PART A: Methodology And Respondents Characteristics

PART B: Fertility, Family planning and mortality

PART C: Malaria, Maternal And Newborn Health Care, Child Health, Etc
1. PART A: METHODOLOGY AND RESPONDENTS CHARACTERISTICS

2. PART B: Fertility and mortality

3. PART C: MALARIA, MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE, CHILD HEALTH, ETC
INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY
The 2022 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) is the seventh implemented under the DHS program in Uganda.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) implemented the survey.

Financial support for the 2022 UDHS was provided by the Government of Uganda.
1. Main objectives
2. Uganda DHS series
3. UDHS sub regions
4. Sample Design
5. UDHS tools
6. Pretest and main survey training
7. Fieldwork and data Processing
8. Data editing, analysis and report writing
9. Peer Review
10. Results of Household and Individual Interviews
MAIN OBJECTIVE
To provide current estimates on basic demographic and health indicators
INTENDED USE

The information collected through the 2022 UDHS is intended to provide policy makers and program managers in the Ministry of Health and other organizations with information for designing, monitoring, and planning future population and health related programs and interventions effectively.

Generated indicators are relevant to the

- Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan 2020/21 - 2024/25,
- National Development Plan III (NDP III),
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Map of Uganda showing 14 Sub-regions
The sampling frame used is of the 2014 Uganda National Population and Housing Census (NPHC).

In 2022, Uganda was divided administratively into **135 districts and 11 cities**. These were stratified into 14 sub-regions.

The sample provides estimates of key indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, the 14 sub-regions, Host districts, and refugee settlement areas.
RESPONDENTS

- Women aged 15-49
- Men aged 15-54 years.

Height and weight measurements for:

- Children under 5 years,
- Women age 15-49, and
- Men age 15 – 54

Domestic Violence

- one eligible woman in two-thirds of households
- one eligible man in one-third of households
WATER TESTING

• E.coli
• Fluoride
• Laboratory testing undertaken by MoWE
1) Household Questionnaire
2) Woman’s Questionnaire
3) Man’s Questionnaire
4) Biomarker Questionnaire

Questionnaires were translated from English to 8 local languages
DHS FIELD TOOLS

**Household Questionnaire**
- Lists usual members and visitors to identify eligible individuals for interview
- Basic characteristics per person per household (age, sex, education, etc.)
- Housing characteristics (drinking water source, electricity, material for construction, sanitation facilities, etc.)
- Child discipline
- Water testing
- Salt testing
Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2022

DHS FIELD TOOLS

- Household Questionnaire
- Woman’s Questionnaire
- Man’s Questionnaire
- Biomarker Questionnaire

- Background characteristics
- Reproduction and family planning
- Child, adult and maternal mortality
- Maternal and child health, and nutrition
- Marriage and sexual activity, Fertility preferences
- Husband’s characteristics and women’s employment
- HIV/AIDS and other STIs, Other adult health issues
- Domestic Violence

#UDHS2022
# DHS FIELD TOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Questionnaire</th>
<th>Woman’s Questionnaire</th>
<th>Man’s Questionnaire</th>
<th>Biomarker Questionnaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Background characteristics (age, education, literacy, etc.)
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Employment
- HIV/AIDS and other STIs
- Other adult health issues
- Identify individuals for anthropometry and biomarkers
DHS FIELD TOOLS

Household Questionnaire  Woman’s Questionnaire  Man’s Questionnaire

Collected in the one-third of households selected for the male survey

1. Water testing
   • Ecoli
   • Flouride
   • Laboratory testing undertaken by MoWE

2. Height and weight measurements; FROM Children under 5 years, Women age 15-49, and Men age 15 – 54
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>Previous UDHS’</th>
<th>UDHS 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy and post natal care (ANC).</td>
<td>Considered births 5 years before the survey</td>
<td>Considered births 3 years before the survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data is presented for 2 years before the survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Asked for all age groups</td>
<td>Only asked to respondents (15-24 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin measurement</td>
<td>Measurements taken</td>
<td>Measurements not taken (Included in the panel survey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child immunization</td>
<td>Considered children age less than 5 years at the</td>
<td>Considered children born 3 years before the survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>time of the survey (0-59 months)</td>
<td>(0-35 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data is presented for 2 years before the survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Childhood Development</td>
<td>Considered children age 5 years at the time of the</td>
<td>Considered children age 2-5 years at the time of the survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>survey</td>
<td>Included the 20 recommended SDG questions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data editing, analysis and report writing

