UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS) 2022

KEY FINDINGS

Presented by:
UBOS Executive Director

Dissemination Workshop
Held at Sheraton Hotel, Kampala District
8th September 2023
TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

- Marriage
- Family Planning
- Sexual Activity
- Maternal and Child Health
- Domestic Violence
- Childhood & Maternal Mortality
- Nutrition
- Malaria
- Child Labor/Discipline
- HIV/AIDS
UGANDA DHS SERIES

1988/89

1995

2000/01

2006

2011

2016

2022
UGANDA DHS SERIES

- 1988/89
- 1995
- 2000/01
- 2006
- 2011
- 2016
- 2022
UGANDA DHS SERIES

1988/89
1995
2000/01
2006
2011
2016
2022

Uganda

Demographic and Health Survey 2016
UGANDA DHS SERIES

- 7th in the series;
- 5th demographic and health survey conducted as part of the DHS program.

It is designed to provide estimates at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for most indicators for the 15 statistical regions of the country.
The 2022 UDHS Sub regions

**South Central**
- Butambala,
- Gomba,
- Mpigi,
- Bukomansimbi,
- Kalangala,
- Kalungu,
- Lwendo,
- Lyantonde,
- Masaka,
- Rakai,
- Ssembabule,
- Wakiso

**North Central**
- Buikwe,
- Buvuma,
- Kayunga,
- Kiboga,
- Kyankwanzi,
- Luwero,
- Mityana,
- Mubende,
- Mukono,
- Nakaseke,
- Nakasongola

**Kampala**
- Kampala
The 2022 UDHS Sub regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Busoga</th>
<th>Bukedi</th>
<th>Bugisu</th>
<th>Teso</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bugiri,</td>
<td>Budaka,</td>
<td>Bulambuli,</td>
<td>Amuria,</td>
</tr>
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<td>Namutumba,</td>
<td>Butaleja,</td>
<td>Kapchorwa,</td>
<td>Bukedea</td>
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<td>Buyende,</td>
<td>Kibuku,</td>
<td>Kween,</td>
<td>Katakwi</td>
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<td>Iganga,</td>
<td>Pallisa,</td>
<td>Bududa,</td>
<td>Kumi,</td>
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<td>Jinja,</td>
<td>Tororo,</td>
<td>Manafwa,</td>
<td>Ngora</td>
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<td>Kaliro,</td>
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<td>Mbale,</td>
<td>Soroti</td>
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<td>Kamuli,</td>
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<td>Sironko,</td>
<td>Kaberamaid Serere</td>
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<td>Luuka,</td>
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<td>Mayuge,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namayingo</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 2022 UDHS Sub regions

**West Nile**
- Adjumani,
- Arua,
- Koboko,
- Maracha,
- Moyo,
- Nebbi,
- Yumbe,
- Zombo

**Karamoja**
- Abim
- Amudat
- Kaabong
- Kotido
- Moroto
- Nakapiripirit
- Napak

**Lango**
- Alebtong,
- Amolatar,
- Dokolo,
- Lira,
- Otuke,
- Apac,
- Kole,
- Oyam

**Acholi**
- Agago,
- Amuru,
- Gulu,
- Lamwo,
- Pader,
- Kitgum,
- Nwoya
The 2022 UDHS Sub regions

Bunyoro:
Buliisa, Hoima, Kibaale, Kiryandongo, Masindi

Tooro:
Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kasese, Ntoroko, Kyenjojo, Kamwenge, Kyegyegwa

Kigezi:
Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, Rukungiri

Ankole:
Buhweju, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Mitooma, Mbituma, Ntungamo, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, Sheema
Sample design

The sampling frame used is of the 2014 Uganda National Population and Housing Census (NPHC).

In 2022, Uganda was divided administratively into 136 districts and 10 cities. These were stratified into 15 sub-regions.

The sample provides estimates of key indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and each of the 15 sub-regions.
Cluster (1/2)

- The 2022 UDHS sample was stratified and selected independently in each sub-region in two stages.

- In the first stage, a total of 697 EAs were selected (233 EAs in urban and 464 in rural areas).

- The resulting lists of households served as a sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. 30 households were selected from each cluster.

