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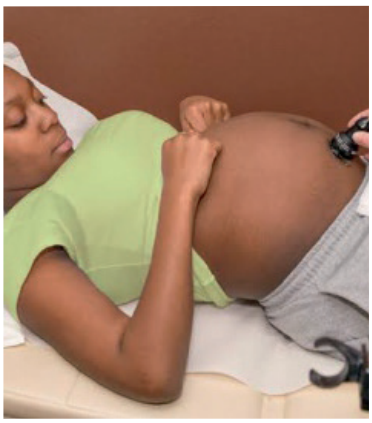



Demographic and Health Survey

2022

Main Report

GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

Uganda

Demographic and Health Survey 2022

Uganda Bureau of Statistics
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FOREWORD

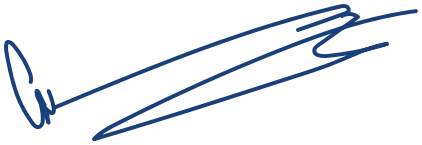
The 2022 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS 2022) was designed as a follow-up to the1988-89, 1995, 2000-01, 2006, 2011 and 2016 Uganda DHS surveys. The data collection for the 2022 UDHS was implemented between 20th May and 23rd December 2022 by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH). Financial assistance was provided by the Government of Uganda, the United Nations population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and World Bank.

The main objective of the UDHS 2022 was to obtain relevant data on the demographic characteristics, family planning, maternal mortality and infant and child mortality among the Ugandan population. Another objective was to collect information on health care services and activities, antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care, children's immunizations, and management of childhood diseases. In addition, the survey was designed to evaluate the nutritional status of mothers and children, to assess the level of knowledge about HIV and AIDS among men and women, determine the extent of interpersonal violence and the quality of the drinking water in households. For the first time the UDHS 2022 included two major topics: (i) Water quality testing and (ii) Refugee module.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics would like to acknowledge the efforts of several organizations and individuals who contributed immensely to the success of the survey by providing the required technical support. The Ministry of Health chaired both the Technical Working Committee which offered guidance on the implementation of the survey and the Steering Committee that oversaw the implementation of the 2022 UDHS. The Makerere University School of Public Health (MakSPH) conducted quality control for the overall survey while the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) undertook analysis of data obtained from the water testing module.

We are grateful for the efforts of officials at Local Government levels who supported the survey. I extend my appreciation to the Management and staff of UBOS who were involved in the survey at various stages including coordination, implementation, and monitoring in accordance with the long-term census and survey plan. We appreciate all the field staff for their hard work and resilience. Most important, we are grateful to the survey respondents and communities for providing the required information during the survey fieldwork thus making the UDHS 2022 a success.

We urge the planners, policy makers and the general public to utilise the findings from this survey to make informed decisions and guide policy development. Relatedly, the academia and researchers are encouraged to undertake further analytical work to provide an in-depth understanding of key topical areas that affect the quality of life of Ugandans.



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACT	Artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AIS	AIDS Indicator Survey
ANC	Antenatal care
ARI	Acute respiratory infection
BBSS	Biological Behavioural Surveillance Survey
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guérin
BMI	Body mass index
CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBR	Crude birth rate
CPR	Contraceptive prevalence rate
CRP	C-reactive protein
CSPro	Censuses and Surveys Processing
DBS	Dried blood spot
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccine
EA	Enumeration Area
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
GAR	Gross attendance ratio
GBV	Gender-based violence
GFR	General fertility rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	*Haemophilus influenzae* type b
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HRP-II	Histidine-rich protein II
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
HTC	HIV testing and counselling
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases-10
ICF	ICF *(originally, Inner City Fund)*
IFSS	Internet file streaming system
IPTp	Intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy
IPV	Inactivated polio vaccine
IRS	Indoor residual spraying
ITN	Insecticide-treated net
IUD	Intrauterine contraceptive device
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
LAM	Lactational amenorrhoea method
LLIN	Long-lasting insecticidal net
LPG	Liquid petroleum gas
MAD	Minimum acceptable diet
MakSPH	Makerere University School of Public Health
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

MMR	Maternal mortality ratio
MoLab	Molecular Biology Laboratory of the Makerere University College of Health Sciences
MTCT	Mother-to-child transmission
NAP	National Action Plan
NAR	Net attendance ratio
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
ORS	Oral rehydration salts
ORT	Oral rehydration therapy
PCV	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
Pf	Plasmodium falciparum
PHIA	Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
Pv	Plasmodium vivax
PRMR	Pregnancy-related mortality ratio
RBP	Retinol binding protein
RBP-EIA	Retinol binding protein enzyme immunoassay
RDT	Rapid diagnostic test
RHF	Recommended homemade fluids
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
SD	Standard deviation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDM	Standard days method
SE	Standard error
SP	Sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
TFR	Total fertility rate
TOT	Training of trainers
UAC	Uganda AIDS Commission
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAD	Vitamin A deficiency
VIP	Ventilated improved pit
VMMC	Voluntary medical male circumcision
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF TABLES

The new format of the 2022 UDHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. They are located for quick reference through links in the text (electronic version) and at the end of each chapter.
Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colorful maps display breakdowns for regions in Uganda. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, UDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages introduce the organization of UDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting UDHS tables.

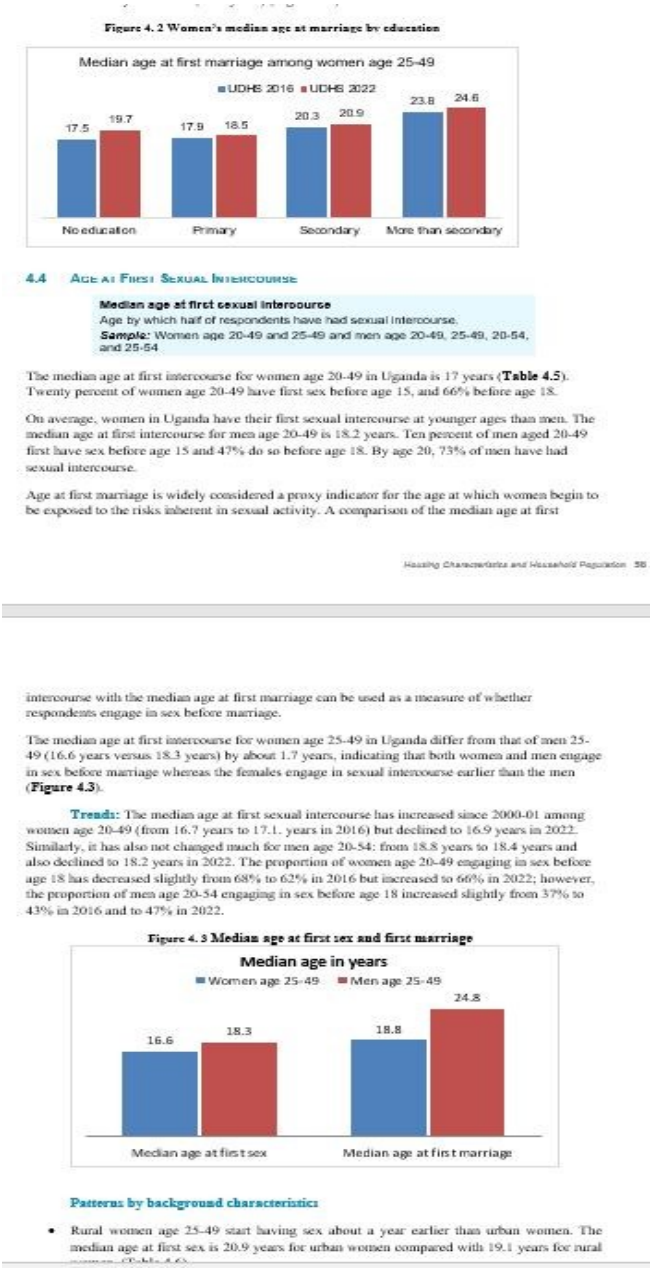


Figure 4. 2 Women's median age at marriage by education

4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse
Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49 and men age 20-49, 25-49, 20-54, and 25-54

The median age at first intercourse for women age 20-49 in Uganda is 17 years (**Table 4.5**). Twenty percent of women age 20-49 have first sex before age 15, and 66% before age 18.

On average, women in Uganda have their first sexual intercourse at younger ages than men. The median age at first intercourse for men age 20-49 is 18.2 years. Ten percent of men aged 20-49 first have sex before age 15 and 47% do so before age 18. By age 20, 73% of men have had sexual intercourse.

Age at first marriage is widely considered a proxy indicator for the age at which women begin to be exposed to the risks inherent in sexual activity. A comparison of the median age at first

intercourse with the median age at first marriage can be used as a measure of whether respondents engage in sex before marriage.

The median age at first intercourse for women age 25-49 in Uganda differ from that of men 25-49 (16.6 years versus 18.3 years) by about 1.7 years, indicating that both women and men engage in sex before marriage whereas the females engage in sexual intercourse earlier than the men (**Figure 4.3**).

Trends: The median age at first sexual intercourse has increased since 2000-01 among women age 20-49 (from 16.7 years to 17.1. years in 2016) but declined to 16.9 years in 2022. Similarly, it has also not changed much for men age 20-54: from 18.8 years to 18.4 years and also declined to 18.2 years in 2022. The proportion of women age 20-49 engaging in sex before age 18 has decreased slightly from 68% to 62% in 2016 but increased to 66% in 2022; however, the proportion of men age 20-54 engaging in sex before age 18 increased slightly from 37% to 43% in 2016 and to 47% in 2022.

Figure 4. 3 Median age at first sex and first marriage

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women age 25-49 start having sex about a year earlier than urban women. The median age at first sex is 20.9 years for urban women compared with 19.1 years for rural

Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media: Women
A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1

Percentage of women age15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic 3	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses noneof the three media at least once a week	Number of women 2
Age						
15-19	10.8	33.2	57.9	5.8	32.6	3,936
20-24	11.3	37.9	64.8	7.6	26.9	3,506
25-29	11.2	37.6	65.2	7.5	27.3	3,133
30-34	12.2	35.5	65.0	7.1	27.5	2,326
35-39	10.0	33.0	64.1	7.0	30.1	2,230
40-44	9.5	28.7	62.6	6.5	32.6	1,714
45-49	8.0	26.5	61.2	5.0	34.3	1,407
Residence						
Urban	16.5	58.0	68.8	12.1	18.0	6,049
Rural	7.8	22.4	59.9	4.1	35.6	12,202
Region						
Kampal	21.3	82.4	68.2	16.7	7.9	944
Buganda	17.0	61.0	70.4	11.8	14.7	4,470
Busoga	13.9	29.2	72.7	7.6	22.9	1,631
Bukedi	6.1	9.9	45.4	2.0	52.0	945
Elgon	13.4	27.2	58.3	6.1	35.6	867
Teso	12.8	13.3	56.0	5.6	42.1	1,256
karamoja	2.0	4.5	18.5	0.9	79.5	895
Lango	2.5	10.6	59.4	1.4	38.3	1,219
Acholi	8.1	15.9	49.9	4.5	47.2	761
West Nile	8.9	24.9	69.9	6.5	28.2	734
Bunyoro	10.1	43.2	77.1	8.4	19.0	1,170
Tooro	3.5	23.3	71.3	2.2	24.7	1,307
Ankole	5.3	27.6	58.7	2.3	35.1	1,322
Kigezi	3.1	16.5	63.2	1.8	33.7	731
Education						
No education	1.4	10.9	36.5	0.7	60.9	1,673
Primary	5.0	24.5	60.1	2.5	34.2	10,397
Secondary	19.9	54.1	73.6	13.0	15.2	5,160
More than secondary	38.1	71.0	79.4	28.4	7.2	1,021
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.4	6.6	38.4	1.7	60.5	3,312
Second	5.0	10.0	56.7	1.4	41.2	3,398
Middle	7.0	15.8	66.2	3.3	31.5	3,351
Fourth	12.2	37.6	73.4	6.3	18.8	3,666
Highest	21.9	83.5	74.4	17.3	6.3	4,525
Total 15-45	10.7	34.2	62.8	6.7	29.8	18,251 4

5

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle—highlighted in orange in Example 1. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15-49 and the frequency of their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media at least once a week. The last column lists the number of women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, region, special area, educational level, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the UDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in orange. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15-49 and their access to different types of media. In this case, 10.7%* of women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 34.2% watch television at least once a week, and 62.8% listen to the radio at least once a week.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women with more than secondary education access all three media at least once a week, draw two imaginary lines, as shown in the table. This shows that 28.4% of women age 15-49 with more than secondary education access all three types of media at least once a week.

Step 6: By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Uganda. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help programme planners and policy makers determine how to reach their target populations most effectively.

*For this document, data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However,the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) What percentage of women in Uganda do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
b) Which age group of women are most likely to listen to the radio at least once a week?
c) Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas – which group is more likely to read a newspaper atleast once a week?
d) What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who do not access any of the three media typesat least once a week by region?
e) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to television at least once a week by education level?
f) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to newspapers at least once a week by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 29.8%

b) Women age 25-29: 65.2% of women in this age group listen to the radio weekly

c) Women in urban areas, 16.5% read a newspaper at least once a week, compared to 7.8% of women in rural areas

d) Women with no exposure at least once a week to media ranges from a low of 7.9% in Kampala region to a high of 79.5% in Karamoja region.

e) Yes. Exposure to television increases as a women's level of education increases; 0.9% of women with no education watch television at least once a week, compared to 71.0% of women with more than secondary education.

f) Yes. Exposure to newspapers increases as household wealth increases; 3.4% of women in the lowest wealth quintile read a newspaper at least once a week, compared to 21.9% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Example 2: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI1	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider2	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	6.5	1459	88.2	49.8	95
06-11	7.8	1583	83.8	39.6	124
12-23	9.1	2842	79.9	37.6	258
24-35	8.3	2650	85.8	46.3	221
36-47	7.3	2602	85.4	42.3	189
48-59	5.6	2280	81.9	48.6	128
Sex					
Male	7.6	6452	80.9	42.9	491
Female	7.3	6508	85.6	42.5	472
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	5	177	100	57.3	9
Does not smoke	7.6	13241	83.6	43	1007
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	9.9	59	89	*	6
Kerosene	*	1.7	*	*	0
Charcoal	8.7	3108	82.7	43.9	271
Wood/straw[3]	7.2	10190	84	43.1	732
Other fuel	13.4	10.1	100	57.5	1.4
No food cooked in the household	10.5	38.3	89.3	89.3	4
Residence		3813			369
Urban	9.7		82.1	41.2	
Rural	6.7	9606	84.7	44.3	647
Region					
Kampala	11	554	62.5	35	61
Buganda	11	3123	84.9	47.9	342
Busoga	6.5	1283	85.9	43.3	83
Bukedi	3.1	799	78.6	34.1	24
Elgon	16.2	598	86.4	38.6	97
Teso	10.7	1001	83.9	43.5	108
Karamoja	4	1014	97.5	37.7	40
Lango	3.9	815	86.7	60	32
Acholi	7.8	541	91.3	64.8	42
West Nile	3.6	514	87.7	59	19
Bunyoro	4.7	921	76.2	37.1	43
Tooro	7	955	83.6	25.6	67
Ankole	4.4	840	82.7	32.1	37
Kigezi	4.6	461	78.7	34.7	21
Mother's education					
No education	4.4	1338	83.8	40.3	59
Primary	7.3	7892	82.6	41.7	578
Secondary	9.2	3548	86.5	45.3	328
Higher	8	641	79	49.3	51
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	7.1	3375	83.6	44.9	229
Second	6	2706	86.3	41.8	162
Middle	6.9	2445	81.3	38.7	169
Fourth	7.9	2411	87	47.1	190
Highest	10.2	2629	81.5	42.5	267
Total	7.6	13419	83.7	43.2	1016

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short rapid breathing, which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing, which was chest- related

[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

[3] Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) inthe two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), andthen isolate the columns that refer only to those children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 7.6%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 are there who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 1,016 children or 7.6% of the 13,419 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 7.6% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too fewcases for the percentages to be reliable.

- For what percentage of children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey from Kampala region was advice or treatment sought from a health facility or provider? It's 62.5%.
- For what percentage of children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey was advice or treatment sought from a health facility or provider? It is 76.2%.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories and that the data is reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in UDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the 2022 UDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a minimum sample size per area. For the 2022 UDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and regional levels, as well as for urban and rural areas.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Region	3	2	1
Kampala	5.2	944	1,263
Buganda	24.5	4,470	2,827
Busoga	8.9	1,631	1,561
Bukedi	5.2	945	1,095
Elgon	4.8	867	1,025
Teso	6.9	1,256	1,272
Karamoja	4.9	895	763
Lango	6.7	1,219	1,236
Acholi	4.2	761	1,099
West Nile	4.0	734	1,467
Bunyoro	6.4	1,170	1,285
Tooro	7.2	1,307	1,339
Ankole	7.2	1,322	1,121
Kigezi	4.0	731	898
Total 15-49	100.0	18,251	18,251

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 14 regions, the number of women surveyed in each region should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to the size of the region. However, if some regions have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each region's population may not include sufficient women from each region for analysis. To solve this problem, regions with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 18,251 women and want to produce results that are representative of Uganda as a whole and its regions (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Uganda is not evenly distributed among the regions: some regions, such as the Buganda region, are heavily populated while others, such as the West Nile region, are not. Thus, the West Nile region must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each region in order to obtain reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each region. Within the regions, the number of women interviewed ranges from 763 in Karamoja region to 2827 in Buganda region. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each region.

With this distribution of interviews, some regions are overrepresented, and some regions are underrepresented. For example, the population in Buganda region is about 25% of the population of Uganda, while Karamoja region contributes only 4% of the population of Uganda. But as the **blue column** shows, the number of women interviewed in Buganda region accounts for only about 9% of the total sample of women interviewed (2827 / 18,251), and the number of women interviewed in Karamoja region accounts for 4% of the total sample of women interviewed (763 / 18,251). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Uganda, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small region, like Karamoja, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Women from a large region like Buganda should contribute much more. Therefore, The DHS Program statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which is used to adjust the number of women from each region so that each region's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of that region.

The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the regional level. The total national sample size of 18,251 women has not changed after weighting. Still, the distribution of the women in the regions has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Uganda, you would see that women in each region are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Buganda region and the proportion of women who live in Karamoja region.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and regional levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the UDHS tables, so do not be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indicator	Uganda DHS 2022					Uganda DHS 2016		
	Sex		Residence			Sex		
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	Male	Female	Total
2. Zero hunger								
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	27.2	21.6	20.5	25.7	24.4	30.9	26.9	28.9
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age								
a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	3.8	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.2[a]	4.1	3.0	3.5[a]
b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	3.6	3.2	4.9	2.9	3.4[a]	4.9	2.6	3.7[a]
3. Good health and well-being								
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio[1]	na	189	na	na	189	na	336	na
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	97.8	86.2	88.4	na	na	74.2
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate[2]	58	47	52	53	52	72	56	64
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate[2]	27	18	22	23	22	31	23	27
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na	57.9	62.8	55.5	57.9	na	53.9	na
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older[7]	7.6	1.5	3.9[a]	4.9[a]	4.5[a]	9.4	0.8	5.1[a]
3.b.1 proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	11.7	9.4	10.9	10.4	10.5	36.5	35	35.8
4. Quality education								
4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex[8]	53.5	58.1	65.8	52.2	55.8	62.0	64.6	63.3
5. Gender equality								
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months[9,1]								
a) Physical violence	na	24.8	17.3	25.3	22.6	na	22.5	na
b) Sexual violence	na	12.8	8.8	11.6	10.7	na	16.6	na
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18								
a) before age 15	na	5.8	na	na	na	na	7.3	na
b) before age 18	na	32.8	na	na	na	na	34	na
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone[13]	70.9	55.4	76.8	56.4	63.2[a]	65.8	45.5	55.7[a]
6. Clean water and sanitation								
6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services[14]	na	na	88.33	78.55	81.4	na	na	na
6.2.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water[15]	na	na	37.8	32.8	34.2	na	na	na

Indicator	Uganda DHS 2022					Uganda DHS 2016		
	Sex		Residence			Sex		
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	Male	Female	Total
7. Affordable clean energy								
7.1.1 Proportion of the population with access to electricity	n/a	n/a	54.9	14.8	26.3	57.5	18.0	26.7
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[16]	n/a	n/a	1.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.6
8. Decent work and economic growth								
8.7.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider[13]	17	9.3	73.0	28.0	43.9	21.9	12.9	17.4
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions								
16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month[17]	75.9	75.6	78.1	74.8	75.8	85.2	84.6	84.9
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	40.7	40	47.4	37.7	40.4	32.2	32.2	32.2
17. Partnerships for the goals								
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet[13]	25.1	14.5	33.6	7.2	16.5	22.5	8.6	15.6

na = Not applicable

[1] Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey

[2] Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey

[3] Calculated per 100,000 population

[4] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls aged 10-14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls aged 10-14

[5] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19

[6] Population is women and men aged 15-49.

[7] Data are not age-standardized and are available for women and men aged 15-49 only.

[8] Measured for children aged 36-59 months

[9] Data are available for women aged 15-49 who have ever been in union only.

[10] In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.

[11] Data are available for women aged 15-49 only.

[12] Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only.

[13] Data are available for women and men aged 15-49 only.

[14] Measured as the percentage of the population using an improved water source: the percentage of de jure population whose main source of drinking water is a household connection (piped), public tap or standpipe, tubewell or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater collection. Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.

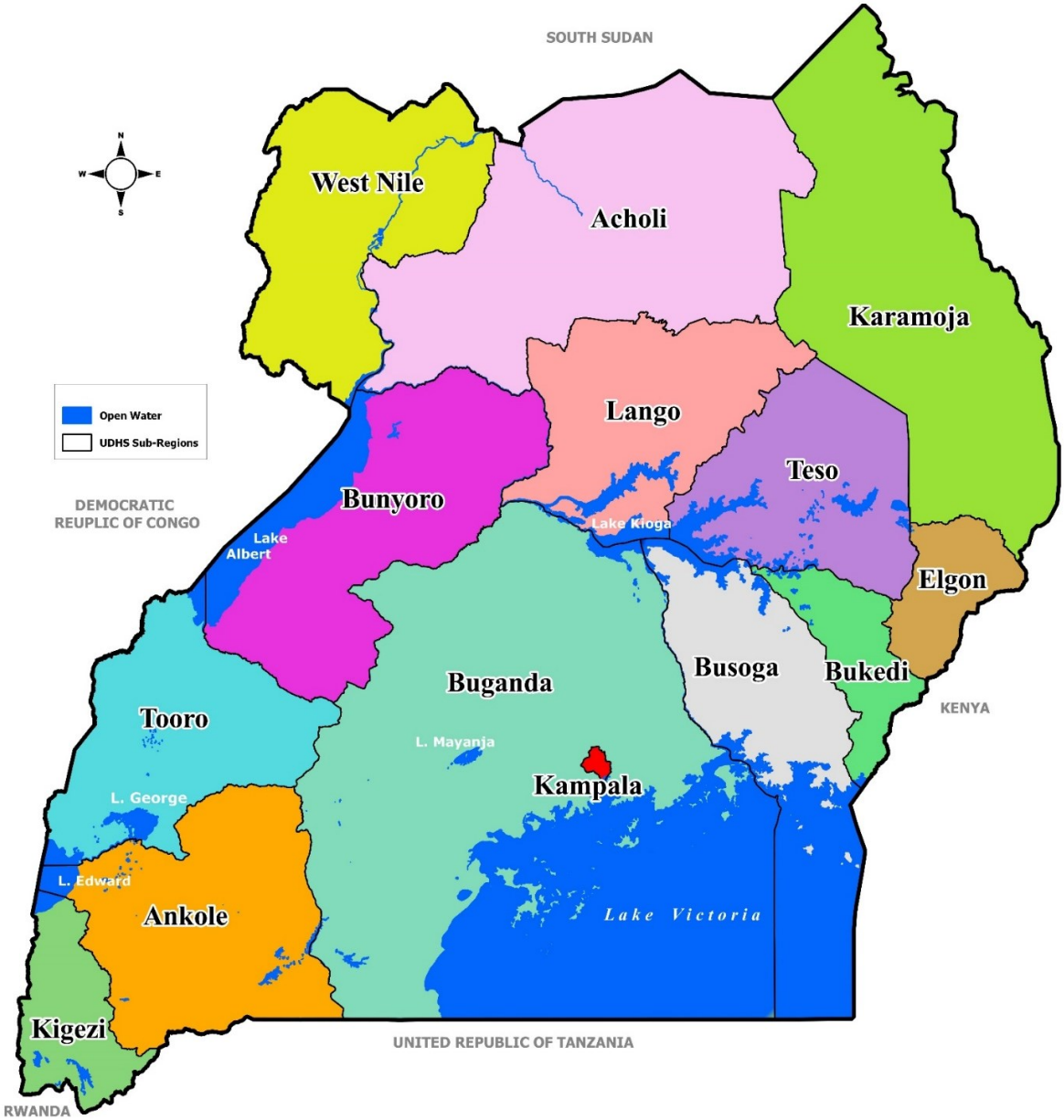
[15] Measured as the percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility: the percentage of de jure population whose household has a flush or pour-flush toilet to a piped water system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; or composting toilet and does not share this facility with other households.

[16] Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking.

[18] Data are available for women only.

[a] The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females

Figure 1: MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING 14 REGIONS



INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2022 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) is the seventh implemented under the DHS program in Uganda. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the United Nations population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNCR) and World Bank implemented the survey. Data collection took place from *June 2022 to December 2022*. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers support and technical assistance for the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide. ICF later stopped providing technical assistance in the first round of the UDHS_7 data collection. There after UBOS took over up to the finalization of this report. Financial support for the 2022 UDHS was provided by the Government of Uganda, USAID, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2022 UDHS was to provide current estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the main objectives of the 2022 UDHS were:

- To collect data at the national level, which allows the calculation of key demographic indicators, particularly fertility, under-5, adult, and maternal mortality rates.
- To provide data to explore the direct and indirect factors that determine the levels and trends of fertility and child mortality.
- To measure the levels of contraceptive knowledge and practice
- To obtain data on key aspects of maternal and child health, including immunization coverage among children, prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea and other diseases among children under age 5, and maternity care indicators, including antenatal visits and assistance at delivery
- To obtain data on child feeding practices, including breastfeeding, and collect anthropometric measures to assess nutritional status in women, men, and children.
- To collect data on the knowledge and attitudes of women and men about sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, potential exposure to the risk of HIV infection (risk behaviours and condom use), and coverage of HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC)
- To measure key education indicators, including school attendance ratios, level of educational attainment, and literacy levels
- To collect information on the extent of disability
- To collect information on early childhood development
- To collect information on the extent and patterns of gender-based violence
- To collect information on the sanitation and water quality

The information collected through the 2022 UDHS is intended to provide policy makers and program managers with information for planning, designing, monitoring, and evaluating population and health-related programs and interventions effectively. The 2022 UDHS also generated other indicators relevant to the Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan (HSSP) 2020/21 - 2024/25, the National Development Plan III (NDP III), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other development frameworks at regional and international level.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2022 UDHS is the frame of the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC). The census frame is a complete list of census Enumeration Areas (EAs) created for the 2014 NPHC. The sampling frame contains information about the EA location, type of residence (urban or rural), and the estimated number of households.

At the time the 2022 UDHS was conducted, Uganda was divided administratively into 135 districts and 11 cities. For purposes of the survey, the administrative areas were stratified into 14 sub-regions. The 2022 UDHS sample was designed to provide estimates of key indicators for the country, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 14 sub-regions and refugee population. The 2022 UDHS sub-regions include the following districts:

1. **Buganda:** Bukomansimbi, Butambala, Gomba, Kalangala, Kalungu, Kyotera, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Masaka, Masaka City, Mpigi, Rakai, Sembabule, Wakiso Buikwe, Buvuma, Kassanda, Kayunga, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Mukono, Nakaseke, Nakasongola
2. **Kampala:** Kampala
3. **Busoga:** Bugiri, Bugweri, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Jinja City, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo, Namutumba
4. **Bukedi:** Budaka, Busia, Butaleja, Butebo, Kibuku, Pallisa, Tororo
5. **Elgon:** Bududa, Bukwo, Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Kween, Manafwa, Mbale, Mbale City, Namisindwa, Sironko
6. **Teso:** Amuria, Bukedea, Kaberamaido, Kalaki, Kapelebyong, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Serere, Soroti, Soroti City
7. **Karamoja:** Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Karenga, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit, Napak
8. **Lango:** Alebtong, Amolatar, Apac, Dokolo, Kole, Kwania, Lira, Lira City, Otuke, Oyam
9. **Acholi:** Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Gulu City, Kitgum, Lamwo, Nwoya, Omoro, Pader
10. **West Nile:** Adjumani, Arua, Arua City, Koboko, Madi Okollo, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Obongi, Pakwach, Terego, Yumbe, Zombo
11. **Bunyoro:** Buliisa, Hoima, Hoima City, Kagadi, Kakumiro, Kibaale, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Masindi
12. **Tooro:** Bundibugyo, Bunyangabu, Fort Portal City, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kasese, Kitagwenda, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Ntoroko
13. **Kigezi:** Kabale, Kanungu, Kisoro, Rubanda, Rukiga, Rukungiri
14. **Ankole:** Buhweju, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kazo, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Mbarara City, Mitooma, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, Rwampara, Sheema
15. **Refugee settlements** in Adjuman, Arua, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kiryadongo, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Moyo and Yumbe Districts were included as a separate sampling domain.

The 2022 UDHS sample was stratified and selected in two stages. Samples of EAs were selected independently in each sub-region in two stages. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels. The allocation of the sample EAs features a power allocation with a small adjustment because a proportional allocation would not meet the minimum number of clusters per survey domain required for a DHS survey. The sample EAs were selected independently from each stratum using probability proportional to size.

The first stage of sampling involved selecting Enumeration Areas (EAS) from the sampling frames; the non-refugee areas and the refugee settlements used separate sampling frames. Enumeration areas (EAs) delineated for the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) were used as the sampling frame for the non-refugee areas. A sampling frame provided by UNHCR, was used as the frame for the refugee settlement domain. A total of 697 EAS were selected with probability proportional to size from the EAs covered in the 2014 NPHC. Of these clusters, 233 were in urban areas and 464 in rural areas. Urban areas were oversampled within regions in order to produce robust estimates for that domain. A total of 77 clusters were selected with probability proportional to size from the EAs covered in the refugee frame.

A household listing operation was carried out in all selected 697 EAs and the lists of households served as a sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Thirty households were selected from each EA, and for EAs that had less than 30 households, all the households were selected for the sample. In total, a representative sample of 20,631 households was randomly selected for the 2022 UDHS non-refugee households and 2,276 for refugee households.

All women aged 15-49 who were either usual members of the selected households or visitors who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In one-third of the sampled households, all men aged 15-54, including both usual members and visitors who stayed in the household the night before the interview, were eligible for individual interviews.

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. In addition, a sub-sample of one eligible woman in two-thirds of households (those households not selected for the male survey and biomarker collection) and one eligible man in one-third of households (those households selected for the male survey) was randomly selected to be asked questions about domestic violence.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used for the 2022 UDHS namely: Household Questionnaire, Woman's Questionnaire, Man's Questionnaire, and Biomarker Questionnaire. These questionnaires, based on the DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Uganda.

Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations, and Development Partners. After the preparation of the questionnaires in English, the questionnaires were then translated into eight major local languages: Ateso, Ngakarimojong, Luganda, Lugbara, Luo, Runyankole-Rukiga, Runyoro-Rutoro, and Lusoga.

The Household, Woman's, and Man's Questionnaires were programmed into tablet computers to facilitate Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for data collection purposes, with the capability to choose any of the nine languages for each questionnaire. The Biomarker Questionnaire was completed on paper during data collection and then entered into the CAPI system.

The Household Questionnaire listed all usual members of the households and visitors to the selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including their age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. The parents' survival status was determined for children under age 18. The data on age and sex of household members obtained in the Household

Questionnaire were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews and anthropometry measurement and to identify children for anthropometry measurement. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used for the floor of the dwelling unit, and ownership of various durable goods. The Household Questionnaire further collected information on the ownership and use of bed nets, disability, and child discipline and water quality.

The Woman's Questionnaire collected information from all eligible women aged 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

1) Background characteristics: age, education, and media exposure
2) Reproduction: children ever born, birth history, and current pregnancy
3) Family planning: knowledge and use of contraception, sources of contraceptive methods, and information on family planning
4) Maternal and child health, breastfeeding, and nutrition: prenatal care, delivery, postnatal care, breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, vaccination coverage, prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, knowledge of oral rehydration salts (ORS) and use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT).
5) Early childhood development
6) Marriage and sexual activity: marital status, age at first marriage, number of unions, age at first sexual intercourse, recent sexual activity, number and type of sexual partners, use of condoms, knowledge and experience of obstetric fistula, and female genital cutting
7) Fertility preferences: desire for more children, ideal number of children, gender preferences, and intention to use family planning.
8) Husband's background and woman's work: husband's age, level of education, and occupation, and woman's occupation and sources of earnings
9) HIV/AIDS and STIs: knowledge of AIDS and STIs, methods of transmission, sources of information, behaviours to avoid STIs and HIV, and stigma.
10) Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to other health issues such as injections, smoking and chronic diseases.
11) Adult and maternal mortality
12) Domestic violence

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men aged 15-54 in the sub-sample of households selected for the male survey. The Man's Questionnaire collected similar information elicited with the Woman's Questionnaire, although it was shorter and did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health.

The Biomarker Questionnaire recorded the anthropometric measurements and the signatures of the fieldworker who conducted the interview and obtained consent.

During the 2022 UDHS, interviewers used tablet computers to record all questionnaire responses during the interviews. The tablet computers were equipped with Bluetooth technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files, such as assignments from the team supervisor to the interviewers, individual questionnaires among survey team members, and completed questionnaires from interviewers to team supervisors. The Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) data collection system employed in the 2022 UDHS was developed by The DHS Program with the mobile version of CSPro. The CSPro software was developed jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau, Serpro S.A., the DHS Program and UBOS.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY

The 2022 UDHS incorporated anthropometry and water testing. Anthropometry measurement and water samples for testing were collected in one-third of the households selected for the male survey. In contrast with the data collection procedure for the household and individual interviews, data related to the anthropometry and water testing were initially recorded on a paper Biomarker Questionnaire and subsequently entered into interviewers' tablet computers. Anthropometry measurements for height and weight were recorded for children aged 0-59 months, women aged 15-49, and men age 15-54.

1.5 WATER TESTING

The 2022 UDHS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample EA. A subsample of 5 of the 30 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The 2022 UDHS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.

A standard quality control measure was implemented through blank testing (a test of uncontaminated water) to assess whether teams were correctly performing the water testing procedure. One blank test was assigned to each cluster, but for practical purposes relating to data capture, this was assigned to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

1.6 PRETEST

The 2022 UDHS technical team composed of staff from UBOS and ICF participated in a 2-day training of trainers (TOT) workshop was conducted in May 2021. The training of field staff took place in *May* 2021 at the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in Entebbe. The UDHS technical team trained *25* participants to administer the paper and electronic versions of the Household, Woman, and Man Questionnaires with tablet computers, and *5* participants to take anthropometric measurements, collect water samples for testing, and complete the paper Biomarker Questionnaire.

The pretest consisted of classroom training and field practice for interviewers and health technicians. All trainees had some experience with household surveys, either involvement in previous Uganda DHS surveys or in other similar surveys such as the Uganda National Household Survey. Subsequent pretests were conducted in December 2021 and April 2022. The UDHS technical team then conducted debriefing sessions with the pretest field staff in April 2022 and modifications were made to the questionnaires and CAPI application based on lessons learnt from the exercise.

1.7 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

UBOS recruited and trained a total of 126 fieldworkers (*84* females and *42* males) to serve as field supervisors, interviewers, health technicians, and reserve interviewers for the main fieldwork. Health technicians were trained separately from interviewers. The training took place from *November to December 2021. A* refresher training was also undertaken in *April 2022,* at the Imperial Botanical Beach Hotel in Entebbe Municipality. The training course included instruction on interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of questionnaire content, instruction on administering the paper and electronic questionnaires, mock interviews between participants in the classroom, and field practice interviews with actual respondents in areas outside of the 2022 UDHS sample.

Twenty-five individuals were recruited as Health Technicians and trained in taking height and weight measurements and water testing. The biomarker training was held during the same period and at the same venue with interviewers. The training included lectures, demonstrations of anthropometry measurement procedures, field practice with children at a health clinic, and standardization of height and weight measurements, as well as water testing procedures.

Training participants were evaluated through classwork, in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations conducted during field practice. A total of *84* participants were selected to serve as interviewers, *21* as health technicians, and *21* as team leaders. The selection of team leaders was based on experience in leading survey teams and performance during the pretest and main training. Team leaders received additional instructions and practice on performing supervisory activities with the CAPI system. Supervisory activities included assigning households and receiving completed interviews from interviewers, recognising and dealing with error messages, receiving a system update and distributing updates to interviewers, completing water sample transmittal sheets, resolving duplicated cases, closing clusters, and transferring interviews to the central office via a secure Internet file streaming system (IFSS). In addition to the CAPI material, team leaders received additional training on their roles and responsibilities.

A two-day field practice was organized in *April 2022* to provide trainees with additional hands-on practice before the actual fieldwork. To help place the importance of the 2022 UDHS into context for the trainees, the training also included presentations by staff from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water and Environment, UN Women, and UNICEF on Uganda-specific policies and programmes on child immunization, domestic violence, and early childhood development.

1.8 FIELDWORK

Data collection was conducted by 21 field teams, each consisting of one team leader, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, one health technician, and one driver. The health technicians were responsible for anthropometry measurements and water testing. Electronic data files were transferred from each interviewer's tablet computer to the team supervisor's tablet computer every day. The field supervisors transferred data to the central data processing office via IFSS. Senior staff from Makerere University School of Public Health, the Ministry of Health, UBOS, and a survey technical specialist from the DHS Program coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. Data collection took place from *May 2022* to December *2022.*

1.9 COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

Prior to the onset of fieldwork, the UBOS Outreach, Publicity and Media Relations Team conducted advocacy and mobilization activities that were designed to encourage the promotion of the 2022 UDHS and encourage maximum community support and participation. Radio and television talk shows and community meetings were conducted to mobilise the public and create greater public awareness. The advocacy also included field visits to the local communities in each area before fieldwork began. During these visits, the advocacy teams discussed the survey objectives, implementation, content, and how the community would benefit from the exercise.

1.10 DATA PROCESSING

All electronic data files for the 2022 UDHS were transferred via IFSS to the UBOS central office in Kampala, where they were stored on a password-protected computer. The data processing operation included registering and checking for inconsistencies, incompleteness, and outliers. Data editing and cleaning included structure and consistency checks to ensure completeness of work in the field. The central office also conducted secondary editing, which required the resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies and coding of open-ended questions. The data were processed and edited using CSPro software. Secondary editing and data processing were initiated in *October 2022* and completed in *February* 2023.

1.11 PEER REVIEW TEAM

The Uganda Demographic Health Survey data underwent a quality test through the support of the peer review team comprising representatives from the UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. The peer review aimed to assess the data processing procedures and overall data quality. This was done through document review, consultative meetings and actual data processing and analysis. The team established that UBOS had significantly improved its position regarding data processing and derivation of associated indicators.

1.12 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1 shows the results of the household and individual interviews, as well as response rates, according to residence, for the 2022 UDHS. A total of 20,481 households were selected for the 2022 UDHS sample, of which 20,032 were found to be occupied. Of the occupied households, 19,758 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.6%. In the interviewed households, 19,077 women aged 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interview. Interviews were completed with 18,251 women, yielding a response rate of 95.7%. In the subsample of households selected for the men's survey, 5,927 men aged 15–54 were identified as eligible for individual interview, and 5,383 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 90.8%.

Table 1. 1 Results of the household and individual interviews.

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

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	6,864	13,617	20,481
Households occupied	6,702	13,330	20,032
Households interviewed	6,591	13,167	19,758
Household response rate[1]	98.3	98.8	98.6
Interviews with women aged 15–49			
Number of eligible women	6,598	12,479	19,077
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,241	12,010	18,251
Eligible women response rate[2]	94.6	96.2	95.7
Interviews with men aged 15–54			
Number of eligible men	1,980	3,947	5,927
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,726	3,657	5,383
Eligible men response rate[2]	87.2	92.7	90.8

[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

Key Findings

- ***Electricity**:* Twenty-nine percent of the households in Uganda have electricity. Electricity is predominant in urban households (58%) compared to rural (15%).
- ***Cooking**:* Only one percent of households use clean fuels and technologies for cooking
- ***Household population and composition**:* The broad base of the population pyramid shows that the majority of Uganda's population is young, which is characteristic of developing countries with high fertility rates and low life expectancy.
- ***Children's living arrangements and parental survival:*** A third (32%) of households in Uganda are caring for foster or orphaned children. There are more households with single orphans (10%) than double orphans (1%).

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2022 UDHS provides context to interpret demographic and health indicators. It furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey and sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

The chapter presents information on housing characteristics and household possessions, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, hand washing, household population composition, educational attainment, school attendance, family living arrangements, disability and child discipline.

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The 2022 UDHS collected information on access to electricity, the dwelling's flooring materials (through observation by the interviewer) and the number of rooms used for sleeping. Three in ten households (29%) in Uganda have electricity. More than half (58%) of households in urban areas have electricity, as compared with just under 2 in 10 households (15%) in rural areas (**Table 2.1**).

Households in urban and rural areas use different flooring materials. Most households in urban areas (60%) have floors made of cement screed, while most households in rural areas (55%) have floors made of earth/sand.

A higher percentage of households in urban areas (52%) compared to rural areas (38%) have one room used for sleeping. On the other hand, a higher percentage of households in rural (31%) than in urban areas (23%) have 3 or more rooms used for sleeping.

2.2 COOKING, LIGHTING AND EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME

2.2.1 USE OF CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies
The percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting, where each component is defined as follows:

Clean cooking fuels and technologies
Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) /natural gas/biogas, and solar.

Clean heating fuels and technologies
Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, and solar air heaters.

Clean lighting fuels and technologies
Includes electricity, solar lanterns, and battery-powered or rechargeable flashlights/ torches/lanterns.

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.2.2 COOKING

In Uganda, household use of the solid type of fuels for cooking is universal (99%), with wood being predominant (67%); 24% of households use charcoal. Only one percent of households use clean fuels for cooking (**Table 2.2**).

2.2.3 LIGHTING

Eighty-six percent of households in Uganda use clean fuels and technologies for lighting. Solar lanterns (34%) are the most commonly used clean fuel and technology for lighting **(Table 2.2).** More than half (54%) of households in urban areas mainly use grid electricity to light their home, compared with only 11% in rural areas.

2.2.4 PRIMARY RELIANCE ON CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES

The use of solid fuels for cooking is nearly universal. Clean fuels and technologies for cooking are used by less than one percent of the household population. Nearly 9 in 10 (87%) of the population primarily relies on clean fuels and technologies for lighting **(Table 2.2)**.

2.2.5 EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME

Exposure to any type of smoke, for example resulting from cooking or smoking tobacco, can lead to diverse hazardous health effects. The health problems accruing from exposure to smoke can be aggravated if cooking takes place inside the dwelling rather than in a separate building or outdoors. Nearly 9 in 10 (88%) households do their cooking outside the house: 62% in a separate building and 26% outdoors **(Table 2.2).**

2.3 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.3.1 HOUSEHOLD DURABLE GOODS

Possessing durable consumer goods is an indicator of a household's wealth. The survey collected information on household effects, ownership of means of transport, and ownership of agricultural land and farm animals **(Table 2.3).** A higher percentage of households in urban compared to rural areas own various household effects other than bicycles; the difference is especially striking for televisions (48% urban versus 13% rural). However, more households in rural areas own agricultural land and farm animals.

Trends: Household possession of radios reduced from 59% in 2016 to 54% in 2022. Possession of televisions increased from 17% to 24% during the same period.

2.3.2 WEALTH INDEX

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

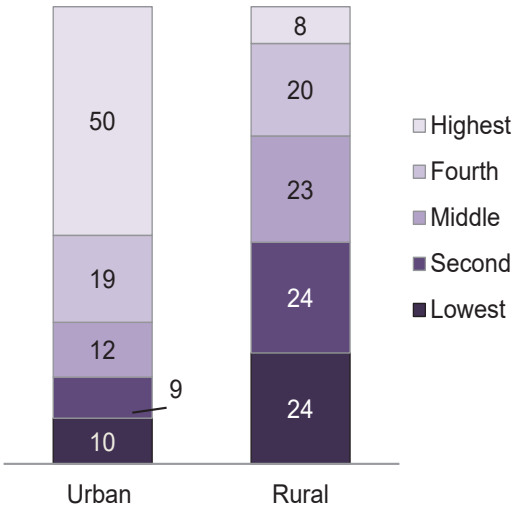
Wealth index is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard. The wealth index is used as a background characteristic to compare the influence of wealth on various population, health and nutrition indicators.

Table 2.4 presents wealth quintiles according to urban-rural residence and region.

Half of the households in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile, in sharp contrast to about 1 in 10 (8%) in rural areas; close to half (48%) of households in rural areas are in the lowest or second lowest quintile (24% each) **(Figure 2.1)**.

Figure 2. 1 Household wealth by residence

Percent *distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles*



Eighty-three percent of the population in Karamoja region falls in the lowest wealth quintile. In Kampala region, 95% of the population is in the highest wealth quintile. Karamoja region has the smallest proportion (3%) of the population in the highest wealth quintile followed by Teso region (4%). (**Table 2.4**)

2.4 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population unless specified otherwise.

The 2022 UDHS included 19,758 non-refugee households. A total of 90,142 individuals slept in these households the night before the interview, among whom 46,150 were women and 43,992 were men. Half of the population (49%) is aged 0-14 years, 47% is aged 15-64 years and only 4% is aged 65 and older. (**Table 2.5**).

The population pyramid in **Figure 2.2** shows the de facto household population by 5-year age groups and sex. The broad base of the pyramid shows that a large proportion of Uganda's population is young - children under age 15 constitute half (49%) of the total population. This kind of distribution is characteristic of developing countries with high fertility and low life expectancy.

Figure 2. 2 Population pyramid

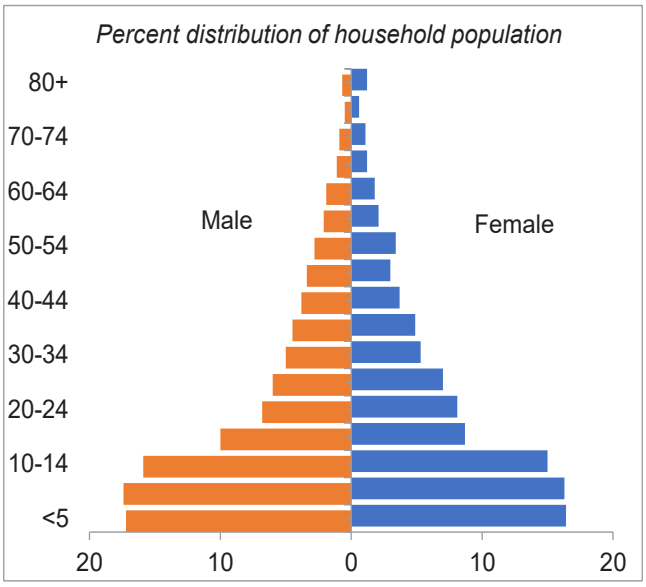


Table 2.6 shows that women head a third of households (33%) in Uganda. The average household size is 4.5 persons. Households are smaller in urban areas (4.0 persons) than in rural areas (4.7 persons). Single-member households are more common in urban areas (16%) than in rural areas (12%).

Trends: The average household size is similar to that reported in UDHS 2016 (4.5 persons). There is a slight increase in the percentage of female headed households from 31% in 2016 to 33% in 2022.

2.5 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
Sample: Children under age 18

One-third (32%) of households in Uganda include orphans and/or foster children. Eleven percent of households have orphans. There are more households with single orphans (10%) than double orphans (1%) **(Table 2.7)**.

Nationally, half of children under age 18 (49%) are living with both biological parents. The proportion of children living with both biological parents decreases with increasing child age. Nineteen percent of children with both parents still alive do not live with any of their parents, while 18% live with their mothers as their fathers do not live with them. Forty-six percent of children living in urban areas live with both their parents compared with 50% in rural areas **(Table 2.7).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children with one or both parents dead increases with age.
- The percentage of orphans was highest in the lowest wealth quintile at 10% and was the same in the other wealth quintiles (7%).
- The highest percentage of children (27%) not living with a biological parent was in Busoga region (30%), while Karamoja region had the least (15%) **(Table 2.7).**

2.6 EDUCATION

2.6.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment
Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.
Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development. The level of educational attainment is highly correlated with individuals' attitudes on health-seeking behaviors and in solving other societal problems.

The majority of Ugandans have either only some primary education or no formal education **(Tables 2.8 and 2.9).** Twenty percent of women and girls and 14% of men and boys age 6 and older have never had any formal education. Fifty-two percent of women and 53% of men have not completed primary education. Nine percent of women and 10% of men have completed primary school. A slightly higher percentage of both women (15%) and men (16%) have an incomplete secondary school education. Only 4% of women and 7% of men have completed secondary school or gone on to higher education. Both women and men have completed a median of 4.0 years of school each.

Trends: The proportion of women and girls age 6 and older with no education decreased from 36% in 1995 to 19% in 2016 to 14% in 2022. Women's median years of education increased from 0.9 years to 3.4 years to 4.0 years in the same period. There has also been some improvement among men; the proportion of men with no education has decreased from 19% in 1995 to 13% in 2016 and has remained more or less the same in 2022 (14%). The median number of years of schooling has increased from 2.7 to 3.9 to 4.0 during the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Females and males in urban areas spend longer in school (6.0 years each respectively) than their counterparts in rural areas (3.0 years for women and girls and 4.0 years for men and boys.
- Median number of years of education is lowest among women (0.0) and men (1.0) in Karamoja region and highest among women and men in Kampala region (7.0 years and 9.0 years, respectively).
- Among both women and men, median number of years of education increases with increasing wealth.

2.6.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratios (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 6-12 for primary school NAR and children age 13-18 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratios (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school age population.

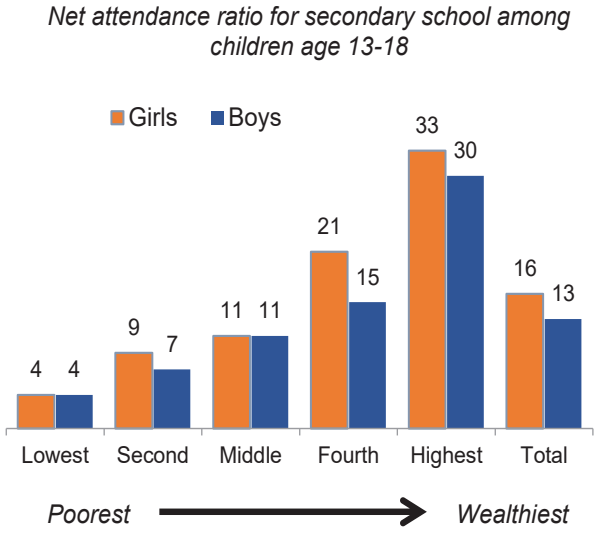
Sample: Children age 6-12 for primary school GAR and children age 13-18 for secondary school GAR

A GPI of 1 indicates parity or equality between male and female school participation ratios. A GPI of less than 1 indicates a higher proportion of males than females attending the specified level of schooling, while a GPI greater than 1 indicates that more females attend the specific level of schooling.

Seventy percent of boys and 72% of girls age 6-12 were attending primary school. By region, the primary school Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) ranges from 51% in Karamoja region to 86% in Teso region (**Table 2.10**).

The NAR in secondary school drops for both boys (13%) and girls (16%). The secondary school NAR rises with increasing household wealth for both boys and girls **(Figure 2.3)**.

Figure 2. 3 Secondary school attendance by household wealth



A Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) value of more than 100% means that a significant number of students fall outside the official age range for that level of education. The GAR is higher for boys (109%) than girls (104%) at primary level, while at secondary level, there is no difference based on sex (20% for both boys and girls) (**Table 2.10**).

Gender Parity Indices (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

The primary school NAR Gender Parity Index (GPI) (1.03) implies that there is almost no gender gap. However, the secondary school GPI (1.23) indicates that more females attend secondary school than males. The primary school GAR based GPI is 0.95 while for secondary school, it is 1.05.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The GAR based GPIs at the primary level was highest in Ankole (1.1), followed by Buganda (1.0) and lowest in Karamoja (0.74).
- Both the NAR and GAR based GPI generally increase with increasing wealth at the primary school level. However, there is no clear pattern between wealth and both NAR and GAR based GPI at the secondary school level **(Table 2.10).**

2.7 DISABILITY

2.7.1 Disability by Domain and Age

The 2022 UDHS included the DHS Program disability module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) Short Set that are based on the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains namely; seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care that provide basic necessary information on disability comparable to that being collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

The respondent to the household questionnaire provided information for all household members and visitors age 5 and older on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or did not have the ability at all in each domain. This information was gathered for 74,930 people.

Functional Domains:

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: de facto household population age 5+

Prevalence of disability among the defacto household population aged 5years and older is six percent. Eight in ten (81%) of the household population age 5 and older have no difficulty in any of the domains. Fourteen percent have some difficulty in at least one domain, 5% have a lot of difficulty in at least one domain, and 1% cannot function at all in at least one domain. The proportion who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain ranges from 3% to 6% among those age 5-49 and then increases to 10% among those age 50-59 and 29% among those age 60 or above. The most common types of difficulty are difficulty seeing and difficulty walking (both 2% each) **(Table 2.11)**.

2.7.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics

Functional Domains:

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: de facto household population age 15+

Table 2.12 presents the disability data among the de facto household population age 15 years and older by additional background characteristics. Eight percent of women and 6% of men age 15 and older have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.

Disability (a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain) is more prevalent among the widowed; 27% of widows have a disability, whereas the prevalence is 8% among divorced and separated and 5% among both the married and never married women. Similarly, 31% of widowed men have disabilities compared to 8% of divorced or separated, 6% of married, and 3% of never married men.

By region, Acholi had the highest proportion of women (19%) and men (14%) who had a disability (a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain) compared to the other regions.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.2 Household cooking, lighting and exposure to smoke**
- **Table 2.3 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.4 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.5 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.6 Household composition**
- **Table 2.7 Children's living arrangements and orphan hood**
- **Table 2.8 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.9 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.10 School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.11 Disability by domain and age**
- **Table 2.12 Disability among adults according to background characteristics.**

Table 2. 1 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2022

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	57.9	15.2	28.9	54.9	14.8	26.3
No	42.1	84.8	71.1	45.1	85.2	73.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth/sand	23.3	55.1	44.9	25.0	53.9	45.6
Dung	5.3	16.4	12.8	6.4	17.4	14.2
Wood planks	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm/bamboo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parquet or polished wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceramic tiles	7.3	0.9	2.9	7.8	0.7	2.8
Cement	59.8	25.8	36.7	57.2	26.2	35.0
Carpet	2.6	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.9
Other	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	51.9	38.3	42.7	37.1	26.2	29.3
Two	25.2	31.0	29.1	29.7	33.1	32.1
Three or more	22.9	30.7	28.2	33.1	40.7	38.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	6,323	13,435	19,758	25,792	64,349	90,142

Table 2. 2 Household cooking, lighting and exposure to smoke

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2022

	Households			Population		
Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Place for cooking						
In the house	14.3	6.6	9.1	11.3	4.8	6.6
In a separate building	47.9	69.1	62.3	57.2	75.5	70.3
Outdoors	33.4	22.4	25.9	30.0	19.1	22.2
No food cooked in household	4.2	1.8	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.8
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Solar	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Liquefied petroleum gas	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2
Alcohol/ethanol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasoline/diesel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	52.5	11.2	24.4	47.5	8.1	19.3
Wood	39.9	79.8	67.1	48.3	84.1	73.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	1.0	6.8	4.9	1.4	6.8	5.2
Agricultural crop	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Sawdust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other fuel	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
No food cooked in household	4.2	1.8	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.8
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	97.8	99.8	99.2	98.8	99.8	99.5
Percentage using clean fuels for cooking[2]	2.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.4
Main lighting fuel						
Electricity	53.7	10.5	24.3	50.1	10.1	21.5
Solar lantern	22.2	39.3	33.8	25.7	42.0	37.3
Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	8.3	16.8	14.1	8.6	16.0	13.9
Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	6.1	18.0	14.2	6.3	17.7	14.5
Gasoline lamp	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Kerosene/paraffin lamp	5.0	9.9	8.3	5.4	9.7	8.5
Charcoal	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Wood	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.8
Oil lamp	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.8
Candle	2.8	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.4
No lighting in household	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4
Percentage using clean fuels for lighting[3]	90.4	84.6	86.4	90.7	85.7	87.2
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	5.0	7.8	6.9	5.2	8.0	7.2
Weekly	4.4	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.1
Monthly	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.6
Less often than once a month	4.5	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.9	5.6
Never	82.5	78.8	80.0	81.3	77.5	78.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	6,323	13,435	19,758	25,792	64,349	90,142

[1] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung

[2]Includes electricity, solar and LPG

[3]Includes electricity, solar lanterns, and battery-powered or rechargeable flashlights, torches, lanterns

Table 2. 3 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2022

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	62.6	49.6	53.7
Television	48.1	12.7	24.0
Mobile phone	89.2	74.6	79.3
Non-mobile telephone	3.2	0.9	1.7
Computer	6.4	1.1	2.8
Refrigerator	11.7	1.7	4.9
Means of transport			
Bicycle	19.5	29.7	26.4
Animal drawn cart	0.7	0.8	0.8
Motorcycle/scooter	13.9	11.2	12.1
Car/truck	6.0	1.4	2.9
Boat with a motor	0.3	0.4	0.4
Ownership of agricultural land	43.3	75.9	65.5
Ownership of farm animals[1]	42.1	68.9	60.3
Number of households	6,323	13,435	19,758

[1] *Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or other poultry*

Table 2. 4 Wealth quintiles

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Residence							
Urban	10.1	9.3	11.7	19.4	49.5	100	25,792
Rural	24.0	24.3	23.3	20.2	8.2	100	64,349
Region							
Kampala	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	95.2	100	3,373
Buganda	4.7	10.3	15.0	27.3	42.8	100	20,579
Busoga	14.4	22.4	27.7	24.8	10.7	100	9,157
Bukedi	27.8	30.1	21.7	15.4	5.1	100	5,165
Elgon	7.7	28.5	36.5	18.5	8.8	100	4,697
Teso	36.7	27.4	17.9	14.5	3.6	100	6,442
Karamoja	82.7	6.6	2.7	4.9	3.2	100	4,954
Lango	24.8	30.2	22.6	17.6	4.9	100	6,063
Acholi	51.8	24.4	9.2	8.4	6.3	100	3,723
West Nile	38.7	21.4	11.8	13.8	14.3	100	3,389
Bunyoro	21.0	22.2	22.3	22.9	11.5	100	5,615
Toro	13.0	24.3	26.5	22.4	13.7	100	6,572
Ankole	5.5	21.2	31.3	26.2	15.8	100	6,717
Kigezi	9.5	31.0	29.2	20.9	9.5	100	3,696
Total	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100**	**90,142**

Table 2. 5 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distributions of the de facto household population by various age groups and percentage of the de facto household population age 10-19, according to sex and residence, Uganda DHS 2022

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	16.8	15.7	16.2	17.4	16.7	17.0	17.2	16.4	16.8
5-9	15.9	14.8	15.3	18.0	16.9	17.5	17.4	16.3	16.9
10-14	13.9	12.8	13.3	16.7	15.9	16.3	15.9	15.0	15.4
15-19	8.9	9.2	9.1	10.4	8.5	9.4	10.0	8.7	9.3
20-24	8.0	9.9	9.0	6.3	7.4	6.9	6.8	8.1	7.5
25-29	7.5	8.9	8.3	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.0	7.0	6.5
30-34	6.2	6.2	6.2	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.2
35-39	5.8	5.5	5.7	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.7
40-44	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
45-49	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2
50-54	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.1
55-59	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
60-64	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
65-69	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
70-74	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
75-79	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
80 +	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.0
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Dependency age groups									
0-14	46.6	43.3	44.9	52.1	49.5	50.8	50.5	47.7	49.1
15-64	50.8	53.2	52.1	44.3	45.8	45.1	46.1	48.0	47.1
65+	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.2	4.1	3.7
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Child and adult populations									
0-17	52.4	48.7	50.5	59.0	54.9	56.9	57.2	53.1	55.1
18+	47.5	51.3	49.5	40.9	45.0	43.0	42.8	46.8	44.8
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Adolescents 10-19	22.8	22.0	22.4	27.1	24.4	25.7	25.9	23.7	24.8
Number of persons	12,392	13,400	25,792	31,600	32,749	64,349	43,992	46,150	90,142

Table 2.6 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of households; and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2022

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	65.2	67.7	66.9
Female	34.8	32.3	33.1
Number of usual members			
1	16.4	11.6	13.1
2	13.7	9.9	11.1
3	16.7	13.5	14.5
4	16.0	15.3	15.5
5	12.2	13.4	13.0
6	9.4	11.8	11.1
7	6.7	9.3	8.4
8	3.4	6.4	5.4
9+	5.6	8.9	7.8
Mean size of households	4.0	4.7	4.5
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18			
Double orphans	1.4	1.3	1.3
Single orphans[1]	9.0	10.4	9.9
Foster children[2]	21.2	26.5	24.8
Orphans and/or foster children	27.6	33.3	31.5
Number of households	6,323	13,435	19,758

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent.

[2] Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive.

Table 2.7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent				Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead					
Age														
0-4	58.2	23.5	1.3	3.3	0.2	12.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	100	13.3	2.6	14,921
<2	65.5	27.9	0.7	1.1	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	100	4.5	1.1	5,601
02-04	53.8	20.8	1.7	4.6	0.2	16.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	100	18.6	3.6	9,320
05-09	47.8	16.7	2.6	6.9	0.6	21.8	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.5	100	24.9	6.3	15,095
10-14	43.6	14.4	4.7	8.7	0.7	21.6	1.4	3.2	1	0.7	100	27.2	11	13,828
15-17	42.8	12.7	5.8	7.5	1.2	21.5	1.8	4.7	1.5	0.6	100	29.5	15	5,342
Sex														
Male	49.4	17.2	3.2	7.2	0.6	18.3	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	100	21.96	7.5	24,971
Female	49	18.2	3.1	5.6	0.5	19.3	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.5	100	23.13	7.4	24,215
Residence														
Urban	46.4	19.6	2.7	6.4	0.5	19.5	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.6	100	23.81	7.6	12,875
Rural	50.2	17.0	3.3	6.4	0.6	18.6	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	100	22.09	7.4	36,311
Region														
Kampala	45.2	24.5	2.9	5	0.3	17.8	1.1	2.2	0.7	0.4	100	21.77	7.1	1,493
Buganda	44.6	17.6	2.4	6.4	0.3	23.9	1.4	2.5	0.6	0.4	100	26.8	6.9	5,872
Busoga	48.3	15.8	2.5	6.3	0.6	22.9	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	100	30.04	7.4	5,099
Bukedi	52.1	16.7	2.4	6.6	0.6	18.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.1	100	26.19	6.4	5,351
Elgon	49.7	13	2.4	10.4	0.6	21.3	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.3	100	21.61	5.9	3,002
Teso	56.7	15.2	2.9	8.6	0.6	12.8	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.9	100	23.53	5.2	2,532
Karamoja	41.8	33.5	6.2	2.5	1	10.7	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.1	100	15.03	5.8	3,622
Lango	52.7	14.4	4.5	8	0.7	14.6	0.9	2.5	1.3	0.3	100	22.61	10.6	1,380
Acholi	45.1	21.4	5.1	5.8	0.2	16.3	0.6	3.3	1.7	0.4	100	21.69	10.7	2,083
West Nile	45	19.8	4.7	6.3	0.6	18.4	1.2	3	0.7	0.4	100	19.36	10.1	3,176
Bunyoro	49.5	17.8	3.5	6.6	0.6	18.3	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.4	100	16.24	11.2	3,507
Toro	57.4	12.8	3.0	5.8	0.9	16.7	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.4	100	19.8	6.9	3,635
Ankole	53.5	15.1	2.2	6.0	0.9	17.8	1.0	1.8	0.8	0.9	100	21.95	6.7	3,470
Kigezi	52.9	18.0	3.2	2.8	0.1	17.4	0.8	2.1	0.6	2.2	100	20.9	7.6	3,070
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	47.5	23.5	5.3	5.9	0.6	13.1	0.8	2	0.9	0.4	100	16.8	9.6	10,311
Second	53.4	15.8	3.1	7.0	0.6	16.6	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.5	100	19.63	6.7	10,250
Middle	52	15.1	2.8	6.8	0.5	19	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.5	100	22.21	6.5	10,175
Fourth	46.5	15.7	2.4	6.4	0.5	23.6	1.2	2.6	0.8	0.5	100	28.18	7.4	9,771
Highest	46.2	18.2	2.0	5.6	0.6	22.6	1.2	2.5	0.6	0.6	100	26.83	6.9	8,679
Total <15	50	18.3	2.8	6.2	0.5	18.5	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	100	21.69	6.6	43,844
Total <18	49.2	17.7	3.2	6.4	0.6	18.8	1	2.1	0.7	0.5	100	22.54	7.5	49,186

Note: The table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.

[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on the survival status of the other parent

Table 2. 8 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women	Median years completed	Average years completed
Age											
6-9	43.3	56.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,058	1.0	1.1
10-14	7.3	88.4	1.9	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,914	3.0	3.1
15-19	4.4	52.2	13.2	28.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	4,025	6.0	6.2
20-24	5.4	35.5	15.2	36.0	2.2	5.4	0.3	100.0	3,748	7.0	7.5
25-29	7.6	35.4	15.2	29.6	2.6	9.2	0.4	100.0	3,212	7.0	7.6
30-34	8.7	38.0	16.3	23.8	3.6	8.9	0.6	100.0	2,454	7.0	7.2
35-39	14.9	41.7	15.1	19.4	1.5	7.0	0.4	100.0	2,239	6.0	6.1
40-44	20.6	45.1	12.7	15.7	0.6	4.8	0.4	100.0	1,698	5.0	5.1
45-49	21.7	48.8	10.2	13.2	0.7	4.5	1.0	100.0	1,393	4.0	4.7
50-54	30.4	42.7	11.9	10.1	0.6	3.5	0.9	100.0	1,569	4.0	4.1
55-59	35.5	46.3	7.6	7.9	0.2	2.1	0.5	100.0	960	3.0	3.4
60-64	40.3	35.8	11.0	9.2	0.1	3.1	0.5	100.0	842	2.0	3.5
65+	57.8	31.5	5.2	3.0	0.1	1.7	0.7	100.0	1,912	0.0	2.0
Residence											
Urban	13.4	43.3	10.1	23.3	2.3	7.1	0.5	100.0	10,914	6.0	6.1
Rural	22.2	56.3	8.3	11.1	0.3	1.6	0.2	100.0	26,188	3.0	3.9
Region											
Kampala	9.2	28.4	11.9	33.7	4.4	11.3	1.2	100.0	1,443	7.0	7.9
Buganda	13.8	44.2	11.1	23.5	2.2	4.7	0.6	100.0	8,404	6.0	5.8
Busoga	15.8	58.5	7.4	15.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	100.0	3,619	4.0	4.5
Bukedi	18.5	63.4	6.6	10.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,134	4.0	4.0
Elgon	15.6	55.7	10.1	15.2	0.7	2.7	0.1	100.0	1,897	5.0	4.7
Teso	10.6	66.5	7.8	11.9	0.3	2.9	0.1	100.0	2,563	4.0	4.6
Karamoja	62.3	30.3	1.8	3.8	0.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	2,115	0.0	1.5
Lango	20.2	63.5	8.1	5.7	0.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	2,546	4.0	3.9
Acholi	18.3	61.6	8.3	9.1	0.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	1,527	4.0	4.1
West Nile	18.2	65.2	5.3	8.0	0.5	2.8	0.1	100.0	1,412	3.0	4.0
Bunyoro	20.2	55.6	7.9	13.1	0.5	2.5	0.1	100.0	2,300	4.0	4.3
Toro	21.0	53.6	9.7	12.8	0.3	2.4	0.2	100.0	2,670	4.0	4.3
Ankole	24.5	49.6	11.5	11.5	0.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	2,866	4.0	4.2
Kigezi	21.4	53.1	9.5	11.4	0.5	3.8	0.3	100.0	1,606	4.0	4.4
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	35.0	55.7	4.7	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,312	2.0	2.5
Second	21.4	61.1	7.9	8.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	7,203	3.0	3.7
Middle	18.6	58.3	9.5	11.7	0.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	7,339	4.0	4.1
Fourth	14.4	52.6	11.2	18.1	0.5	2.8	0.4	100.0	7,567	5.0	5.0
Highest	9.4	35.5	10.5	30.0	3.4	10.7	0.6	100.0	7,681	7.0	7.3
Total	19.6	52.4	8.8	14.7	0.9	3.2	0.3	100.0	37,102	4.0	4.5

[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 2. 9 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some second-ary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of men	Median years completed	Mean years completed
Age											
6-9	47.6	52.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6,126	1.0	1.0
10-14	6.8	90.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6,996	3.0	2.8
15-19	4.0	60.8	11.1	22.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	100	4,384	6.0	5.8
20-24	4.3	36.9	15.1	33.4	3.1	6.7	0.5	100	2,976	7.0	7.7
25-29	5.2	29.3	14.8	31.7	6.4	11.7	0.9	100	2,616	7.0	8.5
30-34	4.9	31.7	13.7	28.6	6.2	12.8	2.0	100	2,189	7.0	8.5
35-39	6.7	31.7	17.0	26.5	4.4	12.3	1.4	100	1,981	7.0	8.0
40-44	8.0	35.2	16.8	23.5	4.1	9.9	2.3	100	1,660	7.0	7.4
45-49	9.2	40.3	15.2	21.5	2.1	9.9	1.8	100	1,509	6.0	7.0
50-54	10.6	42.5	18.1	17.7	2.7	7.0	1.3	100	1,242	6.0	6.5
55-59	10.7	40.8	16.9	15.9	2.8	11.1	1.8	100	911	6.0	6.8
60-64	13.6	38.8	22.2	15.5	1.6	6.6	1.6	100	831	6.0	6.1
65+	20.4	42.7	13.1	14.4	0.8	8.1	0.5	100	1,406	5.0	5.5
Residence											
Urban	11.7	42.0	9.1	22.2	4.2	9.6	1.3	100.0	9,908	6.0	6.6
Rural	15.4	57.1	9.6	13.2	1.1	3.1	0.5	100.0	24,975	4.0	4.6
Region											
Kampala	8.0	26.8	8.8	32.0	8.5	13.6	2.4	100	1,260	9.0	8.6
Buganda	14.5	44.7	9.7	20.0	3.6	5.9	1.5	100	7,856	5.0	5.9
Busoga	12.1	61.3	6.9	15.8	1.0	2.1	0.8	100	3,675	4.0	4.9
Bukedi	13.2	62.4	7.9	13.4	0.3	2.8	0.1	100	1,948	4.0	4.7
Elgon	11.7	55.9	9.9	17.0	1.1	4.5	-	100	1,912	5.0	5.3
Teso	6.7	62.7	9.7	14.4	0.7	5.3	0.6	100	2,525	5.0	5.4
Karamoja	43.8	40.0	4.2	6.6	0.8	4.5	-	100	1,513	1.0	2.9
Lango	12.1	58.2	12.1	11.2	0.8	5.5	0.1	100	2,446	5.0	5.4
Acholi	10.7	54.8	11.3	15.8	2.0	5.1	0.3	100	1,477	5.0	5.7
West Nile	10.8	61.1	7.4	12.9	1.6	5.8	0.4	100	1,310	4.0	5.4
Bunyoro	13.2	55.8	8.8	15.6	1.6	4.5	0.5	100	2,156	5.0	5.2
Toro	15.2	54.2	10.5	14.5	1.3	4.0	0.3	100	2,658	4.0	5.0
Ankole	19.0	50.7	13.1	11.4	1.4	3.9	0.4	100	2,683	4.0	4.7
Kigezi	14.2	56.0	10.0	12.2	1.2	5.9	0.6	100	1,462	4.0	5.1
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	21.5	60.2	8.1	8.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	100	6,507	3.0	3.5
Second	15.2	60.7	10.2	11.1	0.6	1.9	0.3	100	7,111	4.0	4.3
Middle	13.3	58.9	10.1	13.9	1.1	2.4	0.4	100	7,231	4.0	4.7
Fourth	12.5	50.1	10.2	18.8	1.9	5.6	0.8	100	7,109	5.0	5.6
Highest	9.6	34.1	8.7	25.9	5.8	14.2	1.7	100	6,925	7.0	7.7
Total	14.3	52.8	9.5	15.7	2.0	5.0	0.7	100	34,882	4.0	5.2

[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level

[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 2. 10 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	71.8	76.8	74.3	1.07	103.1	102.4	102.7	0.99
Rural	69.5	70.8	70.2	1.02	110.8	104	107.4	0.94
Region								
Kampala	74.6	71.6	73.1	0.96	102.2	93.5	97.8	0.92
Buganda	66.2	73.1	69.6	1.1	93	96	94.5	1.03
Busoga	77.9	80.7	79.2	1.04	120.6	116.6	118.8	0.97
Bukedi	64.7	71.8	68.4	1.11	118.1	107.3	112.5	0.91
Elgon	84.5	85.8	85.1	1.02	138.3	127.6	132.9	0.92
Teso	85	87.3	86.1	1.03	143.2	138.4	140.8	0.97
Karamoja	56.3	46.6	51.1	0.83	79.1	58.5	67.9	0.74
Lango	57.8	62.2	60.1	1.07	104.8	93.3	98.8	0.89
Acholi	77	79.5	78.2	1.03	127.2	126	126.6	0.99
West Nile	80.1	79.4	79.7	0.99	131.7	118.1	124.9	0.9
Bunyoro	75	72.2	73.6	0.96	109	101.1	105	0.93
Toro	58.4	59.7	59.1	1.02	91.2	88.4	89.8	0.97
Ankole	66.2	72.8	69.5	1.1	100.4	105.3	102.9	1.05
Kigezi	73.2	79	76	1.08	113.8	112.9	113.3	0.99
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	66.1	62.6	64.3	0.95	101.4	89.2	95.2	0.88
Second	69.3	70.8	70.1	1.02	111.9	105.3	108.7	0.94
Middle	72.8	76.1	74.4	1.05	115.5	111.5	113.5	0.97
Fourth	69.6	76.3	72.9	1.1	111.1	110.4	110.8	0.99
Highest	73.2	77.6	75.4	1.06	102.7	101.4	102.1	0.99
Total	70.1	72.4	71.2	1.03	108.8	103.6	106.2	0.95
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	23	24.9	24	1.08	31	30.4	30.7	0.98
Rural	9.9	12.7	11.2	1.28	15.8	16.6	16.2	1.05
Region								
Kampala	32.9	32.8	32.8	1	46.5	39.9	42.9	0.86
Buganda	22.5	27.9	25.2	1.24	26.4	32	29.2	1.21
Busoga	13.6	20.1	16.6	1.48	21.6	25.7	23.5	1.19
Bukedi	10.6	11.7	11.1	1.1	18.3	17.4	17.9	0.95
Elgon	14.7	18.4	16.4	1.26	28.1	28.2	28.1	1.01
Teso	9.9	12.2	11	1.23	19.8	17	18.4	0.86
Karamoja	3.8	4.6	4.2	1.2	7.7	7.3	7.5	0.94
Lango	2.1	3.3	2.7	1.54	5.9	4.9	5.4	0.82
Acholi	7.1	4.5	5.9	0.63	14.5	9.5	12.1	0.65
West Nile	4.6	5.7	5.1	1.24	10.6	11.7	11.2	1.1
Bunyoro	15	13.3	14.1	0.89	19.2	14.8	17.1	0.77
Toro	10.4	13.5	11.9	1.3	15.7	15.8	15.7	1.01
Ankole	12.1	11.7	11.9	0.96	16.8	15.3	16.1	0.92
Kigezi	10.5	14.3	12.3	1.36	16.2	17.9	17	1.11
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.8	3.8	3.8	1	6.7	6	6.4	0.9
Second	6.9	8.6	7.7	1.25	12.7	11	11.9	0.86
Middle	11	11.3	11.1	1.03	16.4	15	15.8	0.91
Fourth	15.4	21.2	18.2	1.38	23.2	26.8	24.9	1.15
Highest	29.8	33.2	31.5	1.11	39.7	40.7	40.2	1.03
Total	13.1	16.1	14.5	1.23	19.5	20.4	20	1.05

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6-12 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (13-18 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.

[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.

[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2. 11 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of de facto household population age 5 and over by the degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percent distribution by the highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain by age, Uganda DHS 2022

	Degree of difficulty							
Domain and age	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Don't know/ missing	Total	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	Number of persons
Domain								
Difficulty seeing	90.2	7.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.9	74,930
Difficulty hearing	95.7	3.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.9	74,930
Difficulty communicating	98.3	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.6	74,930
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	93.5	4.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.6	74,930
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	93.8	4.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.8	74,930
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	96.6	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	1.5	74,930
Difficulty in at least one domain[1]								
5-9	87.3	7.5	2.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	5.2	15,196
10-14	90.2	7.2	2.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	2.5	13,910
15-19	89.8	7.7	2.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.5	8,409
20-29	88.1	9.2	2.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.6	12,551
30-39	84.2	12.8	2.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	3.0	8,863
40-49	71.0	23.3	5.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	5.8	6,260
50-59	54.1	35.7	9.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	10.2	4,683
60+	32.6	38.9	24.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	28.5	5,059
Age 15 and over	75.7	17.5	5.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	6.7	45,824
Total	80.8	13.6	4.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	5.7	74,930

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 2. 12 Disability among adults according to background characteristics

Percentage of the de facto household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by the highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all							Difficulty in at least one domain[1]				Number of persons
		Seeing	Hearing	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Don't know/ missing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	
WOMEN													
Marital status													
Never married	87.4	3.9	3.2	2.4	5.2	3.2	1.9	0.0	9.6	3.7	1.5	4.6	4,875
Married	77.8	13.6	4.1	1.0	7.9	7.5	1.7	0.0	20.3	4.6	0.2	4.7	13,754
Widowed	34.9	49.4	21.9	4.8	27.6	37.9	14.7	0.0	57.6	25.6	3.9	27	2,776
Divorced	70.8	18.6	5.7	1.4	10.2	11.5	2.6	0.0	25.1	7.8	0.8	8.3	2,697
Residence													
Urban	77.5	14	4.7	1.6	7.2	8.8	2.6	0.0	19.9	5.9	0.7	6.1	7,589
Rural	72.4	17.3	6.8	1.8	11.2	11.4	3.6	0.0	24.4	7.8	1.1	8.4	16,514
Region													
Kampala	81.6	10.8	3.4	1.6	3.8	6.8	1.5	0.0	15.6	4.7	0.4	4.8	1,102
Buganda	76.0	15.4	4.6	1.7	7.9	11	2.9	0.0	21.2	6.4	0.8	6.8	5,603
Busoga	67.5	20.2	6.4	1.3	15.6	11.7	2.8	0.0	28.7	9.2	1.0	9.6	2,239
Bukedi	57.8	22.4	10.3	3.3	27.8	20.4	7.3	0.0	39.2	13.4	1.7	14.3	1,332
Elgon	75.6	17.3	4.8	0.8	7.5	8.5	2.0	0.0	19.7	7.8	0.9	8.0	1,208
Teso	69.9	18.3	7.5	2.0	12.2	14.0	5.0	0.0	25.8	10.2	1.3	10.8	1,668
Karamoja	84.3	9.9	6.3	2.1	4.0	8.6	4.1	0.0	14.2	4.4	1.3	5.3	1,257
Lango	72.8	18.5	8.0	1.9	7.8	10.2	3.5	0.0	24.3	6.6	0.9	6.8	1,624
Acholi	52.1	26.6	12.1	2.6	28.2	16.6	2.4	0.0	40.4	18.2	0.8	18.5	1,016
West Nile	78.1	12.8	4.7	1.4	5.0	9.9	3.5	0.0	19.9	4.4	0.8	4.6	940
Bunyoro	86.1	8.6	3.2	1.2	2.8	6.5	1.7	0.0	12.7	3.3	0.8	3.8	1,501
Toro	83.4	9.8	4.6	1.7	6.6	6.3	2.3	0.0	14.0	4.5	1.0	4.9	1,691
Ankole	75.9	17.2	5.7	1.2	4.7	6.6	3.4	0.0	22.1	4.0	0.9	4.4	1,859
Kigezi	66.1	24	10.2	2.7	13.2	12.1	5.7	0.0	31.1	8.6	1.0	8.9	1,065
Education													
No education	54.2	32.2	15.5	4.8	20.5	24	10.2	0.0	39.4	17.5	3.7	19.2	4,124
Primary	74.1	15.4	5.3	1.4	9.8	9.7	2.3	0.0	23.2	6.3	0.4	6.5	13,052
Secondary	86.6	7.9	1.9	0.6	3.7	4.1	1.0	0.0	11.9	2.6	0.2	2.6	5,629
More than secondary	82.5	11.5	2.2	0.9	3.8	4.6	1.6	0.0	15.3	3.7	0.5	4.0	1,188
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	69.7	18.5	9.0	2.4	13.3	13.6	4.7	0.0	26.7	10	1.4	10.5	4,631
Second	71.7	17.6	7.8	1.9	12.3	10.6	3.0	0.0	25.7	7.2	0.8	7.6	4,487
Middle	71	17.9	6.2	1.5	11.4	11.5	3.7	0.0	25.2	7.5	1.2	8.2	4,562
Fourth	74.5	16.7	5.4	1.6	8.8	10.4	3.2	0.0	22.5	7.2	0.8	7.4	4,888
Highest	81.5	11.8	3.0	1.5	4.9	7.4	2.1	0.0	16.2	4.7	0.8	5.1	5,536
Total	74	16.3	6.1	1.8	9.9	10.6	3.3	0.0	23	7.2	1	7.7	24,103
MEN													
Marital status													
Never married	87.9	3.5	2.8	2.1	4.3	3.0	1.0	0.0	9.8	3.0	0.6	3.3	7,423
Married	73.4	16.6	5.4	1.5	7.8	8.8	2.1	0.0	23.8	6.0	0.5	6.2	12,539
Widowed	37.3	44.3	22.9	3.7	22.2	36.9	20.3	0.0	53.8	30.0	3.7	31.1	337
Divorced	69.0	18.5	5.4	1.6	9.3	11.2	2.8	0.0	27.4	7.8	1.0	8.1	1,423

Percentage of the de facto household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by the highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all							Difficulty in at least one domain[1]				Number of persons
		Seeing	Hearing	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Don't know/ missing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	
Residence													
Urban	80.7	11.3	3.5	1.5	5.5	5.9	1.9	0.0	17.0	4.5	0.6	4.8	6,609
Rural	76.1	13.3	5.3	1.9	7.6	8.1	2.2	0.0	20.9	5.9	0.6	6.2	15,113
Region													
Kampala	83.4	9.0	2.7	1.1	3.2	4.5	1.4	0.0	13.6	4.4	0.5	4.5	925
Buganda	77.3	13.4	4.0	1.5	5.9	8.2	2.1	0.0	19.9	5.3	0.6	5.6	4,955
Busoga	74.0	13.3	6.1	1.6	10.5	8.0	1.4	0.0	23.1	5.9	0.3	6.0	2,103
Bukedi	65.3	15.7	7.8	4.8	19.7	12.6	3.4	0.0	30.9	9.0	0.8	9.4	1,177
Elgon	79.5	12.1	4.2	2.1	3.6	6.4	1.2	0.0	16.9	5.1	0.6	5.4	1,227
Teso	75.3	14.2	5.4	2.1	8.5	8.8	3.2	0.0	21.6	7.6	0.9	7.9	1,583
Karamoja	87.5	5.3	3.5	1.1	1.6	6.3	3.4	0.0	11.6	2.9	0.1	2.9	752
Lango	76.7	14.9	4.7	1.7	5.1	7.0	1.8	0.0	20.8	4.9	0.9	5.2	1,594
Acholi	60.6	20.1	10.6	3.1	20.9	11.4	2.3	0.0	33.0	13.1	1.7	14.2	928
West Nile	82.5	10.0	3.7	1.6	2.9	6.9	1.5	0.0	15.7	2.9	0.1	3.0	820
Bunyoro	85.7	7.8	2.4	0.9	2.1	5.6	1.2	0.0	11.9	3.5	0.6	3.9	1,373
Toro	84.7	9.3	3.3	1.2	3.7	4.6	1.7	0.0	13.5	3.2	0.4	3.5	1,650
Ankole	80.1	12.0	4.6	0.9	4.0	5.4	2.4	0.0	17.3	3.8	0.7	4.4	1,717
Kigezi	72.9	16.3	6.1	2.7	9.9	7.5	2.7	0.0	24.9	5.7	0.4	5.9	918
Education													
No education	64.3	19.2	9.6	5.1	14.7	15.1	6.8	0.0	30	12.1	2.9	13.1	1,591
Primary	76.2	12.9	5.4	1.9	7.9	8.0	2.2	0.0	20.9	5.8	0.6	6.1	12,082
Secondary	83	9.8	3.0	1.0	4.0	4.8	0.9	0.0	15.0	3.5	0.2	3.6	6,074
More than secondary	78.7	15.0	2.4	1.0	3.8	6.0	1.2	0.0	18.9	4.1	0.5	4.4	1,732
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	75	12.7	6.2	2.2	9.3	9.2	2.9	0.0	21.6	7.1	1.2	7.7	3,868
Second	75.1	13.2	5.9	1.9	8.5	9.0	2.5	0.0	22.0	5.9	0.6	6.2	4,275
Middle	75.6	14.1	5.2	1.8	7.2	7.6	1.8	0.0	21.6	5.5	0.3	5.7	4,347
Fourth	78.3	12.5	4.3	2.1	6.5	7.1	1.9	0.0	18.7	5.6	0.6	5.9	4,428
Highest	82.6	11	2.5	1.0	3.9	4.9	1.5	0.0	15.3	3.5	0.4	3.7	4,803
Total	77.5	12.6	4.8	1.8	6.9	7.5	2.1	0.0	19.7	5.4	0.6	5.8	21,722

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** One-third (34%) of women and about two-fifths (39%) of men aged 15-49 had completed some secondary-level education or higher.
- ***Literacy:*** Nearly 8 in 10 women (76%) and about 8 in 10 men (76%) were literate.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** Only seven percent of women and 19% of men had access to three specified types of mass media (newspaper, television, and radio) on a weekly basis.
- ***Internet use:*** Overall, 15% of women and 25% of men aged 15-49 had used the Internet in the past 12 months.
- ***Employment:*** Sixty percent of women aged 15-49 were currently employed, as compared with 77% of men aged 15-49.
- ***Health insurance:*** Health insurance coverage was low,with less than one percent of women and one percent of men aged 15-49 having coverage.
- ***Tobacco:*** Two percent of women and eight of men aged 15-49 were smoking tobacco.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviors.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

About Forty-one percent of women and 43 percent of men interviewed were in the 15-24 age group, while 30% of the women and 27% of men were in the age range of 25 to 34 years (**Table 3.1**).

Most respondents aged 15-49 were Catholics (38% of women and 38% of men), followed by Anglican (31% of women and 32% of men). Thirteen percent of women and 14% of men were of Muslim faith, while 16% of women and 12% of men were Pentecostals.

Among respondents aged 15-49, about 6 in 10 women and 5 in 10 men were currently married. More women (11%) than men (7%) were divorced or separated. A higher proportion of men (42%) than women (25%) have never been married.

Approximately two-thirds of women (67%) and men (68%) aged 15-49 who were interviewed were living in rural areas. On disability status of all respondents aged 15-49, about 97% of both women and men had some or no difficulty in all domains.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Literacy means the ability to read, write, speak and listen effectively in any language. All respondents were shown a typed sentence to read aloud to judge their literacy level apart from those who had attained the education level of secondary and above.

Sample: Women and men aged 15-49

One-third of women (34%) and almost two-fifths of men (38%) age 15-49 had attained some secondary-level education or above (**Tables 3.2 and 3.3).** Nine percent of women and four percent of men had no education. Advanced education is relatively rare; only six percent of women and 12% of men had more than a secondary education (Figure 3.1). The level of literacy was almost the same among women and men aged 15-49 (75.6% and 76.3 respectively), as seen in **Tables 3.4 and 3.5.**

Trends: A comparison of median years of schooling between the 1995 and 2022 UDHS surveys indicated that educational attainment had increased among both women and men age 15-49; the improvement was more among women, hence narrowing the gap between women and men. Median number of years of schooling completed in 1995 was 3.0 among women and 5.1 among men, as compared with 7 among women and men in 2022 **(Tables 3.2 and 3.3).** The proportion of women with no education decreased substantially during the same period from 31% to nine percent. Among men, the proportion with no education decreased from 11% to 4%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women were more educated than their rural counterparts. Five percent of urban women had no education, as compared with 11% of rural women. Eleven percent of urban women had more than a secondary education, compared with 3% of rural women.
- There is considerable regional variation in educational attainment. The largest proportion of women and men with no education was found in Karamoja region (61% of women, 35% of men). Teso region had the smallest proportion of women with no education (2%), and Busoga and Acholi regions had the smallest proportion of men with no education (1% each). The proportion of women who had completed secondary school or higher ranged from four percent in Lango and Bukedi regions to 22% in Kampala region (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3. 1 Education attainment of survey respondents

Percent distribution of women and managed 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed.

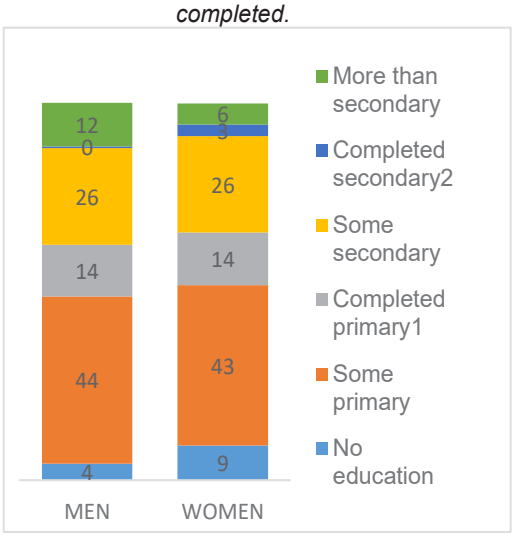
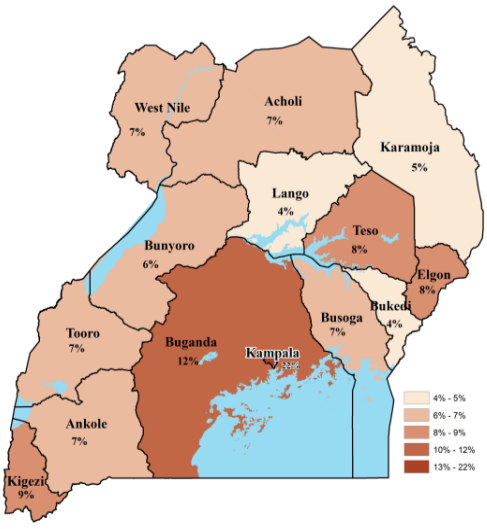


Figure 3. 2 Secondary education by region

Percentage of women aged 15-49 with a secondary education or higher.



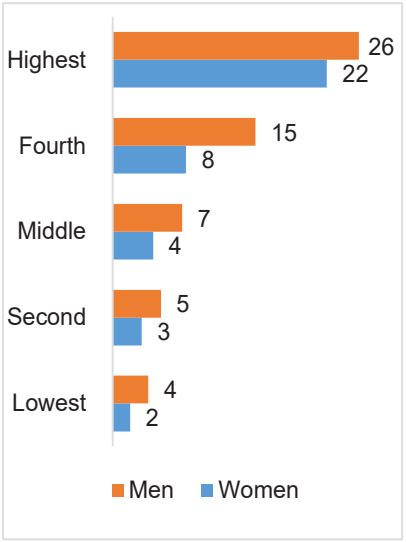
- The proportion of respondents who had completed secondary school or higher increased with increasing wealth. Twenty-two percent of women and 26% of men in the highest wealth quintile had completed secondary school or higher, as compared with two percent of women and four percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile **(Figure 3.3)**.

- Literacy among women decreased with age, from 78% among those age 15-19 to 66% among those age 45-49.

- The percentage of literate persons was higher among respondents living in urban areas than those living in rural areas, and the gap in literacy rates between women and men was higher in rural than in urban areas. Eighty-four percent of urban women and 86% of urban men were literate, as compared to 72% of rural women and 74% of rural men (**Table 3.4 and Table 3.5**).

Figure 3. 3 Secondary education by household wealth.

Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 with secondary education complete or higher



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

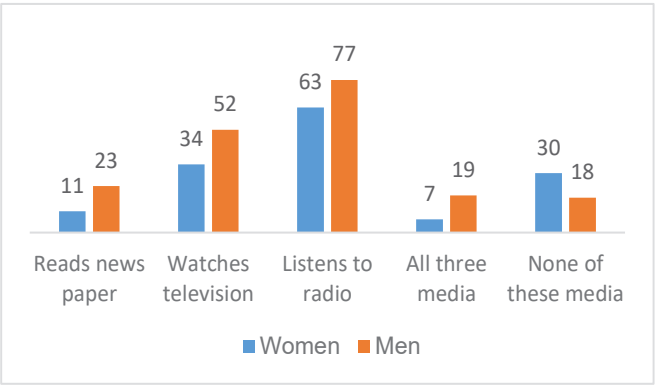
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Access to information is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness of what happens around them. Data on women's and men's exposure to mass media are especially important in the development of educational programmes and the dissemination of all types of information, particularly information on health, family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and other essential health topics.

Radio was the dominant medium of information for both women and men across Uganda: 63% of women and 77% of men reported that they were listening to the radio at least once a week **(Tables 3.6 and 3.7).** More men (19%) than women (7%) had access to all three forms of media (newspaper, television, and radio) on a weekly basis (**Figure 3.4**). Almost one- third (30%) of women and nearly one -fifth (18%) of men were not accessing any of the three media on a weekly basis.

Figure 3. 4 Exposure to mass media

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



The Internet is also a critical tool through which people access and share information. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media. One-fourth of men (25%) and women (15%) had used the Internet in the past 12 months (**Tables 3.8 and 3.9).**

Trends: There were no clear trends between 2016 in women's and men's exposure to the three forms of mass media. For example, the percentage of women who did not access any of the forms of media at least once a week decreased from 25% in 2006 to 21% in 2011, then increased to 35% in 2016 and then decreased to 30% in 2022. In 2006, 24% of men did not access any of the types of media at least once a week, as compared with 18% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women were more exposed to any form of mass media than their urban counterparts (36% versus 18%). The same pattern holds true for men (20% versus 11%);
- Exposure to the three forms of mass media increased with increasing education. The proportion of women with exposure to all three forms of media rose from one percent among those with no education to 28% among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, the corresponding increase is from 0% to 44%.
- Only six percent of women and five percent of men in the highest wealth quintile lacked regular exposure to any form of mass media, as compared with 61% of women and 29% of men in the lowest quintile.
- Internet use in the past 12 months was more common in urban areas (31% of women and 46% of men) than in rural areas (7% of women and 17% of men) and
- Internet usage among women and men increases with increasing education and wealth quintile. Sixty- six percent of women and 77% of men with more than secondary level of education used the internet in the past 12 months, as compared with two percent of women and one percent of men with no education. Similarly, 43% of women and 48% of men in the highest wealth quintile used the internet during the past 12 months, compared with percent of women and 12% of men in the lowest wealth quintile.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed
Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

More men (72%) than women (60%) were currently employed **(Tables 3.10 and 3.11)**. Close to three (2.5) percent of women and seven (6.6) percent of men reported that they were not currently employed but had worked in the past 12 months.

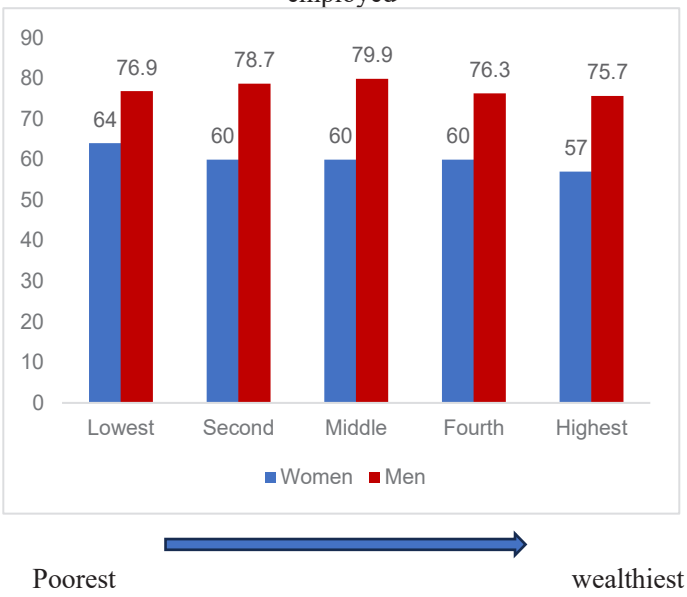
Trends: The proportion of women who were currently employed fluctuated over the period 2000-01 to 2022. It increased from 73 percent in 2000-01 to 81% in 2006, decreased to 69% in 2011, increased slightly to 73% in 2016 and finally decreased to 60% in 2022. The proportion of men who were currently employed increased from 63% in 2000-01 to 94% in 2006, decreased slightly to 91% in 2011, remained stable at 92% in 2016 and decreased to 72% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Patterns by background characteristics. The proportion of women currently employed increased steadily with age, doubling between age group 15-19 (31%) and age 45-49 (79%).
- Employment among men increased sharply with age, from 46 % among those age 15-19 to 92% (40-44) and 88% (45-49) among those in the older age groups **(Tables 3.10 and 3.11).**
- Lower proportions of women and men in the highest wealth quintile were currently employed **(Figure 3.5).**

Figure 3. 5 Employment status by wealth

Percentage of women and men age 15 -49 who are currently employed



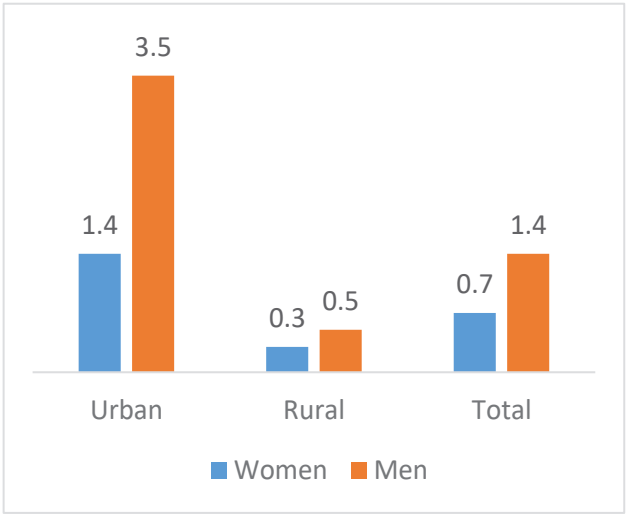
3.5 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Figure 3.6 presents the percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years covered by the health insurance scheme. Only one percent of women and men aged 15-49 had heard of health insurance and were insured.

Insurance coverage was higher among urban women than their rural counterparts (1% versus 0.3%). The same pattern holds true for men (4%) versus women (1%).

Figure 3. 6 Health insurance coverage by residence

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by health insurance



3.6 TOBACCO USE

The results from the 2022 UDHS revealed that in Uganda, most women aged 15-49 (98%) were not smoking cigarettes or other tobacco products (**Table 3.13**). Only one percent of women reported smoking cigarettes and other types of tobacco. Smoking of any type of tobacco was more common in women of the lowest wealth quintile (5%) compared to those in the highest wealth quintile (1%).

More men (8.1%) than women (1.5%) smoke tobacco **(Table 3.14)**. Most of the men who were using tobacco were regular smokers; six percent of all men indicated that they were daily smokers, while four percent reported that they were smoking occasionally.

Trends: The percentage of women who smoke tobacco increased from 0.8% in 2016 to 1.5% in 2022, while men aged 15-49 who smoke tobacco decreased from 10% to 8% in the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of men who smoke tobacco generally increased with age; only 1% of men aged 15-19 smoke tobacco, as compared with 12% of those age 40-44 and 19% of those age 45-49.
- The highest percentage of men who smoke tobacco was in Karamoja region (32%) followed by men in the West Nile (17%), while the least were from Elgon (1%).

Tobacco smoking among men decreased with increasing education, from 27% among those with no education to four among those with more than a secondary education.