- The data was edited from the field
- Validation rules were built into the data capture application.
- Secondary editing at the office
- Peer review of the key indicators.
- Quality Assurance
- Analysis and report writing;
  - Internal stakeholders
  - External stakeholders e.g Ministry of Water and Environment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Peer Reviewer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>Dr. Fredrick Okwayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Alemu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Florence Tagoola Mpabulungi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Hassan Eini-Zinab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muhammad Ali Raza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Johnson Lubega Kagugube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Dr. Moses Sichei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Njoroge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arthur Muteesasira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>Dr. Sentumbwe Olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Natseri Nasan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Hillary Kipruto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Benson Droti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBOS</td>
<td>Helen Nviiri Namirembe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Ssennono Vincent Fred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Johnstone Galande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Okello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brian Wakoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moses Mbuusi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derrick Eranda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francis Kayondo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lawrence Mugula</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OBJECTIVES OF PEER REVIEW

- Assess the procedure from raw to final dataset
- Assess the weight calculation procedure
- Assess the data quality
- Assess the quality of key indicators generated from the data
- Quality check for standard errors
- Capacity strengthening of UBOS technicians/experts
- Documenting the process
## Results of Household and Individual Interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household interviews</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households selected</td>
<td>6,864</td>
<td>13,617</td>
<td>20,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households occupied</td>
<td>6,702</td>
<td>13,330</td>
<td>20,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households interviewed</td>
<td>6,591</td>
<td>13,167</td>
<td>19,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household response rate</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
<td>98.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews with women aged 15–49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of eligible women</td>
<td>6,598</td>
<td>12,479</td>
<td>19,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of eligible women interviewed</td>
<td>6,241</td>
<td>12,010</td>
<td>18,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible women response rate</td>
<td>94.6%</td>
<td>96.2%</td>
<td>95.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of eligible women interviewed in refugee settlements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews with men aged 15–54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of eligible men</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>3,947</td>
<td>5,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of eligible men interviewed</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>3,657</td>
<td>5,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible men response rate</td>
<td>87.2%</td>
<td>92.7%</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of eligible men interviewed in refugee settlements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Households interviewed/households occupied.
2. Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.
1. Household Population
2. Household energy use
3. Key Findings
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

- **49%** of the Uganda population is **under age 15**.
- **1 in 3 (33%)** households are **headed by women**.

Households have an average of **4.5 members**.
PRIMARY RELIANCE ON CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES BY RESIDENCE

Percent of household population relying on clean fuels and technologies for:

- **Uganda**
- **Urban**
- **Rural**

### Indicator 7.1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooking</strong></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lighting</strong></td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KEY FINDINGS

• **Nearly half** of Uganda’s population is below age 15.

• **86%** households use clean energy for lighting while **less than 1%** use it for cooking.
UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

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RESPONDENTS CHARACTERISTICS
EDUCATION

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by level of education

- **More than secondary**
- **Secondary**
- **Primary**
- **No education**

**Women**
- More than secondary: 7
- Secondary: 29
- Primary: 57
- No education: 9

**Men**
- More than secondary: 12
- Secondary: 26
- Primary: 62
- No education: 4

Figures >100% due to rounding
LITERACY BY RESIDENCE AND SEX

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are literate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA BY SEX

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All three media</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of the three media</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KEY FINDINGS

Among women and men age 15-49:

- 9% of women and 4% of men have no formal education.

- 30% of women and 18% of men do not access newspapers, television or radio on a weekly basis.
MARRIAGE AND
SEXUAL ACTIVITY
1. Current martial status
2. Polygyny
3. Age at first marriage
4. Age and first sexual intercourse
5. Recent sexual activity
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and Men by current marital status

**WOMEN**
- Married or living together: 61%
- Never married: 25%
- Divorced/separated: 12%
- Widowed: 2.6%

**MEN**
- Married or living together: 51%
- Never married: 42%
- Divorced/separated: 6.8%
- Widowed: 0.2%
POLYGYNY

Percent of married women and men age 15-49 who are in polygynous unions

Karamoja (55%) has the highest percentage of women reporting co-wives while Kigezi has the lowest (13%)
WOMEN'S MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE BY EDUCATION

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49

- No education
  - UDHS2016: 18
  - UDHS2022: 20

- Primary
  - UDHS2016: 18
  - UDHS2022: 19

- Secondary
  - UDHS2016: 20
  - UDHS2022: 21

- More than secondary
  - UDHS2016: 24
  - UDHS2022: 25
FIRST UNION BY AGE 18 AND AGE 20

Percent of women and men age 20-49 who were in union by age 18 and age 20

Age 18
- Women: 40
- Men: 11

Age 20
- Women: 59
- Men: 22
FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BY AGE 15 AND AGE 18

Percent of women age 20-24 who had their first sexual intercourse by age 15 and age 18

Age of 15

- Women: 14.1%
- Men: 13.2%

Age of 18

- Women: 60.4%
- Men: 58.4%
MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEX, MARRIAGE, AND BIRTH IN UGANDA

Among women and men age 25-49

- Women
- Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at First Sex</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at First Marriage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Percent distribution of Women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse

- Women
- Men

Recent Sexual activity: 24 (Women) vs 18 (Men)

Never had sexual intercourse: 13 (Women) vs 17 (Men)
KEY FINDINGS

• The median age at first marriage is 19 years for women age 25-49 and 25 years for men age 25-49.

