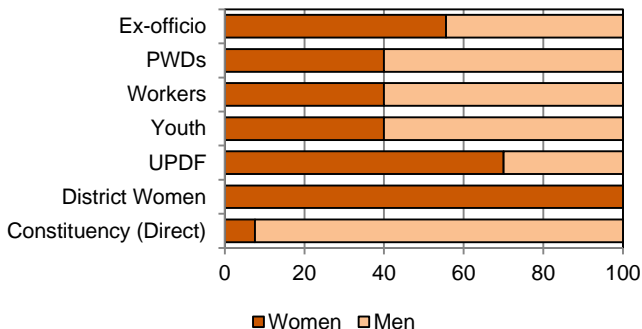
Composition of parliament by representation

Women do not greatly participate and/or benefit from representation through direct election at Constituency level, because it is assumed they will benefit from the mandatory district women seats.

The 10th Parliament comprises only eight percent representation of women at direct Constituency level, compared to 92 percent for men. Representation in the

Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) stands at 70 percent for women and 30 percent for men.

Composition of parliament by representation, 2016



PWDs – Persons With Disability

Source: The Parliament of Uganda

Composition of the Local Government

Women at the Local Government level generally only benefit from representation of the mandatory women seats. Representation in directly elected positions stands at less than three percent for women and over 96 percent for men.

Composition of the Local Government, 2016

Position	Women	Men
District Chair persons	2	98
Sub-county / Town Council / Municipal Division Chairpersons	1	99
Directly elected District Councillors	2	98
District Women Councillors	100	
Directly elected Municipal Division Councillors	2	98
Municipal Division Women Councillors	100	
Directly elected Sub-county / Town Council / Municipal Division Councillor	1	99
Sub-county / Town Council / Municipal Division Women Councillor	100	

Source: Uganda Electoral Commission

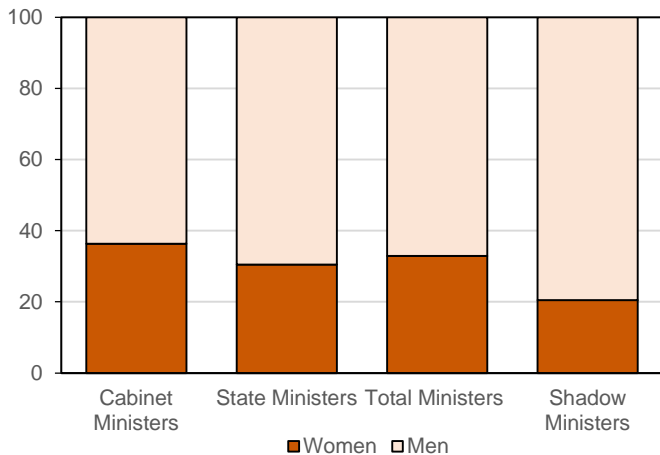
Composition of ministerial positions

Representation of women in ministerial positions is lower than that of men. Women cabinet ministers account for 36 percent and state ministers account for 30 percent, compared to 64 percent and 30 percent, respectively, for men.

On the shadow cabinet, representation of women is much lower (21 percent) than that of men (79 percent).

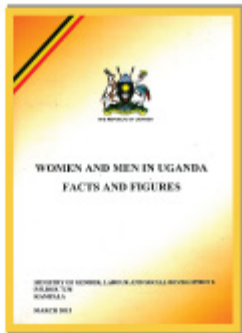
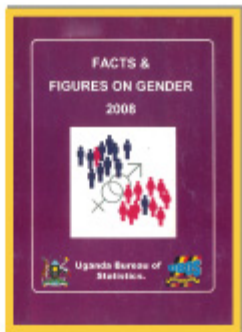
Composition of ministerial positions, 2016

Percent



Source: The Parliament of Uganda

PREVIOUS EDITIONS



women and men in Uganda



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