Uganda
Country Implementation Profile

Population Dynamics and Household Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>17,700</td>
<td>33,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km²)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990-1995</th>
<th>2005-2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual population growth (%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life expectancy</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at birth</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population projections (000)</th>
<th>Low (2030)</th>
<th>Medium (2050)</th>
<th>High (2100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>57,054</td>
<td>59,846</td>
<td>62,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>83,580</td>
<td>94,259</td>
<td>105,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>115,345</td>
<td>171,190</td>
<td>246,361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-person households (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear households (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans (000), due to all causes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government policies and concern</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government policy on population growth</td>
<td>Lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government policy on level of fertility</td>
<td>Lower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Level of government concern about population ageing | Major concern |

Urbanization and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved drinking water sources</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved sanitation facilities</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government view and policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government view and policy</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government view on spatial distribution</td>
<td>Minor change desired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas</td>
<td>Lower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: "n.a." stands for "not available"
Uganda
Country Implementation Profile

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%)
- 30 (1995)
- 38 (2006)

Contraceptive prevalence (%)
- any method (including traditional)
- modern method only
  - 8 (1995)
  - 18 (2006)

Adolescent birth rate
- 198 (1993)
- 159 (2004)

Government concerns and support
- 2009
  - Level of government concern about adolescent fertility
    - Major concern
  - Government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility
    - Yes
  - Type of government support for family planning
    - Direct support

HIV prevalence (%), 15-49
- 10.2 (1990)
- 6.5 (2009)

Antiretroviral therapy (%)
- 47 (2010)

Births attended by trained health professional (%)
- 38 (1995)
- 42 (2006)

Maternal and Child Health

Skilled attendant at birth, 2006
- 80
  - Urban
  - Rural

Stunting (%)
- 46 (1995)

DPT3 immunization
- Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine

Number of doctors (per 100,000 population)
- 12 (2005)

Number of nurses or midwives (per 100,000 population)
- 131 (2005)
### Education

**Proportion of population 25+ by level of education and sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No schooling or incomplete primary</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete primary (ISCED 1)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary (ISCED 2-3)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary or tertiary (ISCED 4-6)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO

**ISCED:** International Standard Classification of Education

**Primary school completion rate (%)**

- Male: 67 (2001)
- Female: 53 (2001)
- Female: 56 (2010)

Source: UNESCO

**Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%)**

- Male: 42 (2000)
- Female: 47 (2000)
- Male: 65 (2009)
- Female: 62 (2009)

Source: UNESCO

**Adjusted net enrollment rate (%), primary**

- Male: n.a.
- Female: n.a.
- Male: 90 (2010)
- Female: 92 (2010)

Source: UNESCO

**Public expenditure on education as % of GDP**

- Male: 2.5 (2000)
- Female: 3.2 (2009)

### Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

**Seats in parliament held by women (%)**

- Male: 12 (1990)
- Female: 31 (2011)

**Share of women in non-agricultural employment (%)**

- Male: n.a.

**Women making decision on own health (%)**

- Female: 61 (2006)

**Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%)**

- Male: n.a.
- Female: 35 (2006)

**Women 20-24 married by 18 (%)**

- Male: 54 (1995)
- Female: 46 (2006)

**Legal age at marriage (2011)**

- Male: 18
- Female: 16

### Poverty and Economic Development

**Population living below $1.25 per day (%)**

- Male: 70 (1992)
- Female: 38 (2009)

**Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)**

- Male: 6 (1992)
- Female: 6 (2009)

**Own account and family workers in employment (%)**

- Male: n.a.
- Female: 85 (2003)

**Labor force participation (%)**

- Male: 82 (1990)
- Female: 78 (2010)

**Unemployment rate (%)**

- Male: 5
- Female: 4 (2009)

**Labor force participation, 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-54</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AB

**GDP per capita**

- GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity 2005 international dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$1,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank

**Gender parity index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Ratio of number of female students enrolled to male students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO

**Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women**

- **Gender parity index**

- **Male**

- **Female**

**Legal age at marriage (2011)**

- Without parental consent: 18
- With parental consent: 16

Source: UNICEF

**Child marriage, 2006**

- **Urban**
  - Male: 27
  - Female: 52
- **Rural**
  - Male: 62
  - Female: 59
- **Lowest 20%**
  - Male: 47
  - Female: 49
- **Middle 20%**
  - Male: 26