• 23% of married women reported that their husband has more than one (multiple) wife

• More men (17%) had never had any recent sexual intercourse compared to women (13%)
1. PART A: METHODOLOGY AND RESPONDENTS CHARACTERISTICS

2. PART B: FERTILITY, FAMILY PLANNING AND MORTALITY

3. PART C: MALARIA, MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE, CHILD HEALTH, ETC
UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

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FERTILITY AND FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Image by Eric Okiria & Nwoova Betty
1. Levels and trends
2. Fertility rate
3. Age at First Birth
4. Teenage Pregnancy
5. Fertility Preferences
6. Key Findings
AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

Births per 1,000 women for the 3-year period before the survey

Age group


Age group 2011 UDHS  Age group 2016 UDHS  Age group 2022 UDHS
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE TRENDS BY RESIDENCE

Average number of births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE BY EDUCATION

Average number of births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Fertility Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than secondary</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FERTILITY RATE –
FOR WOMEN IN REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS

Total Fertility Rate for the 3 years preceding the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REFUGEE STATUS</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE BY REGION

Major Lakes

Total Fertility Rate

- 3.7 - 4.3
- 4.4 - 4.9
- 5.0 - 5.5
- 5.6 - 6.1
- 6.2 - 6.7

West Nile (5.1)
Acholi (5.2)
Karamoja (6.7)
Bunyoro (5.5)
Lango (4.6)
Teso (5.4)
Bukedi (5.5)
Elgon (4.8)
Tooro (5.3)
Buganda (4.9)
Busoga (5.7)
Kampala (5.7)
Kigezi (4.7)
Ankole (4.7)
D.R. Congo
Lake Victoria

United Republic of Tanzania

Kenya

Rwanda

South Sudan

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Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2022
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE
REGIONAL COMPARISON

Uganda-2022: 5.2
Kenya-2022: 3.4
Tanzania-2022: 4.8
Ghana-2022: 3.9
Rwanda-2019-20: 4.1
Ethiopia-2019: 4.1
MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST BIRTH BY RESIDENCE

Median age at first live birth among women age 25-49

- **Uganda**: 20
- **Urban**: 20
- **Rural**: 19
TEENAGE CHILDBEARING BY RESIDENCE

Percent of women age 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child

- Total: 24, 25, 24
- Rural: 24, 27, 25
- Urban: 21, 19, 21

#UDHS2022
TEENAGE PREGNANCY BY SUB-REGION

Percent of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth
FERTILITY PREFERENCES OF MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 by desire for children

- Have another soon: 15%
- Have another later: 40%
- Want no more or sterilised: 35%
- Undecided, undecided when: 7%
- Declared infecund: 2%
- Undecided: 1%
FERTILITY PREFERENCES OF MARRIED WOMEN
REGIONAL COMPARISON

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 by
Women who want another child later (in 2 or more years)

Uganda-2022: 40%
Kenya-2022: 36%
Tanzania-2022: 50%
Ghana-2022: 38%
IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Mean ideal number of children among women age 15-49

- **Women**
  - All: 5.0
  - Currently married: 5.3

- **Men**
  - All: 5.8
  - Currently married: 6.0
KEY FINDINGS

- TFR-5.2 children per woman

- Women with no education have a higher fertility rate

- 40% of married women want to delay childbearing

- Mean Ideal number of children among currently married women is 5.3 children and 6 children for men
THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

#UDHS2022

FAMILY PLANNING

Plan a small manageable family for a better life.
1. Current use of family planning
2. Trends in family planning use
3. Unmet need and demand for family planning satisfied
4. Key findings
CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Percentage of women aged 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method

- Any traditional method
  - Currently married women: 3.1%
  - All women: 3.1%
- Female sterilisation
  - Currently married women: 1.8%
  - All women: 1.8%
- IUD
  - Currently married women: 1.5%
  - All women: 1.5%
- Implants
  - Currently married women: 11.9%
  - All women: 9.2%
- Pill
  - Currently married women: 1.4%
  - All women: 1.4%
- Male condom
  - Currently married women: 1.3%
  - All women: 1.3%
- Injectables
  - Currently married women: 15.1%
  - All women: 11.1%
- Any modern method
  - Currently married women: 29.8%
  - All women: 38.3%
- Any method
  - Currently married women: 32.9%
  - All women: 42.5%

#UDHS2022
TRENDS IN FAMILY PLANNING USE

Percent of married women age 15-49 using:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not currently using</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any traditional</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any modern method</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any method</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## FAMILY PLANNING: CONTRACEPTIVE USE
### In Refugee Settlements

**Percentage of currently married women (15-49) using a contraceptive method**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any method</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any modern method</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional method</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING**

Percent of currently married women aged 15-49

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unmet need</th>
<th>Met need</th>
<th>Total demand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Unmet need** 24%
DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 with a need for family planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total demand</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Met demand</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmet need</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand satisfied</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand satisfied by modern methods</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNMET NEED AND DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING AMONG CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN
In refugee settlements

Refugees
- Unmet Need: 43
- Demand for family planning: 48

Host Community
- Unmet Need: 33
- Demand for family planning: 59

National
- Unmet Need: 24
- Demand for family planning: 66
UNMET NEED
REGIONAL COMPARISON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2022 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#UDHS2022
KEY FINDINGS

• 38% of currently married women age 15-49 are using modern family planning methods

• 40% of sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 are using modern family planning methods.