- In total, a representative sample of 20,631 households was randomly selected for the 2022 UDHS.
All women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54 years who were either usual members of the selected households or visitors who slept in the households the night before the survey were interviewed.

In the sub-sample of households selected for the male survey, water testing was performed. Height and weight information was also collected from eligible women and men, as well as children aged 0-59 months.

A sub-sample of one eligible woman in two-thirds of households and one eligible man in one-third of households was randomly selected to be asked questions about domestic violence.
2022 Uganda Demographic Health Survey

**DHS FIELD TOOLS**

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

### Woman’s Questionnaire

### Man’s Questionnaire

### Biomarker Questionnaire
2022 Uganda Demographic Health Survey

DHS FIELD TOOLS

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

- Background characteristics
- Reproduction, 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

7th in the series; 5th demographic and health survey conducted as part of the DHS program. It is designed to provide estimates at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for most indicators for the 15 statistical regions of the country.
DHS FIELD TOOLS

- 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

Translated from English to 8 local languages
Household Questionnaire  Woman’s Questionnaire  Man’s Questionnaire

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

2. Height and weight measurements;
   - Children under 5 years
   - Women age 15-49
   - Men age 15 – 54
Pretest and main survey training

Pretest:

• **May, 2021** at the Uganda Bureau of Statistics office in Entebbe

• CAPI training was conducted in Kabira Resort Hotel.

Main Survey Training:

• November to December 2021

• **125 fieldworkers** *(95 females and 30 males)* trained

• **25 health technicians** recruited and trained on taking height, weight measurements and water testing.
Fieldwork and data Processing

- A total of 21 teams were formed each comprising of 1 team leader, 3 female and 1 male interviewer, one health technician, and a driver.

- Data collection took place over a 6-month period, from May, 2022 through December 2022.

- Electronic data files collected on tablets through the CAPI system were received via IFSS at UBOS central office in Kampala.

- Data editing was accomplished with CSPro software. Secondary editing and data processing took place from October 2022 and completed in February 2023.
Data editing, analysis and report writing

- The data was edited from the field, a set of validation rules was built into the data capture application
- Secondary editing at the office
- Peer review of the key indicators
## Peer Review Team

<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 Mutesasaira</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>Dr. Sentumbwe Olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Natseri Nsan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Hillary Kipruto</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Benson Droti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBOS</td>
<td>Helen Nviiri Namirembe</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Vincent Ssenono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Johnstone Galande</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Daniel Okello</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Brian Wakholi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Moses Mbuusi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Derrick Eranda</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Francis Kayondo</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Lawrence Mukula</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OBJECTIVES

▪ 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
METHODOLOGY

- Brainstorming and consultative meetings
- Document review and understanding the UDHS data structure
- Data processing and analysis
- Documenting the process and findings
FINDINGS/CONTRIBUTIONS

- This exercise facilitated the acquisition of essential experience and knowledge by UBOS in data processing and result generation
- The team processed and managed raw data to construct the final files, employing the CsPro program
- Survey weights were recalculated for the new dataset
- Data quality underwent assessment through both internal and external checks
- Various computer programs were carefully reviewed and generated to ensure precise estimates
- The methodology and corresponding code for Standard Error of estimates were shared with UBOS
- Knowledge transfer and capacity building
### Results of Household and Individual Interviews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household interviews</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Households selected</td>
<td>6,864</td>
<td>13,617</td>
<td>20,481</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households occupied</td>
<td>6,702</td>
<td>13,330</td>
<td>20,032</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households interviewed</td>
<td>6,591</td>
<td>13,167</td>
<td>19,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household response rate1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interviews with women age 15–49</strong></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 rate2</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Interviews with men age 15–49</strong></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>
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<tr>
<td>Eligible men response rate2</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>91</td>
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</table>
Background:

Households and Respondents
Percent distribution of women and men aged 15-49

Educational attainment of respondents

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
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<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Primary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than secondary</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
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</table>
FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING
Fertility trends

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Births per Woman</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fertility trends

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006 UDHS</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011 UDHS</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 UDHS</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 UDHS</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fertility 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
- Lango 4.6
- Lato 5.4
- Teso 5.4
- Elgon 4.8
- Bunyoro 5.5
- Buganda 4.9
- Busoga 6.5
- Tooro 5.3
- Kampala 3.7
- Ankole 4.7
- Kigezi 4.7
- Karamoja 6.7