3.7 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Tables 3.15 and 3.16 show that alcohol consumption was more common in men than women (34 percent compared with 11 percent). Consumption of alcohol was most common among older men, men living in rural areas (36%) and those with no education (52%). The highest alcohol consumption was found among men in the lowest wealth quintile (41%). Consumption of alcohol among men was most prevalent in Karamoja region (72%). Also, Karamoja sub region accounted for a large proportion of the women who consumed alcohol (62%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.2 Educational attainment: Women**
- **Table 3.3 Educational attainment: Men**
- **Table 3.4 Literacy: Women**
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- **Table 3.16 Alcohol Consumption: Men**

Table 3. 1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	21.6	3,936	4,020	25.4	1,277	1,284
20-24	19.2	3,506	3,549	17.8	896	907
25-29	17.2	3,133	3,091	15.1	762	764
30-34	12.7	2,326	2,303	11.4	573	578
35-39	12.2	2,230	2,164	11.4	574	583
40-44	9.4	1,714	1,711	9.8	494	475
45-49	7.7	1,407	1,413	9.1	456	440
Disability status[1]						
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	2.8	514	555	3.3	167	171
Some or no difficulty in all domains	97.2	17,737	17,696	96.7	4,865	4,860
Religion						
Anglican	30.9	5,634	5,585	32.4	1,629	1,659
Catholic	37.7	6,886	7,086	38.3	1,925	1,957
Muslim	12.5	2,273	2,202	13.9	698	662
Seventh-day Adventist	1.9	351	314	2.0	101	91
Pentecostal/born again/evangelical	16.0	2,928	2,879	12.0	603	589
Other	1.0	178	185	1.5	76	73
Ethnic group						
Acholi	4.1	756	1,006	4.3	216	312
Alur	2.6	480	793	2.4	122	202
Baganda	16.9	3,083	2,323	17.2	868	614
Bagisu	4.6	844	963	5.8	294	328
Bagwere	2.3	415	448	2.0	101	116
Bakiga	6.6	1,210	1,248	7.1	356	365
Bakonzo	2.7	489	421	2.9	147	138
Banyankore	9.9	1,804	1,525	9.7	487	400
Banyoro	3.0	548	529	3.0	149	162
Basoga	8.6	1,564	1,432	8.1	408	383
Batoro	2.7	485	550	2.8	139	153
Iteso	7.5	1,367	1,392	8.7	439	426
Lango	7.1	1,304	1,361	7.7	385	422
Lugbara	2.3	424	615	2.2	109	145
Other	19.1	3,479	3,645	16.2	814	865
Marital status						
Never married	24.8	4,535	4,669	42.4	2,135	2,154
Married/Living together	61.3	11,193	11,032	50.9	2,561	2,542
Divorced/separated	11.1	2,031	2,047	6.5	325	322
Widowed	2.7	491	503	0.2	11	13
Residence						
Urban	33.1	6,049	6,241	32.4	1,630	1,632
Rural	66.9	12,202	12,010	67.6	3,401	3,399
Region						
Kampala	5.2	944	1,263	4.8	242	318
Buganda	24.5	4,470	2,827	23.8	1,197	693
Busoga	8.9	1,631	1,561	8.4	421	429
Bukedi	5.2	945	1,095	5.3	264	305
Elgon	4.8	867	1,025	5.6	281	336
Teso	6.9	1,256	1,272	8.0	402	381

Table 3. 1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Karamoja	4.9	895	763	3.4	172	127
Lango	6.7	1,219	1,236	7.1	359	393
Acholi	4.2	761	1,099	4.4	222	344
West Nile	4.0	734	1,467	3.8	192	369
Bunyoro	6.4	1,170	1,285	6.2	314	370
Tooro	7.2	1,307	1,339	7.5	379	407
Ankole	7.2	1,322	1,121	8.1	410	353
Kigezi	4.0	731	898	3.5	175	206
Education						
No education	9.2	1,673	1,700	3.9	197	172
Primary	57.0	10,397	10,551	57.5	2,892	2,948
Secondary	28.3	5,160	4,924	26.8	1,349	1,315
More than secondary	5.6	1,021	1,076	11.8	593	596
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.1	3,312	3,541	15.2	762	827
Second	18.6	3,398	3,569	19.4	974	1,043
Middle	18.4	3,351	3,243	21.4	1,075	1,087
Fourth	20.1	3,666	3,460	21.9	1,102	1,063
Highest	24.8	4,525	4,438	22.1	1,113	1,006
Total 15-49	100	18,251	18,251	100	5,027	5,026
50-54	na	na	na	na	352	353
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	5,379	5,379

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed

Table 3. 2 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling							Total	Median years completed	Mean years completed	Number Of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Missing				
Age											
15-24	3.8	44.2	14.3	30.9	3.2	3.4	0.1	100	7	7	7,442
15-19	2.9	51.5	13.5	27.3	3.4	1.2	0.1	100	6	6.6	3,936
20-24	4.8	36.1	15.1	34.9	3.0	5.9	0.1	100	7	7.7	3,506
25-29	6.4	37.0	14.0	30.4	3.1	9.2	0.0	100	7	7.8	3,133
30-34	8.0	38.7	16.5	23.3	4.4	9.1	0.0	100	7	7.5	2,326
35-39	14.9	41.7	14.5	20.1	2.9	5.9	0.0	100	7	6.9	2,230
40-44	20.9	45.4	12.7	14.5	1.7	4.8	0.0	100	6	6.2	1,714
45-49	22.3	50.3	9.4	12.1	2.0	3.8	0.0	100	5	5.7	1,407
Residence											
Urban	5.0	28.9	14.2	35.7	5.2	10.9	0.1	100	8	8.2	6,049
Rural	11.2	49.3	13.9	20.5	2.1	3.0	0.0	100	6	6.5	12,202
Region											
Kampala	3.3	16.1	14.8	43.4	8.1	14.3	0.0	100	9	9	944
Buganda	5.1	28.5	16.0	38.1	5.1	7.3	0.1	100	8	8	4,470
Busoga	4.6	49.6	11.3	27.7	2.9	3.7	0.0	100	6	6.9	1,631
Bukedi	6.3	58.6	12.4	18.4	1.6	2.7	0.0	100	6	6.3	945
Elgon	3.6	43.2	16.3	29.4	2.8	4.7	0.0	100	7	7.2	867
Teso	2.4	56.0	13.7	20.1	2.8	4.9	0.2	100	6	6.5	1,256
Karamoja	60.8	21.7	4.5	8.3	0.5	4.1	0.0	100	6	6.4	895
Lango	9.7	60.7	14.2	11.2	0.6	3.6	0.1	100	6	6.1	1,219
Acholi	9.3	55.4	12.1	15.7	3.3	3.9	0.3	100	6	6.3	761
West Nile	11.6	59.9	8.3	13.2	2.0	5.0	0.0	100	5	5.9	734
Bunyoro	12.9	46.7	12.4	22.2	1.5	4.2	0.0	100	6	6.6	1,170
Toro	7.6	48.9	13.8	22.7	1.8	5.2	0.0	100	6	6.6	1,307
Ankole	6.9	44.5	20.4	21.6	2.3	4.3	0.0	100	7	6.8	1,322
Kigezi	8.1	45.4	17.4	20.1	2.2	6.8	0.0	100	7	6.8	731
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	25.0	56.7	8.6	7.9	1.3	0.5	0.1	100	5	5.3	3,312
Second	8.9	57.7	14.3	16.0	1.5	1.5	0.1	100	6	6	3,398
Middle	7.5	49.7	16.4	22.2	1.9	2.3	0.0	100	6	6.5	3,351
Fourth	4.3	38.7	16.9	32.6	2.6	5.0	0.0	100	7	7.4	3,666
Highest	3.0	18.6	13.7	42.4	6.9	15.3	0.0	100	9	9	4,525
Total	9.2	42.5	14.0	25.5	3.1	5.6	0.1	100	7	7.1	18,251

[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level

[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3. 3 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Mean years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary				
Age										
15-24	1.8	52.1	12.6	27.3	0.2	6.0	100	6	6.9	2,173
15-19	1.7	62.9	10.5	22.7	0.1	2.0	100	6	6	1,277
20-24	2.0	36.7	15.6	33.7	0.3	11.7	100	7	8.2	896
25-29	3.4	36.3	13.0	27.9	0.5	18.8	100	7	8.8	762
30-34	4.0	34.9	12.0	28.9	1.5	18.7	100	7	8.8	573
35-39	6.6	35.2	16.5	24.8	0.4	16.5	100	7	8.1	574
40-44	5.1	38.6	16.1	27.2	0.4	12.5	100	7	7.7	494
45-49	9.8	44.1	16.1	17.8	0.2	12.0	100	6	6.8	456
Residence										
Urban	3.0	27.9	13.0	33.7	0.5	22.0	100	9	9.4	1,630
Rural	4.4	51.4	14.1	22.9	0.4	6.9	100	6	6.8	3,401
Region										
Kampala	1.3	12.3	11.8	38.6	2.0	33.9	100	11	11.4	242
Buganda	4.7	33.1	14.3	31.6	0.0	16.3	100	7	8.4	1,197
Busoga	0.8	58.1	5.7	30.1	0.1	5.2	100	6	6.8	421
Bukedi	3.2	55.1	10.7	26.2	0.0	4.7	100	6	6.7	264
Elgon	1.4	49.6	18.2	22.6	0.7	7.5	100	6	7.2	281
Teso	2.1	52.0	8.0	27.6	0.0	10.2	100	6	7.6	402
Karamoja	35.4	24.0	9.5	18.5	0.0	12.7	100	4	5.6	172
Lango	1.2	57.0	19.0	16.1	1.4	5.3	100	6	6.8	359
Acholi	1.1	41.2	15.1	28.0	0.0	14.7	100	7	8.2	222
West Nile	2.3	54.7	13.9	18.1	0.8	10.2	100	6	7.1	192
Bunyoro	3.2	51.7	11.7	21.4	1.6	10.5	100	6	7.4	314
Toro	3.6	41.7	18.2	28.0	0.4	8.1	100	7	7.2	379
Ankole	3.3	43.1	20.2	23.4	0.0	10.0	100	7	7.1	410
Kigezi	3.1	55.1	12.4	17.3	0.0	12.1	100	6	7.2	175
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	9.5	56.7	13.2	16.9	0.2	3.5	100	5	5.7	770
Second	4.0	56.0	12.9	22.0	0.3	4.7	100	6	6.5	929
Middle	4.3	49.7	15.6	23.2	0.4	6.8	100	6	6.8	1,039
Fourth	2.0	37.7	14.7	30.7	0.5	14.3	100	7	8.2	1,127
Highest	1.6	26.0	12.1	34.8	0.6	24.9	100	9	9.9	1,165
Total 15-49	3.9	43.8	13.7	26.4	0.4	11.8	100	7	7.6	5,030
50-54	11.1	51.6	13.1	15.3	0.1	8.7	100	6	6	347
Total 15-54	4.4	44.3	13.7	25.7	0.4	11.6	100	7	7.5	5,379

[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level

[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3. 4 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school					Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired				
Age										
15-24	3.4	51.2	23.6	17.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	100	78.2	7,442
15-19	1.2	52.4	24.7	17.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	100	78.3	3,936
20-24	5.9	49.8	22.4	18.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	100	78.1	3,506
25-29	9.2	46.1	22.2	19.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	100	77.5	3,133
30-34	9.1	44.5	22.3	21.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	100	75.9	2,326
35-39	5.9	45.8	21.4	24.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100	73.0	2,230
40-44	4.8	46.2	20.2	25.8	2.8	0.2	0.0	100	71.2	1,714
45-49	3.8	43.2	19.4	29.7	3.8	0.2	0.0	100	66.4	1,407
Residence										
Urban	10.9	51.9	20.8	13.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	100	83.6	6,049
Rural	3.0	45.6	23.0	24.9	3.4	0.1	0.0	100	71.6	12,202
Region										
Kampala	14.3	57.1	19.2	8.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	100	90.6	944
Buganda	7.3	53.8	26.0	12.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	100	87.1	4,470
Busoga	3.7	44.5	23.0	28.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	100	71.3	1,631
Bukedi	2.7	25.1	25.3	46.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	53.1	945
Elgon	4.7	46.6	16.1	28.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	100	67.4	867
Teso	4.9	47.5	17.3	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	69.7	1,256
Karamoja	4.1	74.0	7.2	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	85.2	895
Lango	3.6	41.0	28.3	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	72.9	1,219
Acholi	3.9	14.4	6.4	5.2	70.0	0.0	0.0	100	24.8	761
West Nile	5.0	42.8	26.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	73.8	734
Bunyoro	4.2	47.5	21.3	26.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	73.0	1,170
Toro	5.2	47.6	25.3	21.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	78.1	1,307
Ankole	4.3	52.2	25.6	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	82.2	1,322
Kigezi	6.8	47.6	24.5	20.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	78.9	731
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.5	42.5	18.0	30.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	100	61.0	3,312
Second	1.5	39.2	25.5	29.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	100	66.2	3,398
Middle	2.3	47.0	24.1	24.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	73.5	3,351
Fourth	5.0	50.5	25.8	16.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	100	81.3	3,666
Highest	15.3	56.2	18.6	8.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	90.2	4,525
Total	5.6	47.7	22.3	21.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100	75.6	18,251

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3. 5 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school					Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired				
Age										
15-24	6.1	41.3	32.2	19.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	78.1	2,173
15-19	2.1	41.8	33.8	21.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	76.3	1,277
20-24	11.9	40.7	29.9	17.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	80.8	896
25-29	19.5	31.6	32.8	15.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	81.1	762
30-34	19.4	32.1	30.0	17.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	100	78.2	573
35-39	17.7	35.1	30.6	15.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	78.0	574
40-44	13.2	37.2	28.7	19.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	100	75.1	494
45-49	13.3	31.8	33.2	20.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	100	70.6	456
Residence										
Urban	22.7	37.3	28.6	10.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	86.0	1,630
Rural	7.2	36.7	33.1	22.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	100	73.6	3,401
Region										
Kampala	34.4	42.7	17.9	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	93.8	242
Buganda	17.1	38.9	29.5	14.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	81.5	1,197
Busoga	5.3	38.9	17.3	36.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	100	60.9	421
Bukedi	4.9	39.3	32.0	23.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100	73.8	264
Elgon	7.6	24.7	62.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	93.9	281
Teso	10.5	46.1	15.5	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	70.6	402
Karamoja	19.6	38.3	29.8	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	56.7	172
Lango	5.3	16.9	58.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	79.3	359
Acholi	14.8	36.6	18.7	17.2	12.6	0.0	0.0	100	69.4	222
West Nile	10.4	37.1	38.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	84.3	192
Bunyoro	10.8	35.9	32.8	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77.0	314
Toro	8.4	45.2	35.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	86.0	379
Ankole	10.3	33.5	28.6	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	70.1	410
Kigezi	12.5	38.0	36.7	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	84.5	175
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.8	30.1	36.6	27.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	63.7	770
Second	4.9	34.2	34.4	24.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	100	70.6	929
Middle	7.1	35.5	37.7	19.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	76.8	1,039
Fourth	14.6	38.9	31.2	14.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	100	83.0	1,127
Highest	25.3	42.4	21.6	10.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	87.9	1,165
Total 15-49	12.3	36.9	31.6	18.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	77.6	5,030
50-54	11.1	51.6	13.1	15.3	0.1	8.7	0.1	100	57.5	347
Total 15-54	4.4	44.3	13.7	25.7	0.4	11.6	0.0	100	76.3	5,379

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3. 6 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	10.8	33.2	57.9	5.8	32.6	3,936
20-24	11.3	37.9	64.8	7.6	26.9	3,506
25-29	11.2	37.6	65.2	7.5	27.3	3,133
30-34	12.2	35.5	65.0	7.1	27.5	2,326
35-39	10.0	33.0	64.1	7.0	30.1	2,230
40-44	9.5	28.7	62.6	6.5	32.6	1,714
45-49	8.0	26.5	61.2	5.0	34.3	1,407
Residence						
Urban	16.5	58.0	68.8	12.1	18.0	6,049
Rural	7.8	22.4	59.9	4.1	35.6	12,202
Region						
Kampala	21.3	82.4	68.2	16.7	7.9	944
Buganda	17.0	61.0	70.4	11.8	14.7	4,470
Busoga	13.9	29.2	72.7	7.6	22.9	1,631
Bukedi	6.1	9.9	45.4	2.0	52.0	945
Elgon	13.4	27.2	58.3	6.1	35.6	867
Teso	12.8	13.3	56.0	5.6	42.1	1,256
Karamoja	2.0	4.5	18.5	0.9	79.5	895
Lango	2.5	10.6	59.4	1.4	38.3	1,219
Acholi	8.1	15.9	49.9	4.5	47.2	761
West Nile	8.9	24.9	69.9	6.5	28.2	734
Bunyoro	10.1	43.2	77.1	8.4	19.0	1,170
Toro	3.5	23.3	71.3	2.2	24.7	1,307
Ankole	5.3	27.6	58.7	2.3	35.1	1,322
Kigezi	3.1	16.5	63.2	1.8	33.7	731
Education						
No education	1.4	10.9	36.5	0.7	60.9	1,673
Primary	5.0	24.5	60.1	2.5	34.2	10,397
Secondary	19.9	54.1	73.6	13.0	15.2	5,160
More than secondary	38.1	71.0	79.4	28.4	7.2	1,021
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.4	6.6	38.4	1.7	60.5	3,312
Second	5.0	10.0	56.7	1.4	41.2	3,398
Middle	7.0	15.8	66.2	3.3	31.5	3,351
Fourth	12.2	37.6	73.4	6.3	18.8	3,666
Highest	21.9	83.5	74.4	17.3	6.3	4,525
Total	10.7	34.2	62.8	6.7	29.8	18,251

Table 3. 7 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	16.7	45.5	67.6	13.3	25.1	1,277
20-24	23.5	57.1	78.3	19.1	16.2	896
25-29	27.3	58.4	81.0	22.3	13.6	762
30-34	26.2	62.1	83.5	22.1	11.8	573
35-39	26.3	50.2	76.4	20.3	16.5	574
40-44	27.5	49.5	81.9	21.4	14.7	494
45-49	25.0	47.8	78.0	20.5	16.7	456
Residence						1,630
Urban	33.0	70.6	79.6	28.6	11.3	3,401
Rural	18.9	43.9	75.3	14.3	20.4	
Region						
Kampala	36.8	83.4	77.3	32.4	7.8	242
Buganda	38.8	75.2	83.2	34.1	7.7	1,197
Busoga	17.8	48.6	82.1	12.2	12.2	421
Bukedi	15.0	46.7	74.7	7.9	19.7	264
Elgon	12.8	26.5	47.9	6.3	45.0	281
Teso	24.9	35.2	87.3	15.5	10.6	402
Karamoja	0.7	19.2	52.9	0.0	45.0	172
Lango	36.1	55.2	77.4	30.5	20.4	359
Acholi	30.4	57.2	89.6	25.5	8.5	222
West Nile	12.0	37.3	73.4	8.1	20.6	192
Bunyoro	6.4	17.7	56.8	4.8	41.4	314
Toro	7.6	42.6	70	6.5	26.0	379
Ankole	18.9	67.1	91.2	17.9	5.4	410
Kigezi	17.2	42.7	69.2	11.4	20.5	175
Education						
No education	0.6	22	57	0	41	197
Primary	14.3	43.7	72.5	10.7	22.1	2,892
Secondary	34.7	64.2	85.1	28.4	9.1	1,349
More than secondary	50.4	79.4	84.7	43.9	6.3	593
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.3	33.6	67.4	8.3	29.1	770
Second	18.8	38.7	77	13.4	20.4	929
Middle	15.2	40.4	71.5	11.6	24.2	1,039
Fourth	27.5	58.9	79	22.5	13.6	1,127
Highest	38.7	80.7	85.1	33.6	5.3	1,165
Total 15-49	23.5	52.5	76.7	19	17.5	5,030
50-54	21.3	39.4	76.6	14.9	19.5	347
Total 15-54	23.3	51.7	76.7	18.7	17.6	5,379

Table 3. 8 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number of women	Among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	10.2	9.0	3,936	29.7	37.5	27.0	5.8	100.0	354
20-24	22.0	19.1	3,506	48.5	34.0	14.0	3.5	100.0	669
25-29	23.7	20.7	3,133	49.2	33.2	14.0	3.7	100.0	649
30-34	19.2	17.6	2,326	47.1	31.7	16.3	4.9	100.0	410
35-39	15.3	12.8	2,230	46.6	33.6	15.8	4.0	100.0	285
40-44	10.5	9.7	1,714	41.3	38.1	19.1	1.5	100.0	166
45-49	8.8	8.2	1,407	37.0	46.7	15.9	0.5	100.0	116
Residence									
Urban	33.6	30.7	6,049	49.5	33.3	14.5	2.7	100.0	1,859
Rural	7.9	6.5	12,202	33.6	37.8	21.9	6.7	100.0	790
Region									
Kampala	53.7	51.3	944	52.4	29.7	15.2	2.7	100.0	484
Buganda	32.9	29.3	4,470	43.3	36.8	16.1	3.8	100.0	1,308
Busoga	10.7	8.8	1,631	48.4	27.8	18.2	5.6	100.0	144
Bukedi	3.5	3.1	945	35.2	38.3	23.1	3.4	100.0	30
Elgon	14.9	11.8	867	45.1	33.9	18.8	2.2	100.0	103
Teso	3.5	2.7	1,256	33.0	41.4	19.2	6.3	100.0	34
Karamoja	4.2	4.0	895	34.6	49.2	16.1	0.0	100.0	36
Lango	2.9	2.7	1,219	42.6	39.2	10.8	7.4	100.0	32
Acholi	8.3	6.9	761	43.3	35.6	15.3	5.8	100.0	53
West Nile	9.5	7.6	734	37.4	38.9	22.4	1.3	100.0	55
Bunyoro	9.6	8.0	1,170	48.4	26.1	19.1	6.4	100.0	94
Toro	10.5	9.2	1,307	36.2	34.3	26.2	3.4	100.0	120
Ankole	9.5	8.0	1,322	46.3	37.4	7.7	8.5	100.0	105
Kigezi	8.8	7.0	731	41.3	33.8	23.4	1.5	100.0	51
Education	1.8	1.6	1,673	37.5	24.8	37.7	0.0	100.0	27
No education	5.6	4.8	10,397	29.3	44.2	20.8	5.7	100.0	494
Primary	32.5	28.2	5,160	42.0	35.1	18.6	4.3	100.0	1,455
Secondary	69.6	66.0	1,021	62.3	27.2	8.7	1.8	100.0	674
More than secondary									
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.3	0.9	3,312	21.2	23.2	34.9	20.7	100.0	30
Second	3.2	2.2	3,398	22.2	37.7	34.1	6.0	100.0	73
Middle	5.2	4.0	3,351	29.2	38.6	23.7	8.5	100.0	133
Fourth	15.6	12.8	3,666	35.0	38.6	21.3	5.1	100.0	469
Highest	46.5	42.9	4,525	49.4	33.5	14.1	2.9	100.0	1,943
Total	16.5	14.5	18,251	44.8	34.7	16.7	3.9	100.0	2,649

Table 3. 9 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number of men	Among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number of men
Age									
15-19	21.3	19.1	1,277	37.4	34.2	19.0	9.4	100	243
20-24	40.8	35.4	896	50	28.9	12.5	8.6	100	317
25-29	38.4	36	762	56.9	25.3	11.7	6.1	100	274
30-34	34	31.2	573	58.6	25.9	12.0	3.5	100	179
35-39	25.2	22.9	574	63.9	24.4	8.6	3.1	100	132
40-44	22.3	19.9	494	56.8	35.2	7.8	0.2	100	98
45-49	16.8	15.5	456	44	36.6	14.8	4.6	100	71
Residence									
Urban	49.0	46.2	877	60.2	25.9	9.0	4.9	100	754
Rural	19.3	16.5	2,841	40.7	33.5	18	7.8	100	560
Region									
Kampala	62.0	60.0	97.0	76.8	17.4	3.6	2.2	100	145
Buganda	41.5	39.4	726	61.5	24.4	9.6	4.4	100	471
Busoga	28.1	24.7	317	32.7	32.3	15.4	19.6	100	104
Bukedi	10.4	10.4	237	63.4	21.1	8.3	7.2	100	28
Elgon	10.9	10.7	251	29.7	50.4	19.9	0	100	30
Teso	31.1	23	309	32.3	51.6	14.8	1.3	100	93
Karamoja	13.7	13.2	149	43.3	20.1	16.3	20.3	100	23
Lango	17.4	13.1	312	53.7	22.5	19	4.8	100	47
Acholi	42.9	37.6	139	34.7	31.5	17.8	16	100	84
West Nile	31.1	29.7	135	37.9	32.9	13.9	15.3	100	57
Bunyoro	16.1	14.5	268	52	32.7	10.5	4.7	100	46
Toro	15.3	13.2	329	40.3	39.7	17.8	2.2	100	50
Ankole	28.6	24.2	311	42.5	31.7	25.8	0	100	99
Kigezi	23.4	21.7	137	46.6	37.1	14.5	1.8	100	38
Education									
No education	1.6	1.1	195	59.7	16.4	23.9	0	100	2
Primary	12.5	10.3	2,596	33.8	34.6	21.5	10.1	100	297
Secondary	46.2	41.6	788	45.2	34.1	14.7	5.9	100	562
More than secondary	79.0	76.6	139.0	71.8	19.5	4.8	3.8	100	454
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	15.1	12	677	27.7	36.8	17.7	17.7	100	93
Second	18.6	14.6	794	29.6	41.6	18.3	10.5	100	136
Middle	17.8	15.6	877	31.6	38.6	24.6	5.3	100	162
Fourth	35.1	32.4	762	50.3	30.3	12.9	6.6	100	365
Highest	50.3	47.9	607	68.3	21.3	7.3	3.1	100	558
Total 15-49	28.9	26.1	3,717	51.9	29.1	12.9	6.1	100	1,313
50-54	11.6	11.1	347	60.2	25.8	12.5	1.5	100	39
Total 15-54	27.8	25.1	5,379	52.1	29	12.8	6	100	1,353

Table 3. 10 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19	30.8	1.5	67.7	0	100	3,936
20-24	56.1	3.3	40.6	0	100	3,506
25-29	65.8	2.9	31.3	0	100	3,133
30-34	71.8	3	25.2	0	100	2,326
35-39	73.6	3.5	22.8	0	100	2,230
40-44	76.4	1.6	22.0	0	100	1,714
45-49	79	1.8	19.2	0	100	1,407
Disability status[2]						
A lot of difficulty or unable to	59.7	1.3	39	0	100	514
Some or no difficulty in all	60.1	2.6	37.3	0	100	17,737
Marital status						
Never married	35.9	1.3	62.8	0	100	4,535
Married or living together	66.8	3.1	30	0	100	11,193
Divorced/separated	72.5	2.1	25.4	0	100	2,031
Widowed	80	2	18	0		491
Number of living children						
0	35.1	1.5	63.5	0	100	4,578
1-2	62.4	2.8	34.8	0	100	5,162
3-4	70.4	3.5	26.1	0	100	3,978
5+	73.8	2.5	23.8	0	100	4,533
Residence						
Urban	58.4	3.1	38.5	0	100	6,049
Rural	61	2.3	36.7	0	100	12,202
Region						
Kampala	57.9	2.5	39.6	0	100	944
Buganda	57.7	4.1	38.1	0	100	4,470
Busoga	57.9	2.1	40.0	0	100	1,631
Bukedi	36.8	0.5	62.7	0	100	945
Elgon	45.9	2.5	51.6	0	100	867
Teso	37.6	2.0	60.4	0	100	1,256
Karamoja	73.5	4.9	21.5	0	100	895
Lango	70.7	0.6	28.7	0	100	1,219
Acholi	72.0	5.1	22.9	0	100	761
West Nile	63.8	2.4	33.8	0	100	734
Bunyoro	69.6	1.1	29.2	0	100	1,170
Toro	71.8	1.7	26.6	0	100	1,307
Ankole	65.8	1.1	33.1	0	100	1,322
Kigezi	72.2	1.3	26.4	0	100	731
Education						
No education	74.8	3.1	22.1	0	100	1,673
Primary	60.5	2.1	37.3	0	100	10,397
Secondary	52.3	3.1	44.7	0	100	5,160
More than secondary	71.6	3.1	25.2	0	100	1,021
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	64.1	2.8	33.0	0	100	3,312
Second	60.4	2.5	37.1	0	100	3,398
Middle	60.2	2.2	37.6	0	100	3,351
Fourth	59.9	2.0	38.1	0	100	3,666
Highest	57.2	3.1	39.8	0	100	4,525
Total	60.1	2.5	37.3	0	100	18,251

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3. 11 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19	46.2	11.6	42.1	0.0	100	1,277
20-24	79.9	6.6	13.5	0.0	100	896
25-29	89.7	5.8	4.5	0.0	100	762
30-34	92.0	4.8	3.3	0.0	100	573
35-39	90.8	5.1	4.1	0.0	100	574
40-44	91.8	4.4	3.8	0.0	100	494
45-49	87.7	5.4	6.9	0.0	100	456
Disability status[2]						
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least	77.5	7.0	15.5	0.0	100	4,865
Some or no difficulty in all domains	72.9	8.2	18.9	0.0	100	167
Marital status						
Never married	58.4	10.2	31.4	0.0	100	2,135
Married or living together	91.5	4.7	3.8	0.0	100	2,561
Divorced/separated	90.4	4.9	4.7	0.0	100	325
Widowed	64.7	17.5	17.8	0.0		11
Number of living children						
0	59.1	10.0	31.0	0.0	100	2,156
01-02	92.2	3.9	3.9	0.0	100	939
03-04	92.0	5.1	2.9	0.0	100	718
5+	89.5	5.5	5.0	0.0	100	1,218
Residence						
Urban	79.3	6.1	14.7	0.0	100	1,630
Rural	76.4	7.5	16.1	0.0	100	3,401
Region						
Kampala	76.7	4.2	19.1	0.0	100	242
Buganda	82.0	5.1	12.9	0.0	100	1,197
Busoga	66.2	7.8	26.0	0.0	100	421
Bukedi	63.1	4.0	32.9	0.0	100	264
Elgon	84.5	14.0	1.5	0.0	100	281
Teso	86.0	7.5	6.4	0.0	100	402
Karamoja	56.1	22.7	21.2	0.0	100	172
Lango	71.4	6.8	21.7	0.0	100	359
Acholi	76.4	8.6	15.0	0.0	100	222
West Nile	90.9	5.3	3.8	0.0	100	192
Bunyoro	85.5	0.6	13.9	0.0	100	314
Toro	70.2	5.5	24.3	0.0	100	379
Ankole	82.5	9.3	8.2	0.0	100	410
Kigezi	70.6	10.0	19.4	0.0	100	175
Education						
No education	71.8	12.0	16.3	0.0	100	197
Primary	78.0	6.9	15.1	0.0	100	2,892
Secondary	73.8	7.8	18.5	0.0	100	1,349
More than secondary	83.9	4.7	11.4	0.0	100	593
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	76.9	9.6	13.5	0.0	100	770
Second	78.7	6.9	14.4	0.0	100	929
Middle	79.5	5.9	14.6	0.0	100	1,039
Fourth	76.3	7.1	16.6	0.0	100	1,127
Highest	75.7	6.4	17.8	0.0	100	1,165
Total 15-49	77.4	7.1	15.6	0.0	100	5,030

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3. 12 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Uganda DHS 2022

Employment characteristic	Total
Type of earnings	
Cash only	60.4
Cash and in-kind	20.2
In-kind only	2.2
Not paid	17.2
Missing	0
Type of employer	
Employed by family member	14.8
Employed by nonfamily member	21.9
Self-employed	63.3
Missing	0
Continuity of employment	
All year	58.4
Seasonal	34.4
Occasional	7.2
Missing	0
Total	100
Number of women employed during the past 12 months	

Note: Total includes women with information missing on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3. 13 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco[2]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	0.3	0.3	0.4	3,936
20-24	0.7	0.4	0.9	3,506
25-29	0.7	0.6	0.9	3,133
30-34	1.1	1.3	1.7	2,326
35-39	1.7	2.3	2.9	2,230
40-44	2.1	3.1	3.6	1,714
45-49	1.8	2.3	2.8	1,407
Residence				
Urban	0.8	0.6	1.0	6,049
Rural	1.1	1.4	1.8	12,202
Region				
Kampala	0.3	0.5	0.5	944
Buganda	0.5	0.6	0.8	4,470
Busoga	0.7	0.7	0.9	1,631
Bukedi	0.4	0.0	0.4	945
Elgon	0.1	0.0	0.1	867
Teso	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,256
Karamoja	6.7	13.3	13.3	895
Lango	1.1	0.5	1.1	1,219
Acholi	0.6	0.1	0.6	761
West Nile	2.1	1.0	2.5	734
Bunyoro	1.7	0.7	1.8	1,170
Toro	0.7	0.7	1.1	1,307
Ankole	1.0	0.9	1.2	1,322
Kigezi	0.6	0.7	0.9	731
Education				
No education	4.6	7.2	8	1,673
Primary	0.8	0.6	1.0	10,397
Secondary	0.4	0.5	0.7	5,160
More than secondary	0.4	0.0	0.5	1,021
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.8	4	4.7	3,312
Second	0.7	0.5	0.9	3,398
Middle	0.7	0.9	1	3,351
Fourth	0.6	0.5	0.8	3,666
Highest	0.4	0.3	0.5	4,525
Total	1	1.2	1.5	18,251

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

[2] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes [INCLUDE OTHER COUNTRY-SPECIFIC TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO]

Table 3. 14 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency				
Background characteristic	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco[2]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[3]	Non-smoker	Total	Number of men
Age								
15-19	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.4	98.1	100	1,277
20-24	2.7	1.9	4.4	2.7	4.0	93.3	100	896
25-29	4.9	2.7	6.7	4.2	3.9	91.9	100	762
30-34	7.9	2.3	11.2	8.0	3.1	88.9	100	573
35-39	9.5	3.8	13.8	10.6	4.1	85.3	100	574
40-44	9.9	2.2	12.2	8.6	4.4	86.9	100	494
45-49	11.0	6.5	17.8	15.2	6.2	78.7	100	456
Residence								
Urban	5.6	2.0	6.8	5.5	3.4	91.1	100	1,630
Rural	5.2	2.5	8.0	5.6	3.5	90.9	100	3,401
Region								
Kampala	6.8	1.8	7.5	4.7	3.4	91.9	100	242
Buganda	4.1	2.2	5.7	4.2	2.3	93.4	100	1,197
Busoga	1.8	2.9	4.7	3.3	3.4	93.3	100	421
Bukedi	2.3	0.0	2.3	3.2	3.5	93.4	100	264
Elgon	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	99.2	100	281
Teso	5.4	1.7	7.0	7.6	14.5	77.9	100	402
Karamoja	2.9	1.1	31.5	6.7	1.7	91.6	100	172
Lango	7.4	3.5	7.9	7.5	0.6	91.9	100	359
Acholi	14.6	4.1	16.7	11.7	8.7	79.6	100	222
West Nile	15.4	3.9	17.2	15.2	5.0	79.8	100	192
Bunyoro	9.6	2.8	10.5	8.0	2.5	89.5	100	314
Toro	3.5	1.2	4.6	3.1	1.9	95.0	100	379
Ankole	4.9	4.0	6.6	5.8	1.1	93.1	100	410
Kigezi	3.2	3.6	5.4	5.1	1.7	93.2	100	175
Education								
No education	9.8	4.5	26.6	14.4	3.9	81.7	100	161
Primary	6.0	2.9	8.0	6.4	3.5	90.1	100	2,607
Secondary	4.1	1.6	5.6	3.4	4.2	92.5	100	1,248
More than secondary	2.9	0.5	3.5	3.6	1.7	94.6	100	561
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	9.4	3.4	15.6	9.6	5.5	84.9	100	770
Second	8.0	3.2	10.2	8.5	4.7	86.8	100	929
Middle	4.1	2.5	6.8	5.3	3.3	91.4	100	1,039
Fourth	3.7	2.3	4.9	3.7	3.1	93.3	100	1,127
Highest	3.1	0.8	3.5	2.6	1.8	95.6	100	1,165
Total 15-49	5.3	2.3	7.6	5.6	3.5	91.0	100	5,030
50-54	10.4	7.3	15.8	14.5	6.0	79.4	100	347
Total 15-54	5.6	2.7	8.1	6.1	3.6	90.2	100	5,379

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

[3] Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes [INCLUDE OTHER COUNTRY-SPECIFIC TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO]

[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use

Table 3. 15 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month; and among women who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days at least one drink was consumed), according to background characteristics

Background characteristic	Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month	Number of women	Among women who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking					Number of women who consumed at least on alcoholic drink in the last month
			1-5 days	6-10 days	11-24 days	Every day/almost every day1	Total	
Age								
15-19	3.9	3,936	60.4	7.5	12.8	19.2	100	152
20-24	8.8	3,506	58.9	8.8	9.0	23.2	100	310
25-29	12.6	3,133	50.2	8.0	12.6	29.1	100	394
30-34	13.7	2,326	50.2	11.2	13.2	25.4	100	318
35-39	16.2	2,230	49.5	9.2	14.2	27.1	100	362
40-44	17.3	1,714	49.4	8.5	13.3	28.9	100	296
45-49	16.1	1,407	54.2	10.9	9.0	25.9	100	227
Residence								
Urban	10.4	6,049	66.4	9.0	6.6	18.1	100	628
Rural	11.7	12,202	46.4	9.3	14.6	29.7	100	1,431
Region								
Kampala	10.5	944	70.8	8.4	4.9	15.8	100	99
Buganda	11.1	4,470	75.3	9.8	4.2	10.7	100	496
Busoga	3.5	1,631	61.9	7.6	3.8	26.7	100	56
Bukedi	5.4	945	74.6	8.2	3.5	13.7	100	51
Elgon	15.3	867	56.8	13.7	8.2	21.3	100	133
Teso	5.9	1,256	64.0	4.1	5.9	26.1	100	74
Karamoja	62.4	895	4.3	9.1	30.3	56.3	100	558
Lango	6.2	1,219	61.2	6.5	4.1	28.3	100	75
Acholi	8.1	761	82.8	9.7	2.6	4.9	100	62
West Nile	8.9	734	77.9	11.5	3.3	7.3	100	65
Bunyoro	7.2	1,170	56.1	16.9	10.2	16.9	100	84
Toro	7.7	1,307	83.3	5.3	4.8	6.6	100	101
Ankole	8.3	1,322	66.1	7.7	10.8	15.4	100	110
Kigezi	13.1	731	69.5	5.5	4.4	20.5	100	96
Education								
No education	32.3	1,673	18.3	9.0	27.2	45.5	100	540
Primary	10.0	10,397	60.7	10.3	7.6	21.4	100	1,035
Secondary	7.6	5,160	74.0	5.6	4.7	15.7	100	394
More than secondary	8.9	1,021	68.2	13.3	7.4	11.0	100	91
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.9	3,311.70	23.4	8.9	23.3	44.4	100	694
Second	9.7	3,397.50	57.7	10.5	7.7	24.1	100	331
Middle	7.6	3,351.00	67	8.5	6.9	17.6	100	255
Fourth	9.1	3,665.90	65.6	10.6	6.6	17.2	100	332
Highest	9.9	4,524.90	75.6	8.0	5.4	11	100	449
Total	11.3	18,251.00	52.5	9.2	12.2	26.2	100	2,060

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits like waragi, etc.

[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3. 16 Alcohol consumption: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month; and among women who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days at least one drink was consumed), according to background characteristics

			Among men who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frquency of drinking					
Background characteristic	Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month	Number of men	1-5 days	6-10 days	11-24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	Number of men who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month
Age								
15-19	13.1	1,277	68.7	14.0	12.4	5.0	100	167
20-24	28.2	896	56.3	16.9	14.3	12.6	100	252
25-29	39.9	762	46.2	15.5	18.6	19.8	100	304
30-34	40.3	573	36.7	17.8	21.4	24.1	100	231
35-39	47.7	574	29.6	18	22.8	29.6	100	274
40-44	45.7	494	27.7	20.4	22.8	29.1	100	225
45-49	45.5	456	37.9	12.9	22.8	26.4	100	208
Residence								
Urban	27.9	1,630	40.0	18.6	18.2	23.3	100	454
Rural	35.5	3,401	43.3	15.9	20.0	20.8	100	1,207
Region								
Kampala	21.4	242	38.7	25.1	11.7	24.5	100	52
Buganda	25.3	1,197	46.9	15.1	16	22	100	304
Busoga	13.7	421	42.6	14.2	13.9	29.4	100	58
Bukedi	20.5	264	60.1	5.4	11	23.5	100	54
Elgon	39.9	281	34.2	20.8	17.3	27.7	100	112
Teso	34.8	402	69.8	7.8	3.7	18.7	100	140
Karamoja	71.7	172	19.2	26.5	32.9	21.4	100	123
Lango	40.5	359	31.4	17.5	31.4	19.7	100	145
Acholi	41.6	222	58.8	10.5	12.7	17.9	100	92
West Nile	27.3	192	53.8	21	10.8	14.4	100	53
Bunyoro	40.2	314	26.1	4.5	15.5	53.9	100	126
Toro	35.0	379	42.8	15.6	30.1	11.6	100	133
Ankole	44.6	410	40.7	27.9	24.3	7.1	100	183
Kigezi	49.8	175	37.6	18	26.9	17.5	100	87
Education								
No education	52.1	197	33.2	24.7	21.7	20.4	100	103
Primary	34.0	2,892	42.1	15.5	20.5	21.9	100	984
Secondary	29.0	1,349	43.1	18.8	17.8	20.2	100	391
More than secondary	30.9	593	47.7	13.4	16.6	22.3	100	183
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	40.5	770	38.2	15.3	20.0	26.5	100	311
Second	39.7	929	43.9	14.5	20.7	20.9	100	369
Middle	35.6	1,039	41.7	19.7	16.8	21.7	100	370
Fourth	29.0	1,127	39.7	17.2	19.5	23.6	100	327
Highest	24.4	1,165	48.8	16.2	20.8	14.2	100	284
Total 15-49	33.0	5,030	42.4	16.6	19.5	21.5	100	1,661
50-54	45.4	347	31.2	17.2	18.1	33.5	100	158
Total 15-54	33.8	5,379	41.4	16.7	19.4	22.5	100	1,819

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits like waragi, etc.

[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Current marital status:*** 61% of women and 51% of men age 15–49 are currently married or living together with their partner as though married
- ***Age at first marriage:*** Women marry more than 5 years earlier than men, on average. The median age at first marriage is 18.8 years for women age 25-49 and 24.8 years for men age 25-49.
- ***Polygyny:*** Twenty three percent of married women reported that their husband has more than one (multiple) wives
- ***Sexual initiation***: The median age at first sexual intercourse is 17 years for women and 18 years for men, indicating that women engage earlier in sex than men.
- ***Recent sexual activity***: 59% of women age 15–49 had sex within the last four weeks before the survey compared with 62% of men of the same age.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

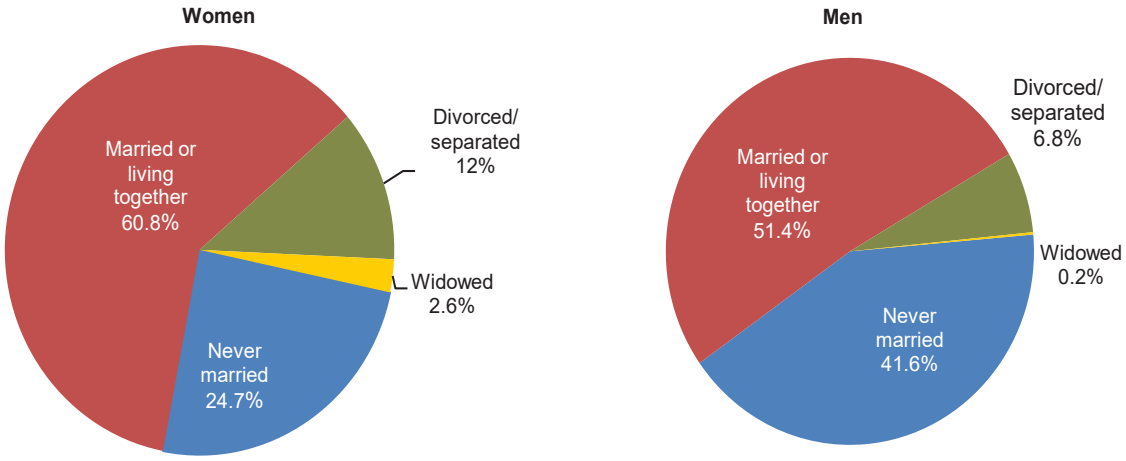
4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married.
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey.
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In Uganda, 61% of women and 51% of men age 15-49 are married or living together with a partner as though they are married **(Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1)**. By age 45-49, only 3% of women and 1% of men have never been married. More women than men were divorced or separated (12% versus 7%). More than one in ten (13%) women age 45-49 are widowed compared to less than one percent of men.

At age 15-19, the proportion of women who are in union is higher than that of men by sixteen percentage points (17% versus 1%). Early marriage increases the risk of teenage pregnancy, which can have a profound effect on the health and lives of young women and contribute to the country's high fertility rate.

Figure 4. 1 Marital Status
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



Trends: The percentage of women married or living together has declined from 67% in 2000-01 to 63% in 2011 and has remained at 61% in both 2016 and 2022. The percentage of men married or living together decreased from 59% in 2000-01 to 57% in 2011 to 54% in 2016, and this declined further to 51% in 2022.

4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny
Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

About one in four women (23%) reported that their husband or partner has other wives (**Table 4.2**). The percentage of men who report multiple wives (17%) was less than that of women by six percentage points (Table 4.3).

Trends: The percentage of women who reported that they were in polygynous unions has decreased slightly from 29% in 2000-01 to 25% in 2016 and to 23 % in 2022. The percentage of men who reported having multiple wives has decreased from 18% in 2000-01 to 13% in 2016 but instead increased to 17% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher proportion of older women than younger women have co-wives. The percentage of women with co-wives peaks among women age 40-44 and 45-49 at 32% respectively (Table 4.2).
- More women living in rural areas reported having cowives (25%) compared with their counterparts living in urban areas (20%).
- A higher share of women in Karamoja (55%) reported having co-wives compared to those in Kigezi (13%), who had the least number of co-wives reported. Comparison by sex indicates that men living in Karamoja reportedly have more multiple wives (37%) than those living in Elgon (5%).

- Less-educated people are more likely to be in polygynous unions. One in four women with no education (41%) reported that their husbands had more than one wife compared to 13% of women with more than secondary education. A similar pattern is observed among men, with almost three in every ten men with no education (28%) reporting having multiple wives compared to ten percent of men with more than secondary education (10%).

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49, and men age 20-49, 25-49, 20-54 and 25-54

- Women tend to marry considerably earlier than men in Uganda. The median age at first marriage is 18.8 years among women age 25-49 and 24.8 years among men aged 25-49 (Table 4.4). While 42% of women age 25-49 marry before their eighteenth birthday compared to far fewer men (13%) that marry young.

- **Trends:** The median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 and for men age 25-54 has increased slightly since 2000-01 (among women, from 17.8 years to 18.7 years to 18.8 in 2022; for men, from 22.3 years to 23.3 years and dropped to 23%). During the same time period, the percentage married before age 18 declined among women age 25-49 from 53% to 43% to 42%; among men age 25-54, there are minimal changes ranging from 8% to 10% and 13% in 2022.

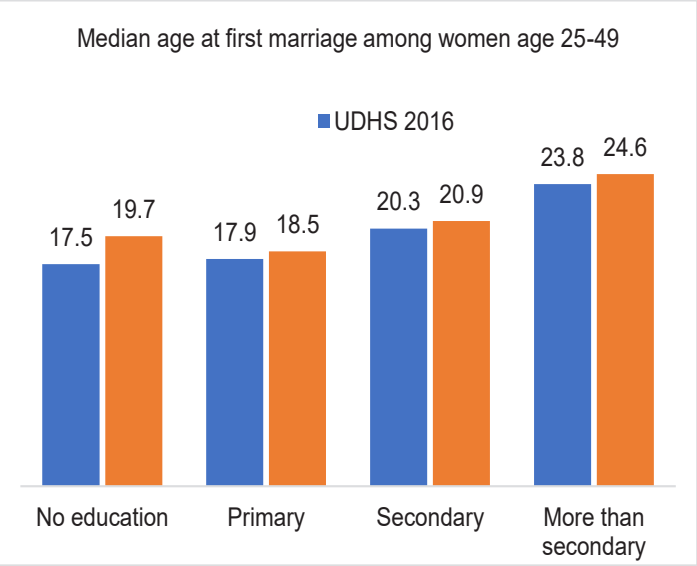
Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women marry later than rural women. For women age 25-49, the median age at first marriage is 20.9 years among urban women compared to rural women (19) (Table 4.5).

- The median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 ranges from 17.8 years in Lango region to 22 years in Kampala region.

- Educated women marry much later. There is a 5-year difference in the median age at first marriage between women age 25-49 with no education (19.7 years) and more than secondary education (24.6 years) (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4. 2 Women's median age at marriage by education



4.4 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49 and men age 20-49, 25-49, 20-54, and 25-54

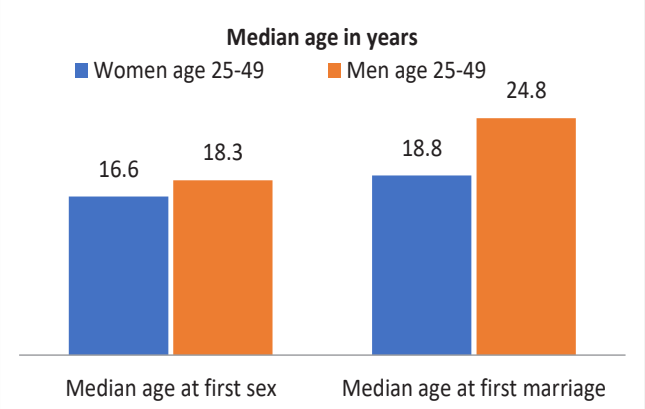
The median age at first intercourse for women age 20-49 in Uganda is 17 years (Table 4.6). Twenty percent of women age 20-49 have first sex before age 15, and 66% before age 18.

On average, women in Uganda have their first sexual intercourse at younger ages than men. The median age at first intercourse for men age 20-49 is 18.2 years. Ten percent of men aged 20-49 first have sex before age 15 and 47% do so before age 18. By age 20, 73% of men have had sexual intercourse.

Age at first marriage is widely considered a proxy indicator for the age at which women begin to be exposed to the risks inherent in sexual activity. A comparison of the median age at first intercourse with the median age at first marriage can be used as a measure of whether respondents engage in sex before marriage.

The median age at first intercourse for women age 25-49 in Uganda differs from that of men 25-49 (16.6 years versus 18.3 years) by about 1.7 years, indicating that both women and men engage in sex before marriage, whereas the females engage in sexual intercourse earlier than the men (**Figure 4.3**).

Figure 4. 3 Median age at first sex and first marriage



Trends: The median age at first sexual intercourse has increased since 2000-01 among women age 20-49 (from 16.7 years to 17.1. years in 2016) but declined to 16.9 years in 2022. Similarly, it has also not changed much for men age 20-54: from 18.8 years to 18.4 years and also declined to 18.2 years in 2022. The proportion of women age 20-49 engaging in sex before age 18 has decreased slightly from 68% to 62% in 2016 but increased to 66% in 2022; however, the proportion of men age 20-54 engaging in sex before age 18 increased slightly from 37% to 43% in 2016 and to 47% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women age 25-49 start having sex about a year earlier than urban women. The median age at first sex is 20.9 years for urban women compared with 19.1 years for rural women. (**Table 4.7**).
- The median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 25-49 ranges from 17.8 years in Lango to 22 years in Kampala.

- More educated women wait longer before having sex. Among women age 25-49, there is a 5-year difference in the median age at first sex between women with no education (19.7 years) and women with more than secondary education (24.6 years).
- Age at first sexual intercourse increases steadily with household wealth among women. The median age at first sex among women age 25-49 in the lowest quintile is 3.1 years younger than in the highest wealth quintile (18.3 years versus 21.7 years).

4.5 Recent Sexual Activity

The survey also collected data on recent sexual activity. A slightly higher proportion of men (61%) reported having sexual intercourse during the first four weeks before the survey compared to women (59%). More men (16%) had never had any recent sexual intercourse compared to women (13%). For more information on recent sexual activity, see (**Tables 4.8 and 4.9**)

List of Tables

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2 Number of women's co-wives**
- **Table 4.3 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.4 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.8 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.9 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4. 1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Uganda DHS 2022

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
					WOMEN				
15-19	79.7	6.6	10.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	100	17.0	3 936
20-24	25.0	27.6	35.5	0.1	11.4	0.4	100	63.1	3,506
25-29	8.8	37.1	38.6	0.4	14.0	1.0	100	75.7	3,133
30-34	3.7	46.4	33.9	1.0	13.3	1.6	100	80.3	2,326
35-39	2.2	47.4	32.1	0.9	13.9	3.6	100	79.5	2,230
40-44	2.3	44.4	29.8	1.1	15.0	7.3	100	74.2	1,712
45-49	2.9	42.6	23.2	1.7	16.7	12.9	100	65.7	1,408
Total	24.7	32.3	28.5	0.6	11.4	2.6	100	60.8	18,251
					MEN				
15-19	98.2	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	100	1.3	1,277
20-24	65.4	20.8	9.5	0.2	4.1	0.0	100	30.6	896
25-29	23.5	47.5	16.4	1.5	10.9	0.2	100	63.3	762
30-34	6.3	61.2	22.1	1.5	8.8	0.1	100	83.5	573
35-39	3.2	69.0	17.9	1.4	8.0	0.5	100	86.8	574
40-44	2.3	69.6	18.0	2.1	7.4	0.5	100	87.6	494
45-49	1.0	72.7	15.8	1.2	8.6	0.8	100	88.5	456
Total 15-49	41.6	39.3	12.1	0.9	5.9	0.2	100	51.3	5,032
50-54	3.7	75.3	12.4	0.7	1.1	6.7	100	87.8	347
Total 15-54	39.1	41.6	12.1	0.3	0.9	6.0	100	53.7	5,379

Table 4. 2 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives			Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives[1]	Number of women
	0	1	2+			
Age						
15-19	91.1	7.1	1.9	100	8.9	643
20-24	87.0	10.0	3.0	100	13.0	2,108
25-29	79.8	15.7	4.5	100	20.2	2,241
30-34	74.4	19.4	6.2	100	25.6	1,749
35-39	67.8	23.3	8.9	100	32.2	1,661
40-44	68.1	21.3	10.7	100	31.9	1,198
45-49	68.4	21.7	9.9	100	31.6	885
Residence						
Urban	80.4	14.8	4.8	100	19.6	3,041
Rural	75.4	17.9	6.7	100	24.6	7,444
Region						
Kampala	85.4	11.4	3.2	100	14.6	395
Buganda	75.9	18.4	5.7	100	24.1	2,221
Busoga	71.2	20.5	8.3	100	28.8	1,007
Bukedi	79.2	15.8	5.0	100	20.8	604
Elgon	85.2	10.8	4.0	100	14.8	537
Teso	80.1	15.0	4.9	100	19.9	748
Karamoja	45.3	29.9	24.9	100	54.7	643
Lango	84.7	13.0	2.3	100	15.3	760
Acholi	69.1	23.9	6.9	100	30.9	422
West Nile	70.2	21.1	8.7	100	29.8	424
Bunyoro	79.5	15.9	4.7	100	20.5	699
Tooro	80.9	14.9	4.2	100	19.1	754
Ankole	85.3	11.8	2.9	100	14.7	832
Kigezi	86.6	12.1	1.4	100	13.4	441
Education						
No education	59.0	24.8	16.2	100	41.0	1,159
Primary	77.4	17.0	5.6	100	22.6	6,109
Secondary	81.2	15.0	3.8	100	18.8	2,648
More than secondary	86.7	9.8	3.4	100	13.3	568
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	69.1	20.1	10.7	100	30.9	2,169
Second	78.2	16.6	5.2	100	21.8	2,147
Middle	79.3	15.8	5.0	100	20.7	2,023
Fourth	77.4	17.2	5.4	100	22.6	2,019
Highest	80.5	15.1	4.4	100	19.5	2,127
Total	76.8	17.0	6.2	100	23.2	10,485

[1] Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

Table 4. 3 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	0.0	0.0	100	18
20-24	6.6	6.6	100	271
25-29	10.2	10.2	100	494
30-34	13.0	13.0	100	469
35-39	18.0	18.0	100	497
40-44	23.4	23.4	100	429
45-49	21.1	21.1	100	401
Residence				
Urban	88.8	11.2	100	822
Rural	82.2	17.8	100	1,758
Region				
Kampala	82.4	17.6	100	108
Central1	84.1	15.9	100	629
Busoga	81.6	18.4	100	206
Bukedi	85.0	15.0	100	114
Elgon	95.5	4.5	100	142
Teso	90.1	9.9	100	196
Karamoja	62.6	37.4	100	121
Lango	93.6	6.4	100	177
Acholi	78.4	21.6	100	108
West Nile	80.0	20.0	100	100
Bunyoro	75.7	24.3	100	181
Tooro	90.5	9.5	100	194
Ankole	85.5	14.5	100	220
Kigezi	87.2	12.8	100	85
Education				
No education	72.1	27.9	100	136
Primary	83.2	16.8	100	1,378
Secondary	86.1	13.9	100	696
More than secondary	89.6	10.4	100	370
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	79.1	20.9	100	418
Second	84.2	15.8	100	504
Middle	83.4	16.6	100	561
Fourth	85.7	14.3	100	544
Highest	88.3	11.7	100	553
Total 15-49	84.3	15.7	100	2,586
50-54	73.8	26.2	100	305
Total 15-54	83.2	16.8	100	2,890

Table 4. 4 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Uganda DHS 2022

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
				WOMEN				
15-19	2.6	30.0	na	na	na	79.7	3,936	a
20-24	5.8	32.8	55.8	74.2	na	25.0	3,506	19.5
25-29	10.1	35.3	54.1	70.9	85.5	8.8	3,133	19.6
30-34	13.5	39.8	57.3	70.9	84.3	3.7	2,326	19.1
35-39	13.9	44.1	61.5	72.7	84.3	2.2	2,230	18.6
40-44	15.8	47.7	66.3	77.6	85.3	2.3	1,712	18.2
45-49	14.9	47.6	66.3	76.9	86.2	2.9	1,408	18.2
20-49	11.4	39.5	58.8	na	na	9.6	14,315	19.0
25-49	13.2	41.6	59.8	85.1	76.5	4.6	10,809	18.8
				MEN				
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	98.2	98.3	a
20-24	0.4	6.3	17.5	na	na	65.4	65.3	a
25-29	1.2	9.6	20.1	38.5	63.4	23.5	23.8	23
30-34	0.6	8.9	20.3	35.5	58.7	6.3	6.2	24
35-39	0.9	14.7	23.1	37.5	63.0	3.2	3.2	23
40-44	0.4	15.8	26.0	42.4	64.9	2.3	2.3	23
45-49	0.3	18.2	30.5	50.0	70.0	1.0	1.0	22
20-49	na	11.4	22.0	na	na	22.3	3,746	a
25-49	0.7	12.9	23.4	40.2	63.7	8.8	2,852	24.8
20-54	0.6	11.4	22.0	na	na	22.3	4,094	a
25-54	0.7	12.9	23.4	40.2	63.7	8.8	3,198	23

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began leaving with their spouse/partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

na = Not applicable due to censoring

Table 4. 5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

	Women age		Men
Background characteristic	20-49	25-49	25-54
Residence			
Urban	a	20.9	24.3
Rural	18.6	19.1	22.8
Region			
Kampala	a	22.0	a
Buganda	19.4	20.6	23.5
Busoga	18.1	18.5	21.5
Bukedi	18.1	18.1	21.8
Elgon	18.9	18.9	23.0
Teso	18.9	19.3	22.4
Karamoja	a	21.7	23.0
Lango	17.9	17.8	23.0
Acholi	18.2	18.3	23.0
West Nile	18.7	19.0	23.1
Bunyoro	18.8	19.7	23.3
Tooro	19.1	20.7	23.0
Ankole	19.2	19.1	23.6
Kigezi	a	20.2	23.3
Education			
No education	18.3	19.7	22.3
Primary	18.0	18.5	22.2
Secondary	a	20.9	23.7
More than secondary	a	24.6	a
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.4	19.3	22.6
Second	18.3	18.6	22.8
Middle	18.5	18.9	22.5
Fourth	19.1	19.6	23.0
Highest	a	21.7	24.72
Total	19.7	19.6	23.2

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with his/her first spouse/partner.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began leaving with their spouse/partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4. 6 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Uganda DHS 2022

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had sexual intercourse	Number of respondents	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
				WOMEN				
15-19	10.0	na	na	na	na	55.6	3,936	a
20-24	14.1	60.4	85.0	na	na	5.9	3,506	17.3
25-29	18.0	62.8	84.7	93.7	98.2	1.1	3,133	16.9
30-34	19.6	66.5	85.2	93.6	97.9	0.5	2,326	16.7
35-39	22.7	70.3	87.6	94.6	98.3	0.2	2,230	16.4
40-44	25.5	71.4	88.4	95.3	97.6	0.2	1,712	16.4
45-49	25.2	72.1	87.6	95.0	97.9	0.3	1,408	16.1
20-49	19.7	65.9	na	na	na	1.8	14,315	16.9
25-49	21.4	67.7	86.4	94.3	97.9	0.5	10,809	16.6
				MEN				
15-19	18.8	na	na	na	na	55.8	1,277	a
20-24	13.2	58.4	81.6	na	na	9.8	896	17.5
25-29	10.9	49.6	75.7	86.8	94.1	4.0	762	18.0
30-34	10.9	43.0	68.4	81.6	90.9	0.9	573	18.4
35-39	6.9	39.4	65.4	80.5	90.5	0.4	574	18.6
40-44	8.1	41.2	69.4	81.6	90.3	1.2	494	18.4
45-49	10.4	43.8	68.1	85.7	93.3	0.0	456	18.3
20-49	10.4	47.3	72.7	na	na	3.5	3,755	18.2
25-49	9.6	43.9	69.9	83.4	91.9	1.5	2,859	18.3
20-54	10.4	47.1	72.5	na	na	3.5	4,102	18.2
25-54	9.6	43.9	69.9	83.4	91.9	1.5	3,206	18.3

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

na = Not applicable due to censoring

Table 4. 7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20-54 and 25-54, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Women age		Men age	
Background characteristic	20-49	25-49	20-49	25-49
Residence				
Urban	a	20.9	18.23	18.4
Rural	19.2	19.1	18.11	18.3
Region				
Kampala	a	22.0	17.9	18.1
Buganda	a	20.6	18.2	18.4
Busoga	18.7	18.5	17.7	17.9
Bukedi	18.4	18.1	17.2	17.3
Elgon	19.0	18.9	17.6	17.6
Teso	19.5	19.3	18.6	18.8
Karamoja	a	21.7	19.8	20.2
Lango	18.2	17.8	17.5	17.5
Acholi	18.5	18.3	17.8	18.0
West Nile	18.8	19.0	18.1	18.5
Bunyoro	19.4	19.7	18.4	18.5
Tooro	a	20.7	18.3	18.6
Ankole	19.3	19.1	18.4	18.6
Kigezi	a	20.2	19.3	19.6
Education				
No education	19.5	19.7	18.7	18.9
Primary	18.5	18.5	17.9	18.1
Secondary	a	20.9	18.2	18.3
More than secondary	a	24.6	18.8	18.9
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	19.0	19.3	18.2	18.3
Second	18.7	18.6	18.1	18.3
Middle	19.0	18.9	17.8	18.1
Fourth	19.8	19.6	18.2	18.4
Highest	a	21.7	18.4	18.5
Total	19.7	19.6	18.16	18.34

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4. 8 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
Age						
15-19	24.3	17.4	2.7	55.6	100	3,936
20-24	63.8	26.3	4.0	5.9	100	3,506
25-29	70.7	23.8	4.4	1.1	100	3,133
30-34	72.5	22.0	5.0	0.5	100	2,326
35-39	71.3	20.1	8.4	0.2	100	2,230
40-44	68.9	17.2	13.6	0.2	100	1,712
45-49	59.0	15.8	24.9	0.3	100	1,408
Marital status						
Never married	15.7	22.7	7.2	54.4	100	4,507
Married or living together	83.5	15.2	1.3	0.0	100	11,093
Widowed	16.4	33.3	50.4	0.0	100	472
Divorced	25.4	25.7	48.8	0.0	100	103
Separated	29.7	45.2	25.1	0.0	100	2,077
Residence						
Urban	56.4	22.2	8.1	13.3	100	6,049
Rural	59.7	20.4	6.5	13.5	100	12,202
Region						
Kampala	54.7	24.8	8.7	11.7	100	944
Buganda	59.3	20.3	8.4	12.0	100	4,470
Busoga	61.5	21.4	5.0	12.0	100	1,631
Bukedi	60.2	20.9	3.8	15.1	100	945
Elgon	64.1	19.0	4.9	12.0	100	867
Teso	55.3	23.4	5.8	15.4	100	1,256
Karamoja	47.6	29.3	12.2	10.9	100	895
Lango	63.6	17.3	5.0	14.0	100	1,219
Acholi	53.8	22.3	7.3	16.6	100	761
West Nile	49.1	24.9	8.5	17.5	100	734
Bunyoro	64.7	18.6	6.2	10.6	100	1,170
Tooro	58.0	22.5	6.5	12.9	100	1,307
Ankole	61.8	16.2	5.6	16.4	100	1,322
Kigezi	54.8	18.0	8.7	18.5	100	731
Education						
No education	60.6	22.0	12.3	5.1	100	1,673
Primary	59.5	19.7	6.6	14.3	100	10,397
Secondary	55.9	22.6	6.0	15.6	100	5,160
More than secondary	59.9	24.5	7.8	7.8	100	1,021
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	58.6	22.4	8.4	10.6	100	3,312
Second	61.3	19.9	6.0	12.8	100	3,398
Middle	60.4	19.8	5.5	14.2	100	3,351
Fourth	59.1	19.6	6.7	14.6	100	3,666
Highest	54.7	22.8	8.0	14.5	100	4,525
Total	58.6	21.0	7.0	13.4	100	18,251

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks

Table 4. 9 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years			
Age						
15-19	17.7	17.7	8.9	55.8	100	1,279
20-24	58.5	25.5	6.1	9.8	100	894
25-29	74.5	18.0	4.1	4.0	100	772
30-34	85.6	11.0	2.6	0.9	100	563
35-39	82.1	15.6	1.9	0.4	100	572
40-44	82.7	11.9	4.2	1.2	100	491
45-49	81.3	11.8	6.9	0.0	100	454
Marital status						
Never married	26.9	23.3	9.5	40.4	100	2,104
Married or living together	90.1	8.8	1.1	0.0	100	2,890
Widowed	17.4	42.5	40.1	0.0	100	14
Divorced	38.3	35.2	26.5	0.0	100	49
Separated	47.2	38.7	14.0	0.0	100	322
Residence						
Urban	58.5	20.0	6.8	13.9	100	1630
Rural	61.7	15.6	4.9	16.6	100	3401
Region						
Kampala	52.3	22.3	10.2	14.6	100	242
Buganda	58.7	20.5	6.2	13.7	100	1,197
Busoga	59.9	19.6	6.1	13.5	100	421
Bukedi	59.3	15.1	5.2	18.9	100	264
Elgon	71.8	14.6	7.3	5.9	100	281
Teso	58.9	17.9	5.9	16.3	100	402
Karamoja	63.6	16.4	3.8	15.6	100	172
Lango	62.2	10.9	5.0	20.8	100	359
Acholi	57.8	17.1	4.1	19.5	100	222
West Nile	59.9	17.6	4.8	16.9	100	192
Bunyoro	65.2	12.9	2.7	17.7	100	314
Tooro	65.2	11.5	3.0	19.1	100	379
Ankole	60.2	18.0	3.7	16.7	100	410
Kigezi	56.9	15.2	10.0	16.3	100	175
Education						
No education	67.9	10.7	6.2	12.8	100	197
Primary	59.1	15.6	5.3	18.6	100	2,892
Secondary	59.7	19.9	5.8	14.1	100	1,349
More than secondary	68.1	19.8	5.6	6.2	100	593
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	62.0	14.9	5.4	17.0	100	762
Second	60.0	17.8	5.6	16.0	100	974
Middle	65.4	14.3	4.5	15.1	100	1,075
Fourth	59.0	17.0	5.8	17.5	100	1,102
Highest	57.2	20.7	6.3	15.4	100	1,113
Total 15-49	60.6	17.0	5.5	16.8	100	5,025
50-54	81.8	10.9	7.4	0.0	100	339
Total 15-54	62.0	16.7	5.6	15.7	100	5,371

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total Fertility Rate*:** The total fertility rate is 5.2 children per woman, which is a decline from 5.4 children in 2016.
- ***Patterns of fertility*:** Total fertility rate declines with level of education, from 5.8 children per woman for women with no education to 3.6 children per woman for women with more than secondary education
- ***Birth intervals*:** The median birth interval has slightly increased from 29.7 months in 2006 to 34.3 months in 2022
- ***Menopause***: The percentage of women who are menopausal ranges from 4% among those age 30-34 to 39% among those age 48-49
- ***Age at first birth*:** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 has changed little since 2006; the current age is 19.5 years, which is a slight change from 2006 (18.6 years).
- ***Teenage childbearing*:** 24% of women age 15-19, had begun childbearing.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Uganda and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Uganda is 5.2 children per woman **(Table 5.1).** Women in rural areas have almost 2 more children than women in urban areas (TFR of 5.6 versus 4.3 children). Age specific-fertility rates start at 122 births per 1,000 women among women age 15-19, peak among women age 20-24 (249 births per 1,000 women), decline after that, and reach the lowest level among women age 45-49 (8 births per 1,000 women).

Trends: The TFR has declined slightly in Uganda over time. Between 2006 and 2022, the TFR declined by 1.5 children (TFR of 6.7 in 2006 versus 5.2 children in 2022). The TFR among women in rural areas has declined from 7.1 in 2006 to 5.6 children in 2022. On the contrary, in urban areas, the TFR among women has shown an upward trend after a decline from 4.4 children in 2006, 3.8 children in 2011, 4 children in 2016 to 4.3 children in 2022 (**Figure 5.1**). Fertility in Uganda has declined the most among women 20-24 since 2006 (**Table 5.4, Figure 5.2**)

Figure 5. 1 Trends in Total Fertility Rate by residence, 2006-2022

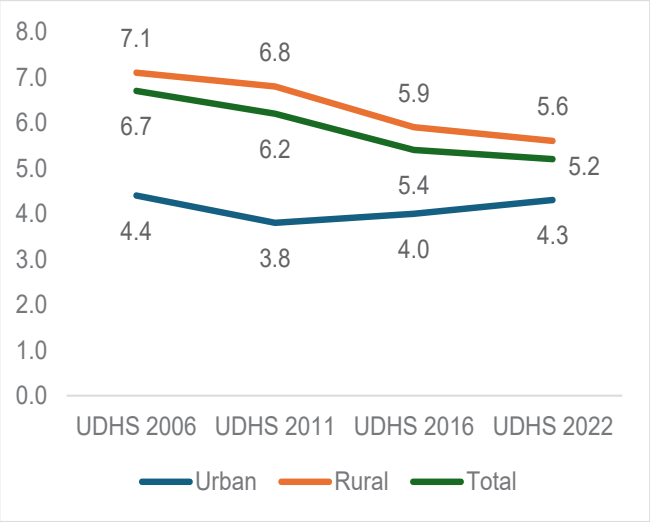
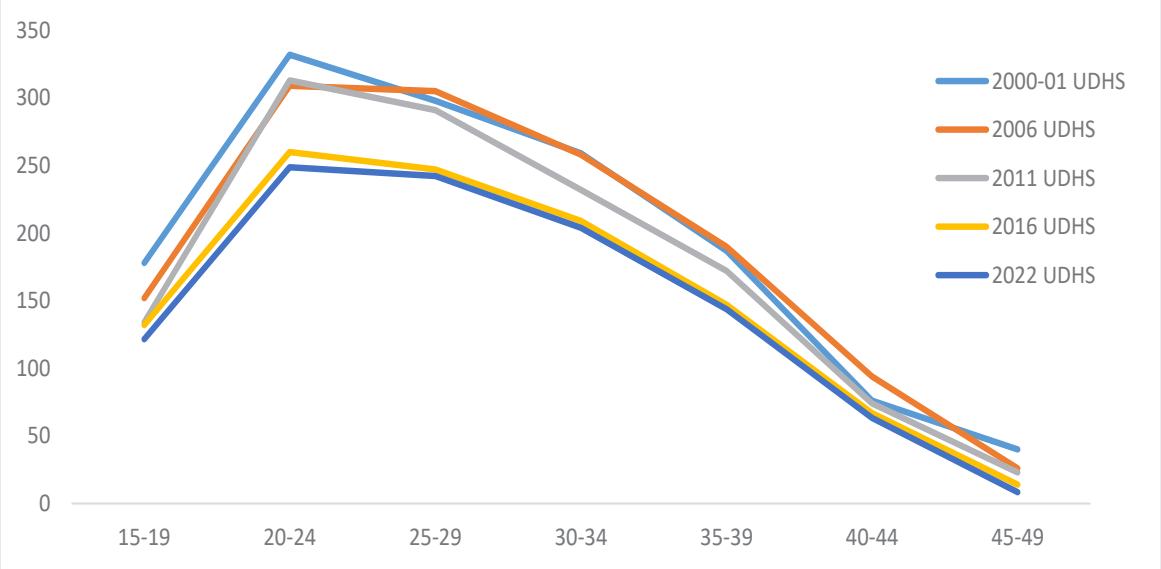


Figure 5. 2 Trends in age-specific fertility rate

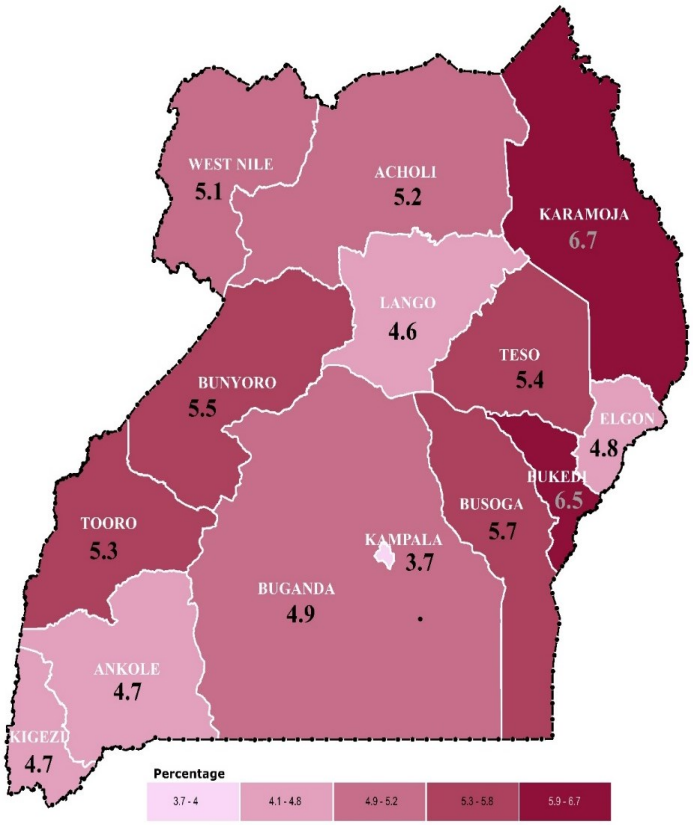


Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR ranges from a low of 3.7 children per woman in Kampala region to a high of 6. 7 children per woman in Karamoja region **(Table 5.2).**

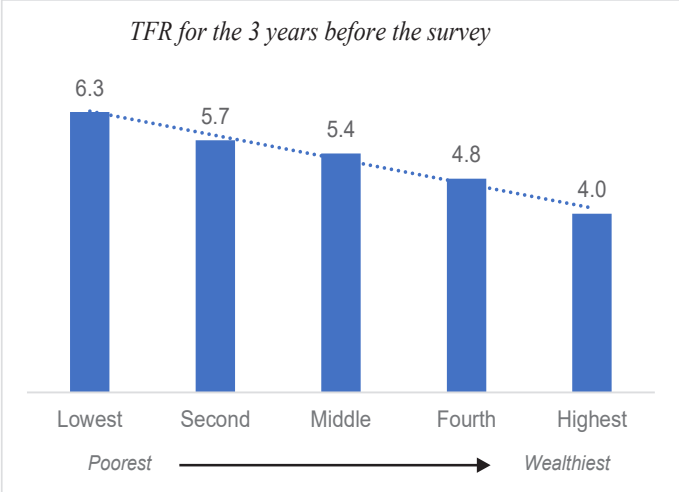
- An increase in a woman's education level is associated with a lifetime decrease in the number of children per woman. A woman with no education has an average of 5.8 children compared with 3.6 children for a woman with more than secondary education.

Figure 5. 3 Total Fertility Rate by region



The TFR also decreases with increasing household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile, on average, have 6.3 children, while women in the highest wealth quintile have 4.0 children (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5. 4 Total Fertility Rate by household wealth



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The 2022 UDHS collected data on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49 and whether each child was still alive at the time of the survey. On average, women age 15-49 have given birth to 3 children, and 2.8 were still living at the time of the survey. Currently, married women age 15-49 have had 4 children, and 3.7 were still living at the time of the survey **(Table 5.5).**

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

The health of both the mother and child benefits from appropriate spacing between successive births. Inadequately short birth intervals (less than 24 months) may result in health issues for both the mother and her child (Marston 2006; Rutstein 2005). On the other hand, extended birth intervals (greater than 59 months) have also been linked to an increased risk of complications such as preeclampsia, labor dystocia, haemorrhage, and obstructed labor (Bauserman et al. 2020; Conde Agudelo et al.; 2007, Fotso et al. in 2013). In Uganda, the median birth interval is 34.3 months **(Table 5.6).**

Trends: Since 2006, Uganda has consistently had a median birth interval greater than the World Health Organization's recommended 24 months after the previous birth. The median birth interval increased slightly from 29.7 months in 2006 to 30.2 months in 2011, to 31.9 months in 2016 and increased to 34.3 months in 2022

Patterns by background characteristics

- Birth intervals increase with age. The median birth interval among women age 40-49 is 42.1 months compared to 24.7 months among women age 15-19; a 17.4 months difference.
- The median birth interval is about 9.8 months longer if the preceding birth is living than if the preceding birth has died. (33.9 versus 24.1 months).
- The median birth interval in urban areas is 5.2 months longer than in rural areas (38.4 versus 33.2 months).
- There are regional variations in birth intervals. Kampala has the longest median birth interval (42.0 months), whereas Karamoja region has the shortest median birth interval (28.2 months).

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

***Postpartum amenorrhea*:** The period after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

***Postpartum abstinence*:** The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

***Postpartum insusceptibility*:** The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy either because she is postpartum amenorrheic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea
Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility
Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy either by postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

- Postpartum amenorrhea refers to the interval between the birth of a child and the resumption of menstruation. The length and intensity of breastfeeding influence the duration of amenorrhea, which offers protection from conception. Postpartum abstinence refers to the period between childbirth and the time when a woman resumes sexual activity.
- Among live births or stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 7.7 months. In general, women remain not at risk of pregnancy after childbirth, either because they are still experiencing amenorrhea and/or they are still abstaining from sexual activity, for a median duration of 10.8 months. **(Table 5.7).**

Trends: The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility has fluctuated slightly from 12.2 months in 2000-01 to 11.7 months in 2006, 11.0 months in 2011 to 10.9 months in 2016 and reduced slightly to 9 months in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is longer among rural women (9 months) than among those in urban areas (5.7 months).
- Women in Karamoja and Kigezi have the longest median durations of postpartum insusceptibility much longer than the women in other regions (20.5 and 13.8 months respectively) while Kampala region has the shortest median duration (5.7 months) **(Table 5.8).**
- The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility decreases with both education and wealth.

> **Menopause**
> Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal.
> ***Sample:*** Women age 30-49

- Women cease being exposed to the risk of pregnancy when they reach menopause. Women who have reached menopause are no longer able to become pregnant. Nine percent of women age 30-49 are menopausal. As expected, the percentage of women who are menopausal increases with age, rising from 4% among women age 30-34 to 38.8% among women age 48-49 **(Table 5.9).**

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

> ***Median age at first birth***
> Age by which half of women have had their first child.
> ***Sample:*** Women age 20-49 and 25-49

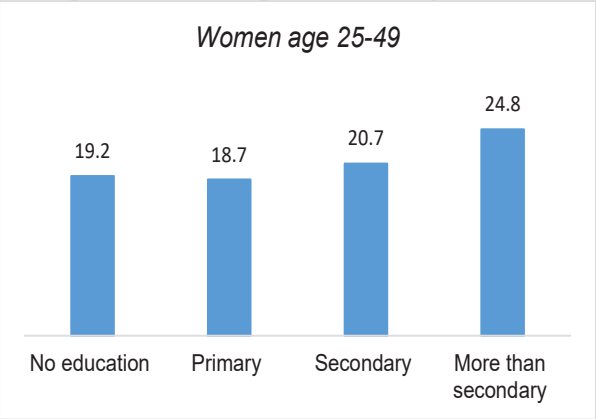
The commencement of childbearing has a significant impact on a woman's cumulative fertility, especially in cases of limited or no contraceptive use. Initiating childbearing at a younger age is associated with a higher probability of having a larger number of children. Additionally, giving birth at a very young age can have adverse effects on both the mother's health and the well-being of the child. The median age for the first child birth in women aged 20-49 in Uganda is 19.7 years, and among women aged 25-49, it is 19.5 years (**Table 5.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women age 25–49 begin childbearing 1 year later than their rural counterparts (20.2 years versus 19.3 years) **(Table 5.11).**
- By sub region, the median age at first birth ranges from 18.5 years among women in Bukedi to 21.7 years among women in Karamoja. **(Table 5.11).**

- Women with no education begin childbearing 5.6 years earlier than women with more than secondary education (19.2 years versus 24.8 years). **(Table 5.11 and Figure 5.5).**

Figure 5. 5 Median age at first birth by education



5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child

Sample: Women age 15-19

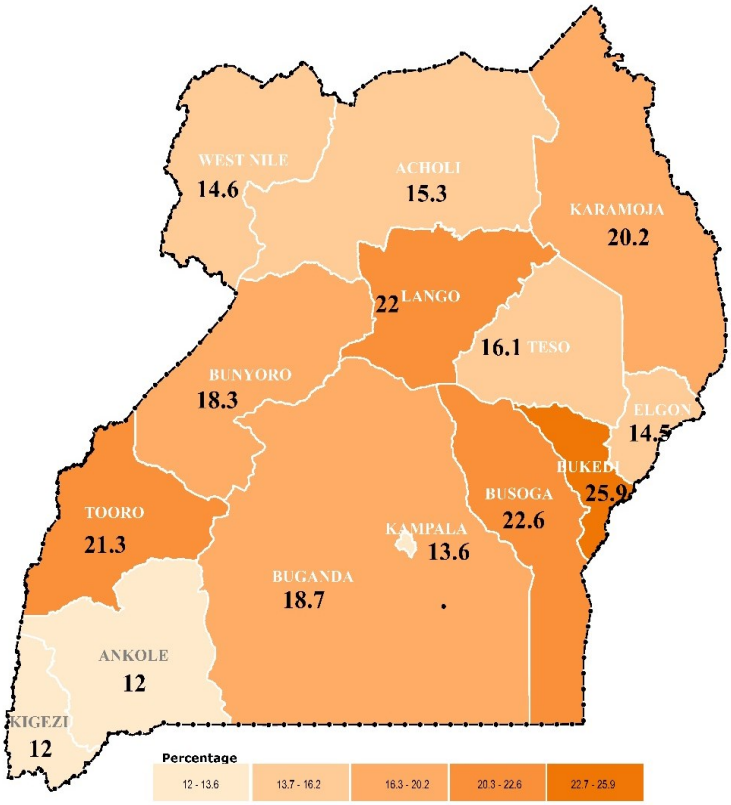
Teenage pregnancy and motherhood have been a major health and social concern in Uganda as it infringes upon the human rights of girls but also hinders their ability to achieve their full socioeconomic development. Teenagers who engage in sexual intercourse at a young age face an elevated risk of becoming pregnant and giving birth. The 2022 UDHS indicated that 23.5% of women age 15-19 had initiated childbearing by the time of the survey, with 18.4% having already had a live birth, while 5.1% were pregnant with their first child (**Table 5.12**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child has remained unchanged between 2006 and 2022 ranging between 24% and 25%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By age 16, 1 in every 10 women age 15-19 has begun childbearing. This percentage significantly rises to almost 4 out of every 10 by the time they reach 18 **(Table 5.12)**.
- Teenagers in rural areas started childbearing earlier than those in urban areas. Twenty five percent of women age 15-19 in rural areas have begun childbearing, compared with 21% in urban areas.
- Teenage childbearing varies by region. The percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing ranges from 15% in Kigezi region to 28 % -30% in Busoga and Bukedi sub regions.
- The proportion of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing decreases with both education and wealth.

Figure 5. 6 Map showing the percentage of women 15 – 19 who have had a live birth



5.6.1 Sexual and Reproductive Behaviours before Age 15

Among women and men age 15-19, 10% of women and 19% of men age 15-19 had sexual intercourse by age 15. Only 3% of women and less than 1% of men age 15-19 were married by age 15 (**Table 15.13**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

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- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates**
- **Table 5.5 Children ever born and living**
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- **Table 5.8 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility**
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- **Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age of 15**

Table 5. 1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, general fertility rate, and crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2022

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	100	132	122
20-24	207	272	249
25-29	213	259	242
30-34	176	218	204
35-39	112	159	144
40-44	47	70	63
45-49	5	10	8
TFR (15-49)	4.3	5.6	5.2
GFR	155	194	181
CBR	35.2	34.9	34.9

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to the interview. Rates for women age 10-14 are based on retrospective data from women age 15-17.
TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5. 2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	4.3	7.9	5.4
Rural	5.6	9.7	6.9
Region			
Kampala	3.7	5.1	4.8
Buganda	4.9	9.1	6.2
Busoga	5.7	10.7	7.6
Bukedi	6.5	11.7	7.5
Elgon	4.8	8.4	6.6
Teso	5.4	11.2	6.5
Karamoja	6.7	12.2	6.6
Lango	4.6	7.0	6.6
Acholi	5.2	10.0	7.1
West Nile	5.1	8.7	6.3
Bunyoro	5.5	7.7	6.5
Tooro	5.3	8.6	6.7
Ankole	4.7	9.3	6.3
Kigezi	4.7	7.6	5.6
Education			
No education	5.8	8.2	6.9
Primary	5.5	9.3	6.8
Secondary	4.6	9.4	5.3
More than secondary	3.6	7.7	3.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	6.3	11.4	6.9
Second	5.7	10.3	7.0
Middle	5.4	9.8	7.2
Fourth	4.8	7.5	6.2
Highest	4.0	7.4	5.3
Total	5.2	9.1	6.5

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to the interview.

Table 5. 3 in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Uganda DHS 2022

Mother's age at birth	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	126	133	155	171
20-24	253	263	286	303
25-29	242	258	297	296
30-34	210	232	257	296
35-39	150	164	216	
40-44	64	111		
45-49	11			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. Rates for women age 10-14 for the 0-4 year period are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19.

Table 5. 4 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Uganda DHS 2022

Mother's age at birth	2000-01 UDHS 1997-98 to 2000-01	2006 UDHS 2003 to 2006	2011 UDHS 2008 to 2011	2016 UDHS 2013 to 2016	2022 UDHS 2019 to 2022
15-19	178	152	134	132	122
20-24	332	309	313	260	249
25-29	298	305	291	247	242
30-34	259	258	232	209	204
35-39	187	190	172	147	144
40-44	76	94	74	67	63
45-49	40	26	23	14	8
TFR (15-49)	6.9	6.7	6.2	5.4	5.2

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45-49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation.

Table 5. 5 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Uganda DHS 2022

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	81.6	15.9	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,936	0.21	0.20
20-24	24.9	33.5	28.7	9.8	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,506	1.33	1.27
25-29	7.6	15.0	5.2	24.5	16.8	7.1	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,133	2.66	2.51
30-34	3.1	5.0	12.3	18.2	23.0	17.6	12.2	5.1	2.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	2,326	4.03	3.79
35-39	1.2	2.7	5.9	11.7	15.0	18.7	16.6	12.2	8.2	4.9	2.9	100.0	2,230	5.28	4.91
40-44	1.6	2.2	3.8	6.2	10.1	14.5	14.1	15.7	13.0	8.4	10.4	100.0	1,712	6.27	5.66
45-49	1.7	2.2	3.2	5.2	8.9	11.2	11.2	14.5	14.0	11.8	15.9	100.0	1,408	6.77	5.91
Total	24.5	13.8	13.2	10.9	9.8	8.1	6.2	4.9	3.7	2.4	2.6	100.0	18,251	3.03	2.79
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	36.3	51.4	11.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	670	0.77	0.71
20-24	9.5	36.6	36.4	12.9	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,214	1.67	1.59
25-29	3.2	12.3	25.4	27.2	19.4	8.2	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,373	2.91	2.77
30-34	1.4	3.8	10.8	17.4	24.0	19.0	13.5	6.0	2.8	1.1	0.3	100.0	1,868	4.27	4.02
35-39	0.5	1.3	4.7	11.2	13.5	19.0	17.6	13.7	9.6	5.6	3.2	100.0	1,772	5.56	5.18
40-44	0.9	1.2	1.9	5.1	9.3	14.7	15.0	16.7	13.2	9.2	12.8	100.0	1,271	6.64	6.01
45-49	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.1	7.0	10.5	10.9	13.7	15.8	13.4	20.7	100.0	926	7.33	6.41
Total	5.3	14.1	16.3	14.1	12.7	10.7	8.3	6.5	4.9	3.3	3.8	100.0	11,093	3.98	3.68

Table 5. 6 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	<7	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Age									
15-19	22	22.5	38.9	14.3	2.3	0.0	100	101	24.7
20-29	8.5	14.6	37.9	20.4	9.5	9.0	100	4,877	31.8
30-39	6.1	11.9	30.3	19.5	11.9	20.4	100	4,267	36.6
40-49	5.7	9.9	24.3	17.7	11.3	31.1	100	1,081	42.13
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	7.9	14.1	33.3	19.5	10.6	14.6	100	4,761	33.7
Female	7.8	13.4	35	19.5	10.2	14.1	100	4,798	33.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	6.6	13.5	34.8	19.9	10.6	14.6	100	9,055	33.9
Dead	30.9	18.7	21.9	11.7	6.9	9.8	100	505	24.1
Birth order									
2-3	8.3	13.1	33.5	20.4	9.8	14.9	100	4,291	34.1
4-6	5.9	13.1	32.4	20.2	11.6	16.9	100	3,958	35.2
7+	8.4	12.7	35.0	17.3	10.2	16.4	100	1,994	33.6
Residence									
Urban	6.9	11.2	27.0	19.3	12.5	23.1	100	2,745	38.4
Rural	7.5	13.7	35.6	19.9	9.9	13.4	100	7,581	33.2
Region									
Kampala	6.3	10.8	22.8	19.1	12.3	28.7	100	373	42.0
Buganda	10.4	13.1	28.4	18.3	11.4	18.5	100	2,379	34.9
Busoga	9.2	14.0	37.9	18.4	9.1	11.4	100	1,029	31.3
Bukedi	9.0	14.1	41.8	15.5	7.8	11.9	100	608	31.2
Elgon	8.3	12.5	33.2	19.3	9.6	17.0	100	448	34.5
Teso	5.1	13.4	40.8	21.2	8.5	11.0	100	794	33.3
Karamoja	7.9	23.6	43.3	16.4	5.7	3.0	100	826	28.2
Lango	2.9	7.4	30.5	24.0	14.8	20.4	100	577	39.9
Acholi	5.5	10.0	32.0	24.6	10.6	17.4	100	416	36.9
West Nile	3.5	9.4	33.6	24.5	14.2	14.9	100	390	37.4
Bunyoro	5.1	11.5	37.8	21.0	10.8	13.8	100	736	33.8
Tooro	6.0	10.9	29.8	21.9	12.2	19.2	100	749	36.8
Ankole	6.8	13.4	22.7	20.0	12.8	24.2	100	657	39.5
Kigezi	5.2	10.1	33.4	20.3	11.1	19.9	100	346	36.6
Education									
No education	6.8	17.8	38.9	18.3	7.5	10.7	100	1,181	31.0
Primary	7.5	12.5	34.6	19.9	10.2	15.3	100	6,287	34.0
Secondary	7.3	11.9	28.3	20.3	12.5	19.7	100	2,428	37.2
More than secondary	6.7	14.6	27.3	17.4	14.9	19.1	100	429	36.8
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.6	16.4	40.8	20.2	7.4	7.7	100	2,588	30.8
Second	7.4	12.1	35.6	20.1	10.6	14.1	100	2,104	33.8
Middle	6.2	12.7	32.5	20.8	11.8	16.0	100	1,933	35.3
Fourth	7.4	11.1	29.7	19.7	11.0	21.0	100	1,841	36.6
Highest	8.1	11.9	24.8	17.4	13.4	24.4	100	1,858	38.7
Total	7.4	13.1	33.3	19.7	10.6	15.9	100	10,326	34.3

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

Table 5. 7 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, according to number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Uganda DHS 2022

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible1	
< 2	88.7	79.9	92.0	458
2-3	72.3	45.7	80.2	552
4-5	59.9	29.6	70.5	487
6-7	52.2	18.4	56.4	576
8-9	44.6	17.5	49.5	526
10-11	39.8	12.0	43.6	534
12-13	33.3	12.1	38.4	565
14-15	26.7	10.8	33.0	495
16-17	21.9	7.1	25.9	492
18-19	18.1	8.9	23.1	473
20-21	12.5	6.2	17.0	471
22-23	8.9	5.5	11.8	459
24-25	5.4	6.7	11.3	479
26-27	3.6	3.7	6.7	456
28-29	2.6	3.2	5.3	454
30-31	5.0	4.9	8.4	433
32-33	3.6	5.3	8.5	475
34-35	2.2	3.0	5.2	478
Total	28.9	15.8	33.7	8,863
Median	7.7	3.1	9.0	na
Mean	11.0	6.6	12.7	8,863

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

na = Not applicable

1 Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5. 8 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the three years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	6.8	3.3	8.6
30-49	9.4	2.8	10.0
Residence			
Urban	5.7	3.4	6.9
Rural	9.0	3.0	10.3
Region			
Kampala	5.1	4.1	5.7
Buganda	5.7	2.8	6.9
Busoga	7.8	3.2	8.9
Bukedi	10.8	2.4	12.8
Elgon	6.3	3.5	10.4
Teso	10.5	4.3	12.3
Karamoja	18.2	9.1	20.5
Lango	12.2	3	13.0
Acholi	11.7	2.5	12.4
West Nile	10.2	4.1	12.7
Bunyoro	6.9	2.6	8.2
Tooro	6.5	2.7	7.5
Ankole	5.4	2.6	6.5
Kigezi	12.9	2.2	13.8
Education			
No education	16.0	4.6	18.0
Primary	8.5	2.9	10.0
Secondary	6.2	3.3	7.2
More than secondary	5.6	3.2	7.0
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	12.7	3.5	13.9
Second	8.5	3.1	11.4
Middle	8.0	2.9	8.9
Fourth	5.7	2.7	7.6
Highest	5.2	3.5	6.0
Total	7.7	3.1	9.0

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status).

[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5. 9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Uganda DHS 2022

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30-34	4.0	2,326
35-39	4.3	2,230
40-41	6.4	684
42-43	9.6	776
44-45	17.3	574
46-47	25.8	535
48-49	38.8	552
Total	9.9	7,676

[1] Percentage of women who are (1) not pregnant, and (2) have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) whose last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, or (b) declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) have never menstruated

Table 5. 10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Uganda DHS 2022

	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given	Number of	Median age at
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	birth	women	first birth
15-19	1.6	na	na	na	na	81.6	3,936	a
20-24	3.2	24.2	48.6	na	na	24.9	3,506	a
25-29	4.8	29.2	50.3	66.6	81.4	7.6	3,133	20.0
30-34	6.3	32.1	54	69.6	83.9	3.1	2,326	19.6
35-39	7.3	34.1	56.7	71.7	85.2	1.2	2,230	19.4
40-44	8.4	36.2	58.8	72.9	83.1	1.6	1,712	19.2
45-49	6.8	34.8	58.1	71.0	82.1	1.7	1,408	19.3
20-49	5.7	30.6	53.3	na	na	8.8	14,315	19.7
25-49	6.5	32.7	54.8	69.9	83.1	3.6	10,809	19.5

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5. 11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
Residence		
Urban	a	20.2
Rural	19.4	19.3
Region		
Kampala	a	20.9
Buganda	19.9	19.6
Busoga	18.8	18.6
Bukedi	18.8	18.5
Elgon	19.4	19.3
Teso	19.2	18.9
Karamoja	a	21.7
Lango	19.0	18.6
Acholi	19.3	19.2
West Nile	19.9	20.0
Bunyoro	19.2	19.2
Tooro	19.3	19.2
Ankole	a	20.1
Kigezi	a	21.0
Education		
No education	19.2	19.2
Primary	18.8	18.7
Secondary	a	20.7
More than secondary	a	24.8
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	19.3	19.4
Second	19.1	19.0
Middle	19.2	19.0
Fourth	19.7	19.5
Highest	a	20.8
Total	19.7	19.5

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age

Table 5. 12 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who: Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
Age				
15-17	6.7	3.4	10.0	3,936
15	2.7	0.6	3.3	928
16	5.1	3.4	8.5	761
17	13.4	6.7	20.1	741
18	29.5	7.3	36.8	836
19	46.9	8.6	55.5	670
Residence				
Urban	17.3	3.2	20.5	1,218
Rural	18.9	5.9	24.9	2,719
Region				
Kampala	13.6	3.1	16.7	151
Buganda	18.7	4.6	23.3	851
Busoga	22.6	5.8	28.4	403
Bukedi	25.9	3.6	29.5	280
Elgon	14.5	5.5	20.0	199
Teso	16.1	8.4	24.5	309
Karamoja	20.2	3.4	23.6	114
Lango	22.0	5.2	27.1	295
Acholi	15.3	6.4	21.7	195
West Nile	14.6	3.6	18.2	193
Bunyoro	18.3	5.8	24.2	254
Tooro	21.3	5.4	26.7	295
Ankole	12.0	5.2	17.2	262
Kigezi	12.0	2.9	14.9	136
Education				
No education	20.5	6.6	27.1	114
Primary	20.7	5.8	26.5	2,576
Secondary	13.8	3.6	17.4	1,200
More than secondary	5.1	2.4	7.5	47
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	27.7	5.5	33.3	651
Second	22.7	5.1	27.9	762
Middle	17.7	6.1	23.8	760
Fourth	14.8	5.8	20.6	838
Highest	12.1	3.3	15.3	926
Total	18.4	5.1	23.5	3,936

Table 5. 13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women and men age 15-19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse and were married before age 15, according to sex, Uganda DHS 2022

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15
Women	10.1	2.6
Men	18.8	0.1

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child***: Fifteen percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon, and 40% want to wait at least 2 years before having another child.
- ***Limiting childbearing:*** Overall, 35% of women do not want another child or are sterilized.
- ***Ideal family size:*** Men report 5.8 children as their ideal family size, as compared with 5.0 children among women.
- ***Unwanted births:*** Of all births in the past 3 years and current pregnancies, 66% were wanted at the time of conception, 28% were mistimed, and 6% were not wanted.
- ***Wanted fertility:*** The total wanted fertility rate (4.3) is lower than the actual fertility rate (5.2). On average,

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, the ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so,how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

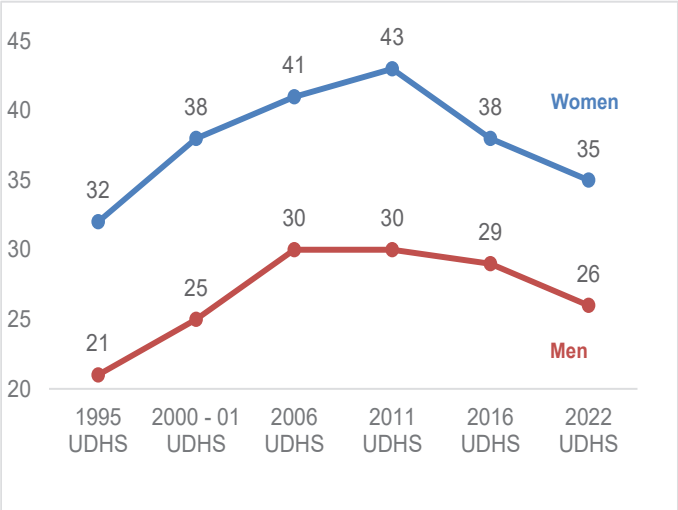
More than a quarter of currently married women age 15-49 want to wait at least 2 years before having another child (40%), want no more children at all (32%), or are sterilised (3%) (**Table 6.1).** Fifteen percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon. At least half of the currently married men age 15 - 49 wanted to wait at least 2 years before having another child (52%), 26% want no more children and 14 percent want to have another child soon.

Trends: The proportion of currently married women who want no more children (including women who are sterilised) increased from 32% in 1995 to 38% in 2000-01 and has since fluctuated slightly, from 41% in 2006 to 43% in 2011, 38% in 2016 and 35% in 2022. Proportions among currently married men have followed a similar trend, increasing from 21% in 1995 to 25% in 2000-01 and 30% in 2006 before holding steady from 21% in 1995 to 25% in 2000-01 and 30% in 2006 before holding steady at 30% in 2011, 29% in 2016 and 26% in 2022.

Over time, the proportion of men who want no more children or are sterilised is consistently lower than that of women **(Figure 6.1).**

Figure 6. 1Trends in desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and currentlymarried men age 15-49 who want no more children orare sterilised



Patterns by background characteristics

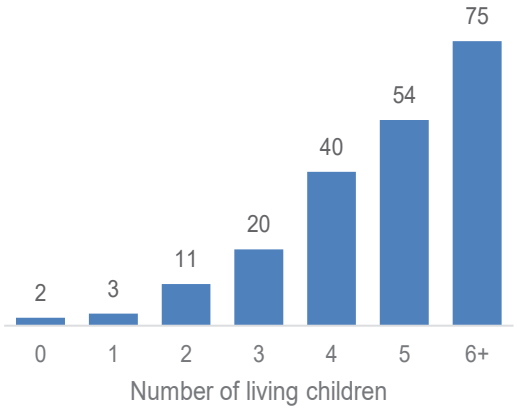
- Eight in 10 (75%) currently married women with six or more children want no more children or are sterilised, as compared with 3% of women who have one child (**Figure 6.2**).

- Men generally want to have another child than women, regardless of how many children they already have. One in ten (10%) currently married men with six or more children want another child soon, compared withonly 4% of women with six or more children.

- A slightly higher proportion of currently married women in rural areas (37%) than in urban areas (31%) want to limit childbearing (**Table 6.2**).

Figure 6. 2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children or are sterilised

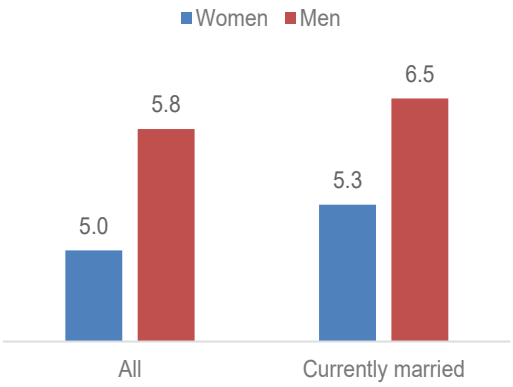


- The percentage of currently married women who want to limit child bearing varies geographically, from 25% in Kampala region to 46% in Bukedi region.
- There are large differences among women by education in desire to limit childbearing. Slightly more than half (51%) of currently married women with no education want no more children, as compared with about a quarter (25%) of women with more than secondary education.

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Figure 6. 3 Ideal family size

Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15-49



Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

If women could choose their family size, they would prefer to have 5.0 children on average, while men would like to have 5.8 children **(Table 6.4).** Ideal family size is slightly higher among women and menwho are currently married (**Figure 6.3**).

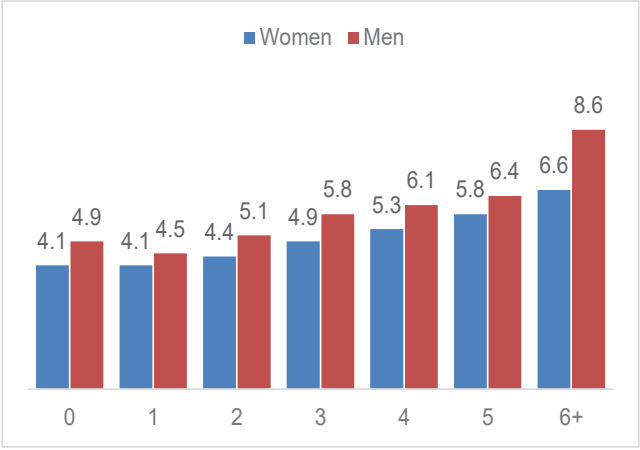
Trends: From 2000-01 to 2022, the ideal family size in Uganda stood at 5.0 and 5.3 children among women and between 5.8 and 6.5 children among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children respondents already have, the more children they consider ideal. Women who have no children or one child consider 4.1 children to be ideal on average. In contrast, women with six or more children consider 6.6% children to be ideal (**Figure 6.4**). Among men and women with the same number of children, men consistently consider a higher number of children to be ideal more than women.

