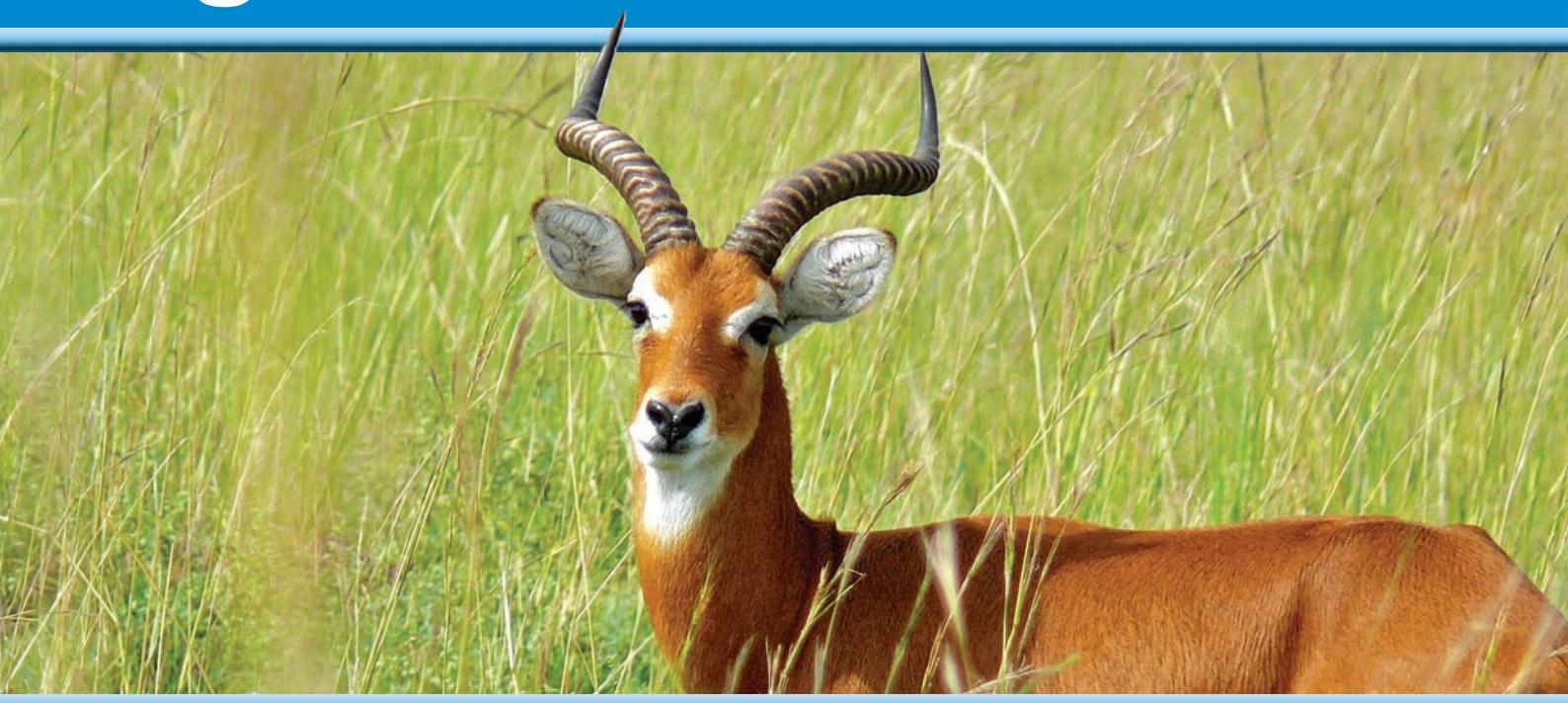


Uganda



**Demographic and
Health Survey**

2016



GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

Uganda

Demographic and Health Survey 2016

Uganda Bureau of Statistics
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The DHS Program
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FOREWORD

The 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (2016 UDHS) was designed as a follow-up to the 1988-89, 1995, 2000-01, 2006, and 2011 Uganda DHS surveys. The data collection for the 2016 UDHS was implemented between 15 June and 18 December 2016 by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH). The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program is a global programme coordinated by ICF in Rockville, Maryland, USA. Technical and financial support for the 2016 UDHS was provided by the Government of Uganda, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The main purpose of the 2016 UDHS is to provide the data needed to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programmes on a regular basis. Increasing emphasis by planners and policymakers on the utilisation of objective indicators for policy formulation, planning, and measuring progress has increased the reliance on regular household survey data, given the inadequate availability of appropriate information from administrative statistics and other routine data collection systems. The 2016 UDHS provides a comprehensive overview of population and maternal and child health issues, and the data are freely accessible to all stakeholders.

The 2016 UDHS covers household and respondent characteristics, fertility and family planning, infant and child health and mortality, maternal health and maternal and adult mortality, child and adult nutrition, malaria, HIV/AIDS, disability, road traffic accidents, child discipline, early childhood development, and domestic violence. The survey also included measuring the height and weight of children and adults, testing children and adults for anaemia, and testing children for malaria and vitamin A deficiency; these measures will provide data for analysis of nutrition indicators throughout the country.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics would like to acknowledge the efforts of a number of organisations and individuals who contributed immensely to the success of the survey. All stakeholders have exerted themselves in the achievement of reliable, accurate, and up-to-date data. 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 2016 UDHS. The Makerere University School of Public Health (MakSPH) undertook quality control for the overall survey. In addition, the Makerere University Department of Biochemistry and Sports Science, under the College of Natural Sciences, conducted laboratory testing for vitamin A deficiency, while external quality control was done by the Molecular Biology Laboratory (MoLab) of the Makerere University College of Health Sciences, with ICF providing technical support. The Bureau thus extends its appreciation to the stakeholders for providing important technical support.

Finally, I would like to thank the management and staff of UBOS who were involved in the survey through coordination, implementation, or monitoring according to the UBOS Strategic Plan. I would also like to thank all of the participating respondents and communities for providing information during the survey fieldwork and hence making the 2016 UDHS a success.

We urge the public to use the findings from this survey to make informed decisions and help guide policy development. Also, those in academia are encouraged to undertake further analytical work to provide an understanding of key topical areas.



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Executive Director
Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> 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	<i>ICF (originally, Inner City Fund)</i>
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	<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>
PHIA	Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PRMR	pregnancy-related mortality ratio
Pv	<i>Plasmodium vivax</i>
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
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
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 TABLES FROM THE 2016 UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (UDHS)

The new format of the 2016 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, colourful 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.

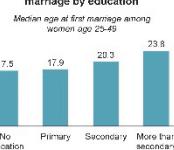
The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of UDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting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

Trends: Median age at first marriage has increased slightly since 2000–01 among women age 25–49 (from 17.8 years to 18.7 years) and men age 25–54 (from 22.3 years to 23.3 years). During the same period, the percentage of women age 25–49 who were married before age 18 declined from 52% to 43%, while there was only a minimal change in the percentage among men age 25–54, which remained between 8% and 10%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women age 25–49, those living in urban areas marry later than those living in rural areas. The median age at first marriage is 2.1 years older among urban than rural women (20.4 years versus 18.3 years) (Table 4.4).
- The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 ranges from 17.3 years in Lango region to 21.3 years in Kampala region.
- Educated women marry much later. There is a 6.3-year difference in the median age at first marriage between women with no education (17.5 years) and those with more than a secondary education (23.8 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 men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–54, and 25–54

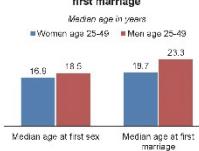
The median age at first intercourse among women age 20–49 in Uganda is 17.1 years (Table 4.5). Eighteen percent of women age 20–49 have had sex by age 15 and 67% by age 18. By age 20, 83% of women age 20–49 have had sexual intercourse.

On average, women in Uganda have their first sexual intercourse at younger ages than men. The median age at first intercourse among men age 20–49 is 18.4 years. Eleven percent of men age 20–49 first have sex by age 15, and 43% do so by age 18. By age 20, 70% 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.

Among women age 25–49 in Uganda, the median age at first intercourse is 1.8 years below the median age at first marriage (16.9 years versus 18.7 years), indicating that many women engage in sex before marriage (Figure 4.3). Thus, women in Uganda are exposed to the risk of pregnancy and begin childbearing at an even earlier age than indicated by

Figure 4.3 Median age at first sex and first marriage



Marriage and Sexual Activity • 73

Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media: Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

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 none of the three media at least once a week	2	Number of women
Age							1	
15-19		10.8	20.9	54.5	4.2	37.6		4,264
20-24		10.8	24.9	61.8	5.6	31.1		3,822
25-29		11.7	25.3	60.0	6.4	32.3		3,051
30-34		8.7	20.5	59.3	5.0	35.2		2,543
35-39		8.3	18.8	59.1	4.8	36.3		2,011
40-44		8.5	14.6	58.4	4.6	37.9		1,608
45-49		7.2	13.0	58.0	3.3	38.1		1,207
Residence							2	
Urban		19.7	49.9	63.9	12.1	21.4		4,943
Rural		6.4	10.6	56.7	2.4	39.9		13,563
Region							1	
South Central		22.7	48.5	68.1	12.9	17.4		2,494
North Central		12.0	25.1	66.8	5.0	25.6		1,963
Kampala		25.6	76.2	64.9	18.6	12.7		1,025
Busoga		10.5	19.8	56.9	5.6	37.7		1,690
Bukedi		10.8	11.0	59.5	2.7	36.7		1,169
Bugisu		8.6	17.8	61.1	4.7	35.3		921
Teso		9.9	9.2	58.8	3.6	38.3		1,099
Karamoja		1.3	3.7	33.5	0.2	64.9		365
Lango		3.2	7.6	52.5	0.7	45.4		1,010
Acholi		3.3	4.3	36.3	0.5	61.5		924
West Nile		2.7	4.4	52.9	0.8	46.1		1,247
Bunyoro		2.5	7.3	44.0	0.8	52.6		1,014
Tooro		4.7	13.1	59.7	2.3	35.6		1,357
Kigezi		3.3	10.1	64.9	1.8	33.0		732
Ankole		4.7	12.5	62.0	1.9	33.4		1,498
Special area							2	
Island districts		6.8	22.7	57.6	2.8	36.2		203
Mountain districts		6.4	15.5	51.6	3.3	43.3		1,481
Greater Kampala		27.5	73.3	65.5	19.3	12.6		2,048
Education							1	
No education		0.3	6.3	41.3	0.2	56.6		1,781
Primary		4.0	11.4	55.7	1.0	40.3		10,630
Secondary		17.2	36.9	67.7	8.9	21.5		4,639
More than secondary		42.3	59.8	72.0	27.7	12.4		1,456
Wealth quintile							1	
Lowest		2.0	1.8	33.8	0.4	64.7		3,247
Second		3.5	3.6	51.8	0.6	46.6		3,397
Middle		4.6	5.1	62.8	0.6	35.2		3,460
Fourth		9.2	12.5	70.2	3.1	26.2		3,683
Highest		24.5	65.5	68.5	16.0	12.9		4,720
Total 15-49		9.9	21.1	58.6	5.0	35.0	4	18,506

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 pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15-49 and their access to different types of media. In this case, 9.9%* of women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 21.1% watch television at least once a week, and 58.6% 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 on the table. This shows that 27.7% 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 most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of 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:

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

- f) Yes. Exposure to newspapers increases as household wealth increases; 2.0% of women in the lowest wealth quintile read a newspaper at least once a week, compared to 24.5% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- e) Yes. Exposure to television increases as a woman's level of education increases; 6.3% of women with no education watch television at least once a week, compared to 59.8% of women with more than secondary education.
- d) Women with no exposure to media ranges from a low of 12.7% in Karamoja region to a high of 64.9% in Karimoja region.
- c) Women in urban areas, 19.7% read a newspaper at least once a week, compared to 6.4% of women in rural areas
- b) Women age 20-24: 61.8% of women in this age group listen to the radio weekly
- a) 35.0%

Answers:

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 2016

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	8.2	1,480	69.0	38.0	122
6-11	12.4	1,582	76.8	36.8	196
12-23	11.6	2,859	84.7	38.8	331
24-35	9.8	2,890	79.1	39.7	283
36-47	7.4	2,819	87.1	37.0	209
48-59	7.4	2,863	80.6	40.7	213
Sex					
Male	9.7	7,252	79.9	38.7	703
Female	9.0	7,241	81.5	38.6	651
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	8.1	105	*	*	9
Does not smoke	9.4	14,388	80.6	38.5	1,345
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	(12.0)	46	*	*	6
Kerosene	*	10	*	*	0
Charcoal	6.4	3,421	86.6	42.5	217
Wood/straw ³	10.3	11,002	79.5	38.1	1,130
Other fuel	*	3	*	*	1
No food cooked in household	*	11	*	*	1
Residence					
Urban	7.1	3,094	83.6	46.7	219
Rural	10.0	11,398	80.1	37.1	1,135
Region					
South Central	8.1	1,808	80.4	35.3	147
North Central	8.6	1,537	84.8	38.9	131
Kampala	4.9	554	(88.4)	(64.8)	27
Busoga	12.3	1,430	81.0	38.7	175
Bukedi	4.9	1,016	80.6	39.0	50
Bugisu	9.3	733	75.7	38.7	68
Teso	14.4	911	70.0	36.1	131
Karamoja	26.6	394	85.5	59.8	105
Lango	17.6	765	82.7	29.6	135
Acholi	9.1	713	94.6	48.2	65
West Nile	7.8	1,005	93.4	52.1	78
Bunyoro	0.9	845	*	*	8
Tooro	13.2	1,140	70.3	22.0	150
Kigezi	6.4	484	(73.5)	(33.0)	31
Ankole	4.6	1,157	(80.5)	(38.4)	54
Special area					
Island districts	7.2	189	89.9	45.1	14
Mountain districts	11.1	1,198	76.1	30.3	133
Greater Kampala	4.2	1,197	(87.8)	(59.7)	51
Mother's education					
No education	11.8	1,557	80.8	45.4	184
Primary	9.6	8,892	78.5	36.8	853
Secondary	8.4	3,113	85.5	38.3	263
More than secondary	5.8	931	(92.0)	(46.2)	54
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	12.7	3,251	80.1	37.1	414
Second	10.5	3,038	78.0	37.3	318
Middle	9.0	2,799	78.2	40.1	252
Fourth	8.3	2,579	84.9	38.0	214
Highest	5.5	2,826	85.8	44.0	156
Total	3	9.3	14,493	80.7	38.6
					1,354

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 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

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) in the 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), and then 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 9.3%. 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 1,354 children or 9.3% of the 14,493 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 9.3% 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 few cases 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 88.4%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)
- For what percentage of children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey from Bunyoro region was advice or treatment sought from a health facility or provider? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

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 that the data are 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 2016 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 2016 UDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and regional levels, and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 15 regions, the number of women surveyed in each region should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to 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 18,506 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 South Central region, are heavily populated while others, such as Karamoja region, are not. Thus, Karamoja 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 741 in Karamoja region to 1,615 in South Central 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 South Central region is about 14% of the population of Uganda, while Karamoja region contributes only 2% of the population of Uganda. But as the **blue column** shows, the number of women interviewed in South Central region accounts for only about 9% of the total sample of women interviewed ($1,615 / 18,506$) and the number of women interviewed in Karamoja region accounts for 4% of the total sample of women interviewed ($741 / 18,506$). 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 South Central, 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 18,506 women has not changed after weighting, but 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

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Region	3	2	1
South Central	13.5	2,494	1,615
North Central	10.6	1,963	1,410
Kampala	5.5	1,025	1,300
Busoga	9.1	1,690	1,530
Bukedi	6.3	1,169	1,205
Bugisu	5.0	921	957
Teso	5.9	1,099	1,347
Karamoja	2.0	365	741
Lango	5.5	1,010	1,236
Acholi	5.0	924	1,110
West Nile	6.7	1,247	1,281
Bunyoro	5.5	1,014	1,213
Tooro	7.3	1,357	1,301
Kigezi	4.0	732	959
Ankole	8.1	1,498	1,301
Total 15-49	100.0	18,506	18,506

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 South Central 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 Indicators—Uganda DHS 2016

Indicator		Sex		DHS table number(s)
		Male	Female	
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	30.9	26.9	28.9 11.1
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age	8.9	5.6	7.3 ^a na
a)	Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	4.1	3.0	3.5 ^a 11.1
b)	Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	4.9	2.6	3.7 ^a 11.1
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio ¹	na	na	336 15.4
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	74.2 9.6
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate ²	72	56	64 8.2
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate ²	31	23	27 8.2
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries ³	46	7	53 2.18
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	53.9	na 7.13
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women	na	2	na 5.1
a)	Girls aged 10–14 years ⁴	na	132	na 5.1
b)	Women aged 15–19 years ⁵	na	na	na
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ⁶	9.4	0.8	5.1 ^a 3.10.1, 3.10.2
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme ⁷	36.5	35.0	35.8 10.3
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	62.0	64.6	63.3 10.18
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 ^{9,10}	na	39.6	na 16.12.1
a)	Physical violence	na	22.5	na 16.12.1
b)	Sexual violence	na	16.6	na 16.12.1
c)	Psychological violence	na	29.3	na 16.12.1
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	na	7.3	na 4.3
a)	before age 15	na	34.0	na 4.3
b)	before age 18	na	na	na
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ¹²	na	58.5	na na
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone ¹³	65.8	45.5	55.7 ^a 14.7.1, 14.7.2
6. Clean water and sanitation				
6.1.1	Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services ¹⁴	90.8	74.2	77.9 2.1
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water ¹⁵	31.7	17.7	20.8 2.3
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	57.5	18.0	26.7 2.4
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ¹⁶	2.1	0.2	0.6 2.4
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	21.9	12.9	17.4 ^a 14.7.1, 14.7.2
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	85.2	84.6	84.9 2.16
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	32.2	32.2	32.2 2.11
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet ¹⁸	22.5	8.6	15.6 ^a 3.5.1, 3.5.2

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 age 10–14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10–14

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

⁶ Data are not age-standardized and are available for women and men age 15–49 only.

⁷ Data are presented for children age 12–23 months receiving all vaccines included in their national programme appropriate for their age: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine.

⁸ Measured for children age 36–59 months

⁹ Data are available for women age 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 age 15–49 only.

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

¹³ Data are available for women and men age 15–49 only.

¹⁴ Measured as the percentage of 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, tube well 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 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.

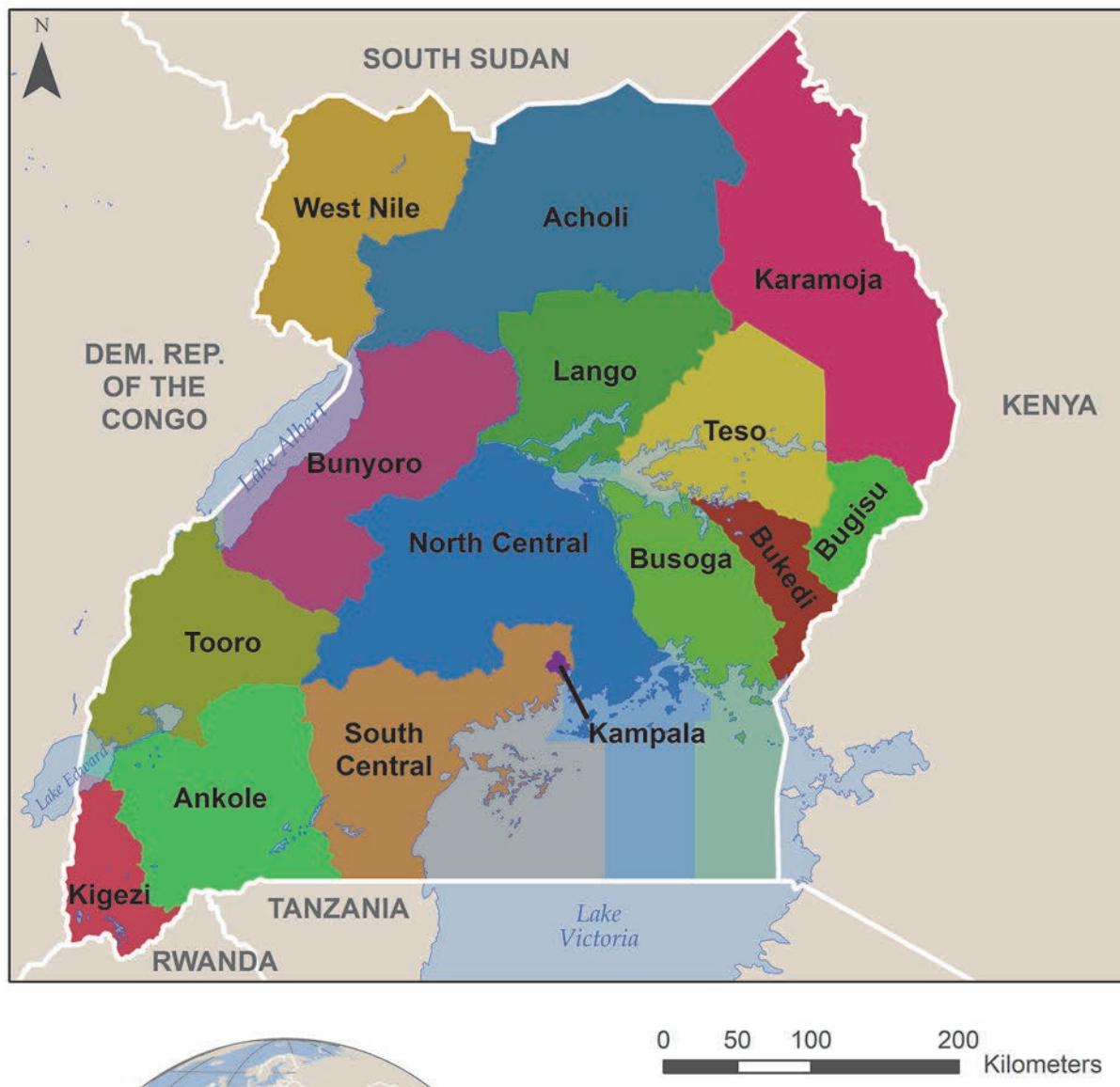
¹⁶ Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking.

¹⁷ Data are available for children age 1–14 only.

¹⁸ Data are available for women and men age 15–49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months.

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

UGANDA



0 50 100 200 Kilometers

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) was implemented by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Data collection took place from 20 June to 16 December 2016. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Other agencies and organisations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support were the Government of Uganda, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2016 UDHS project is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the 2016 UDHS collected information on:

- Key demographic indicators, particularly fertility and under-5, adult, and maternal mortality rates
- Direct and indirect factors that determine levels of and trends in fertility and child mortality
- Contraceptive knowledge and practice
- Key aspects of maternal and child health, including immunisation coverage among children, prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea and other diseases among children under age 5, and maternity care indicators such as antenatal visits and assistance at delivery
- Child feeding practices, including breastfeeding, and anthropometric measures to assess the nutritional status of women, men, and children
- Knowledge and attitudes of women and men about sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS, potential exposure to the risk of HIV infection (risk behaviours and condom use), and coverage of HIV testing and counselling (HTC) and other key HIV/AIDS programmes
- Anaemia in women, men, and children
- Malaria prevalence in children as a follow-up to the 2014-15 Uganda Malaria Indicator Survey
- Vitamin A deficiency (VAD) in children
- Key education indicators, including school attendance ratios, level of educational attainment, and literacy levels
- The extent of disability
- Early childhood development
- The extent of gender-based violence

The information collected through the 2016 UDHS is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for improving the health of the country's population.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2016 UDHS is the frame of the Uganda National Population and Housing Census (NPHC), conducted in 2014; the sampling frame was provided by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. The census frame is a complete list of all census *enumeration areas* (EAs) created for the 2014 NPHC. In Uganda, an EA is a geographic area that covers an average of 130 households. The sampling frame contains information about EA location, type of residence (urban or rural), and the estimated number of residential households.

At the time of the NPHC, Uganda was divided administratively into 112 districts, which were grouped for this survey into 15 regions. The sample for the 2016 UDHS was designed to provide estimates of key indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 15 regions. Estimates are also presented for three special areas: the Lake Victoria islands, the mountain districts, and greater Kampala.

The 2016 UDHS regions include the following districts:

- **South Central:** Butambala, Gomba, Mpigi, Bukomansimbi, Kalangala, Kalungu, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Masaka, Rakai, Sembabule, and Wakiso
- **North Central:** Buikwe, Buvuma, Kayunga, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Mukono, Nakaseke, and Nakasongola
- **Kampala:** Kampala
- **Busoga:** Bugiri, Namutumba, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, and Namayingo
- **Bukedi:** Budaka, Butaleja, Kibuku, Pallisa, Tororo, and Busia
- **Bugisu:** Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bududa, Manafwa, Mbale, Sironko, and Bukwo
- **Teso:** Amuria, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Soroti, Kaberamaido, and Serere
- **Karamoja:** Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Napak
- **Lango:** Alebtong, Amolatar, Dokolo, Lira, Otupe, Apac, Kole, and Oyam
- **Acholi:** Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Lamwo, Pader, Kitgum, and Nwoya
- **West Nile:** Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Yumbe, and Zombo
- **Bunyoro:** Buliisa, Hoima, Kibaale, Kiryandongo, and Masindi
- **Tooro:** Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kasere, Ntoroko, Kyenjojo, Kamwenge, and Kyeggegwaa
- **Kigezi:** Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, and Rukungiri
- **Ankole:** Buhweju, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Mitooma, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, and Sheema

The 2016 UDHS special areas include the following:

- **Islands:** islands and shoreline areas in Kalangala, Mayuge, Buvuma, Namayingo, Rakai, Mukono, and Wakiso districts

- **Mountains:** Bundibugyo, Kasese, Ntoroko, Bukwo, Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Kween, Kisoro, Sironko, Mbale, and Kaabong districts
- **Greater Kampala:** Kampala district and urban areas in Mukono and Wakiso districts

The 2016 UDHS sample was stratified and selected in two stages. In the first stage, 697 EAs were selected from the 2014 Uganda NPHC: 162 EAs in urban areas and 535 in rural areas. One cluster from Acholi subregion was eliminated because of land disputes. Households constituted the second stage of sampling. A listing of households was compiled in each of the 696 accessible selected EAs from April to October 2016, with some listing overlapping with fieldwork. Maps were drawn for each of the sampled clusters and all of the listed households. The listing excluded institutional living arrangements such as army barracks, hospitals, police camps, and boarding schools. To minimise the task of household listing, each large EA (i.e., more than 300 households) selected for the 2016 UDHS was segmented. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to segment size, and the household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. Thus, a 2016 UDHS cluster is either an EA or a segment of an EA. In total, a representative sample of 20,880 households (30 per EA or EA segment) was randomly selected for the 2016 UDHS.

The allocation of the sample EAs featured a power allocation with a small adjustment because a proportional allocation would not have met 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 20,880 selected households resulted in 18,506 women successfully interviewed, with an average of 1,200 complete interviews per domain.

All women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In one-third of the sampled households, all men age 15-54, including both usual residents and visitors who stayed in the household the night before the interview, were eligible for individual interviews. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, anaemia testing was performed among eligible women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who consented to being tested and among children age 6-59 months whose parents or guardians consented. In the same subsample, blood samples were collected from children age 6-59 months whose parents or guardians consented to malaria testing with rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kits and laboratory testing of vitamin A deficiency. Height and weight information was also collected from eligible women and men, as well as children age 0-59 months. In addition, a subsample 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 and biomarker collection) was randomly selected to be asked questions about domestic violence.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the 2016 UDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's model questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Uganda. In addition, information on the survey fieldworkers was collected through a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire.

Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organisations, and development partners. After the preparation of the questionnaires in English, the questionnaires were then translated into eight major 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 members of and visitors to the selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person, including his or her age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. 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, anthropometry measurements, and anaemia testing. The Household Questionnaire was also used to identify children for anthropometry measurements, anaemia and malaria testing, and blood sample collection for vitamin A testing. In addition, the questionnaire collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as source of water, type of toilet facilities, and materials used for the floor of the dwelling unit, as well as ownership of various durable goods. The questionnaire further collected information on ownership and use of bed nets, child discipline, road traffic accidents and other causes of injury/death, and deaths in the households. An additional module based on the Short Set of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics to estimate the prevalence of disabilities among persons age 5 or above was also included in the Household Questionnaire.

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

- Background characteristics: age, education, and media exposure
- Reproduction: children ever born, birth history, and current pregnancy
- Family planning: knowledge and use of contraception, sources of contraceptive methods, and information on family planning
- 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)
- 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
- Fertility preferences: desire for more children, ideal number of children, gender preferences, and intention to use family planning
- Husbands' background characteristics and women's work: husbands' age, level of education, and occupation and women's occupation and sources of earnings
- STIs and HIV/AIDS: knowledge of STIs and AIDS and methods of transmission, sources of information, behaviours to avoid STIs and HIV, and stigma
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to other health issues such as injections and smoking
- Adult and maternal mortality
- Domestic violence (questions asked of one woman per household)
- Early childhood development

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15-54 in the subsample of households selected for the male survey. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information elicited with the Woman's Questionnaire but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health.

The Biomarker Questionnaire recorded anthropometric measurements, anaemia and malaria testing results, and blood sample collection for vitamin A testing in the laboratory, as well as the signature of the fieldworker (health technician) who conducted the interview and obtained consent.

For this survey, 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 CAPI data collection system employed in the 2016 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., and The DHS Program.

The purpose of the Fieldworker Questionnaire was to collect basic background information on the people who were collecting data in the field, including team leaders, field data managers, interviewers, and health technicians.

The survey protocol, including biomarker collection, was reviewed and approved by the ICF Institutional Review Board.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY, ANAEMIA TESTING, MALARIA TESTING, AND VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY TESTING

The 2016 UDHS incorporated four biomarkers: anthropometry, anaemia testing, malaria testing, and vitamin A testing. Biomarkers were collected in the one-third of households selected for the male survey. In contrast with the data collection procedure for the household and individual interviews, data related to biomarkers were initially recorded on a paper Biomarker Questionnaire and subsequently entered into interviewers' tablet computers.

Anthropometry. Height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-59 months, women age 15-49, and men age 15-54.