Source: UNICEF
Glossary and Data Sources

Population Dynamics and Household Structure

Total fertility rate – The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division

Child dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. Source: UN Population Division

Old-age dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64. percentized. Source: UN Population Division

Life expectancy at birth – The number of years to be lived by a newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division

Transition rate from primary to secondary education – The ratio of the number of pupils (or students) admitted to the first grade of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary education. Source: UNESCO

Urbanization and Environment

Urban population living in slums (%) – Proportion of urban population living in slum households, defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation; sufficient living area; durability of housing. Source: UN HABITAT

Using improved drinking water (%) – Proportion of population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). Source: UNICEF/WHO

Using improved sanitation facilities (%) – Proportion of population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact, including flush/privy flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, - septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting latrines. Source: UNICEF/WHO

CO₂ emissions (ton) – The total amount of carbon dioxide (in tons) emitted by the country as a consequence of all relevant human production (and consumption) activities. Source: UNFCCC

Air pollution: PM₁₀ (µg/m³) – The estimated average annual exposure of an adult resident to outdoor particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM₁₀) in micrograms per cubic meter. Data for counties are urban population weighted PM₁₀ levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. Source: UNEP

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children, but are not using any method of contraception. Source: UNFPA

Contraceptive prevalence (%) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, intra-uterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods. Source: UNFPA

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.

Sexual and Reproductive Health (continued)

Adolescent birth rate – Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. Source: UNFPA

Antiretroviral therapy (%) – Proportion of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved protocols (or WHO/UNAIDS standards). Source: UNAIDS

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who rejected the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who knew that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Source: UNAIDS

HIV testing (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who received HIV testing and counselling in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS

Condom use during last high-risk sex (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%) – Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Source: UNICEF

Antenatal care (%) – Proportion of women aged 15-49 with a live birth during a time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife) at least once during pregnancy. Both trained and untrained TBAs are excluded. Source: UNICEF

Abortion rate – Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy, and all other abortions are considered spontaneous. Source: UN Population Division

Maternal mortality ratio – The ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period (e.g., 1990–94) to the total number of live births during the same time period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to pregnancy or, aggravated by pregnancy or, in management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. Source: WHO

DPT3 immunization – Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF/WHO

Stunting prevalence (%) – Proportion of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median height for age of the international reference population. Source: UNICEF

Under-five mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: IGME

Infant mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: IGME

Neonatal mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: IGME

Education

Adjusted net enrollment rate (%) – The number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total official primary school-age population. This also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Source: UNESCO

Primary school completion rate (%) – Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary education. Source: UNESCO

Migration

International migrants – The mid-year estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born or that of their citizenship if place of birth is not available. Source: UN Population Division

Number of refugees – The number of people who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside the country of nationality, and are unable, or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country. Source: UNHCR

Number of internally displaced persons – The number of people who were forced to flee their homes because their lives were at danger, but did not cross international borders. Source: UNHCR

Annual inflow of remittances (US$000) – Migration remittances are defined as the sum of workers’ remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants’ transfers. Workers’ remittances are current private transfers from migrant workers who have lived in the host country for more than one year to recipients in the workers’ country of origin. If the migrants have lived in the host country for less than one year, their entire income in the host country should be classified as compensation of employees. Migrants’ transfers are the net worth of migrants’ assets that are transferred from one country to another at the time of migration. Source: World Bank

Education (continued)

Education attainment among population 25+ years – Percentage distribution of population aged 25 years and above according to the highest level of education attained or completed. Source: UNESCO

Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%) – The number of calendar years it takes a child to progress from the first grade of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year. Source: UNESCO

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

Share of women in non-agriculture employment (%) – Proportion of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. Source: ILO

Women making decision on own health (%) – Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who usually make a decision about own health care by themselves or jointly with spouse. Source: UNFPA

Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%) – Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who experienced physical violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months. Source: UNFPA

Poverty and Economic Development

Labor force participation (%) – Proportion of working-age population that is in the labor force (including persons employed and persons unemployed). Source: ILO

Own account and family workers in employment (%) – The sum of contributing family members and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. Own-account workers hold the type of jobs defined as self-employment jobs, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. Source: ILO

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