Figure 6. 4 Ideal family size by number of living children

Mean ideal number of children



- Older women want larger families. Ideal family size increases from 4.2 children among women age 15-19 to 6.5 children among women age 45-49 **(Table 6.5).**

- Family size norms vary across regions. Women in Kampala region want 4.3 children, while women in Karamoja region want 5.6 children.

- The ideal number of children decreases more dramatically with increasing education than with increasing wealth. Women with no education want 5.8 children, and women with more than a secondary education want 4.2 children, a difference of two children. Women in the lowest wealth quintile want 5.3 children and women in the highest quintile want 4.5 children, a difference of one child.

6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/current pregnancies

Women reported whether their births in the 3 years before the survey or current pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 3 years before the survey to women age 15-49

According to mothers' reports, about 7 in 10 births or current pregnancies were wanted (66%), and 3 in 10(28%) were mistimed (that is, wanted at a later date). Just under 1 in 10 (6%) births or current pregnancies were not wanted at all (**Table 6.6).**

Trends: The proportion of births or current pregnancies wanted at the time of conception dropped from 70% in 1995 to 60% in 2000-01, then remained relatively constant between 2006 and 2016 at about 6 in 10 births (54%- 59%) until 2022 when it has increased to 7 in 10 births (66%). The proportion of births or current pregnancies that were mistimed increased from 21% in 1995 to 24% in 2000-01 and 33% in 2006 and has decreased to 32% in 2011 and further to 28% in 2022. The proportion of unwanted births or pregnancies has fluctuated, rising from 8% in 1995 to 15% in 2000-01 and then decreasing slightly to 13% in 2006, 12% in 2011, 9% in 2016 and further dropping to 6% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with four or more children (19%-2016 and 12% - 2022) describe births in the last 5 years or current pregnancies as unwanted compared to women with no children and those with one or two children (1-3% in 2016 and 1 – 2% in 2022) **(Table 6.6).**

- Women age 20-24 (63% in 2016 and 69% in 2022) and age 25-29 (65% in 2016 and 71% in 2022) reported that births or current pregnancies were wanted. The proportion of births or current pregnancies that are mistimed decreases with the mother's age, from 43% among women under age 20 to 11% among those age 45-49. Notably, the proportion of unwanted births or current pregnancies increases with the mother's age, from 2% among women less than age 20, age 20-24 and age 25-29 to 38% among those age 45-49.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth fewer than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

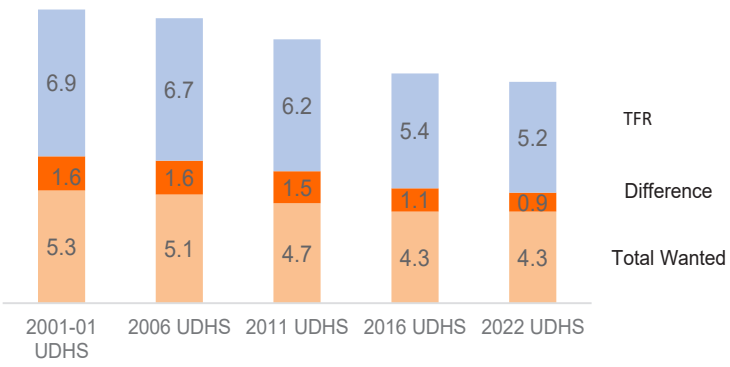
Sample: Women age 15-49

The wanted fertility rate reflects the level of fertility that would result if all unwanted births were prevented. The total wanted fertility rate in Uganda is 4.3 children, as compared with the actual total fertility rate of 5.2 children (Table 6.7). In other words, on average, women in Uganda are currently having one child more than they want to have.

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Uganda declined slightly from 5.3 children in 2000-01 to 5.1 children in 2006 to 4.7 children in 2011 to 4.3 children in 2016 and remained stagnant at 4.3 children in 2022. In the same time period, the gap between wanted and actual fertility was stable at 1.5 to 1.6 in 2000-01, 2006, and 2011 before decreasing to 1.1 in 2016 and further to 0.9 in 2022 (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6. 5 Trends in wanted and actual fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Patterns by background characteristics

- The total wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate, but the size of the gap varies by women's background characteristics (**Table 6.7).**
- While women in rural areas want more children (4.6 children) than those in urban areas (3.7 children),the gap between wanted and actual fertilitv in rural areas was 1 children while for urban areas was 0.6 children.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.3 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.4 Ideal number of children according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.5 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics**
- **Table 6.6 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.7 Wanted fertility rates**

Table 6. 1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Uganda DHS 2022

	Number of living children							Total
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	15-49
				WOMEN[1]				
Have another soon[2]	71.9	22.9	17.4	15.4	11.3	8.7	3.6	14.5
Have another later[3]	13.4	66.9	62.7	56.5	36.3	25.3	9.7	40.3
Have another, undecided when	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.7
Undecided	4.0	4.8	6.9	5.6	9.0	9.0	7.2	6.9
Want no more	1.2	3.1	10.2	19.0	37.8	48.8	68.0	32.2
Sterilised[4]	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	2.5	5.0	6.5	2.8
Declared infecund	7.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.3	4.9	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	352	1,628	1,961	1,720	1,515	1,302	2,616	11,093
				MEN[5]				
Have another soon[2]	44.8	16.7	14.7	15.8	13.7	14.8	9.8	13.9
Have another later[3]	16.3	72.0	75.5	66.4	54.0	48.0	32.9	51.9
Have another, undecided when	33.1	4.8	3.5	5.7	6.6	2.9	5.2	5.6
Undecided	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.3	1.2	3.2	3.0	1.9
Want no more	3.8	5.0	5.2	10.8	23.7	30.1	48.1	26.0
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4
Declared infecund	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	60	319	366	349	312	252	929	2587

na = Not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilisation
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6. 2 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	1.0	3.6	14.0	25.9	46.2	56.8	76.1	31.2
Rural	2.9	3.0	9.1	16.9	37.6	52.8	74.1	36.6
Region								
Kampala	0.0	4.7	12.3	24.7	46.8	53.2	94.0	25.0
Buganda	0.0	2.3	11.5	19.7	41.8	51.6	71.9	32.5
Busoga	0.0	3.2	8.0	8.0	25.4	42.1	72.6	35.1
Bukedi	6.4	7.3	12.6	30.6	43.1	53.5	90.1	46.0
Elgon	0.0	2.5	11.1	24.4	45.2	66.3	88.3	42.4
Teso	8.4	2.6	10.2	13.2	21.6	40.1	58.5	28.3
Karamoja	0.0	4.4	17.9	13.9	40.8	39.7	59.5	31.1
Lango	8.5	4.5	8.4	10.0	32.1	58.3	73.9	30.8
Acholi	0.0	5.4	8.7	16.3	50.5	67.7	81.2	39.0
West Nile	0.0	2.1	4.0	13.2	35.8	39.5	73.8	26.1
Bunyoro	2.2	0.9	9.8	24.3	46.5	53.0	77.4	35.0
Tooro	0.0	1.7	12.8	19.2	37.4	56.1	71.1	37.7
Ankole	4.0	2.4	9.2	29.4	47.0	76.3	78.3	42.3
Kigezi	0.0	7.0	15.2	36.0	58.6	70.6	89.3	45.9
Education								
No education	11.7	3.8	18.4	24.9	47.3	47.9	74.1	50.6
Primary	1.6	3.6	10.8	17.5	37.6	53.4	74.1	37.5
Secondary	1.2	2.0	9.4	21.2	40.5	57.0	77.4	24.7
More than secondary	1.4	6.6	11.9	29.0	52.5	64.0	77.6	26.0
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.5	4.7	12.0	12.1	33.4	46.4	65.1	30.8
Second	4.4	3.5	11.1	23.0	40.2	51.6	75.5	38.1
Middle	3.7	2.7	7.0	18.1	44.3	55.3	78.4	40.1
Fourth	0.7	3.5	10.0	20.5	37.8	58.8	75.3	36.1
Highest	0.9	2.4	12.9	25.2	45.8	58.6	78.4	30.5
Total	2.1	3.3	10.9	20.0	40.3	53.8	74.5	35.0

Note: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 6. 3 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	4.6	5.2	4.8	11.2	28.1	33.6	51.6	24.1
Rural	3.2	4.9	6.0	10.6	22.8	29.8	47.6	27.4
Education								
No education	-	25.2	0	13.7	8.5	0	48.6	32.4
Primary	3.0	4.8	7.0	7.8	22.8	35.9	46.3	27.8
Secondary	0.0	2.7	4.7	13.2	25.9	29.9	49.9	24.0
More than secondary	11.0	5.0	3.4	13.6	32.0	22.4	62.6	23.1
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	1.9	3.7	2.7	14.4	22.8	37.5	18.0
Second	10.4	6.3	7.3	15.3	25.3	34.1	52.3	30.2
Middle	0.0	14.0	9.9	10.9	27.0	31.5	52.2	33.6
Fourth	0.0	0.8	4.4	10.5	27.6	28.8	47.4	25.1
Highest	7.2	3.9	4.5	13.7	27.2	36.1	51.9	24.5
Total 15-49	4.3	4.3	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.4	8.5	6.5
Total 15-54	3.6	5.3	5.3	11.3	26.1	32.0	52.8	30.3

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6. 4 Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Uganda DHS 2022

	Number of living children							
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
				WOMEN[1]				
0	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.1
1	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
2	11.4	9.7	5.7	3.9	3.9	3.4	1.4	6.3
3	12.8	15.7	7.7	5.4	2.8	2.6	1.1	7.7
4	39.8	43.8	48.3	37.1	28.3	19.1	17.3	34.4
5	13.7	10.3	13.4	17.7	12.8	13.4	9.2	12.8
6+	17.5	16.5	22.2	33.9	49.5	57.1	66.0	35.0
Non-numeric responses	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.8	3.0	3.8	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4193	2,664	2,612	2,175	1,907	1,585	3,114	18,251
Mean ideal number of children forwomen 15-49:[2]								
All women	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.6	5.0
Number of women	4,193	2,664	2,612	2,175	1,907	1,585	3,114	18,251
Currently married women	4.4	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.6	5.3
				MEN[3]				
0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
1	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4
2	5.1	4.5	3.2	2.2	2.9	1.1	0.7	3.4
3	11.1	13.2	6.0	6.1	2.8	3.2	1.1	7.5
4	26.9	34.1	33.7	24	22.2	16.4	11.4	24.1
5	15.5	15.3	19.8	18.9	14.3	13.9	7.4	14.4
6+	21.9	14.5	22.3	37	43.2	50.8	59.9	32.8
Non-numeric responses	18.3	17.2	14.5	10.8	14.6	13.9	18.9	16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	2,112	480	457	390	340	276	977	5,032
Mean ideal number of children formen 15-49:[2]								
All men	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.4	8.6	5.8
Number of men	2,112	480	457	390	340	276	977	5,032
Currently married men	4.3	4.3	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.4	8.5	6.5
Number of currently married men	60	319	366	349	312	252	929	2587
Mean ideal number of children formen 15-54:[2]								
All men	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.3	8.8	6.0
Number of men	2126	484	463	399	360	295	1252	5379
Currently married men	4.3	4.3	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.3	8.8	6.8
Number of currently married men	63	320	369	357	329	267	1,187	2,892

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6. 5 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49 according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15-19	4.2	3,864
20-24	4.4	3,467
25-29	4.8	3,100
30-34	5.2	2,285
35-39	5.6	2,172
40-44	6.0	1,662
45-49	6.5	1,345
Residence		
Urban	4.6	5,965
Rural	5.2	11,928
Region		
Buganda	4.9	4,397
Kampala	4.3	931
Busoga	5.7	1,615
Bukedi	5.6	943
Elgon	4.9	866
Teso	5.2	1,208
Karamoja	5.6	808
Lango	4.4	1,184
Acholi	4.4	760
West Nile	5.0	728
Bunyoro	4.7	1,158
Tooro	5.2	1,294
Kigezi	4.7	702
Ankole	4.6	1,302
Education		
No education	5.8	1,574
Primary	5.2	10,192
Secondary	4.4	5,110
More than secondary	4.2	1,017
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.3	3,194
Second	5.2	3,340
Middle	5.1	3,290
Fourth	4.9	3,602
Highest	4.5	4,468
Total	5.0	17,894

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6. 6 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 3 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Uganda DHS 2022

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth			Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
Birth order					
1	64.8	33.5	1.7		2160
2	71.5	27.4	1.1	100.0	1998
3	71.5	27.1	1.4	100.0	1580
4+	62.7	25.4	12	100.0	4491
Mother's age at birth					
<20	55.9	42.5	1.6	100	1,591
20-24	69.2	29.6	1.2	100	3,015
25-29	71.2	26.2	2.6	100	2,523
30-34	68.5	22.8	8.8	100	1,652
35-39	62.5	17.6	19.9	100	1,068
40-44	53.6	11.8	34.7	100	349
45-49	51.7	10.5	37.8	100	30
Total	66.2	27.7	6.0	100	10,229

Table 6. 7 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	3.7	4.3
Rural	4.6	5.6
Region		
Kampala	3.4	3.7
Buganda	4.2	4.9
Busoga	4.7	5.7
Bukedi	5.5	6.5
Elgon	3.7	4.8
Teso	4.2	5.4
Karamoja	5.8	6.7
Lango	3.6	4.6
Acholi	3.6	5.2
West Nile	4.4	5.1
Bunyoro	4.6	5.5
Tooro	4.4	5.3
Ankole	3.8	4.7
Kigezi	4.1	4.7
Education		
No education	4.8	5.8
Primary	4.4	5.5
Secondary	4.0	4.6
More than secondary	3.4	3.6
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.3	6.3
Second	4.5	5.7
Middle	4.2	5.4
Fourth	4.1	4.8
Highest	3.6	4
Total	4.3	5.2

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Modern contraceptive use:*** Use of modern contraception among currently married women increased from 14% in 2000-01 to 38% in 2022. Injectables remain the most used method (15%).
- ***Contraceptive discontinuation:*** In the 5 years preceding the survey, 45% of episodes of contraceptive use were discontinued within 12 months. The main reason for discontinuation was method-related health concerns or side effects (35%).
- ***Demand for family planning:*** The total demand for family planning among currently married women increased from 54% in 2000-01 to 66% in 2022. Only 58% of demand is satisfied by modern methods.
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** Twenty-four percent of currently married women and 39% of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.
- ***Future use of contraception:*** Fifty-one percent of currently married women who are not using contraception intend to use a family planning method in the future.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on knowledge, use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates of and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning, exposure to family planning messages in the media, and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is nearly universal in Uganda, with 99% of both women and men having heard of at least one method of contraception. For more information on contraceptive knowledge by method and by background characteristics, see **Table 7.1 and Table 7.2.**

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

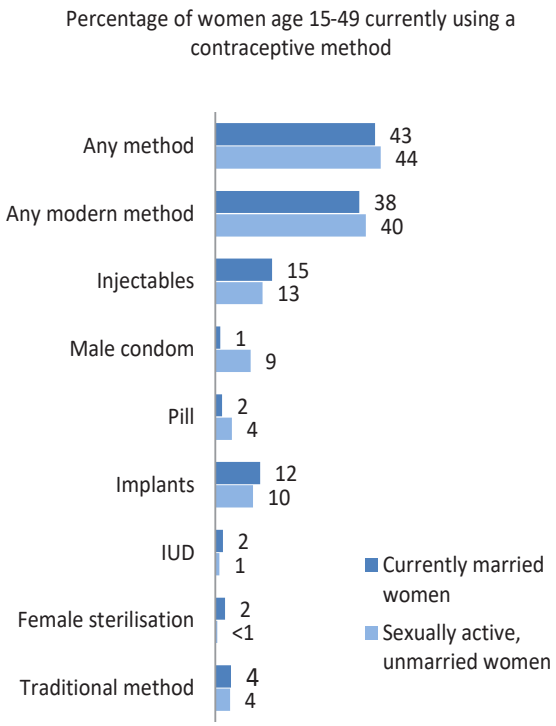
The government of Uganda's target under SDG 3.7.1 (a) includes specific targets for the use of modern methods of contraception by women of reproductive age (15–49). The SDG target an increase in CPR to 60% by 2030, while the national target is to increase CPR to 50 by 2025 (NDPIII).

Modern methods
Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD), contraceptive pill, implants, male condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and lactational amenorrhea method.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for all women age 15-49 is 33%. Fourty three percent of currently married women age 15-49 are using any contraceptive method. Among the sexually active unmarried married women 44% use any family planning method **(Table 7.3).**

Thirty eight percent of the currently married women use modern contraceptives. The most commonly used modern contraceptives are injectables (15%) and implants (12%). Among the sexually active unmarried women, 40% use modern contraceptives and the methods commonly used are injectables (13%), followed by implants (10%) (Figure 7.1).

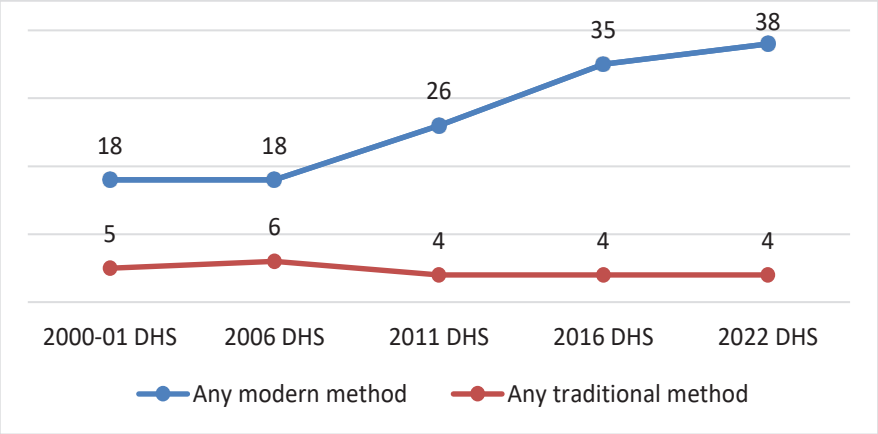
Figure 7. 1 Contraceptive use



Trends: Use of any traditional contraception among currently married women decreased from 5% in 2000/01 to 4% in 2022. The use of any modern method increased from 18% in 2000-01 to 38% in 2022 (**Figure 7.2**).

Figure 7. 2 Trends in contraceptive use

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



Note: In the 2000-01 UDHS, areas making up the districts of Amuru, Nwoya, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Gulu, Omoro, Kasese, Kitgum, Lamwo, Agago, and Pader were excluded from the sample. These areas contained about 5% of the national population of Uganda. Thus, the trends need to be viewed in that light

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among currently married women, the use of modern contraception is higher among those in urban areas (43%) than among those in rural areas (36%) **(Table 7.4).**
- By region, modern contraceptive use is lowest among women in Karamoja (10%) and West Nile 25%) regions and highest among women in Elgon and Ankole (48% each), Kigezi (46%), Kampala (45%),and Buganda (44%) regions (**Table 7.4**).
- Modern contraceptive use increases with increasing education: 22% of currently married women with no education use a modern method of contraception, as compared with 45% of women with more than a secondary education (**Table 7.4**).

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Only 24% of women age 15-49 have correct knowledge about the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle. Among women using the rhythm method, 34% know that a woman can conceive halfway between two menstrual periods **(Table 7.5).** For more information on knowledge of the fertile period by age, see **Table 7.6**.

7.2 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15-49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Almost half (49%) of episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years preceding the survey were discontinued within 12 months (Table 7.10). Contraceptive discontinuation rates are highest for pills (71%) followed by injectables (65%) and the lowest for IUD (22%).

The most common reason for discontinuation is health concern or side effects (16%). Other prominent reasons given for discontinuation were desire to become pregnant (11%) and wanted more effective method (5%)

7.3 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning
Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop child bearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.
Met need for family planning
Current contraceptive use (any method).
Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

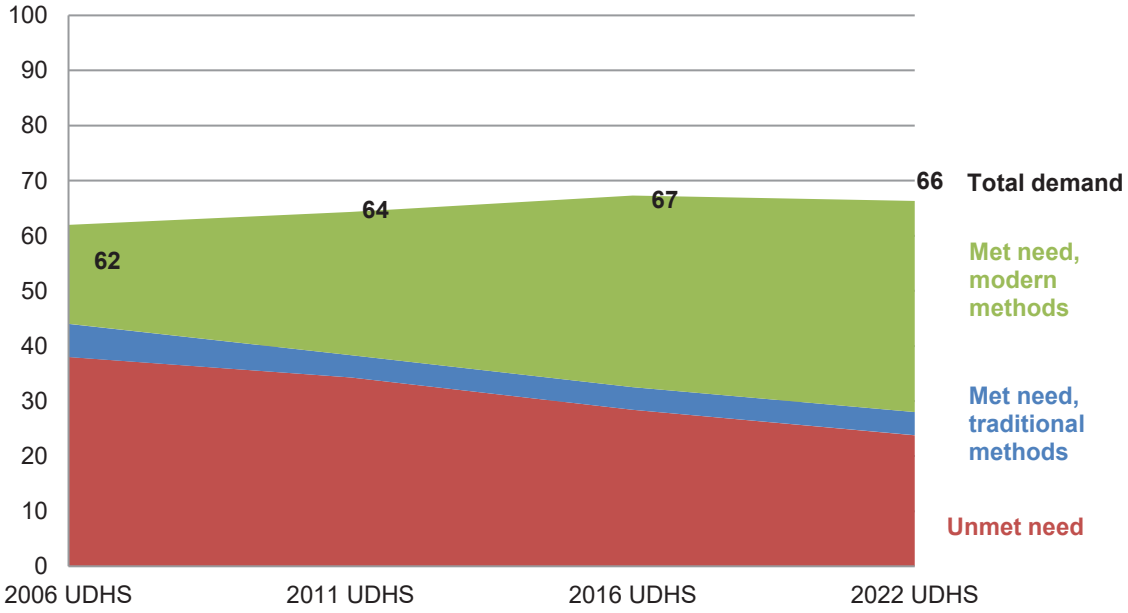
Demand for family planning:	Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied:	Current contraceptive use (any method) / Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods	Current contraceptive use (any modern method) / Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

Sixty-six percent of currently married women have a demand for family planning; 26% want to limit births and 41% want to space births. Forty-three percent of currently married women are already using contraception. However, 24% have an unmet need for family planning. If all currently married women who say they want to space or limit their children were to use a family planning method, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 43% to 66%. Currently, only 43% of the family planning needs of married women are being met (and only 58% of demand is satisfied by modern methods, (**Table 7.11)**

Trends: Total demand for family planning in Uganda among currently married women increased from 62% in 2006-01 to 66% in 2022 (Figure 7.3). The proportion of demand by modern methods increased from 18% to 38% over the same period. The unmet need has declined from 35% in 2016 to 24% in 2022.

Figure 7. 3 Trend on need and demand for contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning among currently married women is higher in rural (26%)than urban (19%) areas.Karamoja region has the lowestdemand for family planning (43%); other regions range from 58% to 75%.
- Unmet need is highest in Acholi (35%) and Bukedi (33%) regions. It is lowest in Kigezi (20%), Buganda (18%), and Ankole (17%), although for different reasons. Both demand for family planning (43%) and use (10%) of modern contraceptives are lowest in Karamoja region, while demand (74%) is highest in Elgon and use (48%) is highest in both Elgon and Ankole region.
- Unmet need generally decreases with increasing wealth, from 28.3% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 18% among women in the highest wealth quintile (Table 7.11).For more information on need and demand for family planning among all women and sexually active unmarried women, see Table 7.12.
- Demand for family planning is higher among sexually active unmarried women than married women (83% versus 66%), the proportion with unmet need between the two groups also differ significantly (39% for sexually active unmarried women and 24% currently married women).

7.4 FUTURE USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Fifty one percent of currently married women who are nonusers of contraception intend to use family planning in the future, while (44%) do not. Intention to use contraception in the future among nonusers increases from 43% among those with no children to a peak of 60% among those with one child before declining to 44% among those with four or more children **(Table 7.13).**

7.4.1 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES IN THE MEDIA

The survey also collected information on exposure to family planning messages in the media and other sources among women and men age 15-49. The radio is the most common source for family planning messages in Uganda, with 66% of women and 69% of men having heard a family planning message on the radio in the past few months. Among women, 27% report having seen a family planning message on television and 9% saw one in a newspaper or magazine, while among men these proportions are 32% and14%, respectively. Eight percent of women and 12% of men were exposed to a family planning message on a mobile phone. On the other hand, 29% of women and 24% of men have not been exposed to family planning messages through any of these four media sources in the past few months (**Table 7.14**).

7.5 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a field worker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptivemethods

Six in 10 (64%) women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method said they had not discussed family planning with a fieldworker or health facility staff member in the 12 months before the survey. Nineteen percent were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning with them. Three in ten (30%) visited a health facility in the past 12 months and reported discussing family planning with a health facility staff member, and 33% had visited a health facility but not discussed family planning with a health facility worker (**Table 7.15).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- More women in rural areas discussed family planning during a health facility visit compared to those in urban areas (31% and 27%, respectively) (**Table 7.15).**
- The proportion of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility ranges from 53% in Busoga region to 79% in Ankole region.
- The percentage of women who did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility increases with increasing wealth.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods**
- **Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age**
- **Table 7.4 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.5 Knowledge of fertile period**
- **Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period by age**
- **Table 7.7 Timing of sterilisation**
- **Table 7.8 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms**
- **Table 7.9 Reasons for discontinuation**
- **Table 7.10 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates**
- **Table 7.11 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women**
- **Table 7.12 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women**
- **Table 7.13 Future Use of contraception**
- **Table 7.14 Exposure to family planning messages**
- **Table 7.15 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**

Table 7. 1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, according to specific method, Uganda DHS 2022

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women1	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men1
Any method	99.0	99.8	99.7	98.7	99.8	98.7
Any modern method	99.0	99.8	99.6	98.6	99.8	98.6
Female sterilization	82.3	88.5	83.9	73.2	88.5	73.2
Male sterilization	69.1	76.3	68.8	66.0	76.3	66.0
Pill	91.4	95.1	94.6	83.0	95.1	83.0
IUD	83.2	89.6	85.8	68.2	89.6	68.2
Injectables	95.6	98.6	97.3	85.7	98.6	85.7
Implants	93.1	97.6	95.0	81.5	97.6	81.5
Male condom	97.6	98.9	99.0	97.9	98.9	97.9
Female condom	80.4	85.5	86.0	74.1	85.5	74.1
Emergency contraception	61.6	66.3	69.1	56.6	66.3	56.6
Standard days method (SDM)	60.5	67.7	61.8	46.5	67.7	46.5
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	74.8	84.6	71.8	43.7	84.6	43.7
Other modern method	0.4	0.4	86.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Any traditional method	84.5	91.7	87.6	83.5	91.7	83.5
Rhythm	77.4	79.0	71.7	53.7	79.0	53.7
Withdrawal	74.8	84.9	81.6	79.4	84.9	79.4
Other traditional method	1.6	2.1	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	9.2	9.8	9.2	9.2	10.3	9.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-54	na	na	na	10.4	10.4	10.4

na = Not applicable

1 Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7. 2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of women	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number of men
Age						
15-19	99.4	99.4	670	97.8	97.8	1,276
20-24	99.8	99.8	2,214	99.4	99.4	896
25-29	99.9	99.9	2,373	98.8	98.8	762
30-34	99.9	99.9	1,868	98.1	97.7	573
35-39	99.8	99.8	1,772	98.9	98.9	573
40-44	99.9	99.9	1,271	99.2	99.2	494
45-49	99.7	99.7	926	99.2	99.0	456
Residence						
Urban	100.0	100.0	3,345	99.2	99.1	1630
Rural	99.8	99.8	7,748	98.4	98.3	3401
Region						
Kampala	100.0	100.0	482	99.7	99.7	242
Buganda	99.9	99.9	2,601	99.7	99.7	1,197
Busoga	100.0	100.0	1,042	100.0	100.0	421
Bukedi	99.7	99.7	607	99.7	99.7	264
Elgon	100.0	100.0	541	98.0	97.6	281
Teso	99.8	99.8	780	100.0	100.0	402
Karamoja	98.7	98.7	658	80.7	80.7	172
Lango	100.0	100.0	761	99.5	99.5	359
Acholi	99.9	99.9	424	98.6	98.6	222
West Nile	99.8	99.8	425	100.0	100.0	192
Bunyoro	99.6	99.6	709	98.1	97.8	314
Tooro	100.0	100.0	769	98.3	98.3	379
Ankole	100.0	100.0	845	99.7	99.7	411
Kigezi	100.0	100.0	450	97.6	96.7	175
Education						
No education	99.0	99.0	1,191	86.4	86.4	197
Primary	99.9	99.9	6,394	98.9	98.8	2,892
Secondary	100.0	100.0	2,901	99.5	99.5	1,349
More than secondary	100.0	100.0	607	99.8	99.7	593
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.3	99.3	2,214	95.5	95.5	853
Second	100.0	100.0	2,192	99.2	99.0	961
Middle	100.0	100.0	2,103	99.0	98.9	1,043
Fourth	100.0	100.0	2,145	99.2	99.2	1,002
Highest	100.0	100.0	2,438	99.7	99.6	1,173
Total 15-49	99.8	99.8	11,093	98.7	98.6	5,032

na = Not applicable

[1] Female sterilzation, male sterilization, pill, IUD, inejctables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7. 3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Uganda DHS 2022

			Modern method												Traditional method						
Age	Any method	Any Modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																					
15-19	10.8	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.1	2.4	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	89.2	100.0	3,936
20-24	36.9	33.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	12.8	10.9	3.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.0	3.4	1.2	2.1	0.1	63.1	100.0	3,506
25-29	41.3	37.7	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.8	15.3	13.2	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.8	0.0	3.6	1.9	1.6	0.1	58.7	100.0	3,133
30-34	44.0	41.0	1.2	0.2	2.2	3.0	16.9	12.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	2.4	0.1	3.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	56.0	100.0	2,326
35-39	40.2	36.7	3.1	0.1	1.6	2.1	14.5	10.2	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.1	3.5	1.5	1.8	0.2	59.8	100.0	2,229
40-44	39.8	35.1	6.5	0.8	1.8	2.2	10.4	10.4	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.0	4.7	2.1	2.4	0.2	60.2	100.0	1,712
45-49	27.5	24.1	7.7	0.1	0.9	1.3	5.6	5.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	3.4	1.5	1.7	0.2	72.5	100.0	1,408
Total	32.9	29.8	1.8	0.1	1.4	1.5	11.1	9.2	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.0	3.1	1.4	1.6	0.1	67.1	100.0	18,251
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																					
15-19	25.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	9.9	7.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	3.2	0.5	2.5	0.1	75.0	100.0	669
20-24	41.0	37.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	16.3	12.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	3.9	0.0	3.8	1.3	2.4	0.1	59.0	100.0	2,212
25-29	44.4	40.2	0.4	0.0	2.0	1.7	17.1	14.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.4	0.0	4.2	2.2	1.9	0.1	55.6	100.0	2,373
30-34	47.4	43.7	1.3	0.2	2.5	3.4	18.4	13.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	2.8	0.0	3.6	1.7	1.9	0.0	52.6	100.0	1,868
35-39	44.0	39.8	3.4	0.1	1.9	2.0	15.9	11.1	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.2	4.3	1.9	2.2	0.2	56.0	100.0	1,774
40-44	46.5	40.8	8.2	1.0	2.1	2.5	11.3	12.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.0	5.7	2.5	2.9	0.3	53.5	100.0	1,271
45-49	35.3	30.7	9.7	0.1	1.3	1.8	7.3	7.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	4.5	1.9	2.3	0.3	64.7	100.0	926
Total	42.5	38.3	2.6	0.2	1.8	2.0	15.1	11.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.6	0.0	4.2	1.8	2.2	0.1	57.5	100.0	11,093
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																					
15-19	33.9	29.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	5.6	5.9	11.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.4	2.6	0.0	66.1	100.0	368
20-24	51.9	47.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.7	12.9	11.9	12.8	0.0	3.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	4.4	1.7	2.5	0.2	48.1	100.0	395
25+	45.0	41.4	1.1	0.0	1.8	2.8	16.3	11.1	6.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	3.6	1.4	2.0	0.2	55.0	100.0	663
Total	44.0	40.1	0.5	0.0	2.4	1.9	12.6	10.0	9.4	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	3.9	1.5	2.3	0.2	56.0	100.0	1,426

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

SDM = Standard days method

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

1 Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7. 4 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method												Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Other		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Number of living																					
15-19	25.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	9.9	7.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	3.2	0.5	2.5	0.1	75.0	100.	670
20-24	41.0	37.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	16.3	12.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.9	3.9	0.0	3.8	1.3	2.4	0.1	59.0	100.	2,214
25-29	44.4	40.2	0.4	0.0	2.0	1.7	17.1	14.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.4	0.0	4.2	2.2	1.9	0.1	55.6	100.	2,373
30-34	47.4	43.7	1.3	0.2	3.0	3.4	18.4	13.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.8	0.0	3.6	1.7	1.9	0.0	52.6	100.	1,868
35-39	44.1	39.8	3.4	0.1	2.0	2.0	15.9	11.1	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.2	4.3	1.9	2.2	0.2	55.9	100.	1,772
40-44	46.5	40.8	8.2	1.0	2.0	2.5	11.3	12.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.0	5.7	2.5	2.9	0.3	53.5	100.	1,271
45-49	35.3	30.7	9.7	0.1	1.0	1.8	7.3	7.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	4.5	1.9	2.3	0.3	64.7	100.	926
Residence																					
Urban	48.0	42.8	2.0	0.3	3.0	2.6	16.4	12.7	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.8	0.0	5.2	1.8	3.4	0.0	52.0	100.	3,345
Rural	40.1	36.3	2.9	0.2	1.0	1.7	14.5	11.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.6	0.0	3.7	1.8	1.7	0.2	59.9	100.	7,748
Region																					
Kampala	49.0	45.2	1.5	0.0	5.0	2.1	19.4	10.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	1.4	3.2	0.0	3.8	1.6	2.2	0.0	51.0	100.	482
Buganda	48.3	44.0	1.8	0.2	3.0	2.4	19.2	11.4	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	3.0	0.0	4.3	0.7	3.5	0.1	51.7	100.	2,601
Busoga	40.9	36.2	2.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	16.7	9.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.0	4.6	1.8	2.4	0.3	59.1	100.	1,042
Bukedi	34.1	32.9	4.7	0.1	0.0	1.2	12.9	10.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	65.9	100.	607
Elgon	51.2	48.2	3.3	0.0	1.0	1.8	22.2	16.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	3.0	1.8	1.2	0.0	48.8	100.	541
Teso	45.3	39.9	6.6	0.4	1.0	1.2	11.9	12.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.5	3.8	0.0	5.4	2.6	2.8	0.0	54.7	100.	780
Karamoja	18.4	10.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	8.4	8.2	0.0	0.2	81.6	100.	658
Lango	37.7	36.4	4.6	0.2	1.0	1.5	13.5	13.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	62.3	100.	761
Acholi	31.6	29.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	11.9	9.3	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	68.4	100.	424
West Nile	28.7	25.2	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.6	6.0	12.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.1	3.5	3.0	0.5	0.0	71.3	100.	425
Bunyoro	37.9	34.2	1.3	0.3	3.0	2.0	14.9	10.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	3.7	1.7	1.2	0.8	62.1	100.	709
Tooro	45.6	40.3	3.2	0.1	2.0	1.8	14.7	15.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.0	5.3	1.8	3.4	0.2	54.4	100.	769
Ankole	51.9	47.7	1.3	0.2	2.0	5.6	14.7	17.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	4.6	0.0	4.2	0.7	3.4	0.1	48.1	100.	845
Kigezi	51.8	45.7	1.7	0.3	2.0	3.1	15.8	16.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.9	0.0	6.1	0.9	5.3	0.0	48.2	100.	450
Education																					
No education	26.8	21.5	3.7	0.2	0.0	1.2	6.8	6.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.0	5.4	4.0	1.2	0.2	73.2	100.	1,191
Primary	42.4	38.8	2.9	0.1	1.0	1.9	14.9	13.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.5	0.0	3.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	57.6	100.	6,394
Secondary	47.2	42.7	1.4	0.3	3.0	2.0	19.5	11.3	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.9	0.0	4.5	1.3	3.2	0.1	52.8	100.	2,901
More than secondary	51.0	45.0	2.8	0.4	5.0	4.3	11.9	12.8	2.1	0.0	0.6	1.6	3.7	0.0	6.0	2.9	3.1	0.0	49.0	100.	607
Wealth quintile																					
Lowest	31.4	26.8	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	9.6	10.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.0	4.6	3.4	1.2	0.0	68.6	100.	2,214
Second	40.0	37.0	2.9	0.2	1.0	1.4	14.3	13.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.0	3.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	60.0	100.	2,192
Middle	44.2	40.6	3.2	0.0	1.0	1.7	16.3	13.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.7	0.1	3.6	1.2	2.0	0.4	55.8	100.	2,103
Fourth	46.1	41.9	3.0	0.4	2.0	2.5	16.4	12.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	2.9	0.0	4.2	1.6	2.6	0.0	53.9	100.	2,145
Highest	50.0	44.8	2.4	0.3	4.0	3.0	18.3	10.1	2.0	0.0	0.6	1	2.9	0.0	5.3	1.5	3.6	0.2	50.0	100.	2,438
Total	42.5	38.3	2.6	0.2	2.0	2.0	15.1	11.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.6	0.0	4.2	1.8	2.2	0.2	57.5	100.	11,093

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

SDM = Standard days method

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Table 7. 5 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users, SDM users, and all women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Uganda DHS 2022

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Users of SDM	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	17.4	8.6	12.7
During her menstrual period	1.5	0.0	1.9
Right after her menstrual period has ended	35.0	53.1	42.8
Halfway between two menstrual periods	34.3	29.3	24.3
Other	0.6	0.0	0.5
No specific time	10.4	9.1	15.1
Don't know	0.8	0.0	2.6
Total	100	100	100

SDM = Standard days method

Table 7. 6 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Uganda DHS 2022

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period
15-19	
20-24	28.4
25-29	27.1
30-34	27.4
35-39	26.6
40-44	25.1
45-49	25.5
Total	24.3

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods".

Table 7. 7 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Uganda DHS 2022

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilization						Total
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
<2	2.2	20.2	22.8	32.2	17.1	5.5	100
3-2	0.0	12.7	9.7	40.2	33.9	3.5	100
5-4	3.7	3.7	17.7	35.1	35.6	4.1	100
7-6	0.0	9.8	42.8	28.8	18.7	0.0	100
9-8	4.6	7.9	25.5	42.4	19.7	0.0	100
10+	6.8	26.1	50.1	17.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	3.1	14.3	29.8	31.1	19.7	2.0	100

Table 7. 8 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15-49 using a specific social marketing brand, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among pill users:								Among condom users[1]:			
	Percent-age using Pilplan	Percent-age using Micro-gynon	Percent-age using Soft Sure	Percent-age using New Fem	Percent-age using Lo-Femenol	Percent-age using Ovrette	Percent-age using Microlut	Number of women	Percentage using Engabu/ Lifeguard /Trust	Percent-age using Condom O	Percent-age using Protector	Number of women
Age												
15-19	42.2	19.9	7.0	9.1	6.0	0.0	12.8	15	21.1	2.0	20.9	59
20-24	58.8	6.1	2.9	10.1	9.5	0.0	6.1	40	11.2	2.7	28.9	83
25-29	40.3	25.8	8.8	0.0	17.3	0.0	1.9	47	8.1	10.1	12.6	35
30-34	40.8	24.0	1.6	2.5	8.5	2.0	8.1	47	28.8	6.6	14.9	20
35-39	59.8	24.6	5.2	6.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	34	13.4	0.0	19.5	31
40-44	68.6	21.9	3.8	0.0	3.5	2.3	0.0	31	16.1	17.6	6.9	20
45-49	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	34.8	0.0	23.6	15
Residence												
Urban	47.2	19.0	5.5	6.3	10.1	1.7	2.1	121	18.7	7.1	27.4	128
Rural	60.5	21.1	3.2	1.1	5.4	0.0	6.2	104	14.1	2.0	14.5	135
Region												
Kampala	38.3	25.1	0.0	6.2	14.0	2.8	0.0	33	12.7	2.4	40.3	39
Buganda	53.0	17.3	4.9	7.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	78	24.1	5.2	24.2	109
Busoga	33.9	52.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	13	22.7	0.0	9.3	24
Bukedi	55.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	9.8	16.6	5	0.0	0.0	40.0	3
Elgon	25.7	30.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	34.9	7	17.1	10.5	27.3	10
Teso	41.4	34.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	0.0	0.0	18.4	16
Karamojong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Lango	55.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	17.8	6	0.0	6.4	0.0	8
Acholi	83.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	2	0.0	11.6	0.0	10
West Nile	95.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	34.7	0.0	32.2	6
Bunyoro	72.9	20.2	1.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	21	19.7	0.0	11.2	11
Tooro	55.3	29.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	9.5	19	0.0	10.3	6.4	5
Ankole	64.8	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	3.5	8.6	0.0	14
Kigezi	66.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	11.4	7	0.0	31.2	0.0	2
Education												
No education	56.1	20.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	19,0	0.0	4	12.1	0.0	6.7	7
Primary	59.6	16.4	5.1	2.8	6.8	0.5	5.3	103	15.6	1.8	13.8	123
Secondary	46.7	26.1	5.0	2.0	10.8	1.0	2.2	90	14.4	5.4	35.2	98
More than secondary	51.5	13.6	0.0	14.2	3.5	0.0	5.6	29	24.9	11.8	8.2	36
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	81.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11	7.1	2.6	9.9	24
Second	67.1	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	7.5	24	4.2	0.0	8.4	34
Middle	34.8	33.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	30	12.8	0.0	19.1	27
Fourth	62.0	14.0	1.5	7.2	10.3	0.0	3.0	47	19.7	1.1	19.1	54
Highest	49.2	20.1	4.9	4.7	11.4	1.2	0.7	114	20.8	8.5	27.4	124
Total												

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports.

[1] Among condom users not also using the pill.

Table 7. 9 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the five years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Uganda DHS 2022

Reason	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Emer-gency contra-ception	SDM	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	All methods
Became pregnant while using	7.5	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.4	7.7	19.1	24.6	24.0	13.2	6.0
Wanted to become pregnant	20.5	33.6	28.9	29.7	20.5	24.2	32.4	37.6	29.5	14.0	27.5
Husband disapproved	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.8	7.3	1.8	5.7	1.5	6.9	2.1	3.2
Wanted a more effective method	9.1	3.9	5.1	2.8	13.6	3.4	11.9	10.7	17.2	43.7	8.6
Change in menstrual bleeding	7.6	7.7	11.6	14.4	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.0	3.7	9.8
Side effects/health concerns	21.4	28.3	23.4	30.7	2.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.2	20.5
Lack of access/too far	1.4	2.9	2.3	0.8	2.5	4.2	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.7
Cost too much	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9
Inconvenient to use	5.7	5.2	2.8	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.3	3.3	4.5	3.2	3.4
Up to God/fatalistic	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.5
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Infrequent sex/husband away	17.8	4.5	8.3	4.3	31.6	35.3	17.2	15.0	11.6	5.4	9.7
Marital dissolution/separation	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.9	3.9	1.7	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.1
Other	2.6	7.7	8.1	6.5	4.0	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.7	9.6	6.7
Don't know	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	618	222	3,978	1,865	407	99	100	272	303	572	8,435

SDM = Standard days method

Table 7. 10 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Uganda DHS 2022

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reasons[2]	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons[3]	Other reasons	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
Female sterilization	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	151
Pill	4.2	12.6	15.4	22.7	6.0	5.8	4.2	71.0	8.8	724
IUD	0.4	5.9	0.6	9.7	0.4	2.8	2.0	21.9	2.8	387
Injectables	2.4	15.6	5.7	24.7	3.6	4.6	8.4	65.1	4.7	4,881
Implants	0.9	5.1	1.0	15.8	0.9	0.9	2.1	26.7	2.4	2,952
Male condom	2.4	9.8	19.2	1.5	8.4	4.6	6.6	52.5	6.4	659
Rhythm	11.0	13.1	8.2	0.2	5.0	0.8	1.5	39.9	2.4	440
Withdrawal	10.0	13.2	6.4	0.2	9.0	3.3	4.3	46.4	7.4	485
Other[1]	6.4	8.1	6.3	2.8	17.3	2.9	3.8	47.4	12.9	1,139
All methods	3.0	11.0	5.8	16.4	4.7	3.3	5.3	49.3	5.1	11,819

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 125 to 249 women exposed to method use.

[1] lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), male sterilisation, female condom, emergency contraception, and standard days method (SDM)

[2] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation.

[3] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use.

[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.

[5] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave/wanted a more effective method? as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

[6] All episodes of use that occur within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. episodes of use include episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

Table 7. 11 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	28.1	0.7	28.8	24.4	0.6	25.	52.5	1.3	53.	669	46.5	40.6
20-24	21.5	1.2	22.7	38.3	2.7	41.	59.7	3.9	63.	2,212	64.4	58.5
25-29	19.4	2.8	22.2	37.2	7.2	44.	56.6	10.0	66.	2,373	66.7	60.3
30-34	15.5	7.3	22.7	30.3	17.0	47.	45.8	24.3	70.	1,868	67.6	62.4
35-39	11.3	15.	26.9	14.8	29.2	44.	26.2	44.8	70.	1,774	62.0	56.0
40-44	5.0	20.	25.9	6.2	40.3	46.	11.2	61.1	72.	1,271	64.3	56.3
45-49	2.5	18.	20.6	2.2	33.1	35.	4.7	51.2	55.	926	63.1	55.0
Residence												
Urban	12.6	6.8	19.4	30.6	17.4	48.	43.3	24.2	67.	3,347	71.2	63.5
Rural	16.5	9.2	25.7	23.2	16.9	40.	39.7	26.1	65.	7,745	60.9	55.2
Region												
Kampala	16.5	7.8	24.4	35.7	13.3	49.	52.2	21.1	73.	482	66.8	61.6
Buganda	11.7	6.1	17.9	30.2	18.1	48.	41.9	24.2	66.	2,603	73.0	66.4
Busoga	16.7	9.4	26.2	23.5	17.4	40.	40.2	26.8	67.	1,042	61.0	54.1
Bukedi	20.6	11.	32.5	15.1	19.0	34.	35.8	30.9	66.	607	51.2	49.4
Elgon	13.8	9.8	23.6	26.3	24.9	51.	40.1	34.7	74.	541	68.5	64.5
Teso	20.6	6.8	27.4	30.9	14.4	45.	51.5	21.3	72.	779	62.3	54.9
Karamoja	14.5	9.8	24.3	12.8	5.7	18.	27.3	15.5	42.	658	43.1	23.5
Lango	19.3	7.9	27.2	23.9	13.8	37.	43.2	21.7	64.	761	58.1	56.0
Acholi	23.0	12.	35.0	19.7	11.9	31.	42.6	24.0	66.	424	47.4	44.7
West Nile	21.3	7.7	29.0	20.7	8.0	28.	42.0	15.7	57.	425	49.8	43.6
Bunyoro	17.7	8.8	26.5	23.0	15.0	37.	40.7	23.8	64.	708	58.8	53.2
Tooro	15.3	9.2	24.4	27.3	18.5	45.	42.5	27.6	70.	768	65.2	57.6
Ankole	7.5	9.8	17.3	26.6	25.3	51.	34.1	35.1	69.	845	75.0	68.9
Kigezi	9.7	10.	19.6	24.8	27.0	51.	34.5	37.0	71.	450	72.5	63.9
Education												
No education	11.7	14.	26.2	7.7	19.1	26.	19.5	33.6	53.	1,190	50.6	40.5
Primary	16.7	9.1	25.8	24.1	18.4	42.	40.8	27.4	68.	6,396	62.2	56.9
Secondary	14.6	5.5	20.1	33.8	13.4	47.	48.4	18.9	67.	2,900	70.1	63.4
More than secondary	11.3	4.8	16.1	34.7	16.3	51.	46.0	21.1	67.	607	76.1	67.1
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	19.8	8.5	28.3	21.6	9.9	31.	41.4	18.4	59.	2,213	52.6	44.9
Second	17.3	9.8	27.1	23.2	16.8	40.	40.5	26.7	67.	2,192	59.6	55.2
Middle	13.8	10.	23.8	24.4	19.8	44.	38.2	29.8	68.	2,102	64.9	59.6
Fourth	14.0	8.4	22.4	25.8	20.3	46.	39.8	28.7	68.	2,145	67.3	61.1
Highest	11.9	6.1	18.0	31.6	18.4	50.	43.5	24.5	68.	2,440	73.5	65.8
Total	15.3	8.5	23.8	25.4	17.0	42.	40.8	25.5	66.	11,09	64.1	57.8

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.

[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7. 12 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for women who are not currently married

Percentage of all women and women not currently married age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
ALL WOMEN												
Age												
15-19	11.8	0.4	12.2	10.2	0.6	10.8	22.0	1.1	23.1	3,936	47.0	40.8
20-24	18.6	1.1	19.8	33.7	3.2	36.9	52.3	4.3	56.6	3,506	65.1	59.1
25-29	17.1	2.6	19.7	34.1	7.2	41.3	51.2	9.8	61.0	3,133	67.6	61.7
30-34	14.0	6.5	20.5	27.1	16.9	44.0	41.1	23.4	64.5	2,326	68.2	63.5
35-39	9.8	13.4	23.2	13.4	26.9	40.2	23.2	40.3	63.5	2,229	63.4	57.8
40-44	4.1	18.0	22.1	5.2	34.6	39.8	9.3	52.5	61.8	1,712	64.3	56.8
45-49	1.9	13.3	15.2	2.1	25.3	27.5	4.0	38.6	42.7	1,408	64.3	56.5
Residence												
Urban	10.6	4.6	15.1	23.4	12.5	35.8	33.9	17.0	50.9	6,049	70.3	62.8
Rural	13.6	6.6	20.2	18.7	12.7	31.4	32.3	19.3	51.6	12,202	60.9	55.5
Region												
Kampala	11.3	5.3	16.7	27.9	10.2	38.1	39.3	15.5	54.8	943	69.6	63.8
Buganda	9.8	4.3	14.1	23.9	13.6	37.5	33.7	17.9	51.6	4,470	72.6	66.5
Busoga	14.9	6.9	21.8	19.5	12.0	31.5	34.5	18.9	53.4	1,631	59.1	53.2
Bukedi	17.6	9.0	26.6	13.1	13.4	26.5	30.8	22.4	53.1	945	49.9	48.2
Elgon	11.7	7.1	18.8	23.2	18.3	41.6	34.9	25.5	60.4	867	68.8	63.5
Teso	16.4	4.7	21.1	24.9	11.2	36.1	41.3	15.9	57.2	1,256	63.2	55.3
Karamoja	12.6	7.5	20.1	10.1	4.3	14.4	22.7	11.8	34.5	895	41.8	22.8
Lango	15.5	5.5	21.1	18.5	10.5	29.0	34.0	16.1	50.0	1,219	57.9	55.6
Acholi	17.4	7.7	25.1	14.4	8.4	22.9	31.8	16.2	47.9	761	47.7	45.3
West Nile	16.9	5.0	21.9	14.8	5.9	20.7	31.7	10.9	42.7	734	48.6	42.8
Bunyoro	14.4	6.1	20.4	18.0	11.9	29.9	32.4	18.0	50.4	1,170	59.4	53.5
Tooro	12.5	6.3	18.8	20.9	13.7	34.6	33.4	20.0	53.4	1,307	64.8	57.7
Ankole	6.8	6.8	13.5	20.0	18.7	38.7	26.8	25.4	52.2	1,321	74.1	68.5
Kigezi	7.3	6.8	14.0	17.4	18.7	36.1	24.7	25.4	50.2	731	72.0	64.0
Education												
No education	9.4	12.1	21.5	6.5	16.2	22.7	15.9	28.3	44.2	1,673	51.4	42.1
Primary	13.7	6.5	20.2	18.8	13.9	32.7	32.5	20.4	52.9	10,397	61.8	56.8
Secondary	11.7	3.4	15.1	26.1	9.2	35.2	37.8	12.6	50.4	5,160	70.0	63.3
More than secondary	10.8	3.1	13.9	28.1	11.4	39.5	39.0	14.5	53.5	1,021	74.0	65.0
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	16.4	6.7	23.0	17.0	8.2	25.3	33.4	14.9	48.3	3,312	52.3	45.4
Second	14.4	7.4	21.8	18.7	13.5	32.2	33.1	20.9	54.0	3,397	59.7	55.3
Middle	11.8	6.7	18.6	19.9	14.3	34.3	31.8	21.1	52.8	3,351	64.8	59.5
Fourth	11.4	5.6	17.0	20.7	14.6	35.2	32.1	20.2	52.3	3,666	67.4	61.6
Highest	9.9	4.0	13.9	23.8	12.3	36.0	33.6	16.3	49.9	4,525	72.1	64.6
Total	12.6	5.9	18.5	20.3	12.6	32.9	32.8	18.5	51.4	18,251	64.0	57.9
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]												
Age												
15-19	53.9	1.1	55.0	31.3	2.6	33.9	85.2	3.7	88.9	368	38.1	33.6
20-24	33.1	2.7	35.8	46.2	5.7	51.9	79.3	8.4	87.7	395	59.2	54.1
25-29	25.1	4.5	29.6	38.0	8.9	46.9	63.1	13.4	76.5	233	61.3	56.5
30-34	20.3	9.8	30.1	24.6	27.3	51.9	44.8	37.2	82.0	127	63.3	62.0
35-39	13.5	15.4	28.9	17.3	28.9	46.2	30.7	44.3	75.1	123	61.5	57.8
40-44	5.5	38.0	43.5	5.0	38.7	43.8	10.5	76.7	87.3	108	50.2	43.7
45-49	5.4	27.5	33.0	7.2	19.0	26.3	12.7	46.5	59.2	71	44.3	33.9
Residence												
Urban	29.5	7.2	36.7	35.2	13.0	48.3	64.7	20.2	84.9	599	56.8	50.4
Rural	31.8	9.0	40.8	28.8	12.2	41.0	60.7	21.1	81.8	827	50.1	46.6
Region												
Kampala	19.8	9.7	29.5	44.9	13.0	58.0	64.8	22.7	87.5	125	66.3	61.1
Buganda	24.1	7.1	31.2	38.6	14.5	53.1	62.7	21.6	84.3	414	63.0	58.0
Busoga	42.6	12.3	54.9	22.9	2.1	25.0	65.5	14.4	79.9	119	31.3	30.1
Bukedi	47.3	14.7	62.0	24.8	8.1	33.0	72.2	22.8	95.0	66	34.7	32.8

Table 7. 12 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for women who are not currently married

Percentage of all women and women not currently married age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Teso	36.0	2.4	38.4	41.3	15.0	56.4	77.4	17.4	94.8	83	59.5	53.1
Karamoja	52.6	5.7	58.4	15.8	0.0	15.8	68.5	5.7	74.2	18	21.3	7.7
Lango	36.5	7.2	43.7	24.1	11.6	35.7	60.6	18.8	79.4	95	44.9	40.1
Acholi	38.1	9.1	47.2	19.8	5.4	25.3	57.9	14.6	72.5	57	34.9	32.6
West Nile	52.0	6.4	58.4	13.8	4.7	18.4	65.8	11.0	76.9	49	24.0	24.0
Bunyoro	27.9	5.4	33.3	22.2	18.5	40.6	50.1	23.9	74.0	121	54.9	46.6
Tooro	32.4	11.1	43.5	27.4	11.0	38.4	59.8	22.1	82.0	89	46.9	42.4
Ankole	24.0	7.9	31.9	28.2	20.6	48.9	52.2	28.5	80.8	85	60.5	58.7
Kigezi	27.8	21.3	49.1	27.4	10.7	38.1	55.1	32.1	87.2	22	43.7	39.4
Education												
No education	14.3	29.4	43.7	11.5	19.6	31.1	25.8	48.9	74.7	98	41.6	34.3
Primary	31.9	9.4	41.2	27.6	13.9	41.5	59.4	23.3	82.7	768	50.2	45.8
Secondary	31.8	3.2	35.0	41.5	9.5	50.9	73.3	12.6	85.9	456	59.3	54.8
More than secondary	34.7	2.4	37.2	36.0	9.0	44.9	70.7	11.4	82.1	104	54.7	48.7
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	34.4	12.1	46.5	24.3	10.1	34.4	58.7	22.2	80.9	209	42.5	41.3
Second	30.6	11.9	42.5	26.0	17.1	43.1	56.6	29.0	85.6	234	50.3	46.5
Middle	34.5	3.9	38.4	29.8	10.3	40.1	64.3	14.2	78.5	239	51.1	45.7
Fourth	27.3	7.5	34.8	32.9	15.0	47.9	60.3	22.5	82.7	307	57.9	53.4
Highest	29.8	7.4	37.1	37.9	10.7	48.6	67.7	18.1	85.7	437	56.7	50.1
Total	30.8	8.2	39.1	31.5	12.5	44.0	62.4	20.8	83.1	1,426	53.0	48.3

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.

[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.13 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Uganda DHS 2022

	Number of living children[1]					
Intention	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Intends to use	43.2	60.2	59.0	54.5	43.6	50.5
Unsure	4.7	5.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.2
Does not intend to use	51.3	33.2	35.2	39.5	50.8	43.7
Missing	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	283	1,005	1,113	931	3,050	6,381.4

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7. 14 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of women	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of men
Age												
15-19	56.6	21.8	8.9	4.0	38.0	3,936	55.0	21.7	7.1	5.3	38.4	1,277
20-24	68.1	29.8	9.9	9.5	26.1	3,506	69.0	30.8	11.8	12.2	24.9	896
25-29	69.0	31.3	10.6	10.2	25.6	3,133	75.5	38.3	17.1	16.5	18.3	762
30-34	71.7	30.8	10.3	10.0	23.5	2,326	76.2	38.5	14.5	14.1	16.4	573
35-39	68.1	25.4	9.2	8.2	27.8	2,230	74.5	33.8	17.4	14.4	17.5	574
40-44	66.9	23.0	7.8	8.7	29.6	1,712	76.4	34.9	18.0	14.2	19.5	494
45-49	67.5	20.9	5.9	6.4	29.8	1,408	76.7	34.4	17.7	11.4	17.6	456
Residence												
Urban	67.9	46.6	14.6	11.1	22.7	6,049	69.5	49.4	18.3	12.5	19.2	1,630
Rural	65.2	16.7	6.6	6.5	32.3	12,202	69.2	23.0	11.2	11.3	26.8	3,401
Region												
Kampala	67.8	69	19.5	12.0	18.2	944	60.5	65.4	19.5	11.7	20.7	242
Buganda	69.6	51.0	14.9	12.1	20.9	4,470	71.2	55.0	19.1	12.2	16.1	1,197
Busoga	75.4	21.1	13.3	11.6	21.6	1,631	74.3	26.5	15.8	19.4	19	421
Bukedi	50.3	6.5	5.0	4.0	48.1	945	57.1	11.7	3.5	18.6	39.1	264
Elgon	57.2	21.7	11.2	12.9	38.1	867	82.2	31.2	6.3	4.1	16.3	281
Teso	85.1	9.3	10.7	7.7	14.0	1,256	78.7	12.1	17.8	18.4	17.7	402
Karamoja	25.3	6.5	4.5	2.1	73.1	895	38.1	11.7	1.3	5.9	57.3	172
Lango	72.0	6.4	3.1	2.7	27.5	1,219	78.9	23.1	15.7	12.2	18.3	359
Acholi	49.3	7.5	3.0	2.1	48.7	761	72.4	17.6	14.2	9.6	23.7	222
West Nile	70.2	12.6	6.1	5.7	28.1	734	77.9	9.0	10.1	5	21	192
Bunyoro	77.8	28.8	7.3	7.2	19.0	1,170	41.9	6.7	2.9	3.8	57.4	314
Tooro	70.7	18.1	3.2	4.2	25.7	1,307	64.6	27.8	12.1	9.9	32.3	379
Ankole	59.4	20.0	3.8	6.5	36.0	1,322	82.8	42.6	14.6	11.8	14.4	410
Kigezi	57.7	12.1	2.6	5.3	39.7	731	57.7	19.0	7.5	8.7	35.3	175
Education												
No	46.0	8.7	1.4	2.2	51.5	1,673	46.3	13.6	1.5	3.1	49.9	197
Primary	64.8	17.2	4.2	5.1	32.0	10,397	66.6	21.6	7	7.5	29.1	2,892
Secondary	73.1	44.6	17.1	12.8	19.1	5,160	75.5	42.3	20	17.1	16.8	1,349
More than secondary	76.9	60.2	34.0	23.3	12.9	1,021	76.3	61.7	34.4	22.8	9.7	593
Wealth												
Lowest	51.7	3.5	2.3	2.6	47.5	3,312	61.6	9.7	5.1	8.7	38.4	762
Second	63.3	6.7	4.1	5.2	35.4	3,398	71.2	16.7	9.1	9.9	26.4	974
Middle	69.2	12.3	6.2	6.3	29.0	3,351	67.4	21.1	10.3	11.3	24.8	1,075
Fourth	73.2	29.4	10.0	9.7	22.0	3,666	70.1	35.0	17.2	14.6	19.3	1,102
Highest	70.6	66.8	19.8	14.0	16.7	4,525	73.8	66.0	22.9	13.2	16.3	1,113
Total 15-49	66.1	26.6	9.3	8.0	29.1	18,251	69.3	31.6	13.5	11.7	24.3	5,032

Table 7. 15 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	10.5	12.3	29.9	82.7	3,510
20-24	21.1	37.2	32.5	57.3	2,214
25-29	23.3	41.1	33.5	52.8	1,840
30-34	25.9	43.1	31.4	50.0	1,302
35-39	26.1	37.5	33.3	55.6	1,332
40-44	23.0	29.7	34.9	61.7	1,031
45-49	18.7	22.9	37.1	69.4	1,022
Residence					
Urban	17.3	26.9	34.1	68.0	3,881
Rural	20.4	30.7	31.7	62.6	8,369
Region					
Kampala	13.0	21.6	38.6	73.4	584
Buganda	18.3	27.7	29.8	67.0	2,795
Busoga	31.0	41.3	27.2	52.7	1,117
Bukedi	25.3	34.8	22.3	54.6	694
Elgon	13.6	32.7	29.4	60.3	507
Teso	12.7	27.2	36.0	68.3	803
Karamoja	22.4	40.5	38.1	55.1	766
Lango	25.0	33.5	37.8	59.9	866
Acholi	9.8	33.6	34.6	62.4	587
West Nile	27.1	30.5	31.6	58.9	582
Bunyoro	18.4	23.0	21.6	71.2	820
Tooro	26.3	27.8	31.5	61.4	854
Ankole	9.6	16.0	41.8	79.4	810
Kigezi	8.6	20.4	49.8	76.2	467
Education					
No education	22.4	30.1	35.4	63.1	1,293
Primary	18.6	29.7	30.5	64.4	6,998
Secondary	19.8	29.1	34.0	64.6	3,342
More than secondary	19.9	28.3	39.7	64.3	617
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	21.6	34.2	32.4	59.3	2,475
Second	19.4	30.6	33.1	63.7	2,303
Middle	19.2	30.2	30.9	63.2	2,203
Fourth	20.4	28.3	30.7	65.1	2,374
Highest	16.9	25.0	34.6	69.3	2,895
Total	19.4	29.5	32.5	64.3	12,251

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Current levels***: For the 5-year period before the survey the infant mortality rate was 36 deaths per 1,000 live births and the under-5 mortality rate was 52 deaths per 1,000 live births. At these levels, 1 in 28 children in Uganda die before reaching his or her first birthday, and 1 in 19 does not survive to his or her fifth birthday.
- ***Trends***: Infant mortality declined from 88 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000-01 to 36 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022. Under-5 mortality declined from 151 deaths per 1,000 live births to 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in same period.

Information on infant and child mortality rates are key indicators for child health and well-being, and, more broadly, for a country's social and economic situation and quality of life (UNICEF 20181). It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing. Estimates of childhood mortality are based on information collected in the birth history section of the questionnaire administered to women, which includes questions about women's aggregate childbearing experience (the number of sons and daughters who live with their mother, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died). This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information is collected as part of a retrospective birth history, in which female respondents list all the children they have borne, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from the birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on her workload, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
  The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on the mothers' reports (e.g., birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high, or if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of the mothers and those of their children.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Post neonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month oflife and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

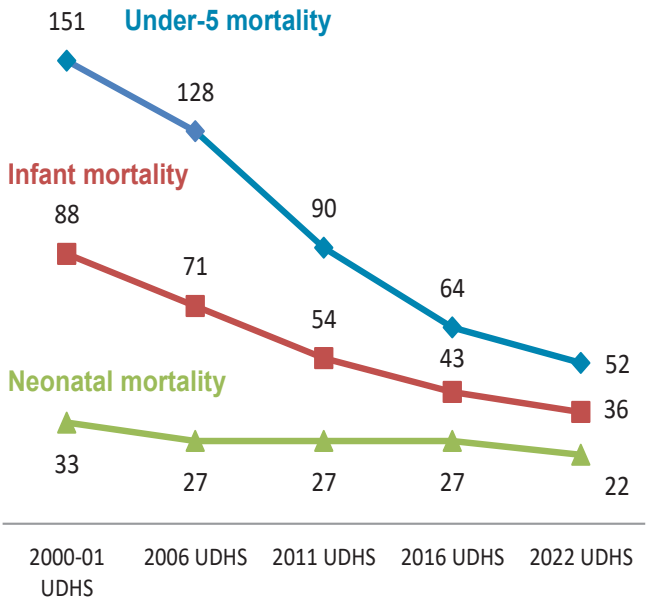
Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

In the 5-year period before the 2022 UDHS, the under-5 mortality rate was 52 deaths per 1,000 live births, implying that 1 in 19 children die before reaching age 5. The infant mortality rate was 36 deaths per 1,000 live births, implying that 1 in every 28 children die before reaching the first birthday and the neonatal mortality rate was 22 deaths per 1,000 live births meaning that 1 in every 45 new-borns dies within the first month of life. Neonatal deaths account for 61% of infant deaths and 42% of under-5 deaths (**Table 8.1**).

Trends: **Figure 8.1** shows that from 2000-01 to 2022, Under-5 and infant mortality have steadily declined from 151 and 88 deaths per 1000 live births to 52 and 36 deaths per 1000 live births respectively. Under-5 mortality has seen a 66% decrease and infant mortality has seen a 59% decrease over the 21-year period. Neonatal mortality decreased from 33 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000-01 to 22 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022.

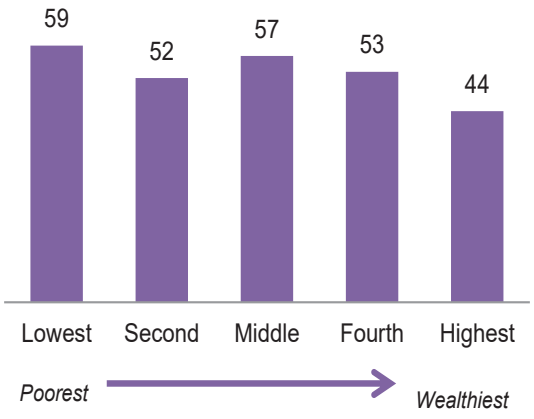
Figure 8. 1 Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

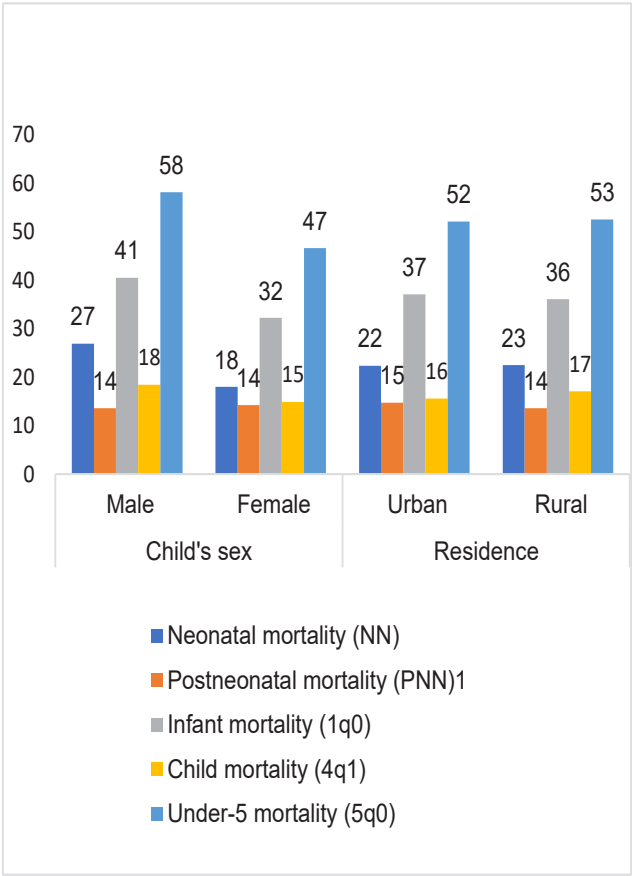
- Mortality estimates by socioeconomic characteristics were calculated for a 10-year period to minimize sampling errors and ensure an adequate number of cases to generate reliable indicators.
- Under-5 mortality ranges from a low of 31 deaths per 1,000 live births in Teso region to a high of 80 deaths per 1,000 live births in West Nile region. Under-5 mortality increases with decreasing level of education from 59 deaths per 1000 live births among women with no education to 36 deaths per 1000 live births among women with higher education (**Table 8.2**).
- Under-5 mortality is highest among households in the poorest wealth quintile (59 deaths per 1,000 live births) and lowest among households in the richest wealth quintile (44 deaths per 1,000 live births) **(Figure 8.2**

Figure 8. 2 Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



- Mortality estimates by sex and residence were calculated for a 5-year period. Under-5 mortality is higher among male children (58 deaths per 1,000 live births) than female children (47 deaths per 1,000 live births). It is slightly higher for children in rural areas (53 deaths per 1,000 live births) than for children in urban areas (52 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.3**).

Figure 8. 3 Child mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to sex and residence, Uganda DHS 2022



8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

Researchers have identified multiple risk factors for infant and child mortality based on the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances of the birth. Under-5 mortality is highest (78 deaths per 1,000 live births) for those with a birth interval of less than 2 years. Longer birth intervals have under-5 mortality rates from 34-45 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.3**). Early Childhood mortality rates are highest among mothers aged 40-49 years at birth of the child, children of 7th birth order and above, and children whose birth interval is less than 2years from the previous birth.

8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

Childhood mortality can be affected by several known risk factors, including the mother's age at birth, previous birth interval, and parity. Just under a quarter (24%) of births in the 5 years preceding the survey did not fall into any high-risk category. Fifteen percent were in an unavoidable high-risk category; that is, they were first-order births to women between age 18 and age 34. Six in 10 births (61%) were in at least one avoidable high-risk category, 38% were in a single high-risk category, and 23% were in multiple high-risk categories (**Table 8.4**).

The risk ratio shows the relationship between risk factors and actual child mortality. For births in a single high-risk category, the highest risk ratio (2.1) is for births to mothers less than age 18, followed by births with an interval of less than 24 months (1.6). Risk ratios are generally but not always higher for births in multiple high-risk categories than for those in a single high-risk category. The highest risk ratio (3.1) is for births in which the mother was older than age 34, the birth interval was less than 24 months, and the birth order was higher than three; this means that the risk of death for births in this category is more than three and half times higher than the risk for births not in any high-risk category. Only 3% of births fall into this particular multiple-risk category. The last column in **Table 8.4** shows the distribution of currently married women by the risk category into which a birth would fall if they had conceived at the time of the survey. Only 2 in 10 currently married women (20%) would not fall into any high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates according to socioeconomic characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates according to demographic characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Table 8. 1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Uganda DHS 2022

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	22	14	36	17	52
5-9	23	14	36	19	54
10-14	27	21	49	28	75

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8. 2 Early childhood mortality rates according to socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to socioeconomic characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Socioeconomic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Region					
Kampala	19	14	33	7	40
Buganda	26	12	37	19	56
Busoga	28	14	41	25	65
Bukedi	19	15	34	21	54
Elgon	24	11	35	11	45
Teso	14	8	21	10	31
Karamoja	7	19	26	30	56
Lango	22	13	35	16	50
Acholi	17	12	29	17	46
West Nile	34	21	55	26	80
Bunyoro	26	17	43	18	60
Tooro	25	12	37	13	50
Ankole	28	21	49	10	59
Kigezi	21	13	34	9	43
Mother's education					
No education	15	20	35	24	59
Primary	24	14	38	20	57
Secondary	20	12	32	10	42
More than secondary	29	6	35	1	36
Wealth quintile					
Poorest	19	17	36	24	59
Poorer	23	13	36	16	52
Middle	25	14	39	19	57
Richer	25	14	40	14	53
Richest	21	11	32	12	44

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality

Table 8. 3 Early childhood mortality rates according to demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to demographic characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	30	16	46	18	63
20-29	20	12	32	16	47
30-39	21	14	35	19	54
40-49	33	35	67	31	96
Birth order					
1	16	12	27	13	40
2-3	25	15	40	18	57
4-6	40	19	59	22	80
7+	36	115	150	21	168
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	33	19	52	28	78
2 years	16	12	28	17	45
3 years	17	14	31	12	42
4+ years	16	8	24	11	34
Birth size[3]					
Small/very small	35	20	55	na	na
Average or larger	30	14	44	na	na

na = Not available.

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

[2] Excludes first-order births

[3] Rates for the five-year period before the survey

Table 8. 4 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Uganda DHS 2022

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	23.9	1.00	20.4
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between ages 18 and 34	15.3	1.4	4.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	60.9	1.5	75
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	5.3	2.1	0.5
Mother's age >34 only	0.5	0.9	2.0
Birth interval <24 months only	8.9	1.6	10.5
Birth order >3 only	22.8	0.99	17.4
Subtotal	37.6	1.3	30.4
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.6	0.8	0.2
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	2.6	0.1
Age >34 and birth order >3	10.6	1.7	28.3
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.0	3.1	4.9
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	8.9	1.7	11.2
Subtotal	23.3	1.8	44.6
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	5.9	2.1	0.6
Mother's age >34	14.3	1.9	35.3
Birth interval <24 months	21.6	1.8	26.8
Birth order >3	45.4	1.4	61.8

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.

[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

[a] Includes sterilized women

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care:*** Almost all women (99%) age 15-49 with a live birth in the past 2 years received antenatal care (ANC) during the most recent pregnancy from a skilled provider. However, only 40% of women had their first ANC visit during the second trimester of pregnancy.
- ***Timing and number of ANC visits:*** Overall, 68% of women had four or more ANC visits for their most recent live birth or stillbirth. Less than 2% of the women did not go for any ANC for their most recent pregnancy.
- ***Iron containing supplementation during pregnancy:*** 88% of women took iron containing supplements during pregnancy
- **Protection against neonatal tetanus*:*** Overall, 63% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received at least two tetanus toxoid injections and 73% whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus
- ***Delivery:*** Nearly nine in every ten (86%) of the live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility. Overall, 88% of live births and stillbirths were assisted by a skilled provider.
- ***Institutional deliveries:*** 86% of live births and stillbirths in the two years before the survey occurred at a health facility.
- ***Skilled assistance during delivery:*** 88% of all live births and stillbirths that occurred within two years before the survey were assisted by a skilled provider.
- ***Postnatal health check for newborns:*** 58% of recent live births in the two years before the survey received a postnatal check during the first two days after birth. and 39% did not receive at all.

Health care services during pregnancy, childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and infants through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery. Timely postnatal care provides an opportunity to treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns and men's involvement in maternal health care. The final section covers issues that affect women's health regardless of their maternal status: whether or not women have been examined for breast or cervical cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

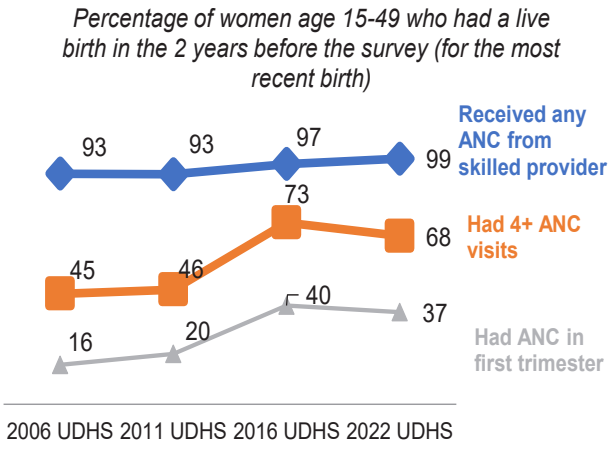
Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses/midwives, and medical assistants/clinical officers.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Almost all women (99%) age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received ANC from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth **(Table 9.1).** Most women (88%) received ANC from a nurse or midwife, while 8.9% received care from a doctor and 1.8% from a medical assistant/nursing aide officer. (**Table 9.1**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 in Uganda who received antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth in the last 2 years preceding the survey has increased from 97% in 2016 to 99% in 2022 (**Figure 9.1**).

Figure 9. 1 Trends in antenatal care coverage



Patterns by background characteristics

- There is little variation in receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider. There is some variation in the kind of provider seen (**Table 9.1**)
- Slightly more women in urban areas (98.7%) than in rural areas (98.5%) reported receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider.
- A higher share (17%) of women in urban areas received ANC from a doctor compared to women in rural areas (6%).
- About one in ten (9.7%) of women having their second child saw a doctor compared to 7% of women having their seventh.
- Use of ANC services from skilled providers is highest in Karamoja sub-region (100% each) and lowest Bunyoro sub-region (95%). Doctors are highly utilized in Buganda sub region at (21%) than in Bunyoro (2%) and Karamoja sub regions (1%).
- The likelihood of seeing a doctor is high for women with more than secondary education (16%) as compared to women with no or primary education (2 to 7%) and doubles for women with secondary education (14%).
- The higher the wealth quintile, the more the proportion of women who saw a doctor during their ANC.

9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

Sixty eight percent of women age 15–49 had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy resulting in a live birth in the last two years, while 23% of women had two or three ANC visits and 1% had one visit **(Table 9.2).** Less than two percent of women received no antenatal care during their last pregnancy.

Nearly half of the women (40%) had their first ANC visit during the second trimester of their pregnancy; 37% had their first visit during the first trimester of their pregnancy, while one percent first received ANC in the eighth month or later. The median gestational age at which women made their first ANC visit was 4 months.

Trends: The proportion of women who had at least four ANC visits as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Ministry of Health increased slightly from 45% percent in 2006 to 46% in 2011 and 73% in 2016, and has declined in 2022 at 68% (**Figure 9.1**). Over the same time period, the proportion of the women who received ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy is more than double, from 14% in 2006 to 37% in 2022.

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

Components of antenatal care
Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for the baby's heartbeat, counselling about the mother's diet, counselling about breastfeeding, asking about vaginal bleeding, counselling about eating healthy food, counselling about eating one extra meal per day, measuring weight, counselling about weight gain, performing an abdominal examination, counselling about staying active, and counselling about getting adequate rest during pregnancy.

Sample – quality of care indicator: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

Sample – population-based indicator: All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services offered by the health care provider.
As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended at each ANC contact. These include the following:

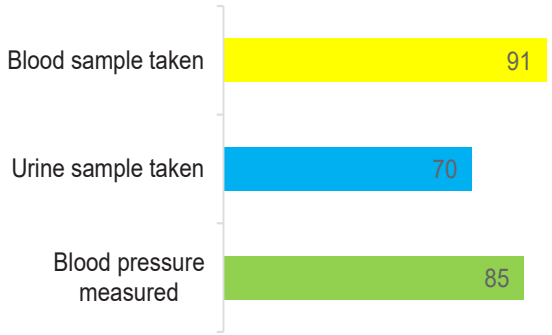
- Measuring blood pressure. Taking a woman's blood pressure at each antenatal care visit is essential to monitor for gestational hypertension or preeclampsia.
- Conducting urine and blood tests. These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman or her baby during or after pregnancy.
- Listening to the baby's heartbeat. This can confirm that the fetus is alive as well as reassure the mother.
- Counselling on maternal nutrition, specifically on healthy eating during pregnancy and breastfeeding. These counselling messages promote healthy weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn early.
- Asking about vaginal bleeding. Light bleeding or spotting is common, especially during the first few months of a pregnancy. Heavy bleeding may be a sign of something more serious; a pregnant woman experiencing heavy bleeding should visit a health care provider.

In the 2022 UDHS, data collected on components of ANC in **Table 9.3** shows the percentage of women with a live birth or still birth in the 2 years before the survey who received ANC and reported receiving specified ANC services; this tabulation is a measure of the quality of the ANC services these women received. It also shows the percentage of all women with a live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC visit; this tabulation is a measure of coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Among women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and reported that they had at least one ANC visit, 85% had their blood pressure measured, 91% had a blood sample taken, and 70% had a urine sample taken. **(Table 9.3 and Figure 9.2).**

Figure 9. 2 *Components of antenatal care*

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, the percentage with selected services



Trends: The proportion of pregnant women who had blood sample taken increased from 28% in 2006 to 91% in 2022; blood pressure measurement also increased during the same time period, although less dramatically from 53% in 2006 to 85% in 2022. The proportion of pregnant women who had a urine sample taken increased in the same period from 12% to 70%.

Iron Tablets/Syrup and Intestinal Parasite Drugs

Women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they attended ANC, were asked if they took iron tablets/syrup and intestinal parasite drugs during their most recent pregnancy. More than 8 in 10 (88%) women took iron tablets/syrup at least once and nearly 7 in 10 (69%) took intestinal parasite medication at least once. (**Table 9.3**).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Last live births in the 2 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy to prevent neonatal tetanus, one of the major causes of early infant death in many countries. Neonatal tetanus is often caused by failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery. About three quarters of women age 15–49 (63%) received two or more tetanus toxoid injections for their most recent live birth. Overall, 73% of women's most recent live births were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: The percentage of live births protected against neonatal tetanus decreased from 83 % in 2011 to 79% in 2016 further decreased to 73% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fewer births to women between age 40-49 (57%) and seven births or more (67%) were protected against neonatal tetanus than births to women between ages 20-29 (77%) or second child (77%).
- The percentage of women whose last birth was protected from neonatal tetanus is higher in rural areas (74%) than in urban areas (72%) (**Table 9.4**).
- The percentage of women whose last birth was protected from tetanus increases with education, from 71% among those with no education to 75% among those with a secondary education.
- The percentage of women receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth ranges from 48% in Kigezi to 73% in Karamoja.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

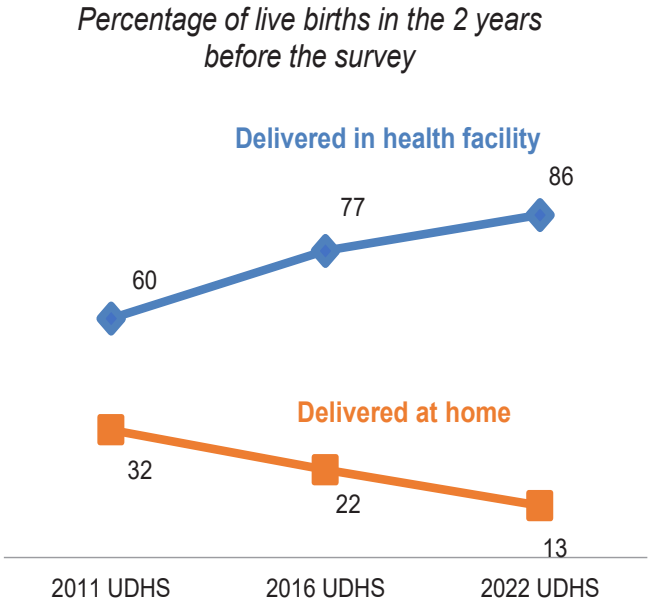
Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Institutional deliveries increase the chances of skilled birth attendance, and increase mothers' access to equipment and supplies that are facility based. This is vital for prevention or reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality. Nearly three-quarters (86%) of live births in the 2years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility (**Table 9.5**).

Trends: Institutional deliveries increased from 60% in 2011 to 77% in 2016 and finally to 86% in 2022. Over the same period, home deliveries have decreased by more than half, from 32% in 2011 to 13% in 2022 (**Figure 9.3**).

Figure 9. 3 Trends in place of birth

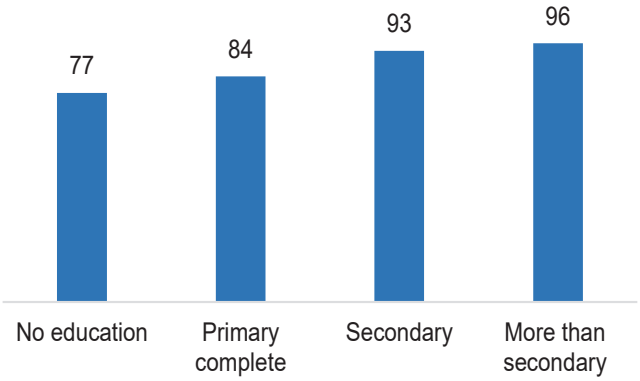


Patterns by background characteristics

- The likelihood of being delivered in a health facility drops steadily with birth order. Ninety three percent of first births take place in a health facility compared to 77% of seventh (or higher-order) births.
- More births to urban women (93%) took place in a health facility compared to births to rural women (84%)
- A higher percentage of births to mothers with more than a secondary education (96%) were delivered at health facilities compared to 77% of births to mothers with no education (77%) (**Figure 9.4).**

Figure 9. 4 Health facility births by mother's education

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses/midwives, and/or medical assistants/clinical officers.

Sample: All live births in the 2 years before the survey

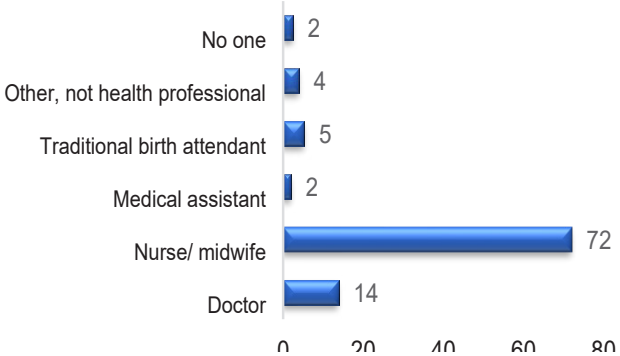
Skilled birth attendants work in health facilities in most developing countries, including Uganda. They play a vital role in providing comprehensive care of mothers and newborn infants, including preventing and managing obstetric complications. Specifically, they are instrumental in supporting delivery, early postnatal care, prompt detection of problems, appropriate referral, and actual management of mothers and newborn infants with danger signs.

In the 2 years preceding the survey, more than three quarters (88%) of births were delivered by a skilled provider. Consistent with the pattern observed for ANC, most births were attended by nurses or midwives (72%) (**Table 9.6 and Figure 9.5)**

Trends: There has been a steady rise in skilled assistance during delivery, from 70% in 2011 to 86% in 2016 and 88% in 2022.

Figure 9. 5 Assistance during delivery

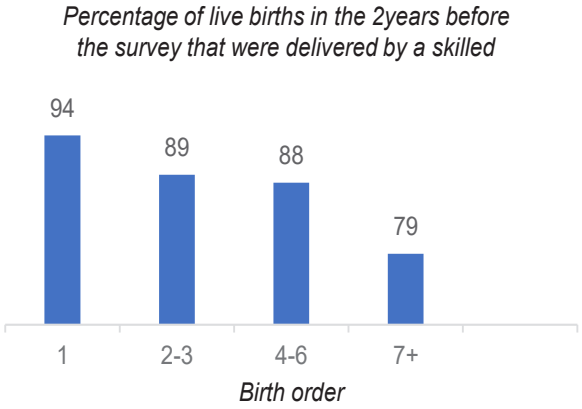
Percent distribution of live births and stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of deliveries attended by a skilled provider decreases with increasing birth order, from 94% among first-order to 79% among seventh- or higher-order births (**Table 9.6** and **Figure 9.6**).
- The higher a woman's educational level, the higher the percentage assisted by a skilled provider during delivery; from 81% among women with no education to 98% among women with more than secondary education.

Figure 9. 6 Skilled assistance at delivery by birth order



- A higher share of women in the highest wealth quintile (97%) were assisted by a skilled provider during delivery than 83% in the lowest quintile and second quintile each.
- The percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled providers is lowest in Bukedi sub region (83%) and highest in Kampala region (97%) (**Table 9.6**).

9.4.3 Delivery by Caesarean

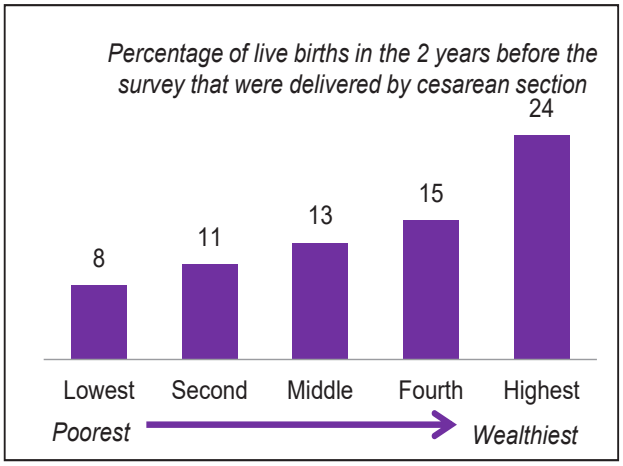
While caesarean section (C-section) deliveries can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and/or obstetric complications, they should only be done when medically necessary. The WHO does not recommend target rates for C-section since they should be conducted only based on the need of the patient. Fourteen percent of the live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered by C-section (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: The C-section rate has modestly increased from 5.7% in 2011 to 7% in 2016 and to 14% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- C-section deliveries are more common among first order births (18%) than higher order births (9%).
- The urban C-section rate (20%) is almost double to that of rural areas (11%).
- More than one fifth (27%) of births to women with more than secondary education are delivered by C-section; for births to women with less education, the rate ranges from 12% to 4%. (**Table 9.7**).
- The percentage of births delivered via C-section increases with increasing household wealth, from 8% in the lowest wealth quintile to 24% in the highest quintile **(Figure 9.7)**

Figure 9. 7 Delivery by caesarean sections by household wealth



9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

Postnatal care (PNC) is important for both mothers and their babies during the critical time period from immediately after giving birth to the first six weeks of life or first six weeks postpartum. Through PNC, danger signs and complications that arise after delivery can be detected and managed accordingly. The postpartum period is particularly important for women, as during this period they may develop serious, life-threatening complications such as postpartum hemorrhage. A postnatal care visit is an ideal time to educate a new mother about how to care for herself and her newborn and can help reduce mortality and morbidity among mothers and their babies.

PNC is therefore vitally important for preventing both maternal and neonatal mortality. As recommended by the WHO and Uganda's Ministry of Health, all women who deliver from the health facility should have PNC checks within the first 24 hours after delivery and those who give birth from outside of the health facilities should be referred for PNC checks in health facilities within 12 hours after delivery.

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

In Uganda, 58% of mothers 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth **(Table 9.8).** Forty two percent of mothers had their first postnatal check within 4 hours, 12% had a check between 4 and 23 hours after delivery, and 5% had a check between 1 and 2 days. More than a third (36%) of mothers did not have a postnatal health check.

Trends: The proportion of mothers who received a postnatal check during the first two days after their most recent birth increased from 21% in 2006 to 33% in 2011 to 54% in 2016 and 58% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery decreases with increasing birth order, from 63% for first-order births to 46% for seventh and above other births (**Table 9.8**).
- The proportion of women who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery is higher among those who live in urban than those in the rural areas (66% versus 55%).
- The percentage of women who receive a postnatal check within 2 days after birth increases with increasing wealth, from 53% among those in the lowest quintile to 70% among those in the highest quintile.

Type of Provider

The skill level of the provider who performs the first postnatal check also has important implications for maternal and neonatal health. Fifty eight percent of women received their first postnatal health check during the first 2 days after delivery from a doctor, nurse, or midwife. Nearly half 45% mother received their first postnatal check from Nurses/Midwives, 42% did not have a postnatal check during the first two days after the birth **(Table 9.9).**

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

The probability of neonatal death is particularly high during the first 48 hours after birth, making postnatal checks in this period particularly important. Sixty two percent of newborns in Uganda received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth. 13% received a postnatal check within 1 hour after delivery, and 32% received a check within 1–3 hours after delivery. Thirty seven percent of newborns did not receive a postnatal health check **(Table 9.10).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth is higher in the urban areas (68%) and lower rural areas (59%) areas.
- By sub-region, the percentage of newborns receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ranges from 42% in Bukedi to 77% in Kampala Region.
- Sixty eight percent of babies born to mothers with more than a secondary education received a postnatal check within first 2 days after birth, as compared with only 55% of those born to mothers with no education.

Type of Provider and Content of Postnatal Care

Fifty nine percent of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey received their first postnatal health check during the 2 days after birth from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse, midwife, or clinical officer). Fourty seven percent of the most recent live births received their first postnatal care from Auxiliary nurse/ Nurse/Midwife and only about 12% received it from a doctor. 38% had No postnatal check during the first 2 days after the birth (**Table 9.11**).

9.6 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

Nearly 6 in 10 (59%) women age 15-49 reported at least one problem accessing health care for themselves (**Table 9.12**). Women in rural areas had a higher likelihood of reporting at least one problem accessing health care for themselves (64%) than women in urban areas (47%). Nine out of 10 (92%) women in Teso region mentioned at least one problem, while About (40%) of women in Kampala mentioned at least one problem.

The most frequently-cited obstacle women mentioned was getting money for treatment (50%); the smallest problem was getting permission to go for treatment (7%).

9.7 FEMALE CIRCUMCISION AND OBSTETRIC FISTULA

The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act defines FGM as “all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia for non-therapeutic reasons”. FGM is an invasive violation that impacts the short- and long-term health, safety and well-being of girls and women. The Act has played a significant role in the reduction of FGM in Uganda, however, cultural norms, traditions and beliefs continue to create challenges in completely eliminating the vice. In Uganda, about 50% of women age 15-49 have heard of female circumcision, and 0.2% of women are circumcised (**Table 9.13**).

Obstetric fistula is a hole between the vagina and rectum or bladder that causes urinary or faecal incontinence. A fistula is a hole, or abnormal opening, in the birth canal, that results in chronic leakage of urine and/or feces. Fistula typically results from problems during labor, surgical error, or trauma. In Uganda, 58% of women age 15-49 have heard of obstetric fistula, while approximately 1% of women report ever experiencing it **(Table 9.14).**

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- **Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care**
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- **Table 9.5 Place of delivery**
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- **Table 9.12 Problems in accessing health care**
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Table 9. 1 Antenatal Care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider							
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwi	medical assistant/nursing aide	Traditional birth attendant/ other/relative	No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	7.1	89.7	1.5	0.2	1.5	100	98.4	870
20-39	9.5	87.3	2.0	0.1	1.1	100	98.8	3,007
30-39	8.5	88.3	1.4	0.2	1.7	100	98.1	1,417
40-49	10.6	87.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	100	98.7	217
Birth order								
1	9.2	87.4	2.1	0.3	1.1	100	98.7	1,167
2-3	9.7	87.4	1.7	0.1	1.2	100	98.7	1,940
4-6	8.9	87.9	1.8	0.2	1.2	100	98.6	1,602
7+	6.5	90.1	1.4	0.3	1.7	100	98.1	802
Residence								
Urban	17.1	80.2	1.4	0.0	1.3	100	98.7	1,617
Rural	5.5	91.1	1.9	0.2	1.2	100	98.5	3,894
Region								
Kampala	20.8	75.4	1.7	0.0	2.2	100	97.8	241
Buganda	21.3	76.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	100	98.9	1,302
Busoga	4.0	87.5	7.3	0.2	1.0	100	98.8	523
Bukedi	3.3	91.8	2.0	0.8	2.1	100	97.1	337
Elgon	3.4	88.6	7.3	0.0	0.8	100	99.2	223
Teso	6.1	91.4	1.6	0.0	0.9	100	99.1	407
Karamoja	0.6	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100	382
Lango	7.1	91.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	100	99.2	359
Acholi	3.1	96.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	100	99.5	216
West Nile	6.9	91.2	0.5	0.0	1.4	100	98.6	212
Bunyoro	1.5	91.7	1.7	1.1	4.1	100	94.9	382
Tooro	3.3	94.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	100	98.2	379
Ankole	5.6	93.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	100	99.0	359
Kigezi	5.1	93.4	1.0	0.0	0.4	100	99.6	190
Education								
No education	2.2	93.7	0.2	0.3	3.7	100	96.1	460
Primary	6.6	90.4	1.7	0.1	1.2	100	98.6	3,229
Secondary	14.4	82.1	2.6	0.2	0.7	100	99.1	1,561
More than secondary	16	82.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	100	98.9	262
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.6	94.6	1.1	0.1	1.6	100	98.3	1,257
Second	4.1	91.7	2.6	0.2	1.5	100	98.3	1,108
Middle	5.7	90.1	2.4	0.4	1.4	100	98.2	991
Fourth	10.7	85.8	2.0	0.2	1.2	100	98.6	1,060
Highest	22	76.5	0.8	0.0	0.6	100	99.4	1,094
Total	8.9	87.9	1.8	0.2	1.3	100	98.6	5,511

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.

[1] Skilled provider includes Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse/midwife, and medical assistant/clinical officer.

Table 9. 2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2022

Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	1.1	1.2	1.2
1	0.7	1.1	1.0
2-3	21.1	23.4	22.7
4+	68.4	67.6	67.8
Don't know/missing	8.6	6.7	7.3
Total	100	100	100
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
None	9.6	7.8	8.3
<4	36.1	37.6	37.1
4-5	39.6	40.7	40.4
6-7	13.7	13.1	13.3
8+	1.0	0.8	0.9
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100
Number of women	1,827	4,297	6,124
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	4.41	4.37	4.38

Table 9. 3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth; and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Among women with a live birth in the past 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth in the past 2 years, percentage with the selected services			
Background characteristic	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 2 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Mother's age at birth							
<20	90.6	67.1	882	80.1	70.0	90.3	882
20-39	89.8	70.4	3,153	86.3	72.3	91.6	3,153
30-39	84.8	68.6	1,540	85.1	66.8	91.6	1,540
40-49	79.1	60	247	84.1	65.7	87.5	247
Birth order							
1	93.9	70.6	1,155	84.9	75.0	92.9	1,155
2-3	89.5	70	2,041	85.4	71.5	91.1	2,041
4-6	86.6	70.5	1,723	86.4	70.0	91.6	1,723
7+	80.6	61.9	903	81.0	61.4	88.7	903
Residence							
Urban	88.9	70.4	1,722	89.0	75.0	92.9	1,722
Rural	87.8	68.4	4,100	83.3	68.2	90.5	4,100
Region							
Kampala	89.4	71.9	258	95.0	84.9	94.1	258
Buganda	89.3	71.2	1,381	89.4	78.0	93.8	1,381
Busoga	92.6	65.4	544	80.2	57.4	89.8	544
Bukedi	83.1	62.4	350	81.4	73.9	76.6	350
Elgon	87.9	61.7	240	87.9	66.6	87.9	240
Teso	81.2	68.4	423	78.2	73.9	91.4	423
Karamoja	92.3	71.7	403	89.9	67.8	93.5	403
Lango	90.5	86.8	372	82.0	71.8	94.1	372
Acholi	86.7	61.0	236	88.4	58.1	93.1	236
West Nile	86.2	82.3	232	90.1	61.4	95.0	232
Bunyoro	79.3	54.9	413	75.6	51.0	86.1	413
Tooro	88.4	71.3	400	82.7	74.9	93.7	400
Ankole	91.6	66.6	375	81.2	71.2	92.4	375
Kigezi	93.6	66.3	196	86.6	74.6	89.2	196
Education							
No education	83	62.7	502	83.1	63.8	90.9	502
Primary	88.1	69.4	3,384	82.4	67.7	90.6	3,384
Secondary	89.9	70.1	1,647	89.5	75.4	92.2	1,647
More than secondary	88.1	69.5	289	91.6	81.2	93.7	289
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	86.4	67.5	1,320	82.0	65.4	90.6	1,320
Second	88.2	68.8	1,158	81.1	65.6	89.8	1,158
Middle	87.9	67.4	1,044	83.5	67.9	89.4	1,044
Fourth	88.9	68.7	1,127	86.6	73.0	93.3	1,127
Highest	89.6	72.7	1,173	91.9	79.6	93.1	1,173
Total	88.2	69.0	5,822	84.9	70.2	91.2	5,822

Table 9. 4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Mother's age at birth			
<20	58.8	66.7	945
20-29	66.5	76.9	3,249
30-39	61.1	72.3	1,632
40-49	43.6	56.7	298
Birth order			
1	61.8	68.5	1,255
2-3	66.3	76.8	2,110
4-6	63.9	75.1	1,794
7+	54.1	67.4	965
Residence			
Urban	62.9	71.9	1,827
Rural	62.7	73.6	4,297
Region			
Kampala	65.6	73.6	272
Buganda	66.1	73.5	1,446
Busoga	72.0	79.6	574
Bukedi	58.2	70.8	370
Elgon	65.9	77.3	257
Teso	59.5	68.6	441
Karamoja	73.1	76.7	409
Lango	61.3	70.6	393
Acholi	54.5	67.4	254
West Nile	51.9	75.5	243
Bunyoro	55.6	67.8	434
Tooro	61.2	72.3	429
Ankole	60.6	75.3	396
Kigezi	48.4	70.8	206
Education			
No education	64.2	71.1	518
Primary	61.2	72.6	3,552
Secondary	65.7	75.4	1,740
More than secondary	61.3	69.5	315
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	60.9	71.0	1,372
Second	63.1	74.3	1,205
Middle	60.2	72.8	1,102
Fourth	65.8	76.4	1,178
Highest	63.8	71.5	1,267
Total	62.7	73.1	6,124

1 Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her most recent live birth, or 2 or more injection (the last within 2 years of the most recent live birth)

Table 9. 5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Health facility: Public sector	Health facility: Private sector	Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
Mother's age at birth							
<20	78.2	10.0	10.9	0.9	100	88.3	906
20-39	73.8	13.6	12.0	0.6	100	87.4	3,115
30-39	72.3	12.0	14.7	1.1	100	84.2	1,497
40-49	66.4	12.3	20.8	0.5	100	78.7	209
Birth order							
1	79.8	13.5	6.4	0.2	100	93.4	1,237
2-3	73.0	13.1	12.9	0.9	100	86.2	2,,010
4-6	74.2	11.9	13.2	0.7	100	86.1	1644
7+	66.1	10.9	21.6	1.4	100	77.1	836
Residence							
Urban	76.6	16.6	6.5	0.3	100	93.2	1,692
Rural	72.7	10.9	15.5	1.0	100	83.5	4,035
Region							
Kampala	71.9	23.5	4.4	0.2	100	95.4	248
Buganda	69.8	20.9	9.0	0.3	100	90.7	1,369
Busoga	64.1	20.0	15.1	0.8	100	84.1	553
Bukedi	80.3	1.2	18.3	0.3	100	81.4	352
Elgon	78.7	7.4	12.1	1.8	100	86.1	232
Teso	80.1	2.4	17.2	0.3	100	82.5	414
Karamoja	80.8	1.0	16.3	1.9	100	81.8	399
Lango	78.1	5.9	15.5	0.5	100	84.0	368
Acholi	69.9	19.6	9.4	1.2	100	89.5	222
West Nile	80.5	5.8	13.1	0.6	100	86.3	220
Bunyoro	67.8	12.8	18.5	0.9	100	80.6	395
Tooro	77.1	8.8	13.0	1.1	100	85.9	387
Ankole	77.2	11.6	9.7	1.5	100	88.8	376
Kigezi	75.8	11.4	12.5	0.3	100	87.2	194
Mother's education							
No education	70.8	6.2	21.7	1.3	100	77.0	469
Primary	74.1	9.6	15.4	0.8	100	83.7	3,344
Secondary	74.4	18.4	6.6	0.6	100	92.8	1,638
More than secondary	71.8	24.2	4.0	0.0	100	96.0	276
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	72.4	6.4	19.9	1.3	100	78.8	1,285
Second	73.6	7.1	18.7	0.6	100	80.7	1,152
Middle	73.9	13.0	12.0	1.1	100	86.9	1,037
Fourth	75.6	14.4	9.5	0.5	100	90.0	1,102
Highest	73.9	22.7	3.1	0.4	100	96.5	1,152
Total	73.8	12.5	12.9	0.8	100	86.4	5,727

Table 9. 6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery						Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Medical assistant/ clinical officer	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Other, not health professional	No one			
Mother's age at birth									
<20	13.5	74.4	2.1	6.0	2.9	1.1	100	89.9	905
20-39	14.0	73.4	2.1	4.7	3.7	2.1	100	89.5	3,113
30-39	15.2	69.4	1.7	5.5	4.6	3.6	100	86.3	1,498
40-49	8.8	70.4	1.6	7.1	7.0	5.0	100	80.8	209
Birth order									
1	16.8	75.5	1.9	3.5	1.7	0.6	100	94.2	1,234
2-3	15.5	71.4	1.8	5.5	4.2	1.6	100	88.8	2,010
4-6	12.6	73.9	2.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	100	88.4	1,644
7+	9.4	67.3	2.2	8.6	6.3	6.4	100	78.8	837
Residence									
Urban	22.7	69.4	1.6	2.8	1.3	2.1	100	93.8	1,690
Rural	10.4	73.6	2.1	6.2	5.1	2.6	100	86.2	4,035
Region									
Kampala	29.6	65.8	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.2	100	96.9	248
Buganda	25.3	65.5	0.8	4.7	2.7	1.0	100	91.6	1,368
Busoga	6.6	73.6	7.2	5.2	4.8	2.6	100	87.4	553
Bukedi	2.7	79	1.7	6.7	4.9	5.1	100	83.4	352
Elgon	16.1	63.2	6.4	2.3	9.4	2.6	100	85.6	232
Teso	5.5	77.9	1.5	11.9	1.0	2.3	100	84.9	414
Karamoja	2.7	83.6	0.3	2.6	10.2	0.6	100	86.7	399
Lango	10.2	75.6	1.8	8.5	1.7	2.3	100	87.6	368
Acholi	10.0	77.7	1.2	5.6	2.0	3.5	100	88.9	221
West Nile	12.3	74	1.0	5.0	4.3	3.4	100	87.3	220
Bunyoro	7.4	75.6	1.7	8.3	4.3	2.7	100	84.7	395
Tooro	14.7	72.6	1.0	5.1	3.8	2.8	100	88.3	387
Ankole	17.7	71.2	0.7	1.3	4.8	4.3	100	89.6	376
Kigezi	15.1	71.9	2.0	1.7	4.1	5.4	100	88.9	194
Mother's education									
No education	4.6	76.4	0.4	5.6	10.3	2.7	100	81.4	470
Primary	11.2	72.4	2.1	6.6	4.4	3.3	100	85.7	3,343
Secondary	20.2	71.9	2.2	2.9	1.8	0.9	100	94.4	1,636
More than secondary	28.7	68	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.0	100	97.5	276
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.6	75.2	1.8	8.2	6.5	2.8	100	82.5	1,285
Second	7.2	72.8	2.4	7.7	5.6	4.3	100	82.5	1,152
Middle	13.1	73.8	2.1	4.5	3.9	2.6	100	89.0	1,037
Fourth	17.5	72.1	2.2	4.1	2.6	1.6	100	91.7	1,102
Highest	28.0	67.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.7	100	97.2	1,150
Total	14.1	72.4	1.9	5.2	4.0	2.4	100	88.4	5.725

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is consideredin this tabulation.