• The total demand for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 is 66%

• The unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 is 24%
THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

#UDHS2022

MORTALITY
1. Key definitions
2. Infant mortality
3. Under 5 mortality
4. Perinatal mortality
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality</td>
<td>Probability of dying in the first month of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post neonatal mortality</td>
<td>Probability of dying between one month and first birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>Probability of dying before the first birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality</td>
<td>Probability of dying between age one and five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-5 mortality:</td>
<td>Probability of dying before the fifth birthday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHILDHOOD MORTALITY RATES

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

- Neonatal mortality: 22
- Postneonatal mortality: 14
- Infant mortality: 36
- Child mortality: 17
- Under-5 mortality: 52
TRENDS IN CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

Under-5 mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000-01 UDHS</th>
<th>2006 UDHS</th>
<th>2011 UDHS</th>
<th>2016 UDHS</th>
<th>2022 UDHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infant mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000-01 UDHS</th>
<th>2006 UDHS</th>
<th>2011 UDHS</th>
<th>2016 UDHS</th>
<th>2022 UDHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neonatal mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000-01 UDHS</th>
<th>2006 UDHS</th>
<th>2011 UDHS</th>
<th>2016 UDHS</th>
<th>2022 UDHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNDER 5 MORTALITY BY REGION

Indicators 3.2.1, 3.2.2

Mortality Rate [<5Yrs]
- 30.0 - 40.0
- 40.0 - 50.0
- 50.0 - 60.0
- 60.1 - 70.0
- 70.1 - 80.0

West Nile: 79.5
Acholi: 45.8
Karamoja: 55.7
Lango: 50.2
Teso: 30.6
Bunyoro: 59.9
Buganda: 55.7
Busoga: 65.1
Bukedi: 54.2
Tooro: 49.8
Kampala: 65.1
Ankole: 58.7
Kigezi: 42.6
# CHILDHOOD MORTALITY BY SEX

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mortality Type</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postneonatal mortality</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-5 mortality</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CHILDHOOD MORTALITY BY RESIDENCE

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postneonatal mortality</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-5 mortality</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INFANT AND CHILDHOOD MORTALITY RATES
In refugee settlements

Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the survey

- Neonatal mortality: 12
- Infant mortality: 23
- Under-5 mortality: 45
Childhood mortality - Regional comparison

- Infant mortality rate
  - Ghana-2022: 28
  - Kenya-2022: 32
  - Tanzania-2022: 33
  - Uganda-2022: 36
  - Ethiopia-2019: 47

- Under-five mortality rate
  - Ghana-2022: 43
  - Kenya-2022: 41
  - Tanzania-2022: 45
  - Uganda-2022: 52
  - Ethiopia-2019: 59

- Neonatal mortality
  - Ghana-2022: 24
  - Kenya-2022: 21
  - Tanzania-2022: 24
  - Uganda-2022: 22
  - Ethiopia-2019: 24
KEY FINDINGS

- **Neonatal mortality rate** is 22 deaths per 1,000 live births.

- **Infant mortality rate** is 36 deaths per 1,000 live births.

- **Under-5 mortality rate** is 52 deaths per 1,000 live births.
UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

Adult and Maternal Mortality

#UDHS2022

Image by Eric Olira & Nwowo Betty
1. Adult mortality rate
2. Maternal mortality ratio
3. Pregnancy-related mortality
TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY

Adult Mortality Rate per 1,000 population

- DHS 2006
- DHS 2011
- DHS 2016
- DHS 2022

Male: 352, 295, 252, 223, 150
Female: 295, 252, 201, 144, 97
TRENDS IN MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births

2009-2016 (7 years preceding the 2006 UDHS)

2015-2022 (7 years preceding the 2016 UDHS)

336

189
Trends in Pregnancy-Related Mortality Ratio

Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births


0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

524 418 438 368 228
KEY FINDINGS

- Maternal mortality Ratio for the 7 year period before the survey is **189 deaths per 100,000 live births**

- Pregnancy-related mortality ratio for the same period is **228 deaths per 100,000 live births**
OUTLINE

1. PART A: Methodology and respondents characteristics

2. PART B: Fertility and mortality

3. PART C: MALARIA, MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE, CHILD HEALTH, ETC
1. ITN ownership

2. Source of Nets

3. Intermittent Preventive Treatment during pregnancy (IPTp)
TRENDS IN ITN OWNERSHIP

Percent of households with at least 1 insecticide-treated net (ITN)

![Graph showing trends in ITN ownership from 2011 to 2022]
SOURCE OF NETS BY SUB REGION
Percent of mosquito nets in interviewed households obtained by mass distribution

[Map showing the percentage of mosquito nets obtained by mass distribution in different sub regions of Uganda.]

