

Gender inequality and concerns in Uganda - International Women's Day 2022

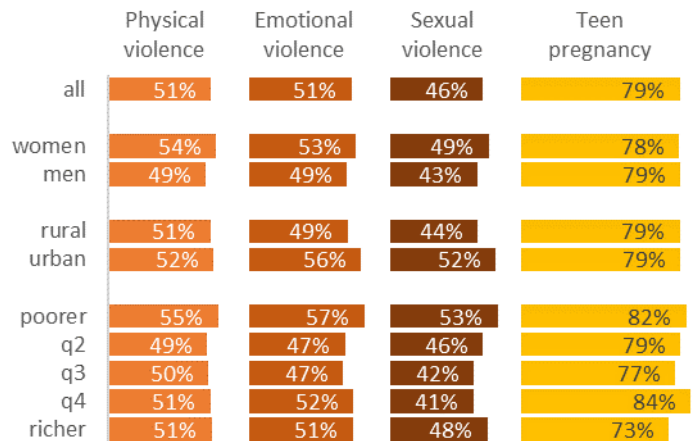
This data packet presents citizens' experiences and opinions on gender issues in Uganda. The data comes from the Twaweza's *Sauti za Wananchi* survey, a nationally-representative, high-frequency mobile phone panel survey of public opinion and citizens' experiences. Further details are available from www.twaweza.org/sauti.

Insight 1. Citizens say violence, teen pregnancy and other gender-related social problems increased in their community during the pandemic

Eight out of ten citizens (79%) say teen pregnancy has become a bigger problem during the Coronavirus pandemic, and half say physical (51%), emotional (51%) and sexual (46%) violence has got worse. Citizens also an increase in problems related to alcohol consumption (58%) and drug abuse (49%).

Citizens' perception of changes in social problems – violence and teenage pregnancy – are largely consistent across key demographic groups, though women and residents of urban areas are a little more likely to say violence has grown as a problem.

Percent who say the following things have become worse in their community during the pandemic:



Source: Sauti za Wananchi, round 18, Oct-Dec 2020

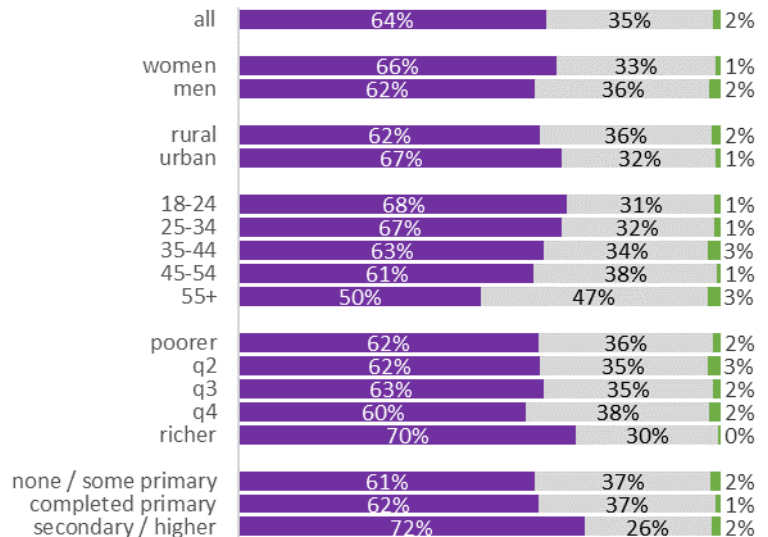
Insight 2. Most citizens think girls were more affected by school closures than boys

Six out of ten citizens (64%) think girls were more affected by school closures than boys. A very small number (2%) say the opposite: that boys were more affected than girls.

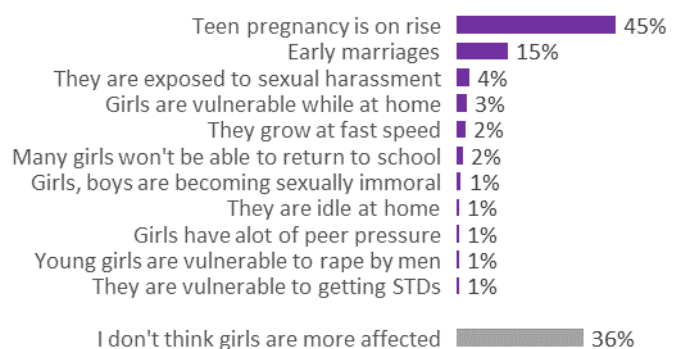
Women, residents of urban areas, younger citizens, wealthier and better-educated citizens are more likely than others to think girls are more affected by school closures than boys.

The main reason citizens say girls are more affected than boys by school closures is that teenage pregnancy is increasing (45%), followed by early marriage (15%). Combining these reasons with others, almost all the reasons why citizens see girls as more affected by school closures relate to sexual behaviour.

Who do you think is more affected by school closure - boys or girls?



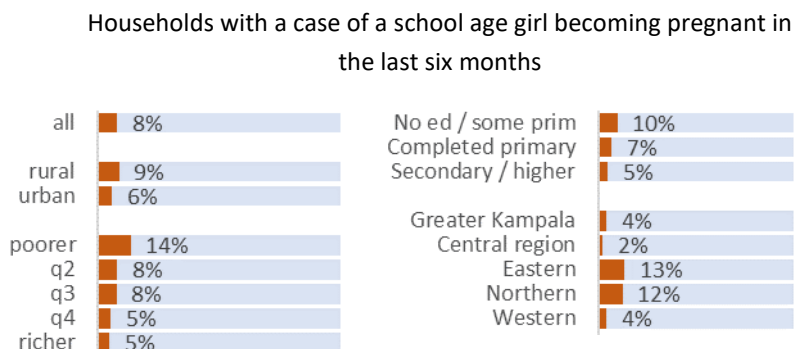
Why do you say girls are more affected by closures?