[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse/midwife and medical assistant/clinical officer

[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9. 7 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered by Caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labor pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided after the onset of labor pains, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
Mother's age at birth		
<20	15.6	906
20-39	13.1	3,115
30-39	15.2	1,498
40-49	9.8	209
Birth order		
1	18.3	1,237
2-3	14.1	2,010
4-6	13.1	1,644
7+	8.9	837
Residence		
Urban	19.9	1,692
Rural	11.4	4,036
Region		
Kampala	22.3	248
Buganda	19.2	1,370
Busoga	8.1	553
Bukedi	11.0	352
Elgon	13.9	232
Teso	14.3	414
Karamoja	4.2	399
Lango	11.4	368
Acholi	8.3	222
West Nile	12.2	220
Bunyoro	11.4	395
Tooro	12.8	387
Ankole	19.7	376
Kigezi	16.4	194
Mother's Education		
No education	4.3	470
Primary	12.4	3,344
Secondary	17.8	1,638
More than secondary	26.5	276
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	8.1	1,286
Second	10.5	1,152
Middle	12.5	1,037
Fourth	15.3	1,102
Highest	23.9	1,152
Total	13.9	5,728

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not receive a C-section.
[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey
[2] Restricted to births that occurred in a health facility

Table 9. 8 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]									
Background characteristic	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
Mother's age at birth										
<20	39.9	12	5.2	0.5	0.6	5.8	36.1	100	57.1	945
20-39	44.6	12.1	4.6	0.4	0.3	4.6	33.3	100	61.4	3,249
30-39	39.3	12.2	4.7	0.8	0.2	5.1	37.7		56.2	1,632
40-49	26.8	11.9	2.0	1.0	0.0	4.1	54.1	100	40.8	298
Birth order										
1	45.2	12	5.2	0.3	0.4	3.8	33.0	100	62.5	1,255
2-3	43.2	12.7	4.5	0.5	0.2	4.9	34.2	100	60.3	2,110
4-6	42.6	11.8	5.2	0.8	0.4	5.3	34.0	100	59.6	1,794
7+	31.6	11.7	3.1	0.6	0.3	5.8	47.0	100	46.4	965
Residence										
Urban	49.6	12.1	4.1	1.0	0.4	3.0	29.8	100	65.8	1,827
Rural	38.2	12.2	4.8	0.3	0.2	5.7	38.5	100	55.2	4,297
Region										
kampala	60.6	11.8	1.6	0.7	0.0	4.0	21.3	100	74.0	272
Buganda	55.8	9.3	2.1	0.6	0.5	5.8	25.8	100	67.2	1,446
Busoga	47.4	10.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	4.2	36.7	100	58.5	574
Bukedi	34.6	7.3	1.5	0.0	0.2	4.4	52.0	100	43.4	370
Elgon	33.2	15.4	3.4	0.8	0.3	2.3	44.5	100	52.0	257
Teso	23.3	13.8	9.9	0.6	0.2	8.3	43.8	100	47.1	441
Karamoja	41.7	11.6	11.9	1.0	0.0	5.0	28.7	100	65.3	409
Lango	26.3	9.7	5.6	0.7	0.0	3.1	54.5	100	41.6	393
Acholi	38.1	20.8	5.7	0.3	0.4	6.2	28.4	100	64.7	254
West Nile	36.5	13.4	6.8	0.9	0.9	4.1	37.4	100	56.6	243
Bunyoro	38.3	9.9	4.3	0.3	0.2	7.9	39.2	100	52.5	434
Tooro	26.4	22.9	11.3	0.5	0.4	4.0	34.4	100	60.7	429
Ankole	44.5	13.6	2.4	1.1	0.0	2.3	36.1	100	60.5	396
kigezi	35.1	11.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	49.1	100	49.7	206
Education										
No education	35.7	11	6.0	0.8	0.1	6.2	40.1	100	52.7	518
Primary	37.5	12.3	4.7	0.4	0.3	5.7	39.0	100	54.5	3,552
Secondary	50.4	11.6	4.3	0.7	0.3	3.3	29.5	100	66.2	1,740
More than secondary	49.7	15.4	2.7	1.0	0.0	2.2	29.0	100	67.8	315
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	34.9	12.0	6.5	0.4	0.1	6.3	39.8	100	53.4	1,372
Second	33.4	11.5	4.7	0.4	0.2	6.7	43.2	100	49.6	1,205
Middle	41.0	11.1	4.4	0.4	0.3	5.2	37.5	100	56.5	1,102
Fourth	43.9	14.0	4.9	0.3	0.7	3.9	32.3	100	62.8	1,178
Highest	55.1	12.1	2.5	1.3	0.2	2.3	26.7	100	69.6	1,267
Total	41.6	12.1	4.6	0.6	0.3	4.9	35.9	100	58.4	6,124

Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, medical assistant/clinical officer, nursing aide/assistant, traditional birth attendant, or community/village health worker.

[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Table 9. 9 Type of provider for the first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Type of health provider for mother's first postnatal check						
Background characteristic	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Other skilled provider	Non-skilled provider	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after the birth	Total	Number of women
Mother's age at birth							
<20	10.8	45.8	0.3	0.3	42.9	100	945
20-39	13.7	47.0	0.5	0.3	38.6	100	3,249
30-39	11.8	44.1	0.3	0.0	43.8	100	1,632
40-49	7.5	33.1	0.0	0.2	59.2		298
Birth order							
1	14.7	47.5	0.1	0.2	37.5	100	1,255
2-3	13.3	46.7	0.3	0.1	39.7	100	2,110
4-6	12.0	46.5	0.8	0.4	40.4	100	1,794
7+	8.4	37.9	0.1	0.1	53.6		965
Residence							
Urban	19.6	45.6	0.5	0.0	34.2	100	1,827
Rural	9.4	45.3	0.3	0.3	44.8	100	4,297
Region							
kampala	23.7	50.3	0.0	0.0	26.0	100	272
Buganda	24.6	42.2	0.5	0.0	32.8	100	1,446
Busoga	3.7	53.1	0.9	0.8	41.5	100	574
Bukedi	4.0	39.4	0.0	0.0	56.6	100	370
Elgon	10.5	40.4	0.6	0.5	48.0	100	257
Teso	8.6	37.5	0.2	0.7	52.9	100	441
Karamoja	8.4	56.6	0.0	0.3	34.7	100	409
Lango	13.2	28.5	0.0	0.0	58.4	100	393
Acholi	11.0	53.7	0.0	0.0	35.3	100	254
West Nile	6,.0	49.7	0.9	0.0	43.4	100	243
Bunyoro	3.4	47.9	0.8	0.4	47.5	100	434
Tooro	9.1	51.6	0.0	0.0	39.3	100	429
Ankole	10.4	49.6	0.3	0.1	39.5	100	396
kigezi	7.1	42.1	0.6	0.0	50.3	100	206
Education							
No education	6.5	46.2	0.0	0.0	47.3	100	518
Primary	9.6	44.1	0.5	0.3	45.5	100	3,552
Secondary	18.1	47.6	0.4	0.1	33.8	100	1,740
More than secondary	22.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	32.2	100	315
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	6.1	47.0	0.1	0.3	46.6	100	1,372
Second	7.0	42.3	0.2	0.0	50.4	100	1,205
Middle	10.5	44.6	0.7	0.7	43.5	100	1,102
Fourth	14.9	47.2	0.6	0.0	37.2	100	1,178
Highest	23.7	45.4	0.4	0.0	30.4	100	1,267
Total	12.4	45.4	0.4	0.2	41.6	100	6,124

Table 9. 10 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]									
Background characteristic	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	11.2	34.0	12.5	4.9	0.1	0.5	36.8	100	62.6	945
20-39	14.1	33.5	12.1	5.5	0.6	0.1	34.0	100	65.2	3,249
30-39	12.4	29.5	11.4	5.6	0.5	0.3	40.3	100	58.8	1,632
40-49	9.6	18.9	9.8	1.6	1.2	0	58.8	100	40.0	298
Birth order										
1	13.3	34.5	12.3	5.1	0.4	0.3	34.1	100	65.2	1,255
2-3	12.9	34.4	11.8	6.2	0.5	0.1	34.2	100	65.2	2,110
4-6	14.0	30.3	12.2	5.0	0.8	0.4	37.4	100	61.4	1,794
7+	11.0	25.4	10.8	3.8	0.4	0.2	48.5		51.0	965
Residence										
Urban	15.2	36.9	10.2	5.3	0.7	0.3	31.3	100	67.7	1,827
Rural	12.0	29.6	12.6	5.2	0.5	0.2	39.9	100	59.4	4,297
Region										
Kampala	21.8	42.4	10.8	2.3	0.4	0.2	22.0	100	77.4	272
Buganda	17.4	41.8	7.4	2.6	0.4	0.8	29.4	100	69.4	1,446
Busoga	20.6	28.6	11.0	1.4	0	0.2	38.2	100	61.6	574
Bukedi	14.2	19.4	5.9	2.7	0	0.0	57.8	100	42.2	370
Elgon	2.3	28.9	16.7	3.7	1.2	0.0	47.2	100	51.6	257
Teso	1.6	32.1	18.3	11.5	1.1	0.0	35.4	100	63.5	441
Karamoja	10.7	34.4	9.8	14.3	1.4	0.0	29.4	100	69.2	409
Lango	3.6	26.0	11.2	6.6	0.5	0.0	52.1	100	47.4	393
Acholi	21.8	23.4	21.1	4.6	0.7	0.0	28.4	100	70.9	254
West Nile	3.8	35.8	15.0	7.3	0.8	0.1	37.2	100	61.9	243
Bunyoro	15.6	27.8	9.4	4.3	0.5	0.0	42.3	100	57.2	434
Tooro	5.0	23.3	21.7	11.1	0.5	0.2	38.1	100	61.2	429
Ankole	15.8	30.8	12.5	2.1	0	0.0	38.7	100	61.3	396
kigezi	12.3	21.0	11.1	4.3	0.7	0.0	50.5	100	48.8	206
Mother's education										
No education	8.4	28.9	10.0	7.3	0.9	0.0	44.6	100	54.6	518
Primary	12.0	29.2	12.6	5.4	0.4	0.3	40.1	100	59.2	3,552
Secondary	15.3	38.0	10.5	4.7	0.7	0.2	30.7	100	68.4	1,740
More than secondary	19.0	31.6	14.1	2.8	1.2	0.2	31.2	100	67.5	315
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	10.1	28.9	12.6	7.3	0.7	0.0	40.4	100	58.9	1,372
Second	12.0	27.8	11.9	5.0	0.4	0.1	42.9	100	56.6	1,205
Middle	11.8	30.8	12.1	5.2	0.5	0.5	39.2	100	59.8	1,102
Fourth	14.6	30.8	13.6	5.1	0.2	0.3	35.3	100	64.2	1,178
Highest	16.6	40.5	9.2	3.3	0.9	0.3	29.1	100	69.7	1,267
Total	13.0	31.8	11.9	5.2	0.5	0.2	37.4	100	61.9	6,124

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant

[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

Providers included: Doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, TBA. Other persons, such as family members or friends are not included.

Table 9. 11 Type of provider for the first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Type of health provider for newborn's first postnatal check						
Background characteristic	Doctor	Auxiliary nurse/ Nurse/Midwife	Other skilled providerr	Non-skilled provider	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after the birth	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth							
<20	11.8	46.8	0.3	3.7	37.4	100	945
20-39	12.6	48.8	0.4	3.3	34.8	100	3,249
30-39	10.9	44.8	0.3	2.9	41.2	100	1,632
40-49	7.8	29.2	0.0	3.0	60.0	100	298
Birth order							
1	14.8	48.0	0.3	2.1	34.8	100	1,255
2-3	12.4	48.9	0.2	3.8	34.8	100	2,110
4-6	11.0	46.9	0.6	2.9	38.6	100	1,794
7+	8.1	38.5	0.2	4.2	49.0	100	965
Residence							
Urban	19.6	45.6	0.7	1.7	32.3	100	1,827
Rural	8.5	46.9	0.2	3.9	40.6	100	4,297
Region							
kampala	25.9	49.7	0.0	1.8	22.6	100	272
Buganda	23.5	42.2	0.4	3.2	30.6	100	1,446
Busoga	4.2	53.4	0.8	3.2	38.4	100	574
Bukedi	3.9	36.9	0.0	1.4	57.8	100	370
Elgon	4.9	45.6	0.3	0.6	48.4	100	257
Teso	8.5	46.3	0.5	8.2	36.5	100	441
Karamoja	7.8	58.4	0.0	3.0	30.8	100	409
Lango	11.6	32.6	0.0	3.2	52.6	100	393
Acholi	11.4	54.9	0.0	4.6	29.1	100	254
West Nile	6.0	52.3	1.5	2.0	38.1	100	243
Bunyoro	2.8	48.0	0.3	6.1	42.8	100	434
Tooro	8.6	50.5	0.0	2.0	38.8	100	429
Ankole	10.4	49.0	0.6	1.3	38.7	100	396
kigezi	6.1	41.2	0.6	1.0	51.2	100	206
Mother's education							
No education	5.3	44.6	0.0	4.7	45.4	100	518
Primary	9.1	46.0	0.5	3.6	40.8	100	3,552
Secondary	17.8	48.1	0.3	2.3	31.6	100	1,740
More than secondary	19.6	45.9	0.0	2.0	32.5	100	315
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	6.1	48.1	0.1	4.6	41.1	100	1,372
Second	6.7	44.7	0.1	5.1	43.4	100	1,205
Middle	9.3	46.8	0.6	3.1	40.2	100	1,102
Fourth	13.5	47.9	0.5	2.2	35.8	100	1,178
Highest	23.3	44.9	0.4	1.1	30.3	100	1,267
Total	11.8	46.5	0.4	3.2	38.1	100	6,124

Table 9. 12 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Problems in accessing health care					
Background characteristic	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Residence						
Urban	4.6	41.5	20.2	8.7	47.2	6,049
Rural	8.2	54.1	44.1	15.6	64.4	12,202
Region						
kampala	4.0	35.9	8.5	5.4	39.5	944
Buganda	3.5	39.1	17.1	5.6	44.0	4,470
Busoga	11.3	40.5	35.5	19.3	56.6	1,631
Bukedi	10.1	55.2	42.3	16.9	64.8	945
Elgon	5.0	40.6	38.4	20.5	58.7	867
Teso	20.4	81.5	75.9	25.5	92.4	1,256
Karamoja	3.3	52.1	27.1	18.8	54.1	895
Lango	12.5	67.6	48.9	20.3	72.5	1219
Acholi	5.6	67.2	53.6	21.5	81.8	761
West Nile	6.1	51.2	37.8	17.1	58.9	734
Bunyoro	7.8	45.6	37.9	9.2	54.8	1,170
Tooro	3.1	51.5	46.1	7.3	59.8	1,307
Ankole	5.6	53.8	46.8	11.2	65.6	1,322
kigezi	4.9	52.1	41.5	14.1	62.9	731
Education						
No education	5.9	65.0	43.2	16.2	68.8	1,673
Primary	8.3	54.8	42.7	15.4	64.6	10,397
Secondary	5.4	39.9	24.9	9.4	48.6	5,160
More than secondary	4.5	26.7	15.3	7.3	33.9	1,021
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.1	65.0	52.8	20.1	73.0	3,312
Second	9.2	60.6	51.2	16.6	71.5	3,398
Middle	7.1	54.0	43.6	14.7	64.9	3,351
Fourth	6.9	45.8	31.5	12.1	55.2	3,666
Highest	4.0	31.4	11.1	6.0	36.9	4,525
Total	7.0	50.0	36.2	13.3	58.7	18,251

Table 9. 13 Female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever heard of female circumcision and percentage who are circumcised, and percent distribution of circumcised women by desire for circumcision, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Percentage of women who:		
Background characteristic	Have heard of female circumcision	Are circumcised	Number of women
Age			
15-19	43.5	0.0	3,936
20-24	52.0	0.2	3,506
25-29	52.7	0.1	3,133
30-34	51.7	0.3	2,326
35-39	49.0	0.3	2,230
40-44	49.8	0.6	1,712
45-49	49.1	0.5	1,408
Residence			
Urban	60.3	0.2	6,049
Rural	44.1	0.3	12,202
Region			
kampala	73.3	0.3	944
Buganda	59.8	0.0	4,470
Busoga	59.2	0.0	1,631
Bukedi	51.8	0.0	945
Elgon	95.2	2.1	867
Teso	40.8	0.0	1,256
Karamoja	47.3	2.2	895
Lango	30.7	0.0	1,219
Acholi	36.1	0.0	761
West Nile	37.5	0.0	734
Bunyoro	35.4	0.1	1,170
Tooro	41.8	0.0	1,307
Ankole	27.7	0.1	1,322
kigezi	26.6	0.0	731
Education			
No education	38.8	1.3	1,673
Primary	41.4	0.2	10,397
Secondary	63.2	0.1	5,160
More than secondary	79.5	0.1	1,021
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	35.7	0.6	3,312
Second	41.2	0.3	3,398
Middle	46.3	0.2	3,351
Fourth	51.2	0.1	3,666
Highest	66.6	0.1	4,525
Total	49.5	0.2	18,251

Table 9. 14 Fistula knowledge and experience

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever heard of fistula and percentage who have ever had fistula symptoms, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Percentage of women who:		
Background characteristic	Have ever heard of fistula	Have ever had fistula symptoms	Number of women
Age			
15-19	34.9	0.2	3,936
20-24	55.7	0.4	3,506
25-29	64.1	0.5	3,133
30-34	68.5	0.7	2,326
35-39	67.7	1.0	2,230
40-44	66.3	0.5	1,712
45-49	67.8	1.2	1,408
Residence			
Urban	67.5	0.4	6,049
Rural	52.8	0.6	12,202
Region	77.8	0.6	9,434
kampala	78.0	0.6	4,470
Buganda	64.1	0.6	1,631
Busoga	43.4	0.4	945
Bukedi	48.7	0.7	867
Elgon	63.4	0.6	1,260
Teso	25.3	0.6	895
Karamoja	34.2	0.9	1,219
Lango	41.9	0.7	761
Acholi	50.1	0.6	734
West Nile	51.0	0.5	1,170
Bunyoro	43.4	0.2	1,307
Tooro	58.7	0.4	1,322
Ankole	49.7	0.5	731
kigezi			
Education			
No education	43.6	0.5	1,673
Primary	53.4	0.6	1,0397
Secondary	66.7	0.5	5,160
More than secondary	79.4	0.1	1,021
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	41.9	0.6	3,312
Second	50.7	0.6	3,398
Middle	55.3	0.6	3,351
Fourth	61.2	0.6	3,666
Highest	73.3	0.4	4,525
Total	57.7	0.6	18,251

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Vaccinations:*** Sixty-three percent of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations by the time of the survey.
- ***Symptoms of ARI:*** Advice or treatment was sought for 83% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey. Fourty-three percent had treatment or advice sought on the same or next day.
- ***Fever:*** Advice or treatment was sought for 86% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. For 51% of these children, advice or treatment was sought on the same or next day.
- ***Feeding practices during diarrhea:*** Only18% of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and program managers assess theefficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Uganda.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea. In addition, because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal disease, information is provided on the disposal of children's faecal matter.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 3 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight from either a written record or the mother's report

Birth weight is an important indicator when assessing a child's health for early exposure to childhood morbidity and mortality. Birth weight in the 2022 UDHS was obtained from either a written record or, inthe absence of a written record, the mother's recall.

Forty-nine percent of live births in the 3 years preceding the survey had a reported birth weight from a written record or the mother's recall. Among births with a reported weight, four percent weighed less than 2.5 kilograms (**Table 10.1**). There is variability by background characteristics in the proportion of births that have a reported birth weight; for example, 58% of births to women with more than a secondary education have a reported birth weight, while 36% of births to women with no education have a reported weight. Space drop
Therefore, it is difficult to interpret variation by background characteristics in the proportion of infants weighing less than 2.5 kilograms at birth.

Information on the mother's estimate of her infant's size at birth is also available in **Table 10.1**. The mother's estimate of size is subjective, but it can be a useful proxy for the child's weight. Mothers reported four percent of births as very small, 10% as smaller than average, and 83% as average or larger than average.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

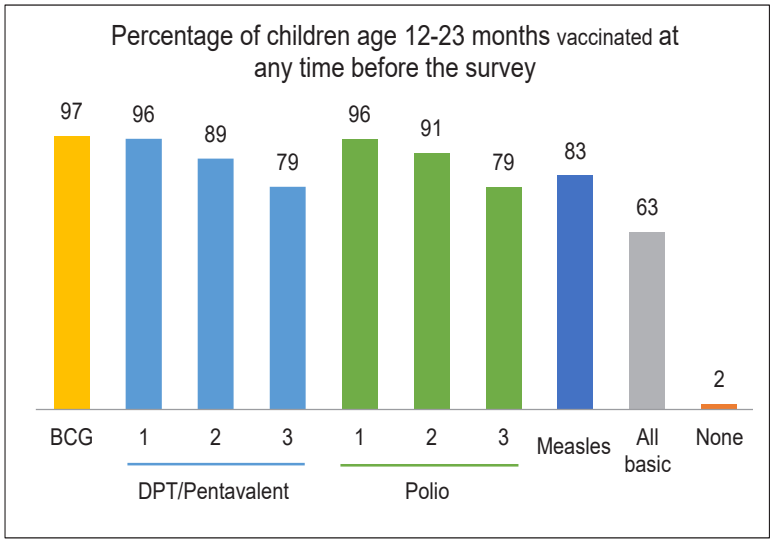
All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- Three doses of oral polio vaccine (not including the birth dose)
- One dose of measles vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

Figure 10. 1 Childhood vaccinations



Immunizing children against vaccine-preventable diseases can greatly reduce childhood morbidity and mortality. Information on vaccination coverage was collected from the child's health card or the mother's direct report. Uganda's DPT-containing vaccine also protects against Hepatitis B (HepB) and Haemophilus influenzae Type b (Hib); it is known as DPT-HepB-Hip or pentavalent vaccine.

Sixty-three percent of children age12-23 months received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey, while 2% received no vaccinations at all (**Table 10.2).** Coverage of all basic vaccinations among children age 12-23 months is shown in **Figure 10.1**. Vaccination coverage is highest for the BCG vaccine (97%), followed by the first dose of the DPT-HepB-Hib vaccine and the first dose of the oral polio vaccine (95.6% and 96% respectively). Eighty-three percent of the children received measles vaccine.

Trends: The percentage of children age 12-23 months in Uganda who received all basic vaccinations increased from 37% in 2000-01 to 63% in 2022. During the same period, the proportion of children whoreceived no vaccinations fell from 13% to 2% (**Figure 10.2**).

Figure 10. 2 Trends in childhood vaccination

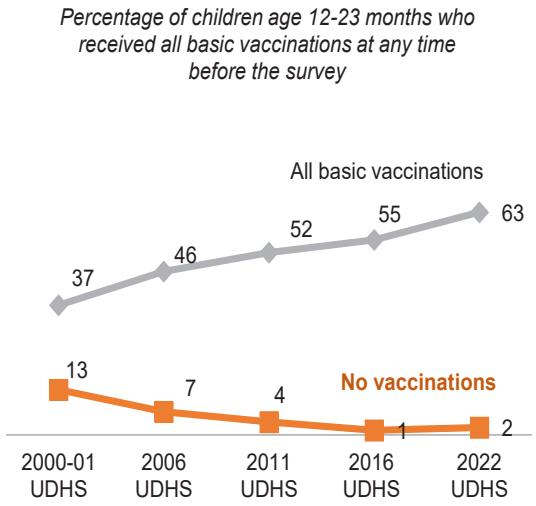
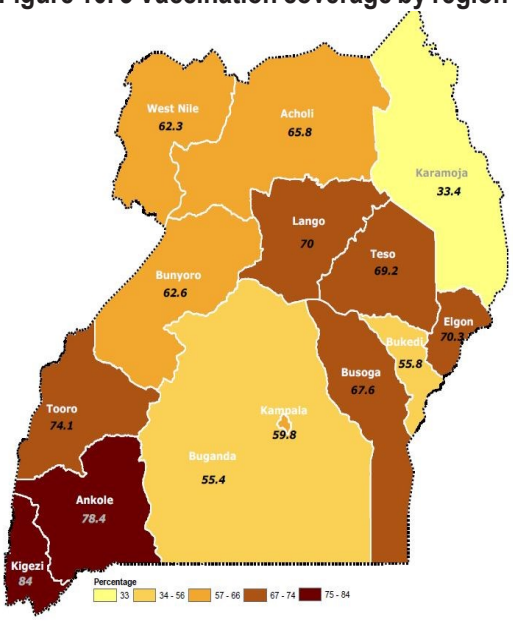


Figure 10. 3 Vaccination coverage by region



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations ranges from33% in Karamoja region to 84% in Kigezi region (**Table 10.3 and figure 10.3**).

Uptake of Newly Introduced Vaccines

The Government of Uganda has recently introduced two new vaccines into the national routine immunization schedule. The pneumococcal conjugate vaccine 10 (PCV) was introduced in April 2013. PCV protects against *Streptococcus pneumonia* bacteria, which causes severe pneumonia, meningitis, andother illnesses. The inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) was introduced in April 2022 and will replace oral polio vaccines by 2021.

The monovalent rotavirus vaccine will become part of the national routine immunization schedule in February 2018. This vaccine protects against rotavirus, which can cause inflammation of the stomach andintestines with symptoms including severe watery diarrhoea, often with vomiting, fever, and abdominal pain. This can lead to severe dehydration. Although it was not part of the schedule at the time of the survey, some private health facilities offer the rotavirus vaccine for a fee.

In addition to the basic vaccinations, it is recommended that all children age 12-23 months receive threedoses of PCV, two doses of the rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of IPV before their first birthday.

Coverage rates for these vaccines should be interpreted with extreme caution: some children may have been too old to receive the vaccines when roll-out started, roll-out was not implemented simultaneously across the country, and at the time of the survey, the rotavirus vaccine was not part of the national schedule, was not offered at all facilities, and was not free of charge in the private facilities where it wasoffered.

Ninety –four percent of children age 12-23 months received the first dose of PCV, 92% received the second dose, and 83% received the third dose. Coverage rates for the rotavirus vaccine have increased drastically to 93% of children receiving the first dose and 87% receiving the second dose compared to 10% and 6% in 2016 UDHS respectively (**Table 10.3).**

Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Children age 12-23 months (97%) and 24-35 months (95%) ever had a vaccination card or similar record. Interviewers asked to see the card/document for each child who had ever had one; the card/document was actually available at the time of the survey for fewer children. Vaccination cards were available for 69% of children age 12-23 months and 57% children age 24-35. months (**Table 10.4).**

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is among the leading causes of child morbidity and mortality in Uganda. In the 2022 UDHS, ARI prevalence was estimated by asking mothers whether any of their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.These data are based on the mother's perception of illness and were not validated by a medical examination. Mothers reported that 8% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. The prevalence of ARI is highest among children in Elgon region (16%) and lowest among children in Bukedi region (3%) (**Table 10.5).**

Treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Advice or treatment was sought for 84% children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey; however, was sought for only 43% on the same or next day.

10.4 FEVER

Fever is a symptom of malaria but is also associated with other childhood illnesses that may contribute tohigh levels of malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality in young children. Information about malaria is discussed in detail in Chapter 12.

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

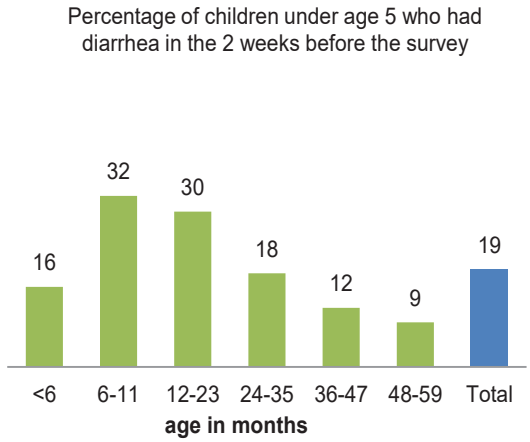
Twenty-three percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. The prevalence of fever is highest among children in Acholi (52%) region and lowest in Ankole and Kigezi region(10%). Eighty- six percent (86%) of children were taken for advice or treatment, and for 51%, that advice or treatment was sought on the same or next day. Ten percentof children with a fever received antibiotics (**Table 10.6).**

10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea

Mothers reported that 19% of children under age 5 had a diarrhoeal episode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 10.7**). Advice or treatment was sought for 69% of children with diarrhoea.

Figure 10. 4 Diarrhea prevalence by age



Patterns by background characteristics

The prevalence of diarrhoea rises after age 6 months,from 16% among children under age 6 months to 32% among those age 6-11 months, when complementary foods and other liquids are introduced. The prevalence remains high (30%) at age 12-23 months, which is the time when children begin to walk and are at an increased risk of contamination from the environment and declines thereafter (**Figure 10.4**).

Just like symptoms of fever, the percentage of children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding thesurvey is highest in Teso (24%) and Tooro (23%) regions and lowest in Lango region (15%).

10.5.2 Feeding Practices

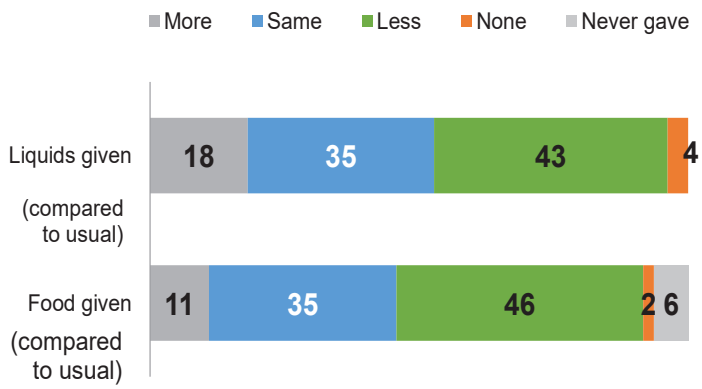
Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding or increase feeding of children with diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids given to children. Only 18% of children under age 5who had diarrhoea in the 2 weekspreceding the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended. Thirty-five percent received the same amount of liquids. Forty-seven percent were given either less liquid than usual (43%) or no liquid at all (4%) (**Figure 10.5**). Over four in ten (46%) children with diarrhoea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same amount of (35%) or more (11%) food to the sick child. Forty-six percent of children were given less food than usual, while 6% received no food (**Table 10.8**). For additional information on feeding practices during diarrhoea by background characteristics, see **Table 10.8.**

Figure 10. 5 Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.5.3 Treatment of Diarrhoea

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, or a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommendedhomemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple and effective way to reduce dehydration caused by diarrhoea. Fourty-seven percent of children with diarrhoea received some form of ORT (ORS, recommended homemadefluids, and/or increased fluids) (**Table 10.9).** Seventeen percent of children received antibiotics and 49% were given zinc, which can reduce the duration and severity of diarrhoea. Six in ten (6%) children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment.

Trends: The proportion of children who received no treatment for diarrhea declined from 19% in 2000-01 to 16% in 2006 and 14% in 2011. It increased to again reach 19% in 2016 and later a drastic decline to 6% in 2022

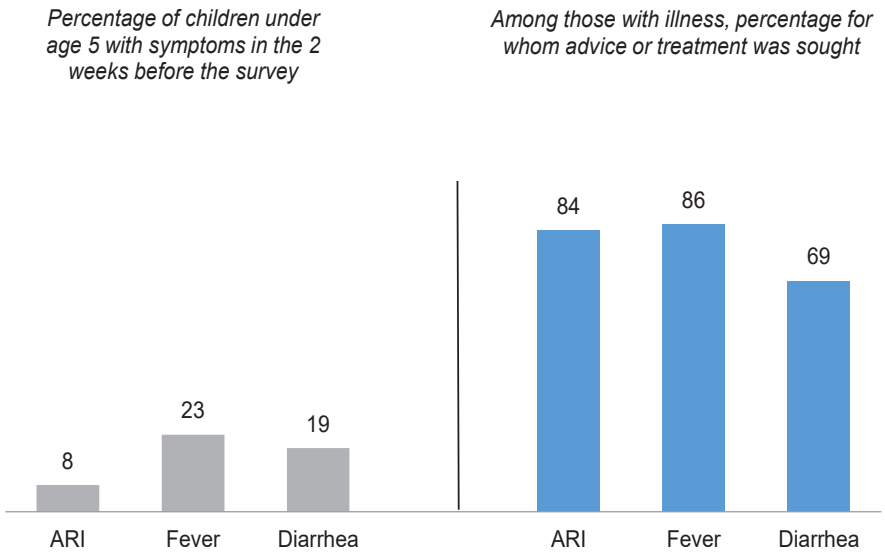
Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children receiving ORT is slightly higher in urban areas (48%) than in rural areas (47%).
- Children in Busoga region received more ORT (67%) compared to children in other regions.The regions with the lowest uptake of ORT among children with diarrhoea are Tooro and Ankole (23%)

10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

Fever (23%) was the most common illness reported among children under age 5 during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment is more sought for children with a fever (86%) or symptoms of ARI (84%) than for children with diarrhoea (69%), (Figure 10.6, Table 10.5, 10.6 and 10.7).

Figure 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness



10.7 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Safe disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine or buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest child under age 2 living with their mother

Proper disposal of children's faeces is important to prevent the spread of disease. Among youngest children under age 2 living with their mother, 79% had their last stool disposed of safely (**Table 10.10).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- Safe disposal of faeces increases with children's age, from 50% of children age 0-1 months to 90% of children age 18-23 months.
- More children in urban areas (82%) than those in rural areas (78%) had their last faecal matter disposed of safely.
- The proportion of children whose faecal matter is disposed of safely varies by wealth, from 77% among those in households in the lowest wealth quintile to 85% among those in households in thehighest quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, disposal of children's stools,and early childhood development, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.3 Vaccinations by Background Characteristics**
- **Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI, and source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of fever**
- **Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.8 Feeding practices during diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.9 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.10 Disposal of children's stools**

Table 10. 1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 3 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 3 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth						Among births with a reported birth weight[1]		
Background characteristic	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Number of births	Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	6.3	13.3	77.7	2.7	100.0	48.0	2,280	14.9	1,079
20-34	4.0	9.8	83.4	2.8	100.0	49.8	9,779	9.4	4,870
35-49	3.9	7.0	86.2	2.9	100.0	42.8	1,951	7.2	845
Birth order									
1	5.3	12.6	80.3	1.7	100.0	54.3	2,904	12.8	1,545
2-3	4.3	10.1	82.7	2.9	100.0	50.2	4,749	9.2	2,374
4-5	4.4	8.7	84.0	2.9	100.0	47.2	3,148	9.5	1,493
6+	3.5	8.6	84.3	3.5	100.0	42.4	3,209	8.9	1,382
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	0.0	10	88.6	1.4	100.0	38.7	185	3.1	72
Does not smoke	4.4	10	82.9	2.8	100.0	48.6	13,825	10.1	6,721
Residence									
Urban	5.2	9.8	83.6	1.5	100.0	55.5	3,977	10.1	2,208
Rural	4.0	10.1	82.6	3.4	100.0	45.7	10,033	10.0	4,585
Region									
Kampala	6.6	8.1	84.2	1.1	100.0	57.2	572	9.3	328
Buganda	7.6	10.4	77.7	4.3	100.0	52.7	3,272	11.1	1,725
Busoga	2.4	10.3	86.4	0.9	100.0	41.6	1,346	11.6	560
Bukedi	8.6	9.8	77.2	4.4	100.0	45.3	832	8.7	377
Elgon	5.0	11.7	83.1	0.2	100.0	45.9	623	6.4	286
Teso	5.1	15.6	75.7	3.6	100.0	52	1,026	10.0	534
Karamoja	3.6	10.2	85.0	1.2	100.0	45.6	1,060	11.0	484
Lango	2.3	5.5	86.7	5.5	100.0	46.8	854	9.2	400
Acholi	2.5	12.7	84.3	0.5	100.0	52.8	554	7.7	292
West Nile	1.8	10.3	85.6	2.3	100.0	50.7	541	10.7	274
Bunyoro	0.7	6.1	88.8	4.5	100.0	42.2	976	8.3	412
Tooro	1.0	13.0	84.2	1.7	100.0	48.6	992	13.5	482
Ankole	2.7	6.2	88.9	2.2	100.0	45.7	884	7.5	404
Kigezi	2.0	7.6	90.4	0.0	100.0	49.2	478	7.7	235
Mother's education									
No education	3.2	9.3	83.5	3.9	100.0	36.1	1,418	7.1	512
Primary	4.2	9.6	82.7	3.5	100.0	46.0	8,244	10.7	3,788
Secondary	5.3	10.9	82.5	1.3	100.0	57.2	3,680	9.9	2,105
More than secondary	3.1	10.5	85.8	0.6	100.0	58.1	668	7.7	388
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.5	12.0	81.6	2.9	100.0	43.9	1,418	10.9	1,482
Second	3.8	8.8	83.7	3.7	100.0	43.2	8,244	8.8	1,225
Middle	4.5	10.0	82.6	2.8	100.0	48.3	3,680	11.4	1,233
Fourth	4.2	8.3	84.1	3.4	100.0	50.3	668	9.2	1,268
Highest	6.0	10.3	82.6	1.2	100.0	58.1	1,418	9.7	1,585
Total	4.4	10.0	82.9	2.8	100.0	48.5	14,010	10	6,793

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall.

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Uganda DHS 2020

Vaccine	Children age 12-23 months				Children age 24-35 months			
	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3]	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age[3]
BCG	74.1	22.7	96.8	96.0	63.8	32.2	95.9	94.2
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	74.1	21.5	95.6	95.5	63.5	30.4	94.0	92.8
2	71.8	17.5	89.3	88.9	61.3	24.0	85.4	83.7
3	67.5	11.9	79.4	78.2	57.9	16.7	74.5	71.8
Polio								
0 (birth dose)	67.1	21.0	88.0	87.2	57.3	30.7	88.0	86.6
1	73.3	22.7	96.0	95.8	63.1	32.1	95.3	94.0
2	70.3	20.3	90.6	90.1	60.3	29.2	89.5	87.7
3	63.5	15.0	78.5	77.2	53.5	20.5	74.0	70.9
Pneumococcal								
1	72.3	21.3	93.6	93.5	62.1	30.6	92.7	91.5
2	71.1	20.8	91.9	91.4	60.7	29.6	90.3	88.7
3	66.1	16.7	82.8	81.6	57.3	24.2	81.5	78.2
Rotavirus								
1	72.0	20.7	92.7	92.5	61.9	29.8	91.7	90.2
2	67.8	19.4	87.2	86.4	58.0	27.6	85.6	83.3
3	12.0	3.9	16.0	14.6	13.2	4.8	18.0	16.4
Measles containing vaccine								
1	63.7	19.5	83.2	77.8	57.5	29.2	86.8	78.5
2	na	na	na	na	11.6	8.3	19.8	18.8
All basic vaccinations[4]	53.9	8.6	62.5	57.3	47.9	11.5	59.4	51.6
All age appropriate vaccinations[5]	8.9	1.6	10.5	8.4	4.4	1.4	5.8	5.0
No vaccinations	0.2	1.9	2.1	na	0.4	2.9	3.3	na
Number of children	2,072	686	2,758	2,758	1,736	947	2,682	2,682

na= Not applicable

[1] Vaccination card, Booklet, or other home-based record

[2] Received by age 12months

[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination

[4] BCG, 3 doses of DPT-HepB-Hiv, 3 doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine) given at birth and one dose of measles vaccine.

[5] BCG, 3 doses of DPT-HepB-Hiv, 4 doses of oral polio vaccine, 1 dose of IPV, 3 doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and 1 dose of measles vaccine.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age-appropriate vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT-HepB-Hib 1	DPT-HepB-Hib 2	DPT-HepB-Hib 3	Polio[1] 0 (birth dose)	Polio[1] 1	Polio[1] 2	Polio[1] 3	Pneumococcal 1	Pneumococcal 2	Pneumococcal 3	Rotavirus 1	Rotavirus 2	Rotavirus 3	Measles 1	All basic vaccin-ations[2]	All age appro-priate vaccin-ations[3]	No vaccin-ations	Number of children	Measles 2	All age appro-priate vaccin-ations[3]	Number of children
Sex																						
Male	97.3	95.9	89.8	79.2	87.5	96.7	91.1	79.1	93.5	91.7	82.5	92.8	87.6	18.1	83.9	62.5	11.7	1.9	1,353	18.8	6.0	1,372
Female	96.4	95.3	88.9	79.5	88.5	95.4	90.2	78.0	93.8	92.0	83.0	92.6	86.9	13.9	82.5	62.6	9.4	2.3	1,405	20.9	5.6	1,310
Birth order																						
1	96.9	96.5	90.7	80.3	89.5	95.9	92.5	80.3	94.8	93.8	84.1	92.7	88.1	18.4	85.1	64.4	13.9	1.6	643	22.6	4.9	579
2 -3	97.5	96.7	89.6	79.3	90.4	96.8	91.8	79.4	94.5	92.6	82.9	93.6	87.5	13.7	85.2	62.9	9.0	1.9	1,025	19.6	6.5	942
4 -6	97.4	95.7	90.2	80.4	88.8	96.8	90.4	77.3	92.9	91.3	83.5	92.8	87.6	17.4	82.3	61.5	10.3	1.6	568	18.8	4.5	615
6+	94.8	92.1	86.2	77.4	80.8	93.8	86.2	76.1	91.3	88.6	80.1	90.8	85.2	15.8	77.8	60.7	9.7	3.7	521	18.5	7.0	547
Residence																						
Urban	96.9	97.0	90.6	78.0	90.8	97.5	92.7	79.7	95.1	93.3	83.1	93.8	89.1	14.7	85.3	62.0	10.9	1.3	774	24.7	7.6	765
Rural	96.8	95.0	88.9	79.9	86.9	95.4	89.8	78.1	93.1	91.3	82.7	92.3	86.5	16.4	82.4	62.7	10.4	2.4	1,984	17.9	5.1	1,917
Region																						
Kampala	95.3	97.0	90.0	80.6	90.9	96.9	95.8	76.0	97.1	93.9	81.6	96.1	90.0	8.2	86.1	59.8	5.1	2.2	120	19.9	8.0	104
Buganda	96.1	94.8	87.2	74.2	82.1	94.2	86.7	73.7	89.5	87.8	77.0	88.9	81.8	16.5	82.5	55.4	10.7	2.4	639	20.9	6.5	639
Busoga	97.4	96.4	91.7	85.4	86.0	97.2	92.9	82.7	95.0	93.0	84.8	95.1	91.4	25.3	78.9	67.6	21.6	1.4	260	22.0	12.8	236
Bukedi	95.2	93.3	81.9	71.8	88.3	94.1	88.1	67.8	94.1	90.7	77.1	90.2	78.7	5.5	77.0	55.8	3.7	3.7	169	6.9	0.0	163
Elgon	99.2	98.6	97.8	87.3	94.4	100	91.3	76.9	97.3	96.8	86.8	97.3	95.9	12.7	89.5	70.3	9.2	0.0	119	23.0	3.2	129
Teso	99.4	98.9	96.6	87.3	96.9	99.4	93.9	79.3	97.9	96.7	92.4	97.5	88.5	26.4	90.3	69.2	20.5	0.0	186	29.7	9.3	207
Karamoja	94.1	85.7	72.3	56.3	91.5	89.8	78.4	68.4	88.4	86.3	74.7	87.9	85.8	32.8	65.8	33.4	8.0	5.4	221	11.0	2.5	182
Lango	98.3	97.8	93.2	84.0	95.1	97.6	91.8	81.5	94.3	93.6	84.8	94.4	90.5	10.1	89.0	70.0	7.5	1.7	191	23t.0	3.6	159
Acholi	98.4	97.0	91.3	85.1	95.9	96.1	92.9	81.8	95.3	92.6	85.2	93.6	86.4	9.5	81.8	65.8	8.4	1.6	101	15.7	1.7	110
West Nile	98.6	98.1	91.5	77.1	95.1	97.5	94.5	84.1	97.3	94.8	81.9	95.9	89.7	11.4	81.8	62.3	4.6	1.4	96	18.8	1.9	99
Bunyoro	99.2	96.5	91.6	80.1	89.3	98.9	92.3	81.4	95.0	92.5	81.1	90.4	80.6	6.8	82.4	62.6	5.7	0.7	188	12.3	1.8	183
Tooro	93.1	94.4	92.2	87.6	83.4	93.7	92.4	80.2	91.4	89.7	84.2	91.2	88.4	15.2	90.4	74.1	12.4	5.0	172	25.2	9.0	207
Ankole	98.1	99.1	92.7	87.7	78.6	99.0	99.0	90.7	97.9	97.2	93.2	97.9	97.5	10.7	90.3	78.4	8.2	0.0	195	18.0	3.9	165
Kigezi	96.3	97.9	95.1	91.4	90.8	97.9	97.9	96.6	97.0	97.0	95.7	97.0	94.0	12.5	90.4	84.0	11.4	2.1	100	26.7	9.8	99
Mother's education																						
No education	94.6	88.6	78.1	68.3	89.0	91.5	83.3	73.1	90.5	87.8	77.4	89.0	85.8	22.1	69.5	45.4	6.3	5.4	249	16.4	5.5	256
Primary	96.5	95.5	90.1	79.6	86.2	95.7	90.2	78.0	93.7	91.7	83.4	92.8	86.8	14.9	82.1	62.3	10.7	2.1	1,636	19.0	5.4	1,584
Secondary	98.0	97.4	91.0	81.6	91.1	97.8	93.6	80.4	94.1	92.8	82.7	93.4	87.6	17.1	88.2	66.4	11.9	1.2	748	21.7	6.4	705
More than secondary	98.3	99.5	91.5	85.6	91.5	98.7	93.4	86.0	96.4	96.4	86.7	95.6	93.4	10.7	95.0	76.0	8.5	0.5	125	26.6	8.1	137
Wealth quintile																						
Lowest	96.8	92.3	84.3	72.2	88.5	94.2	86.6	73.8	93	90.8	81.9	92.2	86.2	18.8	76.1	52.2	8.8	2.9	666	17.5	4.8	656
Second	97.2	95.9	91.3	82.7	85.3	95.6	91.3	79.7	92.9	90.8	81.6	92.4	86.7	13.2	81.8	66.4	9.8	2.5	554	17.6	5.7	550
Middle	96.2	95.7	91.0	83.3	85.3	95.2	89.6	81.4	94.7	93.0	84.2	93.4	88.5	14.6	85.6	69.8	11.6	2.3	484	19.2	5.4	504
Fourth	96.3	97.3	91.5	83.0	90.4	96.8	93.0	81.1	92.8	91.2	84.1	92.5	86.4	16.9	87.3	67.0	11.3	1.7	512	21.9	6.0	424
Highest	97.6	97.4	89.9	77.9	90.5	98.6	93.7	78.2	95.0	93.9	82.6	93.2	88.6	15.7	87.2	60.6	11.8	0.9	542	24.0	7.4	549
Total	96.8	95.6	89.3	79.4	88.0	96.0	90.6	78.5	93.6	91.9	82.8	92.7	87.2	16.0	83.2	62.5	10.5	2.1	2,758	19.8	5.8	2,682

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanusHepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

The DPT-HepB-Hib conjugate vaccine is sometimes known as pentavalent.

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine (administered via intramuscular or subcutaneous injection)

[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

[2] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles vaccine

[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine

Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	98.0	69.9	1,353	94.5	56.2	1,372
Female	96.3	68.4	1,405	95.5	57.2	1,310
Birth order						
1	97.7	69.2	643	95.4	49.0	579
2 -3	97.3	67.7	1,025	95.9	56.9	942
4 -6	98.1	72.4	568	93.6	58.1	615
6+	95.2	68.5	521	94.7	62.9	547
Residence						
Urban	96.7	67.0	774	95.7	52.1	765
Rural	97.3	70.0	1,984	94.8	58.6	1,917
Region						
Kampala	93.1	64.1	120	89.3	40.6	104
Buganda	97.1	66.8	639	95.2	49.2	639
Busoga	97.3	64.1	260	93.8	56.8	236
Bukedi	96.2	74.0	169	93.4	60.9	163
Elgon	97.1	70.1	119	100.0	60.0	129
Teso	93.7	72.7	186	91.7	55.2	207
Karamoja	98.6	57.2	221	96.9	48.0	182
Lango	97.8	67.7	191	98.3	59.8	159
Acholi	99.6	81.4	101	98.9	68.2	110
West nile	98.6	73.0	96	97.9	56.3	99
Bunyoro	97.3	63.0	188	86.4	53.0	183
Tooro	97.7	74.2	172	97.5	63.7	207
Ankole	99.4	78.5	195	97.3	74.3	165
Kigezi	96.5	85.2	100	97.0	75.5	99
Mother's education						
No education	98.8	65.0	249	94.9	51.3	256
Primary	97.1	70.9	1,636	94.3	58.8	1,584
Secondary	96.7	66.5	748	96.6	56.1	705
More than secondary	97.9	70.2	125	95.8	46.4	137
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.0	68.1	666	94.2	55.9	656
Second	95.8	72.6	554	95.2	63.4	550
Middle	97.1	71.8	484	96.7	59.4	504
Fourth	99.0	69.7	512	94.6	58.0	424
Highest	95.8	64.1	542	94.6	47.5	549
Total	97.2	69.1	2,758	95	56.7	2,682

1 Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10. 5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	6.5	1,459	88.2	49.8	95
06-Nov	7.8	1,583	83.8	39.6	124
Dec-23	9.1	2,842	79.9	37.6	258
24-35	8.3	2,650	85.8	46.3	221
36-47	7.3	2,602	85.4	42.3	189
48-59	5.6	2,280	81.9	48.6	128
Sex					
Male	7.6	6,452	80.9	42.9	491
Female	7.3	6,508	85.6	42.5	472
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	5.0	177	100.0	57.3	9
Does not smoke	7.6	13,241	83.6	43.0	1,007
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	9.9	59	89.0	*	6
Kerosene	*	2	*	*	-
Charcoal	8.7	3,108	82.7	43.9	271
Wood/straw[3]	7.2	10,190	84.0	43.1	732
Other fuel	13.4	10	100.0	57.5	1
No food cooked in household	10.5	38	89.3	89.3	4
Residence					
Urban	9.7	3,813	82.1	41.2	369
Rural	6.7	9,606	84.7	44.3	647
Region					
Kampala	11.0	554	62.5	35.0	61
Buganda	11.0	3,123	84.9	47.9	342
Busoga	6.5	1,283	85.9	43.3	83
Bukedi	3.1	799	78.6	34.1	24
Elgon	16.2	598	86.4	38.6	97
Teso	10.7	1,001	83.9	43.5	108
Karamoja	4.0	1,014	97.5	37.7	40
Lango	3.9	815	86.7	60.0	32
Acholi	7.8	541	91.3	64.8	42
West Nile	3.6	514	87.7	59.0	19
Bunyoro	4.7	921	76.2	37.1	43
Tooro	7.0	955	83.6	25.6	67
Ankole	4.4	840	82.7	32.1	37
Kigezi	4.6	461	78.7	34.7	21
Mother's education					
No education	4.4	1,338	83.8	40.3	59
Primary	7.3	7,892	82.6	41.7	578
Secondary	9.2	3,548	86.5	45.3	328
Higher	8.0	641	79.0	49.3	51
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	7.1	3,375	83.6	44.9	229
Second	6.0	2,706	86.3	41.8	162
Middle	6.9	2,445	81.3	38.7	169
Fourth	7.9	2,411	87.0	47.1	190
Highest	10.2	2,629	81.5	42.5	267
Total	7.6	13,419	83.7	43.2	1,016

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest- related.

[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table 10. 6 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	12.7	1,342	80.8	56.8	23.4	170
06-11	25.1	1,519	83.0	48.6	12.1	381
12-23	28.0	2,879	84.3	48.0	11.8	807
24-35	26.4	2,802	87.2	52.4	9.7	741
36-47	23.8	2,865	86.7	52.7	7.2	683
48-59	19.2	2,602	88.9	53.9	6.3	499
Sex						
Male	24.1	7,020	85.5	51.6	9.6	1,689
Female	22.8	6,989	81.9	51.1	10.8	592
Residence						
Urban	19.7	185	85.1	48.7	14.0	784
Rural	24.9	13,824	86.1	52.2	9.0	2,497
Region						
Kampala	12.7	572	82.2	56.5	18.3	73
Buganda	18.6	3,272	84.0	46.2	17.1	609
Busoga	30.4	1,346	83.3	34.1	5.9	409
Bukedi	29.1	832	85.1	45.2	5.8	242
Elgon	25.9	623	92.4	46.2	12.6	161
Teso	40.2	1,026	85.8	55.2	8.3	412
Karamoja	19.3	1,060	85.9	44.4	4.5	205
Lango	25.5	854	87.7	62.6	3.5	218
Acholi	52.0	554	92.6	71.8	8.7	288
West Nile	37.0	541	88.1	67.2	2.5	200
Bunyoro	16.6	976	82.2	42.9	18.3	162
Tooro	16.5	992	84.6	35.3	7.4	164
Ankole	10.2	883	79.3	51.4	20.7	90
Kigezi	10.2	478	83.5	32.3	20.0	49
Mother's education						
No education	19.3	1,418	83.0	53.4	5.5	274
Primary	25.6	8,244	85.9	49.9	9.3	2,112
Secondary	20.7	3,680	86.3	52.6	12.7	764
Higher	19.7	668	88.1	65.0	18.7	132
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	29.3	3,375	86.7	52.7	6.7	989
Second	25.1	2,834	85.2	51.1	6.9	712
Middle	24.2	2,551	84.8	47.6	10.0	617
Fourth	22.6	2,521	86.9	54.2	15.4	571
Highest	14.4	2,729	84.7	50.4	17.7	392
Total	**23.4**	**14,010**	**85.8**	**51.4**	**10.2**	**3,281**

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10. 7 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Among children under age 5 with diarrhea: Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	16.2	1,459	51.6	236
6-11	32.0	1,583	65.9	506
12-23	30.0	2,842	71	854
24-35	18.0	2,650	71.9	478
36-47	11.8	2,608	77.5	306
48-59	9.1	2,602	73.4	208
Sex				
Male	20.4	6,452	67.2	1,319
Female	18.5	6,508	71	1,204
Residence				
Urban	18.6	3,813	68.1	710
Rural	19.3	9,697	69.8	1,878
Region				
Kampala	20.5	554	61.2	144
Buganda	19.2	3,123	62.4	599
Busoga	17.8	1,283	79.0	229
Bukedi	20	799	81.4	160
Elgon	19.1	598	88.0	114
Teso	23.6	1,001	71.9	236
Karamoja	18.3	1,014	73.4	186
Lango	14.9	816	81.3	122
Acholi	22.2	541	91.6	120
West Nile	16.3	514	77.4	84
Bunyoro	17.4	921	67.8	161
Tooro	22.9	955	65.1	219
Ankole	16.5	840	39.0	139
Kigezi	23.3	461	51.3	108
Mother's education				
No education	18.6	1,338	68.3	248
Primary	19.7	7,892	68.7	1,557
Secondary	18.9	3,548	72.5	669
Higher	17.7	641	62.4	114
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	21.0	3,229	73.2	677
Second	19.7	2,706	71.1	532
Middle	17.9	2,445	68.1	437
Fourth	19.8	2,411	65.4	476
Highest	17.8	2,629	67.0	467
Total	**19.3**	**13,419**	**69.4**	**2,588**

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drugs seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10. 8 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Age in months																
<6	12.8	38.6	22.4	15.4	10.8	0	100	6.5	24.1	15.3	11.4	1.8	41.0	0	100	236
06-11	19.5	34.7	25.3	17.3	3.3	0	100	11.8	32.9	25.5	17.4	3.8	8.6	0	100	504
12-23	16.9	34.2	27.7	17.8	3.3	0.1	100	11.8	34.2	30.5	19.5	1.5	2.4	0.1	100	854
24-35	23.5	32.4	24.8	17.2	2.0	0.2	100	10.9	38.0	28.9	19.0	1.9	0.7	0.2	100	478
36-47	17.3	34.7	25.9	18.4	2.8	1.0	100	9.2	36.8	32.2	22.4	1.2	0.5	1.0	100	306
48-59	14.3	35.5	24.6	19.5	5.4	0.8	100	10.0	39.7	25.4	18.5	1.3	0.5	0.8	100	208
Sex																
Male	17.9	32.7	26.0	18.6	4.6	0.2	100	11.7	33.9	27.0	18.4	1.7	7.0	0.2	100	1,319
Female	18.7	36.5	25.5	16.2	2.9	0.2	100	9.7	34.9	28.2	18.5	2.2	6.1	0.2	100	1,204
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfed	20.9	34.2	23.8	18.0	2.5	0.6	100	11.3	36.4	29.3	19.8	1.5	1.0	0.6	100	1,052
Not breastfed	16.2	34.7	27.1	17.2	4.7	0.1	100	10.3	33.1	26.5	17.6	2.3	10.2	0.1	100	1,536
Residence																
Urban	23.1	33.1	26.3	14.8	2.6	0	100	12.2	36.1	27.6	16.5	2.0	5.5	0	100	710
Rural	16.2	35.1	25.5	18.6	4.3	0.3	100	10.1	33.9	27.6	19.2	2.0	6.8	0.3	100	1,878
Region																
Kampala	16.9	37.1	29.6	15.7	0.5	0.2	100	3.8	42.2	35.1	13.4	1.6	3.8	0.2	100	114
Buganda	27.0	34.2	22.4	13.5	2.5	0.3	100	20.4	30.5	26.5	13.0	2.2	7.0	0.3	100	599
Busoga	18.7	30.5	26.7	20.2	3.6	0.3	100	6.1	34.4	29.5	22.5	0.7	6.5	0.3	100	229
Bukedi	15.5	30.7	28.0	14.0	11.6	0	100	11.5	32.3	30.4	11.0	0	14.7	0	100	160
Elgon	6.9	37.1	30.1	21.5	4.4	0	100	3.3	34.3	28.9	22.2	4.9	6.4	0	100	114
Teso	6.1	45.4	27.3	8.9	11.3	1.2	100	1.3	48.5	28.1	10.4	1.3	9.3	1.2	100	236
Karamoja	11.2	33.1	41.3	15.0	0	0	100	11.6	32.4	38.4	16.2	0.9	0.5	0	100	186
Lango	10.9	20.9	36.1	29.5	3.2	0	100	-	21.7	41.0	28.5	4.1	4.6	0	100	122
Acholi	26.2	34.9	22.6	11.1	5.2	0	100	4.5	28.0	26.7	23.7	7.1	9.8	0	100	120
West Nile	37.8	25.3	22.8	12.4	1.5	0	100	18.0	26.8	26.9	22.9	0.3	5.1	0	100	84
Bunyoro	18.0	37.5	27.8	14.8	2.2	0	100	13.5	40.0	24.2	18.0	0.3	4.1	0	100	161
Tooro	15.0	21.6	15.4	47.6	0.3	0	100	10.2	22.3	18.8	44.2	1.1	3.4	0	100	219
Ankole	14.3	49.7	20.7	9.8	4.6	0.8	100	11.8	47.7	15.3	13.5	1.5	9.4	0.8	100	139
Kigezi	17.6	48.6	19.6	11.1	2.9	0	100	8.3	52.1	22.2	9.2	5.1	3.1	0	100	108
Mother's education																
No education	13.0	32.9	34.0	19.5	0.6	0	100	11.0	35.5	31.2	20.2	1.2	0.8	0	100	248
Primary	18.0	35.4	23.6	17.9	4.9	0.2	100	10.4	34.5	25.3	19.6	2.2	7.7	0.2	100	1,557
Secondary	19.0	33.4	27.4	17.3	2.5	0.5	100	11.3	34.0	31.4	15.6	1.7	5.4	0.5	100	669
Higher	25.9	32.1	27.4	9.8	4.8	0	100	9.4	35.3	29.5	16.5	2.2	7.1	0	100	114
Total	18.1	34.5	25.8	17.5	3.8	0.3	100	10.7	34.5	27.6	18.5	2.0	6.4	0.3	100	2,588

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and that food not be reduced.

Table 10. 9 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:												
Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packets or pre-mended packaged home ORS liquid	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT1	Anti-biotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Home remedy/ other	Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarhoea
Age in months													
<6	19.1	11.0	19.9	35.1	14.0	28.0	35.3	12.2	12.0	3.4	5.7	10.4	236
06-11	32.5	17.7	42.9	49.7	23.0	34.4	44.9	20.7	14.3	2.6	10.2	5.0	509
12-23	40.0	21.6	49.3	51.7	28.0	42.6	51.6	22.3	16.7	4.4	8.2	4.4	854
24-35	39.8	15.8	47.3	51.8	26.4	41.4	48.9	23.6	15.0	4.4	9.3	5.2	479
36-47	37.3	18.3	43.6	46.1	24.3	38.7	45.1	20.3	24.1	5.3	7.4	6.6	306
48-59	32.5	20.5	42.3	44.6	21.3	37.3	46.1	23.6	22.2	6.4	7.1	7.7	208
Sex													
Male	35.6	18.3	44.1	46.7	23.2	39.2	47.7	21.4	17.0	3.8	9.1	6.4	1,320
Female	35.0	18.7	43.7	50.2	25.0	37.1	45.8	20.3	16.7	4.8	7.3	5.1	1,207
Residence													
Urban	41.1	14.7	46.5	47.8	27.9	42.9	48.4	22.6	15.7	3.3	7.4	4.9	710
Rural	33.6	19.9	43.4	48.9	23.2	36.9	46.6	20.6	17.2	4.6	8.9	6.1	1,881
Region	47.9	11.8	49.5	47.1	33.2	47.9	49.5	21.9	15.6	4.9	6.9	0.9	114
kampala													
Buganda	48.2	15.8	52.5	43.6	29.8	49.9	54.3	28.5	16.1	2.3	8.4	3.2	601
Busoga	57.0	22.1	64.5	60.2	41.8	59.2	66.8	26.8	16.6	7.2	13.8	1.8	229
Bukedi	45.8	25.9	50.5	55.9	33.7	50.8	55.0	22.1	17.9	7.6	9.6	0.0	161
Elgon	37.1	14.4	50.4	70.6	30.2	41.5	54.9	21.9	8.6	4.3	9.7	0.3	114
Teso	14.2	23.3	31.9	41.0	8.8	24.9	42.6	19.0	28.4	2.8	13.1	5.2	240
Karamoja	38.8	23.7	48.5	64.0	31.5	38.8	48.5	22.1	20.7	0.6	5.3	2.5	189
Lango	18.4	34.6	39.1	44.4	14.0	21.7	42.3	7.3	18.9	19.2	9.5	1.2	123
Acholi	23.3	25.6	46.2	51.1	13.9	26.5	49.4	18.6	27.9	0.0	8.3	2.9	120
West Nile	38.0	28.8	51.0	58.0	31.1	39.5	52.2	23.2	24.7	0.5	3.9	1.0	84
Bunyoro	42.1	18.9	46.8	48.6	29.9	44.3	49.0	23.7	19.5	8.3	6.0	5.1	161
Tooro	18.2	6.0	22.9	55.9	11.2	18.2	22.9	10.6	2.0	1.6	6.0	9.6	221
Ankole	14.5	7.0	18.3	21.3	6.1	19.0	22.9	11.2	7.6	2.8	7.3	35.4	141
Kigezi	17.2	12.2	25.1	24.3	11.8	19.3	26.3	16.7	13.7	3.7	5.1	21.3	108
Mother's education													
No education	36.3	25.3	48.6	55.0	25.8	36.7	48.9	25.1	13.6	5.3	8.5	5.1	248
Primary	33.0	18.4	41.6	45.4	21.8	36.8	45.3	20.1	16.2	5.0	8.2	6.3	1,558
Secondary	41.3	16.6	48.6	53.8	29.7	43.1	50.4	22.5	18.1	2.4	9.6	4.9	670
More than secondary	37.5	16.4	45.4	47.7	27.2	39.9	47.8	20.2	24.3	1.9	6.3	4.2	115
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	30.3	22.8	42.1	47.3	21.0	33.4	45.1	18.5	19.2	6.0	8.1	5.1	678
Second	32.6	17.9	41.5	47.3	22.8	37.0	45.7	19.5	16.8	4.9	8.5	7.5	532
Middle	34.9	17.2	44.1	48.0	23.5	37.3	46.5	20.5	16.5	2.8	11.3	7.1	437
Fourth	36.3	17.5	42.9	49.1	24.0	39.0	45.6	22.3	15.9	4.5	7.3	7.1	478
Highest	47.1	15.3	52.1	52.0	32.7	48.6	53.6	26.6	14.5	1.9	7.7	2.1	467
Total	**35.7**	**18.5**	**44.3**	**48.6**	**24.5**	**38.6**	**47.1**	**21.2**	**16.8**	**4.2**	**8.5**	**5.8**	**2,591**

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

Table 10. 10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools								Percentage of children whose stools are disposed off safely1	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Total		
Age of child in months										
00-01	1.9	44.2	4.1	27.7	11.3	3.5	7.4	100	50.2	379
02-03	2.3	44.7	4.6	24.7	13.6	5.6	4.5	100	51.3	493
04-05	1.0	62.4	5.5	15.6	11.6	2.2	1.7	100	68.9	428
06-08	2.8	68.7	6.0	9.9	8.2	1.4	3.0	100	77.5	751
09-11	2.9	76.6	6.8	6.0	6.1	0.8	0.9	100	86.3	706
12-17	2.9	76.9	7.6	6.0	4.3	0.7	1.5	100	87.3	1396
18-23	3.1	79.6	7.4	3.8	4.2	0.5	1.3	100	90.1	1249
Residence										
Urban	2.3	76.2	3.2	7.8	6.2	1.3	3.1	100	81.7	1,583
Rural	2.8	67.4	7.9	11.0	7.3	1.6	2.0	100	78.1	3,818
Region										
Kampala	2.0	80.1	0.4	7.6	7.2	1.2	1.5	100	82.6	229
Buganda	1.8	78.1	1.3	4.4	8.0	2.1	4.4	100	81.0	1277
Busoga	1.6	78.5	2.6	8.7	5.6	2.2	0.8	100	82.6	525
Bukedi	2.1	77.0	2.5	7.0	7.0	3.9	0.6	100	81.5	332
Elgon	0.5	78.1	1.1	12.7	6.1	0.0	1.4	100	79.7	214
Teso	2.9	53.4	28.8	6.9	4.0	2.1	1.9	100	85.1	397
Karamoja	1.0	43.4	31.1	0.6	21.3	0.3	2.4	100	75.5	392
Lango	2.9	54.2	6.5	29.8	5.6	0.2	0.8	100	63.6	343
Acholi	6.4	60.7	9.2	13.9	7.8	1.0	1.0	100	76.3	211
West Nile	5.1	74.5	4.0	12.6	2.0	0.3	1.7	100	83.4	205
Bunyoro	6.5	61.5	5.1	16.8	9.4	0.6	0.2	100	73.1	372
Tooro	2.5	74.7	0.6	14.9	3.9	0.0	3.4	100	77.9	370
Ankole	4.8	73.6	0.7	13.3	0.8	3.6	3.2	100	78.9	350
Kigezi	0.9	83.3	0.7	10.9	1.1	0.0	3.1	100	84.9	184
Mother's education										
No education	1.6	51.7	24.8	4.5	15.4	1.0	1.2	100	78.1	449
Primary	2.8	68.8	5.9	12.0	6.5	1.8	2.2	100	77.5	3,148
Secondary	2.4	76.3	3.2	8.3	5.6	1.3	2.9	100	82.0	1,546
Higher	3.7	78.3	2.5	5.6	6.8	0.5	2.5	100	84.6	258
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.7	55.0	19.2	8.3	11.7	1.6	1.5	100	76.9	1,237.80
Second	2.7	70.0	4.3	14.6	4.6	1.6	2.2	100	77.0	1,079.90
Middle	3.2	69.4	3.6	12.7	6.9	2.3	1.8	100	76.3	979.5
Fourth	2.7	77.1	1.5	8.9	5.6	1.2	2.9	100	81.1	1028
Highest	2.0	80.9	1.6	6.0	5.4	1.0	3.2	100	84.5	1,075.80
Total	2.7	70.0	6.5	10.0	7.0	1.5	2.3	100	79.1	5,401

1 Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS 11

Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:***

Twenty-six percent of Ugandan children aged 6-59 months are stunted (short for their age), 3% are wasted (thin for their height), 10% are underweight (thin for their age), and 3% are overweight (heavy for their height).

Stunting prevalence increases as the wealth quintile decreases at household level with 29% of children from the lowest quintile stunted compared to 18% from the wealthiest quintiles.

- ***Breastfeeding:***

Nine in every ten (96%) children born in the two years before the survey were breastfed at some point, with 82% of them initiated to breast milk within one hour after birth. Twenty percent of children under two years were given something to eat besides breast milk in the first 3 days after birth.

- ***Minimum Dietary diversity and Acceptable Diet***

Only 1 in every 10(10%) of children aged 6-23 months met the required dietary intake by consuming 5 out of the 8 recommended food groups and 7% of the children were fed with the Minimum acceptable diet in the 24 hours before the survey.

- ***Overweight or Obesity:***

Forty-six percent of women who attained higher education level are either over weight/obese compared to 26% of men with higher education.

- ***Micro nutrient intake***

Almost Four in every ten (39%) of children under the age of 2 were fed on foods rich in vitamin A 24 hour before the survey and 99% of the children dwelt in households with Iodized salt

This chapter focuses on nutritional status of children and adults by assessing anthropometric measurements such as height, weight, and waist circumference using the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). It addresses the nutrition outcomes of children under the age of five, women aged 15-49 and men 15-54 as well as infant and young child feeding practices such as breastfeeding, micronutrient intake, and solid/semisolid food feeding. The variety of food groups consumed and the frequency of feeding are also discussed, as well Minimum acceptable diet in children under the age of 5.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The anthropometric data on height and weight collected in the 2022 UDHS permit the measurement and evaluation of the nutritional status of young children in Uganda. This evaluation allows identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development, and death.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status Among Young Children

The 2022 UDHS measured the weight and height of children 0- 59 months in a subsample of one-third of households, regardless of whether their mothers were interviewed in the survey. Weight was measured with an electronic SECA 878 flat scale designed for mobile use. For the weighing of very young children, the mother or caretaker was weighed first, and the mother or caretaker was weighed again while holding the child. An automatic two-in-one adjustment button allowed the mother's stored weight to be deducted and the baby's weight to be displayed on the scale. Height was measured with a Shorr Board measuring board. Children below 24 months and those un able to stand due to illness or disability were measured lying down on the board (recumbent length), while children above 24 months had their height taken while standing upright

Three indices were created using anthropometric measurements of children's height/length, weight and age data: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age were the generated indices. Each of these indices provides distinctive data on growth and body composition for monitoring children's nutritional outcomes. As indicated in the box below, Stunting is defined as low height-for-age which is outcome of chronic or repeated malnutrition, which is frequently associated with poverty, poor maternal health and nutrition, frequent sickness or inappropriate feeding and care at the early childhood stages. Stunting prevents children from reaching their physical and cognitive potential.

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may occur when a person hasn't eaten enough nutritious food or has been sick frequently for an extended period of time. Overweight (high weight-for-height) is a sign of excess nutrition, which is contrary to wasting. Overweight causes improper or excessive fat buildup, which poses health hazards such as diabetes and high blood pressure as children grow older. Weight-for-age is a combination of height-for-age and weight-for-height. As a result, it combines both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) malnutrition and serves as a measure of overall malnutrition.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted) or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted) or acutely undernourished. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight children

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than 2 standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics representing the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean Z-score of less than 0 (i.e., a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests the downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away the mean z-scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of undernutrition would be.

11.1.2 Anthropometric Data Collection

A total of 5,064 children under age five were eligible for height and weight measurements. In the investigation of height-for-age indices used to determine stunting prevalence, 99% (5,012 children) were eligible with complete and valid height and age measurements. The analysis of weight-for-height indices used in assessing wasting had 99% (5,031 children) eligible with complete and valid height and weight measurements. Finally, the analysis of underweight using weight-for-age indices had 99% (5,042 children) of eligible children with complete and valid weight and age measurements.

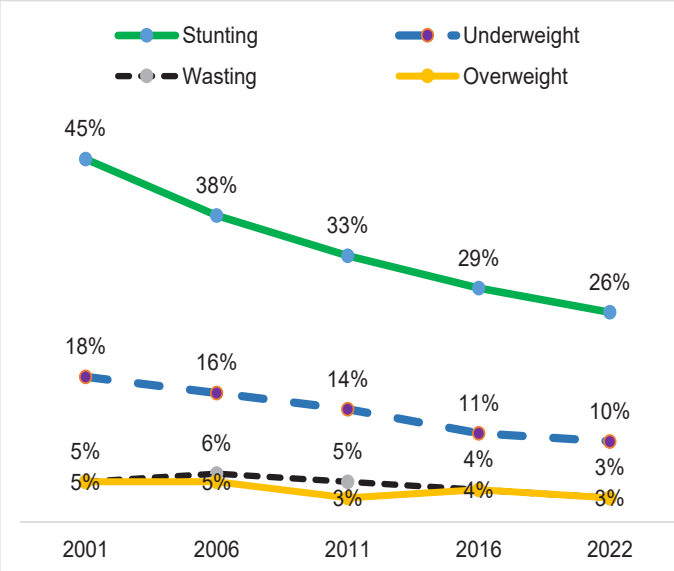
A total of 6,140 women of reproductive age (15-49) had their height and weight measured, with 98% (5,987 women) being eligible for BMI assessment, and 5,362 males (15-54) had their height and weight measured, with 99% (5,287) acceptable for BMI assessment.

11.1.3 Levels of Child Malnutrition

Trends: Overall, 2 in every 10 children (26%) aged 6-59 months are stunted or too short for their age, with 3% percent of the children are wasted or too thin for their height, while 3% are overweight (children weighing more than they should). One out of every ten children (10%) are underweight or weigh less than their age (Figure 11.1).

Stunting prevalence among children aged 6-59 months has decreased over the last 20 years, from 45% in 2001 to 38% in 2006, 33% in 2011, 29% in 2016, and 26% in 2022 (Table 11.1 and 11.2). However, Uganda needs urgent measures or interventions in order to meet the World Health Organization's worldwide objective of reducing the number of stunted children under five by 40% by 2025, which was set in 2012.

Figure 11. 1 Percentage of under 5 children who are malnourished.

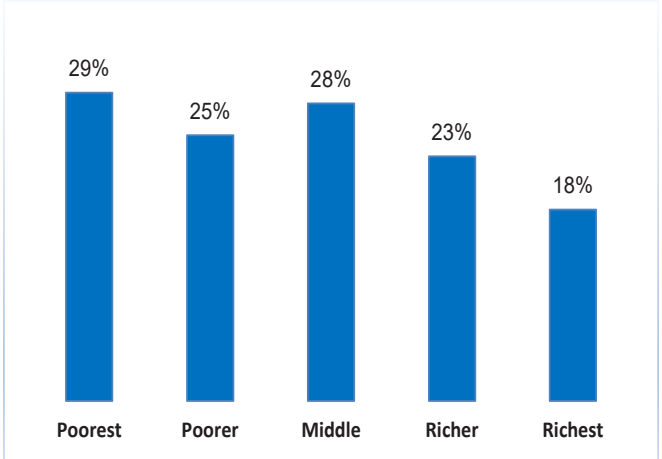


The proportion of underweight children has gradually decreased, from 18% in 2001 to 16% in 2006, 14% in 2011, 11% in 2016, and 10% in 2022. Since 2001, the proportions of wasting and overweight have remained steady.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of male children were stunted (29%) compared to the girl child (23%).
- Stunting slightly increases after six months with 26% of children 6-59 months with 24% in children 0-59 months.
- Twenty seven percent of children in rural areas were stunted compared to 22% in urban areas.
- The proportion of children who are stunted decreases with increasing household wealth quintile.

Figure 11. 2 Stunting in children by Household wealth quintile



Children (0-59 months) from the poorest families showed the highest prevalence of stunting (29%) compared to those from the richest households at (18%) **(Figure 11.2).**

11.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Optimal Infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) are an effective public health intervention that improves child survival, nutrition, and development. Optimal IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, and beyond six months, timely and age appropriate (in terms of quality and quantity) complementary feeding of children, with continued breastfeeding up to two years of age, "Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India".

11.2.1 Breastfeeding

Initiation of Breastfeeding: Early initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of delivery protects the infant from infection and decreases neonatal mortality. It promotes bonding between mother and baby and increases the duration of exclusive breastfeeding. When a mother initiate breastfeeding within one hour after birth, production of breast milk is stimulated. The yellow or golden first milk produced in the first days, also called colostrum, is an important source of nutrition and immune protection for the newborn., (WHO 2023)

Early breastfeeding
Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
Sample: Last born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Almost all (96%) last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey had ever been breastfeed and 82% of the children were put on their mother's breast within 1 hour of birth. Two in every ten (20%) of children were given something else to eat in 3 days after delivery or "pre lacteal feeds". Eight out of ten (86%) newborn babies received skin-to-skin contact with their mothers to improve baby soothing or relaxing and to increase a mother's milk production **(Table 11.5).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- Almost all children (96%) who ever breastfed were born from a health facility and were cared to by a skilled health practitioner.

- Sub-region variations in initial breastfeeding, with 89.3% of children under two years in Teso starting on breast milk within one hour of birth, compared to 65% of children in Acholi.
- The proportion of children who receive a pre lacteal feed increases with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life and is an uncontaminated nutritional source since babies are not ready to take other foods until 6 months of age. For the first six months of life, a baby's intestines have small pores in it like a net and if given other foods, nonhuman proteins can go through the pores into your baby's body which might cause allergies. Complementing breast milk before age 6 months is unnecessary and is discouraged because the likelihood of contamination and resulting risk of diarrheal diseases are high. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the frequency and intensity of suckling modulates the production and release of breast milk

11.2.3 Complementary Feeding

Around the age of 6 months, an infant's requirement for energy and nutrients exceeds what breast milk can offer, and complementary foods are required to meet those needs. At this age, infants are also developmentally ready for other meals. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to solid or semi solid foods is referred as complementary feeding. An infant's growth may be slowed down if additional meals are not introduced at the age of 6 months or if they are administered incorrectly (WHO 2019).

The World Health Organization recommends that infants start taking complementary foods, in addition to breast milk, at 6 months of age. Between 6-8 months, children should consume supplementary meals 2-3 times per day, increasing to 3-4 times per day between 9-11 months. Additional healthy snacks should be provided 1-2 times per day for children aged 12-24 months, as preferred.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months who were fed on cereal and grains was high at 77.4% against 68.1% for breastfed infants **(Table 11.8).**
- In general, the proportion of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months feeding on liquids like (infant formula, other milk products and liquids) was higher compared to the breastfed children.
- Four in every ten (46%) of the non-breastfed children 6-23 months were fed on iron and vitamin A rich food compared to 2 in very 10 (39%) of breastfed children.
- Consumption of cheese and yoghurt increased with age among the breastfeeding children.

11.2.4 Minimum Acceptable Diet

To support proper growth and development, infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD). Infants and early children are prone to undernutrition, particularly stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, as well as increased morbidity and mortality, unless their diets are diverse and frequent.

The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation is a combination of dietary diversity and meal frequency which differs for breastfed and non-breastfed children. The indicator assesses the acceptability of a child's diet based on its micronutrient adequacy and meal frequency.

Dietary diversity is a proxy estimator for adequate micronutrient intake among children aged 6-23 months. The Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) score for children 6-23 months is a population-level indicator to assess diet diversity as part of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. This indicator is part of the suite of complementary feeding indicators for IYCF developed by WHO and UNICEF to provide simple, valid, and reliable metrics for assessing IYCF practices at the population level (WHO/UNICEF, 2021). MDD is measured as a percentage of children 6-23 months of age who consumed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day (WHO/UNICEF, 2021). The eight food groups include: 1: Breast milk, 2: Grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers and plantains, 3: Beans, peas,

lentils, nuts and seeds, 4: Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5: Flesh foods ((meat, fish, poultry, organ meats), 6: Eggs, 7: Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, 8: Other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency, a proxy indicator for a child's energy requirements, examines the number of times children received foods other than breast milk. For infants and young children, the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk If breastfed, infants aged 6-8 months are considered to attain minimum meal frequency if they consume solid, semi-solid, or soft meals at least twice a day and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months. Non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimal meal frequency if they consume solid, semi-solid, or soft meals at least four times each day

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6–23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of the following two groups:

Breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

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Breastfed children age 6–23 months

and

Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

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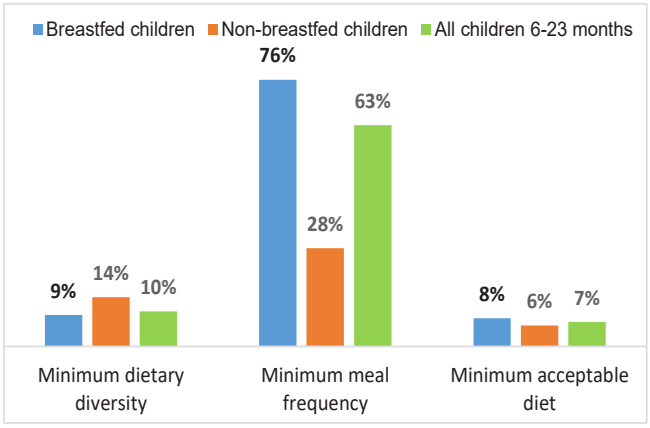
Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months

An average of 7% of the last-born children aged 6-23 months who lived with their mother were served a minimally acceptable diet in the 24 hours before the interview. One in ten children (10%) met the minimum dietary diversity requirement (they were fed at least five of the eight recommended food groups), and six in ten (63%) were fed according to the minimum meal frequency requirement (they were fed two to four times per day on solid or semisolid foods depending on age and breastfeeding status) **(Figure 11.3 and Table 11.9).**

Figure 11. 3 IYCF indicators on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- Slight variation in the minimum acceptable diet between breastfed and non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months at 8% and 6%, respectively.
- With increasing mother's education and wealth quintile of children's households, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months achieving the minimum acceptable diet improves.
- The minimum acceptable diet varies greatly at the sub-regional level, with just 2% of children aged 6-23 months in Acholi meeting the acceptable diet, compared to 29% of children in West Nile.

11.3 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

The thyroid gland needs iodine to produce the hormones that control metabolism, growth and development. Lack of enough iodine results into Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDDs). This can cause the thyroid gland to work harder and increase in size. Adults require 150 micrograms of salt per day, which contains 15-40 parts per millions of iodine. Household access to iodized salt should be at least 90%, because salt is both extensively eaten and affordable across the country's population, (Desta et al., 2019).

11.4 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

The full genetic potential of children's physical growth and mental development may be compromised due to subclinical micronutrient deficiencies, commonly known as "hidden hunger." Micronutrients such as iron, vitamin A, and iodine are essential for the immune system's integrity and optimal functioning, as well as children's normal growth,(Singh, 2004).

Vitamin A (VA) and iron deficiencies in children under the age of two are serious nutritional problems that primarily impact preschool children, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. One of the principal causes of anemia, which has significant health effects for both women and children, is iron deficiency. Vitamin A is an important vitamin for the immune system and helps to maintain epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) is the major cause of childhood blindness and can cause ocular damage. VAD also worsens infections in children, such as measles and diarrheal disease, and lowers recovery time from sickness. VAD is widespread in arid settings where fresh fruits and vegetables are scarce.

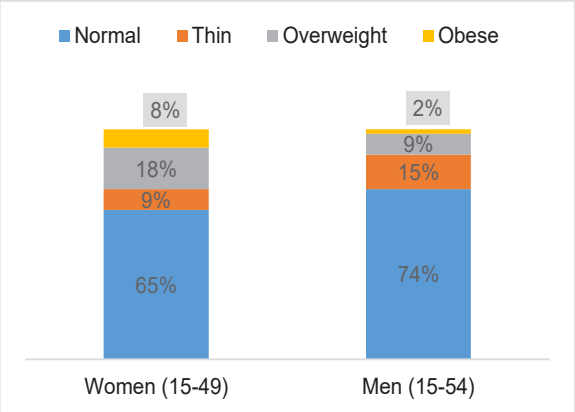
Almost 4 in 10 (39%) of children aged 6-23 months ate foods rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours before the survey, and 3 in 10 (31%) ate foods rich in iron in the 24 hours before the survey. Almost half (45%) Children living in households with the highest wealth quintile consumed iron rich foods compared to children in the lowest quintile at 24%. Consumption rich foods like eggs, fish, chicken and beef increases with the education level of the child's mother with 38% of children whose mother's attained secondary education or higher compared to 18% of children whose mothers have no formal education. Almost all (98.8%) children age 6-59 months live in households with iodized salt **(Table 11.11).**

11.5 ADULTS' NUTRITIONAL STATUS

11.5.1 Nutritional Status of Women

The 2022 UDHS collected anthropometric data on height and weight among women of reproductive age 15-49 and the data was used to calculate the BMI scores using the height and weight taken. Six in every ten women age 15-49 (65%) have a normal BMI; 9% are thin, 18% are overweight and 8% were obese **(Figure 11.4)**

Figure 11. 4 Nutritional status of women and men of Reproductive age



Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m^2).

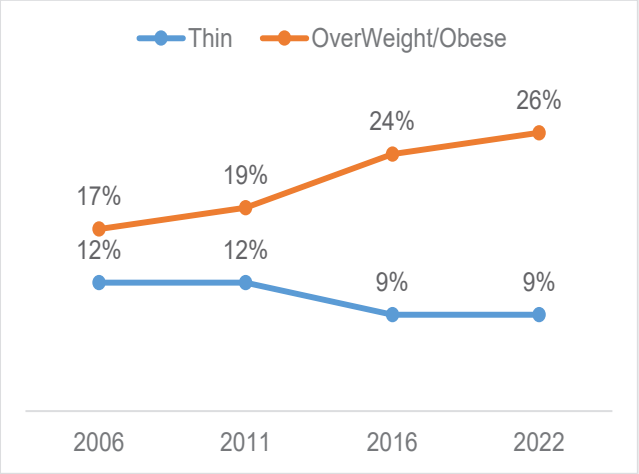
Status	BMI
Too thin for their height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15-54

Trends: Trends: The proportion of women aged 15 to 49 who are thin has dropped slightly over the last 15 years, falling from 12% in 2006 and 2011 to 9% in 2016 and 2022, while the proportion of women who are overweight or obese has gradually increased over the same period, rising from 17% in 2006 to 19% in 2011, 24% in 2016 and 26% in 2022.

Figure 11. 5 Trends of nutritional status in women aged 15-49

Percentage of women age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women with normal weight declines with age, from 78% among women aged 15-19 to 52% among those aged 40-49. The proportion of obese women dwelling in urban areas (14%) was more than twice their village counter parts (6%)**. (Table 11.3).**
- One in every four women (46%) with higher education were overweight or obese compared to 19 % of women with no education level.
- With increased education and wealth, the proportion of women who are overweight or obese rises. Eight percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile are overweight or obese, compared to 45% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

11.5.2 Nutritional Status of Men

The 2022 UDHS also collected anthropometric data on height and weight among men aged 15-54 and used the BMI scores to assess their nutrition status. Seven in every 10 men aged 15-54 (74%) have a normal BMI; 15% are thin, 9% are overweight and 2% are obese **(Table 11.4).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- Obesity or overweight was found to be higher among men living in urban areas (17%) as compared to those in rural areas (8%).
- Overweightness increases with education level, males who had more than secondary education were seven times overweight compared to those with no formal education, at 23% and 3% respectively.
- Wasting is significantly associated with household financial status, with 26% of men in the lowest wealth quintile being thin/wasted compared to 9% of men in the highest wealth quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and adults, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children age 0-59months**
- **Table 11.2 Nutritional status of children age 6-59months**
- **Table 11.3 Nutritional status of women**
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- **Table 11.5 Initial breastfeeding**
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- **Table 11.7 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status**
- **Table 11.8 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.9 Minimum acceptable diet children aged 6-23 months**
- **Table 11.10 Presence of iodized salt in household**
- **Table 11.11 Micronutrient intake among children**

Table 11. 1 Nutritional status of children age 0-59 months

Percentage of children under aged 0-59 months classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age (stunting), weight-for-height (wasting & overweight), and weight-for-age (underweight), according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background Characteristics	Height-for-age (Stunting)				Weight-for-height (Wasting) or (Over Weight)					Weight-for-age (Under-weight)			
	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in Months													
<6	6.6	2.3	0.3	435	6.8	2.0	9.5	0.2	450	3.9	1.0	0.4	445
6-11	12.2	3.4	-0.5	492	3.7	0.4	4.8	-0.0	494	8.5	2.1	-0.4	496
12-23	27.0	8.0	-1.2	970	4.9	1.8	3.4	-0.1	976	12.4	2.6	-0.6	978
24-35	32.8	11.9	-1.4	1,025	2.0	0.7	3.1	0.2	1,025	10.9	2.8	-0.7	1,029
36-47	27.6	10.8	-1.2	1,096	2.4	0.6	1.8	0.0	1,097	10.2	1.8	-0.7	1,099
48-59	23.1	7.6	-1.1	994	2.1	0.8	1.9	-0.1	989	8.4	3.1	-0.7	995
Child's Sex													
Male	27.2	10.2	-1.1	2,501	3.8	1.3	3.6	0.0	2,512	11.2	3.1	-0.6	2,522
Female	21.6	6.6	-0.9	2,511	2.7	0.7	3.2	0.0	2,519	8.2	1.6	-0.5	2,520
Residence													
Urban	20.5	7.1	-0.9	1,307	2.7	0.7	4.9	0.1	1,309	8.2	1.7	-0.4	1,316
Rural	25.7	8.8	-1.1	3,705	3.4	1.1	2.9	0.0	3,722	10.2	2.6	-0.6	3,726
Wealth Quintile													
Lowest	28.6	11.4	-1.3	1,172	4.8	1.8	2.3	-0.2	1,177	15.4	4.5	-0.8	1,178
Second	24.6	8.3	-1.1	983	2.6	0.9	3.1	0.1	985	9.2	2.1	-0.6	989
Third	27.9	9.4	-1.2	1,031	3.3	0.9	3.6	0.0	1,037	10.6	2.9	-0.7	1,038
Fourth	22.6	6.4	-0.9	914	3.4	0.5	3.5	0.1	919	7.8	1.4	-0.4	921
Fifth	17.5	5.9	-0.7	912	1.8	0.7	4.4	0.2	913	4.7	0.6	-0.2	916
Sub-region													
Kampala	15.5	5.9	-0.6	218	5.4	2.0	6.6	0.1	220	6.8	2.6	-0.2	221
Buganda	22.4	7.2	-0.9	735	1.6	0.1	4	0.2	735	7.4	1.2	-0.4	739
Busoga	21.2	8.5	-1.0	480	3.4	1.7	3.3	0.0	480	7.6	2.4	-0.5	480
Bukedi	27.2	10.2	-1.3	374	1.5	0.1	2.3	0.1	374	10.5	0.8	-0.7	375
Elgon	22.4	8.1	-1.1	306	3.8	1.3	2.3	-0.1	309	9.0	3.8	-0.6	309
Teso	12.9	3.0	-0.5	441	2.6	0.8	2.3	-0.1	445	5.2	0.4	-0.3	444
Karamoja	41.1	18.0	-1.7	311	11.9	4.2	1.4	-0.7	313	30.4	11.7	-1.5	314
Lango	16.6	5.5	-0.8	298	5.1	1.1	1.5	-0.2	299	7.5	1.0	-0.6	301
Acholi	16.7	6.0	-0.8	265	2.4	1.4	1.6	-0.1	264	8.1	0.9	-0.5	266
West Nile	24.6	8.9	-1.0	372	3.1	1.3	3.6	0.0	377	10.5	3.5	-0.5	375
Bunyoro	24.2	7.7	-1.1	366	2.0	0.2	3.4	0.1	367	8.7	1.1	-0.5	369
Toro	37.0	13.4	-1.4	344	1.5	0.6	2.8	0.2	346	11.4	3.5	-0.7	346
Ankole	28.6	7.2	-1.2	313	3.0	0.7	5.9	0.4	312	7.6	1.5	-0.4	314
Kigezi	37.4	11.1	-1.5	189	2.3	0.8	8.1	0.4	190	9.5	0.5	-0.5	189
Uganda	**24.4**	**8.4**	**-1.0**	**5,012**	**3.2**	**1.0**	**3.4**	**0.0**	**5,031**	**9.7**	**2.4**	**-0.5**	**5,042**

Table 11. 2 Nutritional status of children 6-59 Months

Background Characteristics	Stunted Child Under 5 Years (<-2Sd)	Severely Stunted Child Under 5 Years (<-3Sd)	Wasted Child Under 5 Years (<-2Sd)	Severely Wasted Child Under 5 Years (<-3Sd)	Underweight Child Under 5 Years (<-2Sd)	Severely Underweight Child Under 5 Years (<-3Sd)	Overweight Child Under 5 Years (>2Sd)
Age in months							
6-11	12.2	3.4	3.7	0.4	8.5	2.1	4.8
12-23	27.0	8.0	4.9	1.8	12.4	2.6	3.4
24-35	32.8	11.9	2.0	0.7	10.9	2.8	3.1
36-47	27.6	10.8	2.4	0.6	10.2	1.8	1.8
48-59	23.1	7.6	2.1	0.8	8.4	3.1	1.9
Child's sex							
Male	29.2	11.1	3.5	1.2	11.8	3.3	3
Female	22.9	6.9	2.3	0.6	8.7	1.7	2.5
Residence							
Urban	22.3	7.7	2.1	0.6	8.8	1.8	4.1
Rural	27.4	9.4	3.2	1	10.7	2.7	2.3
Wealth-Quintile							
Poorest	30.3	12.1	4.9	1.8	16.3	4.9	1.8
Poorer	26.2	8.8	2.4	0.9	9.6	2.1	2.5
Middle	29.7	10.2	3.2	0.9	11.3	3.0	3.1
Richer	24.6	7	2.7	0.3	8.2	1.4	2.5
Richest	18.9	6.4	1.1	0.4	4.8	0.6	4
Sub-regions							
Kampala	16.5	6.3	2.9	0.6	7.4	2.8	6.3
Buganda	23.6	7.5	0.9	0	7.7	1.1	3.2
Busoga	23	9.4	3.2	1.6	8.1	2.7	3.2
Bukedi	28.9	10.9	1.4	0.1	10.9	0.9	1.5
Elgon	24.5	8.9	4.2	1.4	9.9	4.2	1.8
Teso	13.9	3	2.4	0.6	5.7	0.5	1.8
Karamoja	43.9	19.7	12.5	4.6	32.4	12.8	0.7
Lango	18.2	6	3.5	0.7	8.3	1.1	0.8
Acholi	17.4	5.5	2.3	1.1	8.9	1	1.1
West Nile	26	9.3	3.2	1.4	11	3.3	1.9
Bunyoro	25.6	8.4	2.0	0	9	1.2	3.3
Toro	38.7	14.4	1.6	0.7	11.3	3.2	2.5
Ankole	31.2	7.6	2.8	0.7	8.1	1.7	5.8
Kigezi	41.5	12.4	2.0	0.9	10.1	0.5	5.9
Uganda	**26.0**	**9**	**2.9**	**0.9**	**10.2**	**2.5**	**2.8**

Table 11. 3 Nutritional status of women

Percentage of Women (15-49) with mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background Characteristics	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of Women	Mean BMI (Kg/M^2)	Thin (<18.5)	Normal (18.5-24.9)	Over Weight (25-29.5)	Obese (>=30)	Over/Obese >=25	Number of women
Age									
15-19	3.4	1,342	21.7	10.6	78	9.2	2.2	11.4	1,338
20-29	1.1	2,161	22.8	9	69	16.5	5.4	21.9	2,159
30-39	1.1	1,429	24.3	7.5	55.3	23.1	14	37.1	1,429
40-49	1.0	1,061	24.5	9	51.7	24.7	14.6	39.3	1,061
Residence									
Urban	1.2	2,009	24.5	5.6	57.2	23	14.2	37.2	2,009
Rural	1.8	3,978	22.6	10.6	68.2	15.5	5.6	21.2	3,978
Educational level									
No education	1.3	545	22.1	15.2	66	14	4.9	18.8	545
Primary	1.7	3,504	22.8	9.8	66.8	16.5	7	23.5	3,504
Secondary	1.4	1,609	24	6	62.9	20.3	10.8	31.1	1,609
Higher	1.4	329	25.5	6.1	47.7	28.9	17.4	46.2	329
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	1.8	1,159	20.9	18.2	74	6.4	1.5	7.9	1,158
Poorer	2.1	1,200	22	12.1	71.2	13.9	2.8	16.7	1,197
Middle	2.4	1,128	23	7.7	68.6	18.2	5.5	23.7	1,127
Richer	1.0	1,100	24	5.6	61.5	22.7	10.2	32.9	1,100
Richest	0.9	1,406	25.5	3.4	51.7	25.9	19	44.9	1,405
Sub-regions									
Kampala	1.9	382	25.8	3.2	47	30.6	19.2	49.8	382
Buganda	1.3	907	24.7	4.5	58.5	21.9	15.1	37	906
Busoga	0.9	537	22.6	11	68.6	14.3	6.2	20.5	537
Bukedi	2.2	370	22.1	11	74.3	9.4	5.3	14.7	370
Elgon	1.8	346	22.9	10	65.4	17.4	7.2	24.6	346
Teso	1.1	411	21.3	19.7	67.1	11.7	1.5	13.2	409
Karamoja	0.8	259	20.1	27.1	69.1	1.6	2.3	3.9	259
Lango	0.9	446	21.6	10	79.3	9.2	1.6	10.8	445
Acholi	0.6	344	21.6	13.7	73.4	9.7	3.3	12.9	343
West Nile	1.1	465	21.8	12.9	72.9	11.4	2.8	14.2	465
Bunyoro	2.1	408	23.5	7.7	63.2	21.3	7.9	29.2	408
Tooro	5.5	425	23.9	5.1	62.9	23.2	8.7	31.9	424
Ankole	1.3	402	24.6	3.2	56.5	30.3	10	40.3	402
Kigezi	1.6	291	24.3	2.1	65.4	25.3	7.3	32.5	291
Uganda	**1.6**	**5,993**	**23.2**	**9**	**64.6**	**18**	**8.4**	**26.4**	**5,987**

Table 11. 4 Nutritional status of men

Among men age 15-54, mean body mass index (BMI) and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Back ground Characteristics	Mean BMI (Kg/M^2	Thin (<18.5)	Normal (18.5-24.9)	Over Weight (25-29.5)	Obese (>=30)	Over/Obese >=25	Number of Men
Age							
15-19	19.7	29.28	70.3	0.23	0.19	0.4	1,262
20-29	21.5	9.29	83.65	6.1	0.97	7.1	1,642
30-39	22.1	9.54	73.03	15.85	1.59	17.4	1,140
40-49	22.4	12.66	66.54	17.2	3.61	20.8	900
50-54	21.6	20.27	62.95	13.44	3.33	16.8	343
Residence							
Urban	22.2	10.74	72.05	14.66	2.56	17.2	1,673
Rural	21.0	17.53	74.7	6.71	1.06	7.8	3,614
Educational level							
No education	20.6	24.06	70.32	2.68	2.95	5.6	202
Primary	20.9	18.19	74.28	6.65	0.88	7.5	3,122
Secondary	21.7	12.25	76.37	10.18	1.2	11.4	1,346
Higher	23.2	5.06	67.36	22.53	5.05	27.6	617
Wealth quintile							
Poorest	20.4	25.73	70.19	3.57	0.5	4.1	903
Poorer	20.6	19.43	75.15	5.3	0.11	5.4	1,056
Middle	21.2	13.97	78.94	6.11	0.97	7.1	1,101
Richer	21.7	12.84	74.68	10.94	1.54	12.5	1,139
Richest	22.5	8.82	69.88	17.4	3.9	21.3	1,086
sub-regions							
Kampala	22.4	11.11	68.42	17.2	3.27	20.5	312
Buganda	22.3	8.74	74.85	13.59	2.82	16.4	724
Busoga	21.0	15.71	76.87	6.79	0.63	7.4	456
Bukedi	20.4	20.79	75.35	3.57	0.3	3.9	326
Elgon	20.8	17.34	76.23	5.02	1.41	6.4	346
Teso	20.0	28.72	66.47	4.54	0.27	4.8	403
Karamoja	19.0	44.15	53.76	1.42	0.66	2.1	131
Lango	20.3	21.95	74.55	3.37	0.13	3.5	416
Acholi	20.4	21.93	73.31	4.05	0.71	4.8	370
West Nile	20.7	17.75	77.93	3.57	0.75	4.3	382
Bunyoro	22.2	7.52	76.85	13.03	2.6	15.6	396
Tooro	21.8	10.72	75.62	12.83	0.84	13.7	428
Ankole	22.3	10.19	74.7	12.8	2.31	15.1	377
Kigezi	21.8	8.46	80.44	10	1.1	11.1	220
Uganda	**21.4**	**15.4**	**73.9**	**9.2**	**1.5**	**10.8**	**5,287**

Table 11. 5 Initial breastfeeding Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey.

Percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background Characteristics	Ever Breastfed	Initiation Within 1 Hr	Breastfed within a day	Put On Chest, Touching Bare Skin	Number of last-born children	Prelacteal feeding	Number of last born children <24months
Sex of child							
Male	95.7	81.5	95.6	86.5	2,736	19.1	2,622
Female	96.3	81.6	96.2	86.1	2,755	21.2	2,656
Place of delivery							
Health Facility	96.1	81.6	96.0	89.2	4,719	20.3	4,539
At Home	95.5	81.8	95.5	69.0	702	18.1	671
Others	95.8	72.0	95.8	67.7	42	28.6	41
Assistance at delivery							
Health Personnel	96.1	81.9	96.0	89.0	4,827	20.1	4,646
Traditional Birth Attendant	95.4	82.7	95.5	83.1	298	23.0	284
Others	95.9	78.8	95.8	57.9	234	16.5	224
None	93.6	72.3	93.6	43.5	132	22.4	124
Residence							
Urban	96.4	80.5	96.3	85.2	1,618	26.5	1,562
Rural	95.8	82.0	95.8	86.7	3,873	17.5	3,716
Sub-Regions							
Kampala	95.8	81.7	95.7	87.0	237	32.2	227
Buganda	95.7	81.0	95.5	87.7	1,304	31.4	1,250
Busoga	95.3	86.1	95.2	90.4	530	32.2	505
Bukedi	90.2	85.2	90.0	76.9	340	11.5	307
Elgon	96.3	66.3	96.0	82.5	222	24.8	214
Teso	97.0	89.3	97.0	93.4	401	6.4	390
Karamoja	97.4	85.1	97.4	87.7	385	1.0	375
Lango	94.7	69.9	94.7	79.0	353	14.5	335
Acholi	98.2	64.9	98.1	89.7	213	19.6	209
West Nile	96.0	75.2	96.0	81.7	212	4.4	204
Bunyoro	97.8	88.0	97.8	87.6	375	20.2	368
Tooro	98.0	85.7	98.0	89.2	373	10.3	366
Ankole	95.6	84.7	95.6	81.7	359	19.2	343
Kigezi	99.3	80.0	99.3	82.9	185	22.0	184
Mother's Education							
No Education	96.9	85.9	96.9	85.8	441	8.2	428
Primary	95.9	81.4	95.9	85.6	3,211	19.5	3,084
Secondary	95.7	80.6	95.6	87.7	1,574	24.9	1,509
Higher	96.9	81.1	96.9	86.1	265	20.2	257
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	95.9	83.4	95.9	87.3	1,240	12.2	1,190
Second	94.9	82.7	94.9	84.3	1,105	19.1	1,051
Middle	97.0	80.4	97.0	85.5	989	18.2	961
Fourth	95.2	80.5	95.0	88.6	1,056	24.3	1,006
Highest	97.1	80.2	96.9	85.4	1,101	27.9	1,070
Uganda	**96.0**	**81.5**	**95.9**	**86.3**	**5,491**	**20.1**	**5,278**

Table 11. 6 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and exclusively breastfed under age 2, according to age in months, Uganda DHS 2022

	Breastfeeding status							
Age in months	Not Breast feeding	Exclusively Breastfed	Breastfeeding& consuming plain water	Breastfeeding & consuming non-milk liquids	Breastfeeding& consuming other milk	Breastfeeding & consuming Complementary foods	Currently Breast feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
0-1	1.4	99.8	100	69.4	58.4	2	98.6	374
2-3	1.6	98.3	99.3	47.4	62.0	5.5	98.4	487
4-5	1.5	80.7	94.4	52.9	52.2	20.3	98.5	422
6-8	2.6	16.7	53.4	18.1	16.4	71	97.4	741
9-11	6.3	2.8	13.1	5.5	2.8	93.8	93.7	699
12-17	19.3	1.5	14.8	3.2	1.1	95.5	80.7	1,382
18-23	57.2	0.3	6	1.3	0.9	97.9	42.8	1,252
0-3	1.5	99.0	99.6	54.7	61.2	3.9	98.5	860
0-5	1.5	94.0	98.3	53.3	55.4	9.4	98.5	1,283
6-9	3.1	14.0	48.3	16.6	13.1	75.4	96.9	970
12-15	14.2	1.6	15.0	4.3	1.4	94.8	85.8	937
12-23	37.2	1.1	12.1	2.5	1.0	96.3	62.8	2,635
20-23	63.3	0.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	36.7	827

Table 11. 7 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Uganda DHS 2022

Indicator	Indicator numerator and denominator	Value
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage exclusively breastfed	**94**
	Number of children age 0-5 months	**963**
Exclusive breastfeeding at 4-5 months	Percentage exclusively breastfed	**80.7**
	Number of children age 4-5 months	**279**
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage currently breastfeeding	**30.4**
	Number of children age 12-15 months	**966**
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods at (6-8 months)	Percentage of children age 6-8 months who received any solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	**71.5**
	Number of youngest children 6-8 months living with the mother	**718**
[1]*Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0- 23 months)	Percentage with age-appropriate breastfeeding	**60.3**
	Number of youngest children age 0-23 months of age living with the mother	**5,357**
[2]*Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)	Percentage with predominant breastfeeding	**93.3**
	Number of children age 0-5 months	**1,270**

[1] For children age 0-5 months: exclusively breastfed, for children age 6-23 months: receive breastmilk and complementary foods

[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11. 8 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Uganda DHS 2022

Age in Months	Liquids			Foods made from Grains and cereals	Solid or Semi Solid Foods							Number of children under age 2
	Infant Formula	Other Milk	Other Liquids		Vitamin A Rich Fruits & Vegetables	Other Fruits	Food made from roots and tubers5	Foods made from Nuts/Legumes/Pulses	Beef/Pork/Organ Meat/Poultry	Egg	Cheese, yoghurt, other milk products	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN												
0-1	1.0	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	375
2-3	1.4	6.7	1.9	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	487
4-5	2.3	20.2	16.2	15.8	4.2	1.1	4.0	5.8	2.5	0.7	4.1	422
6-8	3.4	31.1	34.7	50.3	21.5	8.2	34.1	25.3	18.3	4.0	14.5	731
9-11	4.1	34.5	40.9	72.1	33.5	11.3	49.9	43.7	29.2	7.9	20.5	664
12-17	3.3	28.0	38.5	73.0	42.8	16.9	50.5	54.2	29.2	6.7	19.2	1,221
18-23	3.3	25.4	34.4	77.5	49.8	18.1	55.0	63.7	26.3	5.2	25.0	531
6-23	3.5	29.7	37.4	68.1	36.8	13.8	47.2	46.6	26.1	6.0	19.4	3,048
Total	**2.9**	**23.8**	**28.2**	**49.9**	**26.4**	**9.9**	**33.6**	**33.4**	**18.7**	**4.3**	**14.1**	**4,331**
NON-BREAST-FEEDING CHILDREN												
0-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
6-8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
9-11	0.0	38.9	29.2	76.3	38.8	22.2	54.1	50.0	20.1	4.5	23.1	41
12-17	4.1	40.7	40.7	81.4	40.2	23.8	62.1	56.8	32.1	5.6	20.1	246
18-23	2.2	40.2	40.6	76.8	48.3	25.0	57.9	55.3	37.1	9.4	27.6	653
6-23	2.8	40.7	40.0	77.4	45.5	24.1	59.1	55.1	35.1	7.9	25.1	958
Total	**3.0**	**40.6**	**39.5**	**76.1**	**44.5**	**23.7**	**58.2**	**54.1**	**34.6**	**7.7**	**24.6**	**976**

***An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 weighted cases and has been suppressed.**

Table 11. 9 Minimum acceptable diet Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months

Minimum acceptable diet Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months					Among Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months,					Among all children age 6-23 months			
Background Characteristics	**MDD Breast Fed (6-23 Months)**	**MMF Breast Fed (6-23 Months)**	**MAD Breast Children (6-23)**	**Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months**	**Breastfed Milk/Milk Products**	**MDD Breast Fed (6-23 Months)**	**MMF Breast Fed (6-23 Months)**	**MAD Breast Children (6-23)**	**Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months**	**Breastfed Milk/Milk Products**	**MDD Breast Fed (6-23 Months)**	**MMF Breast Fed (6-23 Months)**	**MAD Breast Children (6-23)**	**Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months**
Age in months														
6-8	3.6	51.4	3.2	733	42.7	*	*	*	19	73.1	3.8	51	3.1	752
9-11	8.9	78.6	8.1	655	46.8	11.5	22.0	6.1	44	51.8	9	74.9	7.8	697
12-17	9.4	83.4	8.7	1,111	41.6	8.5	33.3	5.0	258	52.9	8.9	74	7.6	1,412
18-23	14.1	90.2	13.3	527	43.7	16.5	26.5	6.4	630	57.3	15.4	54.8	9.0	1,235
Sex														
Male	9.0	75.1	8.2	1,498	43.0	17.6	27.9	7.5	461	55.6	11	63.7	7.8	2,022
Female	8.4	76.4	7.8	1,528	43.8	10.2	28.5	4.3	490	56.7	8.7	64.4	6.7	2,074
Residence														
1. Urban	14.9	75.8	13.4	846	58.1	15.1	32.6	6.9	315	62.4	14.8	63.9	11.1	1,202
2. Rural	6.3	75.8	6.0	2,180	37.7	13.2	26.0	5.3	636	53.1	7.8	64.2	5.7	2,894
Sub-Region														
Kampala	13.2	80.5	13.2	134	70.7	12.6	32.9	5.0	81	62.5	13.2	62.4	9.7	224
Buganda	12.8	70.7	11.1	602	59.2	18.4	36.0	8.6	305	69.8	14.8	58.7	9.9	947
Busoga	5.7	68.3	5.7	270	46.7	19.1	34.4	6.9	98	50.4	9.3	58.8	5.9	379
Bukedi	1.8	67.3	1.4	174	18.5	2.7	14.2	1.3	62	31.4	2	53.1	1.3	241
Elgon	11.6	73.7	8.5	122	50.6	2.8	22.7	1.4	33	54.6	9.3	60.9	6.7	160
Teso	10.7	80.4	10.2	215	49.2	21.8	13.3	2.9	70	50.8	13.4	62.8	8.1	290
Karamoja	4.0	85.1	4.0	273	36.6	*	*	*	23	48.6	4.4	80.5	4.4	299
Lango	2.6	70.6	1.8	252	18.9	1.5	11.0	0	31	30.4	2.4	64.4	1.5	289
Acholi	1.3	69.3	1.3	136	13.1	*	*	*	18	39.5	3	63.4	2	156
West Nile	32.1	85.9	31.9	134	52.4	*	*	*	13	50.4	31.6	79.8	29.1	150
Bunyoro	8.4	76.8	7.6	205	39.0	10.1	20.4	5.5	60	45.8	8.5	63.7	6.8	277
Tooro	4.5	82.0	4.3	225	41.8	3.1	15.7	1.5	46	50.9	4.2	70.6	3.7	275
Ankole	8.2	83.4	8.2	173	55.7	12.2	35.7	6.4	83	66.5	9.3	66.0	7.3	266
Kigezi	8.5	80.0	8.5	111	26.5	2.1	20.1	2.1	28	33.7	6.8	67.8	6.8	143
Mother's Education														
No Education	4.5	81.8	4.5	305	33.2	14.6	22.4	5.7	49	49.8	6.1	72	4.5	368
Primary	6.9	73.9	6.3	1,782	37.5	9.9	23.5	3.6	543	49.4	7.6	60.4	5.5	2,416
Secondary	12.0	76.7	11.1	815	56.7	19.8	35.9	8.8	309	67.7	14.3	63.9	10.3	1,169
Higher than	22.5	81.9	21.1	124	65.2	20.0	38.1	12.9	50	68.7	21	68.3	18.1	183
Wealth Quintile														
Lowest	6.1	77.3	6.0	816	32.6	8.4	12.6	0.9	150	33.6	6.5	65.1	5	998
Second	5.0	75.2	5.0	621	30.6	16.8	24.9	7.0	179	53.5	7.7	61.8	5.2	846
Middle	7.3	78.9	6.7	513	42.3	11.5	28.1	4.2	160	46.2	8.9	64.5	6.3	705
Fourth	10.5	71.0	9.1	530	50.7	10.8	34.2	6.0	231	62.2	10.4	59.2	7.9	784
Highest	16.3	75.9	14.7	546	67.8	19.8	35.7	9.2	231	75.9	17.1	62.7	12.8	803
Uganda	**8.7**	**75.8**	**8.0**	**3,026**	**43.4**	**13.8**	**28.2**	**5.9**	**951**	**56.1**	**10.0**	**62.8**	**7.3**	**4,136**

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 weighted cases and has been suppressed

Table 11. 10 Presence of iodized salt in household Among all households,

percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Salt Tested	With Salt but not Tested	No Salt in Household	Number of Households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of Households
Residence						
Urban	94.6	0.4	5.0	6,323	98.9	5,977
Rural	95.5	0.4	4.1	13,435	98.8	12,816
Sub-regions						
Kampala	95.5	0.2	4.3	947	99.6	903
Buganda	94.1	0.7	5.3	4,910	98.6	4,615
Busoga	97.0	0.6	2.4	1,789	99.7	1,734
Bukedi	93.6	0.2	6.2	974	94.9	911
Elgon	93.7	0.0	6.3	1,007	99.8	942
Teso	96.5	0.4	3.1	1,156	99.3	1,114
Karamoja	89.7	0.0	10.3	1,171	99.9	1,049
Lango	96.7	0.2	3.1	1,292	99.7	1,248
Acholi	95.8	0.1	4.1	827	99.5	792
West Nile	93.5	0.7	5.8	679	99.6	635
Bunyoro	97.1	0.1	2.8	1,242	96.3	1,205
Tooro	97.5	0.1	2.4	1,322	98.7	1,288
Ankole	96.9	0.6	2.4	1,580	98.9	1,530
Kigezi	96.1	0.5	3.4	862	99.3	827
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	92.2	0.3	7.5	4,223	99.0	3,890
Second	96.3	0.3	3.4	3,733	98.8	3,591
Middle	96.2	0.5	3.3	3,619	98.6	3,477
Fourth	96.3	0.5	3.2	3,804	98.5	3,661
Highest	95.4	0.3	4.3	4,379	99.0	4,174
Uganda	**95.2**	**0.4**	**4.4**	**19,758**	**98.8**	**18,793**

Table 11. 11 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours2	Percentage living in households with Iodized salt	Number of children
Age in months				
6-8	22.3	21.4	98.9	741
9-11	33.8	32.0	98.7	699
12-17	42.3	32.5	98.7	1,393
18-23	49.3	35.4	98.9	1,252
Sex of Child				
Male	40.1	32.1	98.8	2,672
Female	38.2	30.3	98.8	2,685
Residence				
Urban	39.1	40.6	99.3	1,574
Rural	39.1	27.3	98.6	3,783
Breastfeeding status				
Not Breastfed	42.2	34.0	97.7	119
Breastfed	38.8	31.1	98.8	5,188
Mother's education				
No Education	55.5	17.8	98.2	445
Primary	37.9	29.2	98.6	3,120
Secondary	36.1	38.6	99.1	1,536
Higher	41.2	38.3	100.0	256
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	47.4	24.3	98.5	1,227
Second	36.7	27.3	99.2	1,071
Middle	35.7	27.3	98.0	969
Fourth	38.7	33.9	98.6	1,019
Highest	34.6	44.6	99.6	1,071
Sub-Regions				
Kampala	24.2	45.1	99.8	405
Buganda	34.6	41.0	98.7	1,224
Busoga	42.4	33.0	100.0	492
Bukedi	33.8	31.3	94.1	315
Elgon	28.6	22.0	100.0	207
Teso	56.1	44.7	97.7	379
Karamoja	56.9	12.8	99.8	372
Lango	22.6	12.3	100.0	335
Acholi	44.5	23.4	99.5	207
West Nile	71.3	54.4	99.6	197
Bunyoro	47.5	29.0	96.8	359
Tooro	28.0	33.2	98.6	351
Ankole	34.4	18.9	99.3	336
Kigezi	34.3	12.1	100.0	178
Uganda	**39.1**	**31.2**	**98.8**	**5,357**

MALARIA 12

Key Findings

- ***Ownership of insecticide-treated nets:*** All (99.9%) households own at least one insecticide treated net (ITN).
- ***Use of ITNs:*** In households with at least one ITN, 62 percent of the de facto population slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- ***Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy:*** Half (56%) of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey reported taking three or more doses of SP/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.
- ***Source of advice or treatment:*** Among children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 29% went to a government health centre while 42% went to a private hospital/clinic.
- ***Artemisinin-based combination therapy:*** Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, seven in 10 (78%) received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Government of Uganda is committed to the control and elimination of malaria. Through the Uganda Malaria Reduction Strategic Plan 2014-2020 (UMRSP), a common framework was provided to accelerate evidence-based malaria reduction interventions by the government, development partners, the private sector, and all stakeholders for malaria prevention and treatment. These interventions include provision of Long-Lasting Insecticide treated Nets (LLINs), Testing and Treatment, and Intermittent Preventive Treatment in Pregnancy (IPTp). To understand the impact of these interventions, information was collected to measure the progress and status of key malaria indicators.

12.1 Ownership of Insecticide-Treated Nets

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is defined as a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.
Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Sample: Households

Household ownership of mosquito nets (in particular, insecticide-treated nets, or ITNs) is one of the central interventions for preventing malaria infection in Uganda. Provision of enough ITNs to cover all household members (Full household ITN coverage), as enshrined in the UMRSP 2014-2020, is a key malaria indicator, operationalised as one ITN for every two household members.

All households in the 2022 UDHS were asked if they owned mosquito nets, and subsequently, a series of follow-up questions about each net: what type it was, where it was obtained, and who slept under it the night before the survey.

In 2022, eight in every ten (82%) households in Uganda had at least one mosquito net, and all (100%) had at least one ITN. On average, there are seven ITNs per household. All (99%) households have achieved full household ITN coverage, meaning that the household had at least one ITN for every two persons who slept in the household the night before the survey **(Table 12.1 and Figure 12.1).**

Trends: The percentage of households that own at least one ITN increased from 60% in 2011 to 90% in 2014-15, then decreased to 78% in 2016, before increasing again to 83% in 2018-19 and 100% in 2022. **(Figure 12.2).** Similarly, full household ITN coverage increased from 28% in 2011 to 62% in 2014-15, then decreased to 51% in 2016, before increasing again to 54% in 2018-19 and 99% in 2022.

Figure 12. 1 Household ownership of ITNs

Percent distribution of households

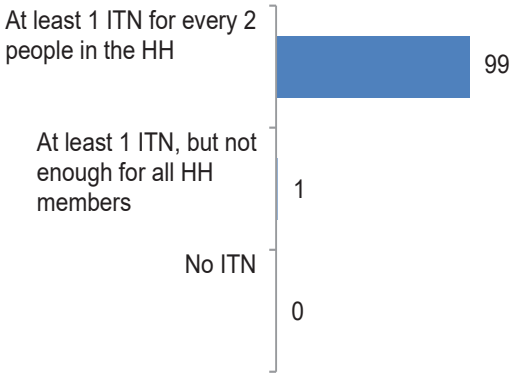
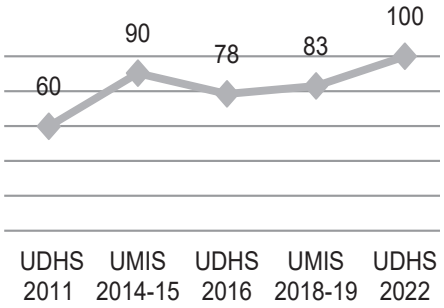


Figure 12. 2 Trends in ITN ownership

Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)



Patterns by background characteristics

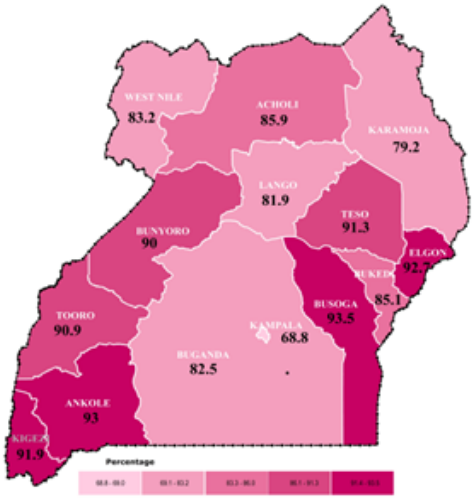
- There are no variations between urban (100%) and rural (100%) households in ownership of at least one ITN, and full household ITN coverage (99%, urban and rural).
- There is no regional variation in full household ITN coverage, with 97% of households in Busoga region and 100% of households in Karamoja, Lango, Acholi, Bunyoro and Kigezi regions.
- There are no variations in full household ITN coverage across household wealth quintiles, with all at 100%.

Almost nine in ten (87%) of mosquito nets were obtained from a mass distribution campaign; the next largest source of nets is from the shop/market (7%) **(Table 12.2).**

There are some variations in source of nets by background characteristics; for example, eight in 10 (80%) nets in the urban areas were obtained from a mass distribution campaign, compared to nine in 10 (90%) nets in the rural areas. Similarly, about 7 in 10 (69%) nets in Kampala region were obtained from a mass distribution campaign, compared to nine in 10 (94%) nets in Busoga region. **(Figure 12.3).**

Figure 12. 3 Source of mosquito nets by region

Percent distribution of mosquito nets in interviewed households



12.2 Household Access and Use of ITNs

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

Percentage of population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programmes identify if there is a behavioural gap where available ITNs are not being used. If the difference among these indicators is substantial, the programme may need to focus on behaviour change and how to identify the main drivers or barriers to ITN use to design appropriate interventions.

This analysis helps National Malaria Control Division (NMCD) determine whether they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

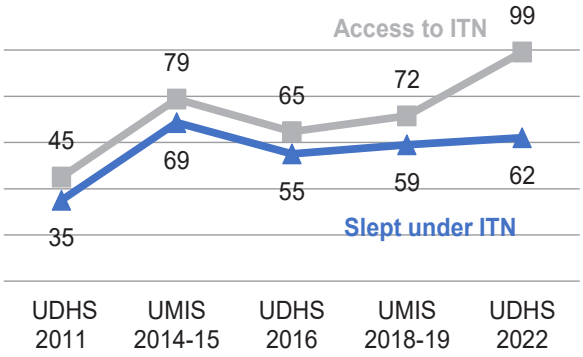
Whereas all (99%) of the de facto household population has access to an ITN **(Table 12.3 and Table 12.4)**, only six in every ten (62%) slept under an ITN the night before the survey **(Table 12.5).** In households with at least one ITN, 62% of the de facto population slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Trends: The proportion of the de facto population with access to an ITN increased from 45% in 2011 to 79% in 2014-15, then decreased to 65% in 2016, before increasing again to 72% in 2018-19 and 99% in 2022. **(Figure 12.4).** Similarly, the proportion of the de facto population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 35% in 2011 to 69% in 2014-15, then decreased to 55% in 2016, before increasing again to 59% in 2018-19 and 62% in 2022.

While the behavioural gap between ITN access and use had stagnated at 10 percent between 2011 and 2016, and slightly increased to 13 percent in 2018-19, it has since sharply increased to 37% in 2022.

Figure 12. 4Trends in ITN access and use

Percentage of the household population that have access to an ITN and percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- There are no variations in access to an ITN between urban (99%) and rural (99%) areas. This pattern continues for the proportion of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey (63% urban, 62% rural) and the proportion that slept under an ITN the night before the survey in households with at least one ITN (63% urban, 62% rural).
- Similarly, there are no variations in ITN access across household wealth quintiles, with the lowest at 100% and the highest at 99%. A similar pattern was observed in ITN use, where the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey was 63% for the lowest quintile, and 62% for the highest quintile.

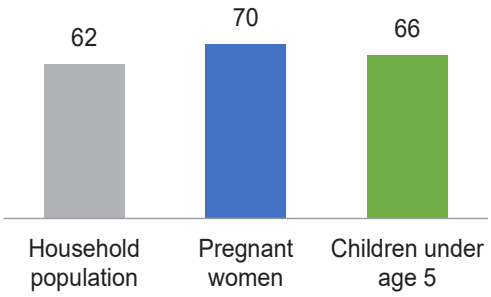
12.3 Use of ITNs by Children and Pregnant Women

The UMRSP envisions universal coverage with ITNs through mass campaigns, and maintenance through routine distribution. These campaigns primarily target vulnerable groups such as children under 5 and pregnant women.

Six in 10 (66%) children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey, and the same (66%) was observed of children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN **(Table 12.6 and Figure 12.5)**. Similarly, seven in 10 (70%) pregnant women age 15-49 slept under an ITN the night before the survey, and the same (70%) was observed in households with at least one ITN **(Table 12.7 and Figure 12.5)**.

Figure 12. 5 ITN Use

Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 43% in 2011 to 74% in 2014-15, then decreased to 62% in 2016 and 60% in 2018-19, before increasing again to 66% in 2022. The percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 47% in 2011 to 75% in 2014-15, decreased to 64% in 2016, and stagnated at 65% in 2018-19, before increasing to 70% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- More pregnant women age 14-59 in the urban areas (75%) slept under an ITN the night before the survey compared to their rural counterparts (68%). There were also variations in the proportion of children under 5 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, with 68% in the urban areas and 65% in the rural areas.

- The use of an ITN the night before the survey among children under age 5 varies across regions from 53% in Elgon to 73% in Lango. Similarly, the proportion of pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN ranges from 49% in Elgon region to 81% in Kigezi **(Figure 12.6 and 12.7)**.

Figure 12. 6 ITN use by children under 5 by region

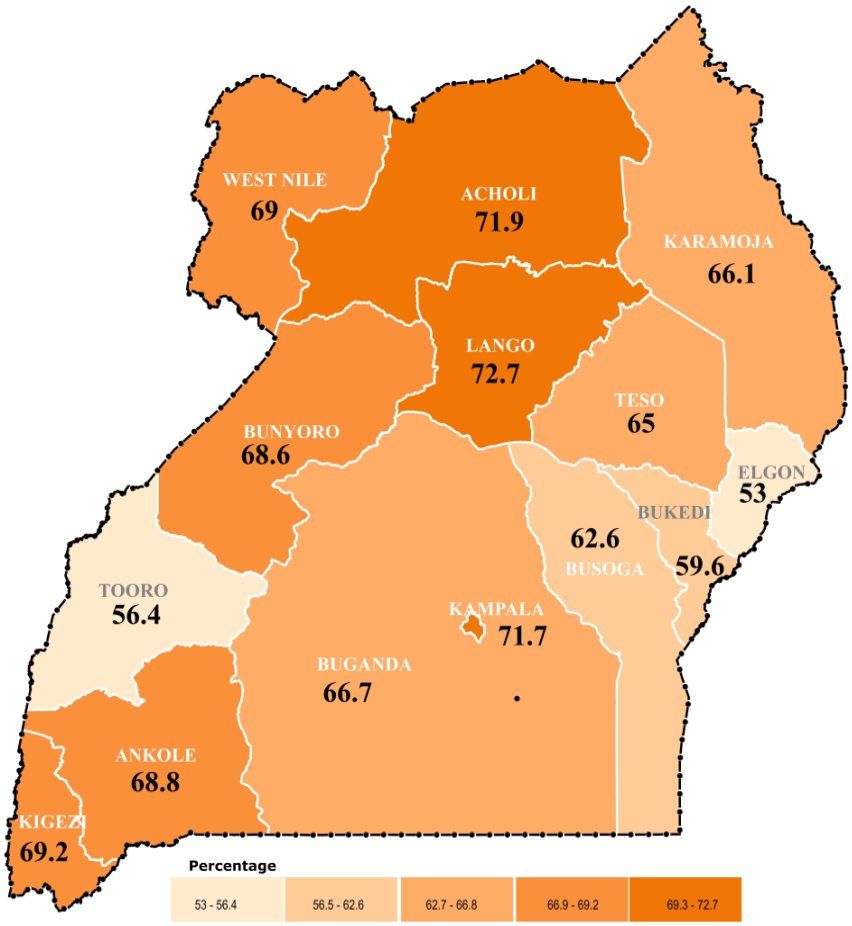
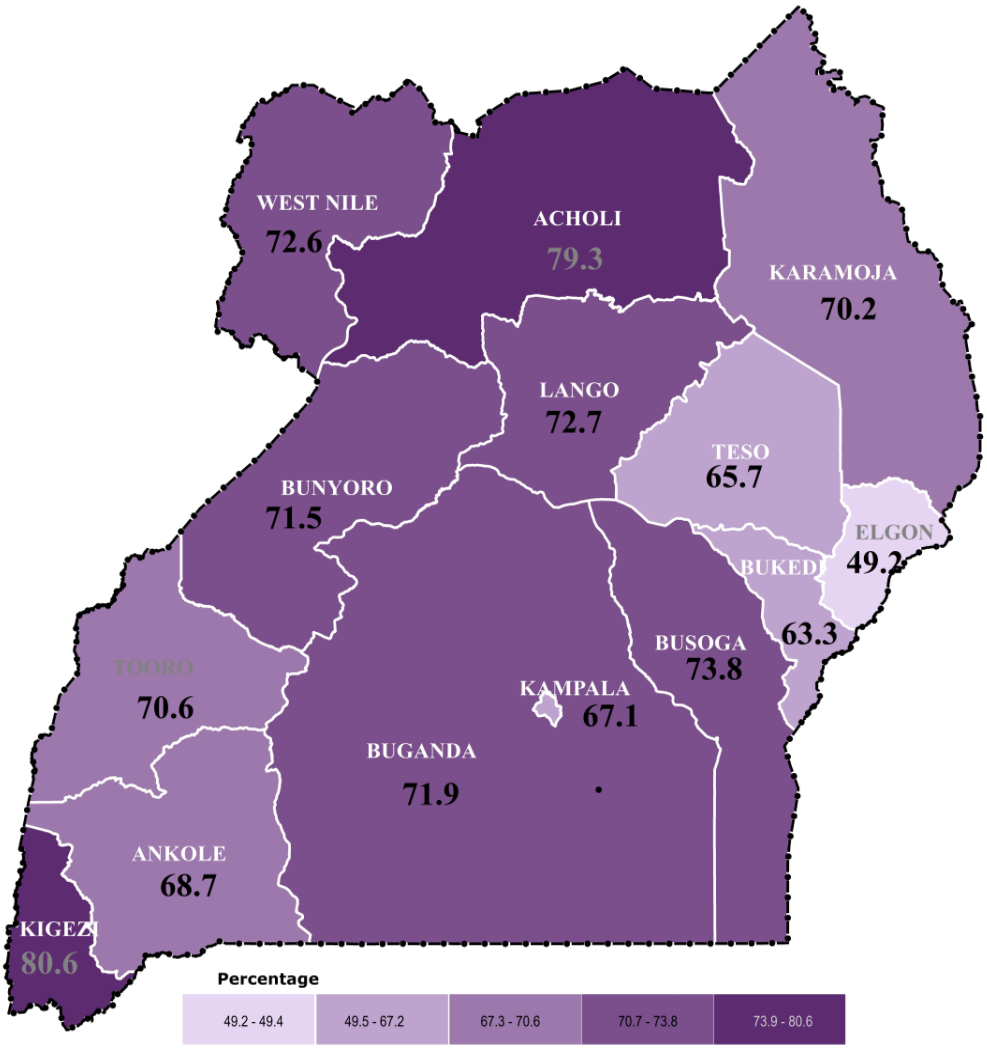


Figure 12. 7 ITN use by pregnant women by region



12.4 Malaria in Pregnancy

Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in Uganda, with substantial risks for the mother, her foetus, and the neonate. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a package of interventions for reducing the negative health effects associated with malaria in pregnancy (MIP): prompt diagnosis and treatment of confirmed infection, use of LLINs, and IPTp (WHO 2017).

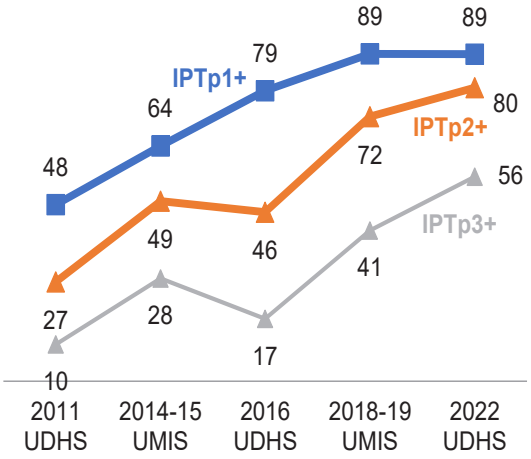
IPTp helps prevent maternal malaria episodes, maternal and foetal anaemia, placental parasitaemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality. Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP), also known as Fansidar, is the recommended drug for IPTp in Uganda.

In Uganda, 89% of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey reported taking one or more doses of SP/Fansidar during their last pregnancy; 80% reported taking two or more doses, and 56% reported taking three or more doses **(Table 12.8)**.

Trends: The proportion of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar during their last pregnancy increased from 10% in 2011 to 28% in 2014-15, then decreased to 17% in 2016 and increased again to 41% in 2018-19, and 56% in 2022 **(Figure 12.8)**.

Figure 12. 8 Trends in IPTp

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



Patterns by background characteristics

- There were more women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar in the urban areas (63%) compared to their rural counterparts (52%).
- Some variation was observed in the percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar across regions from 39% in Acholi to 70% in Lango.
- The percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar increased with increase in education levels from 39% for those with no education to 68% for those with more than secondary education.
- Similarly, the percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar increased with increase in household wealth from 46% for those in the lowest quintile to 60% for those in the highest quintile.

12.5 Case Management of Malaria in Children

Care seeking for children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility or a pharmacy.

Sample: Children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under 5 with fever

Among children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drugs, the percentage who took an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Two in 10 children (23%) under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Among children who had a fever, treatment was sought for 8 in 10 (86%). For half of children with a fever (51%), treatment was sought the same or next day **(Table 12.9)**.

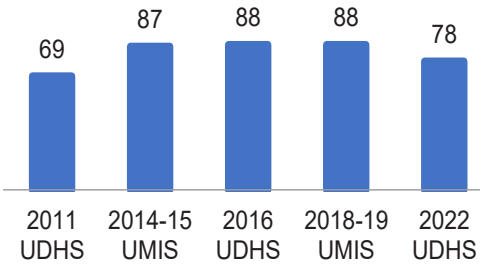
Among children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 29% went to a government health centre while 42% went to the private hospital/clinic **(Table 12.10)**.

Among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, 78% received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT). The next most used drug was Artesunate injection, taken by 6% of children **(Table 12.11)**.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey decreased from 40% in 2011 to 31% in 2014-15, then increased to 33% in 2016, and decreased again to 26% in 2018-19 and 23% in 2022. The percentage of children with a fever for whom treatment was sought has remained stable at eight in 10 (81-86%) children during this period. The use of ACT for treatment of fever among children increased considerably from 69% in 2011 to 87% in 2014-15, then stabilised at 88% in 2016 and 2018-19, before decreasing to 78% in 2022 **(Figure 12.9)**.

Figure 12. 9 Trends in ACT use

Among children with recent fever who took an antimalarial, percentage who received ACT



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children with a fever 2 weeks before the survey varied across regions from 10% in Ankole and Kigezi to 52% in Acholi.
- The proportion of children with a fever 2 weeks before the survey reduced with increase in household wealth from 29% among households in the lowest quintile to 14% among households in the highest quintile.
- The use of ACT for treatment of fever among children varied across regions from 42% in Teso to 92% in Karamoja.

List of Tables

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- **Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets**
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- **Table 12.9 Prevalence and prompt treatment of children with fever**
- **Table 12.10 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever**
- **Table 12.11 Type of antimalarial drugs used**

Table 12. 1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated), and insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night	
Background characteristic	Any mosquito net	Insecticide- treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Any mosquito net	Insecticide- treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Any mosquito net	Insecticide- treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]
Residence						
Urban	84.9	99.7	2.6	6.8	79.5	98.6
Rural	80.4	100.0	2.5	6.9	69.8	99.0
Region						
Kampala	82.4	99.7	2.4	6.8	81.5	98.8
Buganda	86.8	99.7	2.6	6.8	79.4	98.7
Busoga	83.8	99.9	2.7	6.7	69.6	97.4
Bukedi	68.5	100.0	2.2	6.9	64.3	99.1
Elgon	70.8	99.9	2.6	6.9	74.9	99.3
Teso	91.1	100.0	2.8	6.9	62.8	98.8
Karamoja	65.3	100.0	1.8	7.0	65.2	99.9
Lango	82.0	100.0	2.3	6.9	68.5	99.7
Acholi	84.7	99.9	2.2	7.0	67.0	99.6
West Nile	88.6	99.5	2.6	6.4	64.4	95.7
Bunyoro	82.7	100.0	2.4	7.0	69.9	99.5
Tooro	74.8	100.0	2.6	7.0	73.1	99.4
Ankole	83.5	99.9	2.6	6.8	78.0	99.4
Kigezi	85.5	99.9	2.6	6.9	77.8	99.5
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	71.5	100.0	2.0	6.9	67.0	99.7
Second	80.2	100.0	2.4	6.9	67.8	99.4
Middle	82.0	100.0	2.5	6.9	69.0	98.8
Fourth	86.2	99.8	2.7	6.8	77.5	98.5
Highest	89.3	99.6	2.8	6.7	82.1	98.2
Total	81.9	99.9	2.5	6.9	72.9	98.9

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Table 12. 2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Immunization visit	Government health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/ market	Other country specific	Other	Don't know	Total
Residence											
Urban	80.4	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	13.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	100.0
Rural	89.7	3.9	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	100.0
Region											
Kampala	68.8	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.1	24.9	1.9	0.5	0.1	100.0
Buganda	82.5	2.6	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	11.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	100.0
Busoga	93.5	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.2	0	0.1	100.0
Bukedi	85.1	6.5	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.9	0	1.2	0.0	100.0
Elgon	92.7	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Teso	91.3	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Karamoja	79.2	13.8	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	100.0
Lango	81.9	6.2	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.7	0.5	2.3	0.5	100.0
Acholi	85.9	4.7	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.7	0.5	2.8	0.4	100.0
West Nile	83.2	5.9	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	100.0
Bunyoro	90.0	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.9	0.7	0.7	0.2	100.0
Tooro	90.9	3.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Ankole	93.0	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Kigezi	91.9	3.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	87.4	6.7	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
Second	90.5	4.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	100.0
Middle	91.3	3.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0
Fourth	90.1	2.5	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	100.0
Highest	77.2	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	16.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	100.0
Total	86.5	3.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	6.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0

ANC = Antenatal care

Table 12. 3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by number of ITNs the household owns, and percentage with access to an ITN, according to number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, Uganda DHS 2022

Number of ITNs[1]	Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1
3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.5
5	1.3	2.6	2.0	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.2
6	5.7	5.1	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.6
7	92.6	91.2	93.6	93.3	93.4	93.6	93.9	93.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with access to an ITN[1],[2]	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.3	97.4

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.
[2] Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12. 4 Access to an ITN

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage with access to an ITN[1]
Residence	
Urban	98.5
Rural	99.3
Region	
Kampala	98.7
Buganda	98.7
Busoga	98.1
Bukedi	99.6
Elgon	99.4
Teso	99.2
Karamoja	99.9
Lango	99.8
Acholi	99.6
West Nile	96.1
Bunyoro	99.7
Tooro	99.7
Ankole	99.7
Kigezi	99.5
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	99.7
Second	99.4
Middle	99.1
Fourth	98.7
Highest	98.6
Total	99.1

[1] Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12. 5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Household population		Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night
Age			
<5	76.3	65.5	65.5
5-14	72.7	59.5	59.6
15-34	75.2	63.8	63.9
35-49	74.6	61.4	61.5
50+	72.9	60.8	60.9
Sex			
Male	73.7	61.9	62.0
Female	74.7	62.3	62.4
Residence			
Urban	75.9	63.1	63.3
Rural	73.6	61.8	61.8
Region			
Kampala	75.4	64.9	65.3
Buganda	77.2	63.4	63.6
Busoga	74.7	61.4	61.4
Bukedi	63.0	55.5	55.5
Elgon	62.2	51.8	51.8
Teso	79.6	62.5	62.5
Karamoja	65.5	61.6	61.6
Lango	77.6	67.0	67.0
Acholi	79.2	69.0	69.1
West Nile	80.0	66.6	67.0
Bunyoro	75.4	64.3	64.3
Tooro	68.5	56.2	56.2
Ankole	77.8	63.7	63.8
Kigezi	77.3	62.7	62.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	71.1	62.9	62.9
Second	74.1	62.5	62.6
Middle	73.1	60.6	60.7
Fourth	75.7	62.6	62.6
Highest	76.9	62.2	62.4
Total	74.3	62.1	62.2

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Table 12. 6 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Children under age 5 in all households		Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night
Sex			
Male	76.6	65.8	65.7
Female	76.0	65.1	65.0
Residence			
Urban	79.3	68.0	68.1
Rural	75.2	64.6	64.6
Region			
Kampala	79.6	71.7	72.0
Buganda	79.4	66.7	66.8
Busoga	75.1	62.6	62.6
Bukedi	65.4	59.6	59.6
Elgon	63.3	53.0	53.0
Teso	80.9	65.0	65.0
Karamoja	69.7	66.1	66.1
Lango	82.7	72.7	72.7
Acholi	81.5	71.9	71.9
West Nile	82.1	69.0	69.2
Bunyoro	77.2	68.6	68.6
Tooro	69.5	56.4	56.4
Ankole	79.5	68.8	68.8
Kigezi	79.9	69.2	69.4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	73.4	66.5	66.5
Second	75.8	66.1	66.2
Middle	75.3	63.3	63.4
Fourth	77.7	66.0	66.0
Highest	79.5	65.6	65.8
Total	76.3	65.5	65.5

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Table 12. 7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households		Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN[1]
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night
Residence			
Urban	82.8	75.2	75.2
Rural	79.3	68.1	68.1
Region			
Kampala	79.7	67.1	67.1
Buganda	82.7	71.9	71.9
Busoga	84.3	73.8	73.8
Bukedi	72.4	63.3	63.3
Elgon	65.1	49.2	49.2
Teso	80.9	65.7	65.7
Karamoja	72.6	70.2	70.2
Lango	83.9	72.7	72.7
Acholi	86.7	79.3	79.3
West Nile	83.4	72.6	72.6
Bunyoro	82.5	71.5	71.5
Tooro	80.4	70.6	70.6
Ankole	76.3	68.7	68.7
Kigezi	86.7	80.6	80.6
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	76.0	70.1	70.1
Second	80.0	68.6	68.6
Middle	79.5	70.1	70.1
Fourth	81.8	68.6	68.6
Highest	84.2	72.8	72.8
Total	80.3	70.1	70.1

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Table 12. 8 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy resulting in the last live birth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar
Residence			
Urban	91.9	83.3	62.6
Rural	87.2	77.8	51.8
Region			
Kampala	94.4	80.9	56.0
Buganda	91.2	81.9	58.5
Busoga	89.5	75.7	46.4
Bukedi	82.9	72.0	44.5
Elgon	90.3	82.8	54.7
Teso	98.1	93.3	65.8
Karamoja	80.2	74.7	48.0
Lango	88.1	82.9	70.3
Acholi	84.5	69.2	39.2
West Nile	86.3	74.6	47.0
Bunyoro	89.8	82.7	54.1
Tooro	92.0	84.3	65.1
Ankole	83.5	75.3	54.4
Kigezi	77.7	69.8	52.5
Education			
No education	67.9	59.7	38.6
Primary	88.1	79.4	55.7
Secondary	91.2	82.1	55.1
More than secondary	92.1	78.9	68.0
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	82.5	72.2	46.4
Second	88.2	79.4	57.5
Middle	90.5	81.4	55.5
Fourth	90.7	84.2	56.9
Highest	91.8	81.5	60.3
Total	88.9	79.8	55.6

Table 12. 9 Prevalence and prompt treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day
Age in months			
<12	19.3	82.3	51.1
12-23	28.0	84.3	48.0
24-35	26.4	87.2	52.4
36-47	23.8	86.7	52.7
48-59	19.2	88.9	53.9
Sex			
Male	24.1	85.5	51.6
Female	22.8	86.1	51.1
Residence			
Urban	19.7	85.1	48.7
Rural	24.9	86.1	52.2
Region			
Kampala	12.7	82.2	46.2
Buganda	18.6	84.0	56.5
Busoga	30.4	83.3	34.1
Bukedi	29.1	85.1	45.2
Elgon	25.9	92.4	46.2
Teso	40.2	85.8	55.2
Karamoja	19.3	85.9	44.4
Lango	25.5	87.7	62.6
Acholi	52.0	92.6	71.8
West Nile	37.0	88.1	67.2
Bunyoro	16.6	82.2	42.9
Tooro	16.5	84.6	35.3
Ankole	10.2	83.5	51.4
Kigezi	10.2	79.3	32.3
Mother's education			
No education	19.3	83.0	53.4
Primary	25.6	85.9	49.9
Secondary	20.7	86.3	52.6
More than secondary	19.7	88.1	65.0
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	29.3	86.7	52.7
Second	25.1	85.2	51.1
Middle	24.2	84.8	47.6
Fourth	22.6	86.9	54.2
Highest	14.4	84.7	50.4
Total	23.4	85.8	51.4

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table 12. 10 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector		
Government hospital	7.9	9.3
Government health center	25.2	29.4
Private sector		
Private hospital/clinic	35.9	41.8
Pharmacy/drug shop	7.9	9.2
Private doctor	0.2	0.2

Table 12. 11 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Percentage of children who took:								
Background characteristic	Any ACT	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro- quine	Amodia- quine	Quinine pills/syrup	Quinine injection / IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection	Other anti-malarial
Age in months									
< 12	72.9	3.1	0.0	2.5	8.9	1.9	0.8	8.1	4.9
12-23	77.3	3.4	1.3	2.7	5.8	1.6	0.9	5.2	4.8
24-35	77.3	2.3	0.9	1.3	3.2	1.7	1.5	7.2	8.5
36-47	82.2	1.5	0.2	0.7	3.8	2.5	0.8	4.5	6.2
48-59	77.7	2.7	0.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	0.4	7.6	8.2
Sex									
Male	78.6	3.0	0.9	1.9	4.5	1.9	0.9	4.8	6.8
Female	76.9	2.1	0.5	1.8	4.6	1.9	0.9	7.9	6.3
Residence									
Urban	75.2	4.6	0.2	1.9	5.9	2.3	2.1	8.1	4.6
Rural	78.5	2.0	0.8	1.8	4.2	1.8	0.6	5.8	7.1
Region									
Kampala	76.7	3.2	1.8	7.1	0.0	2.7	3.1	9.5	1.8
Buganda	73.8	5.2	1.6	5.6	9.1	1.5	1.2	6.7	2.1
Busoga	88.7	4.5	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	2.3	1.4
Bukedi	83.1	2.5	0.0	0.5	4.0	0.6	0.9	8.4	1.4
Elgon	86.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	4.7	1.5	0.5	6.1	0.9
Teso	42.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	8.6	5.9	1.0	11.4	34.3
Karamoja	91.6	2.1	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.0
Lango	84.8	0.9	0.8	2.1	0.7	2.1	1.6	7.1	1.5
Acholi	88.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	1.1	4.4	0.8
West Nile	86.8	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.9	7.0	1.3
Bunyoro	82.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.1	1.0	7.3	2.3
Tooro	83.2	1.0	0.0	2.6	4.9	3.4	0.0	5.0	1.0
Ankole	46.7	6.4	5.9	10.4	11	9.5	2.5	2.6	28.1
Kigezi	67.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1
Mother's education									
No education	87.4	3.2	0.0	3.4	3.3	1.6	0.0	4.1	0.3
Primary	78.2	2.4	0.7	1.1	4.2	1.9	0.5	5.5	7.6
Secondary	74.2	2.5	0.9	3.2	6.6	2.5	2.1	6.8	6.4
More than	69.2	4.4	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.2	2.6	22.0	4.0
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	78.6	1.4	0.0	1.0	4.2	2.7	0.5	5.2	8.3
Second	80.3	1.6	1.3	0.9	4.0	0.9	0.5	5.7	7.6
Middle	78.1	4.4	0.8	0.9	4.6	1.6	0.4	6.6	4.7
Fourth	75.8	3.3	1.1	4.9	5.8	2.4	0.8	5.3	4.9
Highest	71.5	4.5	0.3	3.6	4.9	1.3	4.6	13.6	3.8
Total	77.8	2.6	0.7	1.8	4.5	1.9	0.9	6.3	6.5

ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR

13

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention:*** 56% of women and men (54%) have "comprehensive knowledge" about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.
- ***Discriminatory attitudes:*** Fifteen percent of the women believe children living with HIV should not be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative; also 19% of women and 20% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.
- ***Sexual partners:*** Only 4% of women reported having more than one sexual partner in the 12 months before the survey. A quarter (23%) of men reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. Among those men, three percent reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse.

In 2023, an estimated 1.4 million adults and children were living with HIV in Uganda; the Spectrum model estimated that there were approximately 54,000 new HIV infections and 17,000 HIV-related deaths during that year (UNAIDS 2023). The Uganda government has been at the forefront of developing and implementing innovative public health strategies that address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Beyond designing and being among the first countries in sub-Saharan Africa to implement Option B+, Uganda is also among the initial countries to include Test-and-Start and the 90-90-90 objectives for epidemic control within its National Strategic Plan. Uganda initiated Test-and-Start in November 2016 and has consistently adopted aggressive strategies in its HIV programming that have moved the country closer to controlling the epidemic. The current targets for HIV testing and treatment are called the 95-95-95 targets and must be reached by 2025 in order to end AIDS by 2030.

According to UPHIA 2020 findings, the magnitude of HIV prevalence varied considerably across the 11 Geographic regions in the survey1. Over three-quarters of people living with HIV have suppressed viral load, meaning the treatment programs are successfully reaching the majority of the population living with HIV1. However, 20% of persons living with HIV were unaware of their status, identifying a critical gap in case findings strategies(UPHIA 2020)

The objective of this chapter is to provide data on and trends in HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours, including knowledge of HIV prevention methods, stigma and discrimination, number of sexual partners, condom use, self-reported HIV testing, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and voluntary medical male circumcision. The chapter presents these data at the national and regional levels and by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

13.1 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION, AND PREVENTION METHODS

13.1.1 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The 2022 UDHS asked women and men age 15-49 whether they had heard of HIV. Those who reported having heard of HIV were then asked a number of questions about whether and how infection can be avoided. The past seven DHS and AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS) surveys in Uganda have shown that general awareness of HIV and AIDS among the population is nearly universal. Ninety eight percent of women age 15-49 interviewed in the 2022 UDHS had heard of HIV or AIDS (**Table 13.1).**

13.1.2 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION

About 83% of women and 88% of men age 15-24 know that using condoms consistently can reduce the risk of HIV. Similarly, 87% of women and 89% of men recognize that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV. Seven in 10 women (78%) and 8 in every 10 men (82%) are aware of both of these prevention methods (**Table 13.2).**

Trends: Knowledge of both HIV prevention methods among women increased from 63% in 2000-01 to 84% in 2016 and then decreased to 78% in 2022. Increases among men have been smaller, with the proportion knowing of both prevention methods ranging from 75% to 83% in 2016, and slight decrease to 82% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- More women age 20-24 (84%) knew about both methods of HIV compared to Women age 15-19 (73%); the pattern is similar among men age 15-19 (79%) in comparison with men age 20-24 (87%).
- Knowledge that using condoms consistently and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partnercan reduce the risk of HIV varies considerably by region. The proportion of women who know about both methods ranges from 64% in Bukedi and Karamoja to 88% in Kampala region. Among men, the proportion ranges from 24% in Elgon region to 94% in Buganda.
- Among women and men alike, knowledge of both HIV prevention methods increases with increasing education and wealth. The differences are greatest between women in the lowest (71%) and highest (83%) wealth quintiles.

The 2022 UDHS assessed HIV and AIDS knowledge and misconceptions by obtaining information on common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Respondents were asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV and whether they believe HIV is transmitted throughmosquito bites, supernatural means, or sharing food with a person who has HIV or AIDS.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Sample: **Women and men age 15-24**

The two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission in Uganda are that HIV can be transmitted through mosquitoes and sharing of food. About (56%) of women and about (54%) of men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (**Table 13.4**).

Trends: The percentage of men and women with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has increased since 2000-01. Among women, 23% had comprehensive knowledge in 2000-01, followed by a slight increase to 32% in 2006 and then larger increases to 38% in 2011 and 46% in 2016 then increased to 56%, in 2022. As with knowledge of HIVprevention, increases among men have been smaller, with the proportion having comprehensive knowledge ranging from 39% in 2000-01 to 38% in both 2006 and 2011 and 45% in 2016 and increased to 54% in 2022.

13.2 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDE TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviraltherapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy freshvegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

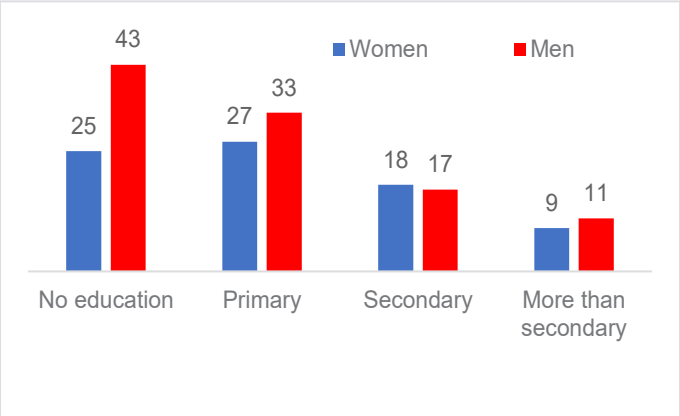
Twenty three percent of women and (26%) of men have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (**Table 13.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Discriminatory attitudes among both women are lowest in Kampala region (14% and 11% respectively) and highest in Bukedi region (55%).
- Among both men and women, discriminatory attitudes decrease with increasing education; 25% of women and 43% of men with no education report discriminatory attitudes, as compared with 9% of women and 11% of men with more than a secondary education (**Figure 13.1**).
- Discriminatory attitudes also decrease with increasing wealth. The percentage of women with discriminatory attitudes falls from 28% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 15% among those in the highest wealth quintile. The corresponding percentages among men are 36% and 17%.

Figure 13. 1 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education.

*Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV**



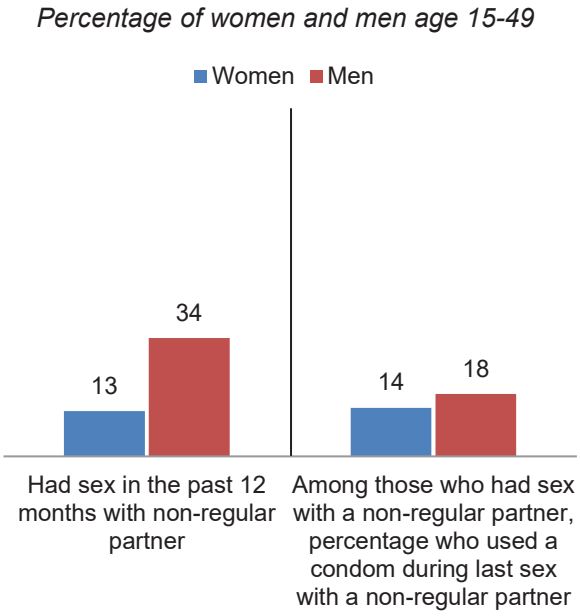
Note:* Percentage who do not think that children living with HIVshould be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeperwho has HIV

13.3 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

Given that most HIV infections in Uganda are acquired through heterosexual intercourse, information on number of sexual partners and use of safe sex practices is important in designing and monitoring programs that control the spread of HIV.

Only 4% of women age 15-49 reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months **(Table 13.6).** Thirteen percent of women had sex with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, and 14% of those women reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner. Twenty three percent of men age 15-49 reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months **(Table 13.7).** Among men with more than one partner in the past 12 months, three percent reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse. In the past 12 months, 34% of men reported having sex with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them: 18% reported using condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner **(Figure 13.2).** On average, men have had 7 lifetime sexual partners.

Figure 13. 2 Sex and condom use with non-regular partners



Patterns by background characteristics

- More women in urban areas (15%) than women in rural areas (12%) have had sex in the past 12 months with someone who was not their husband or living with them; few women in rural areas (13%) used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner compared to those in urban areas (15%).
- More men in urban areas (36%) than men in rural areas (32%) have had sex in the past 12 months with someone who was not their wife nor living with them; few men in urban areas (17%) used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner compared to those in rural areas (18%)
- The percentage of women who had sex with someone who was not their husband or living with them in the past 12 months increases with increasing education, from (8%) among those with no education to 16% among those with more than a secondary education.
- More men age 20-24 (28%) have had more than one partner in the past 12 months compared to men 15-19 (10%).

13.4 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections and symptoms

Women who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Men who have ever had sex are asked whether they had symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey. Note: The survey questionnaire included a question for men on whether they had an STI in the 12 months before the survey, but due to a programming error, that question was not asked.

Sample: Men age 15-49

One in 4 women age 15-49 (23%) reported having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women, the proportion of self-reported STIs or symptoms of STIs was highest in Teso region (45%) and lowest in Karamoja region (8%). Among men, the proportion who reported STI symptoms was highest in Teso region (31%) and lowest in West Nile region (3%).

13.5 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24. Also, it assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviours that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.5.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

In Uganda, 56% of young women and 54% of young men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, which includes knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission(**Table 13.3**).

Trends: The percentage of young women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV was stable between 2000-01 (29%) and 2006 (32%) before increasing to 38% in 2011 to 46% in 2016 and 56% in 2022. Among young men, the percentage remained stable between 2000-01 and 2011 (38-40%) increasing to 45% in 2016 and 54% in 2022. Comprehensive knowledge about HIV increases with age among young women.

13.5.2 Premarital Sex

The 2022 UDHS also collected information on patterns of sexual activity among never-married young women and men age 15-24 in Uganda. Sixty percent of never-married young women and 43% of never-married young men have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 13.12**). The percentage of never-married women and men who have never had sexual intercourse decreases with age, is lower in urban than rural areas, and decreases with increasing education.

13.5.3 Multiple sexual partners among young people

Four percent of young women age 15-24 have had more than one partner in the past 12 months, as compared with 17% young men **(Tables 13.13 and 13.14).** Slightly more than 2 in 10 (21%) of women have had intercourse with a person who was not their husband or living with them in the past 12 months, and 4 in 10 young men (40%) have had intercourse with a person who was not their wife or living with them over the same period. Eight percent of young women and seven percent of young men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was not their spouse or living with them and used a condom the last time they had intercourse with such a partner.

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Table 13. 1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women	
	Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents
Age		
15-19	95.3	3,936
20-24	98.1	3,506
25-29	98.5	3,133
30-34	98.9	2,326
35-39	98.4	2,230
40-44	98.5	1,712
45-49	97.9	1,408
Marital status		
Never in Union	95.6	4,507
Married	98.9	5,887
Living with partner	97.9	5,205
Widowed	97.6	472
Divorced	95.7	103
No longer living together/Separated	98.9	2,077
Residence		
Urban	98.6	6,049
Rural	97.3	12,202
Region		
Kampala	99.2	944
Buganda	98.6	4,470
Busoga	99.2	1,631
Bukedi	90.9	945
Elgon	99.8	867
Teso	95.3	1,256
Karamoja	92.8	895
Lango	97.9	1,219
Acholi	98.6	761
West Nile	96.4	734
Bunyoro	97.4	1,170
Tooro	99.1	1,307
Ankole	99.2	1,322
Kigezi	99.6	731
Education		
No education	95.5	1,673
Primary	97.4	10,397
Secondary	98.9	5,160
Higher	99.6	1,021
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	95.3	3,312
Second	97.8	3,398
Middle	97.8	3,351
Fourth	98.3	3,666
Highest	99.0	4,525
Total 15-49	97.7	18,251

na = Not applicable

In many surveys knowledge of HIV or AIDS is over 90% in each row. In such surveys consider removing this table. If the table is not shown, include the results from the total row in the text.

Table 13. 2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Age								
15-19	78.5	83.7	72.5	3,936	86.7	86.0	78.9	1,277
20-24	87.6	91.6	83.5	3,506	90.7	93.1	86.8	896
Residence								
Urban	86.3	91.3	82.4	2,443	93.0	92.1	88.1	632
Rural	80.7	85.5	75.1	5,000	86.4	87.6	79.7	1,541
Region								
Kampala	89.6	96.4	88.1	367	93.6	97.0	90.6	76
Buganda	87.1	89.6	81.1	1,728	95.4	96.8	94.0	465
Busoga	87.8	89.3	81.7	689	94.2	90.2	86.5	212
Bukedi	70.4	74.5	63.6	468	90.8	80.1	75.0	153
Elgon	85.9	95.7	83.3	367	30.1	50.4	23.6	125
Teso	72.3	79.1	67.3	557	91.5	95.7	88.1	218
Karamoja	67.4	83.4	64.2	295	84.7	88.1	81.0	50
Lango	80.4	81.4	72.4	568	87.4	90.2	81.6	178
Acholi	86.3	89.9	81.9	355	94.0	87.1	83.4	99
West Nile	82.6	87.7	77.9	339	85.2	92.8	82.2	85
Bunyoro	75.8	84.4	72.4	464	94.9	82.5	80.8	123
Tooro	82.1	90.6	78.0	529	82.2	83.0	71.1	166
Ankole	86.9	90.6	82.4	458	95.4	96.0	91.5	157
Kigezi	89.2	91.6	83.8	261	94.7	95.5	91.2	66
Education								
No education	63.5	76.8	57.5	284	72.9	76.8	66.9	40
Primary	80.0	85.5	74.6	4377	86.5	86.5	79.5	1406
Secondary	88.4	91.4	84.0	2528	93.0	94.3	88.1	596
More than secondary	89.3	92.8	84.8	253	91.5	94.8	88.6	131
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	77.1	82.3	71.1	1,337	85.4	85.7	78.2	337
Second	80.9	86.8	76.4	1,402	87.7	89.8	82.1	431
Middle	82.1	85.5	75.3	1,383	85.6	88.2	79.4	468
Fourth	83.7	88.4	79.3	1,467	89.7	88.1	82.8	475
Highest	87.2	92.1	83.0	1,854	93.0	92.4	87.6	461
Total 15-24	82.5	87.4	77.5	7,442	88.4	89.0	82.2	2,172

na = Not applicable

[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

[2] Partner who has no other partners

Table 13. 3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Number of men
Age				
15-19	49.3	3,936	49.3	1,277
20-24	62.8	3,506	59.6	896
Total 15-24	55.6	7,442	53.5	2,173

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.1 and 13.2.

Table 13. 4 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, Uganda DHS 2022

Age	Percentage of women who say that:			Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local miscon-ceptions[1]	Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
			WOMEN			
15-19	76.2	73.3	71.1	59.9	49.3	3,936
20-24	86.2	80.4	72.5	71.9	62.8	3,506
Total 15-24	80.9	76.6	71.8	65.5	55.6	7,442
			MEN			
15-19	83.1	69.5	79.9	58.0	49.3	1,277
20-24	91.4	72.5	82.5	65.7	59.6	896
Total 15-24	86.5	70.7	81.0	61.2	53.5	2,173

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: [DEFINE FOR EACH COUNTRY BASED ON 13.2.W]

[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Table 13. 5 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15-19	24.0	30.0	36.1	3,753	26.7	32.5	40.6	1280
20-24	14.4	17.6	22.4	3,439	16.5	18.5	25.5	896
25-29	12.3	16.1	20.4	3,086	12.5	15.6	20.1	764
30-34	10.5	13.4	17.5	2,301	15.3	14.4	21.3	573
35-39	13.5	15.2	20.1	2,193	13.4	15.4	19.7	574
40-44	12.3	13.4	18.3	1,687	13.8	14.2	20.3	494
45-49	12.3	15.4	20.0	1,379	13.6	15.4	19.2	456
Marital status								
Never in Union	20.9	26.4	31.5	4,308	21.7	25.9	33.1	2094
Married	12.3	15.6	20.7	5,822	14.6	17.7	22.1	1979
Living with partner	15.4	17.8	22.7	5,095	14.6	13.1	20.7	608
Widowed	10.9	13.8	17.6	460	31.2	7.4	31.2	11
Divorced	4.5	17.9	17.9	98	9.0	6.3	11.3	45
No longer living together/	11.4	13.3	17.7	2,054	13.8	12.1	20.3	299
Residence								
Urban	10.7	12.7	17.1	5,965	11.3	13.0	18.5	1630
Rural	17.3	21.5	26.6	11,872	20.4	23.5	30.1	3406
Region								
Kampala	9.2	9.9	14.1	936	5.8	8.6	10.6	242
Buganda	11.5	14.1	18.8	4,407	16.7	16.8	24.9	1200
Busoga	15.1	21.4	27.1	1,619	24.8	30.3	37.1	421
Bukedi	40.7	49.7	55.2	859	30.9	46.3	55.1	264
Elgon	32.9	38.5	46.6	866	39.8	40.2	43.8	281
Teso	10.4	13.8	18.8	1,197	10.8	9.4	15.7	402
Karamoja	7.4	16.9	17.8	830	25.6	24.9	27.6	172
Lango	12.9	16.2	18.4	1,193	7.5	15.8	18.2	359
Acholi	12.5	12.1	17.5	750	8.3	14.5	18.9	222
West Nile	19.2	19.5	26.4	708	23.3	20.1	29.3	192
Bunyoro	11.8	17.8	20.6	1,139	9.5	11.2	13.4	314
Tooro	11.6	13.6	16.8	1,295	11.2	27.9	30.0	380
Ankole	18.9	15.6	25.6	1,310	19.9	13.6	24.4	410
Kigezi	15.8	24.0	27.8	728	20.1	12.1	25.6	175
Education								
No education	16.7	21.3	25.2	1,597	33.2	36.6	42.8	197
Primary	18.4	21.7	27.4	10,122	22.4	25.5	32.8	2897
Secondary	10.3	13.8	17.9	5,101	9.7	12.0	16.9	1349
More than secondary	4.0	7.2	9.1	1,016	5.6	6.5	10.5	593
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.2	23.1	27.5	3,156	20.2	29.4	35.6	854
Second	18.1	22.4	27.5	3324	19.0	23.6	30.4	961
Middle	17.3	21.7	27.8	3276	20.8	24.5	30.9	1046
Fourth	15.4	17.7	23.0	3604	15.0	15.1	20.3	1002
Highest	8.8	10.8	14.8	448	13.3	10.8	17.3	1173
Total 15-49	15.1	18.6	23.4	17837.2	17.4	20.1	26.3	5036

na = Not applicable

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13. 6 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime
Age								
15-19	3.1	16.4	3,936	4.5	121	8.7	645	1.9
20-24	4.6	17.3	3,506	2.7	161	14.5	608	2.3
25-29	4.0	12.2	3,133	8.4	125	16.7	383	2.6
30-34	3.8	10.0	2,326	4.5	89	25.0	234	2.7
35-39	3.1	9.0	2,230	5.6	68	12.3	200	2.6
40-44	2.5	8.4	1,712	7.4	44	15.1	145	2.5
45-49	1.9	7.3	1,408	0.0	27	6.0	103	2.4
Marital status								
Never in Union	3.6	25.3	4,507	6.8	161	9.2	1,141	2.5
Married	2.2	2.0	5,887	0.8	132	37.8	116	2.0
Living with partner	3.4	3.8	5,205	5.4	179	37.4	198	2.5
Widowed	2.0	20.8	472	17.4	10	15.5	98	2.5
Divorced	5.9	32.2	103	0.0	6	2.7	33	2.6
No longer living	7.1	35.2	2,077	5.3	147	11.1	731	3.4
Residence								
Urban	3.9	15.0	6,049	4.5	236	15.0	905	2.9
Rural	3.3	11.6	12,202	5.2	399	13.1	1,412	2.2
Region								
Kampala	4.4	17.9	944	7.4	41	13.9	169	3.2
Buganda	3.2	13.2	4,470	2.9	143	12.1	589	2.7
Busoga	7.2	15.3	1,631	9.5	117	24.1	250	2.6
Bukedi	6.0	14.7	945	2.1	57	20.3	139	2.3
Elgon	6.5	17.9	867	3.3	56	13.6	155	2.8
Teso	3.3	13.8	1,256	0.0	42	7.0	173	2.1
Karamoja	0.0	3.0	895	0.0	0	0.0	27	1.1
Lango	1.8	11.8	1,219	4.3	22	9.2	144	2.3
Acholi	1.1	10.0	761	16.1	9	30.8	76	2.3
West Nile	1.9	7.0	734	0.0	14	21.8	51	2.3
Bunyoro	3.6	15.2	1,170	9.4	42	11.2	178	3.0
Tooro	1.6	13.7	1,307	0.0	21	5.6	178	2.5
Ankole	4.7	10.5	1,322	2.9	62	14.4	139	2.3
Kigezi	1.2	6.6	731	20.5	9	11.7	48	1.5
Education								
No education	1.8	8.2	1,673	0.0	30	8.7	137	2.3
Primary	3.8	12.2	10,397	5.7	392	13.7	1,273	2.5
Secondary	3.4	14.4	5,160	3.8	175	15.2	745	2.4
More than	3.7	15.8	1,021	5.6	38	12.3	161	2.4
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.3	9.6	3,312	3.2	75	13.3	319	2.1
Second	3.5	11.9	3,398	4.9	119	12.8	404	2.3
Middle	3.7	12.4	3,351	2.9	124	12.2	415	2.4
Fourth	3.6	13.5	3,666	8.6	132	16.5	495	2.6
Highest	4.1	15.1	4,525	4.3	185	13.6	685	2.7
Total	3.5	12.7	18,251	4.9	635	13.8	2,317	2.4

[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13. 7 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners
Age								
15-19	10.1	29.1	1280	4.8	130	4.1	372	3.3
20-24	27.6	56.4	896	3.4	247	8.7	505	6.7
25-29	30.3	42.5	764	1.3	232	24.7	325	7.9
30-34	27.7	28.6	573	1.7	159	28.7	164	8.1
35-39	25.7	24.0	574	1.4	148	31.5	138	7.2
40-44	28.2	21.7	494	5.6	139	32.9	107	9.1
45-49	22.7	16.4	456	0.9	104	41.9	75	8.3
Marital status								
Never in Union	16.1	43.9	2094	3.5	338	3.6	919	5.3
Married	26.7	20.7	1979	2.3	528	45.3	409	7.2
Living with partner	31.5	24.1	608	1.5	192	45.1	147	8.5
Widowed	0.0	38.3	11	0.0	5	0.0	4.3	7.3
Divorced	10.5	41.4	45	4.3	95	0.0	19	8.9
No longer living together/Separated	31.7	62.8	299	2.7	1,157	6.3	187	11.9
Residence								
Urban	23.1	36.4	1630	1.2	377	16.9	593	8.1
Rural	22.9	32.1	3406	3.4	780	17.9	1,092	6.7
Region								
Kampala	21.7	35.4	242	0.0	53	7.1	86	7.7
Buganda	25.4	35.8	1200	1.0	305	19.3	430	8.5
Busoga	31.7	41.4	421	1.1	134	17.0	175	8.9
Bukedi	31.2	41.3	264	6.2	82	19.3	109	7.9
Elgon	27.2	45.7	281	8.8	76	23.5	129	1.6
Teso	17.1	33.3	402	7.2	69	10.6	134	5.3
Karamoja	22.8	8.1	172	0.0	39	0.0	14	3.4
Lango	10.3	26.1	359	0.0	37	8.9	94	7.3
Acholi	27.0	34.0	222	3.3	60	26.5	76	9.7
West Nile	8.5	22.8	192	0.0	16	15.0	44	4.7
Bunyoro	21.6	30.6	314	3.5	68	11.5	96	6.7
Tooro	20.2	30.3	380	4.2	77]	19.1	115	8.2
Ankole	28.3	35.2	410	1.7	116	26.2	144	8.7
Kigezi	14.8	23.3	175	0.0	26	15.6	41	4.2
Education								
No education	28.7	24.8	197	2.0	57	20.0	49	8.1
Primary	22.4	32.7	2897	3.6	648	16.2	947	7.1
Secondary	25.1	36.4	1349	1.5	338	18.3	491	7.2
More than secondary	19.4	33.5	593	1.3	115	21.7	199	6.9
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	22.0	27.6	763	2.5	170	16.1	210	6.6
Second	20.2	31.0	978	6.0	197	18.4	304	6.4
Middle	25.1	35.8	1077	1.7	270	18.9	385	7.0
Fourth	21.4	34.6	1103	1.6	236	16.7	381	7.7
Highest	25.5	36.3	1115	2.3	284	17.3	401	7.8
Total 15-49	23.0	33.5	5036	2.7	1,157	17.6	1,685	7.2

[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13. 8 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-19	49.9	43.3	6.6	50.1	100.0	49.9	25.5	3,936
20-24	93.5	90.5	3.0	6.5	100.0	93.5	56.3	3,506
25-29	97.8	95.0	2.8	2.2	100.0	97.8	54.2	3,133
30-34	98.5	96.3	2.2	1.5	100.0	98.5	53.5	2,326
35-39	97.5	94.7	2.8	2.5	100.0	97.5	45.5	2,230
40-44	97.5	95.0	2.6	2.5	100.0	97.5	39.5	1,712
45-49	95.5	92.2	3.3	4.5	100.0	95.5	35.1	1,408
Marital status								
Never married	53.9	47.9	6.0	46.1	100.0	53.9	27.2	4,507
Ever had sex	97.1	94.6	2.5	2.9	100.0	97.1	48.6	5,887
Never had sex	97.1	94.0	3.1	2.9	100.0	97.1	51.8	5,205
Married/living together	97.3	93.5	3.7	2.7	100.0	97.3	41.4	472
Divorced/separated/widowed	92.7	87.2	5.5	7.3	100.0	92.7	41.5	103
Residence								
Urban	88.5	86.1	2.4	11.5	100.0	88.5	50.6	6,049
Rural	85.5	81.3	4.2	14.5	100.0	85.5	41.3	12,202
Region								
Kampala	90.2	88.3	1.9	9.8	100.0	90.2	53.4	944
Buganda	90.0	87.5	2.6	10.0	100.0	90.0	50.9	4,470
Busoga	83.8	80.7	3.1	16.2	100.0	83.8	42.3	1,631
Bukedi	78.6	67.2	11.3	21.4	100.0	78.6	33.3	945
Elgon	84.4	81.3	3.1	15.6	100.0	84.4	42.4	867
Teso	87.2	81.1	6.0	12.8	100.0	87.2	42.2	1,256
Karamoja	85.8	76.8	9.1	14.2	100.0	85.8	31.3	895
Lango	86.5	82.6	3.9	13.5	100.0	86.5	41.6	1,219
Acholi	86.2	83.7	2.5	13.8	100.0	86.2	50.0	761
West Nile	83.3	79.0	4.2	16.7	100.0	83.3	41.1	734
Bunyoro	85.8	82.9	3.0	14.2	100.0	85.8	44.7	1,170
Tooro	86.7	85.5	1.2	13.3	100.0	86.7	41.6	1,307
Ankole	84.9	82.9	2.1	15.1	100.0	84.9	45.8	1,322
Kigezi	85.4	84.5	0.9	14.6	100.0	85.4	38.4	731
Education								
No education	89.9	83.7	6.2	10.1	100.0	89.9	33.6	1,673
Primary	84.3	80.2	4.1	15.7	100.0	84.3	41.9	10,397
Secondary	87.8	85.6	2.2	12.2	100.0	87.8	49.8	5,160
More than secondary	96.3	95.4	0.9	3.7	100.0	96.3	60.6	1,021
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	86.2	80.0	6.2	13.8	100.0	86.2	37.7	3,312
Second	85.9	82.2	3.7	14.1	100.0	85.9	41.9	3,398
Middle	85.2	81.6	3.7	14.8	100.0	85.2	43.0	3,351
Fourth	86.6	83.4	3.2	13.4	100.0	86.6	46.2	3,666
Highest	88.0	86.1	1.9	12.0	100.0	88.0	50.8	4,525
Total	86.5	82.9	3.6	13.5	100.0	86.5	44.4	18,251

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 13. 9 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test				Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total			
Age								
15-19	28.5	27.8	0.6	71.5	100.0	28.5	13.6	1280
20-24	75.7	74.0	1.7	24.3	100.0	75.7	44.9	896
25-29	89.4	88.5	1.0	10.6	100.0	89.4	56.7	764
30-34	94.3	93.9	0.4	5.7	100.0	94.3	53.7	573
35-39	92.7	91.9	0.8	7.3	100.0	92.7	52.0	574
40-44	92.2	91.2	1.0	7.8	100.0	92.2	49.3	494
45-49	88.4	87.9	0.5	11.6	100.0	88.4	40.9	456
Marital status								
Never in Union	46.5	45.5	0.9	53.5	100.0	46.5	24.9	2094
Married	91.8	90.8	1.0	8.2	100.0	91.8	53.8	1979
Living with partner	92.1	91.5	0.6	7.9	100.0	92.1	49.0	608
Widowed	93.3	93.3	0.0	6.7	100.0	93.3	56.6	11
Divorced	94.2	94.2	0.0	5.8	100.0	94.2	54.4	45
No longer living	85.1	84.3	0.8	14.9	100.0	85.1	43.7	299
Residence								
Urban	79.9	79.2	0.6	20.1	100.0	79.9	47.4	1630
Rural	69.1	68.1	1.0	30.9	100.0	69.1	37.4	3406
Region								
Kampala	87.4	87.4	0.0	12.6	100.0	87.4	51.0	242
Buganda	77.7	77.3	0.4	22.3	100.0	77.9	47.1	1200
Busoga	62.0	61.3	0.7	38.0	100.0	62.0	37.8	421
Bukedi	50.2	49.4	0.8	50.0	100.0	50.2	26.9	264
Elgon	51.8	51.4	0.3	48.2	100.0	51.8	27.2	281
Teso	69.6	67.0	2.6	30.4	100.0	69.6	33.6	402
Karamoja	77.8	77.8	0.0	22.2	100.0	77.8	51.1	172
Lango	72.8	70.6	2.3	27.1	100.0	72.9	37.8	359
Acholi	80.1	77.5	2.6	19.9	100.0	80.1	48.4	222
West Nile	77.6	75.7	1.9	22.4	100.0	77.6	35.4	192
Bunyoro	81.0	80.7	0.3	19.0	100.0	81.0	35.5	314
Tooro	71.2	70.5	0.7	28.8	100.0	71.2	42.0	380
Ankole	75.5	75.5	0.0	24.5	100.0	75.5	40.4	410
Kigezi	77.3	75.8	1.4	22.7	100.0	77.3	45.5	175
Education								
No education	72.7	72.0	0.8	27.3	100.0	72.7	43.3	197
Primary	64.8	63.6	1.1	35.3	100.0	64.7	33.1	2897
Secondary	80.1	79.2	0.9	19.9	100.0	80.1	47.7	1349
More than secondary	94.0	94.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	94.0	60.5	593
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	72..1	70.5	1.6	27.9	100.0	72.1	38.9	763
Second	70.0	68.8	1.2	30.0	100.0	70.0	36.1	978
Middle	69.4	68.4	0.9	30.6	100.0	69.4	38.1	1077
Fourth	73.6	73.0	0.6	26.4	100.0	73.6	42.0	1103
Highest	77.4	77.0	0.4	22.6	100.0	77.4	46.9	1115
Total 15-49	72.6	71.7	0.9	27.4	100.0	72.6	40.6	5036

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 13. 10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-19	17.0	21.4	18.7	31.4	1,748	7.2	8.2	6.0	13.7	565
20-24	22.5	24.6	19.7	36.1	3,300	14.4	11.9	8.9	22.5	804
25-29	25.5	25.4	21.3	37.8	3,100	16.9	11.4	11.5	21.2	731
30-34	25.5	26.4	21.1	38.3	2,313	15.1	13.2	11.8	20.8	566
35-39	24.5	25.2	21.3	36.4	2,225	13.6	9.7	11.6	18.2	571
40-44	21.1	23.2	19.3	33.1	1,708	12.4	7.7	7.9	16.2	487
45-49	18.1	17.9	18.1	29.5	1,404	8.8	8.5	7.7	14.7	456
Marital status										
Never in Union	17.3	20.2	17.0	31.1	2,056	9.8	9.8	7.5	16.4	1,247
Married	23.5	25.1	19.1	35.2	5,886	14.8	11.1	10.1	19.3	1,971
Living with partner	25.0	25.2	23.1	38.9	5,205	14.1	7.5	8.5	19.2	608
Widowed	12.2	14.7	12.2	20.9	472	4.9	4.9	0.0	4.9	11
Divorced	36.6	32.5	29.1	48.0	103	7.7	8.7	5.9	18.1	45
No longer living together/Separated	21.4	23.3	20.2	34.0	2,077	13.5	13.9	16.9	23.8	297
Residence										
Urban	24.3	25.1	19.8	37.1	5,245	13.1	8.9	9.5	18.0	1,388
Rural	21.8	23.4	20.3	34.5	10,554	13.0	11.0	9.5	19.0	2,791
Region										
Kampala	28.0	30.4	23.8	41.8	833	12.5	6.7	8.5	15.9	205
Buganda	32.0	27.1	24.4	43.4	3,932	15.2	8.8	10.9	21.4	1,017
Busoga	19.0	24.9	31.9	45.5	1,435	17.4	10.2	16.3	27.3	361
Bukedi	19.1	22.8	10.8	30.7	802	15.9	12.2	16.8	20.5	210
Elgon	15.1	23.9	18.7	29.3	763	5.8	2.5	2.5	7.4	264
Teso	45.4	46.8	32.2	58.6	1,063	30.6	40.8	23.3	49.4	332
Karamoja	8.4	12.2	5.0	16.4	798	6.1	0.0	1.1	6.7	144
Lango	11.2	13.4	10.8	17.7	1,048	11.1	11.3	9.1	12.2	280
Acholi	12.3	11.1	9.3	20.4	635	9.7	7.7	7.5	14.0	173
West Nile	11.4	14.2	12.6	21.3	606	3.0	2.7	2.3	6.3	159
Bunyoro	23.0	30.1	26.9	41.4	1,046	7.7	2.9	2.1	9.9	253
Tooro	18.8	23.1	16.8	29.7	1,138	7.4	5.5	3.7	10.5	302
Ankole	17.3	17.6	16.5	27.8	1,105	10.4	12.4	6.8	15.9	336
Kigezi	14.7	14.3	8.6	23.2	596	8.1	6.4	4.8	12.5	144
Education										
No education	16.3	19.2	16.0	27.0	1,588	10.1	6.2	13.8	18.8	166
Primary	22.3	24.6	20.9	35.7	8,914	12.8	11.1	10.2	19.0	2,309
Secondary	25.8	25.5	21.2	38.8	4,356	14.1	11.0	9.5	19.4	1,151
More than secondary	21.7	18.5	14.6	30.7	941	12.5	6.9	5.4	15.8	554
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	18.2	21.6	16.5	30.0	2,961	10.6	12.4	10.0	17.5	627
Second	21.5	24.4	19.6	33.9	2,964	12.9	13.7	9.9	19.5	811
Middle	20.6	23.6	21.5	34.5	2,874	12.6	8.2	9.1	17.2	906
Fourth	24.0	24.5	21.7	38.1	3,132	14.3	9.1	10.1	20.5	900
Highest	27.4	25.4	21.2	39.0	3,869	13.7	9.3	8.6	18.5	936
Total 15-49	22.7	24.0	20.1	35.4	15,799	13.0	10.3	9.5	18.7	4,180

na = Not applicable

[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised, regardless of provider

Table 13. 11 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15-19	10.0	3,936	60.1	1,506	18.7	1,280	na	na
20-24	14.1	3,506	60.4	3,506	13.2	896	na	na
15-17	9.6	2,430	na	na	19.2	843	na	na
18-19	10.5	1,506	60.1	1,506	17.9	437	53.8	437
20-22	13.7	2,186	59.8	2,186	13.2	585	59.0	585
23-24	14.9	1,320	61.4	1,320	13.2	312	56.6	312
Residence								
Urban	11.3	2,443	58.6	1,735	12.9	632	54.5	434
Rural	12.2	5,000	61.2	3,278	17.9	1,544	57.7	899
Education								
No education	16.7	284	55.6	217	16.1	40	57.1	23
Primary	15.1	4,377	72.4	2,644	18.5	1,409	61.6	747
Secondary	6.8	2,528	48.8	1,907	13.1	596	51.6	433
More than secondary	3.4	253	24.2	245	9.7	131	45.5	130
Total 15-24	11.9	7,442	60.3	5,012	16.4	2,176	56.7	1333

na = Not applicable

Table 13. 12 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married men
Age				
15-17	77.5	2,252	67.1	841
18-19	49.9	885	35.5	417
20-22	24.9	679	16.1	447
23-24	18.5	199	12.0	138
Residence				
Urban	55.0	1,410	40.3	546
Rural	62.1	2,605	44.8	1,297
Education				
No education	69.9	106	72.5	30
Primary	64.8	2,252	47.2	1,191
Secondary	53.8	1,476	37.2	505
More than secondary	36.1	181	25.0	117
Total 15-24	59.6	4,014	43.4	1,843

Table 13.13 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, 2022

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24			Women age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age							
15-19	3.1	20.3	3,936	4.5	121	6.2	799
15-17	1.7	16.6	2,430	5.0	41	6.2	402
18-19	5.3	26.3	1,506	4.2	80	6.2	397
20-22	4.8	23.3	2,186	2.6	104	10.1	509
23-24	4.3	16.6	1,320	2.9	57	11.5	219
Marital status							
Never in Union	3.0	29.3	4,014	3.5	119	5.6	1,175
Ever Married	4.8	10.0	3,428	3.5	163	17.1	352
Residence							
Urban	4.1	23.7	2,443	1.3	101	8.3	579
Rural	3.6	19.0	5,000	4.6	181	8.2	948
Education							
No education	0.9	12.1	284	0.0	3	7.8	34
Primary	4.0	18.5	4,377	5.3	174	9.1	808
Secondary	3.8	23.6	2,528	0.5	95	7.8	597
More than secondary	4.0	34.8	253	0.0	10	4.0	88
Total 15-24	3.8	20.5	7,442	3.5	282	8.3	1,527

Table 13.14 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, 2022

Background characteristic	Men age 15-24			Men age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age							
15-19	10.1	29.1	1,280	4.8	130	4.1	372
15-17	6.7	20.4	845	3.2	56	3.8	173
18-19	16.9	45.8	435	6.0	74	4.3	199
20-22	27.7	60.8	585	3.2	162	5.8	355
23-24	27.5	48.1	312	3.6	86	15.5	150
Marital status							
Never married	15.0	41.5	1,843	3.7	277	3.4	766
Ever married	30.3	33.6	333	4.0	100	29.6	112
Residence							
Urban	17.8	41.6	632	0.8	113	7.1	263
Rural	17.1	39.8	1,544	5.2	264	6.6	614
Education							
No education	12.5	29.5	40	0.0	5	0.0	12
Primary	17.5	39.0	1,409	4.1	247	7.7	549
Secondary	17.8	42.0	596	3.1	106	5.6	251
More than secondary	14.5	50.5	131	6.2	19	4.3	66
Total 15-24	17.3	40.3	2,176	3.8	377	6.7	877

Table 13. 15 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Number of men
Age				
15-17	40.4	549	20.1	173
18-19	52.4	931	27.0	210
20-22	60.6	1,798	46.7	437
23-24	59.0	1,163	54.8	272
Marital status				
Never married	50.1	1,189	34.8	768
Ever married	58.1	3,251	54.7	325
Total 15-24	56.0	4,440	40.7	1,093

CHRONIC CONDITIONS 14

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):*** five percent of women age 15–49 have received a diagnosis of diabetes of which 31% are currently on treatment.
- ***Heart disease or chronic heart condition:*** two percent of women age 15–49 have ever received a diagnosis of heart disease or chronic heart conditions.
- ***Lung disease and chronic lung conditions:*** The prevalence of lung disease and chronic lung conditions among women 15–49 is one percent.
- ***Depression and anxiety:*** seven percent of women age 15–49 reported having ever been diagnosed with depression or anxiety.
- ***Breast and cervical cancer examinations:*** seven percent of women have ever been examined or tested for breast cancer and 13% have been tested for cervical cancer.
- ***Arthritis:*** 1% of women age 15–49 have ever been diagnosed with arthritis with 41% are receiving on treatment.

Uganda is undergoing a significant shift in the types of diseases affecting its population, moving from predominantly communicable diseases to a notable increase in non-communicable diseases (NCDs) that contributed to 36% of deaths in the country in 2019 (WHO, 2023) with the four major NCDs: cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), cancers, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases.

The major four common risk factors for NCDs include: tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, physical inactivity, and unhealthy diets. Other risk factors include environmental pollutants, as well as overweight and obesity.

This chapter presents data on chronic conditions including cancer, hypertension, and diabetes. The chapter also provides information on awareness, screening, and management of chronic diseases.

14.1 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

High blood pressure or hypertension

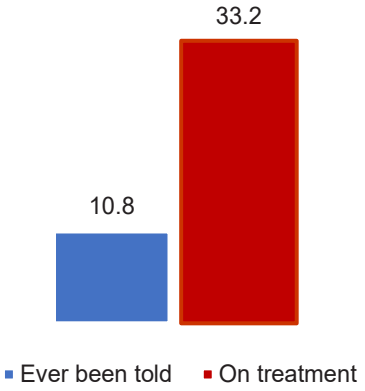
Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. If so, are they taking medication to control their blood pressure.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Eleven percent of women age 15–49 reported that they had been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. Of those who reported that they had high blood pressure or hypertension, 33% were taking medication to control blood pressure (**Figure 14.1**)

***Figure 14. 1* High blood pressure and hypertension**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who were told by doctor or other health work that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among those who are on treatment



Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of high blood pressure increases with age, from six percent among women age 15–19 to 23% among women age 45–49.
- The prevalence of high blood pressure increases with household wealth quintile, from seven percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 13% in the highest quintile.
- Regions with the highest percentage of women with hypertension are Bukedi (16%), Kampala (15%), and Busoga (15%) as compared to Karamoja (2%) West Nile (5%) (**Table 14.1**)

14.2 High Blood Sugar

High blood sugar or diabetes

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have high blood sugar or diabetes. And if so, if they are taking medication to control their blood sugar or diabetes.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Five percent 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 **(Table 14.2).**

14.3 Heart Disease or Chronic Heart Disease

Heart disease or chronic heart condition

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition. And if so, if they are receiving any treatment for their heart disease or chronic heart condition.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Two percent of women age 15–49 have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have heart disease or chronic heart conditions. Of those with heart disease or chronic heart conditions, 40% are receiving treatment (**Table 14.3**).

14.4 LUNG DISEASE OR A CHRONIC LUNG CONDITION

Lung disease or a chronic lung condition

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition. And if so, if they are receiving any treatment for their lung disease or a chronic lung condition.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The prevalence of lung disease and chronic lung conditions among women age 15–49 is one percent. Forty percent of women who have lung disease or chronic lung conditions are receiving treatment (**Table 14.4**).

14.5 CANCER OR TUMOR

Cancer

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have cancer or tumor, and if so, are receiving any treatment for cancer.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Less than one percent of women age 15–49 have been told that they have cancer or tumor with 30% of them receiving treatment (Table 14.5).

14.6 DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

Depression and anxiety

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have depression or anxiety, and if so, if they are receiving any treatment for depression or anxiety.

Sample: Women age 15–49

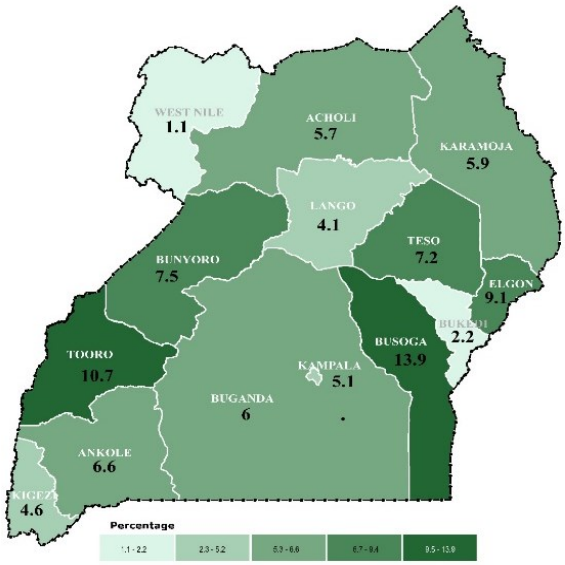
Seven percent of women aged 15–49 have received a diagnosis of depression or anxiety from a doctor or other health worker. Among those diagnosed, twenty percent are currently on treatment for their condition. (**Table 14.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Prevalence of depression or anxiety is higher among rural women (7%) than among those in urban areas (6%).
- The prevalence of depression or anxiety tends to rise with age, starting at approximately four percent in women aged 15-19 and gradually increasing to around 11% among women aged 45-49
- Women in Busoga and Tooro have a higher prevalence of depression or anxiety than the women in other regions (14% and 11% respectively) (**Table 14.6**).
- The prevalence of depression or anxiety decreases with level of education.

Figure 14. 2 **Depression or anxiety by region**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever told by a doctor or healthcare worker that they have depression or anxiety



14.7 Breast and Cervical Cancer Examinations

Breast cancer examination

Regular breast screening is one of the best ways to improve early diagnosis of breast cancer, which together with cervical cancer are the leading cases of cancer in Uganda. Women were asked if a doctor or other healthcare provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which a healthcare provider uses their hands to feel for lumps or other changes or the use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

Cervical cancer examination

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. A healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is called a visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other healthcare provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. The type of screening test is not collected.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Detecting cancer in its early stages is among the most impactful methods to enhance the success of cancer treatment. It helps health professionals initiate early treatment that slows the progress of the cancer, and ultimately intervene to treat cancerous growths (Crosby, 2022).

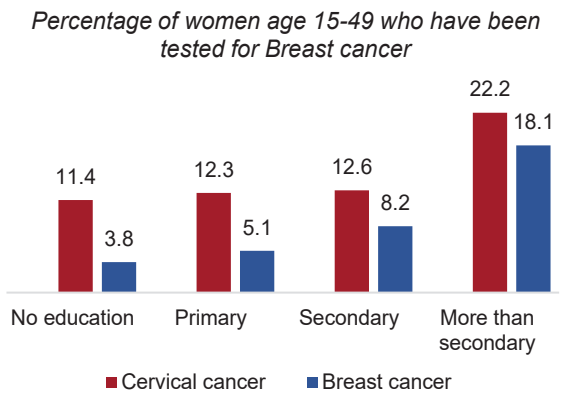
Breast cancer screening entails manually examining breast tissue to identify any irregular growths, a process that can be carried out by healthcare providers or individuals themselves. If an abnormal growth is found, a sample of the affected tissue is surgically extracted and sent to a laboratory for confirmation of cancerous cells.

Cervical cancer screening includes the identification of unusual developments in the cervix through visual examination or chemical tests (Mustafa, 2023). Any abnormal mass that is found in the cervix is surgically removed before it becomes cancerous. Among women aged 15–49, 77% have knowledge of cervical cancer, but only 58% of them have heard of cervical cancer testing. Only seven percent of women have undergone examinations or tests for breast cancer, while 13% have received cervical cancer screenings (**Table 14.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The examination for breast cancer is more common in urban areas (9%) than in rural areas (6%).
- Testing for cervical cancer is higher in urban (15%) than in rural areas (12%).
- The percentage of women examined for breast cancer increases with education level, from four percent among those with no education to 18% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women examined for breast cancer increases with wealth quintile, from 3% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 14. 3 **Cervical and breast cancer by education**



- The percentage of women who tested for cervical cancer increases with wealth quintile, from eight percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 16% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
- Acholi (21.4%) and Lango (20.8%) regions have the highest percentage of women age 15–49 screened for cervical cancer compared to Karamoja (3.4%) and Bukedi (6.8%).
- Kampala (10.7%) has the highest percentage of women examined for breast cancer while Karamoja has the lowest percentage of three percent women examined for breast cancer.

Figure 14. 4 **Breast and cervical cancer exams by region**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a healthcare worker for breast cancer

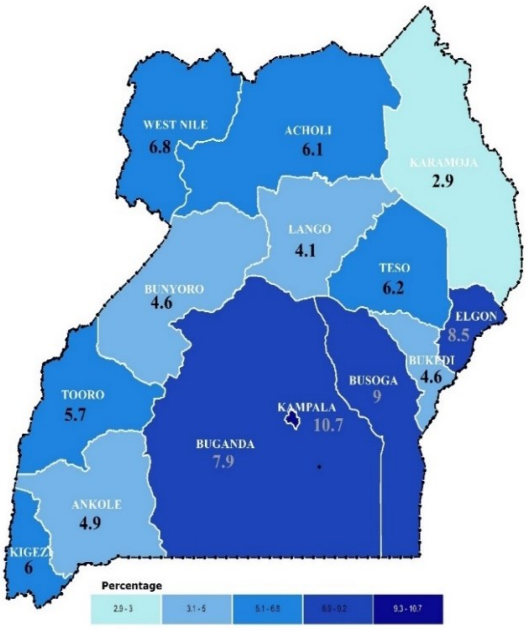
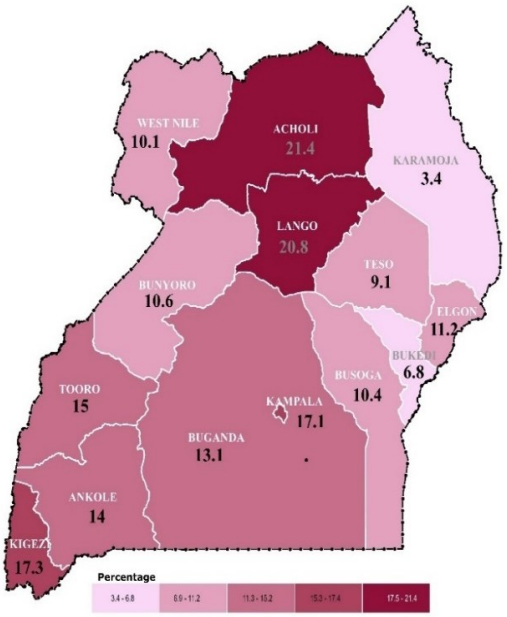


Figure 14. 5 **Examination for cervical cancer**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a healthcare worker for cervical cancer



14.8 ARTHRITIS

Arthritis

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have arthritis. And if so, if they were receiving any treatment for arthritis.