- WEST NILE: 83.2%
- ACHOLI: 85.9%
- KARAMOJA: 79.2%
- LANGA: 81.9%
- TESO: 91.3%
- BUNYORO: 90%
- TOORO: 90.9%
- BUSOGA: 85.1%
- KIGEZA: 91.9%
- RUKEDDE: 92.7%
- KAMPALA: 68.8%
- BUKEDDE: 
- ANKOLE: 93%
- BUGANDA: 82.5%
INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE TREATMENT DURING PREGNANCY (IPTp)

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar

- IPTp1+: 89
- IPTp2+: 80
- IPTp3+: 56
KEY FINDINGS

• 100% of households own at least ITN

• 56% of women received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar
UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

#UDHS2022

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE
1. Antenatal care
2. Postnatal care
3. Delivery services
TRENDS IN ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) COVERAGE

Percent of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Received ANC from skilled provider*

Had 4+ ANC visits

Had ANC in first trimester

2006  2011  2016  2022

*Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and clinical officer.
Timing of Post Natal Care (PNC) for Mother

Percent of live births in the 2-year period before the survey

- None: 29%
- Within 2 days: 66%
- More than 2 days: 4%
Trends in place of delivery

Percent of live births in the 2-year period before the survey

- Delivered in Health Facility
  - 60 in 2011
  - 77 in 2016
  - 86 in 2022

- Delivered at Home
  - 32 in 2011
  - 22 in 2016
  - 13 in 2022
Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 2-year period before the survey

*Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and physician’s assistant.*
KEY FINDINGS

• **99%** of women age 15-49 received **antenatal care** from a skilled provider.

• **86%** of births are **delivered in a health facility**.
UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

CHILD HEALTH
1. Vaccination

2. Childhood illnesses and care seeking
## CHILDHOOD VACCINATIONS

Percent of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccinations at any time before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccination</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BCG</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio 1</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio 2</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio 3</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT 1-HepB1-Hib1</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT 2-HepB2-Hib2</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT 3-HepB3-Hib3</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully vaccinated (basic)</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHILD HEALTH IN REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS - VACCINATIONS

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated

Refugee status:

- All basic vaccinations:
  - Refugees: 74%
  - Host community: 69%

- No vaccinations:
  - Refugees: 5%
  - Host community: 3%
SYMPTOMS OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS AND CARE SEEKING

Percent of children under age 5 with symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Percent with symptoms</th>
<th>Among those with symptoms of illness, percent for whom advice or treatment was sought</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute respiratory infection</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acute respiratory infection
Fever
Diarrhea
KEY FINDINGS

• 63 % of children age 12-23 months are **fully vaccinated** (basic antigens).

• Among children under 5 with symptoms, treatment or advice was sought for:
  • 84% of children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection.
  • 86% of children with fever.
  • 69% of children with diarrhea.
UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

NUTRITION STATUS OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

#UDHS2022

Image by Eric Okiria & Nwoova Betty
1. Nutritional status of children
2. Breastfeeding and Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices
3. Micronutrients
4. Nutritional status of women
Nutritional Status of Children

Percent of children 0-59 months classified as malnourished

- **Stunted (too short for age):** 24.4%
- **Wasted (too thin for height):** 3.2%
- **Overweight (too heavy for height):** 3.4%
- **Underweight (too thin for age):** 9.7%
TRENDS IN CHILD GROWTH MEASURES

Percent of children aged 6 - 59 months by nutrition status

Indicators 2.2.1, 2.2.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Stunted</th>
<th>Underweight</th>
<th>Wasted</th>
<th>Overweight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006 DHS</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 DHS</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 DHS</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 DHS</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#UDHS2022
NUTRITION STATUS AMONG CHILDREN IN REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITIES

Percent of children under 5 years by nutrition status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrition Status</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
<th>All Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood wasting</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight Status</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHILD GROWTH MEASURES BY WEALTH

Percent of malnourished children 6-59 months by wealth quintiles

- **Stunted:**
  - Lowest: 30.3
  - Second: 26.2
  - Middle: 29.7
  - Fourth: 24.6
  - Highest: 18.9

- **Wasted:**
  - Lowest: 4.9
  - Second: 2.4
  - Middle: 3.2
  - Fourth: 2.7
  - Highest: 1.1

- **Overweight:**
  - Lowest: 1.8
  - Second: 2.5
  - Middle: 3.1
  - Fourth: 2.5
  - Highest: 4

