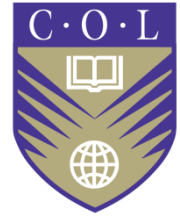


Gender Profile: Uganda



General

Total male population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 8,714,354
Total female population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 8,765,900

Total male population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 9,127,278
Total female population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 9,311,383

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 310
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2014) (CIA, 2015): 60.82

Under-five mortality rate for males: NA
Under-five mortality rate for females: NA

Births attended by a skilled health professional (2011) (WHO, 2014b): 58%

Prevalence of HIV among males aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 5.9%
Prevalence of HIV among females aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 8.4%

Life expectancy for women (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 58
Life expectancy for men (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 56

Education

Male youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 89.64%
Female youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 85.47%

Male adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 82.63%
Female adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 64.59%

Male adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015):
89.81%

Female adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015):
92.23%

Male gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015):
30.13%

Female gross enrolment ratio in secondary education: (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015)
25.08%

Male gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 14.26%
Female gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 3.84%

Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education (2004) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 37.8%

Students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs who are female (2004) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 18.9%

Teachers in primary education who are female (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 40.9%

Teachers in secondary education who are female (2008) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 25.1%

Teachers in tertiary education who are female (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 43.9%

Economic Activity

Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 90%

Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 82%

Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 26%

Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 15%

Decision-Making

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (World Bank, 2014): 35%

Human Rights

Girls married before 15 (2013) (Girls Not Brides, 2015): 10%

Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 22%

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 50.5%

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 62.2%

* * *

Gender Gaps

Health

- According to a 2013 study, unmarried sexually active women in Uganda experience a 43% unmet need for contraception. The same study found that Ugandan women had, on average, two children more than they wished to have (Guttmacher Institute, 2013).
- Abortion is illegal in Uganda except in the case of rape or incest, if the foetus has HIV, or in the event of foetal abnormality. At least 1,500 women die each year due to unsafe abortions (Kizza, 2013).

Education

- The World Health Organization (2015), citing Ugandan Ministry of Health figures, indicates that by age 19, 25% of girls have become pregnant, which significantly disrupts their education.

Economic

- Project Have Hope, an NGO, stated in 2012: “When a woman is married in Uganda, her suitor often pays a bride price to her family. In the future, should she want to leave the marriage, she must repay the bride price. . . . [T]his can be very difficult for women and may prevent them from leaving an unhealthy and/or violent marriage. Another traditional practice is wife inheritance, in which a widow marries a male relative of her former husband so that his property will stay within his family. She may have no say in the matter” (Project Have Hope, 2012, para. 7).
- According to the World Economic Forum’s Gender Gap Report 2013, women earn 76% of men’s wages for performing similar work (p. 362).

Decision-Making

- Uganda has a quota system to guarantee seats for women in politics.
- Women comprised 35% of the country’s ninth parliament (International Women’s Democracy Network, 2013).

Human Rights

- According to Project Have Hope (2012), 46% of Ugandan women have been subjected to marital rape.
- Women with disabilities frequently are not accorded basic human rights and dignities, including when they have incurred these disabilities at the hands of men and during acts of war. In May 2010, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported that within Uganda’s camps for internally displaced persons, there were 3,098 persons with disabilities – “the majority of them female” (Human Rights Watch, 2010, p. 4).
- A 2010 Human Rights Watch report found that “[w]omen with disabilities in northern Uganda face serious abuse and discrimination by strangers, neighbors, and family members. Women interviewed for the report were denied basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter in the camps and in their communities” (Human Rights Watch, 2010, p. 2).

References

- CIA. (2015). The world factbook: Country profiles. Retrieved from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/xx.html>
- Girls Not Brides. (2015). Child marriage around the world. Retrieved from <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/where-does-it-happen>
- Guttmacher Institute. (2013). Abortion in Uganda. Retrieved from <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/FB-Abortion-in-Uganda.html>
- Human Rights Watch. (2010). As if we weren't human: Discrimination and violence against women with disabilities in Northern Uganda. Retrieved from http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/uganda0810webwcover_0.pdf
- International Women's Democracy Network. (2013). Women's political and civic participation in Uganda: Opportunities and challenges to the full realization of democracy. Retrieved from <http://www.iwdn.learningpartnership.org/2013/02/womens-political-and-civic-participation-in-uganda-opportunities-and-challenges-to-the-full-realization-ofdemocracy/>
- Kizza, Catherine Mwesigwa. (2013, October 22). "Unsafe abortions kill 1,500 women a year in Uganda." New Vision. Retrieved from <http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/648666-unsafe-abortions-kill-1-500-women-ayear-in-uganda.html>
- Project Have Hope. (2012 December 8). Women's issues in Uganda. Retrieved from <http://www.projecthavehope.org/about-us/info-on-uganda/womens-issues.html>
- Quota Project. (2011). Uganda. Retrieved from <http://www.quotaproject.org/uid/countryview.cfm?CountryCode=UG>
- UN Women. (2012). Violence against women prevalence data: Surveys by country. Retrieved from http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/browser/files/vawprevalence_matrix_june2013.pdf
- UNESCO Institute of Statistics. (2015). Education. Retrieved from <http://data.uis.unesco.org>
- United Nations Gender Statistics. (2015). Countries A–Z. Retrieved from <http://genderstats.org/Browse-by-Countries>
- United Nations Statistical Commission. (2010). Labor force participation, unemployment and economic sector of employment. Retrieved from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/Worldswomen/Annex%20tables%20by%20chapter%20-%20pdf/Table4Ato4D.pdf>
- World Bank. (2014). Proportion of women holding seats in national parliament. Retrieved from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS>

World Economic Forum. (2013). The global gender gap report 2013. Retrieved from http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2013.pdf

World Health Organization. (2014a). Life expectancy: Data by country. Retrieved from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.3?lang=en>

World Health Organization. (2014b). Women: Data by country. Retrieved from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.1630>

World Health Organization. (2015). Addressing adolescent health challenges in Uganda. Retrieved from <http://www.afro.who.int/en/uganda/press-materials/item/6586-addressing-adolescent-health-challenges-in-uganda.html>