Anaemia testing. Blood specimens for anaemia testing were collected from eligible women and men who voluntarily consented to be tested and from all children age 6-59 months for whom consent was obtained from their parents or the adult responsible for the children. Blood samples were obtained from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick in the case of children age 6-11 months). A drop of blood from the prick site was drawn into a microcuvette, and haemoglobin analysis was carried out on site with a battery-operated portable HemoCue analyser. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents of children with a haemoglobin level below 8 g/dl were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, adults with haemoglobin levels below certain cut-off points (8 g/dl for nonpregnant women, 7 g/dl for pregnant women, and 8 g/dl for men) were referred for follow-up care. All households in which anaemia testing was conducted were given a brochure that explained the causes and prevention of anaemia.

Malaria testing. Malaria testing was carried out only among children age 6-59 months; no adults were tested. With the same finger (or heel) prick used for anaemia testing, a drop of blood was tested immediately using the SD Bioline Pf/Pv RDT, which is a qualitative test for the detection of histidine-rich protein II (HRP-II) antigen of *Plasmodium falciparum* (Pf) and/or *Plasmodium vivax* (Pv) in human whole blood. *Plasmodium falciparum* is the predominant *Plasmodium* species found in Uganda. A tiny volume of blood is captured with a disposable sample applicator and placed in the well of the testing device. All health technicians were trained to perform RDTs in the field according to the manufacturers' instructions. Technicians read, interpreted, and recorded the RDT results after 15 minutes, following the instructions in the kit insert. The RDT results were recorded as Pf positive, Pv positive, Pf/Pv positive, or negative, with faint test lines being considered positive. As with anaemia testing, malaria RDT results were provided to the child's parent or guardian in oral and written form and were recorded on the Household Questionnaire.

Children who tested positive for malaria were offered a full course of treatment according to the standard procedures for treating malaria in Uganda if they did not have a severe case of the disease (diagnosed by symptoms or the presence of severe anaemia), were not currently on treatment, and had not completed a full course of artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) during the preceding 2 weeks. Nurses on each field team were instructed to ask about signs of severe malaria and about any medications the child might be taking. The nurses then provided the age-appropriate dose of ACT and instructions for administering the medicine to the child.^{1,2} The anaemia brochure also contained information on malaria and was given to all households in which malaria testing was conducted.

Vitamin A deficiency testing. Blood collection for vitamin A testing was carried out only among children age 6-59 months; no adults were tested. Using the same finger (or heel) prick used for anaemia and malaria testing, a drop of blood was collected on a filter paper card as a dry blood spot sample (DBS). The protocol for blood specimen collection and analysis was based on the anonymous linked protocol developed for the DHS Program. This protocol allows for merging of vitamin A test results with the sociodemographic data collected in the individual questionnaires after removal of all information that could potentially identify an individual.

Interviewers explained the blood collection procedure, the confidentiality of the data, and the fact that the test results would not be made available to respondents. If a parent or guardian consented to the testing, up to five blood spots from the finger/heel prick were collected on a filter paper card to which a barcode label unique to the child was affixed. A duplicate label was attached to the Biomarker Questionnaire. A third copy of the same barcode was affixed to the Dried Blood Spot Transmittal Sheet to track the blood samples from the field to the laboratory.

Children's parents or guardians were asked if they would consent to the laboratory storing their child's blood sample for future unspecified testing. If parents or guardians did not consent to additional testing on the sample, it was indicated on the Biomarker Questionnaire that they refused additional tests on their child's specimen, and the words "no additional testing" were written on the filter paper card.

Blood samples were dried overnight, and the filter paper cards were packaged for storage the following morning. Samples were periodically transported to the laboratory of the Department of Biochemistry at Makerere University in Kampala. Upon arrival at the laboratory, each blood sample was logged into the CSPro vitamin A Test Tracking System database, given a laboratory number, and stored at -20°C until tested.

The vitamin A testing protocol stipulated that blood could be tested only after questionnaire data collection had been completed, the data had been verified and cleaned, and all unique identifiers other than the anonymous barcode number had been removed from the data file. After finalisation of testing, the vitamin A test results for the 2016 UDHS were entered into a spreadsheet with a barcode as the unique identifier for each result. The barcode was used to link the vitamin A test results with the data from the individual questionnaires.

VAD was assessed using the retinol binding protein enzyme immunoassay (RPB-EIA) method. Rather than measuring retinol, this test measures retinol-binding protein (RPB), a surrogate marker for retinol that is more stable than retinol. The RPB-EIA has been rigorously evaluated on both venous blood and capillary blood in the form of a DBS sample (Hix et al. 2004; Hix et al. 2006).

¹ The dosage of ACT was based on the age of the recipient. The proper dosage for a child age 4 months to age 3 years is one tablet of artemether-lumefantrine (co-formulated tablets containing 20 mg artemether and 120 mg lumefantrine) to be taken twice daily for 3 days, while the dosage for a child age 3-7 is two tablets of artemether-lumefantrine to be taken twice daily for 3 days.

² Children who exhibited signs of severe malaria (based on symptoms or haemoglobin testing result of severe anaemia) were referred to the nearest medical facility for treatment.

To run the RPB-EIA, two 6-mm (1/4-inch) discs punched out of the centre of two DBS drops on each card were first eluted by soaking overnight in a pre-prepared buffer. The following day, the concentration of RBP in the DBS eluates was determined using a commercial enzyme immunoassay kit manufactured by the Scimedx Corporation (Denville, New Jersey, USA). Because the elution does not remove 100% of the RPB that is in the dried blood spot on the filter paper card, it was necessary to use a correction factor that makes the concentration of RBP measured in the DBS sample equal to the concentration of RBP measured in a serum sample from the same individual. The Biochemistry Laboratory performed a validation comparing RPB from DBS and serum samples for 50 individuals and found that, on average, the concentration of RPB in the serum sample was 11% higher than the concentration of RBP in the eluted DBS sample. Therefore, a correction factor of 1.1 was applied to the RBP measurements of DBS samples for all individuals tested in the 2016 UDHS. This provides the unadjusted RBP measure.

Because RBP levels decrease during infection/inflammation and, if not corrected for, may lead to overestimation of the prevalence of VAD, C-reactive protein (CRP) was used to correct the unadjusted RBP values for the influence of infection or inflammation. To obtain a correction factor to adjust RBP levels for the effects of infection and inflammation, 24% of the DBS samples were tested for CRP. To measure CRP, one 3.2-mm (1/8-inch) disc was punched from the centre of the DBS. The punched disc was placed into a micro-centrifuge tube, and 500 µL of CRP assay buffer was added. The tubes were vortexed for 15 seconds and centrifuged at 5,000 rpm for 2 minutes. Samples were incubated overnight at 4°C. The following day, samples were removed from the refrigerator and rotated at 350 rpm at room temperature for 1 hour. The eluted samples were then tested in duplicate using a commercial test kit (Bender MedSystems GmbH, Vienna, Austria). The cut-off used to define infection or inflammation was set at 3 mg/L of CRP: a CRP above 3 mg/L means that the person has infection/inflammation, and a CRP of 3 mg/L or below means that the person does not have infection/inflammation.

In the subsample tested for CRP, children were classified into two groups: the healthy group (A; CRP 3 mg/L or below) and the group with infection or inflammation (B; CRP above 3 mg/L). Adjustment factors were then calculated as the ratio of the geometric mean of the RBP concentrations for the healthy group versus the group with raised CRP (the difference between the mean log RBP value for Group A and the mean log RBP value for Group B was back-transformed to provide the adjustment factor). RBP values for the group with raised CRP were then multiplied by the adjustment factor to provide adjusted values.

The method suggested by Thurnham et al. (2003) was used to adjust the RBP values for infection/inflammation in the subsample that was not tested for CRP. To adjust the prevalence of VAD for all children—including those who were not tested for CRP—the VAD prevalence was determined after increasing their RBP values by the difference between the means of the RBP values for the CRP subsamples. First, the mean RBP values of the CRP subsample were calculated. Next, the RBP values for Group B were multiplied by 1.255 and added to the Group A RBP values, and a new mean RBP value for the subsample was calculated.³ Then all RBP values for the children who were not tested for CRP were adjusted by the difference between the new mean and the original mean as a percentage of the original mean. The corrected prevalence of VAD among all children was calculated using the newly adjusted RBP values.

When vitamin A status is assessed using serum retinol, the concentration of retinol used to indicate VAD in children is 0.7 µmol/L. Current research suggests that a concentration of 0.7 µmol/L of retinol is equivalent to a concentration of 0.825 µmol/L of RBP (Engle-Stone et al. 2011; Gorstein et al. 2008). Thus, the cut-off to define VAD in children in the 2016 UDHS is 0.825 µmol/L of RBP.

³ The multiplication factor (1.255) is an estimate of the percentage reduction of RBP (and vitamin A) in the presence of infection, based on CRP results from previous studies (Thurnham et al. 2003).

1.5 PRETEST

The UDHS technical team, composed of staff from UBOS and ICF, participated in a 2-day training of trainers (TOT) workshop conducted 17 and 18 March 2016. Immediately following the workshop, the pretest training took place between 21 March and 8 April 2016 at the Imperial Golf View Hotel in Entebbe Municipality. The UDHS technical team and ICF technical specialists trained 45 participants to administer the paper and electronic Household, Woman's, and Man's Questionnaires with tablet computers and eight participants to take anthropometric measurements; collect blood samples for haemoglobin, malaria, and vitamin A testing; and complete the paper Biomarker Questionnaire. All trainees had some experience with household surveys, either involvement in previous Uganda DHS surveys or involvement in other similar surveys such as the Uganda National Panel Survey. The pretest fieldwork, which took place 13-15 April 2016, was conducted in clusters surrounding the training venue in Entebbe Municipality that were not included in the 2016 UDHS sample area, which covered approximately 240 households. The UDHS technical team and ICF conducted debriefing sessions with the pretest field staff on 16 April 2016; modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons learned from the exercise. Teams then spent an additional week upcountry testing the translations.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

UBOS recruited and trained a total of 173 fieldworkers (108 women and 65 men) to serve as supervisors, CAPI managers, interviewers, health technicians, and reserve interviewers for the main fieldwork. Health technicians were trained separately from interviewers. The main training took place from 14 May to 14 June 2016 at the Imperial Golf View 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 practice interviews with actual respondents in areas outside the 2016 UDHS sample.

Twenty-one individuals were recruited and trained on collecting biomarker data, including taking height and weight measurements, testing for anaemia by measuring haemoglobin levels, testing for malaria using RDTs, and preparing dried blood spots for subsequent vitamin A testing. The biomarker training was held from 21 May to 14 June 2016 at the same venue with interviewers. The training included lectures, demonstrations of biomarker measurement or testing procedures, field practice with children at a health clinic, and standardisation of height and weight measurements.

To help place the importance of the 2016 UDHS into context for the trainees, the training also included presentations by staff from the Ministry of Health, UN Women, and UNICEF on Uganda-specific policies and programmes related to child immunisation, domestic violence, and early childhood development.

A two-day field practice was organised on 11 and 13 June 2016 to provide trainees with additional hands-on practice before the actual fieldwork.

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, 21 as field data managers, and 21 as team leaders. The selection of team leaders and field data managers was based on experience in leading survey teams and performance during the pretest and main training. Team leaders and field data managers 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 system updates and distributing updates to interviewers, completing biomarker questionnaires and DBS 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 and field data managers also received training on their roles and responsibilities.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection was conducted by 21 field teams, each consisting of one team leader, one field data manager, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, one health technician, and one driver. The health technicians were responsible for anthropometric measurements, blood sample collection for haemoglobin and malaria testing, and DBS specimen collection for vitamin A 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 the Makerere University School of Public Health, the Ministry of Health, and UBOS and a survey technical specialist from The DHS Program coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. Data collection took place over a 6-month period, from 20 June 2016 through 16 December 2016.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

All electronic data files for the 2016 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 resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies and coding of open-ended questions. The data were processed by four staff (two programmers and two data editors) who took part in the main fieldwork training. They were supervised by three senior staff from UBOS. Data editing was accomplished with CSPro software. Secondary editing and data processing were initiated in August 2016 and completed in January 2017.

1.9 COMMUNITY MOBILISATION

Prior to the onset of fieldwork, the UBOS Communication and Public Relations Team conducted advocacy and mobilisation activities that were designed to encourage promotion of the 2016 UDHS and encourage maximum community support and participation.

Radio and television talk shows and community meetings were conducted to mobilise the general public and create public awareness. The advocacy also included field visits to the local communities before fieldwork began in a given area. During these visits, the advocacy teams discussed the survey objectives, implementation, content, and how the community would benefit from the exercise.

1.10 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2016 UDHS. A total of 20,791 households were selected for the sample, of which 19,938 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 19,588 were successfully interviewed, which yielded a response rate of 98%.

In the interviewed households, 19,088 eligible women were identified for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 18,506 women, yielding a response rate of 97%. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 5,676 eligible men were identified and 5,336 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 94%. Response rates were higher in rural than in urban areas, with the rural-urban difference being more pronounced among men (95% and 90%, respectively) than among women (98% and 95%, respectively).

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Uganda DHS 2016

Result	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,843	15,948	20,791
Households occupied	4,625	15,313	19,938
Households interviewed	4,469	15,119	19,588
Household response rate ¹	96.6	98.7	98.2
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	4,619	14,469	19,088
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,379	14,127	18,506
Eligible women response rate ²	94.8	97.6	97.0
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,280	4,396	5,676
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,150	4,186	5,336
Eligible men response rate ²	89.8	95.2	94.0

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

Key Findings

- **Drinking water:** Seventy-eight percent of households in Uganda have access to an improved source of drinking water, an increase from 70% in 2011.
- **Sanitation:** About 2 in 10 households (19%) in Uganda use improved toilet facilities.
- **Electricity:** Twenty-nine percent of the households in Uganda have electricity. Electricity is more common among urban households (59%) than rural households (18%).
- **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 and low life expectancy.
- **Orphans:** Thirty-two percent of households in Uganda have foster or orphaned children. There are more households with single orphans (12%) than double orphans (2%).
- **Child discipline:** Eighty-five percent of children age 1-14 experienced a violent discipline method within the previous month.
- **Death registration:** Of deaths reported to have occurred in the previous year, only 24% were registered with the civil authority.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2016 UDHS provides context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

The chapter presents information on sources of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, hand washing, household population and composition, birth registration, educational attainment, school attendance, family living arrangements, disability, child discipline, and persons injured or killed in accidents.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Households that use bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if the water they use for cooking and hand washing comes from an improved source.

Sample: Households

Use of unimproved water sources increases the prevalence of waterborne disease and the burden of service delivery through an increased demand for health care. Just over three quarters (78%) of households in Uganda have access to an improved source of drinking water (**Table 2.1**). Access to improved water sources is more predominant in urban (91%) than rural (74%) households.

The 2016 UDHS asked all households whether they treat their water to ensure that it is safe for drinking. About half (52%) of households use an appropriate water treatment method. The most commonly used method is boiling (47% of households); more urban households (70%) than rural households (39%) reported boiling their water. More than half of households in rural areas (54%) do not treat their drinking water at all.

More than half (55%) of rural households spend at least 30 minutes (round trip) to fetch drinking water, as compared with about a quarter (23%) of urban households.

More than half of urban households (54%) use piped water for drinking; 23% have water piped into their dwelling/yard, 18% have water that is piped to a neighbour, and 13% use a public tap/standpipe. Rural households, on the other hand, rely mainly on tube wells or boreholes (45%) or on an unimproved source (26%) (**Figure 2.1**).

Table 2.2 presents information on the availability of water in the last 2 weeks among households using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole. Sixty-seven percent of households in Uganda reported having water with no interruption of at least a single day in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Urban households (50%) are more likely than rural households (24%) to report water being unavailable for at least 1 day.

Trends: The proportion of households using an improved source of drinking water increased steadily from 1995 (49% of households) to 2000-01 (57%) to 2006 (68%) to 2011 (70%) to 2016 (78%).

2.2 SANITATION

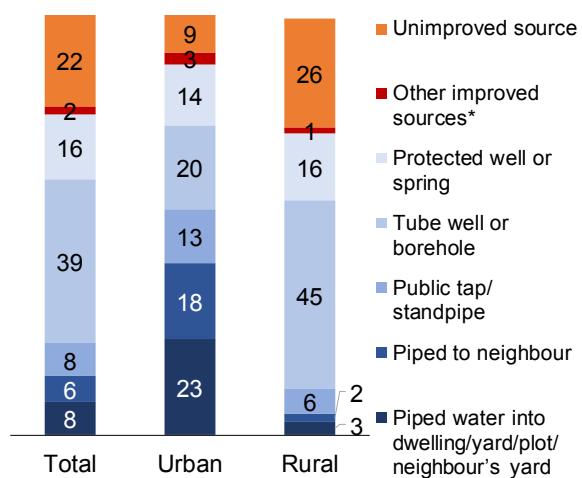
Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households

Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water



About 2 in 10 households (19%) in Uganda use improved toilet facilities (**Table 2.3**). This is a slight improvement from 15% in 2011. Urban households are more prone to use shared facilities (46%) than rural households (11%). More than half of households in Uganda (55%) use unimproved toilet facilities, with nearly two-thirds (65%) of rural households and one quarter (25%) of urban households using such facilities (**Figure 2.2**).

2.3 OTHER HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.1 Housing Characteristics

Respondents were asked about access to electricity; the dwelling's flooring materials were observed by the interviewer. Slightly less than a third (29%) of households in Uganda have electricity. Nearly 6 in 10 urban households (59%) have electricity, as compared with just under 2 in 10 rural households (18%) (**Table 2.4**).

Urban and rural households use different flooring materials. Most urban households (59%) have floors made of cement screed, and most rural households (55%) have floors made of earth/sand.

2.3.2 Exposure to Smoke inside the Home

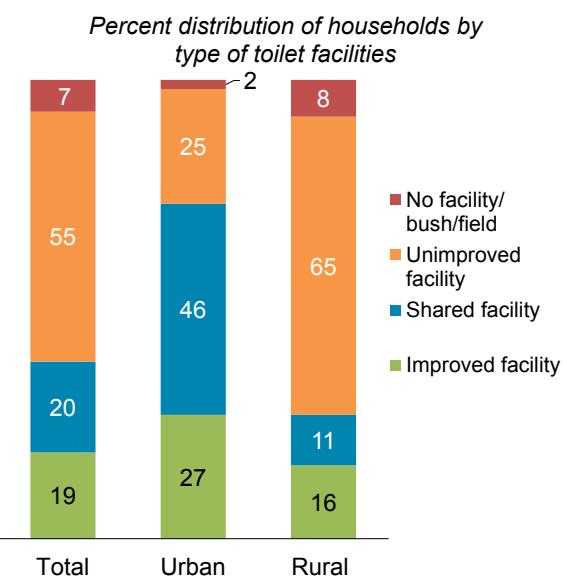
Exposure to any type of smoke, for example resulting from cooking or smoking tobacco, can lead to diverse hazardous health effects. Ninety-five percent of the households in Uganda use a solid type of fuel for cooking, with wood being predominant (69%); 25% of households use charcoal. The health problems 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 (86%) households do their cooking outside the house: 62% in a separate building and 24% outdoors (**Table 2.4**).

2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.4.1 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 2.5**). Urban households are more likely to own various household effects other than bicycles; the difference is especially striking for televisions (44% of urban households versus 7% of rural households). Rural households are more likely to own agricultural land and farm animals.

Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence



2.4.2 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 her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

Table 2.6 presents wealth quintiles according to urban-rural residence and region. The table also includes the Gini coefficient, a measure of disparity in wealth. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0-1, with 0 implying an equal distribution of wealth and 1 implying a totally unequal distribution.

Nearly 6 in 10 (59%) households in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile, in sharp contrast to about 1 in 10 (9%) in rural areas; close to half (48%) of households in rural areas are in the lowest or second lowest quintile (24% each) (**Figure 2.3**).

2.5 HAND WASHING

Interviewers asked to observe the place where household members most often wash their hands; this place was observed in 59% of households.

Among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, 44% had soap and water, 32% had water but no soap, and 21% had no water, no soap, and no other cleansing agent (**Table 2.7**).

2.6 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 otherwise specified.

Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



The 2016 UDHS included 19,588 households; 87,929 individuals slept in these households the night before the interview, among whom 45,532 were women and 42,397 were men (**Table 2.8**). The population pyramid in **Figure 2.4** 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 50% of the total population. This kind of distribution is characteristic of developing countries with high fertility and low life expectancy.

Figure 2.4 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of household population

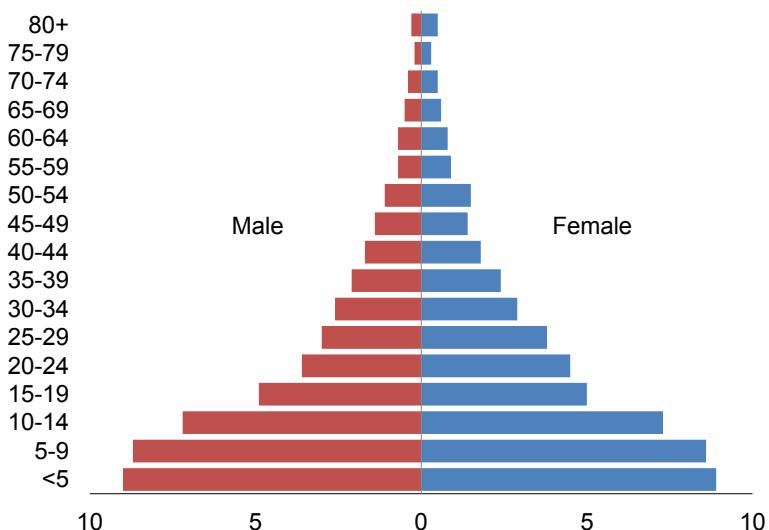


Table 2.9 shows that 3 in every 10 households (31%) are headed by women, similar to the proportions found in the 2000-01 (28%), 2006 (30%), and 2011 (30%) UDHS surveys. The average household size is 4.5 persons. Households are smaller in urban areas (3.9 persons) than in rural areas (4.8 persons). Single-member households are more common in urban (19%) than rural (12%) areas.

2.7 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 foster or orphaned children. Fourteen percent of households have orphans. There are more households with single orphans (12%) than double orphans (2%) (**Table 2.9**). Half of children under age 18 (52%) are living with both biological parents; the proportion of children living with both biological parents decreases with increasing child age (**Table 2.10**).

2.8 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the civil authorities.

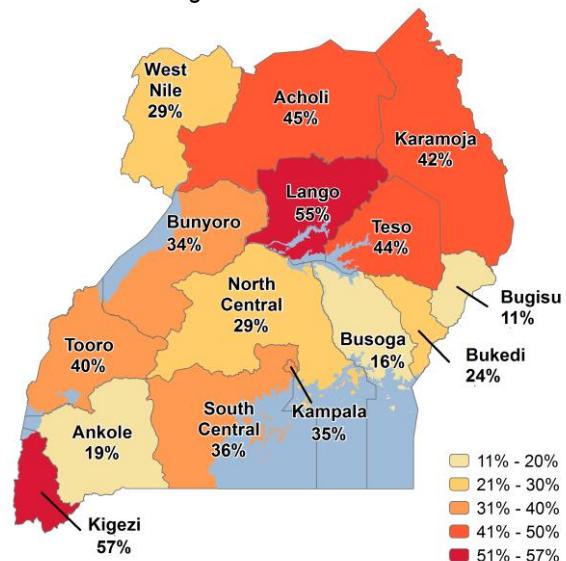
Sample: De jure children under age 5

Apart from being the first legal acknowledgment of a child's existence, birth registration is fundamental to the realisation of a number of rights and practical needs, including but not limited to access to health care and immunisation, education, and other social services.

About one-third (32%) of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authority (**Table 2.11**). There is regional variation in the proportion of births that are registered, ranging from 11% in Bugisu region to 57% in Kigezi region (**Figure 2.5**). The proportion of births that are registered is larger in the highest wealth quintile (39%) than in lower quintiles (30-32%). Birth registration increased from 21% in 2006 to 30% in 2011 and held stable at 32% in 2016.

Figure 2.5 Birth registration by region

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



2.9 EDUCATION

2.9.1 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

The majority of Ugandans have either no formal education or only some primary education (**Tables 2.12.1** and **2.12.2**). Nineteen percent of women and 13% of men age 6 and older have never had any formal education. Fifty-four percent of women and 54% of men have not completed primary education. Eight percent of women and 9% of men have completed primary school. A slightly higher percentage of both women (13%) and men (15%) have an incomplete secondary school education. Only 6% of women and 8% of men have completed secondary school or gone on to higher education. Women have completed a median of 3.4 years of school, while men have completed a median of 3.9 years.

Trends: The proportion of women age 6 and older with no education decreased from 36% in 1995 to 19% in 2016; women's median years of education increased from 0.9 years to 3.4 years in the same period. There has also been some improvement among men; the proportion of men with no education has decreased from 19% to 13%, and median number of years of schooling has increased from 2.7 to 3.9.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women (5.6 years) and men (6.1 years) spend longer in school than rural women (2.9 years) and men (3.5 years).
- Median number of years of education is lowest among women and men in Karamoja region (both 0.0) and highest among women and men in Kampala region (7.4 years and 8.7 years, respectively).
- Among both women and men, median number of years of education increases with increasing wealth.

2.9.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (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 ratio (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

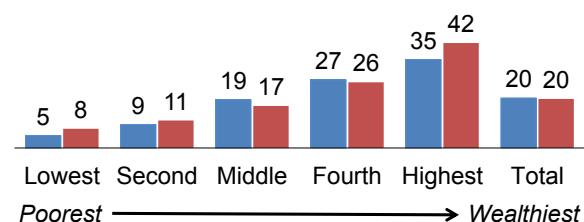
Eighty-three percent of boys and 84% of girls age 6-12 are attending primary school (**Table 2.13**). By region, the primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) ranges from 79% to 91% with the exception of Karamoja region (37%). The NAR drops to 20% in secondary school for both boys and girls. The secondary school NAR rises steadily with increasing household wealth among boys as well as girls (**Figure 2.6**).

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) is similar for boys and girls at both the primary level (118% and 116%, respectively) and the secondary level (28% and 24%, respectively).

Figure 2.6 Secondary school attendance by household wealth

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 13-18

■ Girls ■ Boys



Gender Parity Index (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 Gender Parity Index (GPI) (0.98) implies that there is almost no gender gap. However, the secondary school GPI (0.86) indicates that more males attend secondary school than females.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The disparity in attendance between females and males at the primary level is minimal in all regions other than Karamoja region (0.67) and Ankole region (0.88).

2.10 DISABILITY

2.10.1 Disability by Domain and Age

The 2016 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—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—

and 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 72,143 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 or above

About three quarters (74%) of the de facto household population age 5 and older have no difficulty in any of the domains. Twenty percent have some difficulty in at least one domain, 6% have a lot of difficulty in at least one domain, and 0.6% 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 8% among those age 5-49 and then increases to 16% among those age 50-59 and 38% among those age 60 or above (**Table 2.14**).

2.10.2 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 or above

Table 2.15 presents disability data among the de facto household population age 15 and older by additional background characteristics. Nine percent of women and 7% of men age 15 and older have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.

2.11 CHILD DISCIPLINE

The 2016 UDHS Household Questionnaire included questions from the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) module on Child Discipline. The questions were asked about one randomly selected de jure child age 1-14 per household.

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 behavior was wrong
- giving the child something else to do

Sample: De jure 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 jure 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 jure children age 1-14

Severe physical punishment

Includes one or both in the past 1 month:

- hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears
- beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can

Sample: De jure children age 1-14

Eighty-five percent of children experienced at least one violent disciplinary action during the month before the interview. Only 10% of children experienced only non-violent forms of discipline. Children in households where the household head had more than a secondary education were more likely (18%) to experience only non-violent disciplinary methods than children in households where the head had less education (8-10%) (**Table 2.16**).

Fifty percent of respondents believe that a child needs physical punishment in order to be raised or educated properly. Eighty-seven percent of respondents are aware that Uganda has a law that prohibits child abuse (**Table 2.17**).

2.12 DEATHS AND INJURIES

Household respondents were asked if any member of the household had died or been seriously injured in a road traffic accident in the past 12 months. If a person was involved in more than one accident, only the most recent was discussed. Motorcycle accidents accounted for the greatest proportion (67%) of road traffic accidents leading to death or serious injury (**Table 2.19**).

Respondents were also asked about deaths and serious injuries in the past year from causes other than road traffic accidents. For more information, see **Tables 2.18 to 2.25**.

About a quarter (24%) of deaths among household members in the past year were registered with the civil authority (**Table 2.25**).

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Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2016

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	91.3	73.8	78.3	90.8	74.2	77.9
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	23.1	2.9	8.1	23.7	2.6	7.3
Piped to neighbour	18.0	2.3	6.3	15.2	1.8	4.8
Public tap/standpipe	12.9	5.9	7.7	11.5	5.3	6.7
Tube well/borehole	20.0	45.3	38.8	23.0	47.1	41.9
Protected dug well	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.5
Protected spring	8.4	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.4
Rain water	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Bottled/sachet water, improved source for cooking/hand washing ¹	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2
Unimproved source	8.5	26.0	21.5	9.1	25.5	21.9
Unprotected dug well	4.2	10.2	8.7	4.4	10.1	8.9
Unprotected spring	1.5	4.2	3.5	1.7	4.3	3.8
Tanker truck/bicycle with jerrycans	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Surface water	2.0	10.7	8.4	2.4	10.6	8.8
Bottled/sachet water, unimproved source for cooking/hand washing ¹	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises ²	47.5	8.8	18.7	44.9	8.0	16.1
Less than 30 minutes	29.3	35.7	34.0	28.7	33.8	32.7
30 minutes or longer	22.7	55.2	46.8	26.0	58.0	51.0
Don't know/missing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking³						
Boiled	70.0	39.0	47.0	69.4	37.3	44.4
Bleach/chlorine added	5.2	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.7	6.5
Strained through cloth	1.7	3.0	2.7	1.7	3.2	2.9
Ceramic, sand, or other filter	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Solar disinfection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Let it stand and settle	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
Other	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
No treatment	25.2	53.9	46.5	25.2	54.9	48.4
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁴	73.6	44.2	51.8	73.6	43.1	49.8
Number	5,027	14,561	19,588	19,459	69,360	88,819

¹ Households using bottled water or sachet water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and hand washing.