2022 Uganda Demographic Health Survey
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: 42%
- Undecided: 33%
- Declared infecund: 3%
- Want no more or sterilised: 0%
Teenage childbearing by residence

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Current use of contraception

Percent of women aged 15-49

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

- Any method: 43%
- Any modern method: 38%
- Injectables: 15%
- Male condom: 10%
- Pill: 2%
- Implants: 12%
- IUD: 9%
- Female sterilisation: 3%
- Traditional method: 4%

Currently married women

Sexually active unmarried women
Percent of currently married women age 15-49 who were using any method and those using a modern method of family planning.

- **Any modern method**
  - 2000-01 DHS: 14%
  - 2006 DHS: 18%
  - 2011 DHS: 26%
  - 2016 DHS: 35%
  - 2022 DHS: 37%

- **Any traditional method**
  - 2000-01 DHS: 2%
  - 2006 DHS: 6%
  - 2011 DHS: 0%
  - 2016 DHS: 4%
  - 2022 DHS: 4%
Demand for family planning

Percent of currently married women age 15-49

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total demand</th>
<th>Met demand</th>
<th>Unmet need</th>
<th>Percent of demand satisfied</th>
<th>Percent of demand satisfied by modern methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2022 Uganda Demographic Health Survey
Demand for family planning

Percent of currently married women aged 15-49

- Unmet need: 13.3% (For spacing: 8.5%)
- Met need: 25.4% (For spacing: 17.0%)
- Total demand: 38.7% (For spacing: 25.5%)

For spacing  For limiting
Trends in childhood mortality

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

Under-5 mortality

Infant mortality

Neonatal mortality

2000-01 UDHS  2006 UDHS  2011 UDHS  2016 UDHS  2022 UDHS
Infant Mortality by region

- **West Nile**: 54.9
- **Acholi**: 28.9
- **Karamoja**: 26.1
- **Lango**: 34.8
- **Teso**: 21.1
- **Bunyoro**: 42.7
- **Buganda**: 37.4
- **Busoga**: 33.8
- **Bukedi**: 41.4
- **Kampala**: 32.8
- **Kigezi**: 33.7
- **Tooro**: 36.9

Legend:
- Major Lakes
- Infant Mortality Rate:
  - 21.0 - 28.0
  - 28.1 - 35.0
  - 35.1 - 42.0
  - 42.1 - 49.0
  - 49.1 - 55.0
Under 5 Mortality by region

- **West Nile**: 79.5
- **Acholi**: 45.8
- **Karamoja**: 55.7
- **Bunyoro**: 59.9
- **Buganda**: 55.7
- **Bugesa**: 54.2
- **Kampala**: 65.1
- **Tooro**: 49.8
- **Ankole**: 58.7
- **Kigezi**: 42.6
- **Bukedi**: 45.0
- **Teso**: 30.6
- **Elgon**: 45.0

Legend:
- **Major Lakes**: 70.1 - 80.0
- **30.0 - 40.5**: 50.6 - 60.0
- **40.6 - 50.5**: 60.1 - 70.0
- **50.6 - 60.0**: 70.1 - 80.0

2022 Uganda Demographic Health Survey
Trends in maternal health

Percent of live births for the 5-year period before the survey

- 4+ ANC visits
- Delivered in health care facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000-01 DHS</th>
<th>2006 DHS</th>
<th>2011 DHS</th>
<th>2016 DHS</th>
<th>2022 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4+ ANC visits</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delivered in health care facility</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>91</td>
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</table>
Childhood Vaccinations

**Percent of children 12-23 months vaccinated**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>BCG</th>
<th>DPT1</th>
<th>DPT2</th>
<th>DPT3</th>
<th>Polio 1</th>
<th>Polio 2</th>
<th>Polio 3</th>
<th>Pne 1</th>
<th>Pne 2</th>
<th>Pne 3</th>
<th>Rota 1</th>
<th>Rota 2</th>
<th>Rota 3</th>
<th>Measles</th>
<th>All basic</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends in Basic Vaccination Coverage