- **Underweight:**
  - Lowest: 16.3
  - Second: 9.6
  - Middle: 11.3
  - Fourth: 8.2
  - Highest: 4.8
EARLY BREASTFEEDING

Percent of children under 2 who were:

- Ever Breastfed: 96%
- Put to breast within 1 hour of birth: 82%
- Baby received skin to skin after birth: 86%
- Exclusive breastfeeding 0-6 months: 87%
MICRONUTRIENT IN TAKE AMONG CHILDREN

Percent of children 6-23 months living with their mother that consumed vitamin A and Iron rich foods

- Consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours
- Consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours
Nutritional Status of Women and men

Percent of women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54 who are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WOMEN 15-49</th>
<th>MEN 15-54</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thin</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KEY FINDINGS

• **26%** of children aged 6-59 months are **stunted**.

• Children in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to be stunted (**30%**) compared to those in the highest wealth quintile (**19%**).

• **96%** of children under age of 2 were ever breastfed.
UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

CHILD DEVELOPMENT
1. Birth registration by sex
2. Child discipline
3. Attitude towards physical punishment
4. Early childhood development index
5. Key findings
BIRTH REGISTRATION BY SEX

Percent of household children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities

Uganda

Female

Male

- Registered and does not have a birth certificate
- Registered with a birth certificate

Indicator 16.9.1
CHILD DISCIPLINE

Percent of children age 1-14 by child disciplining methods experienced in the month before the survey

- Only nonviolent discipline: 12%
- Psychological aggression: 66%
- Any physical punishment: 61%
- Severe physical punishment: 17%
- Any violent discipline method: 76%
CHILD DISCIPLINE BY SEX

Percent of children age 1-14 by child disciplining methods experienced in the month before the survey

- Only nonviolent discipline
  - Female: 12
  - Male: 12

- Any violent discipline method
  - Female: 76
  - Male: 76
ATTITUDES TOWARD PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT BY RESIDENCE

Percent of household respondents who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly

- Uganda: 53%
- Urban: 51%
- Rural: 54%
Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI 2030)

The ECDI2030 is organized according to the 3 general domains of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being. Each of the 3 general domains is composed of subdomains:

• **Health subdomains**: gross motor development, fine motor development, and self-care.

• **Learning subdomains**: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.

• **Psychosocial well-being subdomains**: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior.
ECDI2030 BY RESIDENCE AND SEX

Percent of children age 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being

Indicator 4.2.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Uganda</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uganda

Urban

Rural

Female

Male
KEY FINDINGS

• 18% of children have their births registered, with a birth certificate.

• 76% of children age 1-14 experienced any violent form of discipline.

• 56% of children age 24-59 months are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.
UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

#UDHS2022

CHRONIC CONDITIONS AMONG WOMEN
1. Introduction
2. Diagnosis and treatment
   • Blood pressure
   • Blood sugar
   • Heart or chronic disease
   • Lung disease
   • Breast and cervical cancer
   • Depression or Anxiety
INTRODUCTION

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have

- **Blood Pressure (Hypertension),**
- **Blood Sugar (Diabetes),**
- **Heart or Chronic Disease,**
- **Lung Disease,**
- **Breast and Cervical Cancer,**
- **Depression or Anxiety,** and
- **Arthritis.**

If so, are they taking medication to control.

**SAMPLE: WOMEN AGE 15–49**
BLOOD PRESSURE
DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT BY AGE GROUP

Percentage of women age 15-49 ever told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other healthcare worker

- Ever been told: 10.8%
- On treatment: 33.2%
BLOOD PRESSURE
DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT BY AGE GROUP

Among women age 15-49 told by a healthcare provider that they have a high blood pressure or hypertension, percent receiving treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Percent Receiving Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5% of women age 15–49 had been told they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other healthcare worker.

Of those with high blood sugar or diabetes, 31% are taking medication to control blood sugar.
HEART OR CHRONIC DISEASE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

2% of women age 15–49 have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have heart disease or chronic heart conditions.

Of those with heart disease or chronic heart conditions, 40% are receiving treatment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LUNG DISEASE DIAGNOSIS</strong></th>
<th><strong>LUNG DISEASE TREATMENT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The prevalence of lung disease and chronic lung conditions among women age 15–49 is 1%.</td>
<td>40% of women who have lung disease or chronic lung conditions are receiving treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

Less than 1%

of women age 15–49 have been told that they have cancer or tumor

with 30% of them receiving treatment
Percentage women age 15 – 49 who have been tested for cervical cancer
Percentage of women age 15 – 49 who have been examined for breast cancer

Uganda 7%
EXAMINED FOR BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Percentage of women age 15-49 who were examined by a health-worker for breast and cervical cancer

- **Cervical cancer**
- **Breast cancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Cervical Cancer</th>
<th>Breast Cancer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than secondary</td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEPRESSION OR ANXIETY 
DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

7% of women aged 15–49 have received a diagnosis of depression or anxiety from a doctor or other health worker.