² Includes water piped to a neighbour

³ Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

⁴ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, percentage with lack of availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2016

Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least 1 day	50.3	24.3	32.5	49.3	23.5	30.4
Available with no interruption of at least 1 day	48.2	75.2	66.7	49.8	76.3	69.2
Don't know/missing	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using piped water or water from a tube well ¹	3,791	8,224	12,014	14,425	39,534	53,959

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 hand washing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole

Table 2.3 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 2016

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation	26.5	16.0	18.7	31.7	17.7	20.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	1.9	0.1	0.6	2.3	0.1	0.6
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	5.2	0.4	1.6	5.6	0.4	1.5
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	5.0	2.1	2.9	6.0	2.4	3.2
Pit latrine with slab	14.0	13.3	13.5	17.2	14.7	15.2
Composting toilet	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Unimproved sanitation	73.5	84.0	81.3	68.3	82.3	79.2
Shared facility ¹	45.9	11.2	20.1	37.9	8.3	14.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	1.7	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.4
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.2
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	9.0	1.9	3.7	7.0	1.3	2.6
Pit latrine with slab	33.6	9.0	15.3	27.9	6.8	11.4
Composting toilet	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved facility	25.2	64.7	54.6	27.9	66.9	58.4
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	24.6	63.9	53.8	27.3	66.2	57.7
Bucket	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Open defecation (no facility/bush/field)	2.3	8.1	6.6	2.5	7.1	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	5,027	14,561	19,588	19,459	69,360	88,819
Location of the facility						
In own dwelling	9.7	3.7	5.3	10.8	3.8	5.4
In own yard/plot	78.1	81.2	80.4	77.9	83.8	82.4
Elsewhere	12.2	15.1	14.3	11.3	12.4	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	4,912	13,386	18,298	18,964	64,449	83,413

¹ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2016

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	59.1	18.1	28.6	57.5	18.0	26.7
No	40.9	81.9	71.4	42.5	82.0	73.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth/sand	19.5	54.9	45.9	21.3	54.6	47.3
Dung	5.4	18.7	15.3	6.2	20.3	17.2
Wood planks	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Palm/bamboo	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Parquet or polished wood	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Concrete	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.3
Ceramic tiles	6.3	0.6	2.1	7.4	0.8	2.2
Cement screed	59.3	21.1	30.9	57.1	20.0	28.2
Carpet	5.8	1.4	2.5	4.3	1.0	1.7
Stones	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bricks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	53.7	40.6	44.0	38.2	28.2	30.4
Two	24.4	31.1	29.4	29.8	33.5	32.7
Three or more	21.9	28.3	26.6	32.0	38.2	36.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	20.6	7.7	11.0	17.4	5.2	7.9
In a separate building	36.4	70.2	61.5	45.8	77.7	70.7
Outdoors	38.0	19.4	24.2	35.0	16.4	20.5
No food cooked in household	5.0	2.6	3.2	1.7	0.7	0.9
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2
LPG/cylinder gas/biogas	1.8	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.4
Kerosene	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.2
Charcoal	59.9	13.5	25.4	57.8	10.6	20.9
Wood	29.9	83.0	69.4	37.4	88.2	77.0
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Agricultural crop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	5.0	2.6	3.2	1.7	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹	90.0	96.8	95.1	95.4	99.0	98.3
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ²	3.0	0.3	1.0	2.1	0.2	0.6
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	4.8	9.9	8.6	5.2	10.5	9.4
Weekly	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.7
Monthly	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
Less than once a month	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.2
Never	90.8	84.1	85.8	90.3	83.8	85.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	5,027	14,561	19,588	19,459	69,360	88,819

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, and agricultural crops

² Includes electricity and LPG/cylinder gas/biogas

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Uganda DHS 2016

Possession	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects			
Radio	66.9	55.6	58.5
Television	44.3	7.4	16.9
Mobile phone	89.9	68.8	74.3
Computer	10.8	1.4	3.8
Non-mobile telephone	2.8	0.6	1.2
Refrigerator	16.6	1.8	5.6
Cassette/CD/DVD player	29.5	5.7	11.8
Table	69.6	63.9	65.4
Chair	73.7	79.0	77.6
Sofa set	47.1	18.3	25.7
Bed	89.2	80.5	82.7
Cupboard	43.3	20.1	26.0
Clock	23.6	8.9	12.7
Means of transport			
Bicycle	21.2	37.0	32.9
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	0.4	0.4
Motorcycle/scooter	12.3	10.5	10.9
Car/truck	9.6	2.0	3.9
Boat with a motor	0.4	0.4	0.4
Boat without a motor	0.3	1.2	1.0
Ownership of agricultural land	44.2	76.3	68.1
Ownership of farm animals ¹	36.0	70.1	61.4
Number of households	5,027	14,561	19,588

¹ Local cattle, exotic/cross-breed cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, other poultry, or pigs

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Uganda DHS 2016

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	7.6	5.9	8.3	19.0	59.1	100.0	19,459	0.22
Rural	23.5	24.0	23.3	20.3	9.0	100.0	69,360	0.33
Region								
South Central	3.3	9.3	14.6	26.0	46.8	100.0	10,610	0.30
North Central	4.7	14.6	23.7	30.5	26.5	100.0	9,702	0.29
Kampala	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	95.7	100.0	3,454	0.08
Busoga	12.5	20.7	25.9	26.0	14.9	100.0	8,775	0.36
Bukedi	20.3	31.5	21.7	19.5	7.0	100.0	5,966	0.35
Bugisu	18.1	30.3	25.2	15.6	10.9	100.0	4,768	0.36
Teso	41.5	25.1	12.4	11.8	9.2	100.0	5,221	0.48
Karamoja	82.9	8.5	4.5	3.3	0.8	100.0	2,200	0.33
Lango	43.3	26.6	14.1	10.8	5.2	100.0	5,110	0.25
Acholi	61.2	17.8	7.1	6.3	7.6	100.0	4,583	0.38
West Nile	45.1	24.6	11.2	11.5	7.5	100.0	6,167	0.37
Bunyoro	21.9	25.7	23.0	16.7	12.8	100.0	4,853	0.32
Tooro	6.4	23.9	31.8	23.3	14.6	100.0	6,665	0.37
Kigezi	1.7	19.7	36.0	30.3	12.3	100.0	3,479	0.34
Ankole	6.3	20.6	29.8	28.4	14.9	100.0	7,265	0.31
Special area								
Island districts	16.3	23.9	25.5	26.0	8.3	100.0	1,000	0.30
Mountain districts	15.5	24.0	26.7	19.8	14.0	100.0	7,415	0.32
Greater Kampala	0.0	0.3	0.7	7.3	91.7	100.0	6,936	0.07
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	88,819	0.31

Table 2.7 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:			Among households in which place for hand washing was observed, percentage with:								Number of households in which a place for hand washing was observed	
	And place for hand washing was a fixed place	And place for hand washing was mobile	Total	Number of households	Water and cleansing agent other than soap only ¹		Water only	Soap but no water ³	Cleansing agent other than soap only ²	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Total		
					Soap and water ¹	Water and cleansing agent other than soap only ²							
Residence													
Urban	16.8	52.5	69.3	5,027	58.1	0.2	26.2	2.5	0.0	12.9	100.0	3,482	
Rural	10.5	45.2	55.7	14,561	37.2	0.8	34.0	3.5	0.2	24.2	100.0	8,110	
Region													
South Central	19.6	42.0	61.7	2,668	58.2	0.3	23.7	3.2	0.1	14.5	100.0	1,645	
North Central	8.8	56.8	65.6	2,229	57.4	0.6	29.7	3.1	0.0	9.2	100.0	1,462	
Kampala	17.9	61.2	79.0	979	70.8	0.0	23.6	1.4	0.0	4.2	100.0	774	
Busoga	11.8	37.8	49.6	1,840	21.7	0.4	41.9	1.8	0.2	34.0	100.0	913	
Bukedi	8.3	65.9	74.2	1,123	54.2	2.2	30.9	1.0	0.9	10.7	100.0	834	
Bugisu	14.0	71.5	85.4	1,098	26.6	1.0	39.7	1.7	0.0	30.9	100.0	938	
Teso	14.9	24.3	39.2	961	15.7	0.0	17.3	2.0	0.0	65.0	100.0	377	
Karamoja	7.7	46.4	54.1	469	15.3	5.9	19.6	1.4	0.7	57.0	100.0	254	
Lango	6.7	8.3	15.1	1,043	22.6	0.0	37.4	7.9	0.6	31.4	100.0	157	
Acholi	10.4	22.4	32.8	955	22.0	1.3	16.4	26.5	0.6	33.2	100.0	313	
West Nile	14.1	47.3	61.4	1,257	36.8	0.6	42.0	1.9	0.4	18.2	100.0	772	
Bunyoro	8.3	34.2	42.6	1,089	38.4	0.5	31.1	1.4	0.0	28.5	100.0	464	
Tooro	11.2	48.2	59.4	1,401	57.3	0.1	23.5	5.3	0.3	13.4	100.0	832	
Kigezi	8.7	63.4	72.1	847	31.3	0.5	49.9	2.4	0.0	15.9	100.0	611	
Ankole	10.5	66.0	76.5	1,630	37.1	0.0	36.3	3.2	0.0	23.4	100.0	1,247	
Special area													
Island districts	4.4	46.9	51.3	266	66.0	0.1	17.8	3.5	0.2	12.5	100.0	136	
Mountain districts	13.6	59.9	73.4	1,641	31.8	0.6	38.1	2.1	0.3	27.0	100.0	1,205	
Greater Kampala	21.0	50.5	71.5	1,901	69.9	0.3	22.7	1.2	0.0	5.9	100.0	1,360	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	6.2	33.3	39.5	3,838	24.0	1.7	30.2	5.0	0.3	38.7	100.0	1,515	
Second	8.6	45.3	53.9	3,753	29.7	1.2	38.1	4.1	0.3	26.6	100.0	2,024	
Middle	8.9	52.2	61.1	3,616	36.5	0.6	35.4	3.9	0.3	23.4	100.0	2,210	
Fourth	12.2	53.1	65.3	3,914	45.7	0.3	31.8	2.6	0.2	19.4	100.0	2,557	
Highest	22.8	50.8	73.6	4,467	63.9	0.1	25.7	1.9	0.0	8.4	100.0	3,286	
Total	12.1	47.0	59.2	19,588	43.5	0.6	31.6	3.2	0.2	20.8	100.0	11,592	

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes 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.

³ Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution 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 2016

Age	Urban			Rural			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
<5	17.3	15.6	16.4	19.0	17.8	18.4	18.7	17.3	18.0
5-9	16.3	14.4	15.3	18.6	17.3	18.0	18.1	16.7	17.4
10-14	11.1	11.9	11.6	15.9	14.6	15.2	14.9	14.0	14.4
15-19	9.6	10.2	9.9	10.4	9.5	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.9
20-24	9.7	11.4	10.6	6.9	7.9	7.4	7.5	8.7	8.1
25-29	9.1	10.2	9.7	5.3	6.4	5.9	6.1	7.3	6.7
30-34	7.2	6.8	7.0	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.5
35-39	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.5
40-44	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5
45-49	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8
50-54	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.6
55-59	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
60-64	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
65-69	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
70-74	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
75-79	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
80+	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	44.7	42.0	43.3	53.6	49.7	51.6	51.7	48.0	49.8
15-64	53.0	55.2	54.2	43.2	46.3	44.8	45.3	48.3	46.9
65+	2.1	2.8	2.5	3.2	4.0	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.3
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0-17	50.5	47.9	49.1	60.4	55.5	57.9	58.3	53.8	56.0
18+	49.4	52.0	50.8	39.5	44.4	42.0	41.6	46.2	44.0
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10-19	20.8	22.1	21.5	26.3	24.1	25.1	25.1	23.7	24.3
Number of persons	9,009	10,285	19,294	33,388	35,247	68,635	42,397	45,532	87,929

Table 2.9 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 2016

Characteristic	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household headship			
Male	67.2	69.6	69.0
Female	32.8	30.4	31.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	19.0	11.8	13.7
2	14.0	10.5	11.4
3	16.6	13.0	13.9
4	15.6	14.8	15.0
5	12.6	14.1	13.7
6	8.5	11.6	10.8
7	6.1	8.9	8.2
8	3.4	6.2	5.5
9+	4.2	9.0	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	3.9	4.8	4.5
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18			
Double orphans	1.7	2.3	2.1
Single orphans ¹	10.2	12.2	11.7
Foster children ²	24.6	29.1	27.9
Foster and/or orphan children	27.8	33.0	31.7
Number of households	5,027	14,561	19,588

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 2.10 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 the percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percent-age not living with a biological parent	Percent-age with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children	
	Living with both parents	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/mother				
Age														
0-4	63.3	21.3	1.6	2.3	0.2	10.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	11.0	2.8	15,758
<2	69.3	24.8	1.1	0.8	0.1	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	3.6	1.5	5,940
2-4	59.6	19.1	1.9	3.2	0.2	14.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	15.5	3.6	9,818
5-9	51.8	16.9	3.3	6.1	0.5	17.2	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.6	100.0	20.8	7.5	15,318
10-14	45.1	14.7	5.8	7.6	1.2	17.8	1.6	3.6	1.7	0.8	100.0	24.8	14.1	12,739
15-17	38.3	12.4	8.6	6.6	1.4	21.5	2.3	4.9	3.2	0.7	100.0	32.0	20.5	5,402
Sex														
Male	52.9	17.2	3.9	5.9	0.8	14.6	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.5	100.0	18.8	9.0	24,744
Female	51.7	17.3	4.0	4.8	0.5	16.5	1.3	2.2	1.1	0.6	100.0	21.1	9.2	24,472
Residence														
Urban	47.8	19.3	3.7	5.7	0.6	17.0	1.4	2.4	1.2	0.8	100.0	22.0	9.4	9,457
Rural	53.4	16.7	4.1	5.2	0.7	15.2	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.5	100.0	19.4	9.1	39,759
Region														
South Central	48.7	17.4	3.4	4.7	0.4	19.5	1.6	2.4	1.3	0.6	100.0	24.7	9.2	5,325
North Central	45.5	18.8	3.9	5.9	0.7	19.6	1.2	2.5	1.1	0.7	100.0	24.4	9.6	5,309
Kampala	48.0	22.9	1.7	6.6	0.5	16.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	100.0	19.5	5.6	1,420
Busoga	53.0	14.0	3.3	7.0	0.5	18.5	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.5	100.0	21.8	7.2	5,182
Bukedi	59.7	14.1	2.8	5.0	0.5	14.3	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	17.6	6.8	3,505
Bugisu	51.7	14.8	3.2	7.2	0.2	18.2	1.5	2.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	22.6	8.0	2,675
Teso	55.7	19.0	4.2	5.1	0.8	11.1	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.0	100.0	14.1	8.0	2,961
Karamoja	57.3	18.6	6.5	1.9	0.6	10.2	0.8	2.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	15.0	11.9	1,293
Lango	58.2	13.2	5.8	6.0	0.7	11.0	0.6	2.8	1.2	0.6	100.0	15.6	11.1	2,927
Acholi	50.2	16.9	6.4	4.8	0.7	12.3	1.0	4.3	3.0	0.3	100.0	20.6	15.4	2,684
West Nile	45.6	21.8	5.2	5.5	0.6	15.5	1.2	3.5	0.9	0.2	100.0	21.1	11.5	3,607
Bunyoro	53.5	17.2	3.1	7.1	1.3	14.3	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	17.5	7.6	2,736
Tooro	55.1	17.1	2.6	6.0	1.0	13.0	1.3	2.2	1.1	0.6	100.0	17.6	8.2	3,735
Kigezi	54.2	20.2	3.9	1.2	0.7	14.5	0.8	2.1	1.0	1.5	100.0	18.4	8.6	1,809
Ankole	55.1	17.3	5.1	3.0	0.9	14.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	100.0	17.5	9.5	4,049
Special area														
Island districts	50.8	19.1	2.7	7.1	0.8	15.3	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.4	100.0	19.2	7.5	521
Mountain districts	53.2	16.6	3.5	5.8	0.6	15.3	1.4	2.2	1.0	0.4	100.0	19.9	8.8	4,178
Greater Kampala	49.1	21.5	2.6	5.7	0.5	15.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	100.0	19.7	7.4	2,984
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	53.8	19.2	6.0	4.1	0.6	11.3	0.8	2.5	1.4	0.4	100.0	16.0	11.3	10,540
Second	54.9	15.9	4.8	5.5	0.6	13.8	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.6	100.0	17.8	9.4	10,413
Middle	55.4	15.8	3.5	5.0	0.7	15.3	1.0	1.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	18.9	7.9	10,260
Fourth	47.2	17.9	3.1	6.0	0.7	19.4	1.3	2.3	1.3	0.7	100.0	24.3	8.9	9,819
Highest	49.1	17.2	2.0	6.4	0.7	18.7	1.5	2.5	0.9	0.8	100.0	23.7	7.8	8,184
Total <15	54.0	17.8	3.4	5.2	0.6	14.8	0.9	1.9	0.8	0.6	100.0	18.4	7.7	43,815
Total <18	52.3	17.2	4.0	5.3	0.7	15.5	1.1	2.2	1.1	0.6	100.0	19.9	9.1	49,217

Note: 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 survival status of the other parent

Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:			Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate	Total percentage of children whose births are registered	
Age				
<2	16.6	11.7	28.3	5,940
2-4	20.8	13.8	34.5	9,818
Sex				
Male	19.2	12.9	32.2	7,903
Female	19.2	13.0	32.2	7,855
Residence				
Urban	21.9	14.3	36.2	3,176
Rural	18.5	12.6	31.2	12,582
Region				
South Central	25.1	11.1	36.3	1,930
North Central	14.3	14.7	29.0	1,686
Kampala	18.0	16.8	34.8	536
Busoga	9.6	6.4	16.0	1,603
Bukedi	19.5	4.3	23.9	1,093
Bugisu	5.4	5.1	10.5	809
Teso	32.0	11.6	43.5	950
Karamoja	16.5	25.5	42.0	432
Lango	27.0	27.5	54.5	852
Acholi	28.2	16.6	44.7	786
West Nile	16.8	12.6	29.4	1,091
Bunyoro	26.4	7.7	34.1	923
Tooro	21.7	18.2	39.9	1,248
Kigezi	15.5	41.8	57.3	539
Ankole	14.6	4.5	19.0	1,280
Special area				
Island districts	7.9	8.8	16.7	198
Mountain districts	16.6	14.5	31.1	1,302
Greater Kampala	22.8	16.7	39.5	1,136
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16.8	13.8	30.5	3,504
Second	18.9	11.5	30.3	3,331
Middle	17.4	12.7	30.1	3,143
Fourth	19.9	12.3	32.2	2,978
Highest	24.0	14.8	38.8	2,802
Total	19.2	13.0	32.2	15,758

Table 2.12.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	37.3	62.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,017	0.0
10-14	4.7	91.2	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,378	2.7
15-19	2.9	53.6	11.5	29.2	0.6	1.7	0.3	100.0	4,393	5.6
20-24	4.1	36.1	14.3	31.8	3.2	10.2	0.2	100.0	3,978	6.7
25-29	7.6	35.2	14.9	25.6	2.7	13.1	0.8	100.0	3,314	6.4
30-34	14.0	40.9	13.7	18.1	1.3	11.5	0.6	100.0	2,557	5.5
35-39	18.2	49.5	9.6	13.8	1.0	7.1	0.8	100.0	2,126	4.1
40-44	21.5	48.5	10.4	11.0	0.9	7.2	0.5	100.0	1,596	4.0
45-49	27.7	43.5	12.8	10.4	0.6	4.0	1.1	100.0	1,209	3.3
50-54	38.6	40.3	9.5	6.9	0.2	3.5	1.1	100.0	1,332	2.0
55-59	44.4	36.8	7.6	6.2	0.2	4.1	0.7	100.0	779	1.2
60-64	48.5	32.7	6.6	7.3	0.2	3.9	0.8	100.0	727	0.0
65+	65.7	26.1	3.0	1.6	0.2	2.1	1.3	100.0	1,680	0.0
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9	*
Residence										
Urban	12.1	40.3	8.9	23.4	2.6	11.7	0.9	100.0	8,377	5.6
Rural	21.0	58.0	7.6	10.3	0.4	2.5	0.3	100.0	27,716	2.9
Region										
South Central	13.0	40.4	9.7	22.1	2.4	10.9	1.5	100.0	4,332	5.5
North Central	15.8	51.0	9.6	16.6	1.4	4.8	0.8	100.0	3,853	4.2
Kampala	7.8	29.9	9.8	29.9	5.1	16.4	1.1	100.0	1,530	7.4
Busoga	17.9	54.1	7.2	17.2	0.4	3.0	0.2	100.0	3,514	3.5
Bukedi	15.5	64.5	6.3	10.8	0.3	2.5	0.1	100.0	2,432	3.1
Bugisu	16.5	59.0	7.2	14.3	0.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,939	3.6
Teso	14.8	63.7	7.2	9.7	0.1	4.1	0.5	100.0	2,189	3.4
Karamoja	70.6	25.2	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	844	0.0
Lango	21.3	64.0	7.3	4.9	0.1	2.3	0.1	100.0	2,001	2.7
Acholi	20.2	62.2	6.4	7.4	0.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	1,867	2.7
West Nile	21.5	65.2	4.2	6.7	0.2	2.2	0.1	100.0	2,540	2.1
Bunyoro	21.0	58.5	6.7	10.6	0.3	2.7	0.2	100.0	1,906	2.7
Tooro	23.0	53.9	8.8	11.5	0.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	2,639	3.0
Kigezi	19.6	55.7	9.3	10.5	0.9	3.6	0.4	100.0	1,503	3.2
Ankole	21.5	52.6	10.5	10.9	0.4	4.0	0.2	100.0	3,004	3.0
Special area										
Island districts	18.3	55.3	9.3	14.0	0.8	1.8	0.5	100.0	357	3.8
Mountain districts	22.5	55.3	6.5	12.5	0.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	3,035	2.9
Greater Kampala	8.3	28.8	9.5	30.1	4.7	16.6	2.0	100.0	3,096	7.4
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	31.1	60.4	4.5	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	6,986	1.4
Second	22.5	62.9	6.5	7.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	7,006	2.4
Middle	19.0	60.0	8.9	10.7	0.2	1.0	0.4	100.0	7,150	3.1
Fourth	14.9	52.7	10.4	17.7	0.5	3.5	0.3	100.0	7,237	4.1
Highest	8.4	35.2	8.9	26.5	3.5	16.5	1.1	100.0	7,713	6.6
Total	18.9	53.9	7.9	13.4	0.9	4.6	0.4	100.0	36,093	3.4

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Completed 7th grade at the primary level

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.12.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	41.5	58.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,050	0.0
10-14	4.5	93.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,305	2.4
15-19	3.4	56.5	9.3	28.7	0.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	4,335	5.4
20-24	3.4	33.7	13.1	32.8	5.2	10.8	1.0	100.0	3,170	6.9
25-29	3.6	31.1	13.8	26.3	6.0	17.6	1.5	100.0	2,595	7.2
30-34	6.7	30.8	17.5	23.7	4.2	15.4	1.7	100.0	2,266	6.6
35-39	9.4	36.4	15.7	20.1	3.4	12.7	2.4	100.0	1,875	6.2
40-44	8.3	41.1	15.4	18.9	1.9	12.8	1.5	100.0	1,506	6.0
45-49	9.9	40.1	14.6	20.3	1.8	11.9	1.5	100.0	1,229	5.9
50-54	11.0	37.6	19.3	17.7	1.1	11.1	2.2	100.0	952	6.0
55-59	13.2	39.3	17.6	14.3	1.9	11.9	1.9	100.0	634	5.6
60-64	16.9	40.9	16.6	12.9	0.2	9.7	2.8	100.0	627	5.1
65+	28.8	44.3	10.4	8.4	0.4	5.6	2.1	100.0	1,245	3.3
Don't know/missing	(12.8)	(25.2)	(8.1)	(12.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(38.0)	100.0	50	(5.2)
Residence										
Urban	9.8	38.2	8.6	22.5	4.8	14.3	1.8	100.0	7,123	6.1
Rural	14.3	58.1	8.8	13.0	0.9	4.2	0.7	100.0	25,716	3.5
Region										
South Central	12.8	41.0	8.1	19.5	3.7	12.3	2.7	100.0	3,818	5.3
North Central	15.5	47.2	11.7	16.9	1.9	5.0	1.8	100.0	3,651	4.1
Kampala	7.0	25.5	8.4	28.7	7.8	20.2	2.4	100.0	1,310	8.7
Busoga	12.5	56.3	7.7	17.1	1.8	3.9	0.7	100.0	3,168	3.8
Bukedi	10.0	62.9	7.7	14.6	0.7	3.7	0.4	100.0	2,217	3.7
Bugisu	9.8	61.1	7.5	15.9	1.2	4.1	0.3	100.0	1,805	4.0
Teso	8.3	60.9	7.6	14.4	1.2	6.9	0.7	100.0	1,921	4.0
Karamoja	53.7	33.6	3.0	6.5	0.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	718	0.0
Lango	12.6	61.1	11.6	7.9	0.5	6.2	0.1	100.0	2,027	3.7
Acholi	9.0	58.9	9.0	14.2	1.2	7.7	0.0	100.0	1,726	4.1
West Nile	10.9	63.8	6.8	12.1	0.7	5.6	0.1	100.0	2,227	3.3
Bunyoro	14.4	61.5	7.4	11.3	1.1	3.7	0.5	100.0	1,834	3.5
Tooro	17.0	54.7	8.2	15.3	1.1	2.9	0.7	100.0	2,470	3.4
Kigezi	11.0	55.5	11.1	13.0	2.1	6.7	0.5	100.0	1,279	3.9
Ankole	15.4	55.2	10.8	11.4	1.1	5.6	0.6	100.0	2,666	3.4
Special area										
Island districts	14.6	54.1	10.2	15.0	1.6	2.1	2.3	100.0	380	3.9
Mountain districts	14.1	56.4	7.2	16.8	1.3	3.9	0.4	100.0	2,710	3.7
Greater Kampala	7.9	25.6	8.3	27.6	7.7	19.7	3.1	100.0	2,486	8.5
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	19.4	63.7	7.4	7.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	6,330	2.6
Second	15.6	62.4	8.4	10.5	0.5	2.1	0.5	100.0	6,553	3.1
Middle	12.7	59.6	10.2	13.6	0.7	2.6	0.6	100.0	6,599	3.7
Fourth	10.9	51.6	10.0	19.0	1.6	5.7	1.1	100.0	6,783	4.4
Highest	8.5	31.9	7.7	24.1	5.7	20.0	2.1	100.0	6,574	7.0
Total	13.3	53.8	8.8	15.0	1.8	6.4	0.9	100.0	32,839	3.9

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Completed 7th grade at the primary level

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.13 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 2016

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	85.1	87.1	86.1	1.02	114.5	113.3	113.8	0.99
Rural	82.9	83.4	83.2	1.01	118.9	116.6	117.8	0.98
Region								
South Central	81.6	86.7	84.2	1.06	107.9	112.4	110.1	1.04
North Central	81.1	85.4	83.2	1.05	109.4	112.5	110.9	1.03
Kampala	89.1	91.0	90.1	1.02	103.1	109.9	106.8	1.07
Busoga	88.5	92.0	90.2	1.04	121.2	123.4	122.3	1.02
Bukedi	88.8	90.5	89.7	1.02	138.9	128.1	133.4	0.92
Bugisu	87.9	88.8	88.4	1.01	130.3	130.0	130.1	1.00
Teso	89.0	91.9	90.4	1.03	131.5	136.7	134.1	1.04
Karamoja	43.9	30.8	37.2	0.70	65.5	43.4	54.2	0.66
Lango	80.8	81.4	81.1	1.01	119.9	117.1	118.6	0.98
Acholi	85.1	82.1	83.6	0.96	122.2	121.8	122.0	1.00
West Nile	83.4	79.6	81.6	0.95	126.4	121.8	124.2	0.96
Bunyoro	82.0	82.2	82.1	1.00	114.0	113.9	113.9	1.00
Tooro	80.5	79.6	80.1	0.99	110.4	107.8	109.1	0.98
Kigezi	91.0	90.9	90.9	1.00	125.1	123.8	124.4	0.99
Ankole	79.6	79.2	79.4	1.00	116.7	101.6	108.6	0.87
Special area								
Island districts	84.5	87.2	85.8	1.03	116.7	120.5	118.5	1.03
Mountain districts	84.6	82.8	83.7	0.98	120.8	116.9	118.7	0.97
Greater Kampala	86.2	89.7	88.1	1.04	104.4	108.1	106.4	1.04
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	77.5	73.9	75.7	0.95	112.6	104.6	108.7	0.93
Second	82.5	85.0	83.8	1.03	121.7	121.8	121.8	1.00
Middle	85.4	85.4	85.4	1.00	122.7	118.9	120.8	0.97
Fourth	84.1	87.1	85.6	1.04	117.6	118.2	117.9	1.00
Highest	88.8	90.7	89.8	1.02	115.1	116.4	115.8	1.01
Total	83.3	84.1	83.7	1.01	118.1	116.0	117.0	0.98
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	35.8	32.2	33.8	0.90	48.6	38.2	42.9	0.79
Rural	16.2	15.8	16.0	0.97	22.7	19.3	21.0	0.85
Region								
South Central	30.2	30.7	30.5	1.01	36.1	34.2	35.1	0.95
North Central	27.4	24.4	26.0	0.89	34.3	30.6	32.5	0.89
Kampala	48.9	38.7	43.1	0.79	63.6	43.5	52.1	0.68
Busoga	25.6	28.7	27.2	1.12	33.0	33.0	33.0	1.00
Bukedi	18.8	16.7	17.7	0.89	32.2	20.3	26.3	0.63
Bugisu	20.2	22.0	21.1	1.09	31.5	27.3	29.3	0.87
Teso	18.9	14.5	16.6	0.77	29.5	19.7	24.3	0.67
Karamoja	5.7	1.1	3.4	0.20	8.2	2.7	5.5	0.32
Lango	4.5	2.8	3.7	0.62	6.4	5.1	5.8	0.80
Acholi	12.5	8.7	10.6	0.69	17.5	9.9	13.6	0.57
West Nile	10.1	7.5	8.8	0.75	18.2	11.3	14.6	0.62
Bunyoro	12.8	15.7	14.3	1.22	16.2	18.7	17.5	1.15
Tooro	20.7	20.6	20.6	1.00	31.0	25.9	28.5	0.84
Kigezi	20.8	24.9	22.8	1.20	29.5	28.5	29.0	0.97
Ankole	14.8	18.3	16.3	1.23	21.9	22.8	22.3	1.04
Special area								
Island districts	15.2	12.0	13.7	0.79	18.6	13.4	16.1	0.72
Mountain districts	21.9	21.2	21.5	0.97	35.2	26.0	30.4	0.74
Greater Kampala	46.4	38.7	41.7	0.83	61.2	43.1	50.2	0.70
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	7.6	4.9	6.3	0.64	11.3	6.5	8.9	0.58
Second	10.9	9.3	10.2	0.85	16.5	12.3	14.5	0.75
Middle	16.7	19.1	17.8	1.15	24.8	23.2	24.0	0.93
Fourth	26.1	27.1	26.6	1.04	35.9	31.6	33.8	0.88
Highest	41.7	35.2	38.0	0.84	53.5	42.0	47.0	0.79
Total	19.9	19.5	19.7	0.98	27.6	23.6	25.6	0.86

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%.