Percent of children age 12-23 months with all basic vaccinations

- 2006: 46%
- 2011: 52%
- 2016: 55%
- 2022: 54%

- 2006: 7%
- 2011: 4%
- 2016: 1%
- 2022: 2%

All basic vaccinations
No vaccination
Trends in Basic Vaccination Coverage

Percent of children aged 12-23 months with all basic vaccinations

- **All basic vaccines**
- **DPT3**

Among children under 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, or diarrhoea, percent for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider

- ARI: 67%
- Diarrhoea: 69%
Nutritional Status of Children

Percent of children under 5

- **24.4** Stunted (too short for age)
- **3.2** Wasted (too thin for height)
- **3.4** Overweight (too heavy for height)
- **9.7** Underweight (too thin for age)
Trends in Nutritional Status of Children

Percent of children under 6-59 months

- Stunted
  - 2006 DHS: 38%
  - 2011 DHS: 33%
  - 2016 DHS: 29%
  - 2022 DHS: 26%

- Underweight
  - 2006 DHS: 16%
  - 2011 DHS: 14%
  - 2016 DHS: 11%
  - 2022 DHS: 10.2%

- Wasted
  - 2006 DHS: 6%
  - 2011 DHS: 5%
  - 2016 DHS: 4%
  - 2022 DHS: 2.9%

- Overweight
  - 2006 DHS: 5%
  - 2011 DHS: 3%
  - 2016 DHS: 4%
  - 2022 DHS: 2.8%
Trends in Nutritional Status of Women and men

Percent of women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54

- **Thin**:
  - Women 15-49: 9
  - Men 15-54: 15.4

- **Normal**:
  - Women 15-49: 64.6
  - Men 15-54: 73.9

- **Overweight**:
  - Women 15-49: 18
  - Men 15-54: 9.2

- **Obese**:
  - Women 15-49: 8.4
  - Men 15-54: 1.5
Trends in maternal health care coverage

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey for most recent birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANC by skilled provider</th>
<th>Birth occurred in health facility</th>
<th>Birth attended by a skilled provider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022 UDHS</td>
<td>2016 UDHS</td>
<td>2000-01 UDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANC = Antenatal Care
Trends in place of delivery

Percent of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

- Delivery in a health facility
- Delivery at home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Delivery in a health facility</th>
<th>Delivery at home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-01 UDHS</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 UDHS</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 UDHS</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 UDHS</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 UDHS</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

*Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and physician’s assistant.
Timing of Postnatal Care (PNC) for Mother

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

- No PNC: 29
- Within 2 days: 66
- More than 2 days: 4
HIV
Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

Percent of women and men aged 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by:

- **Using condoms**
  - Women: 83%
  - Men: 88%

- **Limiting sex to one uninfected partner**
  - Women: 87%
  - Men: 88%

- **Using condoms AND limiting sex to one uninfected partner**
  - Women: 78%
  - Men: 81%
Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV among Youth, Trend

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Comprehensive knowledge includes understanding of HIV transmission, prevention, and risk reduction.
SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Percent of women age 15-49

16
Ever experienced sexual violence

11
Experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months
Maternal Mortality Ratio

The 2022 UDHS asked women about the deaths of their siblings that occurred during pregnancy, delivery, or 42 days after delivery.

The maternal mortality ratio excludes deaths that were due to accident or violence.

The maternal mortality ratio for the seven-year period before the survey is **189 deaths per 100,000 live births**.
Pregnancy-Related Mortality Ratio

The pregnancy-related mortality ratio includes all deaths in this period irrespective of the cause of death.

The pregnancy-related mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the survey is **185 deaths per 100,000 live births**
Trends in Pregnancy-Related Mortality Ratio

Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births

- 1994-2001: 524
- 1999-2006: 418
- 2004-2011: 438
- 2009-2016: 368
- 2015-2022: 228
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)
Key Findings

➢ Women have an average of 5.2 children.

➢ **Infant mortality rate** is 36 deaths per 1,000 live births and **under-5 mortality rate** is 52 deaths per 1,000 live births.

➢ 91% of births were **delivered** in a health facility.

➢ 54% of children received **all basic vaccinations**.

➢ 26% of children under 5 are **stunted**.