Source: Sauti za Wananchi, round 18, Oct-Dec 2020

Insight 3. 1 out of 10 households has experienced pregnancy of girl of school age in the previous six months

One out of ten households (8%) has experienced pregnancy of a school-going girl in the previous six months. This figure is higher among poorer households, those with lower levels of education, and in eastern and northern parts of the country.



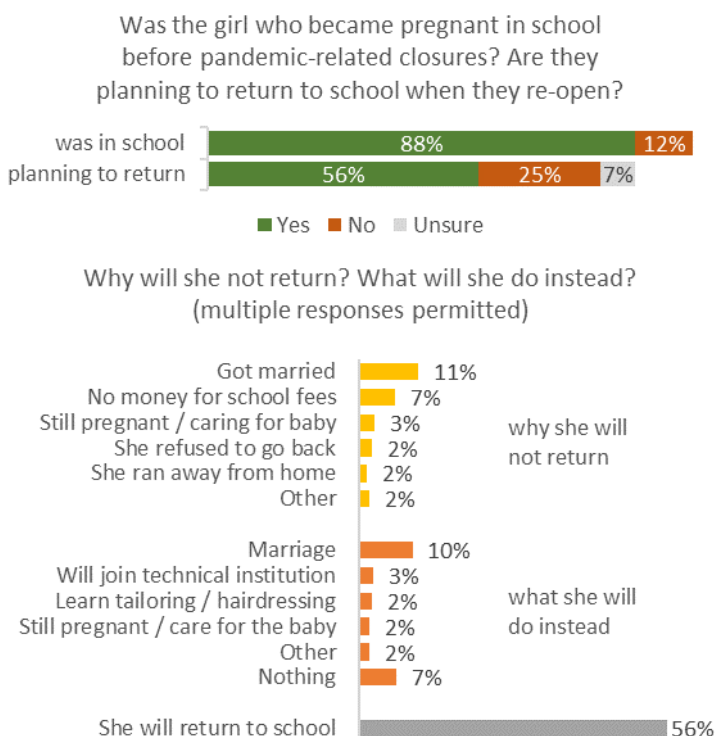
Source: Sauti za Wananchi, panel 2 round 1, Jan 2022

Insight 4. 9 out of 10 of those who became pregnant were in school before pandemic-related closures, and half are planning to return to school

Nine out of ten (88%) of those girls who became pregnant in the previous six months were in school before the pandemic-related closures, and a little over half (56%) are planning to return to school.

The main reasons given for these girls not returning to school are they got married (11%) or lack money for school fees (7%).

Similarly, marriage (10%) is the main explanation given for what the girls will do instead of returning to school, followed by "nothing" (7%).

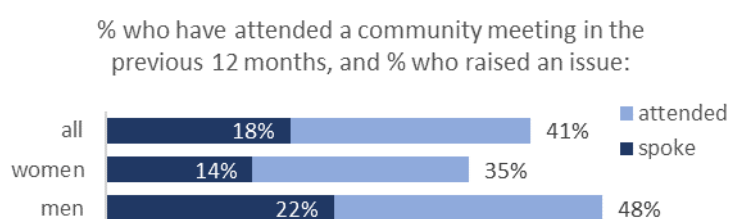


Source: Sauti za Wananchi, panel 2 round 1, Jan 2022;

Base: households with a school-going girl who became pregnant (n=249)

Insight 5. Women are less likely than men to attend and speak at community meetings

Men (48%) are more likely than women (35%) to have attended a community meeting in the previous twelve months. Men (22%) are also more likely than women (14%) to have spoken when attending such a meeting.

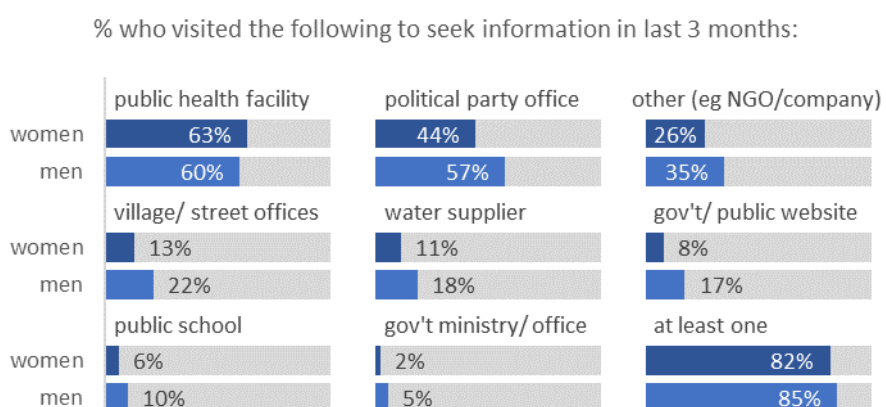


Source: Sauti za Wananchi, second panel baseline survey, (Oct 2021)

Insight 6. Men are more likely than women to seek information from public institutions

Information-seeking behaviour is a little more common among men than women across a range of public institutions.

In particular, men are substantially more likely to have sought information from village / street offices, water suppliers, political parties, NGO/ companies and public websites. The only exception is health facilities.



Source: Sauti za Wananchi, round 18 (Oct-Dec 2020)