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%.

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 2.14 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of the 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 at least one domain by age, Uganda DHS 2016

Domain and age	Degree of difficulty					Total	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	Number of persons
	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Don't know/missing			
Domain								
Difficulty seeing	86.7	10.7	2.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	72,143
Difficulty hearing	93.6	5.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	72,143
Difficulty communicating	97.6	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.5	72,143
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	89.3	8.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.1	72,143
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	90.7	6.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.4	72,143
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	96.4	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.0	72,143
Difficulty in at least one domain¹								
5-9	84.6	12.0	2.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	3.5	15,279
10-14	83.7	13.1	2.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	3.2	12,683
15-19	83.8	13.2	2.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	3.0	8,728
20-29	81.5	15.6	2.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.9	13,056
30-39	72.0	23.0	4.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	5.0	8,823
40-49	56.0	36.5	6.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	7.5	5,540
50-59	38.3	45.7	15.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	16.0	3,697
60+	18.0	44.1	34.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	38.0	4,279
Age 15 and over	67.1	24.5	7.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	8.4	44,123
Total	73.7	19.8	5.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	6.5	72,143

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

Table 2.15 Disability among adults by 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 2016

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	
WOMEN												
Marital status												
Never married	83.2	6.4	4.0	2.1	6.9	4.1	1.3	0.0	13.0	3.2	0.5	3.7
Married	67.4	18.9	6.9	1.2	13.6	13.6	2.7	0.1	26.0	6.3	0.3	6.6
Widowed	21.3	61.3	27.9	4.6	40.6	53.2	18.9	0.1	44.9	30.5	3.2	33.8
Divorced	57.8	28.5	9.7	1.9	16.2	18.7	4.4	0.0	31.7	9.8	0.7	10.5
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Residence												
Urban	74.5	16.1	4.8	1.2	9.3	11.4	3.2	0.1	19.1	5.9	0.5	6.3
Rural	61.7	23.5	10.1	2.1	17.3	17.8	4.6	0.0	28.0	9.5	0.8	10.2
Region												
South Central	70.5	20.2	6.2	1.4	10.2	13.6	3.8	0.1	21.6	7.0	0.7	7.8
North Central	66.8	22.4	6.9	1.6	10.6	15.6	3.7	0.0	23.8	8.3	1.1	9.3
Kampala	81.4	11.1	2.1	1.0	5.2	7.2	1.5	0.1	14.9	3.4	0.2	3.6
Busoga	64.5	23.0	8.7	3.4	16.7	15.3	3.6	0.0	26.6	8.1	0.9	8.9
Bukedi	64.1	22.3	10.1	1.8	14.1	16.0	5.1	0.1	27.8	7.6	0.5	8.0
Bugisu	69.9	18.8	8.1	2.3	14.5	14.8	1.6	0.1	21.8	7.6	0.6	8.3
Teso	69.8	18.9	8.0	1.2	10.5	13.5	2.5	0.0	23.3	6.6	0.3	6.9
Karamoja	74.6	14.5	8.2	2.0	9.0	13.0	5.6	0.0	19.6	4.6	1.2	5.9
Lango	52.7	29.3	14.1	2.3	21.8	22.1	4.0	0.0	36.1	10.7	0.5	11.2
Acholi	56.8	23.6	10.7	2.1	17.8	21.3	3.1	0.0	33.5	8.9	0.7	9.6
West Nile	67.2	20.0	6.9	1.7	11.3	16.6	2.8	0.0	25.3	6.9	0.6	7.5
Bunyoro	69.1	18.6	8.0	1.4	12.6	12.3	3.3	0.0	25.2	5.2	0.5	5.7
Tooro	56.7	22.4	13.1	2.5	24.7	20.4	8.8	0.2	28.8	13.1	1.1	14.2
Kigezi	49.5	30.3	14.6	2.6	32.9	26.1	9.4	0.2	29.7	19.8	0.7	20.5
Ankole	58.9	25.4	10.3	1.1	22.3	18.1	6.4	0.1	29.4	11.1	0.4	11.5
Special area												
Island districts	60.1	22.5	7.7	4.0	18.9	16.1	3.3	0.1	32.4	6.6	0.8	7.5
Mountain districts	64.8	19.1	10.0	1.9	19.0	16.8	4.0	0.1	24.4	9.8	0.9	10.7
Greater Kampala	81.7	11.8	2.4	0.7	4.4	7.1	2.0	0.0	14.4	3.7	0.2	3.8
Education												
No education	39.3	42.7	20.9	4.6	31.8	37.1	13.0	0.1	37.4	20.9	2.4	23.3
Primary	64.6	20.3	7.9	1.6	14.9	14.8	3.0	0.0	27.4	7.6	0.4	8.0
Secondary	82.0	10.4	2.6	0.6	6.1	5.6	1.1	0.0	15.5	2.4	0.1	2.5
More than secondary	81.4	12.2	3.1	0.7	4.4	5.9	1.3	0.2	15.6	2.5	0.2	2.7
Don't know	75.0	17.3	9.2	1.0	7.9	11.9	4.7	0.5	13.1	9.5	2.0	11.5
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	60.6	24.2	11.8	2.6	17.2	19.4	4.5	0.0	29.3	9.3	0.7	10.0
Second	58.2	25.6	11.9	2.4	19.5	20.1	5.3	0.1	30.0	10.9	0.8	11.7
Middle	60.3	24.4	9.7	1.6	19.6	18.6	5.3	0.0	27.8	10.9	0.9	11.8
Fourth	64.2	22.0	8.2	1.9	15.1	16.0	4.0	0.0	26.7	8.3	0.8	9.1
Highest	77.9	14.2	3.7	1.0	7.1	9.0	2.6	0.1	17.2	4.5	0.4	4.9
Total	64.9	21.7	8.8	1.9	15.3	16.2	4.3	0.1	25.8	8.6	0.7	9.3
												23,697

Continued...

Table 2.15—Continued

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	
		MEN										
Marital status												
Never married	82.0	5.6	4.4	2.8	7.1	4.1	1.2	0.1	13.8	3.5	0.5	4.0
Married	63.8	22.6	7.2	2.5	12.8	13.3	3.2	0.1	27.6	8.1	0.4	8.5
Widowed	29.2	55.0	28.6	7.9	34.5	44.6	20.4	0.0	38.9	26.8	5.0	31.8
Divorced	57.1	25.7	11.6	4.9	16.0	17.8	4.9	0.1	31.3	10.1	1.5	11.6
Missing	(76.8)	(14.0)	(4.8)	(2.4)	(12.2)	(10.6)	(2.4)	(2.9)	(15.5)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(4.8)
Residence												
Urban	77.4	12.4	4.1	2.0	7.4	6.9	1.9	0.2	17.6	4.4	0.4	4.8
Rural	66.8	18.7	7.6	3.1	12.6	12.0	3.2	0.1	24.8	7.6	0.6	8.3
Region												
South Central	74.9	14.2	4.9	2.4	6.9	8.7	2.2	0.1	19.1	5.4	0.5	5.9
North Central	72.3	16.1	5.0	2.8	9.5	9.5	2.4	0.1	20.5	6.8	0.3	7.1
Kampala	84.1	8.4	2.3	1.4	3.6	3.4	0.6	0.3	12.9	2.5	0.2	2.7
Busoga	68.2	18.8	7.8	3.7	11.8	10.5	1.8	0.2	24.2	6.9	0.4	7.3
Bukedi	66.9	18.1	9.0	3.7	12.5	10.7	3.0	0.1	26.7	5.6	0.6	6.2
Bugisu	70.9	17.0	7.8	3.7	11.2	11.8	2.3	0.0	22.6	6.0	0.5	6.5
Teso	74.9	14.8	6.2	2.4	7.7	9.1	2.2	0.0	18.4	6.3	0.4	6.8
Karamoja	79.1	9.8	7.3	2.1	6.2	8.9	3.8	0.0	15.6	4.0	1.3	5.3
Lango	56.9	25.2	9.5	5.9	15.7	13.7	3.3	0.0	32.9	9.4	0.9	10.2
Acholi	62.2	18.5	9.6	3.1	11.2	14.3	2.1	0.0	31.2	6.1	0.5	6.6
West Nile	69.3	18.5	6.3	2.3	9.0	12.6	3.5	0.0	22.1	7.0	1.6	8.6
Bunyoro	70.5	18.6	5.8	1.6	9.4	9.2	2.5	0.0	24.7	4.5	0.3	4.9
Tooro	60.1	20.0	9.0	2.6	20.5	14.4	4.8	0.3	28.3	10.3	1.0	11.3
Kigezi	59.7	21.5	8.2	3.4	22.3	16.9	6.4	0.2	25.4	14.5	0.2	14.6
Ankole	69.5	16.7	6.3	1.3	14.0	10.3	3.7	0.3	21.9	7.8	0.5	8.2
Special area												
Island districts	60.9	19.4	7.8	5.0	15.4	13.1	2.4	0.4	32.5	5.8	0.4	6.2
Mountain districts	68.4	16.8	8.0	2.6	14.1	12.1	2.9	0.0	23.2	7.8	0.7	8.4
Greater Kampala	83.1	10.1	2.0	1.0	3.6	4.2	1.0	0.3	14.1	2.4	0.1	2.5
Education												
No education	52.8	28.7	17.3	6.9	22.0	24.0	9.4	0.3	27.7	16.6	2.7	19.3
Primary	65.3	19.0	7.7	3.2	13.4	12.4	2.9	0.1	26.6	7.6	0.5	8.1
Secondary	79.3	11.5	3.2	1.6	6.4	5.3	1.5	0.2	16.7	3.7	0.1	3.8
More than secondary	77.8	13.8	3.1	1.0	5.5	5.5	1.1	0.1	18.2	3.6	0.3	3.9
Don't know	70.4	14.4	7.1	2.1	8.0	13.1	3.1	0.9	18.5	9.5	0.8	10.2
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	64.3	20.4	9.9	4.0	12.4	13.5	3.5	0.0	27.0	7.7	1.0	8.7
Second	63.6	20.6	9.1	3.7	15.1	13.5	3.6	0.1	26.4	9.0	0.9	9.9
Middle	65.8	18.9	7.4	3.0	13.8	11.4	3.0	0.1	25.4	8.4	0.3	8.7
Fourth	70.2	16.2	5.7	2.5	10.9	11.0	3.2	0.3	22.6	6.5	0.4	6.9
Highest	80.1	11.4	3.0	1.3	5.6	5.7	1.3	0.2	15.8	3.6	0.4	4.0
Total	69.4	17.2	6.8	2.8	11.3	10.7	2.9	0.1	23.0	6.9	0.6	7.4
												20,484

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.

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

Table 2.16 Child discipline

Percentage of de facto children age 1-14 who, during the month before the interview, experienced child discipline of any kind, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 1-14 who experienced:					
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Any physical punishment	Severe physical punishment	Any violent discipline method ¹	Number of children age 1-14
Sex						
Male	9.3	74.9	67.3	15.6	85.2	7,271
Female	10.2	72.9	68.2	16.7	84.6	7,147
Residence						
Urban	11.1	70.8	60.0	13.8	82.5	2,757
Rural	9.4	74.7	69.6	16.7	85.5	11,661
Region						
South Central	13.9	70.3	49.0	9.4	78.1	1,561
North Central	13.4	70.1	48.1	7.2	78.5	1,567
Kampala	11.2	71.2	48.8	11.6	80.9	409
Busoga	3.1	74.5	85.5	24.8	90.1	1,543
Bukedi	10.0	77.1	71.7	19.6	86.6	1,028
Bugisu	8.2	78.0	64.7	10.1	86.8	777
Teso	5.5	82.8	83.1	20.7	91.1	853
Karamoja	4.2	74.2	78.2	19.2	85.2	380
Lango	22.3	58.5	58.0	12.0	70.5	860
Acholi	13.3	54.4	65.9	10.5	76.6	783
West Nile	4.5	88.5	73.6	15.8	94.0	1,057
Bunyoro	9.4	79.5	78.3	26.1	87.8	782
Tooro	10.5	69.9	66.6	22.9	85.2	1,096
Kigezi	5.6	81.9	79.8	17.6	93.4	534
Ankole	7.6	79.4	77.5	17.7	91.4	1,188
Special area						
Island districts	6.0	74.5	69.3	14.5	86.8	157
Mountain districts	10.3	75.2	67.5	17.8	86.4	1,218
Greater Kampala	11.5	70.5	47.3	8.3	80.1	864
Education of household head						
No education	8.2	75.4	70.4	18.4	85.5	2,202
Primary	9.1	75.0	69.7	16.5	85.9	8,233
Secondary	9.9	72.1	65.5	16.0	84.2	2,632
More than secondary	17.6	66.8	54.6	9.2	77.3	1,132
Don't know	6.9	75.7	64.2	17.8	87.0	219
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.4	72.5	71.3	16.2	84.6	3,110
Second	8.2	75.3	72.2	18.0	86.2	3,042
Middle	8.9	76.6	71.8	19.9	86.4	3,017
Fourth	9.6	75.1	66.7	15.1	86.2	2,873
Highest	13.4	69.2	53.4	10.3	80.0	2,377
Total	9.7	73.9	67.7	16.2	84.9	14,418

¹ MICS Indicator 8.3 - Violent Discipline

Table 2.17 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Percentage who know that there is a law against child abuse	Number of respondents
Sex			
Male	49.4	87.1	7,271
Female	50.3	86.9	7,147
Residence			
Urban	38.0	88.5	2,757
Rural	52.6	86.6	11,661
Region			
South Central	6.6	84.9	1,561
North Central	5.6	87.9	1,567
Kampala	22.8	90.8	409
Busoga	86.8	92.4	1,543
Bukedi	48.8	82.6	1,028
Bugisu	46.8	91.3	777
Teso	74.3	91.9	853
Karamoja	60.5	81.9	380
Lango	52.7	86.8	860
Acholi	42.0	87.9	783
West Nile	42.4	80.6	1,057
Bunyoro	78.5	94.6	782
Tooro	67.7	89.4	1,096
Kigezi	79.4	80.6	534
Ankole	68.8	80.2	1,188
Special area			
Island districts	48.7	88.3	157
Mountain districts	54.7	87.9	1,218
Greater Kampala	13.9	89.2	864
Age of respondent			
<25	46.6	79.9	1,783
25-29	46.9	86.6	2,099
30-34	51.1	87.7	2,466
35-39	49.1	88.5	2,268
40-59	52.2	88.9	4,419
60+	49.3	86.7	1,380
Missing	*	*	2
Relation to selected child			
Mother	50.1	85.3	6,411
Father	52.6	90.6	3,427
Other	47.4	86.7	4,580
Education			
No education	57.7	82.8	2,433
Primary	50.8	86.7	8,396
Secondary	43.8	89.8	2,656
More than secondary	37.4	92.7	928
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	56.3	84.0	3,110
Second	56.5	85.2	3,042
Middle	53.0	86.2	3,017
Fourth	46.8	90.1	2,873
Highest	32.3	90.3	2,377
Total	49.8	87.0	14,418

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 2.18 Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population, number of non-fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, and number of road traffic accident injuries and deaths per 100,000 population, according to sex and background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Deaths due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population			Persons with non-fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 population			Number of deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population			De facto household population
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
Age¹										
<15	4	11	15	198	371	570	202	382	584	43,748
15-24	12	73	85	820	2,155	2,974	832	2,228	3,059	15,876
25-34	12	131	143	1,158	4,534	5,692	1,170	4,664	5,835	10,731
35-44	11	78	89	1,117	4,264	5,381	1,129	4,342	5,470	7,102
45-59	0	17	17	1,194	2,323	3,517	1,194	2,340	3,534	6,135
60+	21	41	62	787	1,142	1,929	808	1,183	1,991	4,279
Residence										
Urban	8	82	90	848	2,011	2,860	857	2,093	2,950	19,294
Rural	7	36	43	530	1,606	2,136	537	1,642	2,179	68,635
Region										
South Central	0	62	62	871	2,058	2,929	871	2,120	2,991	10,495
North Central	0	20	20	504	1,983	2,486	504	2,003	2,507	9,589
Kampala	23	62	85	922	2,085	3,007	945	2,147	3,091	3,461
Busoga	0	22	22	633	1,415	2,048	633	1,437	2,070	8,610
Bukedi	15	0	15	463	1,203	1,666	477	1,203	1,681	5,978
Bugisu	0	0	0	438	958	1,396	438	958	1,396	4,747
Teso	0	35	35	805	2,283	3,088	805	2,319	3,123	5,238
Karamoja	24	0	24	304	1,234	1,538	328	1,234	1,562	2,066
Lango	0	15	15	779	1,794	2,573	779	1,809	2,588	5,043
Acholi	45	69	114	663	1,293	1,956	708	1,362	2,070	4,530
West Nile	0	63	63	476	1,413	1,889	476	1,476	1,953	6,078
Bunyoro	15	11	26	234	1,060	1,293	248	1,071	1,320	4,841
Tooro	0	170	170	729	2,068	2,797	729	2,238	2,967	6,574
Kigezi	0	60	60	564	1,784	2,349	564	1,844	2,408	3,462
Ankole	22	61	83	380	1,996	2,376	402	2,057	2,459	7,218
Special area										
Island districts	0	51	51	701	1,699	2,400	701	1,750	2,451	970
Mountain districts	7	14	21	562	1,114	1,676	569	1,129	1,697	7,313
Greater Kampala	11	31	42	1,014	2,053	3,067	1,026	2,084	3,109	6,931
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3	26	29	372	1,230	1,602	375	1,256	1,631	17,472
Second	0	50	50	479	1,304	1,783	479	1,354	1,833	17,570
Middle	5	55	60	518	1,625	2,143	523	1,680	2,203	17,569
Fourth	17	71	88	572	2,237	2,809	590	2,308	2,897	17,650
Highest	11	27	39	1,054	2,074	3,128	1,066	2,101	3,166	17,668
Total	7	46	53	600	1,695	2,295	607	1,741	2,348	87,929

¹ For those who died, age is their age at death. Age is missing for 59 people.

Table 2.19 Types of road traffic accidents

Among persons who were severely injured or killed in road traffic accidents in the past 12 months, percent distribution of type of road traffic accidents, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Type of road traffic accident								Number killed or injured
	Car	Truck	Bus	Motorcycle	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Other	Don't know	
Age¹									
<15	4.6	1.2	0.9	44.4	38.3	9.2	1.4	0.0	100.0
15-24	7.2	3.1	0.4	71.6	15.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-34	10.3	2.5	0.5	75.9	7.5	2.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
35-44	13.0	4.7	0.6	67.6	10.5	2.4	1.1	0.0	100.0
45-59	12.8	3.8	1.5	64.3	12.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
60+	8.0	2.6	1.2	53.5	25.9	3.4	4.4	1.0	100.0
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Sex									
Male	10.6	3.0	0.6	66.1	15.9	3.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Female	6.6	3.3	0.8	70.6	12.6	4.1	1.7	0.2	100.0
Residence									
Urban	16.3	2.1	1.1	65.9	9.6	3.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Rural	7.1	3.4	0.5	67.8	17.2	3.4	0.6	0.1	100.0
Region									
South Central	12.7	1.1	0.0	70.6	13.3	1.1	1.2	0.0	100.0
North Central	9.4	1.8	1.0	69.8	15.8	1.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
Kampala	20.9	2.0	1.0	65.7	3.8	4.9	1.7	0.0	100.0
Busoga	7.5	8.6	1.0	74.0	7.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bukedi	6.9	5.8	0.0	56.0	19.0	11.4	0.0	0.8	100.0
Bugisu	4.9	4.1	0.0	81.0	6.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0
Teso	7.3	4.4	0.0	55.7	22.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karamoja	19.7	2.8	0.0	59.1	15.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lango	3.4	1.7	0.6	53.0	37.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Acholi	4.8	2.7	1.9	72.1	17.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
West Nile	3.6	4.0	1.9	68.0	11.2	7.2	4.2	0.0	100.0
Bunyoro	9.6	1.5	0.0	68.9	13.9	4.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Tooro	13.2	1.8	1.1	69.9	10.1	3.5	0.3	0.0	100.0
Kigezi	13.1	3.6	1.0	59.3	21.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ankole	8.8	2.3	0.5	73.3	13.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Special area									
Island districts	6.6	0.0	0.5	84.1	7.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mountain districts	12.2	2.8	0.0	71.1	10.7	1.3	1.9	0.0	100.0
Greater Kampala	19.9	2.0	1.6	69.7	3.5	2.4	0.8	0.0	100.0
Survival status									
Alive	8.8	3.0	0.6	68.0	15.3	3.4	0.8	0.0	100.0
Dead	(43.9)	(6.4)	(2.0)	(37.6)	(4.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.3	4.3	0.7	52.8	31.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Second	4.3	2.0	0.0	67.4	20.6	4.5	0.9	0.3	100.0
Middle	6.7	3.3	0.8	72.3	13.9	2.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Fourth	9.5	3.4	0.7	70.0	11.7	3.5	1.2	0.0	100.0
Highest	16.9	2.5	1.0	68.7	7.7	2.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
Total	9.6	3.1	0.7	67.3	15.1	3.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
									2,065

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.

¹ For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 2.20 Injuries due to road traffic accidents

Among persons who were severely injured in a road traffic accident in the past 12 months, percentage with different types of injuries, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Type of injury													Number injured
	Paralysis	Brain damage	Disfig-urement	Loss of limb	Loss of limb function	Loss of eyesight	Chronic pain	Burn	Cuts	Broken bone	Emo-tional trauma	Bruising	Other	
Age														
<15	1.1	0.5	7.9	0.8	5.6	1.4	15.9	2.5	67.5	14.4	5.1	8.3	2.1	249
15-24	1.2	1.5	7.2	0.0	5.4	0.4	22.7	3.6	66.2	13.6	6.0	5.9	2.1	472
25-34	0.7	1.1	10.2	1.2	7.1	0.7	22.8	3.4	63.8	15.3	5.1	5.0	3.1	610
35-44	2.6	1.1	8.9	0.4	8.4	1.0	27.7	2.5	56.6	19.6	7.1	5.2	0.6	380
45-59	1.0	0.4	7.4	0.3	7.0	2.3	31.6	2.8	53.6	25.7	11.4	3.9	2.5	215
60+	3.0	1.2	4.3	1.3	10.7	2.1	30.6	1.3	49.9	20.5	7.7	3.0	2.2	83
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Sex														
Male	1.6	1.2	8.8	0.6	6.8	1.1	24.1	2.5	62.3	18.4	5.9	5.9	1.9	1,487
Female	0.8	0.7	7.3	0.5	7.0	0.8	24.3	4.6	61.0	13.0	8.0	4.1	2.9	528
Residence														
Urban	1.2	0.8	5.1	0.1	6.0	0.9	22.8	2.2	64.8	19.8	4.0	6.3	2.8	551
Rural	1.4	1.1	9.7	0.8	7.2	1.1	24.6	3.4	60.8	15.9	7.4	5.1	1.9	1,463
Region														
South Central	0.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	15.0	2.0	68.0	17.2	2.6	8.1	3.6	307
North Central	0.0	1.2	3.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	14.7	0.9	69.1	13.7	4.4	10.6	2.4	238
Kampala	0.7	0.5	3.7	0.0	1.2	1.0	27.3	4.5	56.8	16.8	1.5	8.1	3.0	104
Busoga	3.2	0.8	19.9	0.0	6.6	2.1	32.6	5.4	61.5	10.7	12.6	4.5	0.8	175
Bukedi	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	47.0	3.6	61.6	23.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	100
Bugisu	2.9	2.2	5.8	0.0	5.5	2.5	36.0	1.3	36.7	24.6	0.0	2.8	2.7	66
Teso	1.1	0.5	8.7	0.3	16.8	0.0	21.4	2.1	58.0	14.8	31.5	4.3	4.6	162
Karamoja	0.0	0.0	10.0	4.4	12.0	1.8	36.9	8.7	46.3	8.0	9.7	7.7	0.0	32
Lango	0.6	0.8	10.1	0.0	8.5	1.7	19.2	3.1	72.9	10.7	1.9	5.2	0.4	130
Acholi	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	15.6	0.0	26.0	3.3	71.4	16.2	3.9	5.1	1.6	89
West Nile	0.0	2.6	4.9	0.0	6.9	0.9	24.7	5.7	58.4	21.4	6.5	4.1	0.0	114
Bunyoro	1.8	3.5	25.9	0.0	6.8	3.4	23.7	1.5	56.1	9.9	12.9	10.6	2.2	63
Tooro	1.0	1.7	14.9	2.4	16.3	1.5	30.8	2.2	53.9	19.2	3.2	3.5	1.5	183
Kigezi	0.9	0.0	7.5	0.9	6.3	1.6	20.2	6.6	56.9	27.1	8.0	1.4	1.0	81
Ankole	6.4	2.8	5.8	3.1	3.9	1.4	22.8	2.9	63.4	22.0	0.0	0.4	3.2	170
Special area														
Island districts	2.6	1.9	7.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	33.1	1.0	65.5	9.3	4.7	1.9	2.0	23
Mountain districts	2.3	1.2	6.4	1.7	13.2	1.4	40.3	4.0	44.4	26.6	3.5	5.0	2.1	123
Greater Kampala	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.0	1.7	0.5	25.2	2.2	61.6	16.1	0.8	8.1	5.2	213
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	1.0	0.7	6.4	0.6	11.9	0.8	23.1	0.8	57.6	15.4	10.4	6.2	2.9	279
Second	1.2	1.7	15.9	0.3	9.1	1.3	24.5	3.9	57.8	15.6	6.9	4.7	1.8	313
Middle	1.4	2.1	10.3	0.7	5.9	1.3	25.5	2.9	58.3	17.7	4.5	4.3	2.3	375
Fourth	1.7	0.6	6.8	1.0	6.3	0.9	23.3	3.7	69.3	16.1	4.8	4.3	1.8	495
Highest	1.3	0.5	5.4	0.4	4.2	0.9	24.3	3.3	62.2	18.8	7.0	7.2	2.3	553
Total	1.4	1.0	8.4	0.6	6.9	1.0	24.1	3.1	61.9	17.0	6.5	5.4	2.2	2,014

Note: Percentages may sum to more than 100 because multiple responses were allowed. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 2.21 Deaths and injuries from non-road traffic accidents

Number of non-road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population, number of non-fatal non-road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, and number of non-road traffic accident injuries and deaths per 100,000 population, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Deaths due to non-road traffic fatal injuries per 100,000 population			Persons with non-fatal non-road traffic injuries per 100,000 population			Number of deaths and injuries due to non-road traffic accidents per 100,000 population			De facto household population
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
Age¹										
<15	18	32	50	567	890	1,456	584	922	1,507	43,748
15-24	34	30	64	577	1,108	1,686	611	1,139	1,750	15,876
25-34	30	71	101	654	1,181	1,835	684	1,253	1,937	10,731
35-44	0	114	114	592	1,391	1,983	592	1,505	2,097	7,102
45-59	63	132	194	1,158	1,282	2,441	1,221	1,414	2,635	6,135
60+	199	308	507	1,294	1,259	2,552	1,493	1,566	3,059	4,279
Residence										
Urban	30	94	124	670	1,138	1,807	700	1,232	1,932	19,294
Rural	33	55	88	656	1,025	1,681	689	1,081	1,770	68,635
Region										
South Central	45	34	79	631	1,103	1,734	676	1,137	1,813	10,495
North Central	17	5	22	551	949	1,499	568	954	1,521	9,589
Kampala	13	13	26	745	1,030	1,776	759	1,043	1,802	3,461
Busoga	39	24	63	250	624	874	289	648	937	8,610
Bukedi	0	40	40	659	932	1,591	659	972	1,632	5,978
Bugisu	19	43	62	491	776	1,267	510	819	1,329	4,747
Teso	116	103	219	1,407	1,783	3,190	1,524	1,885	3,409	5,238
Karamoja	44	262	306	713	1,211	1,924	756	1,473	2,230	2,066
Lango	31	123	154	922	1,157	2,079	953	1,280	2,232	5,043
Acholi	28	66	94	813	983	1,796	841	1,049	1,890	4,530
West Nile	37	30	68	627	1,012	1,639	665	1,042	1,707	6,078
Bunyoro	19	27	45	379	686	1,065	398	713	1,110	4,841
Tooro	45	166	211	709	1,224	1,933	754	1,390	2,144	6,574
Kigezi	20	158	178	810	1,443	2,253	830	1,601	2,431	3,462
Ankole	13	76	89	655	1,224	1,879	668	1,299	1,967	7,218
Special area										
Island districts	22	86	108	539	1,251	1,789	561	1,336	1,897	970
Mountain districts	26	87	113	636	920	1,556	662	1,006	1,669	7,313
Greater Kampala	7	15	22	657	1,155	1,812	663	1,170	1,834	6,931
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	37	78	115	738	1,162	1,900	775	1,240	2,015	17,472
Second	47	51	98	708	1,232	1,940	755	1,283	2,038	17,570
Middle	11	34	45	604	846	1,451	615	880	1,496	17,569
Fourth	37	101	138	617	1,047	1,664	654	1,148	1,802	17,650
Highest	32	54	85	628	963	1,591	660	1,017	1,677	17,668
Total	33	64	96	659	1,050	1,709	691	1,114	1,805	87,929

¹ For those who died, age is their age at death. Age is missing for 59 people.