Among those diagnosed, 20% are currently on treatment for their condition.
DEPRESSION OR ANXIETY

Percent of women age 15-49 told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have depression

Uganda 7%

Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2022
KEY FINDINGS

• **High blood pressure (hypertension)**
  11% of women age 15–49 have received a diagnosis of hypertension with 33% currently on treatment.

• **High blood sugar (diabetes)**
  5% of women age 15–49 have received a diagnosis of diabetes of which 31% are currently on treatment.

• **Breast and cervical cancer examinations**
  7% of women have ever been examined or tested for breast cancer and 13% have been tested for cervical cancer.

• **Depression and anxiety**
  7% of women age 15–49 reported having ever been diagnosed with depression or anxiety.
UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

#UDHS2022

HIV/AIDS RELATED - KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR
OUTLINE

1. Knowledge of HIV prevention methods
2. Discriminatory attitude
3. Sex and Condom use
4. HIV testing
5. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV
KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS

Percent of women and men aged 15-24 who know that HIV can be prevented by:

- Using condoms:
  - Women: 92%
  - Men: 61%

- Limiting sex to one uninfected partner:
  - Women: 94%
  - Men: 63%

- Using condoms AND limiting sex to one uninfected partner:
  - Women: 90%
  - Men: 58%
DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percent who:

- Do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative:
  - Women: 15
  - Men: 17

- Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV:
  - Women: 15
  - Men: 20

- Have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV:
  - Women: 23
  - Men: 26
SEX AND CONDOM USE WITH NON-COHABITING PARTNERS

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who:

- Had sex in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband/wife nor lived with them (non-cohabiting partner)

- Used a condom during last sex with a non-cohabiting partner

Among women and men age 15-49 who had sex with a non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, percent who:

- Had sex in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband/wife nor lived with them (non-cohabiting partner): 15% for women, 39% for men

- Used a condom during last sex with a non-cohabiting partner: 10% for women, 20% for men
HIV TESTING DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

100% of pregnant women were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results.
HIV TESTING

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who:

- Ever tested for HIV and received the results
- Tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever tested for HIV</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tested in the last 12</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>months and received the results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#UDHS2022
COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF HIV AMONG YOUTH, TREND

Percent of women and men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge* of HIV

Total: 56% (Women) 54% (Men)
Urban: 65% (Women) 59% (Men)
Rural: 51% (Women) 52% (Men)
### KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV PREVENTION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Percent of young women and men age 15-34 who, in response to prompted questions, know:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV risk is reduced by using a condom</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>61.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV risk is reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other...</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>63.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A healthy looking person can have HIV</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites</td>
<td>89.7</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KEY FINDINGS

• **90%** of women and only **58%** of men know that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by **using condoms and limited sex to one uninfected partner.**

• **44%** of women and **32%** of men were **tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the test.**

• **56%** of women and **54%** of men age **15-24** have comprehensive knowledge about HIV
1. Control over earnings
2. Participation in decision making
3. Attitudes toward sexual relations
4. Ability to negotiate sexual relations
CONTROL OVER EARNINGS

Percent distribution of currently married women and men who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months before the survey by person who decides how the cash earnings are used.

Control over currently married women’s cash earnings (15-49):
- Mainly wife: 52%
- Wife and husband jointly: 39%
- Mainly husband: 9%

Control over currently married men’s cash earnings (15-54):
- Mainly husband: 37%
- Wife and husband jointly: 52%
- Mainly wife: 11%
# Women’s Participation in Decision Making

Percent of married women age 15-49 who usually make specific *household* decisions either alone or jointly with their husband/partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>None of the three decisions</th>
<th>All three decisions</th>
<th>Visits to her family or relatives</th>
<th>Making major household purchases</th>
<th>Woman’s own health care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None of the three decisions</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All three decisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits to her family or relatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making major household purchases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman’s own health care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGOTIATING SAFER SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER BY SEX

Percent of women age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in:

- Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women
- Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refusing to have</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexual intercourse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with her husband</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if she knows he has</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sex with other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asking that they use</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a condom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if she knows that</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her husband has an</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABILITY TO NEGOTIATE SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER

Percent of married women age 15-49 who can:

- Can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse: 79.6%
- Can ask their husband to use a condom: 71.6%
UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

#UDHS2022

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (DV)

Image by Eric Okiria & Nawoova Betty
OUTLINE

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

1. Experience of physical violence
2. Experience of sexual violence
3. Intimate partner/spousal violence
4. Key Findings
EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Percentage of women and men who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a spouse or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey

Since age 15
- Women: 44%
- Men: 39%

In the past 12 months
- Women: 23%
- Men: 14%
TRENDS IN PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Percentage of Men and Women who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Percentage of respondents who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a spouse or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever*</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past 12 months</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ever* Includes violence in the past 12 months
EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Trends in sexual violence among women during the period 2011-2022

