



This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Uganda on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development.

Click the indicators below to explore the [World Bank Gender Data Portal](#).

Color Key

Improvement

Deterioration

No Change

		Latest*		Comparison		
		Year	Value	SSA	LIC	World
Progress in ending all forms of gender-based violence						
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever partnered women ages 15-49)		2018	26.0	20.3	22.5	NA
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		2016	34.0	NA	NA	NA
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		2022	106	98.7	94.0	41.9
Stronger and more resilient human capital						
Learning poverty: Share of children at the end-of-primary age below minimum reading proficiency (%)	Female	NA	NA	85.9	92.2	50.0
	Male	NA	NA	86.8	91.5	53.7
Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant group)	Female	2017	24.9	43.3	38.2	77.0
	Male	2017	27.4	46.4	42.9	76.3
Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate per 100,000 live births)		2020	284	536	409	223
Contraceptive prevalence, any modern method (% of married women 15-49)		2021	42.7	28.6	30.6	55.7
Fraction of children under 5 not stunted	Female	2020	0.73	NA	NA	NA
	Male	2020	0.69	NA	NA	NA
Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70 (%)	Female	2019	18.3	20.1	21.6	14.8
	Male	2019	24.7	22.8	25.3	21.8
More and better jobs, including jobs of the future						
Labor force participation rate (% 15+)	Female	2023	67.6	60.7	55.2	48.7
	Male	2023	72.4	72.8	74.3	73.1
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment)	Female	2022	13.5	17.9	13.4	53.1
	Male	2022	24.0	25.9	23.1	51.3
Employment in agriculture (% of employment)	Female	2022	71.6	51.6	62.2	25.6
	Male	2022	61.1	51.8	56.2	26.9
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	2021	17.8	NA	NA	NA
	Male	2021	9.40	NA	NA	NA
Youth unemployment (% of labor force 15-24)	Female	2023	5.64	11.0	12.9	15.4
	Male	2023	3.41	9.51	10.6	13.4
Greater ownership and use of economic assets						
Women who do not own land (% of women 15-49)		2016	69.2	NA	NA	NA
Men who do not own land (% of men)		2016	50.4	NA	NA	NA
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female	2021	35.3	33.8	20.3	71.9
	Male	2021	38.0	45.9	27.8	76.0
Wider access to and use of enabling services						
Individuals using the Internet	Female	NA	NA	28.4	17.5	61.6
	Male	NA	NA	38.9	30.0	67.2
Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills (% 15+)	Female	2021	22.4	14.1	9.05	31.8
	Male	2021	28.2	19.4	13.1	37.0
Advances in women's participation in decision-making						
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)		2021	27.7	NA	NA	NA
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		2013	26.6	29.9	25.1	33.8
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		2023	33.8	27.0	24.4	26.7
Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)		2022	33.3	23.9	22.9	22.8

* Latest value shows the latest available value from 2012 onwards. Color coding of the latest country value represents a more than 10 percent change upward or downward from the country's baseline value from either 2010 or 2011. No coloring applied whenever there is no data for 2010 or 2011.





A closer look at digital and financial inclusion in Uganda

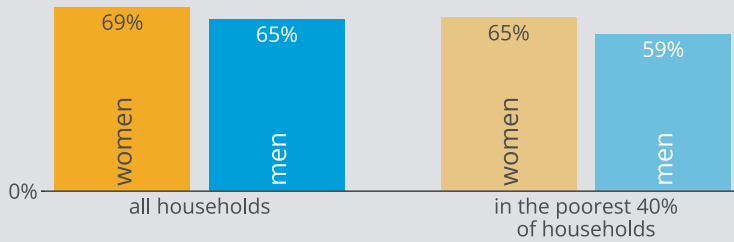
Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing barriers to women's economic empowerment, including access to digital and financial services. Financial inclusion for women has many benefits, including more influence over their household's spending priorities, and more resilience to weather unexpected expenses. Similarly, closing the gender digital divide can facilitate greater and more equal economic participation. Despite progress, gender gaps persist in both domains.

DIGITAL

Mobile Phone Ownership

Percentage of individuals who own mobile for personal calls

100% -

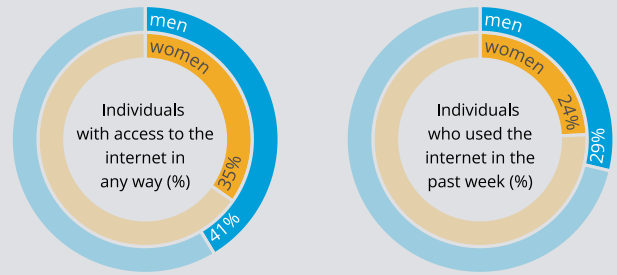


Internet Access and Use

Percentage of individuals who have access/used the internet

Internet Access

Internet Use

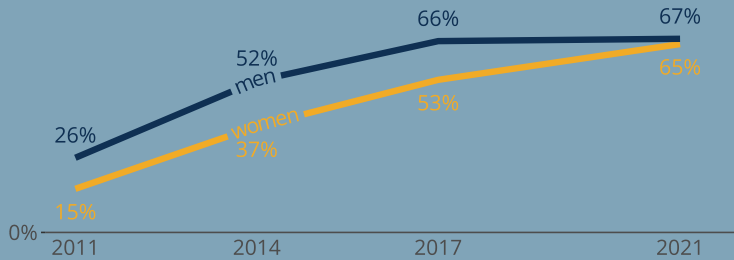


FINANCIAL

Account Ownership

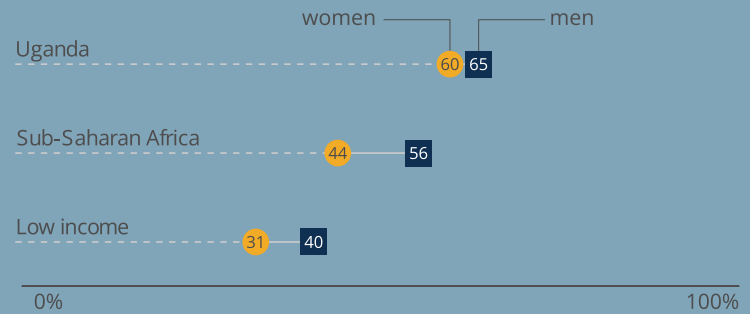
Adults with an account (%)

100% -



Digital Payments

Individuals (age 15+) who have made or received a digital payment (%)



LEGAL ENVIRONMENT



WBL Entrepreneurship Score

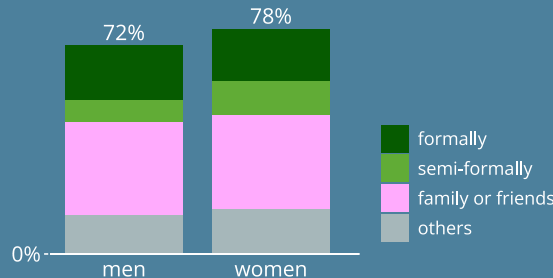
A measure of legal barriers to women starting businesses, with scores below 100 indicating restrictions on access to credit, contracts, banking, or business registration.

ACCESS TO CAPITAL

Borrowing Sources

Adults borrowing any money in the past year (%)

100% -



In Uganda, **62** percent of firms with a female top manager perceive access to finance as a constraint.

LEARN MORE

GENDER

- World Bank Gender Strategy 2024-2030
- World Bank Gender Data Portal

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

- The Global Findex Database
- Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)

DIGITAL INCLUSION

- Using Digital Solutions to Address Barriers to Female Entrepreneurship
- Digital Progress and Trends Report