Table 2.22 Types of non-road traffic accidents and injuries

Percent distribution of people injured or killed in the past 12 months in incidents other than road traffic accidents, by type of incident, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Type of incident									Number killed or injured
	Violence/assault	Fire/burning	Animal bite	Accidental fall	Drowning	Poisoning	Accident while working	Other	Don't know	
Age¹										
<15	3.5	43.2	9.4	33.5	0.4	0.4	5.4	3.4	1.0	100.0
15-24	12.4	14.5	18.0	32.7	2.4	0.7	10.1	9.3	0.0	100.0
25-34	25.4	7.9	15.0	30.3	1.7	2.2	9.9	5.9	1.8	100.0
35-44	28.3	6.0	16.6	31.8	0.3	0.2	10.5	5.4	0.8	100.0
45-59	16.0	6.9	17.7	35.1	1.6	2.1	13.6	7.1	0.0	100.0
60+	6.5	3.9	16.4	63.1	1.0	0.0	5.6	1.3	2.2	100.0
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Sex										
Male	14.6	19.7	11.7	36.6	1.3	0.8	9.5	5.3	0.6	100.0
Female	7.2	29.1	16.9	32.9	0.8	0.8	6.0	5.0	1.3	100.0
Residence										
Urban	11.9	25.0	7.1	35.3	1.3	1.1	7.5	8.0	2.7	100.0
Rural	11.7	22.8	15.7	35.2	1.0	0.7	8.3	4.3	0.3	100.0
Region										
South Central	10.0	27.0	13.7	27.6	1.6	0.0	7.7	7.6	4.8	100.0
North Central	10.5	30.8	8.0	32.9	1.0	2.5	5.9	8.2	0.2	100.0
Kampala	23.4	24.5	5.6	35.3	0.7	0.8	4.2	5.4	0.0	100.0
Busoga	11.6	43.3	7.2	25.2	0.4	0.0	7.9	4.5	0.0	100.0
Bukedi	11.9	21.8	20.3	35.8	0.0	2.7	4.8	0.9	1.8	100.0
Bugisu	6.7	10.1	15.0	48.8	4.3	0.0	9.7	5.3	0.0	100.0
Teso	16.2	16.3	12.2	47.0	0.5	0.9	3.6	3.2	0.0	100.0
Karamoja	8.6	45.5	18.0	18.5	2.2	1.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	100.0
Lango	13.3	26.3	18.8	29.6	0.0	0.0	8.0	2.6	1.5	100.0
Acholi	8.6	21.9	24.5	28.2	0.0	3.3	11.8	1.7	0.0	100.0
West Nile	12.4	29.6	15.6	29.4	1.0	0.9	3.7	7.3	0.0	100.0
Bunyoro	5.6	11.2	20.7	49.5	2.2	0.0	7.6	3.2	0.0	100.0
Tooro	13.1	18.7	16.2	33.0	2.2	0.0	10.7	5.3	0.9	100.0
Kigezi	11.7	14.7	9.2	45.9	1.9	0.0	9.9	6.6	0.0	100.0
Ankole	9.0	16.0	7.7	40.4	0.0	0.0	20.7	6.2	0.0	100.0
Special area										
Island districts	16.8	28.7	15.7	21.5	12.7	0.0	2.8	0.3	1.4	100.0
Mountain districts	8.9	15.7	13.3	45.1	2.3	0.0	9.9	4.8	0.0	100.0
Greater Kampala	14.8	22.7	4.4	27.0	2.3	0.4	9.2	12.1	7.0	100.0
Survival status										
Alive	11.5	23.6	13.7	35.5	0.8	0.8	8.3	5.1	0.7	100.0
Dead	(28.4)	(6.8)	(12.8)	(18.8)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(10.4)	(100.0)
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	11.0	23.9	18.8	33.8	0.3	1.8	7.1	2.6	0.7	100.0
Second	10.7	21.8	16.0	35.6	1.4	0.0	9.7	4.6	0.0	100.0
Middle	11.4	18.8	16.5	33.2	1.4	0.7	10.9	6.3	0.8	100.0
Fourth	14.5	22.7	8.8	39.5	0.6	0.2	6.6	7.1	0.1	100.0
Highest	11.4	29.2	7.2	33.6	1.7	1.4	6.5	5.9	3.1	100.0
Total	11.8	23.3	13.7	35.2	1.1	0.8	8.1	5.2	0.9	100.0
										1,529

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.

¹ For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 2.23 Injuries due to non-road traffic accidents

Among persons who were severely injured in incidents other than road traffic accidents in the past 12 months, percentage who had various types of injuries, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Type of injury												
	Paralysis	Brain damage	Disfigurement	Loss of limb	Loss of limb function	Loss of eyesight	Chronic pain	Burn	Cuts	Broken bone	Emotional trauma	Other	Number injured
Age													
<15	1.1	0.7	6.3	0.2	5.0	0.1	15.1	41.5	28.6	10.1	3.8	7.6	637
15-24	3.4	1.5	5.3	0.3	5.7	0.7	22.8	13.3	36.5	11.4	6.6	11.7	268
25-34	3.0	2.3	5.8	0.9	10.7	0.9	30.1	7.5	43.1	9.1	7.5	5.2	195
35-44	4.3	0.0	10.0	1.6	4.0	1.8	36.4	6.1	42.4	8.5	4.1	5.1	140
45-59	7.5	0.4	13.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	21.2	6.7	47.2	9.4	4.5	9.6	150
60+	7.3	0.9	11.8	0.4	12.7	3.0	41.4	3.3	26.1	22.2	7.3	10.0	109
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Sex													
Male	2.9	1.2	8.5	0.4	6.0	0.8	21.4	18.6	38.3	12.0	5.0	8.2	922
Female	3.6	0.5	5.9	0.4	7.4	0.5	25.4	28.6	29.6	9.0	5.4	8.1	579
Residence													
Urban	2.8	0.6	9.1	0.0	4.4	1.1	21.8	24.2	40.2	8.4	2.1	7.8	347
Rural	3.2	1.1	7.0	0.5	7.2	0.5	23.3	21.9	33.3	11.6	6.0	8.3	1,153
Region													
South Central	7.6	1.0	6.9	0.0	2.6	1.0	15.7	25.6	37.5	7.9	4.2	9.1	182
North Central	2.3	1.4	5.7	1.7	2.0	1.0	14.8	30.8	33.0	6.7	7.3	6.5	144
Kampala	2.3	2.0	6.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	6.1	25.9	51.9	9.1	4.6	8.1	61
Busoga	4.4	4.3	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	39.9	42.6	6.5	4.5	1.9	75
Bukedi	0.0	1.0	5.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	58.0	21.1	35.0	5.5	0.9	8.7	95
Bugisu	3.6	1.5	11.7	0.0	5.4	1.6	18.9	11.0	30.1	12.5	0.5	12.2	60
Teso	0.5	0.6	4.6	0.0	9.8	1.1	23.3	16.7	26.6	15.5	13.7	16.8	167
Karamoja	2.5	0.0	5.2	1.0	7.9	0.9	19.2	39.5	18.0	10.8	5.9	5.6	39
Lango	6.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	12.7	0.0	25.5	24.2	33.0	8.5	2.1	6.6	105
Acholi	6.3	2.7	4.4	1.0	13.5	0.0	39.1	20.4	39.0	6.1	4.3	3.7	81
West Nile	1.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.9	0.0	20.7	25.9	29.4	8.8	9.1	3.9	100
Bunyoro	3.8	1.9	3.9	0.0	8.0	1.9	35.1	11.6	28.2	11.7	3.7	11.6	52
Tooro	1.6	0.0	8.6	0.8	16.6	1.1	27.8	19.9	31.9	18.0	2.5	5.4	125
Kigezi	0.9	0.0	14.6	1.1	5.4	0.0	15.8	15.1	41.6	25.5	2.8	9.3	78
Ankole	2.0	0.0	12.3	0.6	4.4	1.0	17.1	14.1	43.5	11.0	3.4	7.6	136
Special area													
Island districts	5.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	29.4	43.1	8.8	7.6	5.3	17
Mountain districts	2.3	0.0	10.9	0.0	7.3	1.6	24.7	16.4	32.5	18.2	0.9	9.6	114
Greater Kampala	1.1	1.0	3.1	0.0	3.4	0.6	7.4	22.3	53.5	6.7	3.6	8.1	126
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	4.4	0.6	3.1	0.4	8.3	0.6	24.5	21.9	31.2	10.5	6.2	7.3	332
Second	4.1	0.8	8.7	0.6	8.9	1.0	23.8	20.7	32.2	9.5	8.3	8.3	341
Middle	3.8	1.1	6.5	0.6	4.4	0.4	25.0	18.3	37.8	12.8	3.4	10.8	255
Fourth	1.9	1.9	9.9	0.3	6.6	1.1	23.4	23.3	34.1	13.9	3.5	6.5	292
Highest	1.1	0.4	9.5	0.3	3.6	0.3	17.6	28.0	40.9	8.2	3.3	8.3	281
Total	3.1	1.0	7.5	0.4	6.5	0.7	22.9	22.4	34.9	10.9	5.1	8.1	1,501

Note: Percentages may sum to more than 100 because multiple responses were allowed. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 2.24 Deaths from other causes

Number of deaths from other causes (not due to road traffic accidents or non-road traffic accidents) per 100,000 population, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Deaths from other causes ¹ per 100,000 population			De facto household population
	Women	Men	Total	
Age²				
<15	442	557	998	43,748
15-24	223	197	421	15,876
25-34	499	378	876	10,731
35-44	322	657	979	7,102
45-59	611	988	1,600	6,135
60+	2,976	2,873	5,848	4,279
Residence				
Urban	436	549	985	19,294
Rural	587	660	1,247	68,635
Region				
South Central	352	603	955	10,495
North Central	734	631	1,364	9,589
Kampala	199	255	453	3,461
Busoga	746	717	1,463	8,610
Bukedi	353	629	981	5,978
Bugisu	349	201	551	4,747
Teso	450	597	1,047	5,238
Karamoja	1,016	924	1,941	2,066
Lango	579	652	1,232	5,043
Acholi	726	848	1,573	4,530
West Nile	400	806	1,206	6,078
Bunyoro	381	384	765	4,841
Tooro	971	1,236	2,207	6,574
Kigezi	317	533	850	3,462
Ankole	647	391	1,038	7,218
Special area				
Island districts	698	666	1,364	970
Mountain districts	664	610	1,274	7,313
Greater Kampala	183	264	447	6,931
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	530	826	1,356	17,472
Second	657	743	1,401	17,570
Middle	526	536	1,062	17,569
Fourth	659	651	1,310	17,650
Highest	396	423	819	17,668
Total	554	635	1,189	87,929

¹ Other causes of death include illness, age, witchcraft, related to birth, and other/unknown.

² Age at death. Age is missing for 59 people.

Table 2.25 Death registration

Percent distribution of deaths of household members in the 12 months preceding the survey by registration status, according to cause of death, Uganda DHS 2016

Cause of death	Death registration with the civil authority			Number of deaths
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Road traffic accident	(37.5)	(47.8)	(14.7)	(100.0) 47
Non-road traffic accident	34.3	58.6	7.1	100.0 85
Other causes of death ¹	22.8	67.0	10.2	100.0 1,046
Total	24.2	65.7	10.1	100.0 1,177

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Other causes of death include illness, age, witchcraft, related to birth, and other/unknown.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** One-third (33%) of women and two-fifths (41%) of men age 15-49 have completed some secondary-level education or higher.
- ***Literacy:*** Nearly 7 in 10 women (68%) and 8 in 10 men (79%) are literate.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** Only 5% of women and 10% of men have access to three specified types of mass media (newspaper, television, and radio) on a weekly basis.
- ***Internet use:*** Overall, 9% of women and 23% of men age 15-49 have used the Internet in the past 12 months.
- ***Employment:*** Seventy-three percent of women age 15-49 are currently employed, as compared with 92% of men age 15-49. Half of working women (50%) and men (49%) work in agriculture.
- ***Health insurance:*** Health insurance coverage is low, with 94% of women and men age 15-49 having no coverage.
- ***Tobacco:*** Less than 1% of women and 9% of men age 15-49 smoke 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 behaviours.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A total of 18,506 women age 15-49 and 5,336 men age 15-54 (5,043 men age 15-49) were interviewed in the 2016 UDHS. Forty-four percent of both women and men are in the 15-24 age group, while 30% of women and 29% of men are in the 25-34 age group (**Table 3.1**).

The majority of respondents age 15-49 are Catholic (37% of women and 40% of men) or Anglican (31% of women and 33% of men). Fourteen percent of both women and men are Muslim, and 8% of women and 10% of men are Pentecostal.

Among respondents age 15-49, women are more likely than men to be either married or living together with a partner (61% versus 54%), divorced or separated (11% versus 5%), or widowed (3% versus 0.3%). A higher proportion of men (41%) than women (26%) have never been married.

Approximately three quarters of women (73%) and men (75%) age 15-49 live in rural areas. The most populous of the 15 regions in Uganda is South Central region (14% of women and 13% of men), and the least populous is Karamoja region (2% of both women and men).

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who have attended higher than secondary school are assumed to be literate. All other respondents, shown a typed sentence to read aloud, are considered literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

One-third of women (33%) and two-fifths of men (41%) age 15-49 have attained some secondary-level education or above (**Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2**). Ten percent of women and 4% of men have no education. Advanced education is relatively rare; only 8% of women and 12% of men have more than a secondary education (**Figure 3.1**). Nearly 7 in 10 women (68%) and 8 in 10 men (79%) are literate (**Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2**).

Trends: A comparison of median years of schooling between the 1995 and 2016 UDHS surveys indicates that educational attainment has increased among both women and men age 15-49; the improvement has been more dramatic among women, 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 5.7 among women and 6.3 among men in 2016 (**Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2**). The proportion of women with no education decreased substantially during the same period from 31% to 10%. Among men, the proportion with no education decreased from 11% to 4%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are more educated than their rural counterparts. Five percent of urban women have no education, as compared with 11% of rural women. Seventeen percent of urban women have more than a secondary education, compared with 5% of rural women.
- There is considerable regional variation in educational attainment. The largest proportion of women and men with no education is found in Karamoja region (66% of women, 40% of men). Kampala region has the smallest proportion of women with no education (2%), and Acholi and West Nile regions have the smallest proportion of men with no education (0.3% each). The proportion of women who have completed secondary school or higher ranges from 2% in Karamoja region to 28% in Kampala region (**Figure 3.2**).

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed

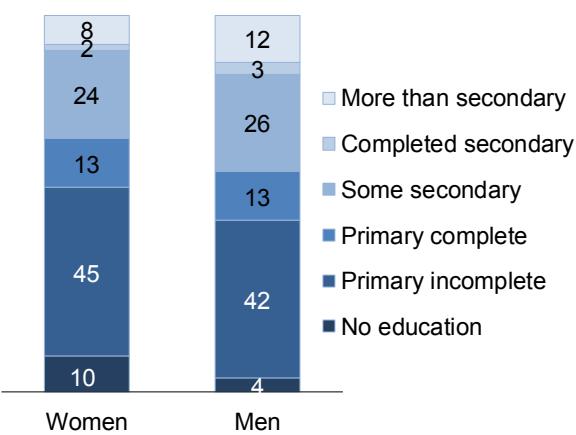
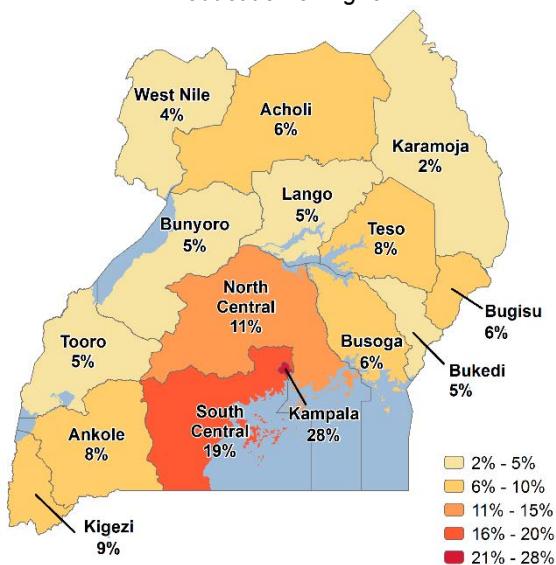


Figure 3.2 Secondary education by region

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

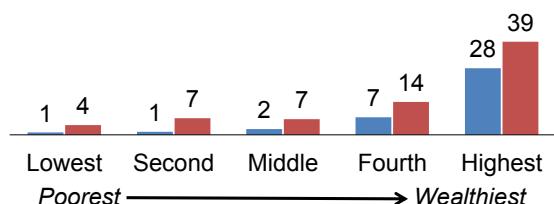


- The proportion of respondents who have completed secondary school or higher increases with increasing wealth. Twenty-eight percent of women and 39% of men in the highest wealth quintile have completed secondary school or higher, as compared with 1% of women and 4% of men in the lowest wealth quintile (**Figure 3.3**).
- Literacy among women decreases with age, from 80% among those age 15-19 to 49% among those age 45-49.
- Respondents living in urban areas are more likely to be literate than those living in rural areas, and the gap in literacy rates between women and men is higher in rural than in urban areas. Eighty-four percent of urban women and 86% of urban men are literate, as compared with 62% of rural women and 76% of rural men.

Figure 3.3 Secondary education by household wealth

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

■ Women ■ Men



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.

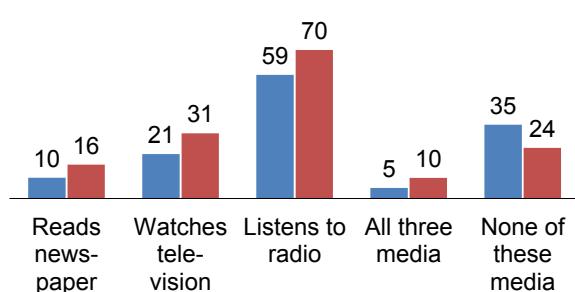
Radio is the dominant medium of information for both women and men across Uganda: 59% of women and 70% of men listen to the radio at least once a week (**Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2**). Men are more likely (10%) than women (5%) to access all three forms of media (newspaper, television, and radio) on a weekly basis (**Figure 3.4**). Slightly more than one-third (35%) of women and nearly one quarter (24%) of men do not access any of the three 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. Men are more than twice as likely as women (23% versus 9%) to have used the Internet in the past 12 months (**Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2**).

Figure 3.4 Exposure to mass media

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

■ Women ■ Men



Trends: There were no clear trends between 2000-01 and 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 45% in 2000-01 to 25% in 2006 to 21% in 2011 before

increasing to 35% in 2016. In 2000-01, 22% of men did not access any of the types of media at least once a week, as compared with 24% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women are more likely than their urban counterparts to have no regular exposure to any form of mass media (40% versus 21%). The same pattern holds true for men (28% versus 12%).
- Exposure to the three forms of mass media increases with increasing education. The proportion of women with exposure to all three forms of media rises from 0.2% among those with no education to 28% among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, the corresponding increase is from 0% to 35%.
- Only 13% of women and 10% of men in the highest wealth quintile lack regular exposure to any form of mass media, as compared with 65% of women and 49% of men in the lowest quintile.
- Internet use in the past 12 months is more common in urban areas (21% of women and 47% of men) than in rural areas (4% of women and 14% of men).
- Internet usage among women and men increases with increasing education and wealth quintile. Fifty-five percent of women and 68% of men with more than a secondary education used the Internet in the past 12 months, as compared with 0% of women and 2% of men with no education. Similarly, 28% of women and 54% of men in the highest wealth quintile used the Internet during the past 12 months, compared with 0.4% of women and 5% 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

Men are more likely (92%) to be currently employed than women (73%) (**Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2**). Four percent of women and 3% of men reported that they were not currently employed but had worked in the past 12 months.

Trends: The proportion of women who are currently employed has fluctuated, increasing from 73% in 2000-01 to 81% in 2006, decreasing to 69% in 2011, and then increasing slightly to 73% in 2016. The proportion of men who are currently employed increased from 63% in 2000-01 to 94% in 2006, decreased slightly to 91% in 2011, and remained stable at 92% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women currently employed increases steadily with age, doubling between age 15-19 (48%) and age 45-49 (98%). Employment among men increases sharply with age, from 77% among those age 15-19 to 94% to 98% among those in the older age groups.
- Women and men in the highest wealth quintile are least likely to be currently employed (**Figure 3.5**).

3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled agricultural/forestry/fishery, craft and trade, plant/machine operator, and elementary occupations

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Half of women (50%) and men (49%) in Uganda who are currently employed or worked in the 12 months before the survey work in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishery (**Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**). Seventeen percent of women are engaged in sales and services, and 15% work in elementary occupations. Among men, 13% work in elementary occupations or as craft and trade workers.

Twenty-one percent of employed women in Uganda are not paid for the work they do. Women engaged in agricultural work are much more likely (33%) than women not working in agriculture (9%) to not be paid for their work. Six in 10 (62%) women who worked in the past year are self-employed (**Table 3.8**).

Trends: The proportion of women employed as agriculture, forestry, and fishery workers fell from 68% in 2011 to 50% in 2016; the corresponding decrease among men was from 75% to 49%. The proportion of women and men who worked in professional, technical, and managerial occupations doubled between 2011 and 2016 (from 5% to 10% among women and from 5% to 11% among men).

Patterns by background characteristics

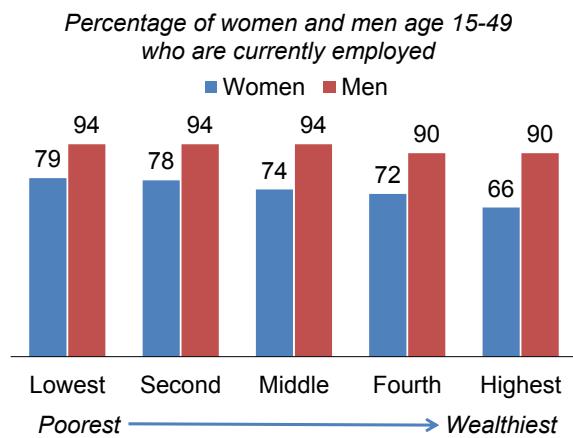
- Urban women are most likely to work in sales and services (32%) and in the elementary occupations (21%), while urban men are most likely to be engaged in professional, technical, and managerial occupations (22%) or as craft and trade workers (21%). In rural areas, however, the majority of both women and men work in agriculture (61% each).
- The proportion of women and men working in professional, technical, and managerial occupations rises sharply with increasing education.

3.6 HEALTH INSURANCE KNOWLEDGE AND COVERAGE

Only about one quarter (24%) of women and one-third (34%) of men age 15-49 have heard of health insurance. The vast majority of women and men (94% each) do not have health insurance (**Tables 3.9.1** and **3.9.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women and men with health insurance increased slightly from 1% and 2%, respectively, in 2011 to 6% each in 2016.

Figure 3.5 Employment status by wealth



3.7 TOBACCO USE

Almost no women (0.8%) age 15-49 smoke any kind of tobacco (**Table 3.10.1**).

Men are more likely (9%) to smoke tobacco (**Table 3.10.2**). Most of the men who use tobacco are regular smokers; 7% of all men say they are daily smokers, while 2% report they smoke occasionally. Nearly half (49%) of men who are daily smokers reported that they smoke on average less than five cigarettes per day (**Table 3.11**).

Trends: The percentage of women and men age 15-49 who smoke tobacco decreased from 3% and 26%, respectively, in 2000-01 to 0.8% and 9%, respectively, in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of men who smoke tobacco generally increases with age; only 1% of men age 15-19 smoke tobacco, as compared with 22% of those age 40-44 and 20% of those age 45-49.
- Men in West Nile region are most likely to smoke tobacco (24%), while those in Bukedi and Bugisu regions are least likely to do so (3% and 4%, respectively).
- Tobacco smoking among men decreases with increasing education, from 24% among those with no education to 3% among those with more than a secondary education.

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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	23.0	4,264	4,276	25.6	1,288	1,270
20-24	20.7	3,822	3,782	18.8	949	944
25-29	16.5	3,051	3,014	14.7	741	740
30-34	13.7	2,543	2,600	14.6	735	737
35-39	10.9	2,011	2,029	9.8	491	497
40-44	8.7	1,608	1,621	10.2	511	492
45-49	6.5	1,207	1,184	6.4	320	363
Disability status¹						
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	3.8	701	724	3.7	185	197
Some or no difficulty in all domains	96.2	17,805	17,782	96.3	4,852	4,846
Religion						
Catholic	37.1	6,863	7,170	40.4	2,035	2,074
Anglican	31.1	5,757	5,911	33.4	1,685	1,721
Muslim	13.7	2,541	2,173	13.5	681	617
Pentecostal	8.3	1,537	1,553	9.6	482	472
Seventh Day Adventist	1.6	289	265	1.4	72	66
Other	8.2	1,520	1,434	1.6	83	93
Ethnic group						
Acholi	4.8	891	1,069	5.5	276	336
Alur	2.7	498	514	2.7	138	148
Baganda	14.9	2,759	2,162	18.0	905	698
Bagisu	4.5	825	914	4.4	224	258
Bakiga	6.0	1,109	1,231	6.9	349	375
Bakonzo	2.3	420	372	2.3	118	106
Banyankore	9.7	1,796	1,562	10.6	533	443
Banyoro	2.5	465	538	2.4	120	138
Basoga	7.8	1,441	1,210	7.5	377	340
Batoro	2.4	448	435	3.1	156	153
Iteso	7.5	1,389	1,607	7.6	382	440
Lango	5.9	1,091	1,302	6.6	332	410
Lugbara	2.9	532	519	2.3	117	121
Other	26.2	4,841	5,071	20.1	1,012	1,077
Marital status						
Never married	25.8	4,783	4,738	41.3	2,080	2,027
Married	30.3	5,614	5,813	34.1	1,716	1,835
Living together	30.3	5,609	5,566	19.4	979	920
Divorced/separated	10.7	1,978	1,866	4.9	248	246
Widowed	2.8	522	523	0.3	14	15
Residence						
Urban	26.7	4,943	4,379	25.3	1,274	1,106
Rural	73.3	13,563	14,127	74.7	3,763	3,937
Region						
South Central	13.5	2,494	1,615	13.1	661	423
North Central	10.6	1,963	1,410	11.8	592	433
Kampala	5.5	1,025	1,300	5.8	291	340
Busoga	9.1	1,690	1,530	8.2	412	417
Bukedi	6.3	1,169	1,205	6.6	335	341
Bugisu	5.0	921	957	5.1	258	274
Teso	5.9	1,099	1,347	5.5	276	328
Karamoja	2.0	365	741	1.6	80	153
Lango	5.5	1,010	1,236	6.5	328	403
Acholi	5.0	924	1,110	5.4	271	333
West Nile	6.7	1,247	1,281	5.6	281	297
Bunyoro	5.5	1,014	1,213	5.3	265	323
Tooro	7.3	1,357	1,301	7.9	400	393
Kigezi	4.0	732	959	3.6	181	234
Ankole	8.1	1,498	1,301	8.1	406	351
Special area						
Island districts	1.1	203	1,001	1.4	71	334
Mountain districts	8.0	1,481	1,493	7.7	386	381
Greater Kampala	11.1	2,048	1,802	10.4	522	437
Education						
No education	9.6	1,781	2,071	3.8	194	204
Primary	57.4	10,630	10,893	54.9	2,767	2,863
Secondary	25.1	4,639	4,213	28.8	1,451	1,402
More than secondary	7.9	1,456	1,329	12.4	626	574

Continued...