Sample: Women age 15–49

One percent of women age 15–49 have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have arthritis. Forty-one percent who have been told they have arthritis are receiving treatment**. (Table 14.8).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of arthritis increases with age from less than one percent among women age 15–19 to four percent for women age 45–49.
- Region with the highest percentage of women age 15–49 with arthritis are Elgon (5%), Bukedi, Teso and Busoga all with (2%) **(Table 14.8).**

List of Tables

For more information on chronic conditions, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment**
- **Table 14.2 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Women**
- **Table 14.3 Heart or chronic disease diagnosis and treatment: Women**
- **Table 14.4 lung disease diagnosis and treatment**
- **Table 14.5 Cancer diagnosis and treatment**
- **Table 14.6 Depression or anxiety diagnosis and treatment**
- **Table 14.7 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer**
- **Table 14.8 Arthritis diagnosis and treatment**

Table 14. 1 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among those who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage taking medication to control blood pressure; according to background characteristics, UDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were:		
		Number of women	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of women
Age				
15–19	5.7	4,020	19.1	45
20–24	6.1	3,549	17.1	134
25–29	7.6	3,091	27.6	166
30–34	9.8	2,303	26.3	164
35–39	13.7	2,164	32.2	209
40–44	15.9	1,710	41.0	193
45–49	23.2	1,414	51.1	231
Residence				
Urban	12.7	6,241	32.2	522
Rural	9.7	12,010	34.0	620
Region				
Kampala	15.2	1,263	33.9	142
Buganda	11.8	2,827	33.5	217
Busoga	15.1	1,561	34.2	139
Bukedi	16.3	1,095	52.5	77
Elgon	14.4	1,025	32.9	96
Teso	8.8	1,272	34.8	43
Karamoja	1.6	763	40.0	6
Lango	6.3	1,236	41.9	42
Acholi	5.6	1,099	40.2	40
West Nile	4.8	1,467	37.8	48
Bunyoro	12.6	1,285	34.3	81
Tooro	7.8	1,339	28.9	62
Ankole	9.7	1,121	22.4	71
Kigezi	13.6	898	11.5	78
Education				
No education	13.4	1,700	45.8	113
Primary	10.5	10,551	33.9	618
Secondary	10.5	4,924	26.7	322
More than secondary	11.6	1,076	35.4	89
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	6.8	3,541	36.8	111
Second	8.7	3,569	30.1	173
Middle	11.7	3,243	33.1	213
Fourth	11.4	3,460	30.5	235
Highest	13.3	4,438	35.3	410
Total 15–49	10.8	18,251	33.2	1,142

Table 14. 2 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes; among those who have been told they have high blood sugar, percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, UDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever told have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, the percentage who were:		
		Number of women	Taking medication to control blood sugar or diabetes	Number of women
Age				
15–19	3.5	4,020	6.2	4
20–24	1.3	3,549	14.0	7
25–29	3.3	3,091	17.0	12
30–34	2.7	2,303	23.8	13
35–39	5.5	2,164	37.8	23
40–44	6.7	1,710	28.5	22
45–49	11.1	1,414	47.1	35
Residence				
Urban	5.8	6,241	38.3	64
Rural	4.2	12,010	25.2	52
Region				
Kampala	6.2	1,263	53.5	16
Buganda	6.2	2,827	36.3	30
Busoga	4.4	1,561	20.4	10
Bukedi	8.4	1,095	14.6	9
Elgon	3.5	1,025	27.2	6
Teso	2.5	1,272	12.6	3
Karamoja	0.0	763	0.0	0
Lango	2.2	1,236	62.3	4
Acholi	1.6	1,099	24.0	2
West Nile	0.8	1,467	55.3	1
Bunyoro	10.2	1,285	42.7	14
Tooro	3.0	1,339	49.1	6
Ankole	4.6	1,121	22.3	10
Kigezi	4.0	898	0.0	5
Education				
No education	6.7	1,700	40.9	11
Primary	4.5	10,551	25.8	58
Secondary	5.8	4,924	30.3	38
More than secondary	3.1	1,076	65.6	9
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.6	3,541	24.6	7
Second	3.4	3,569	18.0	13
Middle	5.1	3,243	23.9	20
Fourth	4.8	3,460	17.2	23
Highest	5.9	4,438	50.1	53
Total 15–49	4.9	18,251	30.9	116

Table 14. 3 Heart or chronic disease diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, UDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever told have heart disease or chronic condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have heart disease, the percentage who were:		
		Number of women	Receiving treatment	Number of women
Age				
15–19	1.0	4,020	59.7	38
20–24	1.8	3,549	31.0	56
25–29	2.0	3,091	32.1	56
30–34	2.7	2,303	43.5	60
35–39	2.5	2,164	38.9	56
40–44	2.2	1,710	44.1	36
45–49	2.2	1,414	40.2	30
Residence				
Urban	2.3	6,241	31.7	135
Rural	1.7	12,010	45.6	197
Region				
Kampala	2.0	1,263	30.4	27
Buganda	2.0	2,827	28.1	56
Busoga	2.1	1,561	53.9	35
Bukedi	2.0	1,095	84.1	22
Elgon	3.3	1,025	51.9	32
Teso	3.5	1,272	47.5	46
Karamoja	2.3	763	64.1	15
Lango	0.5	1,236	64.3	6
Acholi	0.8	1,099	28.2	7
West Nile	1.4	1,467	9.5	14
Bunyoro	2.1	1,285	17.5	20
Tooro	2.4	1,339	30.8	30
Ankole	1.1	1,121	32.8	12
Kigezi	1.0	898	32.6	10
Education				
No education	1.9	1,700	61.7	31
Primary	1.8	10,551	42.1	182
Secondary	2.0	4,924	31.7	91
More than secondary	2.8	1,076	33.6	28
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.5	3,541	57.2	47
Second	1.9	3,569	39.2	64
Middle	1.7	3,243	49.4	60
Fourth	2.1	3,460	33.9	69
Highest	2.2	4,438	31.9	92
Total 15–49	1.9	18,251	40.1	332

Table 14. 4 Lung disease diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have lung disease among those who have been told, percentage taking treatment; according to background characteristics, UDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever told have lung disease by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have lung disease, the percentage who were:		
		Number of women	Receiving treatment	Number of women
Age				
15–19	0.3	4,020	53.5	11
20–24	0.5	3,549	48.9	17
25–29	0.9	3,091	28.3	22
30–34	1.3	2,303	40.1	31
35–39	1.1	2,164	40.4	25
40–44	1.1	1,710	27.3	17
45–49	1.4	1,414	53.1	17
Residence				
Urban	1.2	6,241	39.3	73
Rural	0.6	12,010	41.3	67
Region				
Kampala	1.1	1,263	35.2	16
Buganda	1.5	2,827	42.1	41
Busoga	0.6	1,561	50.0	9
Bukedi	0.6	1,095	70.3	7
Elgon	1.3	1,025	34.5	14
Teso	0.1	1,272	0.0	2
Karamoja	0.6	763	60.1	3
Lango	0.3	1,236	29.6	4
Acholi	0.2	1,099	69.9	3
West Nile	0.6	1,467	14.7	9
Bunyoro	0.9	1,285	34.1	10
Tooro	0.8	1,339	15.0	10
Ankole	0.8	1,121	60.7	9
Kigezi	0.3	898	0.0	3
Education				
No education	0.6	1,700	55.7	12
Primary	0.6	10,551	48.1	61
Secondary	1.1	4,924	37.8	48
More than secondary	2.0	1,076	13.7	19
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.4	3,541	94.1	13
Second	0.6	3,569	16.3	19
Middle	0.7	3,243	38.5	23
Fourth	0.8	3,460	40.5	28
Highest	1.4	4,438	35.7	57
Total 15–49	0.8	18,251	40.3	140

Table 14. 5 Cancer diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have cancer or tumor; among those who have been told, percentage taking treatment; according to background characteristics, UDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever told have cancer tumor by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have cancer tumor, the percentage who were:		
		Number of women	Receiving treatment	Number of women
Age				
15–19	0.2	4,020	47.8	6
20–24	0.3	3,549	6.5	10
25–29	0.5	3,091	10.9	15
30–34	0.7	2,303	39.9	17
35–39	0.8	2,164	35.0	19
40–44	1.7	1,710	32.1	23
45–49	1.3	1,414	33.5	20
Residence				
Urban	0.7	6,241	30.3	43
Rural	0.6	12,010	28.8	67
Region				
Kampala	0.4	1,263	62.6	5
Buganda	0.8	2,827	30.9	21
Busoga	0.6	1,561	26.5	11
Bukedi	0.8	1,095	41.5	9
Elgon	0.8	1,025	34.2	10
Teso	1.1	1,272	9.6	15
Karamoja	0.1	763	0.0	1
Lango	0.5	1,236	49.6	6
Acholi	0.3	1,099	68.2	3
West Nile	0.3	1,467	8.7	3
Bunyoro	0.6	1,285	58.3	5
Tooro	0.4	1,339	29.6	4
Ankole	0.7	1,121	6.7	10
Kigezi	0.7	898	0.0	7
Education				
No education	0.6	1,700	16.18	6
Primary	0.6	10,551	30.17	67
Secondary	0.6	4,924	26.76	27
More than secondary	0.9	1,076	45.46	10
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.5	3,541	31.19	17
Second	0.6	3,569	23.48	18
Middle	0.6	3,243	24.45	22
Fourth	0.6	3,460	19.36	23
Highest	0.8	4,438	40.96	30
Total 15–49	0.6	18,251	29.36	110

Table 14. 6 Depression or anxiety diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have depression or anxiety; among those who have been told, percentage taking treatment; according to background characteristics, UDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have depression or anxiety, the percentage who were:		
		Number of women	Receiving treatment	Number of women
Age				
15–19	3.7	4,020	20.7	141
20–24	5.5	3,549	15.5	178
25–29	5.4	3,091	25.8	176
30–34	9.5	2,303	18.7	201
35–39	7.7	2,164	25.7	154
40–44	10.5	1,710	14.3	173
45–49	11.0	1,414	20.9	145
Residence				
Urban	6.2	6,241	18.3	387
Rural	7.1	12,010	20.8	781
Region				
Kampala	5.1	1,263	14.1	63
Buganda	6.0	2,827	26.3	171
Busoga	13.9	1,561	23.9	217
Bukedi	2.2	1,095	35.1	24
Elgon	9.1	1,025	13.9	97
Teso	7.2	1,272	35.4	91
Karamoja	5.9	763	3.7	43
Lango	4.1	1,236	59.0	51
Acholi	5.7	1,099	26.3	58
West Nile	1.1	1,467	2.1	16
Bunyoro	7.5	1,285	3.9	70
Tooro	10.7	1,339	5.4	150
Ankole	6.6	1,121	8.6	74
Kigezi	4.6	898	12.8	43
Education				
No education	7.4	1,700	10.7	106
Primary	6.7	10,551	21.1	671
Secondary	6.7	4,924	20.2	318
More than secondary	6.6	1,076	24.7	73
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.8	3,541	18.9	176
Second	7.3	3,569	16.6	243
Middle	7.9	3,243	22.0	241
Fourth	7.2	3,460	21.2	244
Highest	5.9	4,438	20.8	264
Total 15–49	6.78	18,251	20.0	1,168

Table 14. 7 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or healthcare worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or healthcare worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage aware of Cervical cancer	Percentage that has been tested for Cervical cancer	Percentage that has been examined for Breast cancer	Number of women
Age				
15–19	68.9	4.6	2.7	4,020
20–24	76.5	7.5	5.8	3,549
25–29	78.1	12.1	6.2	3,091
30–34	81.6	17.5	9.1	2,303
35–39	79.7	20.1	8.9	2,164
40–44	78.9	20.5	9.5	1,710
45–49	79.8	22.5	9.1	1,414
Number of living children				
0	70.7	4.9	4.1	4,729
1-2	78.6	12.6	7.0	5,188
3-4	79.4	16.7	7.8	3,927
5+	78.1	17.7	7.7	4,407
Marital status				
Never married	70.5	5.6	4.4	4,650
Currently married	78.6	14.9	7.2	10,946
Formerly married	78.8	16.7	7.6	2,655
Residence				
Urban	80.8	15.1	8.9	6,241
Rural	74.6	11.7	5.5	12,010
Region				
Kampala	89.8	17.1	10.7	1,263
Buganda	83.6	13.1	7.9	2,827
Busoga	76.8	10.4	9.0	1,561
Bukedi	53.9	6.8	4.6	1,095
Elgon	87.8	11.2	8.5	1,025
Teso	58.1	9.1	6.2	1,272
Karamoja	37.9	3.4	2.9	763
Lango	92.5	20.8	4.1	1,236
Acholi	88.5	21.4	6.1	1,099
West Nile	68.7	10.1	6.8	1,467
Bunyoro	72.4	10.6	4.6	1,285
Tooro	76.5	15.0	5.7	1,339
Ankole	79.6	14.0	4.9	1,121
Kigezi	83.5	17.3	6.0	898
Education				
No education	58.9	11.4	3.8	1,700
Primary	76.0	12.3	5.1	10,551
Secondary	81.2	12.6	8.2	4,924
More than secondary	89.1	22.2	18.1	1,076
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	61.9	8.1	3.4	3,541
Second	76.2	11.5	4.8	3,569
Middle	77.7	13.1	6.0	3,243
Fourth	80.2	14.4	6.9	3,460
Highest	84.1	16.0	10.4	4,438
Total 15–49	76.6	13	6.60	18,251

Table 14. 8 Arthritis diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have arthritis; among those who have been told, percentage taking treatment; according to background characteristics, UDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have arthritis, the percentage who were:		
		Number of women	Receiving treatment	Number of women
Age				
15–19	0.2	4,020	45.7	11
20–24	0.6	3,549	15.5	24
25–29	0.9	3,091	34.3	28
30–34	1.4	2,303	41.7	33
35–39	1.6	2,164	53.9	40
40–44	1.9	1,710	45.9	37
45–49	4.2	1,414	41.4	66
Residence				
Urban	1.0	6,241	50.0	74
Rural	1.3	12,010	37.3	165
Region				
Kampala	1.7	1,263	56.8	20
Buganda	0.9	2,827	33.8	28
Busoga	2.4	1,561	45.8	40
Bukedi	1.8	1,095	43.7	21
Elgon	4.9	1,025	50.6	51
Teso	1.8	1,272	8.3	26
Karamoja	0.1	763	0.0	1
Lango	0.5	1,236	84.6	7
Acholi	1.0	1,099	42.6	11
West Nile	0.5	1,467	25.6	8
Bunyoro	1.0	1,285	11.0	13
Tooro	0.0	1,339	100.0	1
Ankole	0.4	1,121	69.6	4
Kigezi	0.9	898	48.0	8
Education				
No education	1.3	1,700	41.7	25
Primary	1.3	10,551	40.2	143
Secondary	1.1	4,924	38.8	59
More than secondary	1.0	1,076	55.8	12
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.8	3,541	44.2	30
Second	1.6	3,569	40.0	59
Middle	1.5	3,243	38.2	52
Fourth	1.4	3,460	34.6	52
Highest	0.8	4,438	50.7	46
Total 15–49	1.2	18,251	40.7	239

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 15

Key Findings

- ***Employment:*** Most currently married women (76%) and almost all currently married men (97%) age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey. More men than women in employment (66% and 58% respectively) were paid in cash only (58%).
- ***Control over earnings:*** Among currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings, 9 in 10 (91%) participate in decisions about the use of their earnings; five of them (52%) make decisions on their own, and four (39%) make decisions jointly with their husband.
- ***Ownership of property***: Forty-two percent of women and 55% of men age 15-49 own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 36% of women and 47% of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Most have no documentation (title or deed) of ownership.
- ***Bank account use and mobile phone ownership:*** Only 9% of women and 17% of men have a bank account that they use, and 55% of women and 71% of men own a mobile phone. About 8 in 10 women (85%) and men (27%) who own a mobile phone use it for financial transactions.
- ***Decision-making:*** More than half (65%) of currently married women age 15-49 participate in three specific household decisions either alone or jointly with their husbands. More women participated in decisions about making visits to their family or relatives (80%) and own health care (78%) than decisions about making major household purchases (74%)
- ***Attitudes toward wife-beating:*** Three out of 10 women (33%) and about the same percentage for men (30%) age 15-49 agree with at least one justification for wife beating; these proportions have declined from 49% of women and 41% of men in 2016.
- ***Negotiating sexual relations:*** Eighty percent of currently married women age 15-49 can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sex, and 72% can ask their husband to use a condom.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, magnitude of women's earnings relative to those of their partners, household decision- making, empowering attitudes, and house and land ownership. Although the focus of this chapter is women, data for specific indicators are also presented for men. Comparisons of indicators for men and women helps to identify gender disparities and provides the context for discussion of women's empowerment.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

A large majority (76%) of currently married women age 15-49 and almost all currently married men age 15-49 (97%) are employed. Among those employed, 17 % of women and men (9%) are not paid for their work. More men (66%) than women (58%) in employment were paid in cash. (**Table 15.1**).

Trends: Over the years 2000-01, 2006, 2011, 2016, and 2022, the percentage of currently married men who were employed in the past 12 months has consistently ranged between 97% and 100%. In contrast the proportion of currently married women employed in the past 12 months varied (84% in 2000-01, 92% in 2006, 79% in 2011, 84% in 2016, and 76% in 2022).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment in the 12 months preceding the survey among currently married women increases with age from 63% among women age 15-19 to 84% among women age 45-49. In contrast, currently married men's employment does not vary by age (93-98%).

15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Nine out of ten (91%) currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings decide on their own or jointly with their husbands how their own earnings will be used: just over half (52%) decide on their own how their earnings will be used, while 39% decide jointly with their husbands, and for 9%, their husband is the main decision maker **(Table 15.2 and Figure 15.1**). Over 1 in 5 currently married women with cash earnings perceive that they earn about the same (16%) or more (7%) than their husbands.

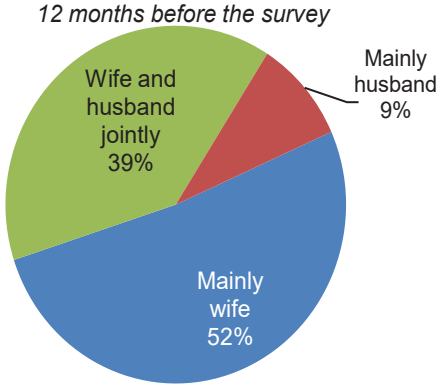
Trends: Since 2000-01, the proportion of currently married women who independently decide how their earnings will be used has consistently varied between 51% and 55%. Conversely, the percentage of women whose husbands make this decision has remained relatively steady, holding at 9% from 2016 to 2022, a decline from 18% in 2000-01, 13% in 2006, and 14% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of currently married women who decide on their own how their cash earnings will be used increases with age from 4 in 10 women age 15-19 (41%) to 5 in 10 women age 25-49 (53-55%).
- Among rural currently married women, 10% do not participate in decisions about the use of their own cash earnings compared with 9% of urban currently married women.
- The proportion of currently married women who decide on their own how their cash earnings will be used varies greatly by region, from 14% in Lango region to 79% in Karamoja region.
- About two-thirds of currently married women in the highest wealth quintile (63%) decide on their own how their cash earnings are to be used, compared with about half or less of currently married women in the other wealth quintiles (43-53%).

Figure 15.1 Control over woman's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



- The proportion of currently married women who earn less than their husbands decreases with age, from 73%-74% among women age 15-24 to 58% among women age 45-49.
- Currently married women who live in West Nile, Elgon and Bukedi (11%) regions and those with more than secondary education (9%) earn more than their husbands compared to all other currently married women with earnings.
- Sixty percent of currently married women who earn the same as their husband decide jointly with their husband what to do with their husband's cash earnings compared to women who earn more (30%) or less (39%) than their husband **(Table 15.3).**
- A higher percentage of currently married women who earn more (65%) or less (54%) than their husbands decide on their own what to do with their earnings compared to women who earn about the same amount as their husbands (35%). More than half of the women who earn about the same amount as their husbands (58%) decide jointly with their husbands what to do with their own earnings unlike women who earn more (29%) or less (35%) than their husbands (**Table 15.3).**

15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Among currently married men aged 15-49 with cash earnings (11%) and among currently married women aged 15-49 whose husbands also have cash earnings, ten percent, report that the wife is the primary decision-maker regarding how the husband's cash earnings are utilized. Slightly more men (51%) than women (40%) report that decisions about the use of the husband's cash earnings are made jointly, and slightly fewer men (38%) than women (50%) report that the husband is the main decision maker **(Table 15.4).**

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Four in ten (42%) of women age 15-49 own a house, and 3 in 10 (36%) own land. Over half (54%) of men age 15-49 own a house, and just under half (44%) own land (**Tables 15.5** and **15.6** and **Figure 15.2**).

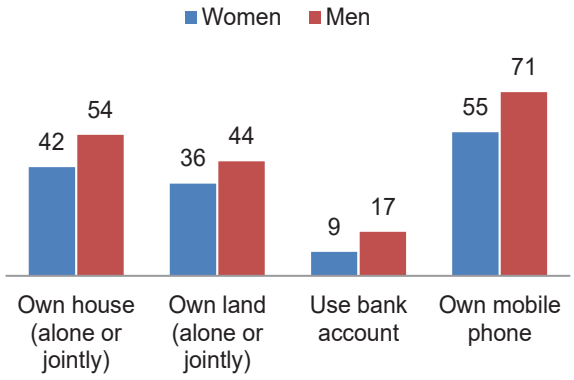
More men (26% and 21%) than women (both 6%) own a house or land alone.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of both women and men who do not own a house or land decreases sharply with age. For example, 91% of women age 15-19 do not own a house and 93% do not own land, compared with 28% of women age 45-49 who do not own a house and 37% who do not own land.
- The variation in house and land ownership by age is even greater for men than it is for women.

***Figure 15. 2* Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of specific items



- More urban women and men do not own a house (71% of women, 61% of men) compared to rural women and men (51% of women, 38% of men); there is a similar pattern in rates of land ownership by residence.
- House and land ownership is most common in Karamoja region among women; among men house ownership is most common in Teso region and land ownership is most common in Karamoja region. In contrast, house and land ownership for both women and men was least common in Kampala, Buganda and Bukedi regions. In Kampala region, for example, 87% of women and 72% of men do not own a house.
- The percentages of both women and men who do not own a house or land increases with wealth; there is a similar but slightly less consistent pattern of variation by level of education.

Documentation of ownership

Documentation of ownership of assets is important for the security of tenure, and also for the ability to leverage or liquidate assets. Seven in ten women (71%) and about 8 in 10 men (79%) age 15-49 who own a house do not possess a title or deed for that house (**Table 15.7 and Table 15.8);** Out of the individuals aged 15-49 who own land, 67% of women and 72% of men do not hold a title or deed for their land. (**Table 15.9 and Table 15.10).**

15.5 BANK ACCOUNTS AND MOBILE PHONES

Has and uses a bank account

Respondents who have an account in a bank or other financial institution that they themselves use

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Mobile phone ownership
Respondents who own a mobile phone
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

About (9%) women and (17%) men age 15-49 have a bank account that they use. Fifty-five percent of women and 71% of men own a mobile phone. Respondents who own a mobile phone were asked if they use it for financial transactions. Among those who own a mobile phone, 8 in 10 women (85%) and men (27%) use it for financial transactions (**Table 15.11 and Table 15.12** and **Figure 15.2).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of a bank account is rare among women age 15-19 (1%) but increases among women age 25-49 (12-15%). Similarly, only 2 in 10 women age 15-19 (23%) own a mobile phone, compared with at least half of women age 20-49 (59-68%).
- Bank account use and mobile phone ownership among women are both much lower in rural areas (5% and 47%, respectively) than in urban areas (18% and 72%, respectively).
- Women's bank account use and mobile phone ownership increase with level of education and wealth, but the increase by education is much sharper than by wealth. Notably, 55% of women with more than secondary education use a bank account and 95% have a mobile phone, higher than any other subgroup of women.
- Use of a bank account is lower among women in Bukedi, Karamoja, and Teso regions at (3%) than in any other regions while mobile phone ownership is lowest in Karamoja region (25%).
- Over 7 in 10 women (85%) who own a mobile phone use it for financial transactions, with exception of women in the lowest wealth quintile (66%) and women in Karamoja region (64%).
- Bank account use and mobile phone ownership generally vary for men by background characteristics as they do for women, although more men than women in every subgroup have a bank account. The same does not hold true for ownership of a mobile phone and use of their mobile phone for financial transactions. For example, a higher percentage of women age 15-24, women in the lowest wealth quintile, and women living in Kampala and Buganda regions, among others, than males in the same groups use their mobile phone for financial transactions.

15.6 PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas:
(1) the woman's own health care, (2) major household purchases, and
(3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

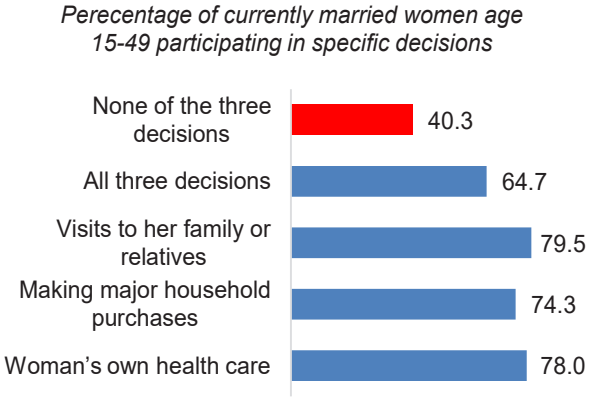
Men are considered to participle in decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) the man's own health care, and (2) major household purchases.

More than half (65%) of currently married women age 15-49 participate in all three specific household decisions either alone or jointly with their husbands. Women participate more in decisions about making visits to their family or relatives (80%) and own health care (78%) than decisions about making major household purchases (74%). Four in ten currently married women (40%) do not participate in any of the three decisions (**Table 15.14 and Figure 15.3).**

In contrast, 83% of currently married men participate in both of the decisions that they are asked about; 88% participate in decisions about their own health care and 86% in decisions about major household purchases. About 10% of currently married men do not participate in either decision (**Table 15.15).**

Trends: The proportion of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all three decisions increased from 29% in 2000-01 to 39% in 2006, was stable at 38% in 2011, then increased to 51% in 2016 and further increased to 65% in 2022.

Figure 15. 3 Women's participation indecision making



Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married women's participation in all three decisions increases steadily with age, from 53%of women age 15-19 to 74% of women age 45-49.
- Currently married women who are employed for cash (71%), participate more in all three decisions than women who are not employed for cash (64%) or those who are employed not for cash (51%).
- By region, currently married women's participation in all three decisions varies from a low of 29% in Bukedi region to a high of 90% in Lango region. There is a much narrower range for currently married men's participation in both the decisions about which they were asked: from 34% in Elgon region to 95% in West Nile region.

15.7 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer 'yes' in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

A third (33%) of women age 15-49 agree with at least one justification for a husband hitting or beating his wife; 26% agree that beating is justified if she neglects the children, 21% agree that it is justified if she goes out without telling him, 16% agree that it is justified if she argues with him, 13% agree that it is justified if she refuses to have sex with him, and 8% agree that it is justified if she burns the food **(Table 15.16 and Figure 15.4)**. A slightly smaller proportion of men age 15-49 (30%) agree with at least one reason; smaller proportions of men than women also agree with each specific reason (**Table 15.17** and **Figure 15.4).**

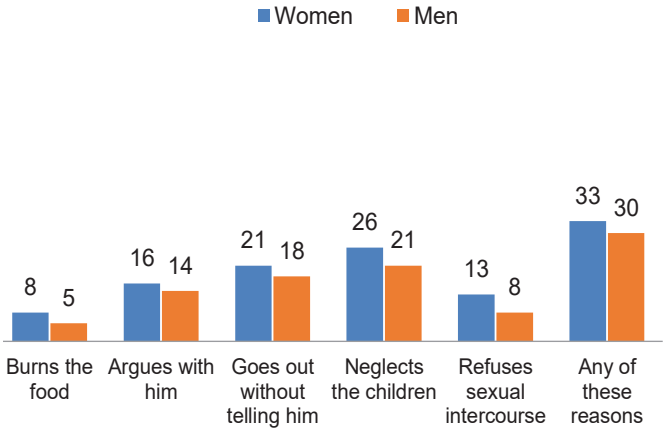
Trends: The proportion of women and men who agree with one or more justifications for wife beatinghas declined steadily over time from 77% of women and 64% of men in 2000-01, to 70% of women and 60% of men in 2006, to 58% ofwomen and 44% of men in 2011, 49% of women and 41% of men in 2016 and 33% of women and 30% of men in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fewer women age 15-19 (39%) than older women (29-34%) agree with at least one reason for wife beating. Among men too, agreement with wife beating tends to decline with age.
- Women who are employed but not paid in cash (45%), women who are not employed (34%) or employed and paid in cash (29%) agree with at least one reason for wife beating. Among men, agreement with wife beating is higher among men who are employed and not paid in cash (53%) than among men who are employed for cash (27%).
- A higher percentage of rural women (37%) and men (32%) than urban women and men (25%) agree with at least one reason for wife beating.
- Agreement with wife beating varies greatly by region for both women and men, but not necessarily with a similar pattern. For example, while agreement with at least one reason for wife beating is low in Kampala region for both women and men (16%), in Bunyoro region, agreement is the lowest of any region for men (5%) but is relatively high at (33%) for women.

Figure 15. 4 **Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



- Agreement with wife beating declines by wealth for both women and men; agreement also declines by education for both women and men, although less consistently for men than for women.

15.8 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and justified in asking that he use a condom if she knows he has an STI.

The majority of Ugandans believe a wife is justified in negotiating sexual relations with her husband. Just over two-thirds of women (68%) and men (71%) believe a wife is justified in refusing sex if her husband has other partners; 75% of women and 82% of men believe she is justified in asking her husband to wear a condom if he has an STI (**Table 15.18).**

To assess the ability of women to negotiate safer sexual relations with their husbands', currently married women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse. Currently married women were also asked whether they could ask their husband to use a condom. Eighty percent of currently married women said they could say no to their husbands if they did not want to have sex, and 72% said they could ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.19).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- Almost 7 in 10 of currently married women age 40-49 say they can ask their husband to use a condom.
- Currently married women's ability to negotiate safer sex varies by region. The proportion of women who can refuse to have sex with their husband ranges from 48% in Bukedi region to 91% in Teso region and 89% in Kampala and Buganda region. The proportion who can ask their husband to wear a condom range from 42% in Karamoja region to 86% in Acholi region, 84% in Buganda and 83% in Kampala regions.
- Women's ability to negotiate safer sex with their husbands increases with both education and wealth.

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- **Table 15.2 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**
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- **Table 15.18 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.19 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**

Table 15. 1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Uganda DHS 2022

Age	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in past 12 months, by type of earnings				Total	Number of respondents
	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		
				WOMEN				
15-19	62.9	670	47.8	22.9	4.9	24.3	100.0	421
20-24	67.4	2,214	59.2	18.7	2.9	19.1	100.0	1,492
25-29	74.2	2,373	61.3	20.7	2.6	15.5	100.0	1,760
30-34	79.2	1,868	62.4	21.4	1.5	14.6	100.0	1,480
35-39	81.4	1,772	58.2	22.7	2.1	16.9	100.0	1,443
40-44	81.7	1,271	54.6	27.1	1.4	16.9	100.0	1,038
45-49	83.6	926	51.7	27.6	2.8	17.9	100.0	774
Total	75.8	11,093	58.2	22.4	2.4	17.1	100.0	8,408
				MEN				
15-19	95.2	17	32.8	30.3	0.0	36.9	100.0	16
20-24	97.9	274	66.8	19.6	0.6	13.0	100.0	268
25-29	98.1	483	68.8	24.3	0.3	6.6	100.0	474
30-34	98.1	479	67.4	21.8	1.5	9.3	100.0	469
35-39	96.2	498	64.6	25.1	1.5	8.8	100.0	479
40-44	97.0	432	64.8	25.8	1.5	7.9	100.0	419
45-49	93.0	404	62.9	29.0	1.7	6.3	100.0	376
Total 15-49	96.7	2,586	65.7	24.5	1.2	8.6	100.0	2,501
Total 50-54	95.0	305	50.6	36.1	1.3	11.9	100.0	289
Total 15-54	96.5	2,890	64.2	25.7	1.2	8.9	100.0	2,790

Table 15. 2 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	41.1	44.9	12.5	1.6	100	5.5	72.9	15.2	5.4	1.0	100	298
20-24	48.7	41.8	9.3	0.2	100	4.2	73.5	13.2	4.9	4.2	100	1,162
25-29	52.9	38.1	9.0	0.0	100	5.2	72.0	14.7	4.0	3.9	100	1,443
30-34	52.4	38.2	9.4	0.0	100	5.5	71.8	14.2	5.1	3.5	100	1,241
35-39	53.1	37.1	9.5	0.3	100	7.8	66.1	16.8	5.1	4.2	100	1,168
40-44	51.3	39.7	9.0	0.0	100	10.2	60.4	21.3	4.3	3.8	100	848
45-49	54.7	36.8	8.5	0.0	100	14.6	57.7	20.3	3.9	3.4	100	614
Number of living children												
0	47.2	42.5	9.1	1.2	100	4.5	72.5	14.3	5.7	3.1	100	321
1-2	50.9	39.4	9.6	0.2	100	5.2	74.0	13.1	3.8	3.9	100	2,057
3-4	54.3	36.9	8.8	0.0	100	7.0	69.9	14.3	4.8	4.0	100	1,993
5+	50.5	39.9	9.5	0.2	100	8.9	62.2	20.3	5.1	3.5	100	2,402
Residence												
Urban	61.2	30.0	8.6	0.1	100	8.1	74.7	10.2	3.0	4.0	100	2,135
Rural	47.1	43.1	9.6	0.2	100	6.5	65.6	18.8	5.4	3.6	100	4,638
Region												
Kampala	76.7	17.8	5.5	0.0	100	7.8	74.9	4.3	3.3	9.6	100	309
Buganda	63.2	24.2	12.3	0.2	100	5.3	78.6	5.9	3.2	7.1	100	1,620
Busoga	47.1	40.1	12.7	0.1	100	5.6	76.2	14.9	2.6	0.7	100	676
Bukedi	51.3	29.4	18.8	0.5	100	10.6	65.2	16.8	6.9	0.5	100	181
Elgon	55.0	33.4	10.9	0.7	100	10.7	77.4	10.9	0.8	0.2	100	292
Teso	43.8	44.6	11.6	0.0	100	9.0	73.8	9.8	5.1	2.3	100	263
Karamoja	79.3	14.0	6.3	0.5	100	8.3	32.1	33.5	12.3	13.7	100	500
Lango	14.3	81.3	4.4	0.0	100	6.7	50.8	34.2	8.3	0.0	100	359
Acholi	29.5	60.1	10.1	0.3	100	9.4	70.2	16.7	3.5	0.1	100	298
West Nile	64.7	30.9	4.4	0.0	100	10.8	78.1	4.7	6.4	0.0	100	264
Bunyoro	37.8	50.6	11.6	0.0	100	3.0	67.0	22.1	5.3	2.7	100	453
Tooro	38.5	54.8	6.7	0.0	100	8.3	65.1	21.4	3.6	1.6	100	552
Ankole	41.9	52.8	5.3	0.0	100	6.9	65.5	22.6	4.1	0.9	100	656
Kigezi	51.2	43.4	5.3	0.0	100	7.9	65.8	20.8	4.9	0.5	100	352
Education												
No education	58.6	30.5	10.9	0.0	100	8.1	46.0	27.8	9.9	8.1	100	804
Primary	47.9	42.4	9.6	0.1	100	7.1	68.4	17.1	4.5	2.8	100	3,703
Secondary	55.8	35.3	8.5	0.4	100	5.7	78.0	9.8	3.1	3.4	100	1,793
More than secondary	52.5	40.1	7.4	0.0	100	9.4	71.7	12.0	2.2	4.7	100	474
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	53.4	36.8	9.8	0.1	100	8.4	53.3	24.0	8.1	6.1	100	1,276
Second	45.1	45.5	9.4	0.1	100	6.6	65.9	20.4	5.0	2.1	100	1,285
Middle	43.6	47.4	8.9	0.1	100	7.7	69.1	17.2	4.3	1.6	100	1,265
Fourth	49.8	40.7	8.8	0.6	100	7.7	72.9	12.9	3.7	2.9	100	1,352
Highest	63.2	27.2	9.6	0.0	100	5.2	78.5	8.1	2.6	5.7	100	1,594
Total 15-49	51.6	39.0	9.3	0.2	100	7.0	68.5	16.1	4.6	3.8	100	6,773

Table 15. 3 Women's control over their earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used; and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Uganda DHS 2022

Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
More than husband	65.0	28.9	6.1	0.0	100	476	18.6	30.3	51.2	0.0	100	476
Less than husband	54.4	34.8	10.6	0.2	100	4,640	9.4	39.0	51.6	0.0	100	4,640
Same as husband	34.9	57.9	7.2	0.1	100	1,090	5.8	60.4	33.8	0.0	100	1,090
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	31.6	63.4	4.8	0.2	100	314	na	na	na	na	na	na
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.9	44.2	41.6	0.3	100	1,605
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.1	32.8	57.0	0.2	100	2,641
Don't know	70.7	22.5	6.7	0.0	100	254	12.2	26.4	61.4	0.0	100	254
Total[1]	51.6	39.0	9.3	0.2	100	6,773	10.4	39.7	49.8	0.1	100	10,705

na = not applicable

[1] Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 15. 4 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Men						Women					
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
	Mainly Husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly Wife	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	**	**	**	**	**	**	8.7	42.0	49.0	0.3	100	637
20-24	38.3	51.9	9.8	0.0	100	232	9.6	41.3	49.0	0.2	100	2,143
25-29	40.5	46.9	12.4	0.2	100	441	10.2	41.1	48.5	0.1	100	2,302
30-34	39.1	49.9	11.0	0.0	100	418	10.7	39.1	50.2	0.0	100	1,798
35-39	36.0	53.7	10.3	0.0	100	430	10.8	36.9	52.3	0.0	100	1,698
40-44	35.6	54.5	10.0	0.0	100	380	10.9	37.8	51.2	0.0	100	1,230
45-49	36.6	52.1	11.3	0.0	100	346	11.4	40.1	48.5	0.0	100	897
Number of living children												
0	45.6	43.8	10.6	0.0	100	87	10.4	42.1	47.1	0.4	100	620
1-2	39.3	50.5	10.2	0.0	100	617	9.4	41.4	49.0	0.2	100	3,446
3-4	38.7	52.0	9.2	0.2	100	570	11.1	38.4	50.5	0.0	100	3,027
5+	35.7	52.1	12.2	0.0	100	982	10.6	38.8	50.5	0.0	100	3,613
Residence												
Urban	42.4	49.7	7.8	0.0	100	770	13.1	34.8	52.0	0.1	100	3,264
Rural	35.4	52.1	12.4	0.1	100	1,485	9.1	41.9	48.9	0.1	100	7,441
Region												
Kampala	60.9	36.3	2.9	0.0	100	104	16.5	28.3	55.2	0.0	100	471
Buganda	34.2	64.8	1.0	0.0	100	594	12.8	28.2	58.9	0.1	100	2,544
Busoga	52.6	33.1	13.8	0.6	100	177	13.6	40.1	46.2	0.1	100	1,024
Bukedi	53.5	28.1	18.4	0.0	100	82	7.7	19.4	72.6	0.3	100	593
Elgon	34.2	3.5	62.2	0.0	100	141	10.8	34.9	53.9	0.4	100	537
Teso	12.2	83.2	4.7	0.0	100	54	7.2	54.6	38.2	0.0	100	718
Karamoja	87.2	12.1	0.7	0.0	100	102	8.7	20.3	71.0	0.0	100	590
Lango	6.8	91.5	1.7	0.0	100	175	12.2	72.3	15.5	0.0	100	730
Acholi	35.1	42.9	22.0	0.0	100	101	3.1	52.0	44.9	0.0	100	412
West Nile	31.2	68.3	0.5	0.0	100	65	15.2	35.4	49.3	0.0	100	407
Bunyoro	53.0	19.8	27.2	0.0	100	179	8.8	49.6	41.3	0.3	100	683
Tooro	41.1	48.0	10.9	0.0	100	190	6.8	54.9	38.3	0.0	100	748
Ankole	22.1	73.5	4.4	0.0	100	210	5.5	44.3	50.2	0.0	100	818
Kigezi	23.4	75.6	1.0	0.0	100	81	9.3	41.9	48.7	0.0	100	431
Education												
No education	54.4	42.1	3.5	0.0	100	114	11.3	32.1	56.6	0.0	100	1,105
Primary	36.9	50.5	12.5	0.1	100	1,185	10.0	41.0	48.9	0.1	100	6,173
Secondary	39.0	50.4	10.6	0.0	100	612	10.6	38.6	50.7	0.1	100	2,833
More than secondary	33.4	58.7	7.9	0.0	100	344	11.5	45.5	42.9	0.0	100	594
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	43.8	45.5	10.4	0.3	100	339	9.4	38.8	51.7	0.0	100	2,083
Second	37.2	51.8	11.0	0.0	100	408	9.3	43.9	46.7	0.0	100	2,110
Middle	31.4	51.0	17.7	0.0	100	501	9.7	43.0	47.1	0.2	100	2,033
Fourth	38.4	51.1	10.4	0.0	100	491	9.9	39.7	50.2	0.1	100	2,088
Highest	39.8	55.4	4.7	0.0	100	513	13.0	34.1	52.9	0.1	100	2,391
Total 15-49	37.8	51.4	10.8	0.0	100	2,252	10.4	39.7	49.8	0.1	100	10,705
50-54	32.3	55.9	11.8	0	100	251	na	na	na	na	na	na
15-54	37.3	51.8	10.9	0	100	2,506	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = not applicable

***** Observations were few***

Table 15.5 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women
Age											
15-19	0.6	6.8	1.4	91.2	100	0.7	4.8	1.2	93.2	100	3,936
20-24	2.0	28.5	3.2	66.3	100	2.2	22.0	3.3	72.5	100	3,506
25-29	3.5	36.1	4.1	56.3	100	3.9	29.3	4.3	62.5	100	3,133
30-34	6.2	43.4	3.7	46.6	100	6.7	33.8	3.9	55.6	100	2,326
35-39	9.3	46.7	4.7	39.3	100	9.7	38.3	4.5	47.5	100	2,230
40-44	14.1	51.5	4.1	30.3	100	13.0	41.4	4.8	40.8	100	1,712
45-49	22.5	46.5	3.4	27.5	100	18.4	40.0	4.3	37.2	100	1,408
Residence											
Urban	5.3	21.4	2.4	70.9	100	5.1	16.8	2.5	75.6	100	6,049
Rural	6.5	38.5	3.8	51.3	100	6.4	30.9	3.9	58.8	100	12,202
Region											
Kampala	3.1	8.4	1.3	87.2	100	4.0	5.9	1.4	88.7	100	944
Buganda	6.6	21.1	1.6	70.8	100	6.2	14.8	1.6	77.5	100	4,470
Busoga	3.6	39.5	5.2	51.8	100	4.5	28.6	4.6	62.3	100	1,631
Bukedi	5.4	36.2	1.0	57.5	100	3.8	10.2	1.8	84.2	100	945
Elgon	2.7	27.9	1.3	68.1	100	4.3	23.1	0.6	71.9	100	867
Teso	7.3	48.8	5.4	38.4	100	6.3	30.0	3.7	60.1	100	1,256
Karamoja	14.8	42.0	15.9	27.3	100	12.7	41.3	16.8	29.3	100	895
Lango	6.7	49.3	0.9	43.2	100	5.6	48.2	0.7	45.6	100	1,219
Acholi	8.6	37.3	4.0	50.0	100	6.1	31.6	10.8	51.5	100	761
West nile	5.5	40.4	2.2	51.9	100	5.3	39.7	2.3	52.7	100	734
Bunyoro	5.9	35.4	3.4	55.3	100	5.0	27.7	3.0	64.3	100	1,170
Tooro	6.1	33.6	6.5	53.7	100	6.4	30.3	6.5	56.9	100	1,307
Ankole	4.5	28.1	1.1	66.3	100	6.9	30.2	1.7	61.1	100	1,322
Kigezi	5.1	47.0	1.4	46.5	100	5.8	44.6	1.0	48.6	100	731
Education											
No education	15.5	44.6	8.3	31.6	100	13.5	38.5	9.1	38.9	100	1,673
Primary	5.9	36.1	2.8	55.3	100	5.6	28.3	3.1	63.1	100	10,397
Secondary	3.8	23.6	2.9	69.7	100	4.0	18.5	2.6	74.9	100	5,160
More than secondary	4.9	26.7	2.6	65.9	100	6.3	24.6	2.8	66.2	100	1,021
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	10.4	45.1	5.8	38.7	100	9.0	34.9	7.3	48.8	100	3,312
Second	6.1	39.8	3.6	50.5	100	5.5	31.0	3.5	60.1	100	3,398
Middle	4.8	36.7	3.0	55.5	100	5.0	30.2	2.9	61.9	100	3,351
Fourth	6.2	29.6	2.6	61.6	100	6.5	25.0	2.5	66.1	100	3,666
Highest	3.9	18.3	2.1	75.7	100	4.3	14.5	1.8	79.4	100	4,525
Total	6.1	32.8	3.3	57.8	100	5.9	26.2	3.5	64.4	100	18,251

Table 15. 6 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men
Age											
15-19	14.2	0.4	4.3	81.2	100	5.0	0.0	3.3	91.8	100.0	1,280
20-24	25.0	12.1	5.0	57.9	100	16.5	7.2	6.0	70.3	100.0	896
25-29	26.6	24.2	5.2	44.0	100	23.1	17.6	5.2	54.1	100.0	764
30-34	28.3	38.6	5.0	28.1	100	27.0	28.3	7.3	37.5	100.0	573
35-39	30.9	42.3	4.2	22.6	100	28.1	35.5	5.3	31.1	100.0	574
40-44	38.1	43.3	4.3	14.3	100	35.0	36.3	5.7	23.0	100.0	494
45-49	39.7	43.1	7.9	9.3	100	37.4	37.4	6.2	19.1	100.0	456
Residence											
Urban	22.5	12.8	3.9	60.9	100	19.9	10.5	4.1	65.5	100.0	1,630
Rural	27.9	28.3	5.5	38.3	100	21.2	21.8	5.8	51.1	100.0	3,406
Region											
Kampala	20.8	3.2	4.3	71.7	100.0	17.2	1.0	2.4	79.4	100.0	242
Buganda	30.2	9.6	3.5	56.7	100.0	27.1	7.2	2.5	63.2	100.0	1,200
Busoga	37.7	17.3	0.6	44.4	100.0	25.1	6.2	3.0	65.7	100.0	421
Bukedi	45.5	24.2	2.6	27.8	100.0	19.6	9.5	0.9	70.0	100.0	264
Elgon	32.5	29.3	4.3	33.9	100.0	28.0	31.5	1.9	38.6	100.0	281
Teso	32.8	37.9	14.1	15.2	100.0	10.8	24.6	10.5	54.1	100.0	402
Karamoja	19.5	46.4	2.4	31.7	100.0	25.5	35.4	2.0	37.1	100.0	172
Lango	7.2	39.7	6.6	46.6	100.0	5.4	38.8	8.1	47.6	100.0	359
Acholi	26.6	26.2	7.5	39.7	100.0	13.3	12.7	36.3	37.7	100.0	222
West Nile	31.1	23.9	7.8	37.2	100.0	35.5	18.2	6.4	39.9	100.0	192
Bunyoro	24.9	21.6	6.2	47.3	100.0	21.4	21.3	3.1	54.2	100.0	314
Tooro	24.0	15.5	7.7	52.8	100.0	28.1	10.4	3.3	58.2	100.0	380
Ankole	9.6	40.0	1.6	48.8	100.0	12.4	38.5	3.0	46.1	100.0	410
Kigezi	8.6	35.0	2.8	53.6	100.0	8.9	33.4	3.5	54.1	100.0	175
Education											
No education	23.3	36.8	10.5	29.4	100	24.3	27.1	7.4	41.1	100.0	197
Primary	27.1	24.3	5.0	43.7	100	20.4	18.7	4.9	55.9	100.0	2,897
Secondary	26.3	20.0	4.2	49.5	100	20.0	15.6	4.9	59.5	100.0	1,349
More than secondary	22.5	21.6	4.6	51.4	100	23.4	18.3	6.8	51.4	100.0	593
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	28.4	35.0	5.4	31.2	100	20.6	22.8	8.0	48.6	100.0	854
Second	29.5	27.5	8.9	34.1	100	19.4	22.2	7.4	50.9	100.0	961
Middle	27.5	27.0	4.6	40.8	100	23.0	20.4	4.1	52.5	100.0	1,046
Fourth	23.1	18.6	3.4	54.9	100	18.8	16.2	4.8	60.2	100.0	1,002
Highest	23.3	12.6	3.1	61.1	100	21.7	11.4	3.1	63.9	100.0	1,173
Total 15-49	26.1	23.3	5.0	45.6	100	20.7	18.2	5.3	55.8	100.0	5,036
50-54	34.3	46.8	11.1	7.8	100.0	35.1	40.3	9.4	15.2	100.0	347
15-54	26.7	24.8	5.4	43.2	100.0	21.7	19.6	5.5	53.2	100.0	5,379

Table 15.7 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and: Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women who own a house[1]
Age						
15-19	3.7	7.3	84.2	4.7	100.0	347
20-24	6.8	9.2	81.7	2.3	100.0	1,183
25-29	10.7	9.0	77.7	2.6	100.0	1,370
30-34	18.8	9.0	69.5	2.7	100.0	1,241
35-39	22.3	8.8	66.6	2.3	100.0	1,354
40-44	24.6	9.8	64.2	1.5	100.0	1,194
45-49	29.8	8.1	61.0	1.1	100.0	1,020
Residence						
Urban	25.7	15.0	56.9	2.4	100.0	1,761
Rural	15.5	7.1	75.2	2.2	100.0	5,947
Region						
Kampala	38.6	15.4	40.2	5.8	100.0	121
Buganda	32.7	19.5	44.8	3.0	100.0	1,307
Busoga	27.6	17.6	50.7	4.2	100.0	787
Bukedi	8.2	1.8	90.0	0.0	100.0	402
Elgon	17.0	8.7	73.9	0.4	100.0	276
Teso	9.1	3.8	82.8	4.3	100.0	774
Karamoja	0.4	0.7	96.3	2.7	100.0	651
Lango	4.9	1.1	93.2	0.8	100.0	693
Acholi	4.8	1.6	92.4	1.2	100.0	380
West Nile	3.9	1.3	93.0	1.8	100.0	353
Bunyoro	20.2	10.7	68.6	0.4	100.0	523
Tooro	29.5	9.5	60.2	0.9	100.0	605
Ankole	28.1	12.5	56.5	2.9	100.0	446
Kigezi	13.7	6.2	78.9	1.2	100.0	391
Education						
No education	11.4	5.1	81.0	2.4	100.0	1,145
Primary	15.8	7.5	74.3	2.3	100.0	4,650
Secondary	23.7	14.9	59.6	1.8	100.0	1,565
More than secondary	38.4	13.4	46.5	1.7	100.0	348
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.7	2.9	89.4	2.0	100.0	2,032
Second	13.1	7.3	78.2	1.4	100.0	1,681
Middle	18.5	8.2	70.9	2.5	100.0	1,490
Fourth	26.3	12.6	58.8	2.4	100.0	1,407
Highest	35.6	19.0	42.0	3.4	100.0	1,098
Total	17.8	70.5	71.0	2.2	100.0	7,708

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 15.8 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and: Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of men who own a house[1]
Age						
15-19	0.3	0.0	96.5	0.6	100.0	240
20-24	8.2	2.3	88.9	1.0	100.0	378
25-29	13.5	1.1	84.4	0.2	100.0	427
30-34	20.5	1.2	78.1	0.2	100.0	412
35-39	23.8	2.2	73.8	0.6	100.0	444
40-44	26.8	0.4	72.2	0.3	100.0	423
45-49	28.7	3.3	67.7	0.0	100.0	414
Residence						
Urban	34.1	2.3	62.9	0.7	100.0	639
Rural	14.0	1.4	83.9	0.7	100.0	2,098
Region				0.0		
Kampala	57.8	6.8	35.4	0.9	100.0	69
Buganda	42.0	1.2	55.8	0.6	100.0	518
Busoga	10.6	0.8	88.0	0.9	100.0	234
Bukedi	1.0	0.0	98.1	2.5	100.0	191
Elgon	0.0	3.0	94.5	0.0	100.0	186
Teso	1.1	0.3	98.6	0.0	100.0	341
Karamoja	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	117
Lango	1.0	0.3	98.7	0.3	100.0	192
Acholi	2.5	4.4	92.8	0.0	100.0	134
West Nile	4.7	3.0	92.2	0.9	100.0	121
Bunyoro	32.8	2.5	63.7	2.2	100.0	165
Tooro	27.7	1.9	68.2	0.0	100.0	179
Ankole	46.5	2.2	51.3	1.5	100.0	210
Kigezi	14.3	2.2	82.0	1.6	100.0	82
Education						
No education	9.4	1.1	87.6	1.9	100.0	139
Primary	15.8	1.6	81.7	0.9	100.0	1,629
Secondary	19.9	2.0	77.9	0.2	100.0	681
More than secondary	37.0	0.9	62.1	0.0	100.0	288
				0.6		
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.0	1.7	89.8	0.5	100.0	525
Second	11.2	1.3	87.5	0.1	100.0	642
Middle	14.6	0.8	82.8	1.8	100.0	636
Fourth	26.9	1.8	71.1	0.2	100.0	497
Highest	39.4	2.9	56.8	0.9	100.0	434
Total 15-49	18.7	1.6	79.0	0.7	100.0	2,733
					100.0	
50-54	26.8	1.4	71.8	0.0	100.0	320
15-54	19.5	1.6	78.3	0.6	100.0	3,057

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 15. 9 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and: Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women who own land[1]
Age						
15-19	9.5	10.5	78.2	1.7	100.0	266
20-24	10.7	10.7	76.7	1.9	100.0	963
25-29	15.5	9.5	73.8	1.3	100.0	1,174
30-34	26.7	7.0	65.0	1.2	100.0	1,033
35-39	27.4	8.2	61.8	2.5	100.0	1,171
40-44	29.1	7.9	61.7	1.3	100.0	1,014
45-49	32.8	7.6	57.9	1.7	100.0	884
Residence						
Urban	30.3	12.3	55.5	1.9	100.0	1,392
Rural	20.8	7.5	70.1	1.6	100.0	4,695
Region						
Kampala	39.8	11.7	44.9	3.7	100.0	107
Buganda	34.6	15.3	46.9	3.1	100.0	1,006
Busoga	36.4	18.0	42.4	3.2	100.0	615
Bukedi	27.5	8.4	64.2	0.0	100.0	149
Elgon	37.0	9.1	53.9	0.0	100.0	244
Teso	10.8	2.2	85.2	1.8	100.0	501
Karamoja	0.6	0.4	97.0	2.0	100.0	633
Lango	4.4	0.4	94.7	0.5	100.0	663
Acholi	11.7	9.3	76.8	2.1	100.0	369
West Nile	3.0	1.3	94.7	0.9	100.0	347
Bunyoro	29.1	10.8	58.7	1.5	100.0	418
Tooro	34.7	12.5	52.5	0.3	100.0	564
Ankole	40.5	11.6	46.8	1.1	100.0	514
Kigezi	21.5	4.4	73.2	0.9	100.0	376
Education						
No education	12.9	4.0	81.1	2.0	100.0	1,022
Primary	21.6	8.0	68.8	1.6	100.0	3,841
Secondary	30.2	12.9	55.1	1.8	100.0	1,297
More than secondary	40.6	12.6	46.0	0.8	100.0	345
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.9	4.2	87.4	1.5	100.0	1,696
Second	18.5	7.2	73.1	1.3	100.0	1,357
Middle	25.2	9.6	63.7	1.5	100.0	1,276
Fourth	33.8	10.9	53.6	1.6	100.0	1,244
Highest	41.0	14.1	42.1	2.7	100.0	931
Total	22.9	8.6	66.8	1.7	100.0	6,504

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 15. 10 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Land has a title or deed and:					
Background characteristic	Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of men who own land[1]
Age						
15-19	14.0	2.6	79.9	3.6	100	105
20-24	24.3	3.0	72.1	0.7	100	267
25-29	18.5	2.3	78.6	0.6	100	350
30-34	27.5	1.4	71.1	0.0	100	358
35-39	26.9	1.9	71.2	0.0	100	396
40-44	30.7	0.7	68.5	0.1	100	380
45-49	31.8	0.6	67.6	0.0	100	369
Residence						
Urban	35.8	1.8	61.6	0.8	100	563
Rural	22.9	1.6	75.3	0.2	100	1,662
Region						
Kampala	62.4	4.8	32.8	0.0	100	50
Buganda	40.1	0.9	59.0	0.0	100	441
Busoga	44.8	7.6	46.8	0.7	100	145
Bukedi	35.2	0.0	64.8	0.0	100	79
Elgon	1.4	0.0	98.6	0.0	100	173
Teso	5.7	1.9	92.4	0.0	100	184
Karamoja	4.3	0.0	95.7	0.0	100	108
Lango	0.5	1.2	97.6	0.8	100	188
Acholi	1.8	3.2	91.0	4.0	100	138
West Nile	8.2	0.0	91.8	0.0	100	116
Bunyoro	33.6	2.6	63.8	0.0	100	144
Tooro	31.4	1.5	67.0	0.0	100	159
Ankole	60.0	0.5	39.5	0.0	100	221
Kigezi	26.4	2.3	71.3	0.0	100	81
Education						
No education	11.2	0.0	88.8	0.0	100	116
Primary	23.2	1.3	74.9	0.5	100	1,274
Secondary	29.3	2.6	67.9	0.2	100	547
More than secondary	39.4	1.9	58.7	0.0	100	288
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	12.5	0.4	86.1	0.9	100	392
Second	15.9	1.8	81.7	0.6	100	478
Middle	24.7	1.1	74.1	0.1	100	510
Fourth	34.5	3.9	61.4	0.2	100	438
Highest	44.5	0.9	54.6	0.0	100	402
Total 15-49	26.2	1.6	71.8	0.4	100	2,221
50-54	31.4	0.5	67.8	0.3	100	294
15-54	26.8	1.5	71.3	0.3	100	2,519

[1] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 15. 11 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	1.1	23.4	3,936	76.9	923
20-24	6.0	58.8	3,506	84.8	2,062
25-29	12.6	65.1	3,133	84.6	2,041
30-34	14.5	68.3	2,326	85.5	1,588
35-39	13.9	66.5	2,230	85.5	1,483
40-44	13.5	64.3	1,712	86.9	1,101
45-49	11.8	64.3	1,408	85.4	906
Residence					
Urban	17.9	72.3	6,049	88.5	4,374
Rural	5.0	46.9	12,202	81.5	5,729
Region					
Kampala	23.6	84.7	944	93.4	799
Buganda	13.9	75.9	4,470	90.3	3,392
Busoga	7.0	49.6	1,631	79.4	809
Bukedi	2.6	35.7	945	79.3	337
Elgon	6.7	52.6	867	91.5	456
Teso	3.2	33.5	1,256	82.7	420
Karamoja	3.1	25.1	895	64.3	224
Lango	4.0	33.6	1,219	60.6	410
Acholi	6.2	42.8	761	76.5	326
West Nile	6.6	45.6	734	72.5	335
Bunyoro	7.2	55.2	1,170	76.8	646
Tooro	7.3	56.1	1,307	89.5	733
Ankole	14.6	60.8	1,322	84.3	803
Kigezi	9.1	56.3	731	83.0	412
Education					
No education	2.0	33.5	1,673	72.2	561
Primary	3.9	47.0	10,397	80.9	4,890
Secondary	13.5	71.4	5,160	88.6	3,683
More than secondary	54.9	94.9	1,021	94.5	969
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.0	26.0	3,312	66.3	861
Second	2.6	41.0	3,398	78.0	1,393
Middle	4.4	52.5	3,351	81.8	1,760
Fourth	8.9	65.5	3,666	87.3	2,402
Highest	24.3	81.5	4,525	90.8	3,687
Total	9.3	55.4	18,251	84.5	10,103

Table 15. 12 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of men who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	0.8	36.9	1,280	28.1	471
20-24	8.5	79.9	896	27.2	716
25-29	21.7	82.1	764	32.4	626
30-34	25.8	85.2	573	29.6	488
35-39	29.3	83.5	574	24.6	479
40-44	32.3	82.7	494	24.3	408
45-49	28.3	82.7	456	17.5	377
Residence					
Urban	28.5	81.3	1,630	44.5	1,325
Rural	11.5	65.9	3,406	16.5	2,241
Region					
Kampala	45.3	92.2	242	58.5	223
Buganda	21.2	83.4	1,200	39.6	999
Busoga	9.5	68.8	421	16.3	290
Bukedi	5.8	56.0	264	15.3	148
Elgon	12.9	65.3	281	17.4	184
Teso	9.8	60.1	402	17.6	241
Karamoja	17.5	60.7	172	15.5	104
Lango	4.0	57.4	359	12.2	206
Acholi	16.2	60.7	222	26.9	135
West Nile	9.5	59.9	192	22.9	115
Bunyoro	13.3	75.3	314	18.9	236
Tooro	17.2	67.0	380	17.9	254
Ankole	28.6	77.5	410	20.9	318
Kigezi	21.2	64.4	175	24.9	113
Education					
No education	4.6	55.2	197	2.0	109
Primary	6.8	60.7	2,897	10.8	1,757
Secondary	20.9	83.2	1,349	33.2	1,122
More than secondary	62.1	97.6	593	68.2	578
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.0	52.0	854	12.3	397
Second	7.3	62.6	961	12.3	610
Middle	11.4	71.6	1,046	14.2	770
Fourth	21.5	77.0	1,002	31.1	849
Highest	33.9	84.2	1,173	49.1	938
Total 15-49	17.0	70.9	5036	26.9	3564
50-54	0.0	75.6	347		
15-54	0.0	71.2	5,379		

Table 15. 3 Participation in decision making.

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Uganda DHS 2022

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
				WOMEN			
Own health care	28.2	21.7	49.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	11,093
Major household purchases	16.6	25.2	57.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	11,093
Visits to her family or relatives	21.4	20.1	58.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	11,093
				MEN			
Man's own health care	41.3	11.6	46.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,579
Major household purchases	35.6	13.4	50.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,579

Table 15.14 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	69.7	61.7	69.5	52.5	20.1	670
20-24	74.3	70.0	75.4	59.6	13.9	2,214
25-29	77.8	73.6	78.6	64.0	12.6	2,373
30-34	79.1	76.2	81.9	65.9	10.0	1,868
35-39	79.8	77.5	82.2	68.2	10.1	1,772
40-44	79.9	77.0	82.3	68.1	10.3	1,271
45-49	84.7	81.9	85.2	73.6	7.9	926
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	66.1	61.1	68.4	50.5	21.9	2,683
Employed for cash	83.0	80.0	83.9	70.5	7.7	6,538
Employed, not for cash	76.4	72.5	79.5	63.8	12.5	189
Number of living children						
0	71.1	67.4	72.8	55.5	16.0	649
1-2	76.4	71.6	77.5	62.1	13.4	3,542
3-4	79.4	76.2	81.6	67.1	10.8	3,142
5+	79.4	76.5	80.9	66.6	10.4	3,760
Residence						
Urban	79.3	75.8	80.8	66.1	10.6	3,345
Rural	77.4	73.7	79.0	64.1	12.3	7,748
Region						
Kampala	80.2	76.9	82.0	68.3	10.8	482
Buganda	79.6	74.9	82.4	66.1	10.1	2,601
Busoga	80.4	68.0	75.4	57.3	9.4	1,042
Bukedi	47.0	35.9	49.2	29.2	41.0	607
Elgon	66.8	70.4	60.4	47.3	16.6	541
Teso	65.6	72.0	78.9	56.4	15.4	780
Karamoja	92.1	92.9	93.7	87.5	3.0	658
Lango	93.4	92.8	94.1	90.4	4.2	761
Acholi	80.6	85.4	83.1	65.6	4.3	424
West Nile	83.9	78.2	87.3	71.4	6.9	425
Bunyoro	76.5	73.8	78.4	66.0	14.5	709
Tooro	71.0	67.4	77.2	58.2	15.0	769
Ankole	83.6	76.5	79.0	67.0	10.4	845
Kigezi	85.8	78.9	85.3	73.4	7.9	450
				64.7		
Education						
No education	84.3	82.4	85.2	76.2	9.3	1,191
Primary	75.5	71.6	77.0	61.8	13.7	6,394
Secondary	78.7	74.2	80.6	63.4	10.2	2,901
More than secondary	87.6	87.0	89.9	78.6	4.7	607
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	78.0	77.1	79.8	66.9	11.8	2,214
Second	76.0	71.7	77.5	61.4	12.9	2,192
Middle	77.9	73.0	77.6	63.2	12.8	2,103
Fourth	78.0	72.1	78.3	63.5	12.3	2,145
Highest	79.7	77.2	83.8	67.9	9.6	2,438
Total	78.0	74.3	79.5	64.7	40.3	11,093

Table 15.15 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Specific decisions: Men's own health care	Specific decisions: Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
Age					
15-19	78.6	75.5	68.3	14.2	17
20-24	88.1	87.4	83.7	8.1	274
25-29	87.9	85.1	83.6	10.5	483
30-34	87.6	86.2	83.9	10.0	479
35-39	89.9	88.7	87.0	8.3	498
40-44	88.2	86.5	84.0	9.3	432
45-49	82.9	83.3	78.2	11.9	404
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed	89.1	86.7	86.7	10.9	85
Employed for cash	87.4	85.6	83.1	10.1	2,256
Employed, not for cash	97.7	92.9	90.6	0.0	30
Number of living children					
0	87.3	84.8	80.3	8.2	104
1-2	88.2	87.4	85.3	9.7	688
3-4	89.7	87.2	84.9	8.0	649
5+	85.8	84.9	81.7	11.0	1,145
Residence					
Urban	89.8	87.6	84.8	7.4	825
Rural	86.4	85.5	82.8	10.9	1,761
Region					
Kampala	97.0	83.9	83.2	2.3	108
Buganda	96.6	94.7	92.8	1.5	634
Busoga	83.7	84.4	79.2	11.0	206
Bukedi	86.3	89.7	82.4	6.5	114
Elgon	35.2	38.8	34.5	60.5	142
Teso	83.5	87.1	80.3	9.7	196
Karamoja	100.0	90.4	90.4	0.0	121
Lango	98.7	97.2	97.2	1.3	177
Acholi	81.3	73.0	69.6	15.3	108
West Nile	95.8	96.6	95.0	2.6	100
Bunyoro	72.6	72.6	72.6	27.4	181
Tooro	84.1	79.6	77.7	14.1	195
Ankole	93.1	94.8	91.7	3.8	220
Kigezi	96.0	98.0	94.0	0.0	85
Education					
No education	93.4	89.9	87.3	4.0	138
Primary	86.0	84.7	82.1	11.3	1,382
Secondary	87.8	87.0	84.0	9.2	697
More than secondary	90.0	88.5	86.0	7.4	370
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	85.9	84.1	80.2	10.2	418
Second	87.8	87.7	85.5	9.9	506
Middle	80.6	80.8	76.8	15.4	561
Fourth	89.7	87.8	85.4	7.9	546
Highest	93.0	90.0	88.6	5.6	553
Total 15-49	87.5	86.1	83.4	9.8	2,582
50-54	87.9	85.3	82.2	9.1	305
15-54	87.5	86.1	83.3	9.7	2,890

Table 15.16 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
Age							
15-19	11.3	20.0	25.5	31.1	14.4	39.3	3,936
20-24	7.9	16.8	21.1	26.6	13.4	34.1	3,506
25-29	7.2	13.9	19.5	25.1	12.3	31.1	3,133
30-34	7.4	14.5	19.0	24.2	10.8	29.9	2,326
35-39	5.7	14.5	18.4	21.7	11.4	28.8	2,230
40-44	6.0	13.0	20.8	23.0	12.4	30.0	1,712
45-49	6.8	14.1	20.2	22.8	12.4	29.7	1,408
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	9.4	17.6	20.9	27.6	12.8	34.1	5,799
Employed for cash	6.0	12.5	18.9	22.6	9.9	29.2	10,044
Employed, not for cash	12.4	25.4	30.7	34.6	23.8	44.6	2,408
Number of living children							
0	10.0	17.8	22.0	28.1	12.8	35.6	4,578
1-2	7.4	15.1	20.3	25.5	12.3	32.2	5,162
3-4	6.7	14.2	19.6	23.6	11.9	30.5	3,978
5+	7.4	16.2	22.3	25.6	13.6	32.7	4,533
Marital status							
Never married	9.6	17.6	21.9	27.7	12.8	35.0	4,507
Married or living together	7.5	15.8	21.6	25.7	12.7	32.7	11,093
Divorced/separated/ widowed	6.7	13.1	17.6	22.6	12.2	29.6	2,651
Residence							
Urban	5.1	11.2	14.7	19.4	8.2	25.1	6,049
Rural	9.3	18.2	24.2	28.9	14.9	36.6	12,202
Region							
Kampala	2.6	6.6	7.9	12.6	3.8	15.7	944
Buganda	2.8	7.1	9.9	12.7	3.3	18.0	4,470
Busoga	13.1	17.6	37.5	36.5	17.6	45.1	1,631
Bukedi	19.8	34.6	36.8	37.4	34.9	51.2	945
Elgon	26.6	47.1	52.3	65.5	28.1	75.0	867
Teso	10.7	36.2	39.2	56.2	29.3	66.1	1,256
Karamoja	0.8	5.3	9.5	19.8	1.7	20.5	895
Lango	14.9	24.6	29.2	27.8	22.3	37.0	1,219
Acholi	4.8	14.5	15.0	16.9	7.6	25.8	761
West Nile	4.8	13.7	14.1	22.2	8.1	27.0	734
Bunyoro	6.5	13.6	16.4	24.7	13.4	33.3	1,170
Tooro	4.0	5.6	11.2	13.1	7.1	20.6	1,307
Ankole	7.6	12.1	17.4	22.1	10.8	27.9	1,322
Kigezi	5.0	11.5	26.6	32.1	14.1	38.1	731
Education							
No education	6.1	11.7	17.5	22.3	10.2	28.3	1,673
Primary	9.8	19.4	25.3	29.6	15.9	37.6	10,397
Secondary	5.8	12.0	16.3	21.9	8.6	27.8	5,160
More than secondary	2.5	6.0	8.4	12.3	4.8	16.2	1,021
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	7.8	18.3	23.1	29.1	15.1	36.6	3,312
Second	10.8	21.2	28.5	32.6	18.6	41.1	3,398
Middle	10.8	20.4	26.9	31.6	15.9	40.0	3,351
Fourth	7.5	14.0	19.9	23.8	11.5	31.0	3,666
Highest	3.9	8.1	10.7	15.4	5.0	20.0	4,525
Total	7.9	15.8	21.1	25.8	12.7	32.8	18,251

Table 15. 17 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:						
Background characteristic	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Age							
15-19	7.7	18.6	26.9	30.8	11.7	41.9	1,280
20-24	5.8	16.2	18.0	22.0	8.1	32.1	896
25-29	3.6	12.8	14.9	18.3	6.7	26.0	764
30-34	3.4	10.8	12.8	14.5	5.4	23.3	573
35-39	3.1	9.9	12.0	15.0	5.6	20.6	574
40-44	3.0	10.7	12.1	15.2	4.3	21.8	494
45-49	3.9	14.2	17.1	17.8	8.0	26.3	456
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	4.7	11.4	21.5	22.1	7.6	30.3	868
Employed for cash	4.6	13.4	16.3	18.7	7.7	26.9	4,067
Employed, not for cash	4.9	29.3	26.9	34.7	9.8	52.9	101
Number of living children							
0	7.0	17.1	22.6	26.6	10.2	37.0	2,156
1-2	3.6	12.3	13.5	16.7	5.8	24.7	939
3-4	3.1	11.9	14.5	16.5	6.6	24.1	718
5+	3.3	12.1	14.8	16.9	6.0	24.5	1,218
Marital status							
Never married	6.9	16.8	22.3	26.4	10.1	36.9	2,094
Married or living together	3.2	12.0	13.9	16.2	5.7	23.9	2,587
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.8	16.1	20.6	23.6	10.2	31.2	355
Residence							
Urban	4.4	9.6	14.9	18.6	6.8	25.3	1,630
Rural	5.2	16.5	19.3	22.1	8.3	32.0	3,406
Region							
Kampala	1.6	5.3	7.2	10.1	3.0	16.0	242
Buganda	2.2	9.1	14.3	17.0	5.5	23.8	1,200
Busoga	6.8	21.5	25.5	28.5	9.2	38.9	421
Bukedi	10.0	11.1	38.0	24.9	9.9	44.3	264
Elgon	24.6	27.0	35.3	33.7	25.9	46.7	281
Teso	8.0	25.7	25.8	40.1	8.2	52.0	402
Karamoja	0.0	2.9	3.1	15.2	3.7	18.0	172
Lango	2.0	5.1	6.4	8.7	2.6	11.8	359
Acholi	3.7	29.5	33.1	34.8	12.5	43.4	222
West Nile	3.0	12.2	18.4	30.9	6.3	39.2	192
Bunyoro	0.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	0.2	4.7	314
Tooro	0.6	3.8	5.3	4.5	1.0	9.5	380
Ankole	7.1	33.6	25.4	32.1	18.2	50.1	410
Kigezi	4.5	12.2	15.7	18.3	8.9	31.2	175
Education							
No education	4.5	8.8	11.1	16.7	5.9	26.5	197
Primary	6.4	17.9	21.4	24.1	10.0	34.5	2,897
Secondary	3.3	10.7	15.2	18.8	5.9	26.1	1,349
More than secondary	1.3	6.2	8.9	11.3	2.7	16.3	593
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	6.9	15.6	22.2	25.7	10.9	35.4	854
Second	4.9	16.9	19.7	24.6	8.9	33.9	961
Middle	6.8	17.4	19.3	20.9	9.0	30.5	1,046
Fourth	4.6	11.1	16.4	18.1	6.9	27.3	1,002
Highest	2.0	11.0	13.2	17.2	4.5	24.1	1,173
Total 15-49	4.9	14.2	17.8	21.0	7.8	29.8	5,036
50-54	4.3	14.7	19.0	19.8	9.9	29.2	347
15-54	4.9	14.3	17.9	20.9	8.0	29.8	5,379

Table 15.18 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:			Woman is justified in:		
Background characteristic	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	Number of women	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	Number of men
Age						
15-19	62.8	65.7	3,936	64.4	77.0	1,280
20-24	69.8	77.3	3,506	72.3	83.5	896
25-29	69.8	78.7	3,133	74.4	82.4	764
30-34	70.1	78.9	2,326	73.0	84.1	573
35-39	68.8	78.0	2,230	72.7	84.7	574
40-44	69.7	77.5	1,712	77.2	84.9	494
45-49	68.7	78.5	1,408	71.3	83.2	456
Marital status						
Never married	64.3	67.0	4,507	66.9	78.8	2,091
Married/living together	68.7	77.7	11,093	74.0	83.9	2,586
Divorced/separated/ widowed	72.0	80.4	2,651	75.7	87.2	355
Residence						
Urban	74.0	78.0	6,049	72.5	83.5	1,630
Rural	65.2	74.2	12,202	70.5	81.3	3,401
Region						
Kampala	80.9	82.8	944	80.4	89.1	242
Buganda	82.7	82.7	4,470	77.1	90.2	1,197
Busoga	67.7	81.1	1,631	81.6	92.1	421
Bukedi	48.3	58.7	945	80.2	88.2	264
Elgon	69.2	87.0	867	17.7	11.2	281
Teso	52.4	79.9	1,256	57.2	91.4	402
Karamoja	56.1	57.5	895	40.6	59.6	172
Lango	54.6	59.6	1,219	87.1	83.1	359
Acholi	88.0	87.8	761	58.9	88.4	222
West Nile	61.2	71.1	734	92.8	89.1	192
Bunyoro	68.3	69.6	1,170	96.5	94.7	314
Tooro	68.3	80.8	1,307	67.2	62.1	379
Ankole	54.0	61.3	1,322	60.6	91.7	410
Kigezi	63.4	74.9	731	74.0	74.8	175
Education						
No education	59.4	61.9	1,673	59.1	66.7	197
Primary	65.2	74.7	10,397	72.0	81.3	2,892
Secondary	74.8	79.9	5,160	70.8	83.4	1,349
More than secondary	77.6	82.4	1,021	71.4	87.4	593
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	61.0	69.2	3,312	68.2	78.1	762
Second	64.0	74.8	3,398	71.7	84.6	974
Middle	65.4	74.4	3,351	68.1	75.7	1,075
Fourth	69.0	77.2	3,666	71.2	83.7	1,102
Highest	77.8	79.9	4,525	75.8	87.1	1,113
Total 15-49	68.1	75.4	18,251	71.2	82.0	5,032
50-54	na	na	na	71.6	86.7	347
15-54	na	na	na	71.2	82.3	5,379

na = Not applicable

Table 15.19 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background Characteristics	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15-19	76.0	70.6	670
20-24	78.5	72.1	2,214
25-29	81.0	74.1	2,373
30-34	81.0	72.4	1,868
35-39	79.3	71.2	1,772
40-44	79.3	68.1	1,271
45-49	79.4	69.1	926
Residence			
Urban	84.0	77.4	3,345
Rural	77.7	69.2	7,748
Region			
Kampala	88.6	83.0	482
Buganda	89.3	84.0	2,601
Busoga	83.8	77.8	1,042
Bukedi	47.5	50.5	607
Elgon	77.4	72.4	541
Teso	91.4	75.7	780
Karamoja	69.6	42.2	658
Lango	71.4	71.9	761
Acholi	86.0	85.8	424
West Nile	80.4	76.9	425
Bunyoro	78.8	62.5	709
Tooro	77.7	67.1	769
Ankole	78.5	66.2	845
Kigezi	58.4	51.1	450
Education			
No education	69.5	51.3	1,191
Primary	77.6	70.7	6,394
Secondary	86.6	79.5	2,901
More than secondary	87.4	83.7	607
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	72.6	61.0	2,214
Second	75.8	68.8	2,192
Middle	78.5	70.7	2,103
Fourth	81.8	74.5	2,145
Highest	88.4	82.2	2,438
Total 15-49	79.6	71.6	11,093

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 16

Key Findings

- ***Adult mortality:*** Ninety-seven per 1,000 women and 150 per 1,000 men age 15 would be expected to die before age 50.
- ***Lifetime risk of maternal death:*** At current fertility and mortality rates, less than one percent of women in Uganda will die from maternal causes.
- ***Maternal mortality ratio:*** The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2022 UDHS is estimated at 189 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- ***Pregnancy-related mortality ratio:*** The pregnancy-related mortality ratio estimate for the 7-year period before the 2022 UDHS is 228 pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population. In most developing countries, reproductive health is a major concern, and there is need for reliable data on maternal deaths. The World Health Organisation (WHO) explains the problem of maternal mortality using a delay model that includes delays in seeking health care or reaching health facilities, and poor health services in facilities.

This model has been associated with human, health system, and socioeconomic factors such as poverty, poor emergency obstetric services, and fatalistic beliefs. These problems have contributed to a high incidence of infectious diseases, postpartum haemorrhage, hypertensive disorders, unsafe abortions, and prolonged labor, which have led to high adult and maternal mortality. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target, SDG 3.1, is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. The Government of Uganda is committed to enhancing the productivity and social well-being of the population, as outlined in the third National Development Plan (NDP III) (Republic of Uganda 2020), by improving population health, safety and management.

Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult and maternal deaths. In the 2022 UDHS, data on the survival of their sisters and brothers was collected from all female respondents to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. Questions were included to determine if any of the sisters' deaths were maternity related, which permits an estimation of maternal mortality—a key indicator of maternal health and well-being.

This chapter presents information on the levels of and trends in adult and maternal mortality in Uganda. The chapter includes a summary measure ($_{35}q_{15}$) that represents the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50—that is, between the 15th and 50th birthdays.

16.1 DATA

To obtain a sibling history, the respondent was asked to provide a list of all brothers and sisters born to her mother. The respondent was then probed for any brother or sister from the same mother who may not have been mentioned, because they do not live with the respondent, they may have died, or they may have a different father. Once the total number of siblings was determined, the list of siblings was put in birth order, beginning with the first born, and the respondent was asked to identify whether each sibling was alive at the time of the survey. The current age was recorded for living siblings. For deceased siblings, the age at death and number of years since death were recorded. Interviewers were instructed that when a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were acceptable.

For sisters who died at age 12 or older, several questions were used to determine if the death was maternity-related: "Was (NAME OF SISTER) pregnant when she died?" and if not, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?" and if yes, "How many days after the end of the pregnancy did she die?" Since accidental and incidental deaths are not counted as maternal deaths, respondents were asked if all sisters who died had died from an act of violence or an accident. (These deaths are included in the estimate of pregnancy-related deaths; see sections 16.4 and 16.5.)

Table C.1 shows the number of siblings (both those still living and those dead) reported by respondents and the completeness of data on those siblings: current age for living siblings, and both age at death and years since death for dead siblings. A total of 103,343 siblings were recorded in the adult and maternal mortality section of the 2022 UDHS. For 42 siblings (0.0%), survival status was not reported. Among surviving siblings, current age was not reported for 7,716 siblings (8.4%). Among dead siblings, 1,293 (10.9%) were missing both age at death and years since death, while a further 1,126 dead siblings (9.5%) were missing either age at death or years since death. Rather than excluding siblings with missing information on age and age at death or years since death from further analysis, information on the birth order of siblings and other information was used to impute the missing data.

16.2 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15-49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to respondent's siblings in each age group are divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey.

The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

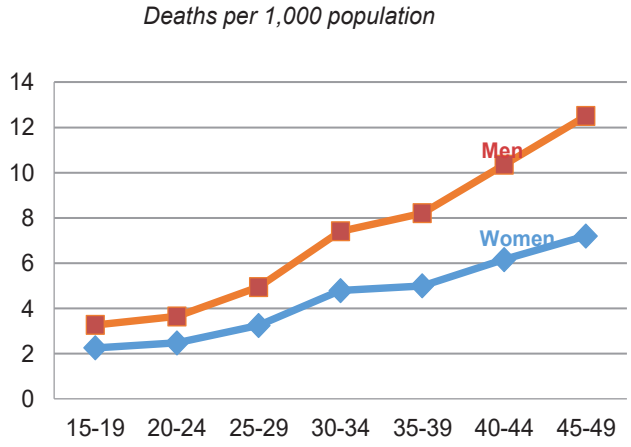
Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups.

Evaluating the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality is one way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality. If estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (maternal deaths in particular) may have serious problems.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Because of differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, this report presents age and sex specific death rates.

Table 16.1 and **Figure 16.1** show the age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15-49 for the 7 years before the 2022 UDHS. To ensure a sufficient large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates were calculated for the 7- year period before the survey (roughly between mid-to-late 2015 and mid-to-late 2022). Nevertheless, age specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period is a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimize the level of sampling error.

Figure 16. 1 Adult mortality rates by age



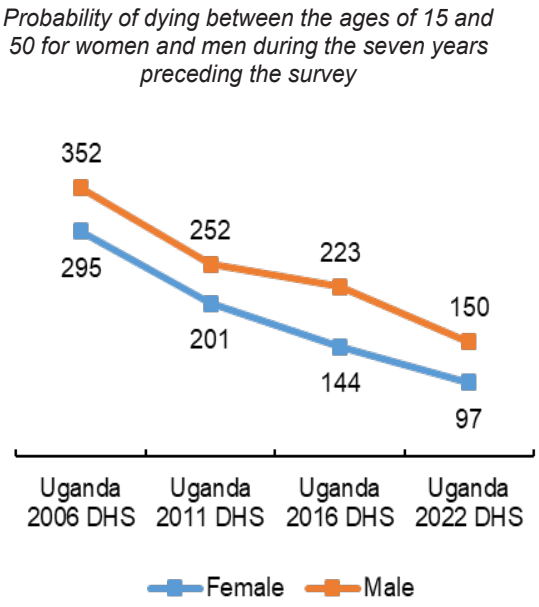
- Adult mortality is higher among men (3.97 deaths per 1,000 population) than among women (2.44 deaths per 1,000 population).
- Mortality rates generally increase with age. Mortality rates are higher for men than for women than in all age groups.

16.3 TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY

Table 16. 2 and **Figure 16.2** show the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 (35q15) in the 7 years preceding the respective surveys. 35q15 is the probability that a woman or man who was age 15 in the 7 years before the survey will have died before reaching age 50 (if the age- and gender-specific mortality rates in the 7 years before the survey hold constant). According to the 2022 UDHS, 97 per 1,000 women age 15 would be expected to die before age 50, compared to 150 per 1,000 men.

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 has consistently declined over the period 2006 to 2022, from 295 per 1,000 women and 352 per 1,000 men to 97 per 1,000 women and 150 per 1,000 men.

Figure 16. 2 Adult mortality probabilities



16.4 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey either during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery, by their age group at the time of death; deaths due to accident or violence are excluded. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups.

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths; they are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days after the birth or termination of a pregnancy. Maternal deaths do not include deaths due to accidents or violence. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). In the 2022 UDHS, the direct method of estimating maternal mortality was used.

Table 16.3 presents age-specific direct estimates of maternal mortality from the reported survivorship of sisters for the 7-year period prior to the 2022 UDHS. These rates were calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by woman-years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the lower boundary for eligibility among women interviewed in the survey is 15 years, and the upper boundary is 49 years). The overall rate for women age 15-49 was standardised by the age distribution of survey respondents.

- The rate of mortality associated with pregnancy and childbearing in Uganda is 0.32 maternal deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.
- Sixty-five (65) maternal deaths were reported in the survey among women of all ages in the 7-year period preceding the survey.
- The estimated age-specific mortality rate is highest among women age 45-49 (0.71) and lowest among women aged 15-19 (0.08).
- Maternal deaths represent 14% of all deaths among women age 15-49 during the 7-year period preceding the survey.

Table 16.4 shows that:

- The estimate of the maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period preceding the 2022 UDHS is 189 deaths per 100,000 live births; that is, for every 1,000 births an average of about 1.9 women die during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of the end of a pregnancy from causes other than an accident or violence.

- The confidence interval surrounding the maternal mortality estimate is 135 to 242.
- At current fertility and mortality rates, less than 1% of women in Uganda will die from maternal causes while in the reproductive age range (age 15-49).

16.5 Trends in Pregnancy-Related Mortality

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey either during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery, by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5 year age groups.

Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

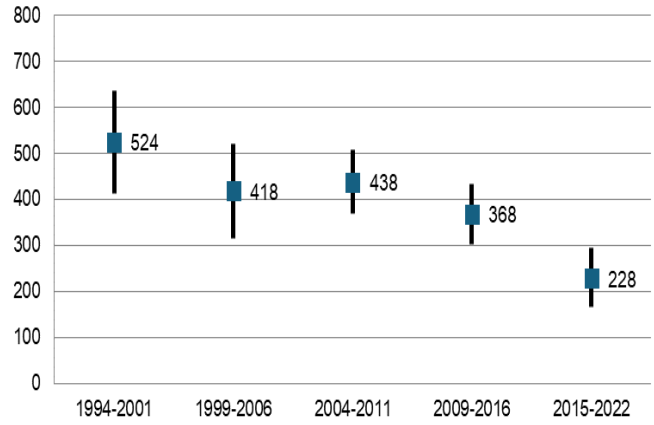
The PRMR is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. Note that this definition varies from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days.

Figure 16.3 presents estimates of the pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) with confidence intervals for the 2022 UDHS and previous UDHS surveys.

The estimate of the PRMR for the 7-year period preceding the 2022 UDHS is 228 deaths per 100,000 live births. Point estimates show a general decline in PRMR over time, from 438 deaths to 368 deaths in 2016, and further to 228 deaths per 100,000 live births for the 7-year period preceding the 2022 UDHS.

Figure 16.3 Trends in pregnancy related mortality ratio (PRMR) with confidence intervals

Figure 16. 3 *Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births*



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1 Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 16.2 Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 16.3 Maternal mortality**
- **Table 16.4 Maternal mortality ratio**
- **Table C.1 Completeness of information on siblings**
- **Table C.2 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings**
- **Table C.3 Pregnancy-related mortality trends**

Table 16. 1 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the seven years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Uganda DHS 2022

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[1]
	FEMALE		
15-19	65	45,346	1.44
20-24	53	46,939	1.13
25-29	75	39,695	1.88
30-34	83	32,763	2.54
35-39	79	23,688	3.33
40-44	72	14,899	4.82
45-49	47	8,986	5.28
Total 15-49	475	212,315	2.44[a]
	MALE		
15-19	89	45,084	1.97
20-24	119	45,918	2.58
25-29	127	38,485	3.29
30-34	144	31,235	4.60
35-39	114	23,507	4.86
40-44	115	15,407	7.45
45-49	73	9,358	7.75
Total 15-49	779	208,994	3.97[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 16. 2 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men during the seven years preceding the survey, Uganda

Survey	Female $_{35}q_{15}$[1]	Male $_{35}q_{15}$[1]
Uganda 2022 DHS	97	150
Uganda 2016 DHS	144	223
Uganda 2011 DHS	201	252
Uganda 2006 DHS	295	352
Uganda 2000-01 DHS	303	366

[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 at age 15

Table 16. 3 Maternal mortality:

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the seven years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Uganda DHS 2022

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths[1]	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate[2]
15-19	5.8	4	45,346	0.08
20-24	10.5	6	46,939	0.12
25-29	22.0	16	39,695	0.41
30-34	18.0	15	32,763	0.46
35-39	14.2	11	23,688	0.47
40-44	9.2	7	14,899	0.44
45-49	13.4	6	8,986	0.71
Total 15-49	13.7	65	212,315	0.32[a]

[1] A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 16. 4 Maternal mortality ratio

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the seven years preceding the survey, Uganda DHS 2022

Total fertility rate (TFR)	5.2	-	-
General fertility rate (GFR)[1]	172	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[2]	189	CI:(135,242)	
Lifetime risk of maternal death[3]	0.00 8	-	-

CI: Confidence interval
[1] Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women aged 15-49
[2] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 16.3) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate.
[3] Calculated as 1-(1-MMR)^{TFR} where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the seven years preceding the survey

Table C. 1 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Uganda DHS 2022

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	51,341	100.0	52,002	100.0	103,343	100.0
Living	46,071	89.7	45,397	87.3	91,468	88.5
Dead	5,257	10.2	6,576	12.6	11,833	11.5
Survival status unknown	13	0.0	29	0.1	42	0.0
Living siblings	46,071	100.0	45,397	100.0	91,468	100.0
Age reported	42,193	91.6	41,559	91.5	83,752	91.6
Age missing	3,878	8.4	3,838	8.5	7,716	8.4
Dead siblings	5,257	100.0	6,576	100.0	11,833	100.0
AD and YSD reported	4,199	79.9	5,215	79.3	9,414	79.6
Missing only AD	85	1.6	101	1.5	186	1.6
Missing only YSD	426	8.1	514	7.8	940	7.9
Missing AD and YSD	547	10.4	746	11.3	1,293	10.9

Table C. 2 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Uganda DHS 2022

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size[1]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2]
15-19	6.5	100.2
20-24	6.7	99.8
25-29	6.7	99.6
30-34	6.8	100.2
35-39	6.7	103.5
40-44	6.8	103.3
45-49	6.9	101.1
General	7.6	126.9
Total	6.7	100.8

[1]Includes the respondent

[2]Excludes the respondent

Table C. 3 Pregnancy-related mortality trends

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the seven years preceding each survey, by five-year age groups, Uganda DHS 2016

	Pregnancy-related mortality rates[1,2]			
Age	2015-2022	2009-2015	2004-2011	1999-2006
15-19	0.12	0.41	0.43	0.55
20-24	0.13	0.7	0.79	0.88
25-29	0.44	0.76	1.04	1.35
30-34	0.57	0.95	1.3	1.41
35-39	0.59	0.75	1.38	0.93
40-44	0.91	1.19	1.06	0.65
45-49	0.39	0.16	1.11	0.79
Total 15-49[a]	0.32	0.69	0.93	0.94
Total fertility rate (TFR)	5.4	5.8	6.2	7
General fertility rate (GFR)[3]	172	188	212	225
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)[4]	228	368	438	418
Confidence interval	(165-291)	(301 – 434)	(368 – 507)	(314 – 521)
Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death[5]	0.01	0.021	0.029	0.029

1 Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence
2 Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
3 Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49
4 Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
5 Calculated as 1-(1-PRMR)TFR where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the seven years preceding the survey
a Age-adjusted rate

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 17

Key Findings

- ***Physical or sexual violence:*** Forty-four percent of women and 39% of men age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 23% of women and 14% of men experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Seventeen percent of women and six percent of men have ever experienced sexual violence.
- ***Violence during pregnancy:*** Nine percent of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during one or more pregnancies.
- ***Marital control:*** Thirty-two percent of ever-married women and 28% of ever-married men reported that their current or most recent spouse/partner had ever exhibited at least three types of specified controlling behaviours.
- ***Spousal violence:*** Fifty-four percent of ever-married women and 34% of ever-married men have experiencedphysical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current ormost recent spouse/partner.
- ***Injuries due to spousal violence:*** Among those who have ever experienced spousal violence, 34% of women and 33% of men reported to have sustained some form of injury.
- ***Help seeking:*** 32% of women and 31% of men who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence sought help to stop the violence.

Gender based violence (GBV) is acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). As defined by the United Nations, GBV is any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, economic, psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. This chapter focuses on domestic violence, a form of gender-based violence.

GBV is widely acknowledged to be of great concern in Uganda from the human rights, economic, and health perspectives. A number of legal and policy frameworks have been adopted in Uganda to combat Gender based violence including; The 1995 Constitution of Uganda; the Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its regulations 2011, The prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010 and its regulations, the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009, the National Policy on elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda, 2019 among others,

Uganda has in addition ratified a number of international and regional instruments to address GBV in the Country. Some of these include: The Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, CEDAW (1979); the United Nations Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993 and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples', Rights of Women in Africa, 2003.

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviours. This definition covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners (WHO 2017).

The 2022 UDHS implemented the module of questions on domestic violence in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO 2001). In two-thirds of households (i.e. those not selected for the male interview), only one randomly selected woman per household was interviewed with the domestic violence module. In every third household, all men age 15-54 years were eligible to be interviewed, but only one randomly selected man per household was interviewed with the domestic violence module. Specially constructed weights were used to take into consideration the sampling design for both the women and men domestic violence study.

The present chapter presents findings for women and men age 15-49 who may have experienced different forms of violence (physical, sexual and psychological/emotional violence). The chapter also provides information on the forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence, i.e. violence against spouses /intimate partners, and help seeking by victims of violence.

17.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

During the 2022 UDHS, information was collected from women and men on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator; including former and current spouses/ intimate partners. To measure intimate partner violence, ever married women and men were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former spouses /intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women and men if their current or former spouse/intimate ever did the following to them:

> ***Physical spousal violence:*** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his/her fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon.
>
> ***Sexual spousal violence*:** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him/her even when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to
>
> ***Emotional spousal violence*:** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

All women and men who had been married more than once were also asked specifically about physical, sexual and emotional violence perpetuated by any former spouse. In addition, data was captured from all women and men (irrespective of their marriage status) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than spouse/partner) since the age of 15 by asking whether anyone had hit, slapped, kicked or did anything else to hurt her/him physically. All women and men were also asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any spouse or sexual partner. They were asked whether in their lifetime, as a child or adult, anyone forced them in anyway to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts when they did not want to. The ever-pregnant women were further asked about whether anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked or did anything else to hurt them physically while they were pregnant.

The married individuals include both women and men who said they were married and women and men who said they were living with a partner as if married. Correspondingly, husbands and wives include both husbands and wives of married women and men and partners of women and men who are not married butare living together with a partner as if married.

17.2 EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by anyone

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.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Forty-four percent of women and 39% of men have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 23% and 14%, respectively, experienced such violence 12 months preceding the **(Table 17.1** and **Table 17.2).**

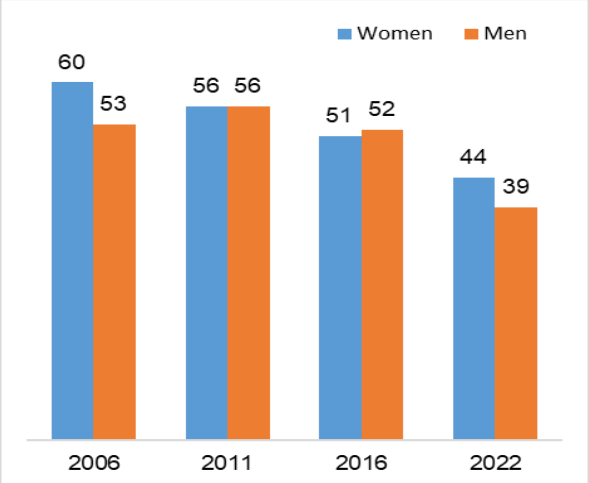
Nine percent of women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant experienced physical violence during pregnancy. Notably, the Acholi region recorded the highest percentage (17%) among women aged 15-49 who have experienced physical violence during pregnancy, with Elgon following closely at 14**%. (Table 17.11).**

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 declined from 56% in 2011 to 51% in 2016 and 44% in 2022. Among the men, the percentage decreased from 56% in 2011 to 52% in 2016 and 39% in 2022. (Figure 17.1)

Women's experience of physical violence 12 months preceding the survey declined from 34% in 2006 to 27% in 2011 and then to 22% in 2016 and almost did not change in 2022 at 23%.

Figure 17. 1 Trends in physical violence

Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15



Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of physical violence since age 15 among women increases with age from 30% of women age 15-19 to 51% of women age 40-49 **(Table 17.1)**. Among the men, experience of physical violence does not vary by age **(Table 17.2).**

- A higher proportion of currently married women (25%) and those formerly in union (23%) have experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey compared to those who have never been in union (13%). Among the men, the never married men (17%) and those who were formerly married (15%) experienced more frequent physical violence in the last 12 months preceding the survey compared to those who were currently married (12%).

- At regional level, the experience of physical violence among women in the last 12 months before the survey is most prevalent in Teso (44%) and Karamoja (32%) and least prevalent in Kampala (13%) and Buganda (17%). The experience of physical violence among men in the last 12 months was highest in the regions of Teso (24%) and Busoga (21%) and lowest in Bunyoro (2%).

- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey reduces with increasing education: 27% of women had attained primary education and 11% of women who had attained more than secondary education experienced physical violence 12 months before the survey.

- Similarly, the proportion of women who have experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey decreases with increasing wealth, from 33% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 14% among women in the highest wealth quintile.

All women and men who had experienced physical violence since age 15 were asked to indicate persons who were the perpetrators of the violence. The findings reveal that among the ever married women, the most common perpetrator was the current husband/partner (61%) followed by the former husband/ partner (31%).

The most common perpetrators of physical violence among women who have never been married or have never had an intimate partner are teachers (37%), mothers/stepmothers (23%), and fathers/step-fathers (17%). **(Table 17.3)**

Among men who have ever been married or ever had an intimate partner, the commonly reported perpetrators are the wife/partner (34%). Other perpetrators include teacher (13%) and stepfather (11%). The most common perpetrators of physical violence among men who have never been married or never had an intimate partner are teachers (39%) followed by fathers/step-fathers (19%) and sister/brother (14%). **(Table 17.4)**

17.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

17.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Seventeen percent of women and six percent of men age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator. In the 12 months before the survey, 11% of women and 4% of men experienced sexual violence **(Table 17.5) and (Table 17.6).**

Four percent of women reported that they had experienced sexual violence by age 18; while nine percent reported that they had experienced sexual violence by age 22, The corresponding proportions for men were less than one percent and two percent respectively. **(Table 17.9)**

Patterns by background characteristics

- Lifetime experience of sexual violence is higher among ever married women (25% for those formerly in union and 18% among those who are currently married) compared to those who have never married (5%). Similarly, among the men, the prevalence of sexual violence among currently married men was 8% and 13% among those formerly married and less than 1% among those who had never married.

- The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence is higher among those working (18% earns cash, 17% does not earn cash) than those who are not employed (14%). The percentage of men who are victims of sexual violence is also higher among persons who are employed (6% earns cash, 8% does not earn cash) compared to those who are not employed (4%).

- Disaggregation by education shows that women's lifetime experience of sexual violence was highest among those women with primary education (19%), and lowest among women with more than secondary education (11%).

- At the sub-regional level, experience of sexual violence among women in the 12 months before the survey is more common in Elgon (24%) and Bukedi (20%). The sub-regions with a high percentage of respondents who are victims of sexual violence among the men include Bukedi (12%), Teso and Busoga (both at 10%).

17.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Women and men who had ever experienced sexual violence were asked who had committed the violence. Ever-married respondents could report more than one perpetrator (current partner, former partner, and/or one other person); never-married respondents could report only the first person to perpetrate the sexual violence.

Among women who had ever been married or had an intimate partner and who had experienced sexual violence, 66% reported their current husbands/intimate partners as perpetrators and 42% named former husbands/intimate partners **(Table 17.7).** The predominant offenders of sexual violence against never married women are strangers, constituting 32%, with friends or acquaintances following at 12%.

Among men who had ever married or lived with a partner, the majority of perpetrators of sexual violence are current wife/ intimate partner (67%), followed by former wife/intimate partner (22%).

17.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Physical violence and sexual violence may occur in isolation or in combination since the victims of violence may experience combinations of different forms of violence.

Thirty one percent of women and 35% of men have experienced physical violence only, 4% of women and 2% of men have experienced sexual violence only, and 13% of women and 4% of men have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Overall, 48% of women and 40% of men age 15–49 have experienced either physical or sexual violence.

Among women, the percentage who have experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone increases with age from 33% among women age 15–19 to 54% among women 40–49. **(Table 17.10)**

17.5 MARITAL CONTROL BY SPOUSE

Marital control

Percentage of women and men whose current spouse/partner (if currently married) or most recent spouse/partner (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if she/he talks to other men/women, frequently accuses her/him of being unfaithful, does not permit her/him to meet her/his female/male friends, tries to limit her/his contact with her/his family, and insists on knowing where she/he is at all times.

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49

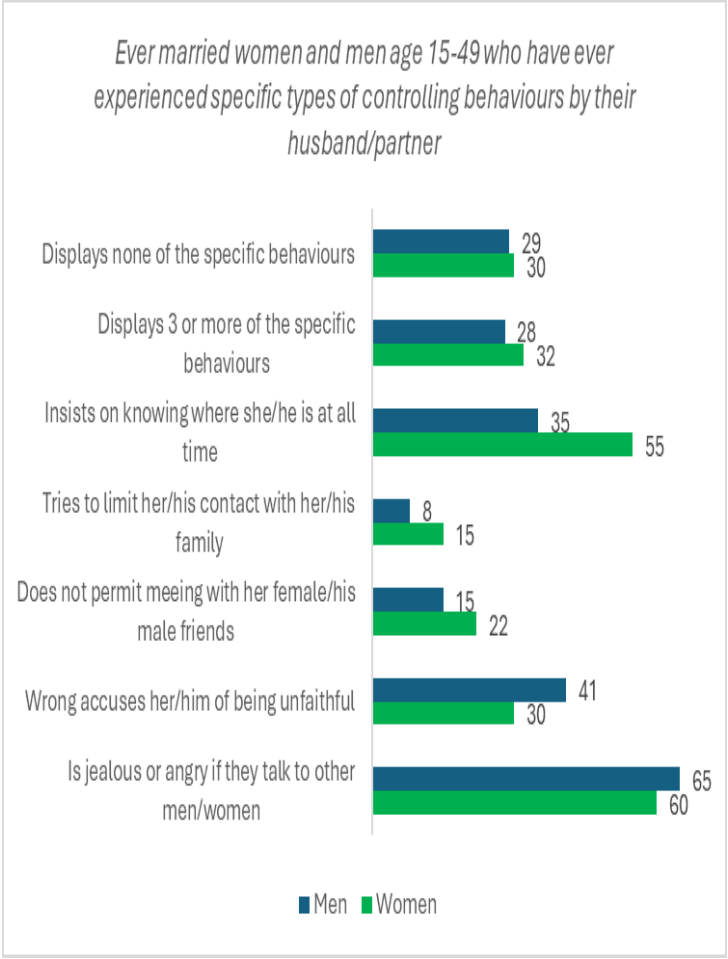
Attempts by husbands or wives to closely control and monitor their spouses' behaviour are important early warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more important than the display of any single behaviour, the percentage of women and men whose spouses display at least three of the specified behaviours is also discussed.

Among women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner, 60% report that their current or most recent husband or intimate partner is jealous or angry if they talk with other men; 55% report that he insists on knowing where they are at all times; 30% report that he frequently accuses them of being unfaithful; 22% report that he does not permit them to meet their female friends, and 15% report that he tries to limit their contact with their families.

Overall 32% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner report that their current or most recent husband or intimate partner displays three or more of the specified behaviours, and 30% say that he displays none of the specified controlling behaviours.

Similarly, among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner, 28% report that their current or most recent wife or intimate partner displays three or more of the specified behaviours.