Ever* experienced sexual violence

- **2011**: 28
- **2016**: 22
- **2022**: 17

Experienced sexual violence in the 12 months

- **2011**: 16
- **2016**: 13
- **2022**: 11
PREVALENCE SPOUSAL VIOLENCE BY MARITAL STATUS

Percentage of ever-married Women and men age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent wife/partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married or living together</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated/Widowed</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/INTIMATE PARTNER’S ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence by their husband/partner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol Consumption</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does not drink alcohol</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinks alcohol but is never drunk</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is sometimes drunk</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is often drunk</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KEY FINDINGS

Among women and Men age 15-49:

• **23%** of women **and 14%** of men experienced physical violence in the **12 months** preceding the survey.

• **11%** of women and **4%** of men experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months before the survey.

• **84%** of women whose husbands are often drunk have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence.
KEY FINDINGS

Among currently married women age 15-49:

• **52%** of married women with cash earnings participate in decisions about how to use their earnings.

• **80%** of married women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse.

• **40%** of married women do not participate in specific household decision making.
UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

#UDHS2022

WATER, SANITATION HYGIENE AND ENVIRONMENT (WaSHE)
1. Drinking water chemical quality
2. Access to drinking water/services
3. Hygiene and Sanitation
DRINKING WATER CHEMICAL QUALITY

- Four (4) Key indicator for chemical assessment of drinking water safety were: **Lead, Arsenic, Fluorides and Nitrates**.

- Levels of contaminants in drinking water were compared against the East African potable water standards (DEAS 12: 2017).
1. ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER / SERVICES

Safely managed water sources (Chemical quality)

- Overall all (100%) of household drinking water sources were found safe with respect to Arsenic,
  - 99.5% with respect to nitrates,
  - 97.7% with respect to Fluorides
  - 72.3% in respect to Lead.
3. HYGIENE AND SANITATION

- 31% of households in Uganda used improved sanitation facilities.

- Percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities increased from 26.5% in 2016 to 31% in 2022.

- Open defaecation showed an overall decrease of 0.7% from 6.6% in 2016 to 5.9% in 2022.

- 0.2% decrease was observed in open defaecation in the rural.
WATER AND SANITATION
In Refugee settlements

Percentage of households with access to improved water and sanitation with:

- Improved toilet facility: 29%
- Improved source of water: 85%
KEY FINDINGS

• Overall all (100%) of household drinking water sources were found safe with respect to Arsenic.

• **31%** of households in Uganda used improved sanitation facilities.

• **55%** of households in Urban and 36% in Rural area wash hands with water and soap.
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH
## MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>m(x,n)</th>
<th>q(x,n)</th>
<th>l(x)</th>
<th>d(x,n)</th>
<th>L(x,n)</th>
<th>S(x,n)</th>
<th>T(x)</th>
<th>e(x)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.04696</td>
<td>0.04520</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>4520</td>
<td>96259</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0.01954</td>
<td>95480</td>
<td>1866</td>
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<td>93614</td>
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<td>92111</td>
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<td>458297</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>91137</td>
<td>1400</td>
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<td>51.1</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>430054</td>
<td>0.9790</td>
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<td>85165</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>421012</td>
<td>0.9737</td>
<td>2890474</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>0.02999</td>
<td>83171</td>
<td>2494</td>
<td>409930</td>
<td>0.9632</td>
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<td>0.9485</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.01223</td>
<td>0.05943</td>
<td>77078</td>
<td>4580</td>
<td>374527</td>
<td>0.9263</td>
<td>1664689</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>0.09114</td>
<td>72948</td>
<td>6607</td>
<td>346938</td>
<td>0.8867</td>
<td>1290161</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0.02988</td>
<td>0.13950</td>
<td>65891</td>
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<td>0.8274</td>
<td>943223</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
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<td>56699</td>
<td>12057</td>
<td>254536</td>
<td>0.7373</td>
<td>635576</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.07689</td>
<td>0.32323</td>
<td>44642</td>
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<td>187665</td>
<td>0.5075</td>
<td>381040</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.15624</td>
<td></td>
<td>30212</td>
<td>30212</td>
<td>193375</td>
<td></td>
<td>193375</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Female Life Expectancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>m(x,n)</th>
<th>q(x,n)</th>
<th>l(x)</th>
<th>d(x,n)</th>
<th>L(x,n)</th>
<th>S(x,n)</th>
<th>T(x)</th>
<th>e(x)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.03312</td>
<td>0.03220</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>3220</td>
<td>97215</td>
<td>0.9641</td>
<td>6891312</td>
<td>68.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00243</td>
<td>0.00966</td>
<td>96780</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>384836</td>
<td>0.9914</td>
<td>6794097</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>388</td>
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<td>62.2</td>
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UDHS Publications

MAIN Report

Key Findings Report

Key Summary Report

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