Table 3.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.5	3,247	3,884	17.0	859	1,008
Second	18.4	3,397	3,640	17.9	899	993
Middle	18.7	3,460	3,485	19.1	963	968
Fourth	19.9	3,683	3,454	21.9	1,102	1,019
Highest	25.5	4,720	4,043	24.1	1,213	1,055
Total 15-49	100.0	18,506	18,506	100.0	5,037	5,043
50-54	na	na	na	na	299	293
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	5,336	5,336

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 3.2.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary		
Age								
15-24	2.5	44.6	13.6	31.3	2.0	6.0	100.0	6.2
15-19	1.8	51.8	12.9	30.5	1.2	1.8	100.0	5.8
20-24	3.3	36.7	14.2	32.1	2.9	10.7	100.0	6.7
25-29	6.5	38.4	14.0	25.2	2.3	13.6	100.0	6.4
30-34	13.0	42.5	13.7	19.1	1.3	10.4	100.0	5.5
35-39	19.4	49.0	10.0	13.7	0.8	7.0	100.0	4.1
40-44	19.9	53.7	10.0	9.9	0.7	5.9	100.0	3.8
45-49	28.0	45.5	11.4	10.5	0.1	4.5	100.0	3.2
Residence								
Urban	5.0	26.4	11.8	35.8	3.8	17.2	100.0	8.1
Rural	11.3	51.2	13.2	19.0	0.8	4.5	100.0	5.2
Region								
South Central	4.6	28.6	13.9	34.0	3.7	15.2	100.0	7.6
North Central	8.0	37.5	14.3	28.8	2.5	8.9	100.0	6.3
Kampala	2.1	17.6	10.3	41.5	6.1	22.3	100.0	9.3
Busoga	9.2	40.2	12.3	32.0	1.0	5.3	100.0	6.0
Bukedi	6.0	57.9	11.5	19.8	0.4	4.3	100.0	5.2
Bugisu	4.1	51.4	12.2	26.0	0.9	5.4	100.0	5.8
Teso	7.0	53.9	12.8	18.9	0.3	7.2	100.0	5.4
Karamoja	66.1	26.5	2.0	3.6	0.5	1.3	100.0	0.0
Lango	9.1	64.3	13.0	8.9	0.2	4.5	100.0	4.8
Acholi	12.9	56.7	9.4	14.7	0.6	5.8	100.0	4.7
West Nile	12.7	64.3	6.6	12.0	0.3	4.1	100.0	4.0
Bunyoro	14.2	50.9	12.1	18.0	0.6	4.3	100.0	4.8
Tooro	11.5	48.9	14.0	20.9	0.7	3.9	100.0	5.3
Kigezi	12.4	43.5	16.9	18.6	1.4	7.3	100.0	5.6
Ankole	9.8	42.6	20.2	19.8	1.0	6.6	100.0	5.8
Special area								
Island districts	10.7	47.5	15.8	21.0	1.5	3.5	100.0	5.5
Mountain districts	12.4	47.7	11.2	23.0	0.8	4.9	100.0	5.4
Greater Kampala	2.8	17.5	10.8	41.5	5.7	21.7	100.0	9.3
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.8	63.5	8.0	6.6	0.1	0.9	100.0	3.8
Second	12.0	60.2	12.7	13.8	0.1	1.2	100.0	4.7
Middle	9.5	51.7	16.8	19.8	0.4	2.0	100.0	5.4
Fourth	6.7	38.7	16.0	31.3	0.9	6.5	100.0	6.3
Highest	2.6	19.9	10.8	38.7	5.1	22.9	100.0	9.2
Total	9.6	44.6	12.8	23.5	1.6	7.9	100.0	5.7
								18,506

¹ Completed 7th grade at the primary level

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	1.7	45.6	11.7	30.9	2.9	7.2	100.0	6.2	2,238
15-19	0.8	53.4	11.4	30.7	1.0	2.7	100.0	5.8	1,288
20-24	2.9	35.1	12.0	31.2	5.5	13.2	100.0	6.9	949
25-29	3.4	32.8	12.9	26.5	5.4	19.0	100.0	7.0	741
30-34	4.1	33.8	16.9	22.4	4.9	18.1	100.0	6.7	735
35-39	6.6	42.3	14.1	18.3	3.2	15.4	100.0	6.1	491
40-44	8.3	46.6	13.5	16.5	1.0	14.0	100.0	5.6	511
45-49	7.9	46.2	12.8	18.9	0.4	13.9	100.0	5.7	320
Residence									
Urban	1.7	22.6	11.8	32.2	7.9	23.9	100.0	9.2	1,274
Rural	4.6	48.3	13.6	23.3	1.7	8.5	100.0	5.8	3,763
Region									
South Central	3.4	32.9	12.0	24.5	5.8	21.3	100.0	7.3	661
North Central	6.2	38.7	14.8	28.9	2.9	8.5	100.0	6.3	592
Kampala	0.5	17.1	11.7	31.0	11.6	28.1	100.0	10.3	291
Busoga	7.3	39.4	5.9	39.1	2.2	6.1	100.0	6.3	412
Bukedi	3.5	46.7	16.6	24.6	1.2	7.4	100.0	6.0	335
Bugisu	1.2	48.8	10.0	28.9	2.2	8.9	100.0	6.0	258
Teso	0.6	48.3	13.3	20.5	1.5	15.7	100.0	6.1	276
Karamoja	39.5	33.8	4.0	16.4	2.3	4.1	100.0	2.8	80
Lango	0.8	49.9	19.9	14.3	1.5	13.5	100.0	6.0	328
Acholi	0.3	37.3	15.6	23.4	2.9	20.5	100.0	6.7	271
West Nile	0.3	54.9	11.9	21.0	1.8	10.1	100.0	5.7	281
Bunyoro	6.0	51.7	11.1	22.0	0.9	8.3	100.0	5.5	265
Tooro	5.2	45.2	14.4	27.1	3.6	4.5	100.0	6.0	400
Kigezi	2.3	43.1	15.4	22.0	3.6	13.6	100.0	6.2	181
Ankole	2.4	46.8	14.3	24.6	2.0	9.9	100.0	6.0	406
Special area									
Island districts	3.4	53.3	11.3	25.0	4.1	2.9	100.0	5.5	71
Mountain districts	3.0	44.7	12.2	28.6	2.9	8.6	100.0	6.2	386
Greater Kampala	1.4	15.3	12.2	31.4	11.3	28.4	100.0	10.2	522
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.2	59.7	13.2	14.8	0.8	3.3	100.0	5.0	859
Second	5.0	55.6	13.2	19.1	1.1	5.9	100.0	5.3	899
Middle	3.4	48.6	14.9	26.4	1.0	5.6	100.0	5.9	963
Fourth	2.0	37.8	16.4	30.1	2.9	10.9	100.0	6.6	1,102
Highest	2.0	17.2	8.6	33.2	8.6	30.5	100.0	10.2	1,213
Total 15-49	3.8	41.8	13.1	25.6	3.2	12.4	100.0	6.3	5,037
50-54	9.7	41.1	20.0	14.7	0.6	13.9	100.0	5.9	299
Total 15-54	4.2	41.8	13.5	25.0	3.1	12.5	100.0	6.3	5,336

¹ Completed 7th grade at the primary level

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school					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	6.0	58.8	13.3	21.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	78.1	8,086
15-19	1.8	63.9	14.3	19.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	80.0	4,264
20-24	10.7	53.1	12.2	23.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	76.0	3,822
25-29	13.6	46.4	11.2	28.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	71.2	3,051
30-34	10.4	40.7	11.6	36.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	62.7	2,543
35-39	7.0	35.1	10.5	46.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	52.7	2,011
40-44	5.9	35.0	11.3	47.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	52.1	1,608
45-49	4.5	34.9	9.4	49.3	0.7	1.2	100.0	48.8	1,207
Residence									
Urban	17.2	56.6	9.9	15.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	83.7	4,943
Rural	4.5	45.0	12.7	37.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	62.2	13,563
Region									
South Central	15.2	58.8	9.2	15.4	1.1	0.3	100.0	83.2	2,494
North Central	8.9	55.5	12.6	22.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	77.1	1,963
Kampala	22.3	59.5	10.0	7.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	91.9	1,025
Busoga	5.3	48.9	11.8	33.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	66.0	1,690
Bukedi	4.3	41.2	15.2	39.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	60.7	1,169
Bugisu	5.4	48.5	11.0	34.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	64.9	921
Teso	7.2	50.3	6.9	35.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	64.4	1,099
Karamoja	1.3	12.1	4.8	81.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	18.2	365
Lango	4.5	37.0	13.0	45.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	54.5	1,010
Acholi	5.8	35.5	13.9	44.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	55.2	924
West Nile	4.1	32.5	15.2	47.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	51.8	1,247
Bunyoro	4.3	37.8	18.3	39.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	60.5	1,014
Tooro	3.9	40.1	15.1	40.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	59.1	1,357
Kigezi	7.3	58.0	8.3	23.2	3.2	0.1	100.0	73.5	732
Ankole	6.6	61.4	10.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	78.9	1,498
Special area									
Island districts	3.5	45.2	16.2	33.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	64.9	203
Mountain districts	4.9	41.1	10.4	41.6	1.8	0.2	100.0	56.4	1,481
Greater Kampala	21.7	60.6	8.4	8.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	90.6	2,048
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.9	27.7	12.2	58.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	40.8	3,247
Second	1.2	41.2	14.7	42.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	57.1	3,397
Middle	2.0	49.6	14.6	32.8	0.7	0.3	100.0	66.2	3,460
Fourth	6.5	58.5	11.1	23.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	76.1	3,683
Highest	22.9	57.7	8.6	10.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	89.2	4,720
Total	7.9	48.1	12.0	31.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	67.9	18,506

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

Table 3.3.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school					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	7.2	57.4	16.5	18.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	81.0	2,238
15-19	2.7	62.9	17.1	17.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	82.6	1,288
20-24	13.2	49.9	15.7	20.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	78.9	949
25-29	19.0	46.1	13.3	19.9	0.9	0.8	100.0	78.4	741
30-34	18.1	48.2	13.4	18.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	79.6	735
35-39	15.4	40.9	18.3	24.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	74.7	491
40-44	14.0	45.7	15.7	24.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	75.4	511
45-49	13.9	48.4	13.1	22.3	1.7	0.6	100.0	75.3	320
Residence									
Urban	23.9	52.1	10.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.1	1,274
Rural	8.5	50.6	17.3	22.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	76.4	3,763
Region									
South Central	21.3	45.1	10.5	22.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	76.9	661
North Central	8.5	51.5	15.0	23.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	75.0	592
Kampala	28.1	53.7	11.0	7.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.8	291
Busoga	6.1	59.3	16.1	17.2	0.2	1.1	100.0	81.5	412
Bukedi	7.4	41.4	26.5	22.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	75.4	335
Bugisu	8.9	39.8	23.6	27.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.3	258
Teso	15.7	51.7	18.1	13.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	85.5	276
Karamoja	4.1	25.6	24.7	45.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.4	80
Lango	13.5	51.5	16.7	17.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	81.8	328
Acholi	20.5	50.1	16.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.0	271
West Nile	10.1	56.5	13.8	19.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.3	281
Bunyoro	8.3	42.3	15.3	33.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	66.0	265
Tooro	4.5	57.2	17.5	20.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.2	400
Kigezi	13.6	59.3	5.0	18.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	77.9	181
Ankole	9.9	61.5	11.0	16.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	82.4	406
Special area									
Island districts	2.9	47.3	15.1	33.3	0.5	1.1	100.0	65.2	71
Mountain districts	8.6	44.4	22.4	23.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	75.3	386
Greater Kampala	28.4	50.0	10.0	11.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	88.4	522
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.3	41.9	21.6	32.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	66.7	859
Second	5.9	47.2	19.6	26.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	72.7	899
Middle	5.6	55.3	17.4	20.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	78.3	963
Fourth	10.9	57.7	13.0	17.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	81.6	1,102
Highest	30.5	50.8	8.8	9.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	90.0	1,213
Total 15-49	12.4	51.0	15.5	20.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	78.9	5,037
50-54	13.9	51.1	15.4	19.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	80.4	299
Total 15-54	12.5	51.0	15.4	20.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	79.0	5,336

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

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	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 none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	10.8	20.9	54.5	4.2	37.6	4,264
20-24	10.8	24.9	61.8	5.6	31.1	3,822
25-29	11.7	25.3	60.0	6.4	32.3	3,051
30-34	8.7	20.5	59.3	5.0	35.2	2,543
35-39	8.3	18.8	59.1	4.8	36.3	2,011
40-44	8.5	14.6	58.4	4.6	37.9	1,608
45-49	7.2	13.0	58.0	3.3	38.1	1,207
Residence						
Urban	19.7	49.9	63.9	12.1	21.4	4,943
Rural	6.4	10.6	56.7	2.4	39.9	13,563
Region						
South Central	22.7	48.5	68.1	12.9	17.4	2,494
North Central	12.0	25.1	66.8	5.0	25.6	1,963
Kampala	25.6	76.2	64.9	18.6	12.7	1,025
Busoga	10.5	19.8	56.9	5.6	37.7	1,690
Bukedi	10.8	11.0	59.5	2.7	36.7	1,169
Bugisu	8.6	17.8	61.1	4.7	35.3	921
Teso	9.9	9.2	58.8	3.6	38.3	1,099
Karamoja	1.3	3.7	33.5	0.2	64.9	365
Lango	3.2	7.6	52.5	0.7	45.4	1,010
Acholi	3.3	4.3	36.3	0.5	61.5	924
West Nile	2.7	4.4	52.9	0.8	46.1	1,247
Bunyoro	2.5	7.3	44.0	0.8	52.6	1,014
Tooro	4.7	13.1	59.7	2.3	35.6	1,357
Kigezi	3.3	10.1	64.9	1.8	33.0	732
Ankole	4.7	12.5	62.0	1.9	33.4	1,498
Special area						
Island districts	6.8	22.7	57.6	2.8	36.2	203
Mountain districts	6.4	15.5	51.6	3.3	43.3	1,481
Greater Kampala	27.5	73.3	65.5	19.3	12.6	2,048
Education						
No education	0.3	6.3	41.3	0.2	56.6	1,781
Primary	4.0	11.4	55.7	1.0	40.3	10,630
Secondary	17.2	36.9	67.7	8.9	21.5	4,639
More than secondary	42.3	59.8	72.0	27.7	12.4	1,456
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.0	1.8	33.8	0.4	64.7	3,247
Second	3.5	3.6	51.8	0.6	46.6	3,397
Middle	4.6	5.1	62.8	0.6	35.2	3,460
Fourth	9.2	12.5	70.2	3.1	26.2	3,683
Highest	24.5	65.5	68.5	16.0	12.9	4,720
Total	9.9	21.1	58.6	5.0	35.0	18,506

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	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 none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	10.3	26.8	66.4	5.3	27.8	1,288
20-24	14.8	37.7	72.9	10.6	21.3	949
25-29	19.0	30.9	74.3	12.6	20.7	741
30-34	19.7	33.8	75.2	12.2	19.4	735
35-39	18.5	28.7	66.0	11.2	29.3	491
40-44	20.2	31.1	69.8	11.6	23.8	511
45-49	17.1	24.2	67.6	8.9	27.6	320
Residence						
Urban	32.6	59.6	75.8	23.0	12.1	1,274
Rural	10.5	21.2	68.6	5.4	28.1	3,763
Region						
South Central	23.9	47.2	73.3	15.9	17.6	661
North Central	14.3	39.2	72.7	10.8	21.0	592
Kampala	40.1	76.8	72.6	30.6	10.1	291
Busoga	11.5	18.8	74.4	5.9	20.4	412
Bukedi	7.8	10.8	51.6	2.0	46.1	335
Bugisu	6.3	15.9	46.3	4.6	51.5	258
Teso	20.9	17.2	65.2	6.9	28.9	276
Karamoja	3.0	2.8	26.0	0.6	73.1	80
Lango	10.7	9.8	68.1	3.8	30.6	328
Acholi	9.1	7.5	60.9	1.7	36.3	271
West Nile	6.3	20.0	77.1	3.4	20.0	281
Bunyoro	17.0	31.9	66.9	11.1	28.5	265
Tooro	17.8	44.3	83.8	12.7	10.6	400
Kigezi	17.5	29.5	88.8	11.2	7.3	181
Ankole	18.2	39.8	84.5	11.8	11.0	406
Special area						
Island districts	11.6	40.9	77.3	7.2	15.6	71
Mountain districts	15.6	32.3	63.7	12.6	32.1	386
Greater Kampala	37.1	68.1	72.6	26.7	10.5	522
Education						
No education	2.1	12.9	45.5	0.0	47.1	194
Primary	6.7	21.2	67.0	3.3	29.8	2,767
Secondary	21.1	39.7	76.4	12.9	16.2	1,451
More than secondary	50.2	59.5	79.7	34.9	9.4	626
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.6	5.2	49.7	0.9	48.9	859
Second	6.0	12.5	65.3	1.5	31.8	899
Middle	8.4	22.2	77.6	3.8	20.0	963
Fourth	15.2	32.1	78.4	8.9	17.6	1,102
Highest	38.5	68.6	76.0	28.1	9.6	1,213
Total 15-49	16.1	30.9	70.4	9.8	24.0	5,037
50-54	17.2	17.9	77.2	9.2	22.6	299
Total 15-54	16.1	30.2	70.8	9.8	23.9	5,336

Table 3.5.1 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 2016

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:					Number of women
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	
Age									
15-19	8.2	6.8	4,264	34.3	34.8	24.4	6.6	100.0	288
20-24	16.2	14.2	3,822	52.1	26.6	15.8	5.6	100.0	543
25-29	13.9	12.7	3,051	55.3	28.9	12.4	3.4	100.0	388
30-34	8.6	7.5	2,543	51.8	32.5	11.4	4.3	100.0	192
35-39	6.0	5.4	2,011	49.9	33.5	12.1	4.5	100.0	108
40-44	3.5	3.1	1,608	64.7	26.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	49
45-49	2.6	2.4	1,207	(74.3)	(11.8)	(9.9)	(4.0)	(100.0)	28
Residence									
Urban	23.7	21.4	4,943	56.5	28.7	12.0	2.8	100.0	1,056
Rural	4.7	4.0	13,563	38.0	31.1	22.2	8.8	100.0	540
Region									
South Central	24.1	21.7	2,494	56.3	27.0	13.7	3.0	100.0	541
North Central	9.7	8.5	1,963	46.6	36.2	13.9	3.3	100.0	167
Kampala	37.8	35.2	1,025	60.7	26.4	9.8	3.2	100.0	361
Busoga	7.1	6.0	1,690	40.0	25.9	22.7	11.3	100.0	101
Bukedi	4.5	3.3	1,169	(46.2)	(28.8)	(12.4)	(12.6)	(100.0)	39
Bugisu	6.9	5.5	921	(30.5)	(37.8)	(27.9)	(3.8)	(100.0)	51
Teso	5.1	4.3	1,099	(37.9)	(40.0)	(20.1)	(2.1)	(100.0)	48
Karamoja	1.6	1.4	365	*	*	*	*	*	5
Lango	2.5	2.0	1,010	(27.3)	(29.3)	(22.7)	(20.7)	(100.0)	21
Acholi	4.4	3.4	924	(36.4)	(31.5)	(16.8)	(15.3)	(100.0)	32
West Nile	3.0	2.2	1,247	*	*	*	*	*	28
Bunyoro	3.4	2.9	1,014	(52.6)	(28.3)	(15.2)	(4.0)	(100.0)	29
Tooro	5.0	4.0	1,357	(34.1)	(31.5)	(24.7)	(9.7)	(100.0)	54
Kigezi	7.2	6.1	732	41.9	35.7	16.4	5.9	100.0	45
Ankole	5.4	5.0	1,498	40.1	35.0	20.9	4.0	100.0	75
Special area									
Island districts	6.7	5.2	203	35.3	24.3	32.4	8.0	100.0	11
Mountain districts	5.7	4.8	1,481	28.7	40.9	21.6	8.8	100.0	71
Greater Kampala	36.5	33.7	2,048	60.3	27.2	10.1	2.4	100.0	691
Education									
No education	0.2	0.0	1,781	*	*	*	*	*	1
Primary	1.3	0.9	10,630	29.4	22.0	38.1	10.5	100.0	96
Secondary	17.6	15.0	4,639	41.4	32.7	19.5	6.3	100.0	696
More than secondary	59.0	55.2	1,456	60.4	27.6	9.2	2.8	100.0	804
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.6	0.4	3,247	*	*	*	*	*	12
Second	1.3	0.8	3,397	(23.8)	(43.4)	(17.7)	(15.2)	(100.0)	27
Middle	2.0	1.7	3,460	15.1	25.2	36.8	22.9	100.0	58
Fourth	6.2	5.0	3,683	24.1	35.4	27.2	13.3	100.0	183
Highest	30.8	27.9	4,720	56.4	28.3	12.9	2.4	100.0	1,316
Total	9.8	8.6	18,506	50.2	29.5	15.4	4.8	100.0	1,597

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 3.5.2 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 2016

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:					Number of men
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	
Age									
15-19	25.8	21.0	1,288	32.0	38.8	20.2	8.9	100.0	271
20-24	42.1	35.2	949	45.4	34.5	12.3	7.7	100.0	334
25-29	34.9	28.0	741	47.0	33.6	12.0	7.4	100.0	208
30-34	25.9	21.4	735	47.3	30.8	16.6	5.2	100.0	157
35-39	19.4	15.9	491	51.3	27.8	16.9	4.0	100.0	78
40-44	15.4	12.2	511	54.6	21.6	21.2	2.5	100.0	63
45-49	13.7	7.7	320	(57.5)	(26.5)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25
Residence									
Urban	52.0	46.8	1,274	55.4	29.6	10.4	4.5	100.0	596
Rural	19.6	14.3	3,763	31.2	37.8	21.5	9.5	100.0	539
Region									
South Central	42.7	39.5	661	52.0	31.4	12.7	3.9	100.0	261
North Central	25.7	24.0	592	35.0	26.8	26.0	12.2	100.0	142
Kampala	65.7	61.5	291	66.9	23.4	7.6	2.1	100.0	179
Busoga	16.3	15.8	412	33.3	48.3	17.2	1.1	100.0	65
Bukedi	11.2	9.4	335	(3.1)	(67.3)	(22.8)	(6.7)	(100.0)	32
Bugisu	51.0	16.4	258	(27.1)	(31.4)	(33.7)	(7.9)	(100.0)	42
Teso	19.1	16.3	276	(42.7)	(39.2)	(7.0)	(11.1)	(100.0)	45
Karamoja	14.4	11.2	80	*	*	*	*	*	9
Lango	15.5	11.2	328	(45.1)	(26.1)	(21.1)	(7.7)	(100.0)	37
Acholi	35.6	24.3	271	33.9	41.3	12.5	12.2	100.0	66
West Nile	17.2	13.6	281	(36.2)	(46.4)	(3.5)	(13.8)	(100.0)	38
Bunyoro	18.9	17.3	265	51.7	31.5	10.4	6.4	100.0	46
Tooro	20.9	17.1	400	30.0	40.5	19.1	10.4	100.0	68
Kigezi	29.7	18.6	181	(35.5)	(39.8)	(9.4)	(15.3)	(100.0)	34
Ankole	22.0	17.5	406	38.5	32.4	24.7	4.5	100.0	71
Special area									
Island districts	22.5	20.2	71	20.5	40.2	26.3	13.0	100.0	14
Mountain districts	37.0	19.4	386	31.1	39.9	23.1	6.0	100.0	75
Greater Kampala	64.3	59.9	522	65.2	24.0	9.6	1.2	100.0	313
Education									
No education	3.3	1.5	194	*	*	*	*	*	3
Primary	9.4	5.6	2,767	22.0	26.7	36.0	15.3	100.0	155
Secondary	45.9	38.1	1,451	36.8	40.6	15.4	7.2	100.0	553
More than secondary	74.4	67.8	626	61.3	26.5	8.7	3.6	100.0	424
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	10.0	4.7	859	(30.0)	(34.1)	(14.7)	(21.2)	(100.0)	40
Second	14.5	9.1	899	19.2	45.7	21.0	14.1	100.0	82
Middle	16.6	11.1	963	20.1	48.8	21.1	10.0	100.0	107
Fourth	28.8	23.1	1,102	29.1	35.2	23.7	12.0	100.0	254
Highest	58.1	53.8	1,213	57.6	28.8	11.0	2.6	100.0	652
Total 15-49	27.8	22.5	5,037	43.9	33.5	15.6	6.9	100.0	1,135
50-54	9.1	6.4	299	*	*	*	*	*	19
Total 15-54	26.7	21.6	5,336	43.8	33.9	15.4	6.9	100.0	1,154

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 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	48.3	5.4	46.4	100.0	4,264
20-24	71.4	5.9	22.7	100.0	3,822
25-29	79.8	4.4	15.8	100.0	3,051
30-34	83.8	2.6	13.6	100.0	2,543
35-39	84.9	3.0	12.1	100.0	2,011
40-44	86.0	2.1	11.8	100.0	1,608
45-49	89.2	2.1	8.7	100.0	1,207
Disability status²					
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	77.9	3.3	18.8	100.0	701
Some or no difficulty in all domains	72.9	4.2	22.9	100.0	17,805
Marital status					
Never married	50.7	5.1	44.1	100.0	4,783
Married or living together	79.9	3.9	16.2	100.0	11,223
Divorced/separated/widowed	85.1	3.7	11.2	100.0	2,500
Number of living children					
0	51.3	5.3	43.4	100.0	4,947
1-2	76.0	5.3	18.6	100.0	5,029
3-4	83.2	3.5	13.3	100.0	3,977
5+	84.5	2.3	13.1	100.0	4,553
Residence					
Urban	67.1	5.9	27.0	100.0	4,943
Rural	75.2	3.6	21.2	100.0	13,563
Region					
South Central	69.1	6.1	24.8	100.0	2,494
North Central	74.0	3.6	22.4	100.0	1,963
Kampala	63.1	6.4	30.6	100.0	1,025
Busoga	60.2	4.8	35.0	100.0	1,690
Bukedi	81.8	3.3	14.9	100.0	1,169
Bugisu	79.2	6.0	14.8	100.0	921
Teso	73.5	5.9	20.6	100.0	1,099
Karamoja	70.5	10.5	18.9	100.0	365
Lango	80.8	2.2	17.0	100.0	1,010
Acholi	76.2	3.8	20.0	100.0	924
West Nile	86.9	1.4	11.7	100.0	1,247
Bunyoro	58.8	1.7	39.5	100.0	1,014
Tooro	67.8	2.7	29.5	100.0	1,357
Kigezi	72.9	3.7	23.4	100.0	732
Ankole	85.4	3.6	11.0	100.0	1,498
Special area					
Island districts	73.2	3.8	23.0	100.0	203
Mountain districts	66.8	4.1	29.0	100.0	1,481
Greater Kampala	62.8	7.9	29.3	100.0	2,048
Education					
No education	77.9	3.7	18.4	100.0	1,781
Primary	75.4	3.5	21.1	100.0	10,630
Secondary	64.2	5.5	30.2	100.0	4,639
More than secondary	78.5	5.2	16.3	100.0	1,456
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	79.1	3.8	17.1	100.0	3,247
Second	77.9	3.7	18.4	100.0	3,397
Middle	74.1	3.7	22.2	100.0	3,460
Fourth	71.8	3.6	24.6	100.0	3,683
Highest	65.7	5.6	28.7	100.0	4,720
Total	73.1	4.2	22.8	100.0	18,506

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.² Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	77.3	6.2	16.6	100.0	1,288
20-24	93.6	2.5	4.0	100.0	949
25-29	98.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	741
30-34	98.1	1.1	0.8	100.0	735
35-39	98.3	0.7	1.1	100.0	491
40-44	97.6	0.2	2.2	100.0	511
45-49	98.3	0.8	1.0	100.0	320
Disability status²					
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	92.8	0.7	6.6	100.0	185
Some or no difficulty in all domains	91.9	2.6	5.5	100.0	4,852
Marital status					
Never married	82.7	5.3	12.0	100.0	2,080
Married or living together	98.5	0.6	1.0	100.0	2,695
Divorced/separated/widowed	97.4	0.8	1.8	100.0	262
Number of living children					
0	83.4	5.1	11.5	100.0	2,211
1-2	99.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	936
3-4	98.3	0.5	1.2	100.0	784
5+	98.3	0.6	1.1	100.0	1,105
Residence					
Urban	90.5	3.5	6.0	100.0	1,274
Rural	92.4	2.2	5.4	100.0	3,763
Region					
South Central	90.4	3.9	5.6	100.0	661
North Central	90.1	3.4	6.5	100.0	592
Kampala	90.3	5.7	4.0	100.0	291
Busoga	97.3	1.2	1.5	100.0	412
Bukedi	94.0	4.2	1.8	100.0	335
Bugisu	94.1	1.7	4.2	100.0	258
Teso	92.4	2.1	5.5	100.0	276
Karamoja	79.3	6.6	14.1	100.0	80
Lango	92.5	1.3	6.2	100.0	328
Acholi	90.2	3.2	6.5	100.0	271
West Nile	97.8	0.0	2.2	100.0	281
Bunyoro	83.5	1.6	14.9	100.0	265
Tooro	88.7	1.6	9.7	100.0	400
Kigezi	91.1	0.9	8.0	100.0	181
Ankole	97.3	1.3	1.4	100.0	406
Special area					
Island districts	93.4	1.3	5.4	100.0	71
Mountain districts	90.7	2.5	6.8	100.0	386
Greater Kampala	91.7	4.1	4.2	100.0	522
Education					
No education	93.0	1.2	5.7	100.0	194
Primary	92.8	1.8	5.4	100.0	2,767
Secondary	89.2	4.0	6.8	100.0	1,451
More than secondary	94.0	2.7	3.3	100.0	626
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	93.5	1.9	4.6	100.0	859
Second	93.7	1.3	5.1	100.0	899
Middle	93.5	2.0	4.5	100.0	963
Fourth	90.1	3.2	6.7	100.0	1,102
Highest	89.8	3.8	6.4	100.0	1,213
Total 15-49	91.9	2.5	5.6	100.0	5,037
50-54	98.3	0.8	0.9	100.0	299
Total 15-54	92.3	2.4	5.3	100.0	5,336

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.² Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Professional/ managerial/ technical/ assistant professional	Clerical support	Service and sales	Skilled agriculture/ forestry/fishery	Craft and related trade	Plant and machine operator/assistant	Elementary occupations	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age										
15-19	2.8	0.2	14.1	53.4	5.2	0.1	23.4	0.8	100.0	2,287
20-24	10.5	0.8	21.1	44.4	6.2	0.2	16.4	0.2	100.0	2,955
25-29	14.2	1.3	20.6	43.6	6.4	0.2	13.6	0.1	100.0	2,569
30-34	12.6	0.9	17.1	48.2	7.5	0.3	13.4	0.1	100.0	2,197
35-39	11.5	0.8	16.5	51.9	6.0	0.1	13.3	0.0	100.0	1,769
40-44	10.3	0.8	12.8	57.5	7.3	0.1	11.3	0.0	100.0	1,417
45-49	6.7	0.4	9.9	61.1	7.9	0.4	13.5	0.1	100.0	1,101
Marital status										
Never married	10.7	1.4	19.2	37.8	5.8	0.2	24.1	0.8	100.0	2,672
Married or living together	10.2	0.6	15.3	55.3	6.3	0.2	12.1	0.1	100.0	9,404
Divorced/separated/ widowed	8.9	0.7	21.9	41.0	8.0	0.3	19.1	0.1	100.0	2,220
Number of living children										
0	10.3	1.1	18.6	40.6	6.2	0.2	22.2	0.8	100.0	2,802
1-2	13.0	1.4	21.7	42.0	6.5	0.3	15.0	0.1	100.0	4,091
3-4	11.8	0.6	17.3	49.6	6.7	0.1	13.8	0.1	100.0	3,447
5+	5.3	0.1	10.9	64.5	6.5	0.2	12.5	0.0	100.0	3,955
Residence										
Urban	18.6	2.1	31.9	17.6	7.9	0.5	21.0	0.3	100.0	3,608
Rural	7.2	0.3	12.0	60.6	6.0	0.1	13.5	0.2	100.0	10,688
Region										
South Central	18.2	1.5	28.1	27.6	7.3	0.1	17.1	0.1	100.0	1,875
North Central	10.8	0.8	17.9	53.5	5.7	0.2	11.2	0.0	100.0	1,522
Kampala	18.1	3.3	43.3	2.9	6.1	1.1	24.6	0.6	100.0	711
Busoga	8.4	0.7	22.6	51.7	5.4	0.7	10.3	0.2	100.0	1,098
Bukedi	5.7	0.4	10.6	69.7	6.2	0.0	7.3	0.1	100.0	995
Bugisu	8.7	0.6	9.9	58.9	2.4	0.0	19.6	0.0	100.0	785
Teso	9.3	0.7	9.3	55.9	12.3	0.1	12.5	0.1	100.0	872
Karamoja	3.3	0.1	15.0	25.2	17.3	0.0	39.2	0.1	100.0	296
Lango	6.5	0.1	7.4	61.9	7.1	0.2	16.3	0.4	100.0	838
Acholi	6.2	0.3	8.1	69.4	4.1	0.3	11.6	0.0	100.0	740
West Nile	3.6	0.5	16.3	58.1	9.2	0.0	12.1	0.1	100.0	1,102
Bunyoro	12.0	0.8	9.9	51.7	5.8	0.0	19.5	0.3	100.0	613
Tooro	15.4	0.1	11.3	45.4	4.8	0.0	21.6	1.4	100.0	956
Kigezi	10.3	0.5	11.0	57.0	3.8	0.1	17.2	0.1	100.0	560
Ankole	5.9	0.4	18.2	55.2	5.1	0.1	14.9	0.1	100.0	1,333
Special area										
Island districts	7.0	0.1	29.9	38.6	14.4	0.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	157
Mountain districts	14.6	0.3	11.2	52.2	4.1	0.0	17.6	0.1	100.0	1,051
Greater Kampala	21.1	2.7	41.5	3.7	6.9	0.8	23.0	0.3	100.0	1,447
Education										
No education	2.4	0.1	10.2	62.7	6.9	0.0	17.5	0.1	100.0	1,454
Primary	3.0	0.1	13.0	61.0	6.2	0.1	16.4	0.2	100.0	8,388
Secondary	14.2	1.0	29.9	30.9	7.2	0.5	16.2	0.2	100.0	3,236
More than secondary	57.0	5.3	19.0	7.3	6.3	0.1	4.5	0.4	100.0	1,219
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.3	0.0	6.4	69.1	6.5	0.1	15.5	0.2	100.0	2,690
Second	2.7	0.1	8.2	69.1	5.1	0.1	14.5	0.2	100.0	2,773
Middle	5.0	0.2	12.8	61.8	6.4	0.1	13.4	0.3	100.0	2,692
Fourth	12.0	0.5	20.3	46.4	7.2	0.0	13.5	0.1	100.0	2,777
Highest	24.8	2.7	33.5	11.6	7.2	0.6	19.4	0.3	100.0	3,363
Total	10.1	0.8	17.0	49.8	6.5	0.2	15.4	0.2	100.0	14,295