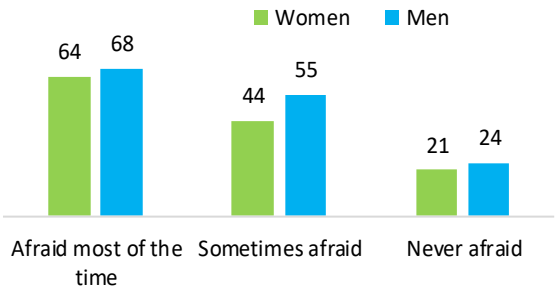
***Figure 17. 2* Forms of controlling behaviours**



Patterns by background characteristics

Thirty percent of currently married women report experiencing three or more controlling behaviours, compared with 39% of divorced, separated, or widowed women. Similarly, among the men 28% of the currently married experience controlling behaviours compared to 38% of the divorced, separated, or widowed men **(Table 17.12) and (Table 17.13)**

Figure 17. 3 Display of 3 or more of the specific controlling behaviours by fear of spouse/partner



Women's reports of controlling behaviours by their husband/intimate partner vary greatly by whether the respondent is afraid of the husband or intimate partner. Twenty-one percent of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband or intimate partner report three or more controlling behaviours by their husband or intimate partner, while 64% of women who are afraid of their husband or intimate partner most of the time report three or more controlling behaviours by their husband or intimate partner. The same pattern holds for men with 24% of them who are never afraid of their current or most recent partner reporting their partners exhibiting 3 or more controlling behaviours against 68% who are afraid most of the time.
(**Figure 17.3)**

By region, the highest percentage of women whose husbands or intimate partners display three or more specific controlling behaviours are in Elgon (53%) and Teso (49%) while the lowest is in Karamoja (7%). Among men, the proportion is highest in Bukedi (51%) and lowest in Karamoja (7%). **(Table 17.12).**

17.6 FORMS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

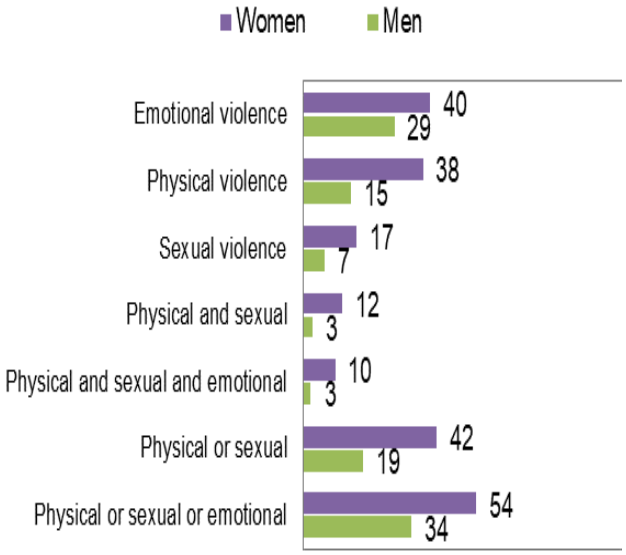
Spousal violence
Percentage of women and men who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current spouse/partner (if currently married) or most recent spouse/partner (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.
***Sample**:* Ever-married women and men age 15-49

17.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

Fifty – eight percent of ever-married women and 34% of ever-married men have experienced emotional, sexual, or physical violence from their current or most recent spouse/partner **(Tables 17.14 and 17.15)**, and 43% and 23%, respectively, experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Specifically, 38% of women and 15% of men reported experiencing spousal physical violence, 17% of women and 7% of men reported experiencing spousal sexual violence, and 40% of women and 29% of men reported experiencing emotional violence.

***Figure 17. 4* Forms of spousal violence**

Percentage of ever married women and men age 15–49 who have ever experienced various forms of violence by their current or most recent spouse/ partner



The most common form of physical violence reported by all ever-married women is that of their husband slapping them (33%), followed by tried to choke her or burn her (16%), pushed, shook or had something thrown at her (15%), or kicked, dragged or had beaten her up (11%). Men most frequently reported that their wife pushed, shook, or threw something at them (10%).

Four percent of women and two percent of men said that their spouse threatened or attacked them with a knife, gun, or other weapon. The most common form of spousal sexual violence reported by women (15%) and men (6%) was being physically forced to have sexual intercourse by their spouse when they did not want to **(Tables 17.14 and 17.15).**

The most common form of spousal emotional violence reported by women and men was that their spouse insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves (32% and 28%, respectively), followed by their spouse saying or doing something to humiliate them in front of others (19% and 17%, respectively). Eighteen percent of women and 12% of men said that their spouse threatened to hurt or harm them or someone close to them.

Patterns by background characteristics

Tables 17.16 and 17.17 provide further information on ever-married women and men's experience of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent spouse/partner.

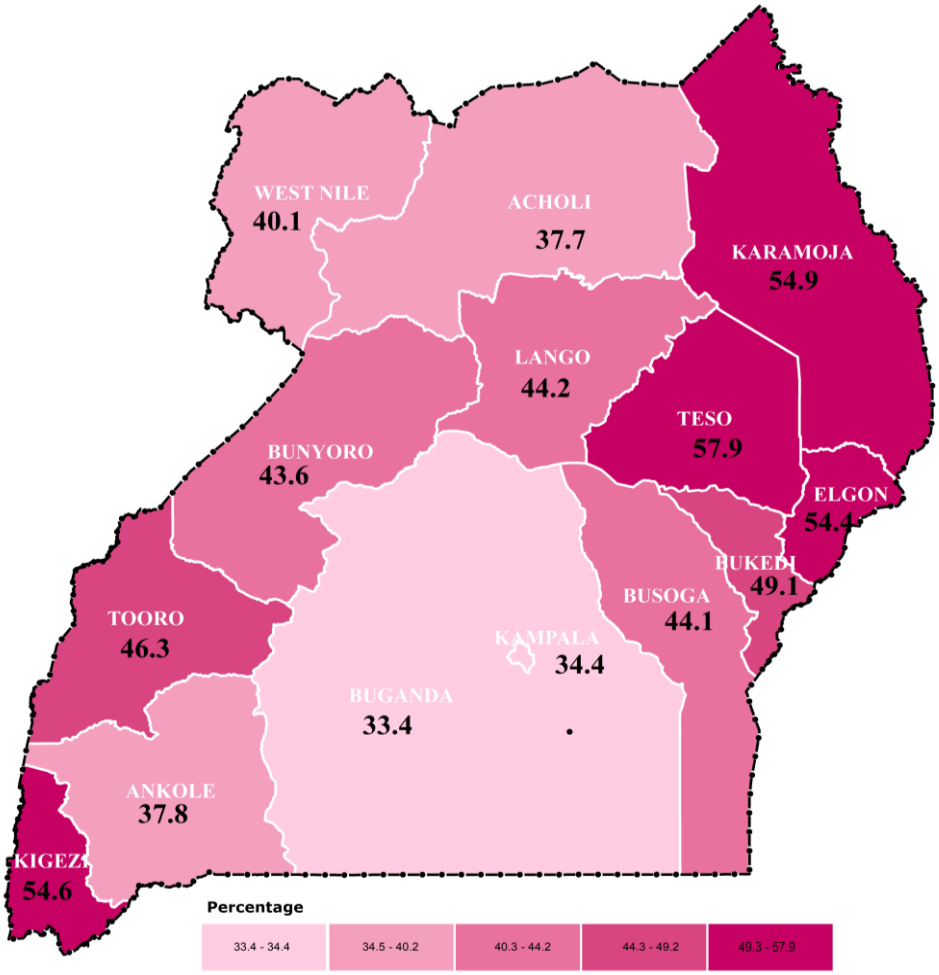
- More women and men who were formerly married (59% and 52%, respectively) experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence than those who are currently married (52% and 32%, respectively). **(Tables 17.16 and 17.17).**
- The lifetime prevalence of spousal physical, sexual or emotional violence among ever married women reduces with increasing education from 60% among those with no education to 41% among those with above secondary education. There is no clear pattern among men by education status.

- Among women, the experience of any physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence by any husband or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey is more prevalent in rural (46%) than in urban areas (37%). Among men, experience of such violence perpetrated by any wife or intimate partner is nearly similar in urban (23%) and rural areas (22%) **(Tables 17.20 and 17.21)**

- The prevalence of spousal physical or sexual or emotional violence in the last 12 months before the survey varies by regions. The prevalence among women is low in Buganda (33%) and Kampala (34%) and high in Teso, Karamoja, Elgon and Kigezi Regions (Map 17.1).

Map 17.1 Violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months: Women

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according by Region, Uganda DHS 2022

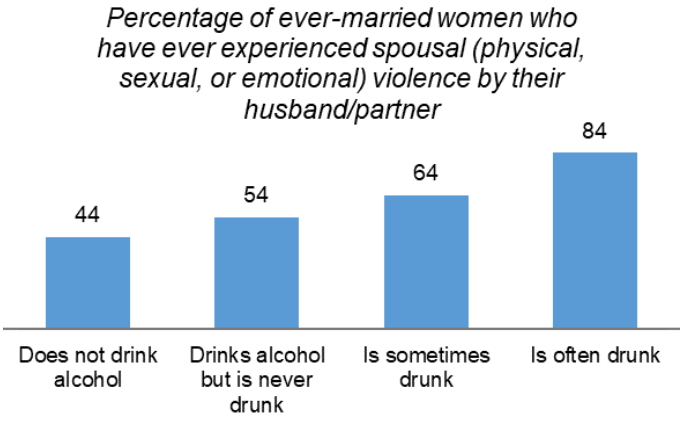


Patterns by spouse's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Tables 17.18 and 17.19 provide further information on ever-married women and men's experience ofphysical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent spouse/partner.

- The likelihood of experiencing any form of spousal violence increases with spouses' alcohol consumption. Overall, 84% of women whose husbands are often drunk have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence, compared with 44% of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol. Similarly, 83% of men whose wives are often drunk have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence, compared with 30% of men whose wives do not drink alcohol **(Tables 17.18 and 17.19 and Figure 17.5).**

Figure 17. 5 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption



- Women and men who reported that their fathers beat their mothers (66% and 51%, respectively) had experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence more than those who reported that their fathers did not beat their mothers (46% and 25%, respectively) **(Tables 17.18 and 17.19).**

- A larger share of women and men who say that they are afraid of their husband most of the time have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence (87% and 82% respectively) compared with women and men who are never afraid of their husband and wives (40% and 29% respectively).

17.6.2 Injuries due to Spousal Violence

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women and men who have had the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current spouse/partner (if currently married) or most recent spouse/partner (if formerly married)

Among women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner and who experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent spouse or intimate partner, 34% and 33%, respectively sustained any of the specified injuries, while 35% women and men sustained any similar injury during 12 months preceding the survey **(Table 17.22).**

The most common form of injury is cuts, bruises, and aches (31% of women, 28% of men). Twelve percent of women and 14% of men reported to have ever sustained eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns due to intimate partner violence.

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who have sustained injuries after experiencing violence from their current or most recent spouse/partner has slightly reduced from 41% in 2011 to 39% in 2016 and in 2022 reduced further to 34%. Among the men the corresponding proportions increased from 21% in 2016 to 33% in 2022.

17.6.3 Violence Initiated by Women and Men against Their Spouse

Initiation of physical violence by spouses/partners

Percentage of women/men who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) spouse/partner at times when he/she was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49

Either spouse can play a role in instigating domestic violence. All ever-married women and men were asked if they had ever initiated acts of physical violence against their spouses. Among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner, 21% have ever committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting him compared to 6% of women.

Among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner, 9% committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting him compared to 4% of women in the 12 months before the survey **(Table 17.25 and Table 17.26).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- The likelihood of initiating violence is higher among women and men who themselves have experienced spousal violence. Fourteen percent of women who have ever experienced spousal physical violence and 10% who have experienced spousal physical violence in the past 12 months have initiated violence against their husband, compared to 1% of women who have never experienced spousal physical violence in their lifetime and less than 1% who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months **(Table 17.23)**. Similarly, 64% of men who have experienced spousal physical violence and 13% of men who have never experienced such violence have initiated violence against their spouses **(Table 17.24)**.

- Ten percent of currently married men compared with eight percent of formerly married men committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey when the wife or intimate partner was not already beating or physically hurting him. The corresponding percentages for women are four percent.

- The percentage of men employed (either earns cash or does not earn cash), who committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey when the wife or intimate partner was not already beating or physically hurting him was lower (9%), compared to those not employed (16%). In contrast, the percentage of women who initiate physical violence against their spouses when they were not beating or physically hurting them was slightly higher among those who earn cash (5%) compared to women in other working statuses (3%)

- Among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner and whose wife or intimate partner is often drunk, 24% committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner in the last 12 months when she was not already beating or physically hurting him compared to 9% of women **(Table 17.25 & 17.26)**.

17.7 HELP SEEKING AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

The same percentage of women and men (32%) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help to stop the violence. Sixteen percent of women and 21% of men have never sought help but told someone about the violence, and 52% of women and 47% of men have never sought help nor told anyone about the violence **(Tables 17.29)**

Patterns by background characteristics

- Almost half (49%) of women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence sought help while fourteen percent of women who have experienced only sexual violence or only physical violence (28%) sought help. This pattern also holds for men **(Figure 17.6).**

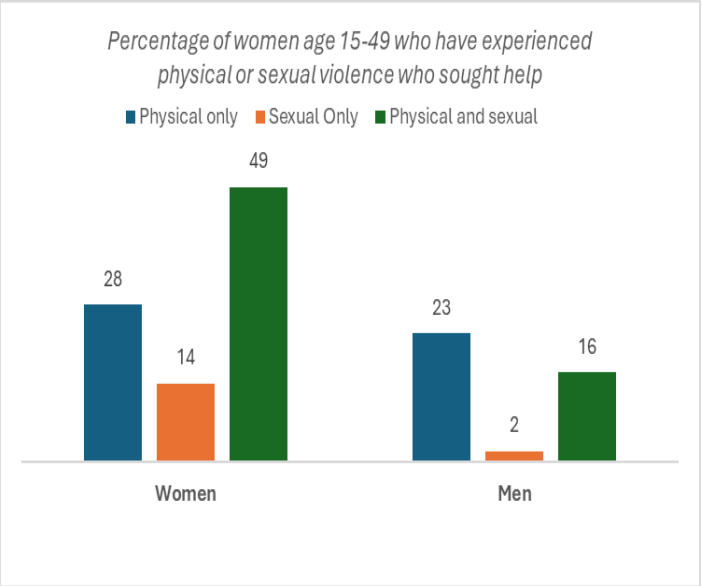
- Help seeking behaviour increases with increase in age. The findings show that 29% of women and 22% of men age 15-19 sought for help compared to 36% of women and 37% of men age 40-49 respectively **(Table 17.27 and 17.28).**

- By marital status, never-married women (23%) and men (24%) who have experienced physical or sexual violence seek help more than women and men who have ever married.

- A higher percentage of working women and men who earn cash (34% and 33% respectively) and have ever experienced violence compared to women and men who are not working and those who work but do not earn cash sought help to end the violence.

- The percentage of women and men who have ever experienced violence and have never sought help nor told anyone is highest among women and men with no education (57% for women and 50 % for men).

Figure 17. 6 **Help seeking by type of violence experienced**



Sources for Help

Among women and men who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common sources for help were their own family (60% for both own and men). The other common sources for women include husband's family (32%) and police (17%), while for the men they are friends (26%) and police (20%) (**Table 17.29).**

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Table 17. 1 Experience of physical violence: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15-19	29.6	1.4	17.6	19.2	1,516
20-24	41	3.6	19	22.6	1,840
25-29	44.8	4.3	19.9	24.4	1,846
30-39	48.8	5.4	18.5	23.9	2,565
40-49	51.1	5.2	16.4	21.6	1,544
Residence					
Urban	39	3.5	13.7	17.3	3,129
Rural	46.1	4.4	20.7	25.3	6,181
Region					
Kampala	34.5	4.1	9.2	13.4	507
Buganda	38.1	3.1	13.7	16.9	2307
Busoga	47.4	2.8	15.6	18.7	779
Bukedi	47.3	7.2	18.9	26.1	507
Elgon	48.3	6.3	18.9	25.4	448
Teso	63.3	1.4	42.6	44.1	760
Karamoja	53.8	3.1	29.1	32.2	472
Lango	36.8	5.6	20.8	26.4	600
Acholi	58.6	4	17.1	21.1	363
West Nile	44	3.5	21.6	25.2	357
Bunyoro	35.7	5.5	12.4	18.4	524
Tooro	32	6.6	10.8	17.4	605
Ankole	47.7	4.5	17.3	22	677
Kigezi	39.7	5.2	17.9	23.1	404
Marital status					
Never married	24.2	0.6	12.7	13.4	1,675
Married or living together	46.6	4.5	20.3	24.9	6,350
Divorced/separated/ widowed	54.5	6.7	16.5	23.3	1,285
Number of living children					
0	28.2	1.1	14.5	15.7	1,831
1-2	40.9	3.6	18	21.7	2,811
3-4	49.7	5.6	20.7	26.3	2,348
5+	53.2	5.7	19.6	25.4	2,322
Employment					
Not employed	36	3.7	15.5	19.2	2,708
Employed for cash	45.8	4.3	17.3	21.7	5,297
Employed not for cash	51.3	4.6	28.8	33.4	1,305
Education					
No education	49.4	5.8	18.1	24	879
Primary	47.6	4.8	21.6	26.5	5,268
Secondary	37.2	2.5	14.1	16.7	2,614
More than secondary	28.2	2.6	8.2	10.9	550
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	54.5	5.5	27.2	32.8	1,845
Second	46.4	4.9	21.1	26.1	1,798
Middle	44.2	4.7	17.2	22	1,628
Fourth	41.3	3.5	16.9	20.5	1,788
Highest	34.3	2.5	11	13.6	2,252
Total	43.7	4.1	18.4	22.6	9,310

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and who reported physical violence by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

[2] Includes women who report physical violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known

Table 17. 2 Experience of physical violence: Men

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of Men
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15-19	40.2	2.7	20.3	22.9	707
20-24	39.8	2	8.7	10.6	639
25-29	41.9	1.6	12.2	14.3	631
30-39	36.1	1.3	9.5	10.8	1,054
40-49	36.8	1.3	9.7	11.3	753
Residence					3,758
Urban	39.6	1.9	11.3	13.2	1,205
Rural	38.1	1.6	12.1	14	2,579
Region					
Kampala	41.6	2	8.7	10.7	172
Buganda	44.5	1.1	14.3	15.9	913
Busoga	57	4.7	16.5	21.2	332
Bukedi	40	1.3	10.9	12.2	178
Elgon	13	2.7	3.5	6.2	206
Teso	59.8	4.8	19.3	24.1	237
Karamoja	41.7	0.5	10.1	10.5	148
Lango	12.6	0.7	5.5	6.2	277
Acholi	59.9	0.9	17.5	18.5	178
West Nile	37.1	0.3	15.3	15.7	138
Bunyoro	6.4	0.1	1.9	1.9	265
Tooro	26.8	0.9	6.2	7.1	288
Ankole	49.3	2.6	16.2	18.8	323
Kigezi	36.5	1	14.5	15.5	130
Marital status					
Never married	42.2	2.1	14.8	16.9	1220
Married or living together	36	1.4	10.2	11.8	2285
Divorced/separated/ widowed	44.5	2.6	12.8	15.4	278
Number of living children					
0	40.9	2.2	14.7	16.9	1294
1-2	36.5	1.3	10.5	11.8	806
3-4	38.1	2.1	11.2	13.6	658
5+	37.7	1.2	9.8	11.4	1026
Employment					
Employed for cash	51.3	1.8	19.6	21.4	1004
Employed not for cash	53.3	8	33.8	41.7	187
Not employed	51.7	2.4	15.8	18.3	2568
Education					
No education	45.2	0.4	14.6	15	155
Primary	36.3	1.8	12.2	14.1	2142
Secondary	41.5	2.2	11.3	13.6	1027
More than secondary	52.3	1.8	12.3	14.1	475
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	41.7	2.7	14.8	17.5	611
Second	39	1.6	10.7	12.4	742
Middle	34.5	2.4	9.4	11.8	821
Fourth	39.6	1.5	12.1	13.9	800
Highest	39	0.6	13.1	13.9	806
Total 15-49	38.6	1.7	11.9	13.7	3784
50-54	36.9	0.7	8.6	9.9	266
15-54	38.5	1.7	11.7	13.5	4050

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months. For men who were married before age 15 and who reported physical violence only by their wife/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

[2] Includes men who report physical violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known

Table 17. 3 Persons committing physical violence: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Uganda DHS 2022

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	60.9	na	54.8
Former husband/partner	30.9	na	27.8
Current boyfriend	0.3	0.9	0.4
Former boyfriend	1.8	1.4	1.8
Father/step-father	7.5	16.7	8.4
Mother/step-mother	7.7	23	9.3
Sister or brother	6.1	15.9	7.1
Daughter/son	1	1.1	1
Other relative	9.5	7	9.2
Mother-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Father-in-law	0	na	0
Other-in-law	0.6	na	0.5
Teacher	7.3	36.5	10.2
Employer/someone at work	0	0.3	0.2
Police/soldier	0.1	0	0.1
Other	3.1	3.8	3.2
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	3,663	406	4,069

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

na = Not applicable

Table 17. 4 Persons committing physical violence: Men

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Uganda DHS 2022

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current wife/partner	34.4	0	22.2
Former wife/partner	8.3	na	5.4
Current girlfriend	0.7	na	0.4
Former girlfriend	2.8	2.2	2.6
Father/stepfather	10.5	19.2	13.6
Mother/stepmother	6.5	12	8.5
Sister/brother	10.2	14.2	11.6
Daughter/son	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other relative	10.5	11.4	10.8
Mother-in-law	0.2	na	0.1
Father-in-law	0.3	na	0.3
Other in-law	0.6	na	0.4
Teacher	12.7	38.8	21.9
Employer/someone at work	7.4	4.2	6.2
Police/soldier	9.8	2.3	7.2
Other	34.4	31.7	33.5
Number of men who have experienced physical violence since age 15	945	515	1,461

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

na = Not applicable

Table 17. 5 Experience of sexual violence: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Age			
15-19	6.4	5.5	1,516
20-24	14.7	10.9	1,840
25-29	17.2	11.3	1,846
30-39	19.8	12.7	2,565
40-49	22.1	11.5	1,544
Residence			
Urban	14.9	8.8	3,129
Rural	17.3	11.6	6,181
Region			
Kampala	14.4	7.7	507
Buganda	16.9	9.6	2,307
Busoga	20	13	779
Bukedi	27.8	20.3	507
Elgon	31.5	24.3	448
Teso	13.4	10.7	760
Karamoja	3.6	1.8	472
Lango	3.9	3.3	600
Acholi	10.4	5.2	363
West Nile	16.6	8.1	357
Bunyoro	14.5	8	524
Tooro	17	11.7	605
Ankole	18.7	13.6	677
Kigezi	22.3	14.8	404
Marital status			
Never married	5.1	3.5	1,675
Married or living together	17.8	12.7	6,350
Divorced/separated/widowed	24.8	10	1,285
Employment			
Not employed	13.7	9.3	2,708
Employed for cash	17.9	11.1	5,297
Employed not for cash	16.6	11.8	1,305
Number of living children			
0	6.4	5	1,831
1-2	14.8	9.9	2,811
3-4	21	13.2	2,348
5+	22	13.7	2,322
Education			
No education	14.5	8.5	879
Primary	19.2	12.8	5,268
Secondary	12.9	8.1	2,614
More than secondary	10.5	6.5	550
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	14.8	10.2	1,845
Second	19.4	14	1,798
Middle	20.4	13.5	1,628
Fourth	16.2	10.2	1,788
Highest	12.9	6.8	2,252
Total	16.7	10.7	9,310

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 17. 6 Experience of sexual violence: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of men
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Age			
15-19	0.2	0.2	707
20-24	5.8	4.3	639
25-29	8.2	6.8	631
30-39	7.5	6.1	1,054
40-49	6.1	3.9	753
Residence			
Urban	5.9	4.6	1,205
Rural	5.6	4.3	2,579
Region			
Kampala	5.6	4.6	172
Buganda	5.5	4.2	913
Busoga	9.7	6.3	332
Bukedi	12.3	7.9	178
Elgon	4	3.1	206
Teso	10.3	8.2	237
Karamoja	0.7	0.7	148
Lango	1.9	1.9	277
Acholi	6.6	5.8	178
West Nile	5.7	4	138
Bunyoro	0.5	0.2	265
Tooro	0.5	0.2	288
Ankole	8.8	8.2	323
Kigezi	9.2	7	130
Marital status			
Never married	0.4	0.4	879
Married or living together	7.6	6.1	2,285
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.1	7.7	278
Employment			
Not employed	4.1	3.1	794
Employed for cash	6.1	4.7	2,935
Employed not for cash	8.3	6.2	55
Number of living children			
0	1.4	0.9	1,294
1-2	8.4	6.4	806
3-4	7.4	6.5	658
5+	7.9	5.8	1,026
Education			
No education	3.4	2.4	155
Primary	5.8	4.6	2,142
Secondary	6.2	4.7	1,027
More than secondary	4.5	3.4	461
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7	5.6	611
Second	5.3	4.2	742
Middle	5.9	4.1	821
Fourth	5.8	4.7	800
Highest	4.7	3.7	806
Total 15-49	5.7	4.4	3,741
50-54	4.1	2.1	266
15-54	5.6	4.2	4,050

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 17. 7 Persons committing sexual violence: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Uganda DHS 2022

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current Husband/Partner	66	0	62.3
Former Husband/Partner	41.9	0	39.5
Current Or Former Boy Friend	3.4	7.2	3.6
Father/Step Father	0.1	0.6	0.2
Brother/Step Brother	0.1	1.4	0.2
Other Relative	1.3	8.8	1.7
In Law	0.5	0.9	0.5
Own Friend/Acquaintance	1.8	12.1	2.4
Family Friend	0	0	0
Teacher	0.3	2.7	0.5
Employer/Someone At Work	0.3	0	0.3
A Priest Or Religious Leader	0	0	0
Police/Soldier	0	0	0
Stranger	5	31.7	6.9
Other	1.9	9.8	2.4
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	1,463	95	1,558

Note: Ever-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, a former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband. Never-married women can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence.

Table 17. 8 Persons committing sexual violence: Men

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Uganda DHS 2022

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current wife/partner	67.3	*	65.8
Former wife/partner	22.2	*	21.7
Current/former girlfriend	0	*	2.4
Mother/stepmother	0	*	0
Sister/stepsister	0	*	0
Other relative	0	*	1.8
In-law	0	*	0
Own friend/acquaintance	0	*	5.1
Family friend	0	*	4.7
Teacher	0	*	0.5
Employer/someone at work	0	*	0.4
Police/soldier	0	*	0
Stranger	0	*	0
Number of men who have experienced sexual violence	210	5	215

Note: Ever-married man can report up to three perpetrators: a current Wife a former Wife or one other person who is not a current or former wife Never-married men can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence.

Table 17. 9 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and current marital status, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women							Men						
	10	12	15	18	22	Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of Women	10	12	15	18	22	Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of Men
Age														
15-19	0.1	0.2	0.9	na	na	93.6	1,516	0	0	0	na	na	99.8	707
20-24	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.3	na	85.3	1,840	0	0	0.2	0.8	na	94.2	639
25-29	0	0.1	0.9	3.8	8.7	82.8	1,846	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.9	91.8	631
30-39	0	0.2	1.2	4.3	8.6	80.2	2565	0	0	0.2	1	1.9	92.5	1,054
40-49	0.1	0.1	1.5	4.9	9.6	77.9	1544	0	0	0	0	0.1	92.9	753
Marital status														
Never married	0	0.1	0.5	2.3	4.1	94.9	1,675	0	0	0	0	0	95.6	1,220
Ever married	0.1	0.2	1.2	4.7	10.2	81	7,635	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.3	91.9	2,564
Total 15-49	0	0.2	1.1	4.2	9.1	83.5	9,310	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.6	93.4	3,784
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	0	0	0	0.3	95.9	256
15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	94.4	4,050

na = Not applicable

Table 17. 10 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence	Number of men
Age										
15-19	26.2	3.1	3.3	32.6	1,516	40.1	0.2	0.1	40.4	707
15-17	24.3	3.2	1.8	29.3	887	39	0.1	0	39.2	452
18-19	29	2.8	5.5	37.3	629	42.1	0.2	0.2	42.5	255
20-24	30.5	4.2	10.5	45.2	1,840	35.6	1.6	4.2	41.4	639
25-29	31.1	3.6	13.7	48.3	1,846	35.9	2.2	6	44.1	631
30-39	33.3	4.3	15.5	53.1	2,565	31.2	2.6	4.9	38.7	1,054
40-49	32.2	3.3	18.8	54.3	1,544	32.2	1.5	4.5	38.3	753
Total 15-49	31	3.8	12.7	47.5	9,310	34.6	1.7	4	40.3	3,784
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	34.3	1.5	2.6	38.4	266
15-54	na	na	na	na	na	34.6	1.7	3.9	40.2	4,050

na = Not applicable

Table 17. 11 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	7.1	461
20-24	7.9	1,554
25-29	8.4	1,752
30-39	8.7	2,520
40-49	9.2	1,514
Residence		
Urban	7.6	2,565
Rural	8.9	5,236
Region		
Kampala	5.4	410
Buganda	7.9	1,953
Busoga	9.6	671
Bukedi	7.9	418
Elgon	14.2	366
Teso	8.6	642
Karamoja	4.7	421
Lango	3.7	490
Acholi	17	303
West Nile	11	287
Bunyoro	8.5	440
Tooro	6.5	505
Ankole	9.3	563
Kigezi	11.1	330
Marital status		
Never married	2.5	342
Married or living together	8	6,202
Divorced/separated/widowed	12.3	1,257
Number of living children		
0	6.4	321
1-2	6.7	2,811
3-4	9.6	2,348
5+	9.8	2,322
Education		
No education	8	807
Primary	9.9	4,502
Secondary	6.4	2,076
More than secondary	4.3	416
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	9.1	1,624
Second	9.4	1,550
Middle	9.4	1,367
Fourth	8.2	1,479
Highest	6.6	1,781
Total	9.4	1,550

Table 17. 12 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:							
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	73.6	38.3	26.6	17.8	66.4	31.4	27	633
20-24	65.4	28.9	22.9	14.5	58.8	32.4	25.6	1,637
25-29	61.7	29.5	22.4	15.1	53.8	33.4	29	1,782
30-39	57.7	29.9	21	14.1	52.7	31	29.8	2,524
40-49	52.7	29.5	20.5	14.6	49.2	30.4	36	1,522
Residence								
Urban	63.6	30.8	20.6	13.1	57.1	30.9	27.6	2,704
Rural	58.9	29.7	22.5	15.5	53.2	32.1	30.9	5,392
Region								
Kampala	63.2	32.6	15.7	11.5	61.4	28.9	24.6	432
Buganda	63.6	32.7	21.6	14.1	58.8	33.4	27.2	2,016
Busoga	69.6	38.3	19.7	15.2	63	34.7	18.6	698
Bukedi	59.5	31.9	23	24.4	64.7	34.2	21.2	428
Elgon	82.3	50.2	31.5	18	73.1	52.6	11.5	400
Teso	81.2	25.9	41.9	13.7	68.8	49.4	11.7	684
Karamoja	39.2	7.4	8.5	2.2	37.5	6.9	47.1	431
Lango	46.7	21.3	21.2	21.1	40.1	26.1	47.2	501
Acholi	71.9	37.6	19.9	17	51.8	36	23.7	323
West Nile	52.4	24.8	20.2	13.8	40.2	23.6	42.7	308
Bunyoro	53.1	26.2	24.5	18.8	48.7	29.5	33.3	458
Tooro	45.8	27	15.7	11.2	39.5	21.8	47	501
Ankole	46.5	29	16.3	13.3	43.4	27.9	41.8	576
Kigezi	52.2	28.4	20.9	13.7	46.9	26.8	36.3	341
Marital status								
Married or living together	57.5	26.3	19.7	13.1	52.6	30.2	30	461
Divorced/separated/widowed	60.7	37.7	28.5	20.5	52.1	39.4	29.1	6,350
Number of living children								
0	`	41.1	27.6	14.8	70.1	27.9	29.9	770
1-2	61.9	28.2	21.2	14.2	53.9	31.1	27.6	2,675
2-3	58.8	30.7	22.8	15.9	53.7	34	29.5	2,336
5+	54.8	28.8	20.6	14	51.4	30.9	32.7	2,316
Employment								
Employed for cash	57.5	29.3	19.1	12.6	51.9	29.2	32.7	4,985
Employed not for cash	66.2	30.6	33.3	19.9	58.9	40.6	23.7	1,166
Not employed	64.5	31.8	22.1	17	58.4	33.1	26.2	1,946
Education								
No education	42.1	20.1	13.9	11.3	39.7	19.2	46.4	819
Primary	62.4	32.2	24.1	16.9	55.3	35.1	28.1	4,626
Secondary	63.3	29.8	21.4	11.7	57.9	30.7	26.8	2,185
More than secondary	59.4	27.7	16.5	12.6	56.7	25.4	31.3	466
Wealth quintile								
lowest	57.8	25.9	21.7	14.3	49.6	29.5	32.2	1,677
Second	60.7	30.4	25.1	16.8	53.6	34.7	29.9	1,590
Middle	60.3	33.8	22.7	17.3	55.4	35.2	29.3	1,349
Fourth	60.2	32.3	22.9	14.6	54.4	31.7	30.4	1,296
Highest	62.8	28.9	17.8	11.3	59	28.5	27.6	1,500
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Afraid most of the time	82.5	58	46.8	35.2	75.5	63.6	9.3	816
Sometimes afraid	72.2	41.9	28	21.2	65.7	43.5	16.7	2,236
Never afraid	51.7	20.1	14.9	8.3	46	21	39.3	5,045
Total	60.4	30.1	21.9	14.7	54.5	31.7	29.9	8,097

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 17. 13 Marital control exercised by wives

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 whose wives/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of men whose wife/partner:							Number of ever-married men
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other talks to other women	Frequently accuses him of being unfaithful	Does not permit him to meet him male friends	Tries to limit his contact with his family	Insists on knowing where he is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Age								
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
20-24	71.1	38.3	19.6	6.1	41.2	30.6	22.4	268
25-29	63.8	38.8	17	10.1	36.9	30.3	28.5	518
30-39	65.9	42.9	15.7	9.1	37.6	30.5	28.2	1,015
40-49	61	41	13.7	6.8	32.3	25	30.5	746
Residence								
Urban	69.4	46.1	16.8	10.2	39.8	33.5	24	809
Rural	62.3	38.7	15.3	7.5	34.7	26.7	30.3	1,754
Region								
Kampala	78	57.3	27.1	13.9	51.5	44.1	11.6	106
Buganda	73.8	51.3	22.9	10	44.2	37.9	20.3	638
Busoga	76.4	59	15.6	9.6	51.9	39.5	14	222
Bukedi	78.7	59.2	20.5	5.2	74	50.9	8.7	107
Elgon	63.3	21.5	7.9	4.1	12.9	10.8	29.4	135
Teso	73.1	40	8.3	15.2	50.9	36.6	21	156
Karamoja	9.2	6	0.9	0	6	1.7	86.4	118
Lango	62.3	16.1	9.1	7.1	15.8	9.9	34	182
Acholi	77.4	56.7	21	8.1	52.3	41.2	14.1	111
West Nile	62.9	26.7	20.4	8	42.3	26	26.1	96
Bunyoro	52.8	34.1	11.5	4.7	26.8	20.6	42.4	191
Tooro	61.5	40.3	19.3	10.6	19.5	22	28.3	189
Ankole	55.8	38.7	8.4	5.5	24.5	21	40	227
Kigezi	39.6	28.7	12.5	9.3	29.7	20.9	47.8	86
Marital status								
Married or living together	64.1	39.6	14.6	7.3	35.4	27.7	28.8	2,285
Divorced/separated/ widowed	68.5	52.6	25.1	17.2	44.1	38.2	23.9	278
Number of living children								
0	57.3	35.9	12.9	7.1	41.4	26	34.5	127
1-2	66.4	38.9	18.2	9.7	39	31.9	26.7	754
3-4	66.4	41.6	15.2	7.6	35.1	29.2	27.2	658
5+	62.9	43	14.7	8	34.5	26.7	29.5	1,025
Employment								
Employed for cash	65.3	41.1	16	8.2	35.3	28.8	28.1	2,260
Employed not for cash	(68.7)	(40.3)	(15.8)	(6.2)	(61.5)	(28.7)	(18.8)	29
Not employed	58.1	41	13.5	9.5	41.9	29	31.1	275
Education								
No education	42.5	26.4	8.4	4.1	23.2	20.2	52.8	129
Primary	64.1	40.7	15.5	9	34	26.8	28.1	1,414
Secondary	69.3	44.9	16.9	7.4	41.4	33.2	24.4	675
More than secondary	65.5	40.4	17.3	9.3	40.7	32.1	27.7	345
Wealth quintile								
lowest	57.7	35	14.5	8.2	32.4	26	36.5	439
Second	66.7	40.1	15.2	9.5	37.9	27.2	24.1	507
Middle	64	39.9	13.6	8.3	33.4	25.7	26.9	576
Fourth	65.3	40.9	13.6	7.8	34	26.6	29.1	520
Highest	68.4	48.7	22	8	43.9	38.6	25.9	518
Man afraid of wife/partner								
Afraid most of the time	(91.5)	(73)	(37.9)	(43.1)	(74.1)	(67.6)	(3.3)	45
Sometimes afraid	79.3	66.1	32	16.7	56.2	55.4	15.1	302
Never afraid	62	37	13.1	6.5	32.9	24.4	30.6	2,217
Total 15-49	64.6	41.1	15.7	8.3	36.3	28.8	28.3	2,564
50-54	61.5	38.1	12.5	7.3	25.5	20.4	33.3	253
Total 15-54	64.3	40.8	15.4	8.2	35.4	28.1	28.8	2,817

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 17. 14 Forms of spousal violence: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, Uganda DHS 2022

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months Often	
			Often	Sometimes
Spousal violence committed by current or most recent husband/ partner1				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	37.6	24.6	5.1	19.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	14.8	10.4	2.3	8.1
Slapped her	32.5	20	3.6	16.4
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.9	3	0.7	2.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.3	5.5	1.5	4
Kicked her arm or pulled her hairher up	10.5	6.8	1.7	5.1
Tried to choke her with a knife, or burn her on purpose	16	9.9	1.9	8
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	4.1	2.7	0.8	1.9
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	16.9	12.7	3.1	9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	15.4	11.5	2.9	8.6
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	3.9	3	0.7	2.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	5.2	4.1	na	na
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	39.9	32.7	8.5	24.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	18.6	13.9	3.7	10.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	17.7	13.3	3.8	9.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	31.6	25.3	5.9	19.5
Any form of physical or sexual violence	41.9	29.4	6.7	22.4
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	54.2	43.1	11.8	31.2
Spousal violence committed by any husband/partner				
Physical violence	42.1	24.8	na	na
Sexual violence	19.8	12.8	na	na
Emotional violence	43	32.8	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	46.8	29.5	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	58.3	43.3	na	na
Number of ever-married women	7,712	7,712	7,712	7,712

1 Includes current husband/partner for currently married women and most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women

na = Not available

Table 17. 15 Forms of spousal violence: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, Uganda DHS 2022

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months Often	
			Often	Sometimes
Spousal violence committed by current or most recent husband/ partner1				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	15.2	8.9	1.4	7.4
Pushed him, shook him, or threw something at him	9.5	5.9	0.7	5.3
Slapped him	8.5	4.4	0.6	3.8
Twisted his arm or pulled his hair	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.8
Punched him with her fist or with something that could hurt him	2.8	1.7	0.4	1.3
Kicked him arm or dragged him or beat him up	4.8	2.6	0.3	2.3
Tried to choke her with a knife, or burn her on purpose	3.2	1.4	0.2	1.2
Threatened him or attacked him with a knife, gun, or other weapon	2.1	1.3	0.2	1.1
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	6.7	4.5	0.8	3.2
Physically forced him to have sexual intercourse with her when he did not want to	5.5	3.4	0.6	2.9
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.8
Forced him with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts he did not want to	3.4	2.3	na	na
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	28.7	19.0	3.4	15.6
Said or did something to humiliate him in front of others	16.9	9.9	1.4	8.5
Threatened to hurt or harm him or someone he cared about	11.9	6.8	1.2	5.7
Insulted him or made him feel bad about himself	28.0	14.1	2.4	11.7
Any form of physical or sexual violence	19.0	11.6	2.0	9.2
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	34.0	22.6	4.3	18.1
Spousal violence committed by any wife/partner				
Physical violence	15.5	9.1	na	na
Sexual violence	7.0	4.6	na	na
Emotional violence	28.7	19.0	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	19.2	11.8	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	34.1	22.7	na	na
Number of ever-married Men	2564	2564	2564	2564

1 Includes current wife/partner for currently married men and most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men

na = Not available

Table 17. 16 Spousal violence by background characteristics: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	36.8	33.3	17.3	9.4	5.7	40	53.7	457
20-24	38.8	33.5	15.8	10.1	8.1	38.9	52.9	1,507
25-29	37.7	36.1	15.4	11.8	9.6	39.5	52	1,734
30-39	40	38.8	16.9	12.4	9.9	43.2	54.5	2,500
40-49	44.2	42.6	19.5	16	14.1	46.1	57.8	1,514
Residence								
Urban	37.2	32.1	15.2	10.9	8.9	36.3	49.6	2,520
Rural	41.2	40.2	17.7	13.1	10.6	44.6	56.5	5,191
Region								
Kampala	38.7	25.8	15.1	10.9	9.8	29.9	46.1	403
Buganda	31.9	28.4	15.8	11.4	9.1	32.7	42.8	1,898
Busoga	41.9	30.6	19.2	12.8	10.2	36.8	52.3	661
Bukedi	38.2	41.2	31.1	18.2	13	53.7	60.9	423
Elgon	54.9	47.7	34.2	23.8	21.3	57.6	69.2	371
Teso	37.9	55.4	15.7	13.3	8.1	57.8	68	628
Karamoja	44.8	54.4	3.7	2.7	1.6	55.4	69.2	419
Lango	30.6	36.8	4.6	4.4	3.4	37	48.6	488
Acholi	43.6	49.6	9.4	7.7	6.4	51.1	61.3	302
West Nile	35.2	39.5	14.5	10.6	8.4	43.1	50.7	294
Bunyoro	43.2	31.6	12.9	9.4	7.4	35.1	53.9	448
Tooro	50	30.5	17.9	12.6	12.6	35.6	55.3	477
Ankole	41.6	43.7	20.4	18	15.1	46.1	55.4	570
Kigezi	58.4	42.9	26.3	20.9	19.6	48.1	64.9	329
Region								
Marital status								
Married or living together	37.5	35.4	15.1	10.8	8.7	39.6	51.8	6350
Divorced/separated/widowed owed	45.9	44.6	21.4	17.9	15.6	48.1	59.4	1,285
Number of living children								
0	35.3	29.5	18.5	9.1	5.8	37.2	50.1	476
1-2	36.7	32.3	13.9	9.8	7.9	36.3	49.6	2,596
3-4	42	39	17.5	13.4	11.3	43.1	55.9	2,329
5+	42.4	43.7	19.2	14.9	12	48.1	58.8	2,310
Employment								
Employed for cash	41	37	17	12	10	42	55	4,781
Employed not for cash	42.8	45.1	16.1	12.6	9.8	48.6	61.6	1,125
Not employed	35	33.5	17.1	12.8	9.7	37.5	48.5	1,805
Education								
No education	44.2	45.1	13	10.8	9.6	47.3	59.7	814
Primary	42.3	42	19.3	14.3	11.5	46.8	58.5	4,471
Secondary	34.9	27.6	13.9	9.7	8	31.7	45.5	2,018
More than secondary	29.7	23.6	12.3	7.2	5.7	28.6	40.9	409
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	42.1	48.9	14.9	11.9	9.5	51.8	62.6	1,628
Second	44.2	41.4	19.6	14.5	11.4	46.3	59.3	1,540
Middle	42	39.2	21.5	15.9	12.7	44.7	56.9	1,353
Fourth	38.4	33.3	17	11.8	10.6	38.3	50.2	1,453
Highest	33.6	25.9	12.6	8.6	7	29.7	43.3	1,738
Total	39.9	37.6	16.9	12.4	10.1	41.9	54.2	7,712

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 17. 17 Spousal violence by background characteristics: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent wife/partner, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	22.4	0	2.5	0	0	2.5	22.4	17
20-24	24.1	11.5	11.9	5	4.3	18.5	28.7	268
25-29	26.7	15	8.1	3.9	3.9	19.2	31.5	518
30-39	28.7	15.7	6.6	2.6	2.2	19.7	35	1,015
40-49	31.8	16.3	4.2	2.1	1.5	18.4	36.6	746
Residence								
Urban	29.5	16.9	6.7	3.6	3.2	20.1	34.8	809
Rural	28.3	14.4	6.7	2.7	2.2	18.5	33.6	1,754
Region								
Kampala	35.4	20.3	7.1	5.1	5.1	22.2	37.9	106
Buganda	31	19.5	6.8	2.9	2.4	23.4	38.9	638
Busoga	45.7	18.7	12.1	7.4	5.2	23.4	51.8	222
Bukedi	17.8	13.5	18.8	4.1	4.1	28.2	36	107
Elgon	7.1	4.1	5.7	0	0	9.8	12.4	135
Teso	52.1	30.6	11.9	4.8	4.7	37.7	58.6	156
Karamoja	21.3	7.7	0.9	0	0	8.6	22.7	118
Lango	10	5.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	6	11.5	182
Acholi	48.8	18.8	9.6	6	5.5	22.4	51.4	111
West Nile	23.7	24.7	6.7	3.7	2.9	27.7	34	96
Bunyoro	8.3	1.6	0.4	0	0	2.1	8.3	191
Tooro	9	5.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.4	11.1	189
Ankole	49.1	18.9	6.9	3.1	3.1	22.7	51.6	227
Kigezi	27.4	17.4	12.4	4.6	3.4	25.3	35.4	86
Region								
Marital status								
Married or living together	26.5	14.2	6.2	2.7	2.3	17.7	31.8	2285
Divorced/separated/widowed	46	23.2	11.3	4.7	4.5	29.8	52.4	278
Number of living children								
0	25	12.3	10.1	4.2	1.8	18.2	31.8	127
1-2	24.2	13.1	7.2	2.7	2.6	17.6	29.7	754
3-4	30.5	16.2	7	3.5	3.2	19.7	35.5	658
5+	31.2	16.4	5.9	2.6	2.2	19.7	36.5	1,025
Employment								
Employed for cash	26.9	13.9	6.2	2.8	2.3	17.4	31.9	2,260
Employed not for cash	50.9	27.7	13.5	4	4	37.3	62.8	29
Not employed	40.4	24.2	10.2	4.4	4	30	48	275
Education								
No education	21.2	19.5	4.1	0	0	23.6	32.6	129
Primary	29.5	15.3	7	2.7	2.3	19.6	34.6	1,414
Secondary	30	13.8	7.7	4.1	3.4	17.3	34.4	675
More than secondary	25.5	15.9	4.9	2.8	2.7	18	31.5	345
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	29.7	16	8.1	4	3.9	20.1	34.1	439
Second	31.6	15.7	6.1	2.2	2.2	19.6	35.9	507
Middle	26.4	14.3	6.7	3.9	2.5	17.1	31.3	576
Fourth	29.9	16.1	6.4	2.4	2.2	20.2	37	520
Highest	26.1	14.1	6.6	2.4	2.1	18.3	32	518
Total 15-49	28.6	15.2	6.8	3	2.5	19	34	2,560
50-54	28.1	16.6	3.9	1.9	1.4	18.6	33.7	253
Total 15-54	28.6	15.3	6.5	2.9	2.4	19	34	2,817

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 17. 18 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's/partner's education1								
No education	39.8	42.5	7.9	5.3	4.7	45	57.4	485
Primary	41.5	40.9	18.8	14.4	11.5	45.3	57.3	3,041
Secondary	33.7	30.1	13.4	8.9	6.9	34.6	46.7	2,078
More than secondary	28.7	22.3	8.9	5.3	4.7	25.9	39.3	578
Don't know/missing	35.6	25.8	9.5	5.2	4.7	30	41.8	168
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	31.2	27.1	13.1	8.4	6.3	31.6	44.1	4,825
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	40.7	30.5	18.2	10	9.6	38.6	53.5	242
Is sometimes drunk	46.7	46	18.4	14	11.6	50.2	63.9	1,644
Is often drunk	66.8	71.2	30.4	27.2	23.8	74.3	84.1	1,118
Spousal age difference1	35.8	40.6	14.9	10.5	8.1	44.9	54.5	361
Wife older								
Wife is same age	43.2	40.3	19.4	12.9	9.9	46.7	60.8	258
Wife 1-4 years younger	37.6	36.8	15.4	11.1	8.6	41.1	53	2,250
Wife 5-9 years younger	36.5	35.1	14.7	10.6	8.2	39.2	50.9	2,045
Wife 10+ years younger	38.1	31.5	14.3	10.5	9.4	35.2	48.9	1,435
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner2								
0	16.7	17.7	5.1	3	2.1	19.8	27.8	2,280
1-2	37.2	34.4	13.1	8.3	5.7	39.2	53.3	2,932
2-3	56.9	53.6	27.1	21.3	18	59.4	73.4	1,960
5	82.5	77.2	43	40.7	39.6	79.5	89.9	463
Number of decisions in which she participates3								
0	42.3	36.7	18.9	14	11.1	41.6	55.3	750
1-2	40.8	37.1	20.2	13.6	10.9	43.7	55.7	1,541
3	35.3	34.5	12.4	9.2	7.4	37.7	49.7	4,058
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified4								
0	36.5	33.9	18.1	13	11.1	39	49	3,439
1-2	45.3	44.2	25.9	18.2	15.2	52	61.4	1,811
2-3	45.6	48	29.5	21.5	17.2	56	62.9	1,280
5	46.7	51.4	30.1	22.5	17.1	58.9	68.1	349
Woman's father beat mother	47.2	49.1	20.9	15.9	12.8	53.8	66	2,937
Yes								
No	35.1	29.9	14.3	10.1	8.1	34	46.4	4,407
Don't know/missing	39.4	37.6	16.2	12.1	11	41.6	53.4	485
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Afraid most of the time	73.8	75.1	43.3	38.5	35	79.5	86.5	812
Sometimes afraid	55.8	54.5	24.8	19.3	15.4	59.8	73.9	2,206
Never afraid	26.9	23.5	8.7	4.8	3.4	27.3	39.7	4,811
Total	39.9	37.6	16.9	12.4	10.1	41.9	54.2	7,829

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

1 Includes only currently married women

2 According to the wife's report. See Table 17.9.1 for list of behaviours.

3 According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8 for list of decisions.

4 According to the wife's report. See Table 15.10.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17. 19 Spousal violence by wife's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent wife/partner, according to the wife's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married men
Wife's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	25.2	12.7	6.3	2.5	2.1	16.5	29.9	2,135
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	36.1	24.2	4.5	1.7	1	27	45.9	60
Is sometimes drunk	44.2	25.2	10.2	6.4	5.7	29	52	322
Is often drunk	(71.5)	(48.4)	(8.4)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(53)	(82.9)	46
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by wife/partner1								
0	11.1	4	1.7	0.4	0.2	5.3	12.8	726
1-2	22.3	11.2	5	0.8	0.1	15.4	29.4	1,099
3-4	50.5	29.6	12.6	7	6.6	35.2	57.4	634
5	84.3	47.1	24.4	19.3	19.3	52.3	87.1	105
Number of decisions in which he participates2								
0	24.8	11.6	4	1.5	1.4	14	28.3	925
1-2	27.8	16	7.7	3.6	2.9	20.1	34.1	1,361
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified3								
0	23.8	11.6	5.2	2.2	1.9	14.6	28.3	1,935
1-2	38.6	22.3	9.8	4.4	3.6	27.7	46.4	410
3-4	56	34.5	14.8	7	6.7	42.3	64.4	181
5	(37.6)	(29.5)	(13.1)	(5.4)	(5.4)	(37.2)	(45.8)	37
Man's Father beat mother								
Yes	43.3	24.2	9.8	4.8	4	29.3	50.5	841
No	20.8	10	4.8	1.8	1.5	13.1	25	1,597
Don't know/missing	31	20.6	10.2	6	6	24.8	37.8	126
Man afraid of wife/partner								
Afraid most of the time	(78.7	(63.1)	(24.4)	(20.8)	(20.8)	(66.7)	(82.3)	45
Sometimes afraid	53	38.2	15.9	11	9.7	43	60.4	302
Never afraid	24.3	11.1	5.1	1.5	1.2	14.7	29.4	2,217
Total 15-49	28.7	15.2	6.7	3	2.5	19	34	2,564
50-54	28.1	16.6	3.9	1.9	1.4	18.6	33.7	253
Total 15-54	28.6	15.3	6.5	2.9	2.4	19	34	2,817

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

1 According to the husband's report. See Table 17.8.2 for list of behaviours.

2 According to the husband's report. Includes only currently married men. See Table 15.8 for list of decisions.

3 According to the husband's report. See Table 15.10.2 for list of reasons.

Table 17. 20 Violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months: Women

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Physical and sexual and emotional violence	Physical or sexual violence	Physical or sexual or emotional violence	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	33.6	30.2	15.6	8.3	4.8	36.7	49.8	486
20-24	34.4	25.7	13.2	7.9	6.3	30.8	45.7	1,546
25-29	31.7	24.9	12	8.2	6.5	28.7	42.2	1,740
30-39	33.8	24.7	13.1	7.9	6.7	30	43.8	2,502
40-49	29.9	21.5	11.5	7.5	6.6	25.5	38.3	1,512
Residence								
Urban	29.8	19.1	10.7	6.4	5.3	23.4	37.4	2,548
Rural	34.1	27.3	13.7	8.6	7	32.2	45.9	5,237
Region								
Kampala	30.5	15.2	9.6	6.2	5.7	18.6	34.4	409
Buganda	27	18.5	11.4	7.1	5.9	22.7	33.4	1,921
Busoga	36.6	17.7	15.2	7.6	6.5	25.2	44.1	669
Bukedi	28.2	28.8	24.3	11.4	7.3	41.5	49.4	424
Elgon	44	28.3	28.4	15.3	13.5	41.1	54.4	379
Teso	33.8	42.7	13.1	9.7	6.3	46.1	57.9	633
Karamoja	34.1	35.5	2	1.5	0.9	36	54.9	421
Lango	27.9	31.7	4	3.8	2.8	31.9	44.2	493
Acholi	29.9	24.7	6.3	4.6	3.6	26.3	37.7	304
West Nile	27.5	29.2	9.4	6.4	5.1	32.1	40.1	294
Bunyoro	35.2	20.6	9.2	6.1	4.6	23.7	43.6	450
Tooro	41	20.4	14.4	8.4	8.4	26.3	46.3	485
Ankole	31.4	22.9	15.4	11.3	9.7	27	37.8	569
Kigezi	49.7	28.3	18.2	13.3	12.2	33.2	54.6	336
Education								
No education	34.6	25.6	8.9	6.3	5.5	28.2	45.3	814
Primary	35.1	28.7	14.9	9.3	7.5	34.2	47.5	4,506
Secondary	28.1	17.5	10.2	6.1	5.1	21.6	35	2,048
Higher	24.9	13.9	8.2	4.5	3.8	17.5	31.3	418
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	34.6	34.5	11.6	8.3	6.6	37.7	51.3	1,639
Second	36.3	28.1	16.1	9.9	7.9	34.3	48.1	1,552
Middle	34.3	24.5	16	9.2	7.1	31.2	45	1,367
Fourth	31.6	21.2	12.4	7.2	6.6	26.3	39.8	1,475
Highest	27.3	15.2	8.4	5.2	4.5	18.3	32.5	1,753
Total	32.7	24.6	12.7	7.9	6.5	29.4	43.1	7,786

Note: Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands/partners.

Table 17. 21 Violence by any wife/partner in the past 12 months: Men

Percentage of ever-married men who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any wife/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Physical and sexual and emotional violence	Physical or sexual violence	Physical or sexual or emotional violence	Number of ever-married men
Age								
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
20-24	17.1	10.3	8.4	3.5	2.2	15.2	22.6	268
25-29	20.1	10.9	5.8	2.6	2.6	14	23.3	518
30-39	19.7	7.8	4.7	1.6	1.4	10.9	23.1	1,015
40-49	17.9	8.6	1.8	0.7	0.6	9.7	21.4	746
Residence								
Urban	20.1	10.7	4.1	2.4	2	12.3	23	809
Rural 18.5		8	4.6	1.4	1.2	11.2	22.4	1,754
Region								
Kampala	21.5	11.4	4.5	4	4	11.9	25.3	106
Buganda	18.3	11	4.1	1.5	0.9	13.6	22.4	638
Busoga	29.9	9	6.3	2.2	2.2	13	34.9	222
Bukedi	14	8.6	11.6	2.4	2.4	17.8	23.6	107
Elgon	6.2	4.1	4.4	0	0	8.5	10.2	135
Teso	38.3	17.4	9.4	3.6	3.5	23.3	44	156
Karamoja	18.1	3.3	0.9	0	0	4.2	19.3	118
Lango	8.9	5.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	6	10.3	182
Acholi	36.5	14.3	8.3	4.8	4.2	17.9	38.5	111
West Nile	11.9	13.8	4.4	2	0.6	16.2	19.2	96
Bunyoro	4.7	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	4.7	191
Tooro	6.5	1.8	0	0	0	1.8	7.8	189
Ankole	31.9	10.9	5.3	2.6	2.6	13.6	33.4	227
Kigezi	17.9	11.8	8.3	3.6	2.4	16.4	25.5	86
Education								
No education	15.8	8.5	2.2	0	0	10.7	20.7	129
Primary	18.4	8.6	4.6	1.5	1.4	11.8	21.8	1,414
Secondary	21.8	8.2	5.1	2.4	1.5	10.8	25.2	675
More than secondary	17.3	11.5	3.4	2.3	2.3	12.5	21.2	345
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	22.4	10.7	6.1	3.1	2.8	13.6	25.5	439
Second	21.3	9.7	4.4	1.3	1.3	12.7	23.8	507
Middle	16.5	7.2	3.7	1.5	1.3	9.3	20.3	576
Fourth	18.5	8.3	4.3	1.4	1.3	11.1	22.5	520
Highest	17.2	9.1	4.3	1.6	0.9	11.8	21.6	518
Total 15-49	19	8.9	4.5	1.8	1.5	11.6	22.6	2,564
50-54	15.2	7.5	2.2	0.9	0.9	8.7	16.9	253
15-54	18.7	8.7	4.3	1.7	1.4	11.3	22.1	2,817

Note: Any wife/partner includes all current, most recent, and former wives/partners. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17. 22 Injuries due to spousal violence

Among ever-married women and men age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband or wife/partner, the percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to the type of violence, Uganda DHS 2022

Type of violence	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever- married people who have experienced any physical or sexual violence with current or most recent spouse/partner
WOMEN					
Experienced physical violence1					
Ever[2]	33.2	13.1	8.9	36.8	2,895
In the past 12 months	35	14.4	9.9	38.9	1,811
Experienced sexual violence					
Ever[2]	37.9	16.7	11.6	41	1,294
In the past 12 months	33.8	15.5	11.1	37.1	944
Experienced physical or sexual violence1					
Ever[2]	30.9	12.1	8.4	34.4	3,161
In the past 12 months	31	12.3	8.8	34.8	2,216
MEN					
Experienced physical violence					
Ever[2]	30.3	14.8	9.4	35.3	438
In the past 12 months	34.3	17.2	11.1	39.9	249
Experienced sexual violence					
Ever[2]	24	16	10.4	30.5	188
In the past 12 months	22.3	17.3	10.6	30.3	138
Experienced physical or sexual violence					
Ever[2]	28.2	14,0	8.5	32.9	487
In the past 12 months	28.8	15,2	9.3	34.7	318

Note: Husband or wife/partner refers to the current husband or wife/partner for currently married women and men and the most recent husband or wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women and men.

[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

[2] Includes in the past 12 months

Table 17. 23 Violence by women against their husbands by women's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Women's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever[1]	14.2	9.8	2,833
In the past 12 months	15.4	13.7	1,849
Never	1.3	0.9	4,815
Age	4.8	4.5	434
15-19			
20-24	4.8	3.6	1,495
25-29	6.6	4.9	1,724
30-39	6.8	4.4	2,492
40-49	6.5	3.8	1,509
Residence			
Urban	6.1	3.7	2,500
Rural	6.2	4.5	5,153
Region			
Kampala	6.6	4.6	398
Buganda	5.6	3.4	1,887
Busoga	6.5	3.6	656
Bukedi	4.5	4	415
Elgon	9.1	6	368
Teso	10.1	6.8	622
Karamoja	11.4	7.7	417
Lango	0.9	0.7	486
Acholi	2.2	1.2	299
West Nile	8.2	6.2	291
Bunyoro	6.4	5.9	443
Tooro	3.6	2.8	477
Ankole	5.3	3.6	565
Kigezi	8.1	6.3	328
Marital status	5.6	4	6,350
Married or living together			
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.5	4.2	1,285
Employment	7.3	4.9	4,758
Employed for cash			
Employed not for cash	4.2	2.8	1,118
Not employed	4.5	3.3	1,777
Number of living children			
0	7.5	6.7	448
1-2	5	3.5	2,573
3-4	7.9	5.1	2,323
5+	5.6	3.7	2,309
Education			
No education	6.2	4.2	810
Primary	6.2	4.4	4,435
Secondary	5.9	3.7	2,006
More than secondary	7.5	5.1	402
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.6	5.4	1,616
Second	5.6	4.1	1,534
Middle	5	3.4	1,346
Fourth	6.8	4.9	1,438
Highest	5.9	3.4	1,719
Total	6.2	4.2	7,653

Note: Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women

Table 17. 24 Violence by men against their wives by men's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife/partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting him, ever and in the past 12 months, according to men's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their wife/partner		married men
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Men's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever[1]	63.7	32.9	389
In the past 12 months	62.4	47.9	227
Never	12.7	5.6	2,174
Age			
15-19	*	*	17
20-24	18.9	12.1	268
25-29	19.8	12.4	518
30-39	20.3	9.1	1,015
40-49	22	8.2	746
Residence			
Urban	19.6	10.2	809
Rural	20.9	9.6	1,754
Region			
Kampala	12.4	5.4	106
Buganda	24.6	13.3	638
Busoga	23.2	9.1	222
Bukedi	38.9	16.6	107
Elgon	1.4	0.6	135
Teso	42.4	15.8	156
Karamoja	13.8	2.1	118
Lango	4.7	4.7	182
Acholi	13.6	9.3	111
West Nile	15.4	10.7	96
Bunyoro	1.7	0.9	191
Tooro	3.2	1.1	189
Ankole	48.6	22.5	227
Kigezi	22.4	11.4	86
Marital status			
Married or living together	20.1	10	2,285
Divorced/separated/widowed	23.3	8	278
Employment			
Employed for cash	18.5	9	2,260
Employed not for cash	41.6	9.2	29
Not employed	34.5	15.9	275
Number of living children			
0	15.3	10	127
1-2	15.9	9.4	754
3-4	22.3	11.1	658
5+	23.3	9.1	1,025
Education			
No education	19.6	3.7	129
Primary	22	10.2	1,414
Secondary	19.6	10	675
More than secondary	16.3	9.7	345
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	19.9	10.7	439
Second	19.9	9.1	507
Middle	20.6	8.7	576
Fourth	23.2	10.8	520
Highest	18.8	9.8	518
Total 15-49	20.5	9.8	2,564
50-54	24.3	5.8	253
15-54	22.8	9.4	2,817

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men.
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months

Table 17. 25 Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months, according to their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Husband's/partner's education[2]			
No education	7.1	5.1	485
Primary	5.8	4.2	3,041
Secondary	5.5	3.7	2,078
More than secondary	4.8	3.5	578
Don't know/missing	3.5	2	168
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	3.9	2.7	4,699
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	7.7	3.3	239
Is sometimes drunk	7.9	5.4	1,612
Is often drunk	13.1	9.3	1,103
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	5.2	4.1	361
Wife is same age	6.4	3.9	258
Wife 1-4 years younger	5.4	3.7	2,250
Wife 5-9 years younger	5.9	4.2	2,045
Wife 10+ years younger	5.7	4.1	1,435
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner[3]			
0	2.6	1.7	2,280
1-2	5.6	3.2	2,932
3-4	8.8	6.6	1,960
5	13	10.1	463
Number of decisions in which she participates4			
0	4.5	4.1	750
1-2	6.3	4.6	1,541
3	5.6	3.7	4,058
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]			
0	5.3	3.7	5,201
1-2	8.8	5.6	1,348
3-4	7.4	5.3	797
5	7	5.2	308
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	8.4	6	2,867
No	4.6	3	4,308
Don't know/missing	7	4.3	478
Woman afraid of husband/partner			
Afraid most of the time	11.4	7.7	791
Sometimes afraid	9.8	7.6	2,152
Never afraid	3.7	2.1	4,710
Total	6.2	4.2	7,653

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

[1] Includes in the past 12 months

[2] Includes only currently married women

[3] According to the wife's report. See Table 17.8.1 for list of behaviours.

[4] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8 for list of decisions.

[5] According to the wife's report. See Table 15.10.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17. 26 Violence by men against their wife by wife's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife/partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting him, ever and in the past 12 months, according to their wife's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their wife/partner		Number of ever-married men
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Wife's/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	18.2	7.7	1,895
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	31	12	112
Is sometimes drunk	37.4	17.9	251
Is often drunk	43.2	23.7	51
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by wife/partner[2]			
0	10.3	3.3	492
1-2	20.1	7.7	1,045
3-4	30.2	14.9	693
5	32.7	21.5	78
Number of decisions in which he participates[3]			
0	6.5	2.8	128
1-2	21.5	9.3	1,989
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]			
0	17.3	6.8	1,472
1-2	26.7	13	515
3-4	33.9	16.3	278
5	(22)	(10.2)	43
Man's father beat mother			
Yes	27.8	12.7	936
No	16.1	6.4	1,230
Don't know/missing	26.5	12.6	143
Man afraid of wife/partner			
Afraid most of the time	31.4	21.4	55
Sometimes afraid	29.7	17.7	434
Never afraid	19.2	7	1,820
Total 15-49	21.5	9.4	2,308
50-54	26.3	6.4	251
Total 15-54	22	9.1	2,559

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[1] Includes in the past 12 months

[2] According to the husband's report. See Table 17.8.2 for list of behaviours.

[3] According to the husband's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8 for list of decisions.

[4] According to the husband's report. See Table 15.10.2 for list of reasons.

Table 17. 27 Help seeking to stop violence: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Missing	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced						
Physical only	0.0	27.5	16.3	56.3	100	2,884
Sexual only	0.0	14.2	15	70.8	100	351
Physical and sexual	0.2	49.3	15.1	35.4	100	1,184
Age						
15-19	0.0	22.9	16.1	61.0	100	518
20-24	0.2	29	13.5	57.2	100	855
25-29	0.0	32.9	18.4	48.8	100	916
30-39	0.1	35.9	15	49.1	100	1,382
40-49	0.0	35.7	16.3	48	100	852
Residence						
Urban	0.1	33.3	15.6	50.9	100	1,380
Rural	0.0	32.1	15.8	52.1	100	3,143
Region						
Kampala	0.4	27.5	16.6	55.5	100	202
Buganda	0.1	25.4	13.6	60.9	100	1,003
Busoga	0.0	36	15.7	48.3	100	409
Bukedi	0.0	37.9	16	46.1	100	290
Elgon	0.0	38.4	13.1	48.6	100	255
Teso	0.0	28.7	21	50.3	100	509
Karamoja	0.0	10.7	23.9	65.4	100	258
Lango	0.0	26.2	13.4	60.5	100	227
Acholi	0.0	66.7	7.4	25.9	100	220
West Nile	0.0	35.5	22.1	42.4	100	168
Bunyoro	0.0	37.4	12.2	50.5	100	212
Tooro	0.0	29	24.8	46.1	100	233
Ankole	0.4	41.2	13.2	45.2	100	349
Kigezi	0.0	38.5	9	52.5	100	188
Marital status						
Never married	0.0	22.6	14.7	62.7	100	492
Married or living together	0.1	31.9	15.8	52.2	100	3,270
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.0	41.2	16.5	42.3	100	761
Number of living children						
0	0.0	24.3	15.6	60.2	100	601
1-2	0.2	28.8	15.2	55.8	100	1,297
3-4	0.0	36.8	15.6	47.6	100	1,275
5+	0.1	35.4	16.5	48	100	1,350
Employment						
Employed for cash	0.1	34.4	15.2	50.3	100	2,696
Employed not for cash	0.0	28.6	17.9	53.5	100	727
Not employed	0.0	30.3	15.7	54	100	1,100
Education						
No education	0.0	27.4	15.9	56.7	100	458
Primary	0.1	33.8	15.7	50.3	100	2,795
Secondary	0.0	31	15.9	53.1	100	1,086
More than secondary	0.0	33.1	15	51.9	100	184
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.0	32.3	16.7	51	100	1,071
Second	0.1	34.2	15.1	50.6	100	927
Middle	0.2	35.4	17.3	47.1	100	805
Fourth	0.1	30.9	14.2	54.7	100	839
Highest	0.0	29.5	15.4	55.1	100	882
Total	0.1	32.4	15.8	51.7	100	4,523

Table 17. 28 Help seeking to stop violence: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of men who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence						
Physical only	31.3	22.6	46.1	0.0	100.0	1,309
Sexual only	15.3	1.9	61.2	21.5	100.0	64
Physical and sexual	39.6	15.6	44.8	0.0	100.0	151
Age						
15-19	21.5	26.1	52.4	0.0	100.0	288
20-24	28.1	22.7	48.9	0.3	100.0	270
25-29	31.4	22.7	44.9	1.0	100.0	280
30-39	36.1	17.2	44.7	1.9	100.0	409
40-49	36.8	18.6	43.8	0.7	100.0	288
Residence						
Urban	30.5	20.0	48.1	1.3	100.0	500
Rural	31.6	21.6	46.1	0.7	100.0	1,035
Region						
Kampala	22.3	23.2	53.3	1.2	100.0	73
Buganda	30.9	24.3	44.8	0.0	100.0	415
Busoga	29.9	16.9	53.2	0.0	100.0	195
Bukedi	3.7	9.0	86.0	1.3	100.0	86
Elgon	13.9	1.1	83.6	1.4	100.0	36
Teso	54.2	19.0	26.3	0.6	100.0	146
Karamoja	72.1	8.5	19.5	0.0	100.0	63
Lango	38.7	13.8	41.2	6.3	100.0	39
Acholi	36.5	17.3	45.5	0.7	100.0	110
West Nile	33.2	9.4	55.4	2.0	100.0	54
Bunyoro	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Tooro	2.8	46.2	51.1	0.0	100.0	77
Ankole	30.9	31.7	34.2	3.3	100.0	168
Kigezi	25.1	13.7	61.2	0.0	100.0	55
Marital status						
Never married	23.9	26.0	50.1	0.0	100.0	528
Married or living together	36.7	16.6	45.3	1.4	100.0	871
Divorced/separated/widowe d	24.6	31.2	43.0	1.1	100.0	136
Number of living children						
0	24.0	25.9	50.1	0.0	100.0	543
1-2'	31.4	22.1	44.6	1.9	100.0	317
3-4'	37.8	15.0	47.1	0.0	100.0	264
5+	36.4	18.0	43.7	1.9	100.0	411
Employment						
Employed for cash	32.6	21.0	45.2	1.2	100.0	1,149
Employed not for cash	-32.1	-35.8	-32.1	0.0	100.0	27
Not employed	26.8	20.3	52.8	0.0	100.0	359
Education						
No education	41.8	8.2	50.1	0.0	100.0	72
Primary	28.8	23.0	47.4	0.8	100.0	826
Secondary	31.2	21.0	47.0	0.8	100.0	445
More than secondary	37.8	18.4	42.1	1.7	100.0	191
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	37.8	17.2	44.6	0.4	100.0	271
Second	28.8	22.2	48.0	0.9	100.0	304
Middle	30.6	19.2	48.9	1.2	100.0	298
Fourth	28.6	24.5	45.8	1.2	100.0	335
Highest	31.6	21.4	46.3	0.6	100.0	326
Total 15-49	31.3	21.1	46.7	0.9	100.0	1535
50-54	36.8	16.3	46.9	0.0	100.0	102
Total 15-54	31.6	20.8	46.8	0.8	100.0	1,637

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has

Table 17. 29 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women and men reported, Uganda DHS 2022

	Type of violence experienced			
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	Physical or sexual
		WOMEN		
Own family	61.8	59.6	56.9	59.7
Husband/partner's family	31.6	21.8	33.9	32.2
Husband/partner	2.8	0	1	2
Boyfriend	0.2	0	0.2	0.2
Friend	9.2	20.1	14.1	11.6
Neighbour	8.4	6.9	7.7	8.1
Religious leader	2.6	3	3.3	2.9
Doctor/medical personnel	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.3
Police	13.8	5	23.5	17.4
Lawyer	0.3	0	0.5	0.4
Social work organization	2.3	0	2.5	2.3
Other	14.2	11.3	14	14
Number of respondents who have sought help	792	50	584	1,426
		MEN		
Own family	59.6	*	60	59.9
Wife/partner's family	8.3	*	8.5	8.6
Wife/partner	1.3	*	6.5	1.9
Girlfriend	0	*	1.4	0.2
Friend	23.7	*	39.2	25.5
Neighbour	11.8	*	15.8	12
Religious leader	4.1	*	10.6	4.8
Doctor/medical personnel	12.4	*	15.2	12.6
Police	19.1	*	27.6	19.8
Lawyer	0.4	*	0	0.4
Social work organization	2.5	*	7.8	3.1
Other	19.4	*	6.5	17.6
Number of respondents who have sought help	410	10	60	480

Note: Women and men can report more than one source from which they sought help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND DISCIPLINE 18

Key Findings

- ***Early Childhood Development:*** Fifty percent of children under age 5 were left with inadequate supervision in the week preceding the survey. Fifty-six percent of youngest children aged 24-59 months living with their mother were developmentally on track.
- ***Early Childhood Education:*** Twenty-nine percent of children aged 36-59 years attended organized early childhood education programmes.
- ***Child Discipline:*** Seventy-six percent of children aged 1-14 years experienced at least one violent discipline method within the month preceding the survey. Fifty-three percent of respondents believe that a child needs to be physically punished.

Investing in early years is key to developing human capital and a progressive nation. When investments are done in young children, the risk of dying under age 5 is reduced and good performance in school is increased. Information on child development and discipline can help policy makers and programme managers assess and build an infrastructure that promotes social and academic success through community-based interventions and improving parenting skills.

This chapter presents information on child development index, support for learning, children's books and playthings, inadequate care for children, early childhood education and child discipline.

18.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socioemotional, regulatory skills, and capacities across the first few years of life (UNICEF 2016). These are distinct domains of early childhood development that are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions holistically is key to ensuring that children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socioemotional development, and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning, and well-being (Shonkoff and Phillips 2000).

In 2016, Uganda launched the National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy and action plan, which addresses the development, planning, implementation, and monitoring of integrated programmes targeting children aged 0–8. The policy addresses sectors critical to the survival and thriving of young children such as health, nutrition, child protection, and early learning. Within the domain of health, the policy stipulates that every child should be monitored for developmental milestones and that, where delays are detected, immediate appropriate interventions are implemented.

The 2022 UDHS included questions in the Woman's Questionnaire from the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) module on Early Childhood Development. The questions were asked about respondent's youngest child under age 5 or age 36-59 months living with her.

18.1.1 Support for Learning

Support for learning

Number of children with whom any adult (age 15+) household member has engaged in four or more activities (reading books or looking at picture books,telling stories, singing songs, going outside of the home, playing, and/or naming, counting, or drawing) in the past 3 days.

Sample: Youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother

Overall, 70% of children aged 24-59 months had adult household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days preceding the survey **(Table 18.1)**. The mean number of activities adults engaged in with children was 4.2. More children had mothers (42%) engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days preceding the survey, compared to fathers (11%).

Patterns by background characteristics:

- More children in the urban areas (74%) had adult household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days preceding the survey, compared to their counterparts in the urban areas (68%).
- Mother's education plays a central role in support for learning. The percentage of children with whom adult household members engaged in four or more learning and school readiness activities increased with the mother's education level, from 61% for those whose mothers had no education to 86% for those whose mothers had a higher (than secondary) education level.
- The percentage of children with adult household members engaged in four or more activities varied across regions, with the highest in Teso (91%) and lowest in Acholi (43%).

18.1.2 Children's Books and Playthings

Availability of books

Number of children who have three or more children's books or picture books.

Availability of playthings

Number of children who play with two or more kinds of playthings (homemade toys, manufactured toys, and/or household or natural objects) when they are at home.

Sample: Youngest children under age 5 living with their mother

In Uganda, only three percent of children age 0-59 months lived in households with at least three or more children's books **(Table 18.2)**. Less than one percent (0.2%) of children under 5 lived in households with 10 or more children's books. Four in every ten children (42%) play with homemade toys, and two in every ten (22%) play with toys from a shop or manufactured toys. Half of the children (55%) play with household objects or objects found outside. Three in ten children (37%) had two or more types of playthings.

Patterns by background characteristics:

- Children living in urban areas had more access to three or more children's books (7%) than those in rural areas (2%).
- The percentage of children living in households with at least three or more children's books increased with the mother's education level, from 1% for those whose mothers had no education to 18% for those whose mothers had a higher (than secondary) education level.

18.1.3 Inadequate Care for Children

Inadequate care for children

Number of children left alone or in the care of another child younger than age10 for more than 1 hour at least once in the last week.

Sample: Youngest children under age 5 living with their mother

Children under age 5 should be in the care and guidance of responsible adults. Nearly half of the children under 5 (50%) were left with inadequate supervision in the week preceding the survey. Two in ten children (20%) were left alone in the week preceding the survey, and four in ten (47%) were left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the week preceding the survey (**Table 18.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics:

- More children living in rural areas (52%) were left with inadequate supervision in the week preceding the survey, compared to their counterparts in urban areas (43%).
- The percentage of children left with inadequate supervision in the week preceding the survey decreased with the mother's education level, from 66% for those whose mothers had no education to 36% for those whose mothers had a higher (than secondary) education level.
- The percentage of children left with inadequate supervision in the week preceding the survey varied across regions, with the highest in Karamoja (73%) and lowest in Kampala (30%).

18.1.4 Early Child Development Index

Early child development index

Number of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning.

Sample: Youngest children aged 24-59 months living with their mother

Fifty six percent of children aged 24-59 months living with their mother were developmentally ontrack according to the early child development index (**Table 18.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There were more younger children (24-35 months) developmentally on track (75%), compared to their older (48-59 months) counterparts (35%).

- There were more girls developmentally on track (58%), compared to boys (54%).
- The percentage of children developmentally on track was highest in Acholi region (71%) and lowest in Bukedi (37%).
- The percentage of children developmentally on track increased with the mother's education level, from 39% for those whose mothers had no education to 77% for those whose mothers had a higher (than secondary) education level.

18.2 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to babysitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Attendance to early childhood education

Number of children who are attending an early childhood education programme

Sample: Youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mothers

Twenty-nine percent of children aged 36-59 months attended organized early childhood education programmes **(Table 18.5).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- More girls (30%) attended early childhood education, compared to boys (28%).
- More children in the urban areas (44%) attended early childhood education, compared to their rural counterparts (24%).
- Majority of the children whose mothers had a higher (than secondary) education level (63%), attended early childhood education, compared to their counterparts whose mothers had no education (12%).
- Households within the lowest wealth quintile had the least percentage of children (11%) attending early childhood education, compared to their counterparts in households within the highest wealth quintile (55%).
- Karamoja and Lango regions had the least percentage (10%) of children attending early childhood education, compared to Ankole (58%) and Kampala (54%).

18.3 CHILD DISCIPLINE

The 2022 UDHS included questions in the Household Questionnaire from the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) module on Child Discipline. The questions were asked about one randomly selected de fecto child age 1-14 years per household. The respondent to the Household Questionnaire (the household head or other household member) was asked a series of separate questions about disciplinary practices that may have been used with the child during the month before the survey.

Non-violent disciplinary approaches
Include one or more in the past 1 month:

- taking away privileges, forbidding something the child liked, or not allowing the child to leave the house
- explaining that the child's behaviour was wrong
- giving the child something else to do

Sample: De fecto children age 1-14

Psychological aggression
Includes one or both in the past 1 month:

- shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child
- calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term

Sample: De fecto children age 1-14

Physical punishment
Includes one or more in the past 1 month:

- shaking the child
- spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand
- hitting the child on the bottom or other part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object
- hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears
- hitting the child on the hand, arm, or leg
- beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can

Sample: De fecto children age 1-14

Overall, 76% of children experienced at least one violent form of discipline during the month before the interview **(Table 18.6).** Sixty-six percent of children experienced psychological aggression and 17% experienced severe physical punishment during the month before the interview. Only twelve percent of children aged 1-14 years experienced only non-violent forms of discipline.

More than half of the respondents (53%) believe that a child needs to be physically punished. Eight in 10 (87%) respondents knew that there is a law against child abuse **(Table 18.7).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- The use of violent discipline methods was higher in urban (78%) than rural areas (75%).
- Teso region (93%) had the highest percentage of children who had experienced violent discipline methods, while Karamoja had the least (62%).
- More female (55%) than male (49%) respondents believe that a child needs to be physically punished. Knowledge of the law against child abuse was higher among male (91%) than among female (86%) respondents.
- The belief that a child needs to be physically punished was highest in Kigezi region (85%) and lowest in West Nile (31%).
- Knowledge of the law against child abuse was highest in Lango region (96%) and lowest in Karamoja (70%).
- Knowledge of the law against child abuse increased with education level, from 77% among those with no education to 94% among those with more than secondary education. Similarly, this knowledge increased with household wealth, from 80% among households in the lowest quintile to 91% among households in the fourth and highest quintiles.

List of Tables

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1: Support for learning**
- **Table 18.2: Learning materials**
- **Table 18.3: Inadequate care**
- **Table 18.4: Early child development index**
- **Table 18.5: Early childhood education**
- **Table 18.6: Child discipline**
- **Table 18.7: Child discipline opinion and knowledge**

Table 18. 1 Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Uganda DHS, 2022

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Biological Father		Biological Mother		
Background characteristic	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities [1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Biological Father	Biological Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities [2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities [3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Age										
24-35	68.0	4.1	7.8	71.9	100.0	10.4	0.9	40.6	2.8	2,460
36-47	69.8	4.2	7.7	69.7	100.0	10.4	0.9	42.9	2.9	2,579
48-59	71.7	4.3	7.5	71.4	100.0	10.9	0.9	41.2	2.8	2,336
Sex										
Male	69.0	4.2	7.7	71.2	100.0	11.5	0.9	41.3	2.8	3,656
Female	70.5	4.2	7.7	70.8	100.0	9.6	0.8	41.9	2.8	3,718
Residence										
Urban	74.1	4.4	6.0	69.4	100.0	9.7	0.8	47.5	3.1	1,969
Rural	68.2	4.1	8.3	71.6	100.0	10.9	0.9	39.5	2.7	5,405
Mother's education										
No education	60.5	3.7	8.1	58.8	100.0	6.4	0.6	26.9	2.1	861
Primary	67.7	4.1	8.5	73.7	100.0	10.7	0.9	38.4	2.7	4,346
Secondary	76.3	4.5	6.3	70.5	100.0	11.1	0.9	52.0	3.3	1,836
Higher	85.8	5.1	3.0	69.3	100.0	17.1	1.3	64.3	4.0	331
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	61.9	3.9	8.3	64.8	100.0	7.5	0.7	33.3	2.4	1,904
Second	69.8	4.2	7.3	76.0	100.0	12.5	0.9	41.2	2.7	1,536
Middle	66.5	4.0	9.7	75.8	100.0	10.9	0.9	38.7	2.6	1,373
Fourth	75.8	4.4	8.2	68.2	100.0	10.6	0.9	43.5	2.9	1,244
Highest	79.0	4.7	4.7	71.8	100.0	12.4	1.0	55.3	3.5	1,317
Region										
Kampala	77.7	4.6	6.5	67.0	100.0	13.9	1.0	55.6	3.5	264
Buganda	78.0	4.6	4.5	71.1	100.0	10.3	0.8	52.9	3.5	1,645
Busoga	72.7	4.2	6.0	76.7	100.0	15.6	1.2	37.7	2.7	732
Bukedi	63.8	4.0	8.7	73.1	100.0	12.9	1.0	46.6	3.2	428
Elgon	48.9	3.4	7.6	81.0	100.0	1.0	0.2	26.0	2.2	344
Teso	91.3	5.1	1.6	75.9	100.0	11.9	0.9	60.3	3.8	565
Karamoja	51.8	3.5	8.3	49.8	100.0	2.6	0.5	26.3	2.1	627
Lango	66.9	4.3	3.8	71.4	100.0	8.6	0.8	30.0	2.2	425
Acholi	42.6	3.2	9.2	64.5	100.0	3.5	0.4	10.4	1.0	295
West Nile	77.8	4.6	4.8	65.5	100.0	14.1	1.1	30.7	2.5	278
Bunyoro	69.7	4.1	18.1	72.9	100.0	7.9	0.8	32.7	2.3	500
Tooro	67.7	3.7	20.2	75.0	100.0	18.8	1.2	59.3	3.1	555
Ankole	72.2	4.5	3.1	77.8	100.0	13.2	1.1	39.6	2.8	448
Kigezi	63.6	3.8	12.8	70.5	100.0	10.2	0.8	25.1	2.0	268
Total	**69.8**	**4.2**	**7.7**	**71.0**	**100.0**	**10.6**	**0.9**	**41.6**	**2.8**	**7,374**

[1] MICS indicator 6.2 - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member
[2] MICS Indicator 6.3- Early stimulation and responsive care by biological father
[3] MICS Indicator 6.4 - Early stimulation and responsive care by biological mother

Table 18. 2 Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, DHS Uganda, 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books [1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings [2]	
Age							
0-23	3.0	0.2	42.1	20.6	54.7	35.7	2,564
24-59	3.6	0.2	42.0	22.7	54.7	36.8	7,374
Sex							
Male	3.2	0.1	41.2	21.4	54.6	35.9	4,976
Female	3.6	0.2	42.9	22.9	54.9	37.1	4,962
Residence							
Urban	7.1	0.5	49.4	40.5	55.6	48.6	2,557
Rural	2.1	0.1	39.5	15.8	54.4	32.3	7,381
Mother's education							
No education	0.9	0.0	26.9	7.6	44.3	24.6	1,152
Primary	1.7	0.0	40.0	15.8	56.6	33.2	5,881
Secondary	6.1	0.1	50.9	37.3	54.4	45.9	2,465
Higher	17.6	3.2	59.4	60.3	58.8	59.1	440
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	0.7	0.0	28.8	8.2	52.5	24.0	2,659
Second	1.8	0.0	40.4	12.6	56.0	32.5	2,069
Middle	1.4	0.0	45.1	17.0	57.2	34.9	1,830
Fourth	4.0	0.1	50.8	28.5	56.3	44.8	1,699
Highest	11.2	0.9	52.7	55.3	52.3	54.6	1,680
Region							
Kampala	11.5	0.7	50.5	62.9	46.6	53.6	333
Buganda	5.0	0.3	49.3	34.6	40.7	42.6	2,173
Busoga	1.4	0.0	55.2	21.7	65.3	45.3	997
Bukedi	2.8	0.0	31.1	17.6	50.9	28.8	604
Elgon	5.1	0.3	52.5	35.5	55.1	45.4	448
Teso	1.4	0.1	24.3	11.5	66.3	19.8	800
Karamoja	0.4	0.2	25.4	10.3	32.6	23.1	898
Lango	2.7	0.0	20.3	10.1	50.5	22.3	550
Acholi	3.5	0.0	32.0	10.0	70.6	30.1	394
West Nile	5.4	0.4	52.7	24.1	78.1	48.9	381
Bunyoro	4.3	0.0	39.1	24.2	57.0	38.6	687
Tooro	2.6	0.0	43.3	14.1	76.3	37.5	745
Ankole	2.8	0.4	68.5	14.5	58.5	48.8	578
Kigezi	2.4	0.0	32.8	9.7	62.3	22.3	351
Total	**3.4**	**0.2**	**42.0**	**22.2**	**54.7**	**36.5**	**9938**

[1] MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books
[2] MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

Table 18. 3 Inadequate Care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Uganda DHS, 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of children: Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week [1]	Number of children
Age (Months)				
0-23	21.0	46.4	49.4	2,564
24-59	20.0	46.8	50.0	7,374
Sex				
Male	21.1	47.1	50.3	4,976
Female	19.4	46.3	49.3	4,962
Residence				
Urban	20.7	38.7	43.2	2,557
Rural	20.0	49.5	52.1	7,381
Mother's education				
No education	25.9	61.5	65.7	1,152
Primary	20.1	48.2	50.9	5,881
Secondary	18.5	38.7	42.4	2,465
Higher	17.0	32.7	35.6	440
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	23.4	56.7	60.0	2,659
Second	19.9	49.9	52.2	2,069
Middle	20.1	48.5	51.3	1,830
Fourth	16.3	38.3	41.3	1,699
Highest	19.5	33.6	38.0	1,680
Region				
Kampala	16.5	24.9	30.3	333
Buganda	19.0	31.0	35.3	2,173
Busoga	19.8	54.3	55.8	997
Bukedi	17.9	33.3	37.2	604
Elgon	20.4	32.5	40.3	448
Teso	22.1	56.1	57.4	800
Karamoja	30.1	67.6	73.4	898
Lango	14.8	53.9	54.7	550
Acholi	13.8	69.0	70.1	394
West Nile	23.8	57.6	59.2	381
Bunyoro	22.3	46.1	47.8	687
Tooro	18.5	54.5	55.3	745
Ankole	19.0	44.1	46.7	578
Kigezi	20.1	51.0	54.8	351
Total	**20.2**	**46.7**	**49.8**	**9,938**

[1] MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care

Table 18. 4 Early childhood development index

Percentage of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Uganda DHS, 2022

Background characteristic	Early childhood development index score 2030 [1]	Number of children age 24-59 months
Age		
24-35	75.4	2,460
36-47	56.4	2,579
48-59	34.6	2,336
Sex		
Male	53.5	3656
Female 12	58.1	3,718
Residence		
Urban	65.8	1,969
Rural	52.2	5,405
Attendance to early childhood education		
Attending	75.0	1,673
Not attending	50.2	5,701
Mother's education		
No education	38.7	861
Primary	53.0	4,346
Secondary	66.7	1,836
Higher	77.3	331
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	45.2	1,904
Second	50.1	1,536
Middle	54.8	1,373
Fourth	63.8	1,244
Highest	71.6	1,317
Region		
Kampala	68.9	264
Buganda	60.5	1,645
Busoga	55.4	732
Bukedi	37.3	428
Elgon	56.9	344
Teso	56.8	565
Karamoja	38.0	627
Lango	45.4	425
Acholi	70.9	295
West Nile	60.3	278
Bunyoro	51.9	500
Tooro	63.0	555
Ankole	65.1	448
Kigezi	55.8	268
Total	**55.8**	**7,374**

[1] SDG 4.2.1- Early childhood development index 2030

Table 18. 5 Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, DHS Uganda, 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education [1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Sex		
Male	27.8	2,409
Female	30.3	2,505
Residence		
Urban	44.0	1,301
Rural	23.7	3,613
Age (in months)		
36-47	23.0	2,579
48-59	35.8	2,336
Mother's education		
No education	11.7	617
Primary	23.9	2,892
Secondary	44.6	1,188
Higher	62.9	218
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	10.7	1,285
Second	19.9	1,023
Middle	29.5	900
Fourth	41.3	856
Highest	55.3	850
Region		
Kampala	53.6	179
Buganda	44.5	1,074
Busoga	27.1	513
Bukedi	13.1	279
Elgon	29.9	225
Teso	12.7	379
Karamoja	9.5	445
Lango	10.4	283
Acholi	21.5	202
West Nile	19.8	186
Bunyoro	19.3	330
Tooro	30.9	348
Ankole	57.8	297
Kigezi	40.4	176
Total	**29.1**	**4,914**

[1] MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

Table 18. 6 Child discipline

Percentage of de facto children age 1-14 years who, during the month before the interview, experienced child discipline of any kind, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe		
Sex						
Male	12.0	65.8	60.9	17.4	75.9	7,782
Female	11.6	65.3	60.2	16.7	75.6	7,338
Residence						
Urban	10.7	66.7	63.1	15.8	78.1	4,404
Rural	12.3	65.1	59.5	17.6	74.8	10,716
Region						
Kampala	8.8	71.5	67.2	16.1	83.1	593
Buganda	11.8	63.6	58.1	14.1	74.0	3,525
Busoga	6.9	78.9	70.5	23.7	87.3	1,430
Bukedi	9.0	69.5	62.3	16.3	77.5	819
Elgon	15.1	65.4	57.6	14.9	74.7	791
Teso	5.1	87.4	78.3	29.5	93.3	941
Karamoja	10.8	57.5	39.5	10.2	61.8	972
Lango	22.5	56.3	47.6	14.8	65.6	1,034
Acholi	13.7	62.4	72.0	19.1	83.3	610
West Nile	8.2	75.7	68.9	24.4	82.4	541
Bunyoro	18.2	55.0	54.9	15.6	66.3	913
Toro	16.5	58.5	58.1	10.8	71.3	1,051
Ankole	4.0	66.5	65.0	20.0	77.1	1,231
Kigezi	18.8	52.6	62.7	18.6	71.4	668
Age						
1-2	10.1	56.1	55.5	13.0	67.6	2,298
3-4	10.3	67.3	65.8	16.3	79.0	2,325
5-9	11.0	68.9	66.4	19.7	79.8	4,549
10-14	14.5	66.1	54.0	16.8	74.0	4,174
Education of household head						
No education	11.8	63.8	52.4	16.2	70.1	2,325
Primary	11.6	66.7	62.4	17.6	77.2	8,084
Secondary	10.9	66.1	63.7	16.7	78.3	3,480
More than secondary	17.1	57.7	53.7	15.1	68.4	1,059
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.6	65.3	57.6	17.1	73.5	3,191
Second	12.5	66.6	62.7	17.7	76.5	3,002
Middle	12.5	67.0	60.6	16.8	77.1	2,959
Fourth	11.2	65.3	60.6	18.0	75.6	2,944
Highest	11.3	63.7	61.5	15.5	76.2	3,024
Total	11.8	65.5	60.6	17.0	75.8	15,120

1 MICS Indicator 8.3 - Violent Discipline

Table 18. 7 Child discipline opinions and knowledge

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, and percentage who know that there is a government law in Uganda that prohibits child abuse, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristics	Percentage that believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Percentage that knows there is a law against child abuse	Number of respondents
Sex			
Male	49.0	90.6	4,563
Female	54.6	85.8	10,555
Residence			
Urban	50.8	89.6	4,404
Rural	53.8	86.3	10,713
Region			
Kampala	57.2	91.0	593
Buganda	45.2	88.5	3,524
Busoga	67.7	91.6	1,430
Bukedi	68.4	72.8	819
Elgon	53.2	86.2	791
Teso	37.1	95.2	941
Karamoja	33.0	69.5	972
Lango	32.9	96.1	1,034
Acholi	59.8	94.2	610
West Nile	31.0	79.0	541
Bunyoro	67.7	88.8	913
Toro	59.0	90.1	1,051
Ankole	62.5	85.4	1,230
Kigezi	85.1	84.9	668
Age of respondent			
<25	49.7	83.5	2,264
25-29	52.1	85.9	2,137
30-34	55.1	89.1	2,008
35-39	53.1	88.9	1,901
40-59	54.1	90.0	4,826
60+	52.2	82.9	1,982
Relationship to selected child			
Mother			
Father			
Other			
Education			
No education	51.9	77.4	2,373
Primary	54.6	88.0	8,422
Secondary	51.6	90.4	3,447
More than secondary	44.9	94.1	860
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	46.7	79.5	3,191
Second	57.0	87.1	3,002
Middle	56.1	88.5	2,957
Fourth	53.5	90.8	2,944
Highest	51.8	90.9	3,024
Total	52.9	87.3	15,117

WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE, AND ENVIRONMENT 19

Key Findings

- **Improved drinking water:** Eighty Two percent of households in Uganda have an improved drinking water source.
- ***Safely managed drinking water sources:*** Forty Two percent of the improved drinking water sources in Uganda are free from E. *coli* contamination.
- ***Safely managed household drinking water:*** Eighty-nine percent of the household population have their drinking water contaminated with E. *coli*.
- ***Household water treatment*:** Forty-two percent of the household population use an appropriate method of household drinking water treatment method.
- ***Household water storage:*** Fifty percent of the households use covered containers for storing water.
- ***Sanitation:*** Thirty One percent of households in Uganda have improved sanitation facilities.
- ***Hygiene:*** In Uganda, 55% of households in the urban and 36% households in the rural areas have a place for handwashing with soap and water.

Ugandans desire a green economy and clean environment where the ecosystem is sustainably managed (Vision 2040).The necessity of all Ugandans to have to access safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, and ambient environment (WASHE) is essential for good health, welfare, and productivity and recognized as a constitutional right. Inadequate WASHE is primarily responsible for the transmission of waterborne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading worldwide cause of child mortalities.

19.1 HOUSEHOLD DRINKING WATER SOURCE AVAILABILITY AND TREATMENT

19.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

The Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder for classification of drinking services as improved or unimproved so as to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018).

Safely managed: Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic*:* Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Limited: Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved: Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

Surface water: Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

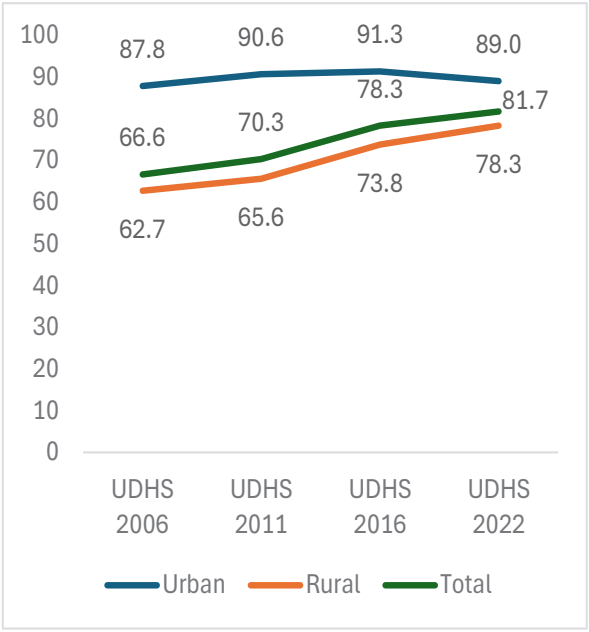
19.1.2 Improved drinking water sources

Improved drinking water source or improved drinking water source is a type of water source that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination, (UNICEF). Improved drinking water sources in Uganda include: piped water, boreholes or tube well, protected springs, bottled water. Improved drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development.

Only 82 percent of households in Uganda have an improved drinking water source representing an increase of 3.4% from 78.3% in 2016. Figure 19.1 presents the trend of improved drinking water sources since 2006.

Figure 19. 1

Trends of improved drinking water source



The percentage of households using improved drinking water sources increased by 15% from 67% in 2006 to 82% in 2022. Urban places of residence had a slight increase from 88% in 2006 to 89% in 2022 while Rural places of residence showed a general increase of 15% from 63% in 2006 to 78% in 2022.

19.1.3 Safely Managed Drinking Water Sources and households' drinking water

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). Table **19.10** presents the proportion of households Improved drinking water sources contaminated with faecal contamination. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1- *E. coli* per 100 mL) to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). **Table 19.11** shows the proportion of households having household drinking water contaminated with *E. coli.* Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

19.1.3.1 Faecal contamination of drinking water sources and household drinking water

Only 42% of the improved drinking water sources in Uganda are free from E. *coli* contamination. By place of residence, 43% are in Urban and 42% in Rural (**Table 19.10**). Figure 19.2.1 and Figure 19.2.2 present the percentage of household population with E. *coli* in source water, and household drinking water, respectively.

Overall, 58% of the household population use water sources contaminated with E. *coli* and 89% have their drinking water contaminated with E. *coli*.

Figure 19. 2.1
Household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking water.

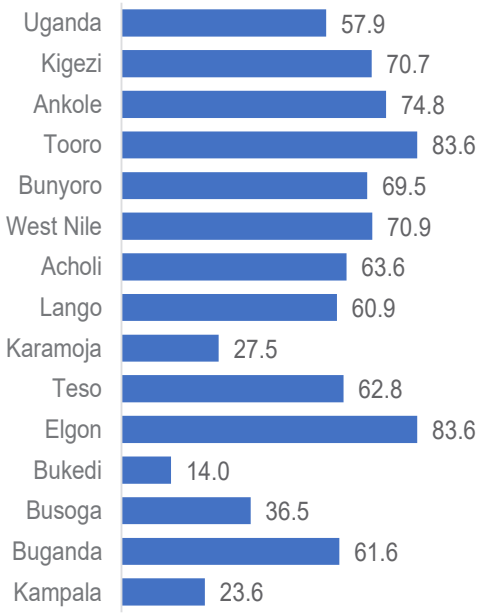
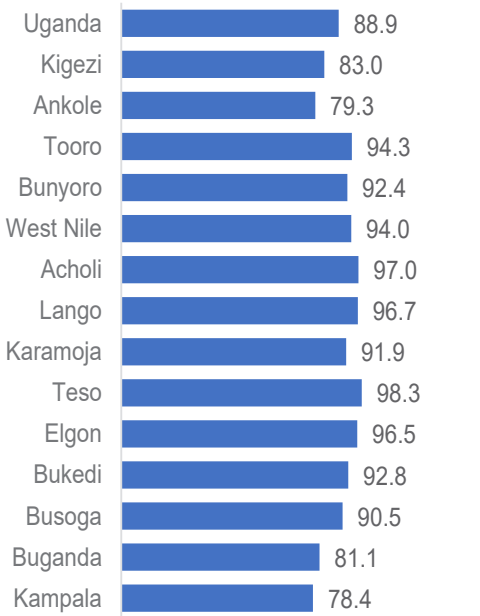
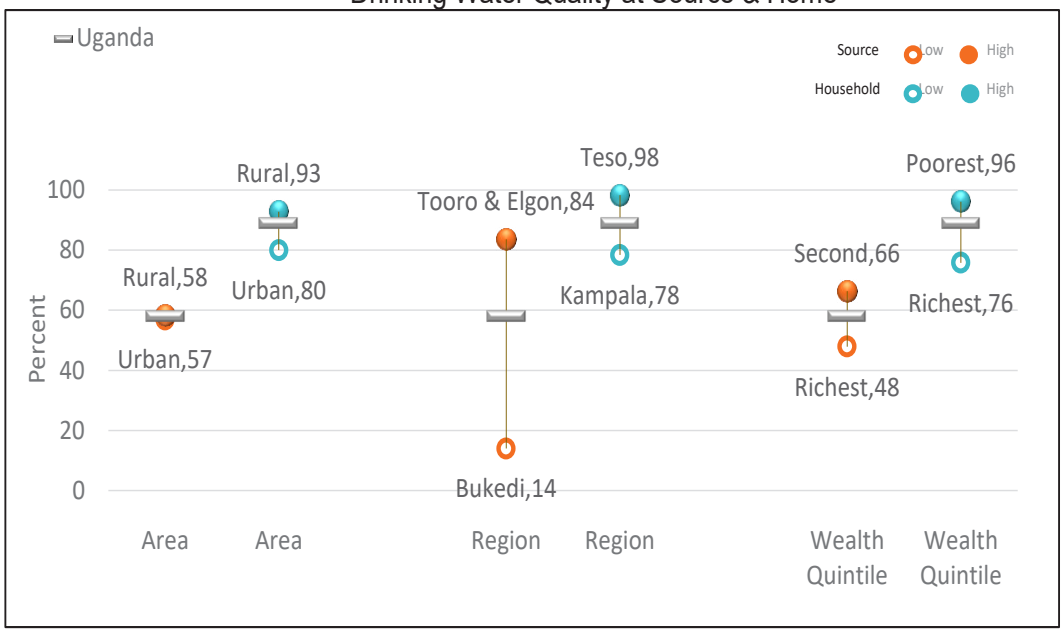


Figure 19. 2.2
Household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water.