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Professional/ managerial/ technical/ assistant professional	Clerical support	Service and sales	Skilled agriculture/f orestry/fishe ry	Craft and related trade	Plant and machine operator/ass embler	Elementary occupations	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age										
15-19	2.7	0.0	4.4	55.3	13.4	1.6	20.3	2.3	100.0	1,075
20-24	10.6	0.2	8.6	43.3	13.3	6.9	16.1	1.0	100.0	911
25-29	14.6	0.7	9.2	43.1	12.9	8.0	11.4	0.2	100.0	738
30-34	14.9	0.4	5.6	45.8	13.0	10.2	9.8	0.2	100.0	729
35-39	15.6	0.3	7.4	51.5	12.3	6.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	486
40-44	15.3	0.4	4.0	54.5	9.7	6.5	9.4	0.2	100.0	500
45-49	13.5	0.8	3.7	55.3	13.1	3.6	9.6	0.3	100.0	317
Marital status										
Never married	7.8	0.4	7.1	48.4	13.0	2.5	18.9	1.9	100.0	1,831
Married or living together	14.3	0.3	5.7	49.8	12.4	8.1	9.3	0.1	100.0	2,669
Divorced/separated/ widowed	4.8	0.1	7.9	48.8	14.4	9.5	14.2	0.3	100.0	257
Number of living children										
0	7.5	0.4	6.4	48.6	13.6	3.0	18.8	1.7	100.0	1,957
1-2	17.4	0.1	9.6	41.7	13.1	8.7	9.3	0.2	100.0	932
3-4	14.1	0.7	5.8	44.4	11.4	11.5	12.0	0.1	100.0	774
5+	11.0	0.2	3.8	60.0	11.9	5.5	7.6	0.2	100.0	1,094
Residence										
Urban	21.9	1.0	13.3	14.6	20.8	11.1	16.8	0.5	100.0	1,197
Rural	7.7	0.1	4.0	60.8	10.0	4.3	12.0	0.9	100.0	3,560
Region										
South Central	21.0	0.6	9.6	25.3	23.6	8.6	11.0	0.3	100.0	623
North Central	11.6	0.0	4.1	47.1	13.4	9.3	14.4	0.0	100.0	554
Kampala	24.1	0.5	24.0	1.9	22.4	7.8	19.0	0.3	100.0	280
Busoga	7.9	0.4	2.4	63.4	9.3	5.8	10.8	0.0	100.0	406
Bukedi	5.8	0.0	5.4	61.9	11.1	4.5	11.2	0.0	100.0	329
Bugisu	13.2	0.0	5.8	46.8	6.7	8.8	7.1	11.7	100.0	247
Teso	8.6	1.4	2.7	74.7	9.7	1.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	260
Karamoja	5.1	0.0	7.9	64.8	4.4	2.8	15.0	0.0	100.0	68
Lango	7.6	0.0	3.4	78.7	6.0	2.0	1.7	0.5	100.0	307
Acholi	12.3	0.4	3.6	63.5	7.7	3.0	9.6	0.0	100.0	253
West Nile	6.5	0.4	4.4	66.6	11.2	3.8	6.6	0.4	100.0	275
Bunyoro	10.7	0.4	2.4	65.1	8.3	4.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	226
Tooro	5.5	0.0	6.0	34.2	13.0	7.0	33.4	1.0	100.0	362
Kigezi	9.1	0.0	5.9	43.4	15.1	4.5	22.0	0.0	100.0	167
Ankole	8.4	0.7	7.1	43.0	10.9	6.8	23.0	0.3	100.0	401
Special area										
Island districts	5.0	0.0	4.1	68.2	8.9	3.1	10.5	0.2	100.0	67
Mountain districts	11.1	0.0	6.7	45.4	11.5	9.3	10.0	5.9	100.0	360
Greater Kampala	23.2	1.0	19.1	3.5	24.5	11.1	17.0	0.5	100.0	500
Education										
No education	1.7	0.0	8.8	62.6	8.4	5.5	13.0	0.0	100.0	183
Primary	2.7	0.0	4.4	60.5	11.1	6.3	14.3	0.6	100.0	2,618
Secondary	11.0	0.0	9.6	40.3	15.8	7.1	15.0	1.1	100.0	1,352
More than secondary	52.2	2.4	6.7	15.9	14.2	3.0	4.5	1.1	100.0	605
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.3	0.0	1.4	81.2	5.2	1.8	8.6	0.3	100.0	819
Second	3.7	0.1	2.9	66.4	8.6	2.7	14.3	1.3	100.0	854
Middle	5.6	0.0	3.9	54.4	14.6	5.3	15.4	0.9	100.0	920
Fourth	13.3	0.1	8.1	42.7	13.9	8.4	12.8	0.6	100.0	1,029
Highest	27.1	1.2	12.8	14.7	18.7	10.1	14.4	0.9	100.0	1,136
Total 15-49	11.3	0.3	6.3	49.2	12.7	6.1	13.2	0.8	100.0	4,757
50-54	10.0	0.0	3.9	68.2	9.3	2.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	296
Total 15-54	11.2	0.3	6.2	50.3	12.5	5.8	12.9	0.8	100.0	5,054

Table 3.8 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 2016

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	27.7	70.9	49.3
Cash and in-kind	32.0	18.9	25.4
In-kind only	7.0	1.3	4.1
Not paid	33.3	8.8	21.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	27.4	10.5	18.9
Employed by non-family member	5.5	32.7	19.2
Self-employed	67.1	56.8	61.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	49.2	72.3	60.7
Seasonal	44.6	17.5	31.0
Occasional	6.2	10.2	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	7,117	7,147	14,295

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

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of health insurance, and among women who have heard of health insurance, percentage with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of health insurance	Number of women	Percentage with specific types of health insurance					Number of women who have heard of health insurance
			Social security	Other employer-based insurance	Mutual Health Organization/community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	
Age								
15-19	17.1	4,264	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.1	97.2
20-24	26.4	3,822	0.1	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	96.2
25-29	29.2	3,051	0.2	4.5	1.6	1.0	0.0	92.8
30-34	26.2	2,543	0.1	3.7	2.7	0.8	0.2	92.7
35-39	23.2	2,011	0.0	5.2	3.3	0.4	0.0	91.0
40-44	21.6	1,608	0.0	6.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	91.8
45-49	19.7	1,207	0.3	1.0	3.4	1.0	0.0	94.6
Residence								
Urban	36.7	4,943	0.1	5.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	93.0
Rural	18.7	13,563	0.1	1.8	2.5	0.7	0.0	94.9
Region								
South Central	34.5	2,494	0.0	6.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	92.9
North Central	28.0	1,963	0.0	3.2	1.3	0.8	0.0	94.7
Kampala	46.6	1,025	0.3	5.6	0.5	1.3	0.0	92.4
Busoga	18.3	1,690	0.3	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	95.7
Bukedi	15.4	1,169	0.0	3.2	1.8	0.0	0.8	94.2
Bugisu	25.8	921	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.3
Teso	16.7	1,099	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3
Karamoja	7.8	365	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.0	0.0	93.9
Lango	11.2	1,010	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	98.3
Acholi	16.3	924	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	97.6
West Nile	9.5	1,247	0.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.8
Bunyoro	12.0	1,014	0.0	1.5	2.4	0.7	0.0	95.4
Tooro	19.0	1,357	0.0	5.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	91.2
Kigezi	40.1	732	0.0	0.8	7.2	2.2	0.0	90.0
Ankole	31.3	1,498	0.0	1.0	4.2	1.1	0.0	93.7
Special area								
Island districts	20.4	203	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	98.7
Mountain districts	26.3	1,481	0.0	2.1	4.7	1.0	0.0	92.2
Greater Kampala	43.2	2,048	0.2	8.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	90.6
Education								
No education	8.4	1,781	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.5	0.0	90.8
Primary	15.1	10,630	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.6	0.0	96.3
Secondary	35.4	4,639	0.1	2.7	0.8	0.9	0.0	95.5
More than secondary	65.6	1,456	0.3	10.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	88.6
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	7.3	3,247	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	97.8
Second	13.7	3,397	0.0	0.3	3.3	0.2	0.0	96.1
Middle	18.6	3,460	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.9	0.0	95.7
Fourth	26.6	3,683	0.1	1.2	2.1	0.8	0.0	95.8
Highest	42.8	4,720	0.2	6.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	91.9
Total	23.5	18,506	0.1	3.4	1.7	0.7	0.0	94.1
								4,347

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of health insurance, and among men who have heard of health insurance, percentage with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of health insurance	Number of men	Percentage with specific types of health insurance						Number of men who have heard of health insurance
			Social security	Other employer-based insurance	Mutual Health Organization/community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	
Age									
15-19	22.4	1,288	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.4	97.0	289
20-24	37.7	949	0.3	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	95.6	357
25-29	37.5	741	0.4	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	96.4	278
30-34	43.5	735	0.0	5.8	0.6	1.2	0.2	92.2	320
35-39	36.4	491	0.0	5.8	2.5	0.9	0.0	90.7	179
40-44	37.1	511	0.0	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.0	94.3	190
45-49	35.6	320	0.0	5.6	3.5	2.3	0.0	89.8	114
Residence									
Urban	53.2	1,274	0.1	6.9	1.6	0.9	0.0	90.6	678
Rural	27.9	3,763	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	96.7	1,048
Region									
South Central	49.5	661	0.0	6.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	91.9	327
North Central	32.0	592	0.2	3.3	0.7	1.1	0.0	95.4	189
Kampala	56.1	291	0.0	5.4	2.0	2.6	0.0	90.1	163
Busoga	18.2	412	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	98.5	75
Bukedi	16.1	335	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	98.5	54
Bugisu	45.0	258	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	97.9	116
Teso	19.3	276	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.4	53
Karamoja	15.0	80	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Lango	18.6	328	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	94.2	61
Acholi	30.1	271	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	82
West Nile	15.5	281	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.8)	44
Bunyoro	27.8	265	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	74
Tooro	27.2	400	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	95.9	109
Kigezi	77.5	181	0.6	1.2	5.8	1.0	0.7	90.7	140
Ankole	55.8	406	0.0	1.2	2.7	0.4	0.0	95.7	227
Special area									
Island districts	39.9	71	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	96.8	28
Mountain districts	43.5	386	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	96.2	168
Greater Kampala	60.7	522	0.0	7.9	2.0	1.3	0.0	88.8	317
Education									
No education	16.1	194	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.4)	31
Primary	22.2	2,767	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.7	0.0	97.2	614
Secondary	42.5	1,451	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	96.0	616
More than secondary	74.3	626	0.2	9.7	1.1	1.2	0.0	87.9	465
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	13.6	859	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	97.8	116
Second	22.6	899	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	97.4	203
Middle	29.7	963	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.6	0.0	96.9	286
Fourth	38.5	1,102	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	96.3	424
Highest	57.4	1,213	0.2	7.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	90.5	697
Total 15-49	34.3	5,037	0.1	3.5	1.3	0.7	0.1	94.3	1,726
50-54	37.1	299	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	97.5	111
Total 15-54	34.4	5,336	0.1	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.1	94.5	1,837

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 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Number of women
	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco ²	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	0.2	0.0	0.2	4,264
20-24	0.3	0.1	0.3	3,822
25-29	0.6	0.1	0.6	3,051
30-34	1.0	0.6	1.5	2,543
35-39	0.9	0.1	1.0	2,011
40-44	2.0	0.6	2.1	1,608
45-49	1.0	0.8	1.5	1,207
Residence				
Urban	0.5	0.2	0.6	4,943
Rural	0.8	0.3	0.9	13,563
Region				
South Central	0.7	0.5	1.1	2,494
North Central	0.3	0.1	0.3	1,963
Kampala	0.6	0.3	0.7	1,025
Busoga	0.7	0.2	0.9	1,690
Bukedi	0.6	0.0	0.6	1,169
Bugisu	0.1	0.2	0.3	921
Teso	0.3	0.0	0.3	1,099
Karamoja	0.3	0.0	0.3	365
Lango	0.4	0.0	0.4	1,010
Acholi	0.5	0.0	0.5	924
West Nile	1.9	0.2	1.9	1,247
Bunyoro	0.7	0.4	0.7	1,014
Tooro	0.9	0.3	1.0	1,357
Kigezi	1.4	0.6	1.8	732
Ankole	0.7	0.4	0.9	1,498
Special area				
Island districts	0.8	0.4	1.2	203
Mountain districts	0.4	0.1	0.5	1,481
Greater Kampala	0.6	0.4	0.9	2,048
Education				
No education	1.9	0.7	2.2	1,781
Primary	0.7	0.3	0.9	10,630
Secondary	0.3	0.0	0.3	4,639
More than secondary	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,456
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.2	0.1	1.2	3,247
Second	0.7	0.3	0.9	3,397
Middle	0.6	0.4	0.9	3,460
Fourth	0.8	0.3	1.0	3,683
Highest	0.3	0.1	0.3	4,720
Total	0.7	0.2	0.8	18,506

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes/shisha

Table 3.10.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Smoking frequency			Number of men
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker ⁴	Non-smoker	
Age							
15-19	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	98.9	100.0
20-24	5.5	2.4	6.3	4.6	1.7	93.7	100.0
25-29	7.0	0.8	7.4	4.9	2.6	92.6	100.0
30-34	13.4	1.3	13.5	10.4	3.1	86.5	100.0
35-39	14.5	1.7	14.5	10.4	4.2	85.5	100.0
40-44	21.3	0.6	21.6	17.8	3.9	78.3	100.0
45-49	19.5	0.8	20.0	15.9	4.3	79.7	100.0
Residence							
Urban	7.2	1.4	7.5	4.9	2.6	92.5	100.0
Rural	9.7	1.0	10.0	7.8	2.3	89.9	100.0
Region							
South Central	6.3	1.0	6.3	4.0	2.3	93.7	100.0
North Central	9.8	2.6	10.4	7.8	2.6	89.6	100.0
Kampala	7.3	3.1	8.2	5.8	2.5	91.8	100.0
Busoga	5.8	1.9	7.1	6.1	1.0	92.9	100.0
Bukedi	2.7	0.0	2.7	1.1	1.6	97.3	100.0
Bugisu	3.8	0.0	3.8	2.3	1.5	96.2	100.0
Teso	6.3	0.0	6.3	4.4	1.9	93.7	100.0
Karamoja	5.6	0.0	5.6	4.9	0.7	94.4	100.0
Lango	11.9	0.4	11.9	10.9	1.1	88.1	100.0
Acholi	16.7	1.6	16.7	13.8	2.9	83.3	100.0
West Nile	23.3	1.3	23.8	18.0	6.1	75.9	100.0
Bunyoro	9.8	0.0	9.8	8.3	1.5	90.2	100.0
Tooro	10.6	0.8	10.6	7.3	3.4	89.4	100.0
Kigezi	8.4	1.1	9.6	8.1	1.5	90.4	100.0
Ankole	9.4	0.5	9.4	6.1	3.6	90.4	100.0
Special area							
Island districts	8.4	1.1	8.4	6.6	1.9	91.4	100.0
Mountain districts	7.5	0.8	7.5	5.4	2.1	92.5	100.0
Greater Kampala	6.2	2.2	6.7	3.8	2.9	93.3	100.0
Education							
No education	22.5	3.9	23.5	20.3	3.1	76.5	100.0
Primary	11.3	1.2	11.6	8.7	2.9	88.4	100.0
Secondary	5.7	0.9	5.9	4.1	1.8	94.1	100.0
More than secondary	3.1	0.4	3.4	2.2	1.2	96.6	100.0
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	15.0	1.0	15.2	12.1	3.2	84.7	100.0
Second	13.9	1.3	14.1	10.6	3.6	85.8	100.0
Middle	8.1	1.1	8.5	5.9	2.6	91.4	100.0
Fourth	5.6	1.2	6.1	4.6	1.4	93.9	100.0
Highest	5.3	1.0	5.5	3.9	1.6	94.5	100.0
Total 15-49	9.1	1.1	9.4	7.0	2.4	90.6	100.0
50-54	22.6	1.8	22.6	18.3	4.3	77.4	100.0
Total 15-54	9.8	1.1	10.1	7.7	2.5	89.8	100.0

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/shisha

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2016

Residence	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹						Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily ¹
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	Don't know/missing	
Urban	50.3	25.5	18.2	3.2	0.0	2.8	100.0
Rural	48.7	24.9	10.9	6.4	1.5	7.5	100.0
Total 15-49	49.0	25.0	12.2	5.8	1.2	6.7	100.0
50-54	43.0	31.4	6.6	1.8	4.8	12.3	100.0
Total 15-54	48.1	25.9	11.5	5.3	1.7	7.5	100.0
							344
							55
							399

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Uganda DHS 2016

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Snuff, by mouth	0.2	0.8
Snuff, by nose	0.4	0.6
Chewing tobacco	0.1	0.2
Other type of smokeless tobacco	0.0	0.0
Any type of smokeless tobacco ¹	0.6	1.2
Any type of tobacco ²	1.6	10.3
Number	18,506	5,037

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).

¹ Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, and chewing tobacco

² Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table along with cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes/shisha

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Key Findings

- **Age at first marriage:** On average, women marry more than 4 years earlier than men. The median age at first marriage is 18.7 years among women age 25-49 and 23.3 years among men age 25-49.
- **Polygyny:** Twenty-five percent of married women reported that their husband has multiple wives.
- **Sexual initiation:** The median age at first sexual intercourse is 1.6 years earlier than the median age at first marriage among women and 4.8 years earlier among men age 25-49, indicating that both women and men engage in sex before marriage.

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

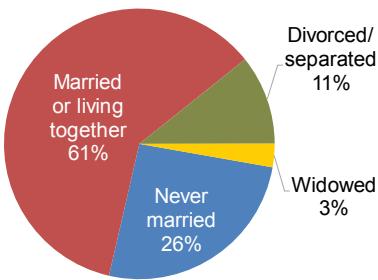
In Uganda, 61% of women and 54% of men age 15-49 are married or living together with a partner as though they are married (**Table 4.1.1** and **Figure 4.1**). By age 45-49, only 2% of women and 1% of men have never been married. Women are more likely than men to be divorced or separated (11% versus 5%). More than 1 in 10 women age 45-49 (14%) are widowed, as compared with 1 in 50 men (2%).

At age 15-19, the proportion of women who are in union is 10 times that of men (20% versus 2%). Early marriage increases the risk of teenage pregnancy, which can have a profound effect on the health and lives of young women and can contribute to high fertility rates.

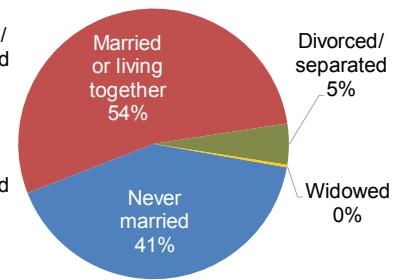
Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49

Women



Men



Women and men who are formally married (not including those living together with a partner) were asked what type of marriage they are in. Types of marriage (civil, customary, and religious) are not mutually exclusive. About 8 in 10 formally married women (79%) and men (83%) age 15-49 have had a customary marriage ceremony, and 1 in 4 formally married women (26%) and men (25%) have had a religious ceremony (**Table 4.1.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who are married or living together with a partner has declined from 73% in 1995 to 67% in 2000-01 to 63% in 2006 and 2011 and, finally, 61% in 2016. Similarly, there has been an overall decrease in the percentage of men married or living together with a partner; this percentage fell from 62% in 1995 to 59% in 2000-01 and 56% in 2006 before increasing slightly to 57% in 2011 and decreasing once again to 54% in 2016.

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

Twenty-five percent of women reported that their husband or partner has other wives (**Table 4.2.1**). The percentage of men reporting multiple wives was about half that of women (13%) (**Table 4.2.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who report being in a polygynous union has decreased slightly from 30% in 1995 to 29% in 2000-01 to 28% in 2006 to 25% in 2011 and 2016. The percentage of men who report having multiple wives has fluctuated, from 14% in 1995 to 18% in 2000-01 to 16% in 2006 and 2011 and 13% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women are much more likely than younger women to have co-wives. The percentage of women with co-wives peaks among those age 45-49 at 35% (**Table 4.2.1**).
- Women living in rural areas are more likely to report co-wives (26%) than their counterparts living in urban areas (20%).
- Women in Karamoja region are most likely to report co-wives (58%), and women in Kigezi region are least likely to do so (8%). The pattern is the same among men, with those living in Karamoja region being most likely to report having multiple wives (27%) and those living in Kigezi region least likely (5%).
- Less educated people are more likely to be in polygynous unions. One-third (37%) of women with no education report that their husband has more than one wife, as compared with 13% of women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, twice as many men with no education (14%) report having multiple wives as men with more than a secondary education (7%).

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 18.7 years among women age 25-49 and 23.3 years among men age 25-49 (**Table 4.3**). While 43% of women age 25-49 marry before age 18, a far smaller proportion of men age 25-49 (10%) marry that young.

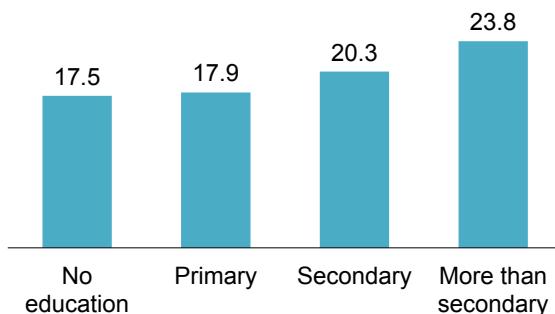
Trends: Median age at first marriage has increased slightly since 2000-01 among women age 25-49 (from 17.8 years to 18.7 years) and men age 25-54 (from 22.3 years to 23.3 years). During the same period, the percentage of women age 25-49 who were married before age 18 declined from 53% to 43%, while there was only a minimal change in the percentage among men age 25-54, which remained between 8% and 10%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women age 25-49, those living in urban areas marry later than those living in rural areas. The median age at first marriage is 2.1 years older among urban than rural women (20.4 years versus 18.3 years) (**Table 4.4**).
- The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 ranges from 17.3 years in Lango region to 21.3 years in Kampala region.
- Educated women marry much later. There is a 6.3-year difference in the median age at first marriage between women with no education (17.5 years) and those with more than a secondary education (23.8 years) (**Figure 4.2**).

Figure 4.2 Women's median age at marriage by education

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49



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 among women age 20-49 in Uganda is 17.1 years (**Table 4.5**). Eighteen percent of women age 20-49 have had sex by age 15 and 62% by age 18. By age 20, 83% of women age 20-49 have had sexual intercourse.

On average, women in Uganda have their first sexual intercourse at younger ages than men. The median age at first intercourse among men age 20-49 is 18.4 years. Eleven percent of men age 20-49 first have sex by age 15, and 43% do so by age 18. By age 20, 70% 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.

Among women age 25-49 in Uganda, the median age at first intercourse is 1.8 years below the median age at first marriage (16.9 years versus 18.7 years), indicating that many women engage in sex before marriage (**Figure 4.3**). Thus, women in Uganda are exposed to the risk of pregnancy and begin childbearing at an even earlier age than indicated by the median age at first marriage.

Trends: The median age at first sexual intercourse has changed only minimally since 2000-01 among women age 20-49 (16.7 years versus 17.1 years) and men age 20-54 (18.8 years versus 18.4 years). The proportion of women age 20-49 engaging in sex before age 18 has decreased from 68% to 62%, while the proportion of men age 20-54 having sex before age 18 has increased from 37% to 43%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, rural women age 20-49 start having sex about a year earlier than urban women. The median age at first sex is 17.8 years among urban women, as compared with 16.8 years among rural women (**Table 4.6**).
- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 ranges from 15.9 years in Bunyoro region to 18.6 years in Karamoja region.
- More educated women wait longer before having sex. Among women age 20-49, there is a 3.8-year difference in median age at first sex between those with no education (16.0 years) and those with more than a secondary education (19.8 years).
- Among women age 20-49, age at first sexual intercourse increases steadily with increasing household wealth. The median age at first sex among women in the lowest wealth quintile is 1.6 years younger than the median age among those in the highest quintile (16.5 years versus 18.1 years).

4.5 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The survey also collected data on recent sexual activity. Half of women and men age 15-49 (52% each) reported having sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks before the survey. More than 1 in 10 women (15%) and nearly 2 in 10 men (18%) have never had sexual intercourse. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Tables 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**.

LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 4.1.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.1.2 Type of marriage**
- **Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives**
- **Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.3 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Figure 4.3 Median age at first sex and first marriage

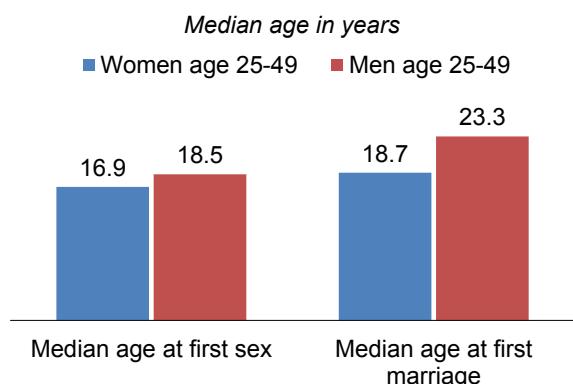


Table 4.1.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Uganda DHS 2016

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
WOMEN									
15-19	77.2	5.6	14.3	0.1	2.6	0.1	100.0	19.9	4,264
20-24	25.5	25.2	38.7	0.3	9.9	0.3	100.0	64.0	3,822
25-29	10.0	35.4	41.9	0.5	11.0	1.1	100.0	77.3	3,051
30-34	3.9	43.1	35.3	1.0	14.2	2.4	100.0	78.5	2,543
35-39	2.7	44.8	32.3	1.7	13.2	5.2	100.0	77.1	2,011
40-44	2.4	47.2	26.4	1.3	14.0	8.8	100.0	73.6	1,608
45-49	1.5	47.3	22.3	2.1	13.1	13.7	100.0	69.6	1,207
Total 15-49	25.8	30.3	30.3	0.8	9.9	2.8	100.0	60.6	18,506
MEN									
15-19	97.5	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.9	1,288
20-24	61.2	17.5	16.3	0.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	33.8	949
25-29	21.3	38.3	33.7	0.3	6.2	0.1	100.0	72.0	741
30-34	8.2	58.5	27.6	0.3	5.0	0.3	100.0	86.1	735
35-39	3.8	57.4	31.4	1.4	5.9	0.1	100.0	88.8	491
40-44	0.4	63.6	26.5	1.7	7.4	0.5	100.0	90.1	511
45-49	1.3	68.3	20.9	1.2	5.8	2.4	100.0	89.3	320
Total 15-49	41.3	34.1	19.4	0.6	4.3	0.3	100.0	53.5	5,037
50-54	0.9	69.9	16.8	1.9	8.8	1.8	100.0	86.7	299
Total 15-54	39.0	36.1	19.3	0.6	4.6	0.4	100.0	55.4	5,336

Table 4.1.2 Type of marriage

Among formally married women and men age 15-49, the percentage in types of marriage, according to age, Uganda DHS 2016

Age	Type of marriage ¹			Number of respondents ²
	Civil marriage	Customary marriage	Religious marriage	
WOMEN				
15-19	2.1	91.2	8.9	241
20-24	1.3	87.9	16.0	964
25-29	2.4	80.6	22.0	1,081
30-34	2.3	78.8	25.6	1,097
35-39	1.6	74.4	32.9	901
40-44	1.4	70.0	36.5	758
45-49	1.6	72.8	36.2	570
Total 15-49	1.8	78.8	26.3	5,614
MEN				
15-19	*	*	*	10
20-24	0.1	95.9	4.9	167
25-29	1.7	89.1	15.3	284
30-34	2.5	84.6	21.6	430
35-39	1.5	82.9	24.6	282
40-44	1.2	74.1	39.2	325
45-49	3.5	72.5	41.1	219
Total 15-49	1.8	82.7	25.2	1,716
50-54	0.8	76.6	40.6	209
Total 15-54	1.7	82.0	26.8	1,925

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ These categories are not mutually exclusive.² Respondents include only those who are formally married; those who are living with a partner as though married are excluded.