The Percentage of the population using drinking water sources contaminated with *E. coli* (orange) and proportion with *E. coli* in a glass of drinking water in household drinking water (teal) is presented in Figure 19.3 and **Table 19.11.**

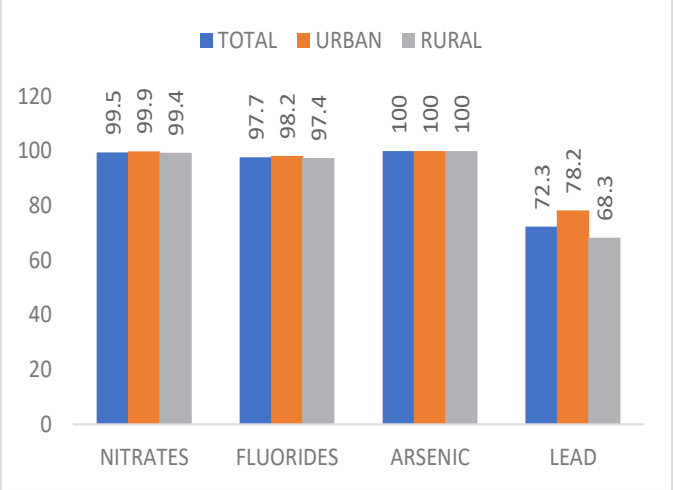
Figure 19.3
Drinking Water Quality at Source & Home



19.1.3.2 Chemical contamination of drinking water sources

According to WHO 2021 update on public health impact on chemicals impact, nearly half (50%) of the estimated two (2) million lives lost to known chemicals exposure in 2019 were due to Lead. Lead exposure was estimated to account for 4.6% of the global burden of cardiovascular disease and 3% of the global burden of chronic kidney diseases.

Figure 19.4
Physio-chemical characteristics of drinking water sources



The Key indicator parameters used for the assessment of drinking water safety included: Lead, Arsenic, Fluorides and Nitrates. The presence or absence affects the beneficial use of water and may have short term or long-term health impacts on human health. The levels of safety were compared against the East African potable water standards (DEAS 12: 2017).

Overall, all (100%) the drinking water sources tested were within safe limits prescribed by the drinking water standards with respect to Arsenic, 99.5% with respect to nitrates, 97.7% with respect to Fluorides and 72.3% in respect to Lead **(Figure 19.4).**

By place of residence 78% of the sources in urban were with the prescribed limits for Lead in drinking water as compared to 68% rural places of residence.

Elevated lead observed in drinking water sources in Rural of 32% and 22% in Urban is a matter of Concern that needs more investigation. According to WHO, lead exposure can have serious consequences for the health of children.

19.1.4 Access to basic and limited household drinking water

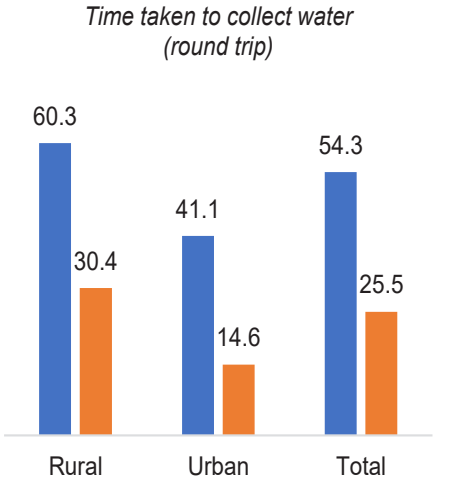
Basic household drinking water is described as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less while limited household drinking water is an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

In Uganda 54% of household's had access to basic household drinking water while 26% of the households had access to limited drinking water.

By place of residence 41% households in urban had access to basic drinking water as compared to 60.3% in rural places of residence.

In case of limited drinking 15% of the households were in urban place of residence as compared to 30% in the rural place of residence **(Figure 19.5** and **tables 19.1 and 19.2)**

Figure 19. 5
Basic and Limited drinking water Sources



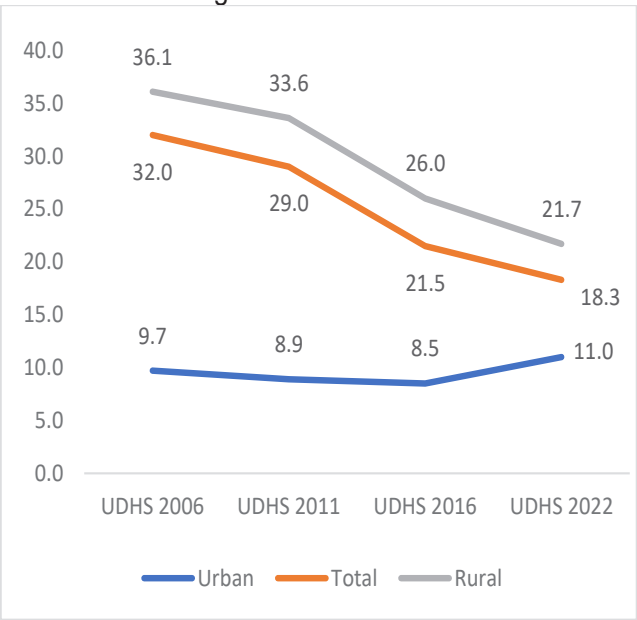
19.1.5 Unimproved Drinking Water Sources

Unimproved drinking sources included water delivered via a tanker truck or bicycle, unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs and rain water. The proportion of households in the -urban area using the main unimproved drinking water sources included unprotected dug wells (5%), compared to rural areas (10%). Unprotected springs in urban areas (2%), compared to rural areas (3%), and surface water in urban areas (3%), compared to rural areas (9%) (**Table 19.1**).

The trend in the proportion of households using unimproved drinking water sources showed a general increase in urban and a general decrease in the rural and total **(Figure 19.6).**

The proportion of households in Uganda using unimproved drinking water sources has been decreasing over time, from 32% in 2006 to 18% in 2022. Whereas the rural households have had a similar decreasing trend from36% in 2006 to half (22%) in 2022, Urban areas slightly showed increasing, trend from 10% in 2006 to 11% in 2022 **(Figure 19.6).**

Figure 19. 6
Trend of households using unimproved drinking water sources.



19.1.6 Surface water sources

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal. Seven percent (7%) of households in Uganda use surface water sources. By place of residence 3% are in Urban and 9% are in Rural. 93% of the surface water sources had E. *coli* making these sources extremely risky for household drinking water **(Table 19.10).**

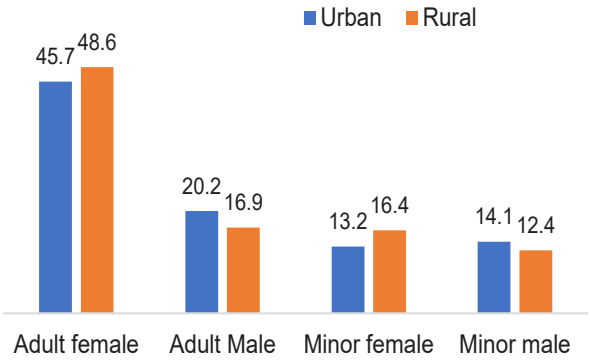
19.1.7 Person Collecting Drinking Water

In households without drinking water, the individual collecting water are more often adults' females and children responsible for collecting water.

Twenty Two percent of de jure household members in Urban places of residence do not have drinking water on their premises.

Adult females (46% in Urban and 49% in Rural) mostly responsible for collecting drinking water compared to Adult males (20% in Urban and 17% in Rural). The percentage of minor females that collected water in Urban was 13% compared to in 16% in Rural. Similarly, 14% of the minor males in Urban compared to 12% in rural residence collected water.

Figure 19. 7
Percentage of de jure household members responsible for collecting drinking water



19.1.8 Availability of household drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water describes Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month. Among households using Improved drinking water sources overall, 65% had water available with no disruption for at least one day **(Table 19.4)**. The percentage was the same by place of residence between Urban and Rural households.

19.1.9 Household drinking water treatment

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method. In Uganda only 42% of the household population use appropriate method of household drinking water treatment method (boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfection). Boiling is the most common household treatment method representing 62% Urban and 31% rural by place of residence (Table 19.5). Seventy-nine (79%) of the households that used boiling method of water treatment had their household drinking water contaminated with E. coli. Fifty percent (50%) of the households use covered drinking water storage containers, 40% use uncovered containers, while 7% were drinking water directly from the sources of water **(Table 19.13).**

19.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Sanitation and hygiene are critical to human well-being, and social and economic development due to impacts such as anxiety, risk of sexual assault, and lost opportunities for education and work. They are also linked to the transmission of diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera and dysentery, as well as typhoid, intestinal worm infections, and polio exacerbate stunting, and contribute to the spread of antimicrobial resistance (WHO).

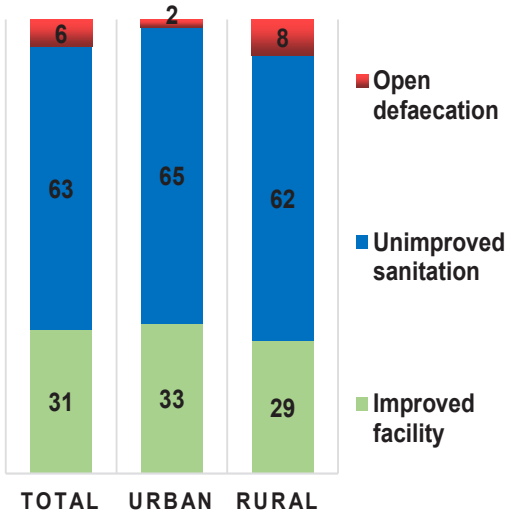
19.2.1 Household Sanitation

The sanitation ladder illustrates how people can move from simpler sanitation solutions to more advanced ones, by moving up rung by rung on the ladder. The ladders include the use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site, use of pit latrines without a slab or platform or bucket latrines and disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, or other open spaces or with solid waste.

The percentage of households with improved household sanitation facilities increased from 26.5% in 2016 to 31% in 2022. Overall unimproved sanitation decreased from 74% in 2016 to 63% in 2022. Unimproved sanitation in Urban was 65% in 2022 and 64% in 2016 as compared to Rural sanitation at 62% in 2022 and 74% in 2016 **(Figure 19.9).**

There was a decrease in open defecation from 7% in 2016 to 6% in 2022. Open defecation is more prevalent in rural (8%) than urban (2%) areas.

Figure 19. 8
Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities



19.2.2 Hygiene

Hygiene is multi-faceted and comprises many behaviors, including hand washing, menstrual hygiene, oral hygiene, environmental cleaning in health care facilities, and food hygiene. There is no agreed-upon, internationally recognized definition of hygiene. However, hand washing with soap and water is recognized as a top priority for hygiene in all settings. It is also considered a suitable indicator for national and global hygiene monitoring (WHO).

In 2016, 69% of urban and 56% of rural households had a place for hand washing, as compared to 2022, with 60% and 47% of urban and rural respectively. This shows a decline of 9% in urban and rural, respectively. The percentage of households in urban areas with a place for hand washing with soap and water was 55%, and with water only was 19%. In the rural areas, 36% of households had a place for hand washing with soap and water, and 23% had a place with water only **(Table 19.9).**

The households that did not practice any hand washing were 24% in urban, and 38% in rural, doubling for urban areas from 13% in 2016, and increasing by 14% in rural areas from 24% in 2016. **(Table 19.9).** Among the key sanitation and hygiene indicators, the percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities was 33% for Urban and about 30% in Rural areas. The proportion of households with hand washing facilities with water and soap were 55.2% in Urban, as compared to 36.1% in Rural residents. This showed sanitation and hygiene is still a big challenge especially in the rural dwellings.

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Table 19. 1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2022

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	**89.0**	**78.3**	**81.7**	**88.3**	**78.6**	**81.4**
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	17.3	2.0	6.9	17.8	2.0	6.5
Piped to neighbor	19.5	3.0	8.3	16.9	2.4	6.6
Public tap/standpipe	11.4	6.1	7.8	10.7	5.9	7.3
Tubewell/borehole	22.1	50.7	41.6	24.9	52.2	44.4
Protected dug well	6.7	6.1	6.3	7.1	6.3	6.5
Protected spring	6.5	8.6	7.9	7.0	8.4	8.0
Rainwater	2.6	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.2	1.6
Bottled water	2.7	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.5
Satchet water	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved source	**11.0**	**21.7**	**18.3**	**11.7**	**21.5**	**18.7**
Unprotected dug well	4.9	9.5	8.0	5.2	9.3	8.1
Unprotected spring	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.3	3.2	2.9
Tanker truck	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4
Bicycle with jellycan	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Surface water	3.0	8.6	6.8	3.2	8.7	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[2]	44.1	9.2	20.0	41.5	8.5	17.7
Less than 30 minutes	41.1	60.3	54.3	41.1	59.4	54.3
30 minutes or longer	14.6	30.4	25.5	17.3	32.1	27.9
Don't know	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[3]						
Boil	63.9	32.4	42.5	62.1	30.7	39.7
Bleach/chlorine added	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.9
Strain through cloth	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.5
Ceramic, sand or other filters	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
Solar disinfection	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Let it stand and settle	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
Other						
No treatment	33.9	64.3	54.6	64.7	34.3	43.0
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[4]	65.3	34.1	44.1	63.8	32.7	41.6
Number	**6,323**	**13,435**	**19,758**	**25,792**	**64,349**	**90,142**

[1] Because the quality of bottled water is not known, households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.

[2] Includes water piped to a neighbor

[3] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so the sum of treatment may exceed 100 percent.

[4] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering and solar disinfecting.

Table 19. 2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	76.2	12.2	8.5	3.2	100	25,792
Rural	55.1	23.5	12.7	8.7	100	64,349
Region						
Kampala	97.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	100	3,374
Buganda	62.7	13.1	16.4	7.7	100	20,579
Busoga	67.8	24.8	2.4	5.0	100	9,157
Bukedi	75.4	23.3	1.2	0.0	100	5,165
Elgon	72.1	9.9	12.4	5.6	100	4,697
Teso	57.0	40.4	1.3	1.2	100	6,442
Karamoja	71.7	19.4	0.9	8.0	100	4,954
Lango	53.8	29.8	14.9	1.5	100	6,063
Acholi	45.3	34.5	18.7	1.5	100	3,723
West Nile	60.5	22.6	8.5	8.4	100	3,389
Bunyoro	55.7	21.8	14.4	8.1	100	5,615
Toro	47.4	11.4	23.0	18.2	100	6,572
Ankole	48.9	19.6	16.8	14.7	100	6,717
Kigezi	44.5	23.4	17.0	15.1	100	3,696
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	53.9	26.5	10.6	9.0	100	18,033
Second	50.3	26.0	13.8	9.9	100	18,030
Middle	53.5	22.8	15.1	8.5	100	18,023
Fourth	62.2	19.7	12.2	5.9	100	18,027
Highest	85.7	6.1	5.7	2.4	100	18,028
Total	61.1	20.2	11.5	7.1	100	90,142

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

[1] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

[2] Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 19. 3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristics	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises	Number of persons without drinking water on premises1	Person who usually collects drinking water						
			Adult female	Adult male	Minor female	Minor male	Person not household member	Total	Number of persons
Residence									
Urban	21.8	5,634	45.7	20.2	13.2	14.1	6.8	100	3,400
Rural	3.4	2,193	48.6	16.9	16.4	12.4	5.8	100	12,086
Region									
Kampala	34.5	1,163	42.1	25.7	10.8	13.1	8.4	100	223
Buganda	15.3	3,149	28.7	28.7	13.4	19.5	9.6	100	3,232
Busoga	3.3	303	41.8	16.9	18.3	18.1	5.0	100	1,596
Bukedi	0.6	32	61.6	9.2	15.9	7.1	6.2	100	903
Elgon	6.2	290	58.5	16.0	15.3	7.3	2.8	100	851
6.Teso	1.4	93	67.4	10.4	14.1	4.9	3.2	100	1,071
Karamoja	1.1	53	59.6	6.8	21.2	7.0	5.4	100	1,124
Lango	2.5	150	60.4	9.3	18.9	6.8	4.6	100	1,209
Acholi	3.0	113	63.0	12.4	16.3	4.3	4.0	100	750
West Nile	5.9	200	72.0	8.4	12.4	2.6	4.6	100	588
Bunyoro	5.2	292	39.7	24.5	15	13.3	7.5	100	1,044
Tooro	10.1	663	52.5	18.6	11.3	13.7	3.8	100	1,052
Ankole	14.1	949	36.5	20.7	16.8	19.1	6.9	100	1,125
Kigezi	10.3	380	41.0	17.2	17.2	19.5	5.0	100	720
Source of drinking water									
Improved	10.7	7,828	49.3	16.8	16.0	12.0	6.0	100	12,045
Unimproved	0.0	-	43.2	19.9	13.6	16.5	6.7	100	2,139
Surface	0.0	-	43.8	21.5	16.0	13.7	4.9	100	1,303
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.3	55	57.1	14.7	15.2	7.9	5.1	100	4,105
Second	1.0	176	52.5	16.3	15.9	11.2	4.1	100	3,483
Middle	2.6	471	45.5	18.6	16.1	15.2	4.6	100	3,258
Fourth	7.0	1,258	38.9	19.4	17.5	16.8	7.5	100	2,992
Highest	32.6	5,869	37.3	22.5	12.3	15.9	12.0	100	1,649
Total	8.7	7,828	48.0	17.6	15.7	12.8	6.0	100	15,486

[1] Excludes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 19. 4 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, the percentage with lack of availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to the residence, Uganda DHS 2022

	Households			Population		
Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least one day	35.2	35.2	35.2	37.0	35.7	36.1
Available with no interruption of at least one day	64.7	64.8	64.8	62.9	64.3	63.8
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
The number using piped water or water from a tube well[1]	4,445	8,296	12,740	18,135	40,186	58,321

[1] Includes households reporting piped water or water from a tube well or borehole as their main source of drinking water and households reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water if their main source of water for cooking and handwashing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole.

Table 19. 5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Boiled	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strained through cloth	Ceramic, sand, or other filter	Solar disinfection	Let stand and settle	No treatment	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[1]	Number of persons
Residence									
Urban	62.1	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	35.2	63.8	25,792
Rural	30.7	2.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	65.7	32.7	64,349
Region									
Kampala	91.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	8.1	91.5	3,374
Buganda	82.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	16.2	83.0	20,579
Busoga	16.1	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	81.3	16.8	9,157
Bukedi	8.5	12.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	78.8	20.7	5,165
Elgon	28.1	6.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	65.2	34.1	4,697
Teso	4.3	1.2	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	91.7	5.5	6,442
Karamoja	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	94.3	5.6	4,954
Lango	2.2	1.3	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	91.2	3.8	6,063
Acholi	5.9	1.9	5.8	0.7	0.0	0.8	86.6	7.8	3,723
West Nile	8.2	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	87.6	11.8	3,389
Bunyoro	31.6	0.7	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	66.4	32.5	5,615
Toro	36.2	3.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.6	59.9	39.6	6,572
Ankole	71.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	2.3	28.1	71.2	6,717
Kigezi	64.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	35.5	64.5	3,696
Source of drinking water									
Improved	37.1	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	59.5	39.3	73,332
Unimproved	53.2	0.9	3.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	43.1	54.2	10,368
Surface	46.5	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.0	2.0	50.2	48.3	6,442
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	11.2	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	85.8	12.5	18,033
Second	24.7	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	70.8	27.0	18,030
Middle	34.2	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.0	1.0	62.3	36.4	18,023
Fourth	49.6	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	47.1	51.8	18,027
Highest	78.6	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	18.8	80.5	18,028
Total	39.6	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	57.0	41.6	90,142

Table 19. 6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2022

	Households			Population		
Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation	**33.0**	**29.9**	**30.9**	**37.8**	**32.8**	**34.2**
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	1.2	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.4
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	4.2	0.2	1.5	4.0	0.2	1.3
Flush/pour flush to a pit latrine	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	8.4	5.2	6.3	10.1	5.9	7.1
Pit latrine with a slab	18.7	23.5	22.0	21.8	25.7	24.6
Composting toilet	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.7
Unimproved sanitation	**65.4**	**62.2**	**63.2**	**60.6**	**60.1**	**60.2**
Shared facility[1]	**42.3**	**15.8**	**24.3**	**35.0**	**12.7**	**19.0**
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.29	0.01	0.09
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	1.8	0.0	0.6	1.44	0.01	0.42
Flush/pour flush to a pit latrine	1.6	0.1	0.6	1.43	0.08	0.46
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	13.1	3.1	6.3	11.04	2.43	4.89
Pit latrine with a slab	25.2	12.4	16.5	20.72	9.99	13.07
Composting toilet	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.07	0.13	0.11
Unimproved facility	**23.1**	**46.4**	**38.9**	**25.6**	**47.5**	**41.2**
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/ septic tank/pit latrine	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	22.3	44.7	37.5	24.7	46.1	40.0
Bucket	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.6	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.2
Open defecation (no facility/bush/field)	**1.7**	**7.9**	**5.9**	**1.7**	**6.9**	**5.4**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/populations	6,323	13,435	19,758	25,792	64,349	90,142
Location of the facility						
In own dwelling	6.9	1.7	3.5	6.8	1.7	3.2
In own yard/plot	82.0	84.7	83.8	83.5	87.0	85.9
Elsewhere	11.1	13.6	12.7	9.8	11.4	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/populations with a toilet/latrine facility	6,219	12,380	18,599	25,367	59,905	85,273

[1] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 19. 7 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed by whether the location was fixed or mobile and total percentage of households in which the place for hand washing was observed; and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap and other cleansing agents, according to background characteristics Uganda DHS 2022

	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:				Among households in which place for hand washing was observed, percentage with:							
Background characteristic	And place for handwashing was a fixed place	And place for handwashing was mobile	Total	Number of households	Soap and water[1]	Water and cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	Water only	Soap but no water[3]	Cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Total	Number of households in which place for hand washing was observed
Residence												
Urban	16.0	43.9	59.8	6,323	55.2	0.2	18.5	1.7	0.1	24.3	100.0	3,784
Rural	11.2	35.4	46.6	13,435	36.1	0.8	22.9	1.8	0.3	38.1	100.0	6,255
Region												
Kampala	19.3	47.8	67.1	947	64.7	0.2	16.8	0.7	0.0	17.6	100.0	635
Buganda	17.2	52.6	69.9	4,910	54.6	0.0	17.7	1.9	-	25.7	100.0	3,430
Busoga	15.0	46.8	61.7	1,789	41.9	2.4	25.4	2.8	0.1	27.4	100.0	1,104
Bukedi	8.5	48.0	56.5	974	31.3	-	28.5	0.3	-	40.0	100.0	550
Elgon	12.3	42.7	54.9	1,007	33.9	0.1	30.4	0.7	-	34.9	100.0	553
Teso	21.7	10.3	32.0	1,156	10.2	-	6.0	1.4	-	82.5	100.0	370
Karamoja	11.2	11.9	23.1	1,170	8.8	0.2	26.6	-	0.4	64.0	100.0	270
Lango	8.5	10.2	18.7	1,292	38.4	1.8	8.8	3.5	1.7	45.8	100.0	241
Acholi	8.8	50.8	59.6	827	33.5	1.2	13.7	1.1	0.7	49.9	100.0	493
West Nile	10.5	44.6	55.1	679	44.4	0.7	31.9	1.1	0.7	21.2	100.0	374
Bunyoro	10.0	32.0	42.0	1,242	32.9	1.6	32.1	2.2	1.0	30.2	100.0	521
Toro	8.0	57.8	65.8	1,322	34.6	0.7	18.1	2.2	0.7	43.6	100.0	870
Ankole	5.1	22.5	27.6	1,580	40.1	0.1	28.7	2.5	-	28.5	100.0	436
Kigezi	7.3	14.8	22.1	862	55.4	1.2	32.8	1.8	0.5	8.4	100.0	190
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.1	73.3	35.8	4,223	19.9	1.4	21.1	1.7	0.6	55.4	100.0	1,513
Second	8.0	64.8	43.2	3,733	31.5	0.9	22.9	1.0	0.2	43.6	100.0	1,612
Middle	8.9	63.0	45.9	3,619	35.6	0.7	24.0	1.4	0.4	37.9	100.0	1,659
Fourth	13.6	56.0	57.7	3,804	46.1	0.5	23.6	2.5	0.3	26.9	100.0	2,193
Highest	22.6	52.7	69.9	4,379	63.2	0.1	17.2	1.8	0.0	17.6	100.0	3,061
Total	12.7	38.1	50.8	19,758	43.3	0.6	21.2	1.7	0.3	32.9	100.0	10,038

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder or paste form. Here are households with soap and water only, as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.

[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud or sand.

1 Includes households with soap only, as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table 19. 8 Physio-chemical characteristics of drinking water sources

Parameter	No. of tests			Drinking Water Sources		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
pH (units)	951	1,809	2,760	86	55	**65**
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	951	1,809	2,760	99	99	**99**
Turbidity (NTU)	905	1,728	2,628	91	93	**92**
Colour (TCU)	711	961	1,672	64	77	**72**
Hardness (Total) as $CaCO_3$ (mg/l)	940	1,784	2,724	95	99	**98**
Fluoride (mg/L)	879	1,507	3,042	98	97	**98**
Nitrate (mg/L)	869	1,361	2,230	100	99	**100**
Arsenic (mg/L)	343	474	817	100	100	**100**
Lead (mg/L)	338	456	794	78	68	**72**

Table 19. 9 Trends of households with hand washing facilities by place of residence

Place of Residence	Urban			Rural		
UDHS Years	**2011**	**2016**	**2022**	**2011**	**2016**	**2022**
Handing washing facilities	34.9	69.4	59.9	27.6	55.7	46.6
Fixed hand washing facilities	na	16.8	16	na	10.5	11.2
Mobile Hand washing facilities	na	52.6	43.9	na	45.2	35.4
Hand washing						
Soap and water	37.7	58.1	55.2	23.9	57.9	36.1
Water and cleansing agent other than soap only	0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8
Water only	30	26.2	18.5	25.9	34	22.9
Soap but no water	2.1	2.5	1.7	3	3.5	1.8
Cleansing agent other than soap only	0	0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3
No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	30.2	12.9	24.3	45.8	24.2	38.1

Table 19. 10 Quality of source drinking water.

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking water, Uganda DHS, 2022

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL								
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in source water [1]	Number of households	Number of household members	Number of HH members
Total	**42.1**	**17.7**	**17.7**	**22.5**	**100.0**	**57.9**	**3,042**	**13,765**	**13,858**
Type of place of residence									
Urban	43.1	17.1	20.3	19.5	100.0	56.9	1,013	4,193	4,306
Rural	41.6	18.0	16.6	23.8	100.0	58.4	2,029	9,572	9,552
Main source of drinking water [A]									
Improved sources	50.3	20.1	16.9	12.7	100.0	49.7	2,502	10,890	11,342
Piped water	53.3	20.8	15.9	9.9	100.0	46.7	714	2,877	2,902
Tubewell/Borehole	57.9	18.4	14.6	9.2	100.0	42.1	1308	6058	6,373
Protected well or spring	18.3	26.0	26.7	29.1	100.0	81.7	412	1,810	1,926
Bottled water	73.4	5.0	9.5	12.1	100.0	26.6	68	145	141
Unimproved sources	10.8	8.7	21.0	59.6	100.0	89.2	540	2,875	2,516
Unprotected well or spring	8.8	9.3	20.9	61.0	100.0	91.2	251	1,358	1,181
Tanker-truck/Bicycle with jellycan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	67.6	12	48	40
Surface water	7.4	4.1	17.8	70.6	100.0	92.6	214	1,140	1,016
Rainwater	28.0	24.2	22.7	25.0	100.0	72.0	55	302	249
Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	73.0	6	23	25
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	90.2	2	4	5
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	45.8	16.6	16.4	21.2	100.0	54.2	710	2,747	3,036
Second	33.6	16.9	17.3	32.2	100.0	66.4	560	2,470	2,663
Middle	38.2	17.4	18.6	25.7	100.0	61.8	515	2,708	2,628
Fourth	38.8	20.0	19.1	22.2	100.0	61.2	570	2,807	2,670
Highest	52.1	17.6	17.2	13.1	100.0	47.9	687	3,032	2,861
Region									
Kampala	76.4	7.8	9.4	6.4	100.0	23.6	201	523	722
Buganda	38.4	16.8	17.9	26.8	100.0	61.6	458	3,231	1,947
Busoga	63.5	14.1	13.3	9.2	100.0	36.5	278	1,391	1,444
Bukedi	86.0	11.0	2.8	0.1	100.0	14.0	176	794	921
Elgon	16.4	24.1	23.9	35.7	100.0	83.6	182	670	824
Teso	37.2	32.6	17.9	12.3	100.0	62.8	190	975	1,063
Karamoja	72.5	9.6	9.1	8.9	100.0	27.5	167	772	694
Lango	39.1	14.2	19.3	27.4	100.0	60.9	209	941	994
Acholi	36.4	22.0	12.2	29.4	100.0	63.6	181	542	762
West Nile	29.1	25.2	28.5	17.2	100.0	70.9	221	536	1,059
Bunyoro	30.5	26.2	13.2	30.1	100.0	69.5	195	769	838
Tooro	16.4	13.0	20.8	49.8	100.0	83.6	188	1,008	905
Ankole	25.2	18.0	34.2	22.6	100.0	74.8	224	1,035	945
Kigezi	29.3	19.4	23.0	28.3	100.0	70.7	172	577	740

[1] MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water
[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

Table 19. 11 Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water, Uganda DHS, 2022

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL					Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in household drinking water [1]	Number of households	Number of household members	Number of HH members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total				
Total	**42.1**	**11.1**	**19**	**29**	**100**	**88.9**	**3,110**	**14,215**	**14,140**
Type of place of residence									
Urban	20.0	21.7	27.7	30.6	100.0	80.0	1,042	4,340	4,420
Rural	7.2	17.8	29.5	45.5	100.0	92.8	2,068	9,875	9,720
Main source of drinking water [A]									
Improved sources	12.1	19.8	31.1	37.0	100.0	87.9	2,547	11,240	11,507
Piped water	22.6	21.9	28.4	27.2	100.0	77.4	724	2,895	2,950
Tubewell/Borehole	6.2	19.7	34.3	39.7	100.0	93.8	1,327	6,263	6,444
Protected well or spring	9.4	18.8	26.0	45.8	100.0	90.6	421	1,901	1,959
Bottled water	76.6	2.6	13.6	7.2	100.0	23.4	75	181	154
Unimproved sources	7.3	15.8	21.1	55.8	100.0	92.7	563	2,975	2,633
Unprotected well or spring	6.2	15.3	22.4	56.1	100.0	93.8	254	1,398	1,194
Tanker-truck/Bicycle with jellycan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	91.6	12	46	40
Surface water	2.7	12.0	16.3	69.1	100.0	97.3	226	1,154	1,084
Rainwater	21.9	23.6	34.3	20.2	100.0	78.1	63	343	285
Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28.2	6	29	25
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	89.6	2	4	5
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	3.9	12.9	30.8	52.3	100.0	96.1	719	2,816	3075
Second	5.7	15.9	26.8	51.6	100.0	94.3	578	2,597	2,754
Middle	7.6	14.4	28.1	49.9	100.0	92.4	524	2,857	2,663
Fourth	12.7	22.2	32.2	32.9	100.0	87.3	584	2,913	2,730
Highest	24.2	28.5	26.8	20.5	100.0	75.8	705	3,032	2,918
Region									
Kampala	21.6	22.2	31.3	24.8	100.0	78.4	204	516	728
Buganda	18.9	30.3	25.4	25.4	100.0	81.1	474	3,315	2,006
Busoga	9.5	24.7	32.6	33.2	100.0	90.5	280	1,422	1,448
Bukedi	7.2	18.6	39.8	34.4	100.0	92.8	176	783	921
Elgon	3.5	12.3	29.0	55.2	100.0	96.5	187	674	843
Teso	1.7	8.8	33.3	56.1	100.0	98.3	194	1,110	1,088
Karamoja	8.1	11.4	31.8	48.6	100.0	91.9	167	778	694
Lango	3.3	8.8	26.4	61.5	100.0	96.7	210	979	999
Acholi	3.0	11.2	23.8	61.9	100.0	97.0	184	550	768
West Nile	6.0	5.5	30.6	57.9	100.0	94.0	221	556	1,059
Bunyoro	7.6	21.2	19.6	51.7	100.0	92.4	197	749	851
Tooro	5.7	12.2	23.2	59.0	100.0	94.3	212	1,008	1,013
Ankole	20.7	21.3	37.0	20.9	100.0	79.3	230	1,181	976
Kigezi	17.0	17.2	25.3	40.4	100.0	83.0	174	591	746

[1] MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water
[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

Table 19. 12 Safely managed drinking water services.

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed, Uganda DHS, 2022

	Improved sources				Unimproved sources							
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With drinking water available in sufficient quantities	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With drinking water available in sufficient quantities	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed [1]	Number of households	Number of household members with information on water quality	Number of HH members
Total	**49.6**	**68.3**	**15.8**	**11,263**	**8.2**	**61.3**	**2.9**	**2,502**	**5.2**	**3,042**	**13,765**	
Type of place of residence												
Urban	47.2	68.3	31.3	3,749	9.2	61.4	2.1	444	11.4	1,013	4,193	4,306
Rural	50.8	68.4	8.1	7,514	8.0	61.3	3.1	2,058	2.5	2,029	9,572	9,552
Main source of drinking water [A]												
Improved sources	50.3	67.9	13.8	10,890	na	na	na	-	6.1	2,502	10,890	11,342
Piped water	53.3	68.7	38.5	2,877	na	na	na	-	16.5	714	2,877	2,902
Tubewell/Borehole	57.9	65.2	4.3	6,058	na	na	na	-	2.1	1,308	6,058	6,373
Protected well or spring	18.3	75.2	4.6	1,810	na	na	na	-	1.3	412	1,810	1,926
Bottled water	73.4	75.9	37.0	145	na	na	na	-	25.9	68	145	141
Unimproved sources	28.5	80.8	74.5	373	8.2	61.3	2.9	2,502	2	540	2,875	2,516
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	-	8.8	56.8	2.9	1,358	0	251	1,358	1,181
Tanker-truck/Bicycle with jellycan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	0	12	48	40
Surface water	na	na	na	-	7.4	66.8	2.6	1,140	0	214	1,140	1,016
Rainwater	28.0	83.9	81.8	302	na	na	na	-	18.6	55	302	249
Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	0	6	23	25
Other	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	2	4	5
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	54.1	62.3	2.0	2,230	9.9	59.9	0.8	518	0.8	710	2,747	3,036
Second	42.7	66.6	4.5	1,867	5.2	58.3	3.4	604	1.1	560	2,470	2,663
Middle	48.0	69.9	7.1	2,128	2.4	69.7	2.1	580	2.4	515	2,708	2,628
Fourth	44.8	63.1	15.7	2,187	17.4	57.4	4.0	620	4.2	570	2,807	2,670
Highest	55.4	77.0	40.6	2,852	0.2	61.7	6.3	180	16	687	3,032	2,861
Region												
Kampala	77.1	72.9	35.7	518	0.0	71.7	71.7	5	23.5	201	523	722
Buganda	48.6	72.4	28.7	2,386	9.7	53.6	1.7	845	8.8	458	3,231	1,947
Busoga	67.0	54.9	5.8	1,315	2.3	16.7	0.0	76	1.7	278	1,391	1,444
Bukedi	86.8	85.2	11.8	784	32.5	32.5	0.0	11	10	176	794	921
Elgon	17.2	74.0	5.0	573	11.4	88.3	2.7	97	1.8	182	670	824
Teso	37.8	51.4	4.9	959	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	1.3	190	975	1,063
Karamoja	76.0	52.5	2.5	716	28.1	54.1	0.0	56	0.1	167	772	694
Lango	45.7	65.3	9.4	780	7.3	49.8	0.0	161	1.4	209	941	994
Acholi	49.7	51.3	5.9	397	0.0	79.1	5.2	145	1	181	542	762
West nile	33.4	57.8	11.3	452	5.9	52.7	1.5	85	1.7	221	536	1,059
Bunyoro	35.4	84.1	10.6	639	6.2	83.4	7.9	130	2.9	195	769	838
Tooro	23.9	70.8	22.8	600	5.5	65.0	3.2	408	3	188	1,008	905
Ankole	31.5	89.1	27.6	740	9.5	73.5	3.1	295	7.9	224	1,035	945
Kigezi	38.1	77.1	23.0	403	8.9	66.7	6.0	174	4	172	577	740

[1] MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1
[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested
na: not applicable

Table 19. 13 Household water treatment

	Source of water collection				Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in household drinking water [1]	Number of households	Number of household members	Number of HH members
	Direct from source	Covered container	Uncovered container	Unable to observe				
Total	**7.0**	**50.2**	**40.1**	**2.7**	**88.9**	**3,110**	**14,215**	**14,140**
Type of place of residence								
Urban	9.9	54.1	32.6	3.3	80.0	1042	4,340	4,420
Rural	5.8	48.5	43.3	2.4	92.8	2068	9,875	9,720
Main source of drinking water [A]								
Improved sources	6.9	53.3	37.1	2.7	87.9	2547	1,1240	11,507
Piped water	9.5	54.5	33.0	2.9	77.4	724	2,895	2,950
Tubewell/Borehole	5.4	56.3	37.6	0.7	93.8	1327	6,263	6444
Protected well or spring	2.9	43.4	44.4	9.3	90.6	421	1,901	1,959
Bottled water	60.0	31.2	8.8	0.0	23.4	75	181	154
Unimproved sources	7.4	38.7	51.3	2.5	92.7	563	2,975	2,633
Unprotected well or spring	8.6	43.7	47.2	0.4	93.8	254	1,398	1,194
Tanker-truck/Bicycle with jerrycan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.6	12	46	40
Surface water	3.4	32.5	58.3	5.8	97.3	226	1,154	1,084
Rainwater	15.1	39.9	44.3	0.6	78.1	63	343	285
Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28.2	6	29	25
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	89.6	2	4	5
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	4.6	44.1	50.3	1.1	96.1	719	2,816	3,075
Second	3.3	50.0	44.4	2.3	94.3	578	2,597	2,754
Middle	6.5	51.0	41.4	1.1	92.4	524	2,857	2,663
Fourth	8.8	46.0	42.9	2.4	87.3	584	2913	2,730
Highest	11.4	59.4	22.9	6.3	75.8	705	3,032	2,918
Region								
Kampala	10.2	59.6	18.9	11.2	78.4	204	516	728
Buganda	14.2	44.3	35.2	6.3	81.1	474	3,315	2,006
Busoga	4.5	60.9	34.0	0.7	90.5	280	1,422	1,448
Bukedi	2.4	75.8	21.8	0.0	92.8	176	783	921
Elgon	0.7	50.4	48.9	0.0	96.5	187	674	843
Teso	4.5	75.5	12.9	7.1	98.3	194	1110	1,088
Karamoja	3.7	9.7	86.3	0.3	91.9	167	778	694
Lango	0.4	93.9	3.2	2.5	96.7	210	979	999
Acholi	5.1	72.6	22.3	0.0	97.0	184	550	768
West Nile	0.9	49.2	49.9	0.0	94.0	221	556	1,059
Bunyoro	3.4	33.0	63.6	0.0	92.4	197	749	851
Tooro	6.5	24.4	69.0	0.1	94.3	212	1,008	1,013
Ankole	11.9	34.6	53.4	0.0	79.3	230	1,181	976
Kigezi	6.9	26.4	66.7	0.0	83.0	174	591	746
Household water treatment methods								
Boil	6.0	64.7	23.2	6.2	79.1	776	3,837	3,256
Bleach	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	82.9	11	33	48
Water Filter	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68.7	10	51	46
Solar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55.1	2	6	11
Stand	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	88.4	9	76	51
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	80.0	4	17	14

[1] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REFUGEE POPULATION 20

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate***: The average number of children that are born to a woman over her lifetime is 5.9
- **Modern contraceptive use**: 5% of the currently married women are users
- ***Unmet need for family planning***: Forty-three percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning.
- ***Mortality levels:*** For the 5-year period before the survey the infant mortality rate was 23 deaths per 1,000 live births and the under-5 mortality rate was 45 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ***All basic vaccinations for children age 12-23 months***: Seventy three percent of children received all basic vaccinations

Uganda hosts the largest refugee population in Africa and the 4th largest in the world. Most of them come from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, and Burundi. Uganda has an open-door policy on refugees. They are given land to live on and for farming. They move freely, access social services such as education, start businesses and find employment like any other citizen.

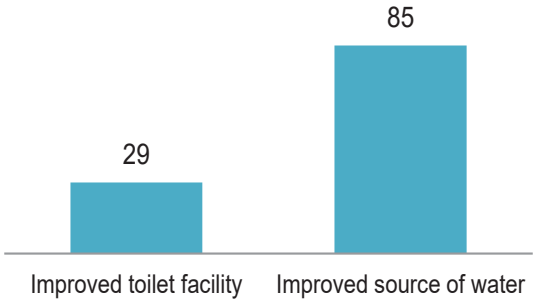
The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) incorporated a refugee strata component in the 2022 UDHS to obtain information on the socio-demographic characteristics of the refugee population. Data collection in the refugee settlements took place from December 2022 to February 2023. This chapter provides information about refugees on socio-demographic indicators, health, family planning status in Uganda. Specifically, the information on fertility, marriage, sexual activity, family planning, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, childhood mortality, maternal and child health among others. This chapter provides a summary on few indicators the detailed findings are presented in the refugee UDHS main report. A sample of 77 EAs were covered with 2,276 complete selected households. In total, a population of 11,773 individuals 2,349 women age 15–49 and 546 men aged 15–54 were successfully interviewed. The findings are presented in the subsequent sections.

20.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and poor hygiene are associated with skin diseases, and diarrheal diseases, the leading preventable diseases. The source of drinking water is important because potentially fatal diseases, such as diarrheal diseases, typhoid, cholera, and dysentery, are water related diseases. Nearly nine (9) in every 10 households (85%) in refugee settlements had access to an improved source of drinking water (**Figure 20.1**).

A household is classified as having an improved toilet if the toilet is used only by members of one household (not shared) and if the facility used by the household separates waste from human contact. About three (3) in every 10 households (29%) in refugee settlements were using improved toilet facilities (**Figure 20.1**).

Figure 20. 1 Percentage of households with improved water and sanitation



Cooking practices and fuels also affect the health of family members and the environment. For example, the use of biomass fuels exposes household members to indoor pollution, which has a direct bearing on their health and surroundings. all of the households were using wood for cooking and less than one percent used electricity for cooking.

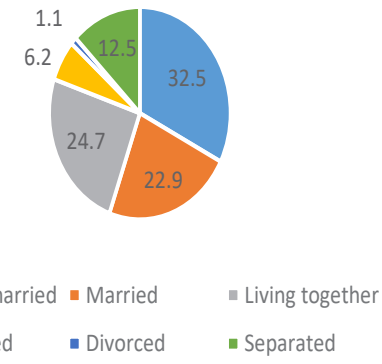
The survey elicited information on the housing conditions, mainly the floor, wall, and roof types. Earth/sand was the most common (85%) type of floor for the houses. Close to half (42%) of the household members in the refugee settlements had one room for sleeping (**Table 20.1**).

Education is one of the major socio-economic factors that influence a person's behavior and attitude. The basic education in Uganda is free and compulsory, with the goal of providing educational attainment for all in both primary and secondary education levels. About 64% of either the girls or boys age 6-12 were attending primary school. On the other hand, only 7% of the boys and 4% of the girls aged 13-18 were attending secondary school (**Table 20.2**). Nearly two in every five (37%) children under 18 years were either foster or orphaned children.

20.2 MARITAL STATUS AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Marriage signals the onset of exposure to the risk of pregnancy for most women, and thus it is an important fertility indicator. In the refugee settlements, 48% of women aged 15-49 were married or living together with a partner as though they were married (**Figure 20.2**). The median age at first marriage was 19.7years among women aged 25-49.

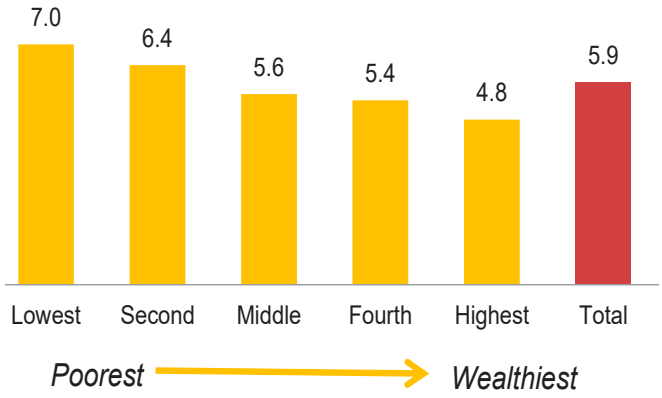
Figure 20.2 marital status among women



20.3 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility include Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs), the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), the General Fertility Rate (GFR), and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR). These rates are presented for the three-year period preceding the survey (**Figure 20.3**). The total fertility rate (TFR) in the refugee settlements was 5.9 children per woman. Childbearing peaks during age group 25-29 and drops sharply after age 39 (**Table 20.3**)

Figure 20.3 TFR for the 3 years preceding the survey

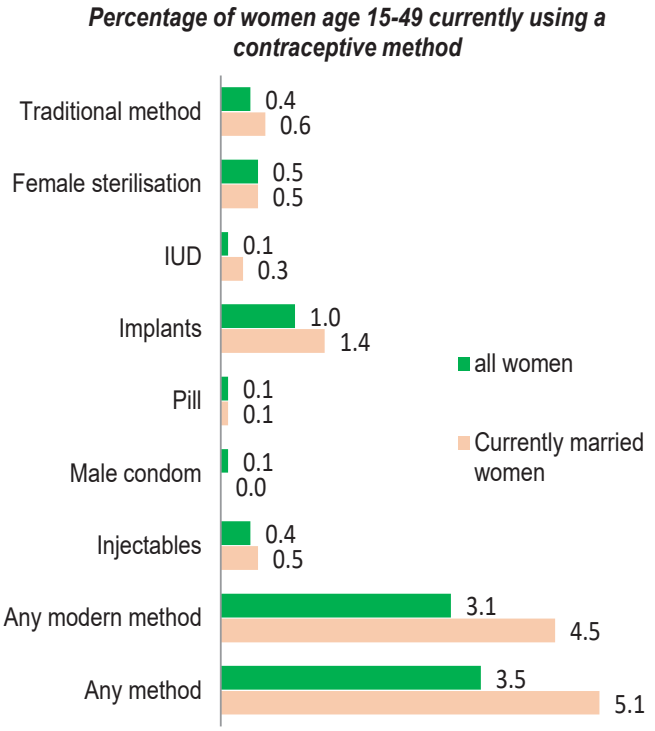


20.4 FAMILY PLANNING

Acquiring knowledge about contraceptive methods is an important step towards gaining access to family planning services and adopting a suitable contraceptive method. Knowledge of contraceptive methods is nearly universal in refugee settlements, with over 99% of women and having heard of at least one method of contraception.

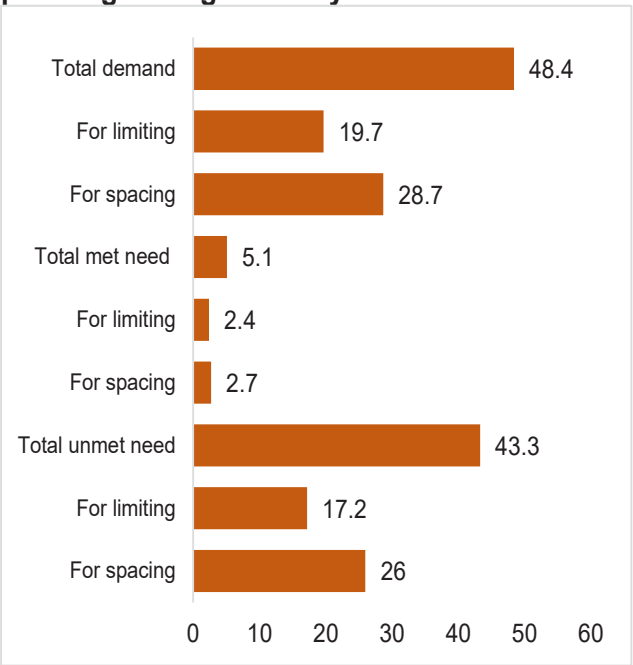
The family planning uptake in refugee settlements is generally very low. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) was four percent among all women and five percent among currently married women age 15-49 (**Figure 20.4**).

Figure 20.4 Percentage of women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method



Forty-three percent of currently married women had an unmet need for family planning, 26 percent had an unmet need for spacing, and 17 percent had an unmet need for limiting. Five percent of women had a met need for family planning, i.e., they were using a method, three (3) percent for spacing, and two (2) percent for limiting their births and therefore creating a total demand for family planning of 48% (**Figure 20.5**).

Figure 20. 5 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women.



20.5 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Table 20.4 shows that in the 5-year period before the 2022 UDHS, the under-5 mortality rate in the refugee settlements was 45 deaths per 1,000 live births implying that 1 in every 22 children die before celebrating the fifth birthday. The infant mortality rate was 23 deaths per 1,000 live births implying that 1 in every 42 children die before reaching the first birthday and the neonatal mortality rate was 12 deaths per 1000 live births meaning that 1 in every 83 new-borns dies within the first month of life. Neonatal deaths account for 50% of infant deaths.

Table 20. 4 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Uganda DHS 2022

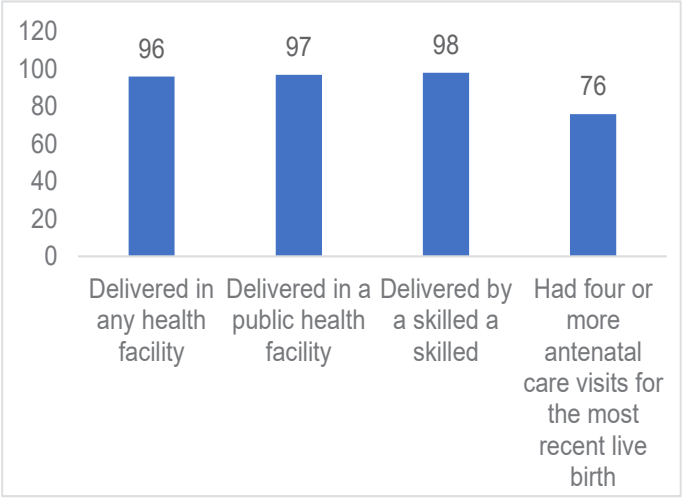
Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	12	11	23	22	45
5-9	19	16	35	27	60
10-14	18	21	39	29	67

20.6 MATERNAL HEALTH

Almost all (96%) women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth. A large proportion of pregnant women (76 percent) had four or more antenatal care visits for the most recent live birth. Labour and delivery is the shortest and most critical period of the pregnancy-childbirth continuum because most maternal deaths arise from complications during delivery.

Even with the best possible antenatal care, any delivery can become a complicated one and, therefore, skilled assistance is essential to safe delivery care. About 96% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility. Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality. About 98% of births in refugee settlements were being delivered with the assistance of a skilled health professional (**Figure 20.6 and Table 20.6**).

Figure 20.6 Percentage of live births in 2 years before the survey (maternal health indicators)



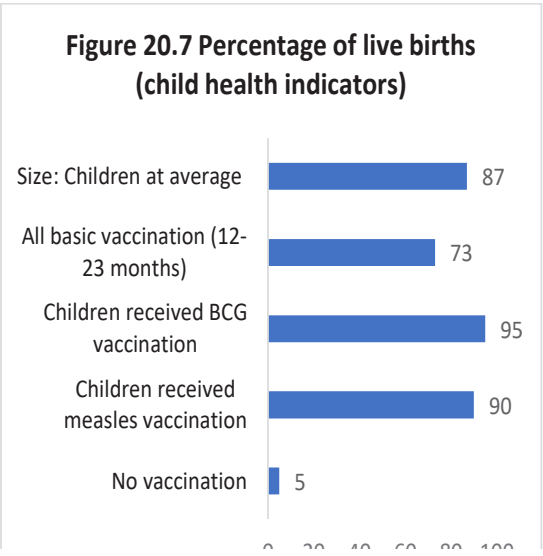
20.7 CHILD HEALTH

Overall, eleven percent of births were reported to be smaller than average implying that the majority (87%) of the births were within average size.

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. The routine childhood vaccines include Bacillus Calmette Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) and Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus; hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenza type b), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine-10 (PCV10), Rotavirus Vaccine (RV), and Measles-Rubella (MR) vaccine.

The information presented is for children age 12-23 months, the youngest cohort of children who had reached the age by which they should have had the basic vaccines, and restricted to children who were alive at the time of the survey. About 73% of children received all basic vaccinations. Ninety five percent received the BCG vaccine and 90% received measles vaccine. About 5% of the children

Figure 20.7 Percentage of live births (child health indicators)



20.8 FEMALE CIRCUMCISION AND OBSTETRIC FISTULA

Figure 20.8 shows that 69% of women age 15-49 had ever heard of the female circumcision practices, and l than one percent (1.3%) of women were circumcised. The figure further shows that thirty five percent of won age 15-49 were aware of obstetric fistula, while approximately 1% of the women reported that they had e experienced the problem.

Figure 20. 8
Awareness about FGM and obstetric fistula among women age 15-49 (Percent)

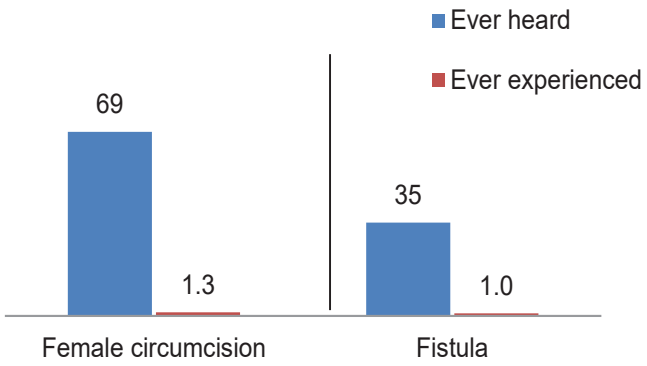


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Table 20. 1 Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics.

Housing characteristic	Households	Population
Electricity		
Yes	4.3	4.2
No	95.7	95.8
Flooring material		
Earth/sand	85.2	84.6
Dung	4.5	4.3
Cement	9.8	10.5
Carpet	0.2	0.3
Others	0.3	0.3
Rooms used for sleeping		
One	41.7	27.6
Two	33.5	36.6
Three or more	24.7	35.8
Place for cooking		
In the house	15	12.2
In a separate building	49.6	56.1
Outdoors	33.9	31.2
No food cooked in household	1.4	0.5
Cooking fuel		
Solar		
Charcoal	18.6	18.6
Wood	76.8	77.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	2.2	2
Other	0.3	0.3
No food cooked in household	1.4	1.1
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	99.9	99.9
Total	100	100
Number of households/populations	2,276	11,773

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

[1] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops,

Table 20. 2 Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) and Gross Attendance Ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population.

NAR and GAR by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristics	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index
PRIMARY SCHOOL				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	56.5	54.7	55.6	1.0
Second	54.8	55.5	55.1	1.0
Middle	64.7	66	65.3	1.0
Fourth	71.9	74.2	73	1.0
Highest	71.5	68.4	70	1.0
Total	63.9	63.8	63.9	1.0
SECONDARY SCHOOL				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	3.1	0	1.5	0.0
Second	3.9	0.7	2.3	0.2
Middle	6.7	4.4	5.6	0.7
Fourth	7.3	7.6	7.4	1.0
Highest	12.7	7.8	10.5	0.6
Total	7.2	4.4	5.9	0.6

Table 20. 3 Fertility by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Age Specific Fertility Rates 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	TFR
Education								
No Education	189	320	334	250	185	69	32	6.9
Primary	85	283	305	250	169	54	21	5.8
Secondary	60	205	160	193	222	64	0	4.5
Higher	151	186	222	313	0	0	0	4.4
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	145	307	321	269	235	103	24	7.0
Second	142	306	321	206	170	75	60	6.4
Middle	68	231	319	296	164	35	0	5.6
Fourth	67	261	243	234	175	66	31	5.4
Highest	67	246	261	231	122	36	0	4.8
Total	92	272	295	247	177	63	26	5.9

Table 20. 5 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Uganda DHS 2022

Source of information	Children age 12-23 months				Children age 24-35 months			
	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3,4]	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3,4]
BCG	79.8	15.9	95.7	93.6	74.7	21.6	96.3	95.0
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	79.5	15.7	95.2	94.5	74.9	21.6	96.5	95.7
2	77.9	12.8	90.7	89.4	73.8	19.2	93.1	91.4
3	73.3	8.0	81.3	79.9	70.5	15.0	85.5	79.3
Polio								
0 (birth dose)	77.1	15.7	92.8	91.1	73.8	20.4	94.2	91.9
1	79.6	15.9	95.5	95.2	74.7	21.6	96.3	95.0
2	77.4	15.1	92.5	91.2	73.4	20.8	94.2	91.6
3	71.6	13.2	84.8	83.3	67.0	15.8	82.8	77.6
Pneumococcal								
1	77.4	15.5	92.9	92.6	72.9	21.1	94.0	93.2
2	76.5	14.7	91.2	90.6	72.1	20.9	93.0	90.9
3	71.6	12.9	84.5	81.9	70.0	18.3	88.3	84.3
Rotavirus								
1	75.7	14.8	90.5	90.1	71.7	20.1	91.8	91.0
2	70.2	14.0	84.2	82.9	67.7	18.6	86.3	83.2
3	8.2	1.0	9.3	9.0	10.7	1.6	12.3	10.6
Measles containing vaccine								
1	76.7	14.2	90.9	84.4	73.1	20.6	93.7	82.0
2	na	na	na	na	15.8	6.0	21.8	13.7
All basic vaccinations[6]	66.7	7.3	74.1	66.3	63.4	10.5	73.9	60.2
All age appropriate vaccinations[7]	7.6	0.8	8.4	5.6	4.7	0.5	5.2	5.2
No vaccinations	0.8	3.1	4.0	na	1.2	2.0	3.2	na
Number of children	342	82	424	424	263	81	344	344

Table 20. 6 Place of delivery and provider

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Health facility					Percentage delivered in a health facility	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Total		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	93.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	100	93.1	95.6
20-39	96.6	0.0	2.0	1.3	100	96.6	98.1
30-39	95.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	100	96.9	98.4
40-49	96.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100	96.0	96.0
Birth order							
1	95.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	100	95.3	96.6
2-3	96.3	0.0	3.1	0.6	100	96.3	97.9
4-6	95.5	0.4	1.4	2.7	100	95.9	97.9
7+	96.3	1.1	2.0	0.6	100	97.4	98.3
Mother's education							
No education	94.4	1.0	3.0	1.6	100	95.4	97.4
Primary	96.9	0.0	2.5	0.6	100	96.9	98.3
Secondary	97.6	0.0	1.0	1.4	100	97.6	96.6
More than secondary	92.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	100	92.8	100.0
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	96.3	0.6	1.2	1.9	100	96.9	98.3
Second	92.8	0.4	5.6	1.1	100	93.2	97.0
Middle	94.5	0.7	3.4	1.3	100	95.2	96.1
Fourth	98.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100	98.5	99.4
Highest	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100	98.5	98.5
Total	95.9	0.4	2.5	1.2	100	96.3	97.8

POLICY IMPLICATIONS 21

The foregoing chapters have highlighted the findings of the 2022 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey. This chapter sets out to discuss the implications of these results in the areas of policy and programmes. The results must be viewed against the backdrop of Uganda Vision 2040, operationalized in NDP III, which spells out the goal of social and economic transformation of the Country to attain the upper middle-income status by the year 2040.

21.1 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The household population provides the broad context in which the findings of this survey are set. It affects and is affected by the behavior of individual men and women. The survey findings showed that only 29% of households have electricity, 58% in urban and 15% in rural areas. Consequently, only 1% of households use clean fuels and technologies for cooking. This scenario has implications for social and economic transformation. It calls for making clean energy, such as hydro and solar power, more accessible to the population, especially in rural areas. The emphasis must not only be on geographical or spatial, but mainly on economic access .

Education is recognized as a transformative force in all Government strategic documents. The survey found that most Ugandans, both men (67%) and women (72%), either never attended school or attained only some primary education. This is a disturbing finding given that there are in place universal primary education (UPE) and universal secondary education (USE) programmes, providing free education. There is therefore an urgent need to explore the causes of this non-participation and dropout. If this scenario is not urgently and conclusively dealt with, it will have major implications to achievement of the country's transformation initiatives.

Equally note worthy, although the survey found very high literacy among the respondents (78% for men and 76% for women), only 38% of the men and 34% of women had completed some secondary or higher-level education. This finding calls for a refocus to implementation of the Government skilling programme which will provide the critical pathway to the harnessing of the demographic dividend, a key strategy towards the achievement of Vision 2040.

The survey has also found that among the respondents, only 7% of the women and 19% of the men had access to the three main types of mass media used in Uganda namely, newspaper, television, and radio. In addition, only 15% of the women and 26% of the men were found to have used the internet in the 12 months preceding the survey. In the transformative agenda, the Government identified citizens' mindsets as one of the most binding constraints. Consequently, a whole programme on "Community Mobilization and Mindset Change" was developed under the third National Development Plan.
The media described here are some of the most effective channels that this programme would use. Considering these meagre findings, the programme will have to re-think the best ways of engaging the target population to achieve the desired results.

21.2 MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The survey has found a high incidence of early marriage among women aged 15-19. The young girls are faced with a double jeopardy of early sexual initiation and early marriage. It is conjectured that perhaps early marriage is some societies' response to early sexual initiation to avoid pre-marital childbearing. However, the early childbearing poses a big threat to the young women's health and ruins their career potential due to early school dropout. Uganda's Demographic Dividend roadmap is premised on the strategy that all children, boys, and girls, will complete tertiary education, go into skilling programmes and start careers before settling down into married life.

This finding means that Uganda's chances of attaining a demographic dividend are seriously jeopardized. There is need to intensify age-appropriate family life and sexuality education to both in-and out-of-school young people with emphasis on abstinence from sex for those that are not sexually active, and access to sexual reproductive health services for those who are sexually active. This also calls for urgent implementation of the guidelines on reintegration of girls in school.

While the interventions targeting the children and young people are critical, it must also be acknowledged that there is rampant defilement going on unpunished. Government can mount a large-scale sensitization programme to correct this unfortunate development and offer communities, and young girls in particular, viable pathways of reaping the fruits of education. At the same time, however, it must be pointed out that persistent offenders will be prosecuted. This means that effective and efficient enforcement machinery must be put in place within reasonable access by the victims of these heinous transgressions.

21.3 FERTILITY

The survey has found that although fertility is reducing in Uganda, it is still quite high at 5.2 children per woman. The pace of decline is very slow, yet both the National Population Policy and the Demographic Dividend Roadmap envisaged a rapid fertility decline if the country were to get on to the path of reaping the demographic dividend, taking advantage of the narrow window of opportunity of no more than 50 years. As a result of early sexual initiation and early marriage, the level of teenage pregnancies is also reported as very high at 24 percent. This means that young girls and their families will be locked into this vicious circle of teenage pregnancy leading to school dropout, then living in poverty with their children not likely to access education, then becoming pregnant early and living in poverty and the cycle starting again.

One of the drivers of this painstakingly slowly declining high fertility has been identified by the survey as a high preference for large families among Ugandan societies. The high fertility preference probably serves as a prop to the early childbearing initiation.
The median age at first birth was estimated at 20 years. A median age of 20 does not permit young women to complete their tertiary studies, go into skilling programmes and build careers as stipulated in the Demographic Dividend Roadmap and in the Human Capital Development programme of the third National Development Plan.

It has been observed in the survey that the high fertility experienced by Ugandan couples has led to a broad-based dependency-laden age pyramid which is not conducive to investment and social-economic transformation. On the other hand, the survey has also found an age pattern of fertility that is not likely to trigger a rapid fertility decline. This pattern starts early and peaks early but is also broad-peaked, meaning that childbearing continues for a long time and only starts significantly tapering off late around age 35.

The implication of this age pattern of fertility is that childbearing in Uganda not only forces discontinuation of young women's tertiary education and skilling opportunities but continues to put pressure on their career development efforts for a greater part of their prime years. The survey also found that this pattern has persisted since 2006 and will probably continue in the foreseeable future. If that happens, it is bound to frustrate all efforts geared towards a rapid fertility decline as a precursor to the reaping of the demographic dividend.

All efforts aimed at changing this pattern must start with concerted mindset change efforts to not only revise attitudes towards family size, but also the timing of those births. These efforts will entail strengthening of the "Community Mobilization and Mindset Change" programme in NDP III to undertake a comprehensive sexuality, marriage and childbearing attitudes package to ensure that all stakeholders, rights holders and duty bearers in this orbit have conducive attitudes enabling the country to achieve the goal of a rapid fertility decline. Presently, however, the survey has shown that even educated women, i.e. those with above secondary education also have relatively large families of about 4 children per woman. Similarly, the transformative effect of urbanization also seems to be not so effective with urban women recording a TFR of 4 children, compared the 7 of rural women.

Tackling this scenario will require targeted investments in young women to ensure that they not only complete tertiary education, but also get enrolled in high-level skilling programmes. They must also be assisted to join high-grade careers for maximum self-actualization. Coupled with these investments, there is a need to develop policies promoting labour market flexibility to allow women who choose to have children late to seamlessly leave and re-enter the market. In addition, there is need to ensure that our urban areas truly have an urban character through proper urban planning to ensure that they truly serve as forceful agents of social and economic transformation.

21.4 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

The survey has shown that Ugandans still desire large families. The women's family size desire (5.0) is close to the observed TFR (5.2), while the men's (5.8) is almost one child more than the TFR. It has also come out from the results that 34% of the births in this survey were either mistimed or unwanted. It is not clear what role the women's partners played in the mistiming of the births or imposition of the unwanted ones. This finding calls for further investigation to establish the couple decision making dynamics. The gender issues in childbearing must also be highlighted in another finding that men are more likely than women to want another child regardless of the number of living children that they have.

The results show that among those with 6+ children, only 13% of the women want another child, whether soon or later. On the other hand, 43% of the men still want another child. Large families pose several health, social and economic hazards for women's wellbeing. These findings strongly point to the need to ensure that women are empowered to have only the number of children they want and when they want them.

The survey also brings to light another important finding, comparing the recorded TFR with the wanted fertility rate. The total wanted fertility rate (4.3) is lower than the observed total fertility rate (5.2). It is not clear why Ugandan women desire large families, whether it is a hangover from the times of very high infant and child mortality, or something else. What is clear from this finding, however, is that if Ugandan women were to be assisted and they have only the number of children they want and when they want them, the country's TFR would be lower by a whole child.

Perhaps the most telling finding regarding fertility preference is in connection to education and urbanization. It has been reported that the ideal number of children desired by women with higher than secondary level of education is 4.2, compared to those with no education who desire 5.8. On the other hand, urban women were shown to desire 4.6 children compared to their counterparts in the rural areas who desired 5.2. It must be noted that education and urbanization are the two strongest transformation agents advocated in the National Population Policy, the Demographic Dividend Roadmap and the third National Development Plan. The finding suggests that there is a need to re-engineer these transformation forces if they are to ultimately have the planned effect. Otherwise, under the present circumstances, their transforming edge seems to have been dulled by some yet unexplained factors.

21.5 FAMILY PLANNING

The survey has reported a modern contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) of 38%. For all intent and purposes, this is a relatively high prevalence rate. It should have produced the kind of result envisaged in the country's strategic and programme documents. The survey further reported that despite the high CPR, there is still a high unmet need for family planning of 24%. So, if all currently married women who want to limit or space children were to use family planning, the CPR would jump from 43% (all methods) to 69%. Uganda's issue therefore is no longer contraceptive use, but rather use effectiveness.

It must be noted that effectiveness here does not refer to method effectiveness, but rather the effect of the planners/programme designers and the individual women. The two camps desire different effects. Most women want family planning for spacing of children. Spacing has health benefits for both the woman and her child. On the other hand, the planners and programme designers want family planning for limiting, that is, to achieve the family size that is conducive for the developmental age structure. With most people in Uganda still desiring large families, family planning will have only the effect of producing large families with well-spaced children.

This effect is also observable in the choice of methods. The methods are mostly very short-acting methods, the commonest being the injectables. These methods are consistent with large families because even consistent use does not go beyond one cycle. What is needed first and foremost is the inculcation of small family size norms into Ugandan women and men and then sensitizing them about long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs). A tiny minority is observable in the survey using implants and IUDs.

The radio and television have been found by the survey as the most common sources of information on family planning. Besides the fact that most TV ads are urban-based and in English, these channels are not the most suited to address Uganda's family planning situation. These were suitable when the main issue was leading the prospective user to service points to accept a method. In today's situation, the issues are very different, starting from family size mindset change. Family planning promoters and providers must devise more robust message packages to invite users to sensitization fora in the case of family size, and for providers to engage more intensively with users on the choice of methods. However, the survey reported that 64% of non-users had not discussed family planning with a health fieldworker or health facility provider in the 12 months preceding the survey. This means that family planning is still not salient in public health protocols, something that must change to keep up with the new family planning demands and realities in Uganda.

The survey has also provided another finding of concern. There have been rampant cases of family planning discontinuation; but 45% of the discontinuation episodes were within 12 months of acceptance. For family planning acceptance to be effective, the chosen method must be used consistently for some reasonable number of years. Hence method discontinuation must be a big concern.

The main reason given for discontinuing a family planning method was given as "method-related health concerns", otherwise known as side effects. This is a serious issue plaguing Uganda's family planning delivery system. The system lacks a comprehensive mechanism for handling side effects. The mechanism must not only be always in place but must be known by all providers and prospective clients. Some of the side effects are mythical, others are real but not serious, yet others are real and serious and must be medically managed. It is important to note that these three types of side effects will be the critical informers of people's decision-making and will greatly influence their behavior.

Despite the very high increase in family planning use observed in the survey, it must be these anomalies found in that use outlined above that explain why its effect on the country's TFR has been so small. The survey has further found that 64% of currently married non-user women intend to use a family planning method in the future.

21.6 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The survey has estimated infant mortality at 36 infant deaths per 1,000 births. This estimate represents a significant decline over the years from the 71 recorded in 2006. What is notable about this decline is that it has been driven largely by drastic declines in post-neonatal mortality while neo-natal mortality remained constant at 27 deaths per 1,000 deaths over most of the period except in 2022 where it declined to 22 deaths per 1,000 live births. Post-neonatal mortality causes are mostly socio-economic and environmental factors, such as nutrition, home hygiene, etc. These causes tend to respond quickly to improvements in the living conditions of the population. These improvements have been amply noted by surveys in things like poverty reduction, increased access to safe water, among others.

On the other hand, the causes of neonatal mortality are associated with congenital and peri-natal factors namely, preterm births, intrapartum-related complications (birth asphyxia or inability to breathe at birth), infections, and birth defects. These causes have more to do with the birth processes as well as health system and facility-related issues. These issues have not been improving at the same pace as the socioeconomic conditions of the population. Hence, the stagnation of the neonatal component of the infant mortality rate.

The results show that the neonatal mortality component is beginning to decline again, after stagnating for sixteen years, from 27 to 22 deaths per 1,000 live births. This probably suggests that the slow investments that have been made in the health system and medical infrastructure over time are beginning to pay off. Another notable finding though is that the decline in post-neonatal mortality is tapering off. For the first time in over 20 years, the decline in neonatal mortality (from 27 to 25) is equal to the decline in post-neonatal mortality (16 to 14). This development is expected in the progression towards low mortality. From high levels of mortality, drastic declines can be registered with just simple interventions like improved hygiene and oral rehydration. As we move towards lower mortality regimes, however, further declines are harder to achieve, requiring more fundamental systemic and structural changes in the economy and people's livelihoods.

The issue of structural changes is further underscored by the survey's fertility behavior analysis concerning infant mortality. For births in a single high-risk category, the highest-risk ratio of 2.1 is for births to teenage mothers, particularly those below age 18, followed by births with an interval of less than 24 months (1.6). It has been stated many times that teenage pregnancy is having adverse effects on the health and livelihoods of both the teenage girls, their babies, and their families. Further declines in infant mortality are likely to be realized if structural interventions are put in place to ensure that the teenage girls complete their education, go into skilling programmes, and get into career employment.

21.7 MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

All the maternal health care indicators are moving in the right direction. This probably explains why neonatal mortality is beginning to show a downward trend again. Antenatal care visits are almost universal, while 68% achieved the recommended 4 or more visits. Skilled attendance at delivery is as high as 88% while institutional deliveries stand at 86%. Besides the concern that up to 32% of the women do not make the recommended 4 or more visits, the findings also reveal that 55% of the women start ANC only after the first trimester. In addition, only 58% of the births received a postnatal check within the recommended 2 days after birth, while 36% did not receive at all. These are now the frontier areas which must be tackled by the health system if further gains are to be realized particularly regarding neonatal mortality.

21.8 NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS

The survey has shown that although the problem of stunting in Uganda has been declining, it is still a serious one. Twenty-six percent of children 6 – 59 months were recorded as stunted. Unlike wasting, stunting is a chronic malnutrition issue which suggests inadequacy of nutritious foods in the homes where these children live. Although stunting varies with wealth status, at 18% stunting among children in wealthy households is unexpectedly high. This scenario cannot be blamed on food insufficiency. It is more likely that either the wealthier households to not know the right foods to give to their children, or the care arrangements they put in place, such as leaving young children in the care of house maids, tend to disadvantage their children's access to nutritious foods.

The survey found the reverse nutritional problem among adult men and women. Twenty-six percent of the women aged 15 – 49 were reported as overweight or obese. The corresponding proportion among the men is 9%. However, 46% of the women with more than secondary education were found to be overweight/obese compared to 19% of the women with no education. On the other hand, 23% of the men with higher education were found to be overweight or obese compared to 3% of those with no education.

This is a case where education plays a negative role in people's health, especially among women. With the threat of non-communicable diseases increasing by the day, cases of overweight and obesity cannot be taken lightly. The biggest challenge is that the highly educated people, who should know better, are at the highest risk. This situation is simply a result of lifestyle. There is urgent need to introduce lifestyle sensitization and changing behavior patterns such as eating habits and sedentary lifestyles among the wealthy and educated members of society.

21.9 MALARIA

The survey found that 99% of households in the country had at least one Insecticide-Treated mosquito Net (ITN). Despite this universal access, the same survey found that only 62% of the de facto population slept under a mosquito net the night before the survey. It also found that 66% and 70% of children under 5 years and pregnant women respectively slept under a mosquito net the night before the survey.

The finding implies that despite malaria being a leading cause of morbidity among children and pregnant women and death among children, a significant section of the population still does not prioritize sleeping under ITNs for these vulnerable groups. Local leaders must find out the reasons for this laxity so that appropriate messages and other interventions can be designed to address this unfavorable situation.

Despite this finding, the survey found that only 56% of the pregnant women took the recommended 3 or more doses Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT), clearly putting a sizeable proportion of pregnant women at heightened risk of catching malaria. The worst situation was reported in Acholi region with only 39% of pregnant women doing so. There is a need to find out why the situation in Acholi is so dire and embark on remedial action.

Relatedly, the survey found that among the under 5-aged children for whom care and treatment for malaria was sought, only 29% went to a Government hospital or Health Centre. Forty two percent sought treatment from a private hospital or clinic. It must be noted that treatment at government health facilities is free. Given the general poverty status of our people coupled with the fact that malaria is the worst tormentor of children under 5, there is an urgent need to find out what is driving them from the free services offered at government facilities and instead opt for paying facilities.

21.10 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR

HIV/AIDS has been with us for now close to half a century. The survey has found that HIV/AIDS knowledge is still very high. Nevertheless, studies have shown that it is the quality of knowledge that is likely to lead to more effective prevention practices. This quality has been gauged in the "comprehensive knowledge" about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention. The survey has found that there has been a decline in this indicator. The proportion of women aged 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge increased from 46% in 2016 to 56% in 2022, while that of the men aged 15-24 increased from 45% in 2016 to 54% in 2022.

The survey has also found that discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are high, with women recording 23% and men 26%. These attitudes not only hurt the people discriminated against but make the fight against HIV harder by making people less likely to come out to test and start early treatment. Hence the need for continued programme activity and vigilance.

Finally, in the area of risky behavior, only 4% of the women were reported to have had more than one sexual partner compared to 23% of the men. Yet among these men 97% did not use condoms. This finding again emphasizes the dangerous relaxation that the population has gone into following the HIV/AIDS having become an endemic condition in the country. A new approach geared towards reawakening the original vigilance must urgently be adopted.

21.11 CHRONIC CONDITIONS

The survey has found that the prevalence of chronic conditions among the population is still relatively low. However, the identified risk factors are very prevalent and need to be addressed. Although tobacco use in Uganda is low, compared to many other countries, and there is legislation against smoking in public places, there are no anti-smoking campaigns aimed at particularly protecting the young people from adopting this harmful practice. Harmful use of alcohol, on the other hand, is a real threat assuming almost all proportions. It is not enough to say that alcohol is not for sale to people under 18 years. There needs to be a real intervention to address this harmful lifestyle.

Physical inactivity and unhealthy diets are poised to become silent killers over the next few years in Uganda. These conditions are worsened by the fact that they are associated with more successful members of society, hence the expression, "diseases of the rich". They tend to confound the situation by causing overweight and obesity. Since the sufferers are the educated and the rich, these are unfortunately misconstrued as signs of success and therefore to be aspired to by the struggling masses, especially the young people. There is therefore an urgent need today to develop a policy to tackle these soon-to-be silent killers. The policy needs to address issues of information, education and recommended actions and should cover schools and workplaces to progressively build a culture of healthy lifestyles and practices.

The risk factor of environmental pollutants calls for the sensitization and education of the population on the risk of these pollutants, as well as the strengthening of the regulatory institutions. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) must be empowered to fight against environmental degradation and pollution. Similarly, the Uganda National Bureau of Standards must be strengthened and equipped to protect the population against all substandard and harmful products that could invade the market.

21.12 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

It has always been emphasized that empowering women will be beneficial to the health and general well-being of their families. One of the main ways of empowering them is through employment. The survey found that up to 76% of currently married women were employed at the time of the survey. However, the real empowerment lies in the ability to decide on how to use the proceeds received from employment. It was established that only 52% of the women can decide what to do with their earnings, while for 9% of the women it is the husbands who decide.

This scenario puts women at a big disadvantage, particularly in decisions regarding their health and that of their children. An important finding from the survey is that women who earn more than their husbands are more likely to decide on how to spend their earnings (65%) than those who earn almost the same as their husbands (35%).

The finding calls for a double action. On the one hand, promoting women to high-earning careers will enhance their decision-making power over their earnings, while on the other, promoting improved spousal communication may lead to better joint decision-making even if the women end up earning close to their husbands' income.

The survey has shown that there is reasonable asset ownership between men and women. Asset ownership is the bedrock of enhancing the status of women both in the family or household and society in general. A related finding of concern, however, is that most of both men and women who own either a house or land do not possess title deeds to those assets. This is a precarious situation for both men and women. However, given the social structures in most Ugandan societies, the absence of a title deed is more perilous to women than to men. They are faced with double jeopardy from strangers as well as the husband's family members.

A real test of the women's empowerment was presented by their participation in the "three key household decisions", namely, (1) the woman's own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives. These are decisions that touch the very welfare and life of the women. It is therefore a very telling finding that more than 40% of the women do not participate in any of these decisions. These decisions have implications for maternal health and that of their children. More work needs to be done to understand the inner dynamics of resource allocation in households if family life is to really be optimally improved.

The survey has revealed a disturbing finding that there are situations when respondents believe that physical violence against women may be justified. Thirty percent of the men and, incredibly, a slightly higher proportion of women (33%) believe that there are situations when a man would be justified to beat his wife. Although these beliefs have drastically declined over the years, from 77% of women and 64% of men in 2000-01, they are still significant and need to be urgently addressed.

The beliefs are grounded in the cultures and traditions of the various societies. The "Community Mobilization and Mindset Change" programme of NDP III must urgently and seriously address this issue. It is also reflected in a related finding that 32% of the women did not believe that a woman was justified to refuse sex if her husband has other partners, and 20% of women reported that they could not say no to their husbands if they did not want to have sex. Unless these attitudes can be expunged from the women themselves, the battle to eradicate domestic violence cannot be won decisively.

21.13 ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

While direct estimates of infant and child mortality have been routinely undertaken by UDHS series since its inception, direct estimates of adult mortality are a recent addition. This is indeed a welcome development because it provides more direct data for planning and assessment of both health system and socio-economic interventions. However, with the notable improvements in births and deaths registration in the country, more direct and current mortality estimates can be generated.

Although Uganda is still a relatively high mortality country, the survey has shown that mortality has been declining over time. With lower levels of adult mortality, attention needs to shift to mortality differentials to identify the lingering pockets of high mortality which will make greater planning sense. Mortality being a relatively rare event, this undertaking will be greatly strengthened through collaboration with the newly established births and deaths registration system. In addition, it would add a lot of value to also invest in morbidity surveys to establish the most prominent risk factors in the population. This is particularly important considering the growing importance of non-communicable diseases in Uganda's disease burden.

Maternal mortality, though still high, has been shown to also have declined considerably since 2016. This is most notably presented in the maternal mortality ratio of 189 deaths per 100,000 live births. At this rate, the country may be said to be on track to achieve the SDG 3 target of reducing maternal mortality ratio to below 70 by 2030. However, more meaningful intervention towards further declines in maternal mortality will call for further studies aimed at identifying the real risk factors and any pockets of resistance. This feat would again greatly benefit from collaboration with the recently established births and deaths registration system.

21.14 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The survey findings show very high incidence of domestic violence, particularly physical violence. Although it was found to have declined from 60% for women in 2006, and from 56% for men in 2011, the recorded proportions 44% and 39% among women and men respectively are still too high. The role played by spouses and intimate partners in both physical and sexual violence is striking. What is alarming however is the very low help seeking behavior. In all, less than a third of women or men who ever suffered any form of violence sought help regarding the violence.

It must be noted that some violence may cause physical harm while in other cases the harm could be non-physical and therefore less easily noticeable. People are more likely to seek help in cases of serious bodily harm. Yet non-physical harm is not any less dangerous. Domestic violence is likely to disrupt all other aspects of family health.

The survey prominently brings out these two dimensions of the problem. The first is the high prevalence suffered by both women and men, in most cases perpetrated by their most intimate partners. The second is the inadequacy of the response machinery in place to tackle the domestic violence problem. In most cases domestic violence is treated simply as a police case, missing out on all the sensitive but complex issues involved. There is need to develop family counseling and supportive structures within both the service delivery framework and the local council governing systems. That approach will help get to and resolve the root causes of this problem without unnecessarily criminalizing it.

21.15 CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND DISCIPLINE

Although Ugandan men and women stand out as loving children a lot, as per their high fertility preferences, the survey highlights the seriously inadequate environment within which children live which is unlikely to promote early childhood development. The survey found that only 56% of the youngest children aged 24-59 months living with their mother were developmentally on track. The human resource is the country's most important resource. Unless there is systematic and appropriately targeted investment in it, all planned development and transformation initiatives may be doomed to fail.

The survey found that only 29% of children aged 36-59 months attended organized early childhood education programmes, popularly known as nursery schools. These schools are a critical foundational component of the country's human capital. Without this "foundation stone", Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) might prove useless. The findings have also revealed that the distribution of these early childhood education programmes is highly skewed with children from poor households, particularly from rural areas and some regions, seriously underserved with a coverage of only 10%.

The Government needs to take a serious look at this scenario and reconsider current investment patterns in early childhood education. According to the current policy, this developmental segment in completely in private hands. Given that the private sector investments will always be effective demand-driven, it means that early childhood development will be out of reach by the majority of the country's children for many years to come. This fact raises not only moral and ethical questions, but also practical and economic questions regarding planned human capital and general development targets. Public investment in early childhood education may turn out to be both the most critical input in the promotion of human resource productivity and the most effective equalization intervention across geographical and income divides.

The survey findings have also brought out another important area of child development which is care and discipline. It has been reported that half of the children under 5 years were left without adequate supervision in the week before the survey. Without adequate supervision, the children cannot get the appropriate care and guidance that they need to grow into responsible adults. The result of the inadequate supervision is likely to be indiscipline in behavior which will in turn force the parents and guardians to institute disciplining measures on the child concerned as a way of bringing them up.

The survey finding that 76% of the children experienced one form of violent discipline is therefore of great concern. The violent and aggressive acts meted out to deal with children's transgressions are not discipline measures but rather torture actions on the child. The fact that 12% of the children experienced only non-violent forms of disciplining calls for serious action to rescue our children. They are in a situation of double jeopardy. They do not get sufficient supervision and guidance to grow up in disciplined ways. This fact means that they are bound to find themselves in some inappropriate behavior. They then get violently punished for behavior which could have been avoided with proper supervision in the first place.

The violent treatment of children might be one of the contributors to rampant cases of domestic violence committed by adults as reported in the survey. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) has developed some parenting guidelines to address some of the issues of childcare, supervision and discipline. These need to be enhanced into a whole package under early childhood development and family welfare.

21.16 WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE, AND ENVIRONMENT

The bulk of Uganda's disease burden is preventable and many of them are water and sanitation related. The picture painted by the survey findings in this area is one of good news – bad news. The good news is that most Ugandan households (82%) have an improved drinking water source. The not so good, though not disastrous, news is that only 42% of the improved drinking water sources in Uganda are safely managed.

The bad news, however, is that 89% of the household drinking water in Uganda is not safely managed. In fact, the findings state that the drinking water found in over 71% of the households that used boiling as the water treatment method was contaminated with E.coli. This is certainly a disease of ignorance but with far reaching consequences. It highlights the critical point in water hygiene that having a safe water source is a necessary but not sufficient condition for household sanitation security. Contamination may occur between the source and household consumption during transportation, handling, and storage stages.

It is important to conduct further in-depth investigation in this problem to identify the critical contamination stages of the household drinking water. Only when these stages are identified can meaningful interventions be designed to effectively deal with this problem. Some of the identified contamination sources may be just a result of ignorance or laxity which can be cured by massive sensitization campaigns. On the other hand, others may be more systemic which might call for more public investment in structural improvements.

It has been found that up to 45% of drinking water sources rural areas and 13% in urban areas showed high corrosiveness. There has been observed a high correlation between corrosiveness and dissolution of metals such as Iron, Manganese and Lead from pipes. In fact, the survey found elevated lead levels in some of the drinking water sources in both rural and urban areas.

Chemical poisoning in drinking water is as serious, if not more, as organic poisoning. It has adverse consequences on child development some of which are not even fully known. There is need for a policy, and eventually a law, that shifts from use of metallic containers and pipes in the storage and transportation of drinking water to plastic ones.

The survey findings also point to improved sanitation and hygiene. The percentage of households reporting use of unimproved sanitation facilities have decreased in both urban and rural areas. However, improved sanitation might mean very different types of facilities with varying risk factors. There is need to strengthen the sanitation drive through stricter standardization. Improved sanitation facilities should be limited to only two, namely, water borne toilets and emptiable pit latrines. These two types present a more dependable and longer lasting sanitation standard.

SAMPLE DESIGN

APPENDIX A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2022 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (2022 UDHS) is the seventh in a series of Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in Uganda in 1988-89, 1995, 2000-01, 2006, 2011 and 2016. As with the prior surveys, the main objective of the 2022 UDHS is to provide up to date. information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; domestic violence; knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS; and maternal mortality. The survey called for a nationally representative sample of 19758 households from 697 sample clusters. All women aged 15-49 who were usual members of the selected households and women who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible to be interviewed. In one-third of the sampled households, all men aged 15-54 who were usual members of the selected households and men who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were also eligible for an interview. In the same subsample, biomarkers were collected: all women and men who were eligible for the survey and all children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measuring. In that same subsample, one-man age 15-54 was randomly selected fromeach household to complete the domestic violence questionnaire. In households where men were not interviewed and biomarkers were not collected (two-thirds of the survey households), one-woman age 15- 49 was randomly selected from each household to complete the domestic violence questionnaire.

The sample for the 2022 UDHS was designed to provide estimates of population and health indicators including fertility and child mortality rates for the country as a whole, for the urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 14 regions in Uganda (Buganda, Busoga, Kampala,Lango, Acholi, Tooro, Bunyoro, Bukedi, Elgon, Karamoja, Teso, Kigezi, Ankole, and West Nile) and for the refugee settlements.

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2022 UDHS is the frame for the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC). It was provided by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). The census frame is a complete list of census enumeration areas (EAs) created for the census of the entire country, consisting of 78,462 EAs. An EA is a natural village in rural areas and a city block in urban areas. Currently, Uganda is divided into 136 administrative Districts and 11 Cities. Each District is sub-divided into sub-counties, each sub-country into parishes, and each parish into villages. Each City is sub-divided into divisions/town-council, each division/town-council into town board/ward and each town board/ward into cell. The sampling frame contains information about the EA location, type of residence (urban or rural), and the estimated number of residential households at the time of the census operation. A base map that delineates the EA geographic boundaries is available for each EA. Like the previous UDHSs, The2022 UDHS excluded institutional EAs from the sampling frame.

Table A.1 indicates the percent distribution of households by region and by type of residence. The percentage of households in each region varies from 2.2% (Karamoja, the smallest) to 14.4% (Buganda South, the largest). In Uganda, 29.4% of households are in urban areas. Apart from the exclusively urban Kampala, the percentage of households in urban areas in each region varies greatly, from 14% inTeso region to 49% in Buganda south.

Table A.2 below indicates the distribution of EAs and their average size (number of households) by region and by type of residence. This table excludes institutional EAs. There are 78,462 residential EAs: 14,957 in urban areas, and 63,505 in rural areas.

The average EA size is 92 households; urban EAs have a larger average size (123 households), and rural EAs have a smaller average size (85 households). The average EA size (92 households) is an adequate size to serve asthe primary sampling unit (PSU) for the UDHS.

Table A. 1 Distribution of residential households by region and type of residence

	Residential households			Percentage	
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Region	Urban
Kampala	406,556		406,556	5.6	100.0
Buganda South	506,507	528,570	1,035,077	14.4	49.0
Buganda North	223,207	601,651	824858	11.4	27.0
Busoga	146,544	558,889	705,433	9.8	21.0
Bukedi	65,952	283,302	349,254	4.8	19.0
Elgon	67,632	295,720	363,352	5.0	19.0
Teso	43,555	276,101	319,656	4.4	14.0
Karamoja	23,419	136,065	159,484	2.2	15.0
Lango	67,758	348,265	416,023	5.8	16.0
Acholi	69,352	222,717	292,069	4.1	24.0
West Nile	73,342	395,225	468,567	6.5	16.0
Bunyoro	75,215	345,187	420,402	5.8	18.0
Tooro	113,927	413,116	527,043	7.3	22.0
Ankole	184,062	453,024	637,086	8.8	29.0
Kigezi	51,022	229,363	280,385	3.9	18.0
Uganda	**2,118,050**	**5,087,195**	**7,205,245**	**100.0**	**29.4**

Source: The 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) frame, provided by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

Table A. 2 Distribution of enumeration areas and their average size in number of households

	Number of EAs			Average EA size		
District	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kampala	3,125		3,125	132		132
Buganda South	2,597	5,944	8,541	147	111	122
Buganda North	1,547	6,608	8,155	143	94	103
Busoga	865	5,978	6,843	139	99	104
Bukedi	1,078	2,635	3,713	48	115	95
Elgon	795	6,975	7,770	83	43	47
Teso	301	3,275	3,576	111	88	90
Karamoja	179	2,170	2,349	127	65	69
Lango	482	4,947	5,429	93	75	76
Acholi	581	3,320	3,901	108	70	75
West Nile	509	5,100	5,609	110	81	84
Bunyoro	609	3,016	3,625	124	115	117
Tooro	883	4,394	5,277	115	98	101
Ankole	966	5,894	6,860	140	74	83
Kigezi	440	3,249	3,689	106	81	84
Uganda	**14,957**	**63,505**	**78,462**	**123**	**85**	**92**

Source: The 2014 Uganda Population and Housing Census (UPHC) frame, provided by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The 2022 UDHS sample is stratified and was selected in two stages. Each region/sub-region was stratified into urban and rural areas, yielding 34 sampling strata. Samples of EAs were selected independently in each stratum in two stages. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels, and by using a probability proportional-to-size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 697 EAs were selected with probability proportional to the EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum with the sample allocation given in **Table A.3**. The EA size is the number of residential households residing in the EA based on the 2014 NPHC. A household listing operation was carried out in 697 EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. One EA was dropped from the survey since the village chief was not cooperative and did not allow the listing team to list the EA. Some of the selected EAs were large, with more than 250 households. To minimize the task of household listing, these large EAs were segmented, and only one segment, with probability proportional to the segment size, was selected forthe survey. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. So, a 2022 UDHS cluster is either an EA or a segment of an EA.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 30 households per cluster were selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers interviewed only the pre-selected households. To prevent bias, no replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages. All women aged 15-49 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the female survey. In one-third of the selected households, all men aged 15-54 who were usual members of the households or who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible for the male survey.

Table A.3 shows the allocation of selected households according to regions and urban/rural areas, and **Table A.4** shows the expected number of completed women's and men's interviews according to region and urban/rural areas. To ensure that the survey precision is comparable across regions, the sample allocation figures a power allocation between regions and between different types of residence within each region. Based on a fixed sample take of 30 households per cluster, the survey selected 697 EAs, 233 in urban areas and 464 in rural areas. The survey was designed to be conducted in 20,910 residential households, 5040 in urban areas and 15870 in rural areas. The sample was expected to result in 17,999 completed interviews with women age 15-49, 4,339 in urban areas and 13,660 in rural areas, and 5,480 completed interviews with children age 6-59, 549 in urban areas and 4,931 in rural areas.

Table A. 3 Sample allocation of clusters and households by region and type of residence

	Number of clusters allocated			Number of households allocated		
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kampala	45	0	45	1350	0	1350
South Buganda	37	25	62	750	1200	1950
North Buganda	16	39	55	390	138	1770
Busoga	13	47	60	270	1410	1680
Elgon	11	31	42	210	1050	1260
Bukedi	7	35	42	390	870	1260
Teso	9	35	44	120	1110	1230
Karamoja	10	33	43	90	840	930
Acholi	12	29	41	210	930	1140
Lango	10	32	42	150	1200	1350
West Nile	10	32	42	150	1230	1380
Bunyoro	14	33	47	240	1110	1350
Tooro	19	30	49	270	1200	1470
Ankole	10	35	45	270	1320	1590
Kigezi	10	28	38	180	1020	1200
Total	**233**	**464**	**697**	**5040**	**15870**	**20910**

Table A. 4 Sample allocation of expected interviews with women and children by region and type of residence

	Expected number of interviews with women age 15-49			Expected number of interviews with children age 6-59		
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kampala	1,162	0	1162	147	0	147
South Buganda	645	103 3	1678	82	373	455
North Buganda	335	118 8	1523	43	429	472
Busoga	233	121 3	1446	29	438	467
Elgon	181	904	1085	23	326	349
Bukedi	335	749	1084	43	270	313
Teso	104	956	1060	13	345	358
Karamoja	78	723	801	10	261	271
Acholi	181	800	981	23	289	312
Lango	129	103 3	1162	16	373	389
West Nile	129	105 8	1187	16	382	398
Bunyoro	206	956	1162	26	345	371
Tooro	233	103 3	1266	29	373	402
Ankole	233	1136	1369	29	410	439
Kigezi	155	878	1033	20	317	337
	4,339	13,660	17,999	549	4,931	5,480

The sample allocations were derived using information obtained from the 2016 UDHS, during which the average number of women age 15-49 per household was 1.09 in urban areas and 0.99 in rural areas; the average number of men age 15-54 per household was 0.95 in urban areas and 0.87 in rural areas; the household completion rate was 96% in urban areas and 99% in rural areas; the women's individualresponse rate was 95% in urban and 98% in rural areas.

A.4 SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to different regions and to their urban and rural areas, and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights will be required for any analysis using the 2022 UDHS data to ensure that the survey results are representative at the national level as well as at the domain level. Because the 2022 UDHS sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weight was calculated separately, based on sampling probabilities, for each sampling stage and for each cluster.
We use the following notations:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the ith cluster in stratum h

P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the ith cluster (households)

Let a_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the ith EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability ofselecting the ith EA in the 2022 UDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected cluster compared to the total number of households in EA i in stratum h if the EA is segmented, otherwise $b_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster *i* in stratum *h*, let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is therefore the product of thetwo stages of selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1/P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and individual nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households and for women and men, respectively. Nonresponse was adjusted at the sampling stratum level. For the household sampling weight, the household design weight is multiplied by the inverse of the household response rate, by stratum. For the women's individual sampling weight, the household sampling weight is multiplied by the inverse of the women's individual response rate, by stratum. For the men's individual sampling weight, the household sampling weight for the male subsample is multiplied by the inverse of the men's individual response rate, by stratum. Similarly, domestic violence weights were calculated for women and men, where the design weights were adjusted for the within-household selection and the nonresponse for the domestic violence module. After adjusting for nonresponse, the sampling weights were normalized to get the final standard weights that appear in the data files. The normalization process is aimed at obtaining a total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases using normalized weights at the national level, for the total number of households, women, and men. Normalization is done by multiplying the sampling weight by the estimated total sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight, the individual woman's weight, and the individual man's weight. The normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, ratios, and rates, but they are not valid forestimating population totals or for pooled data.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 30 2022 UDHS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \times \frac{30}{5} = \frac{6}{P_{hi}}$$

where:

Wwqhi = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{M_h}{M'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

W'wqhi = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

mwqh = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'wqh = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (Mh/M'h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum.

able A. 5 Sample implementation: Women

ercent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women's and overall women's response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Uganda DHS 2022

Result	Residence		Region															
Selected households	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Kampala**	**Buganda South**	**Buganda North**	**Busoga**	**Bukedi**	**Elgon**	**Teso**	**Lango**	**Acholi**	**Karamoja**	**West Nile**	**Bunyoro**	**Toro**	**Ankole**	**Kigezi**	**Total**
Completed	96	96.7	97.5	95.2	96.7	97.8	96.2	98.8	97.5	96.1	98.3	98.6	97.2	95.8	96.4	97.7	94.7	96.4
No household member at home or no competent respondent at home at time of visit	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4
Entire household absent for extended	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1	1	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.9
Postponed	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Refused	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.4	0.1
Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling	1.3	1.3	0.4	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.5	1	0.3	0.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	1	1.3
Dwelling destroyed	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3
Dwelling not found	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	1	0.3	0.2	0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0	0.9	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0
Number of sampled HHs	6864	13617	1350	1777	1500	1800	1200	1201	1258	1260	1220	1258	1212	1408	1455	1343	1140	20481
HRR	98.8	98.8	99.0	98.1	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.7	99.0	99.2	99.8	100.0	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.9	98.1	98.8
Completed	94.6	96.2	92.6	94.7	96.6	94.8	95	98.1	94.8	97.1	98.6	98.7	95.3	95.3	98	98.2	95.5	95.4
Not at home	3.8	2.3	4.8	4.2	2.5	3.4	3.4	0.8	1.9	2.2	0.8	0.2	3.4	4.3	1	1.2	2.1	3.05
Postponed	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
Refused	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.25
Partly completed	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Incapacitated	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.75
Other	0.4	0.5	0.7	0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.45
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of sampled HHs	6598	12479	1364	1582	1376	1646	1153	1045	1342	1317	1169	1197	998	1357	1230	1269	940	19077
HRR	94.6	96.2	92.6	94.7	96.6	94.8	95	98	94.8	97.1	98.6	98.7	95.3	95.4	98	98.1	95.6	95.4
ORR	93.4	95.0	91.7	92.9	95.8	93.9	94.3	97.7	93.8	96.3	98.4	98.7	94.5	94.9	97.7	98.0	93.8	94.2

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women's response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)

[3] The overall women's response rate (OWRR) is calculated as: OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100

Table A. 6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men's, and overall men's response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Uganda DHS 2022.

Result	Residence		Region															
Selected households	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Kampala**	**Buganda South**	**Buganda North**	**Busoga**	**Bukedi**	**Elgon**	**Teso**	**Lango**	**Acholi**	**Karamoja**	**West Nile**	**Bunyoro**	**Toro**	**Ankole**	**Kigezi**	**Total**
Completed	96.1	97	97.8	94.9	97.6	98	97.8	99.3	97.1	94	99.5	99	97.5	94.9	97.9	98.2	95.3	96.55
No household member at home or no competent respondent at home at time of visit	0.7	0.3	0.4	1	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Entire household absent for extended period	0.7	0.7	0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	1	0.6	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.7
Refused	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.4	0	0	0.5	0.15
Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling	1.1	1.1	0	2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0	1	1.7	0	0.5	1	3	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.1
Dwelling destroyed	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0	0.2	0.8	0	0	0.7	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0.8	0.35
Dwelling not found	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of sampled HHs	2288	4539	450	590	500	600	400	400	420	420	407	420	404	469	483	448	380	6827
HRR	98.8	99.1	98.5	98.5	99.2	99.6	99.5	100.0	100.0	98.5	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.8	99.8	99.4	98.7	98.9
Completed	87.2	92.7	83.1	82.3	89	94.4	89.3	95.8	85.1	95.7	99	99.5	86.9	94.7	96.1	98.2	87.4	89.95
Not at home	11.4	5.4	15.6	16.4	9.4	4	7.9	2.4	10.3	4.3	0.8	0	11.3	3.9	2.4	1.3	9.7	8.4
Refused	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.6	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	1.1	0.5
Partly completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
Incapacitated	0.3	0.9	0.5	0	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.5	2.3	0	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.6
Other	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0	0	0	0.5	1.7	0	0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of sampled HHs	1980	3947	397	457	417	500	355	379	478	351	385	408	213	435	409	399	277	5927
HRR	87.1	92.7	83.1	82.2	89.0	94.4	89.3	95.8	85.1	95.7	98.9	99.6	86.8	94.7	96.2	98.1	87.4	89.9
ORR	86.0	91.8	81.8	81.0	88.3	94.0	88.8	95.8	85.1	94.3	98.9	99.6	86.6	93.5	96.0	97.5	86.2	88.9

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men's response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)

[3] The overall men's response rate (OMRR) is calculated as: OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2022 UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

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Nuwe Pastol
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