Table 4.2.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives ¹	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Age							
15-19	87.1	8.7	1.9	2.3	100.0	10.6	850
20-24	80.1	13.4	2.3	4.2	100.0	15.8	2,445
25-29	73.9	16.4	4.1	5.6	100.0	20.5	2,359
30-34	66.9	22.5	6.1	4.5	100.0	28.6	1,996
35-39	60.8	27.0	7.2	5.1	100.0	34.2	1,551
40-44	61.0	24.6	9.4	5.0	100.0	34.0	1,183
45-49	62.8	25.9	8.6	2.7	100.0	34.5	839
Residence							
Urban	71.6	15.9	4.2	8.3	100.0	20.1	2,644
Rural	70.8	20.3	5.5	3.3	100.0	25.9	8,579
Region							
South Central	63.2	19.0	3.5	14.3	100.0	22.5	1,390
North Central	65.6	19.1	6.5	8.8	100.0	25.7	1,130
Kampala	74.3	13.7	2.5	9.5	100.0	16.2	485
Busoga	62.7	25.2	9.0	3.0	100.0	34.2	1,072
Bukedi	73.5	20.3	5.5	0.7	100.0	25.8	782
Bugisu	80.3	14.5	4.7	0.6	100.0	19.2	587
Teso	74.5	19.5	3.9	2.1	100.0	23.4	663
Karamoja	41.7	36.3	21.9	0.0	100.0	58.3	268
Lango	76.0	18.5	4.1	1.4	100.0	22.6	656
Acholi	66.2	25.7	7.9	0.2	100.0	33.6	544
West Nile	64.1	27.6	8.0	0.3	100.0	35.6	744
Bunyoro	77.0	15.5	4.1	3.3	100.0	19.6	615
Tooro	75.0	18.7	2.9	3.5	100.0	21.6	849
Kigezi	89.4	6.9	0.8	3.0	100.0	7.7	454
Ankole	82.5	12.8	1.8	2.9	100.0	14.6	984
Special area							
Island districts	60.7	22.3	8.9	8.0	100.0	31.2	144
Mountain districts	76.7	17.4	5.3	0.7	100.0	22.6	921
Greater Kampala	71.0	12.9	2.8	13.3	100.0	15.8	1,003
Education							
No education	60.2	26.1	10.8	2.9	100.0	36.9	1,345
Primary	71.8	19.3	5.2	3.8	100.0	24.5	6,667
Secondary	72.0	18.2	3.6	6.2	100.0	21.8	2,353
More than secondary	79.0	11.7	1.2	8.0	100.0	12.9	857
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	68.5	23.0	7.3	1.2	100.0	30.3	2,163
Second	72.0	19.7	5.8	2.4	100.0	25.5	2,208
Middle	73.6	19.0	4.4	3.0	100.0	23.4	2,192
Fourth	70.4	18.6	5.6	5.3	100.0	24.2	2,185
Highest	70.5	16.5	3.3	9.7	100.0	19.8	2,476
Total	71.0	19.3	5.2	4.5	100.0	24.5	11,223

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

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	(94.1)	(5.9)	100.0	24
20-24	93.8	6.2	100.0	321
25-29	91.2	8.8	100.0	534
30-34	89.1	10.9	100.0	633
35-39	85.5	14.5	100.0	436
40-44	78.3	21.7	100.0	461
45-49	80.4	19.6	100.0	286
Residence				
Urban	89.1	10.9	100.0	659
Rural	86.0	14.0	100.0	2,036
Region				
South Central	90.8	9.2	100.0	334
North Central	85.1	14.9	100.0	267
Kampala	91.6	8.4	100.0	113
Busoga	82.1	17.9	100.0	229
Bukedi	85.1	14.9	100.0	203
Bugisu	93.4	6.6	100.0	155
Teso	87.8	12.2	100.0	166
Karamoja	73.4	26.6	100.0	48
Lango	87.5	12.5	100.0	183
Acholi	76.6	23.4	100.0	155
West Nile	79.4	20.6	100.0	154
Bunyoro	88.7	11.3	100.0	156
Tooro	88.8	11.2	100.0	220
Kigezi	95.3	4.7	100.0	91
Ankole	88.9	11.1	100.0	221
Special area				
Island districts	76.0	24.0	100.0	45
Mountain districts	90.9	9.1	100.0	230
Greater Kampala	91.3	8.7	100.0	244
Education				
No education	86.0	14.0	100.0	142
Primary	85.0	15.0	100.0	1,500
Secondary	87.1	12.9	100.0	658
More than secondary	93.2	6.8	100.0	395
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	83.8	16.2	100.0	527
Second	85.9	14.1	100.0	536
Middle	88.9	11.1	100.0	501
Fourth	88.6	11.4	100.0	550
Highest	86.7	13.3	100.0	580
Total 15-49	86.8	13.2	100.0	2,695
50-54	76.2	23.8	100.0	259
Total 15-54	85.8	14.2	100.0	2,954

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 4.3 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 2016

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	2.8	na	na	na	na	77.2	4,264	a
20-24	7.3	34.0	56.4	na	na	25.5	3,822	19.4
25-29	10.4	36.9	57.0	71.1	85.4	10.0	3,051	19.2
30-34	13.0	42.3	60.5	72.4	84.3	3.9	2,543	18.7
35-39	15.5	46.4	65.0	76.3	85.9	2.7	2,011	18.3
40-44	16.9	48.3	67.1	77.8	89.0	2.4	1,608	18.2
45-49	12.2	44.5	61.5	73.3	85.1	1.5	1,207	18.7
20-49	11.6	40.4	60.1	na	na	10.5	14,242	18.9
25-49	13.2	42.7	61.5	73.7	85.7	5.0	10,420	18.7
MEN								
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.5	1,288	a
20-24	0.0	5.5	15.9	na	na	61.2	949	a
25-29	0.0	8.3	21.7	37.8	63.9	21.3	741	23.3
30-34	0.3	12.9	23.6	38.7	60.9	8.2	735	23.3
35-39	0.0	6.6	18.1	34.2	62.0	3.8	491	23.5
40-44	0.2	11.6	27.1	42.5	63.9	0.4	511	23.0
45-49	0.0	7.6	18.9	38.9	61.3	1.3	320	23.3
20-49	0.1	8.7	20.6	na	na	22.0	3,748	a
25-49	0.1	9.7	22.2	38.4	62.5	8.7	2,799	23.3
20-54	0.1	8.4	20.4	na	na	20.4	4,048	a
25-54	0.1	9.3	21.7	38.1	62.2	7.9	3,098	23.3

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

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 4.4 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

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age 25-54
	20-49	25-49	
Residence			
Urban	a	20.4	a
Rural	18.4	18.3	22.7
Region			
South Central	a	19.8	24.1
North Central	19.0	18.8	23.4
Kampala	a	21.3	a
Busoga	18.8	18.6	22.6
Bukedi	17.8	17.6	23.0
Bugisu	18.2	18.2	22.3
Teso	18.6	18.4	22.8
Karamoja	19.7	20.3	22.6
Lango	17.6	17.3	22.0
Acholi	18.1	17.7	23.7
West Nile	18.1	18.1	22.9
Bunyoro	18.8	18.7	23.2
Tooro	18.7	18.6	22.5
Kigezi	19.8	19.7	24.7
Ankole	18.9	18.8	23.8
Special area			
Island districts	18.3	18.2	22.6
Mountain districts	18.6	18.6	22.6
Greater Kampala	a	21.1	a
Education			
No education	17.5	17.5	22.6
Primary	18.0	17.9	22.4
Secondary	a	20.3	23.9
More than secondary	a	23.8	a
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	17.9	18.0	22.5
Second	18.0	17.8	22.4
Middle	18.4	18.2	22.9
Fourth	19.0	18.7	23.1
Highest	a	20.9	a
Total	18.9	18.7	23.3

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 respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 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 2016

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15-19	10.3	na	na	na	na	54.3	4,264	a
20-24	13.7	55.4	80.4	na	na	7.8	3,822	17.6
25-29	17.1	59.0	80.3	88.9	94.6	1.4	3,051	17.3
30-34	18.4	64.3	82.7	91.2	94.3	0.9	2,543	16.9
35-39	22.1	69.0	86.4	92.7	95.2	0.3	2,011	16.6
40-44	22.7	66.7	85.0	91.6	93.9	0.5	1,608	16.7
45-49	23.3	67.5	85.5	92.8	95.3	0.1	1,207	16.7
20-49	18.3	62.0	82.6	na	na	2.7	14,242	17.1
25-49	20.0	64.4	83.4	91.1	94.6	0.8	10,420	16.9
15-24	11.9	na	na	na	na	32.3	8,086	a
MEN								
15-19	16.7	na	na	na	na	57.1	1,288	a
20-24	17.0	50.1	74.8	na	na	11.6	949	18.0
25-29	10.5	43.2	71.6	86.6	94.3	2.3	741	18.4
30-34	9.6	40.6	67.2	79.4	89.8	1.6	735	18.5
35-39	9.2	39.6	63.6	78.7	88.2	1.1	491	18.6
40-44	5.8	41.5	69.4	84.3	89.7	0.1	511	18.4
45-49	10.0	38.4	68.3	83.5	89.4	0.3	320	18.6
20-49	11.1	43.3	69.9	na	na	3.9	3,748	18.4
25-49	9.1	41.0	68.3	82.6	90.7	1.3	2,799	18.5
15-24	16.8	na	na	na	na	37.8	2,238	a
20-54	11.1	43.2	69.8	na	na	3.7	4,048	18.4
25-54	9.2	41.1	68.3	82.4	90.6	1.2	3,098	18.5

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by 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 age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20-49	25-49	20-54	25-54
Residence				
Urban	17.8	17.6	18.4	18.6
Rural	16.8	16.7	18.4	18.4
Region				
South Central	17.7	17.4	18.6	18.7
North Central	17.2	17.0	18.2	18.4
Kampala	18.0	17.8	18.7	19.0
Busoga	16.3	16.1	18.0	18.1
Bukedi	16.3	16.0	18.4	18.4
Bugisu	16.7	16.6	17.1	17.2
Teso	16.8	16.6	18.5	18.5
Karamoja	18.6	19.1	a	21.5
Lango	16.6	16.5	18.5	18.4
Acholi	17.0	16.8	17.9	17.9
West Nile	16.8	16.6	19.2	19.5
Bunyoro	15.9	15.8	18.0	18.5
Tooro	16.8	16.6	17.6	17.8
Kigezi	18.5	18.4	18.7	18.9
Ankole	18.0	17.8	19.6	20.0
Special area				
Island districts	16.2	16.1	17.8	18.0
Mountain districts	17.0	16.9	17.5	17.9
Greater Kampala	18.0	17.8	18.4	18.6
Education				
No education	16.0	16.0	18.4	18.4
Primary	16.6	16.5	18.2	18.4
Secondary	18.0	17.8	18.4	18.5
More than secondary	19.8	19.8	18.9	18.8
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16.5	16.4	18.2	18.3
Second	16.6	16.4	18.2	18.2
Middle	16.8	16.6	18.3	18.4
Fourth	17.2	17.0	18.4	18.5
Highest	18.1	17.9	18.7	18.8
Total	17.1	16.9	18.4	18.5

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

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	20.7	17.8	7.1	0.0	54.3	100.0	4,264
20-24	57.2	27.1	7.8	0.0	7.8	100.0	3,822
25-29	66.1	23.4	9.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	3,051
30-34	64.6	24.5	10.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	2,543
35-39	62.2	21.4	16.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,011
40-44	59.4	20.5	19.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,608
45-49	52.9	17.8	29.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,207
Marital status							
Never married	9.3	22.2	12.2	0.0	56.4	100.0	4,783
Married or living together	77.2	18.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,223
Divorced/separated/widowed	18.5	37.5	43.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,500
Marital duration²							
0-4 years	78.6	19.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,739
5-9 years	78.6	18.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,036
10-14 years	77.9	18.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,406
15-19 years	75.5	18.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,130
20-24 years	78.3	15.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	926
25+ years	69.8	20.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	899
Married more than once	77.3	19.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,086
Residence							
Urban	48.1	22.9	13.4	0.0	15.6	100.0	4,943
Rural	53.1	22.0	10.8	0.0	14.2	100.0	13,563
Region							
South Central	50.2	22.3	12.8	0.0	14.6	100.0	2,494
North Central	52.9	22.8	12.1	0.0	12.2	100.0	1,963
Kampala	44.3	23.1	16.4	0.1	16.1	100.0	1,025
Busoga	52.2	23.4	10.0	0.0	14.4	100.0	1,690
Bukedi	55.9	22.7	8.2	0.0	13.2	100.0	1,169
Bugisu	52.8	24.4	9.3	0.0	13.4	100.0	921
Teso	47.1	25.1	12.3	0.0	15.5	100.0	1,099
Karamoja	43.4	24.8	16.5	0.0	15.3	100.0	365
Lango	58.9	18.4	9.5	0.0	13.2	100.0	1,010
Acholi	45.0	26.7	12.3	0.0	15.9	100.0	924
West Nile	41.7	24.6	15.6	0.0	18.1	100.0	1,247
Bunyoro	59.9	17.5	8.7	0.0	14.0	100.0	1,014
Tooro	58.0	20.1	9.0	0.0	12.9	100.0	1,357
Kigezi	49.9	18.7	11.8	0.0	19.6	100.0	732
Ankole	56.2	19.4	10.4	0.0	14.1	100.0	1,498
Special area							
Island districts	61.9	24.3	7.7	0.1	5.9	100.0	203
Mountain districts	51.8	21.3	10.8	0.0	16.0	100.0	1,481
Greater Kampala	46.6	22.5	15.5	0.0	15.3	100.0	2,048
Education							
No education	55.9	22.6	18.9	0.0	2.7	100.0	1,781
Primary	53.7	20.8	10.5	0.0	14.9	100.0	10,630
Secondary	46.1	23.4	10.3	0.0	20.3	100.0	4,639
More than secondary	50.3	27.8	13.6	0.0	8.3	100.0	1,456
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	52.7	22.9	12.3	0.0	12.1	100.0	3,247
Second	53.9	21.6	10.8	0.0	13.7	100.0	3,397
Middle	53.1	21.5	10.3	0.0	15.1	100.0	3,460
Fourth	53.1	21.6	10.9	0.0	14.4	100.0	3,683
Highest	47.4	23.1	12.8	0.0	16.7	100.0	4,720
Total	51.7	22.2	11.5	0.0	14.6	100.0	18,506

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks² Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

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	Missing			
Age							
15-19	10.9	18.4	13.7	0.0	57.1	100.0	1,288
20-24	43.6	32.4	12.5	0.0	11.6	100.0	949
25-29	68.3	24.0	5.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	741
30-34	75.8	19.3	3.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	735
35-39	77.2	17.2	4.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	491
40-44	77.2	16.7	6.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	511
45-49	77.6	15.2	6.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	320
Marital status							
Never married	15.2	26.1	16.3	0.0	42.4	100.0	2,080
Married or living together	82.7	16.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,695
Divorced/separated/widowed	35.9	39.9	24.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
Marital duration²							
0-4 years	79.7	19.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	652
5-9 years	81.6	17.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	472
10-14 years	84.5	14.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	349
15-19 years	83.3	15.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	250
20-24 years	86.4	11.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	192
25+ years	82.4	13.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
Married more than once	84.2	14.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	681
Residence							
Urban	51.8	24.9	8.9	0.0	14.3	100.0	1,274
Rural	52.6	20.3	8.5	0.0	18.6	100.0	3,763
Region							
South Central	50.5	22.7	12.1	0.0	14.8	100.0	661
North Central	47.7	23.7	9.0	0.0	19.6	100.0	592
Kampala	46.0	31.7	9.7	0.0	12.6	100.0	291
Busoga	48.5	28.1	7.7	0.0	15.7	100.0	412
Bukedi	57.6	12.6	5.2	0.0	24.6	100.0	335
Bugisu	58.5	24.0	4.9	0.0	12.6	100.0	258
Teso	49.9	25.3	8.7	0.0	16.1	100.0	276
Karamoja	42.2	16.4	12.4	0.0	29.0	100.0	80
Lango	55.5	16.9	9.2	0.0	18.5	100.0	328
Acholi	53.2	22.8	6.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	271
West Nile	50.3	18.6	6.9	0.0	24.2	100.0	281
Bunyoro	58.2	17.0	7.1	0.0	17.6	100.0	265
Tooro	55.0	22.2	11.1	0.0	11.7	100.0	400
Kigezi	55.4	14.5	12.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	181
Ankole	57.3	16.7	6.1	0.0	19.9	100.0	406
Special area							
Island districts	55.1	25.2	11.3	0.0	8.4	100.0	71
Mountain districts	57.9	21.6	7.4	0.0	13.1	100.0	386
Greater Kampala	48.4	29.5	9.1	0.0	13.1	100.0	522
Education							
No education	62.8	19.5	8.9	0.0	8.8	100.0	194
Primary	53.2	18.1	8.5	0.0	20.2	100.0	2,767
Secondary	46.8	26.1	8.4	0.0	18.7	100.0	1,451
More than secondary	58.8	26.1	9.5	0.0	5.6	100.0	626
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	54.7	18.8	5.7	0.0	20.8	100.0	859
Second	55.0	19.1	8.1	0.0	17.8	100.0	899
Middle	52.6	21.2	8.6	0.0	17.6	100.0	963
Fourth	51.2	21.2	9.2	0.0	18.4	100.0	1,102
Highest	49.8	25.6	10.5	0.0	14.1	100.0	1,213
Total 15-49	52.4	21.5	8.6	0.0	17.5	100.0	5,037
50-54	72.4	17.8	9.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	299
Total 15-54	53.5	21.3	8.6	0.0	16.6	100.0	5,336

¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks² Excludes men who are not currently married

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The total fertility rate is 5.4 children per woman, which is a decline from 6.9 children per woman in 2000-01.
- **Birth intervals:** The median birth interval increased from 29.2 months in 2000-01 to 31.9 months in 2016.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 19.2 years.
- **Teenage childbearing:** One quarter (25%) of women age 15-19 have 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 amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

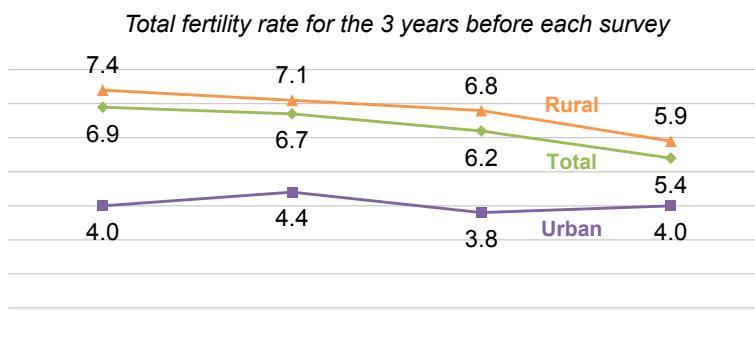
The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Uganda is 5.4 children per woman (**Table 5.1**). Women in rural areas have on average almost two more children than women in urban areas (TFR of 5.9 versus 4.0 children). Age-specific fertility starts at two births per 1,000 women among those in the 10-14 age group, rises sharply to 132 births per 1,000 women age 15-19, peaks among women age 20-24 (260 births per 1,000 women), and declines thereafter, reaching 14 births per 1,000 women among those in the 45-49 age group.

Trends: The TFR has declined in Uganda over time. Between 2000-01 and 2016, the TFR decreased by 1.5 children (6.9 in 2000-01 versus 5.4 in 2016). The TFR among women in rural areas declined from 7.4 in 2000-01 to 5.9 in 2016. In urban areas, the TFR has had a less consistent pattern, fluctuating around 4.0 (**Figure 5.1**). Since 2000-01, the largest decline in fertility has been among women age 20-24 (**Table 5.3.1** and **Figure 5.2**).

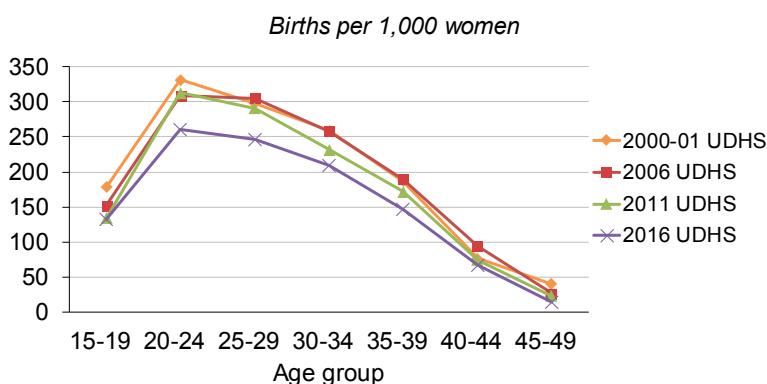
Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence



2000-01 UDHS 2006 UDHS 2011 UDHS 2016 UDHS

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.

Figure 5.2 Trends in age-specific fertility

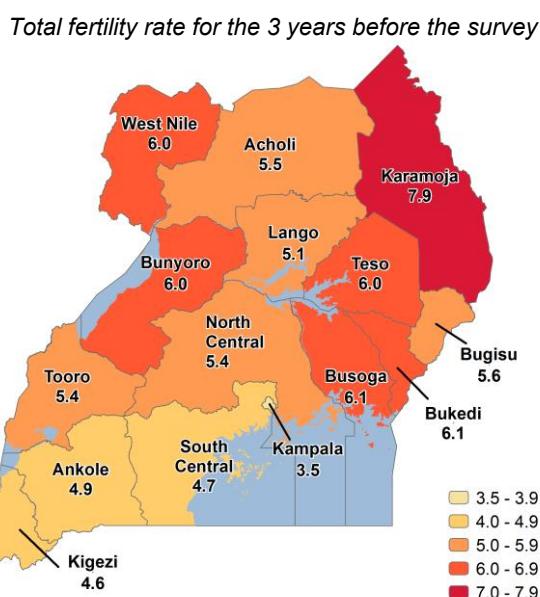


Note: In the 2000-01 UDHS, areas making up the districts of Amuru, Nwoya, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Gulu, Omoro, Kasese, Kitgum, Lamwo, Agago, and Pader were excluded from the sample. These areas contained about 5% of the national population of Uganda. Thus, the trends need to be viewed in that light.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR ranges from a low of 3.5 children per woman in Kampala region to a high of 7.9 children per woman in Karamoja region (**Table 5.2** and **Figure 5.3**).
- The number of children per woman declines with increasing education. Women with no education have an average of 6.4 children, as compared with 3.6 children among women with more than a secondary education.

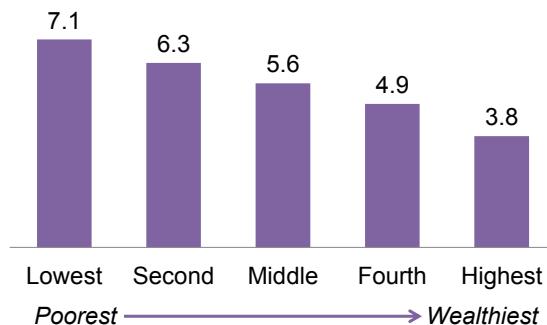
Figure 5.3 Fertility by region



- Women in the lowest wealth quintile have 3.3 more children on average than women in the highest wealth quintile (7.1 versus 3.8 children) (**Figure 5.4**).

Figure 5.4 Fertility by household wealth

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The 2016 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 3.08 children, of whom 2.75 were still living at the time of the survey. Number of children ever born increases with women's age; women age 45-49 have given birth to 7.09 children, and 5.95 children were still living at the time of the survey. Currently married women age 15-49 have had an average of 4.08 children, of whom 3.66 were still living at the time of the survey (**Table 5.4**).

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

Short birth intervals (less than 24 months) are associated with increased health risks for both mothers and newborns. In Uganda, the median birth interval is 31.9 months (**Table 5.5**). About 1 in 4 non-first births (24%) occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth.

Trends: The median birth interval has increased slightly from 29.2 months in 2000-01 to 29.7 months in 2006, to 30.2 months in 2011 and to 31.9 months in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births intervals increase with the mother's age. The median birth interval among women age 40-49 (38.6 months) is 14.4 months longer than the interval among women age 15-19 (24.2 months).
- The median birth interval is about 6 months longer if the child from the preceding birth is living than if the child has died (32.2 versus 25.9 months).
- The median birth interval is 5.1 months longer in urban areas than in rural areas (36.2 versus 31.1 months).
- There are regional variations in birth intervals. Kampala region has the longest median birth interval (39.9 months), and Karamoja region has the shortest interval (28.6 months).

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

The period of time 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 amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

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 by either postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhoea refers to the interval between childbirth and the return of menstruation. During this period, the risk of pregnancy is reduced. Among women who are not using contraception, exposure to the risk of pregnancy in the period following childbirth is determined by two major factors, namely breastfeeding and sexual abstinence. Postpartum protection from conception can be prolonged by the length and intensity of breastfeeding or by delayed resumption of sexual activities (postpartum abstinence).

Following births in the 3 years before the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 9.6 months, while the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse is 2.9 months. The median duration of insusceptibility to pregnancy following births in the 3 years before the survey is 10.9 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility has declined slightly over the past 16 years, from 12.2 months in 2000-01 to 11.7 months in 2006, 11.0 months in 2011, and 10.9 months in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in Karamoja (18.0 months) and West Nile (17.5 months) regions have the longest median durations of postpartum insusceptibility, while women in Kampala region have the shortest median duration (5.7 months) (**Table 5.7**).
- The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility decreases with increasing education and wealth.

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30-49

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 3% among those age 30-34 to 40% among those age 48-49 (**Table 5.8**).

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

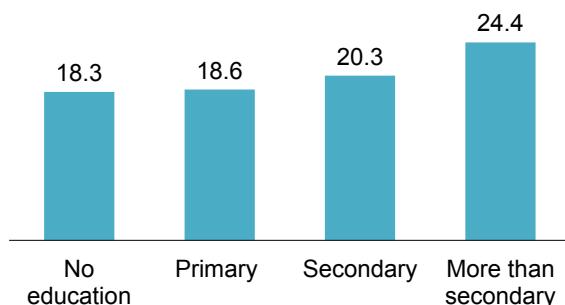
The age at which childbearing begins has a direct influence on a woman's cumulative fertility, particularly when there is little or no contraceptive use. The earlier a woman begins childbearing, the greater her likelihood of having many children. Also, having children at too young an age can have negative repercussions for the mother's health and can put her child's health at risk. The median age at first birth among women age 20-49 in Uganda is 19.4 years, and the median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 19.2 years (**Table 5.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25-49 in urban areas have their first birth, on average, 1 year later than women in rural areas (20.2 years versus 18.9 years) (**Table 5.10**).
- The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 ranges from 18.2 years in Lango region to 21.3 years in Karamoja region.
- The median age at first birth increases from 18.3 years among women with no education to 24.4 years among women with more than a secondary education (**Figure 5.5**).

Figure 5.5 Median age at first birth by education

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49



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 has been a major health and social concern in Uganda for some time. The 2016 UDHS results showed that 25% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing; 19% have had a live birth, and 5% are pregnant with their first child (**Table 5.11**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child declined between 2000-01 (31%) and 2006 (25%) and has remained stable since, at 24% in 2011 and 25% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing increases dramatically with age, rising from 3% among women age 15 to 54% among women age 19.

- Teenagers in rural areas are more likely to have started childbearing than those in urban areas. Twenty-seven percent of women age 15-19 in rural areas have begun childbearing, as compared with 19% of young women in urban areas.
- Teenage childbearing varies by region. The percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing ranges from 16% to 17% in Kigezi and Kampala regions to 30% to 31% in North Central, Bukedi, Teso, and Tooro regions.
- The proportion of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing decreases with increasing education and wealth.

5.7 SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOURS BEFORE AGE 15

Among women and men age 15-19, 10% of women and 17% of men had sexual intercourse by age 15. Only 3% of women and no men age 15-19 were married by age 15. One percent of women age 15-19 gave birth before age 15, and no men in that age group fathered a child before age 15 (**Table 5.12**).

LIST OF TABLES

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

- Table 5.1 Current fertility**
- Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates**
- Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**
- Table 5.5 Birth intervals**
- Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
- Table 5.8 Menopause**
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- Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**
- Table 5.12 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 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 2016

Age group	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
10-14	[1]	[2]	[2]
15-19	92	145	132
20-24	197	289	260
25-29	194	270	247
30-34	152	229	209
35-39	102	162	147
40-44	47	73	67
45-49	[14]	[14]	[14]
TFR (15-49)	4.0	5.9	5.4
GFR	146	205	189
CBR	37.0	39.3	38.7

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 2016

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	4.0	8.6	5.6
Rural	5.9	10.4	7.1
Region			
South Central	4.7	8.5	6.4
North Central	5.4	10.3	6.9
Kampala	3.5	6.6	4.7
Busoga	6.1	12.4	7.5
Bukedi	6.1	13.7	7.4
Bugisu	5.6	9.3	6.8
Teso	6.0	10.4	7.0
Karamoja	7.9	15.1	7.8
Lango	5.1	10.4	7.1
Acholi	5.5	9.6	7.1
West Nile	6.0	8.9	6.7
Bunyoro	6.0	8.5	6.8
Tooro	5.4	10.6	7.0
Kigezi	4.6	9.7	6.1
Ankole	4.9	8.8	6.4
Special area			
Island districts	6.2	12.0	6.8
Mountain districts	5.5	9.6	6.6
Greater Kampala	3.6	8.4	5.0
Education			
No education	6.4	8.6	7.6
Primary	5.9	10.8	6.9
Secondary	4.4	9.4	5.4
More than secondary	3.6	7.5	4.0
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.1	12.4	7.3
Second	6.3	11.5	7.3
Middle	5.6	10.7	7.3
Fourth	4.9	8.9	6.8
Highest	3.8	7.5	5.1
Total	5.4	10.0	6.8

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

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Uganda DHS 2016

Mother's age at birth	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
10-14	[2]	8	12	17
15-19	134	150	162	193
20-24	265	292	308	325
25-29	254	297	310	315
30-34	223	245	263	[298]
35-39	151	197	[232]	
40-44	74	[109]		
45-49	[16]			

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 5.3.2 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 2016

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
15-19	178	152	134	132
20-24	332	309	313	260
25-29	298	305	291	247
30-34	259	258	232	209
35-39	187	190	172	147
40-44	76	94	74	67
45-49	40	26	23	14
TFR (15-49)	6.9	6.7	6.2	5.4

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 5.4 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 2016

Age	Number of children ever born											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	80.6	15.9	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,264	0.23	0.21
20-24	25.9	29.7	25.6	13.8	3.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,822	1.43	1.34
25-29	7.1	12.6	23.0	24.0	18.1	10.5	3.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,051	2.85	2.67
30-34	2.9	4.6	10.8	15.7	19.7	18.6	12.8	9.0	3.3	1.8	0.7	100.0	2,543	4.35	3.95
35-39	1.8	2.8	4.9	7.1	13.1	14.2	16.2	15.5	12.0	6.1	6.4	100.0	2,011	5.82	5.19
40-44	2.5	2.7	3.9	5.1	8.7	12.1	12.6	13.7	13.2	10.4	15.1	100.0	1,608	6.55	5.64
45-49	1.4	3.1	3.2	4.9	6.4	10.8	10.4	13.4	13.5	11.8	21.2	100.0	1,207	7.09	5.95
Total	26.0	13.3	12.4	10.6	9.1	7.8	5.9	5.1	3.9	2.6	3.5	100.0	18,506	3.08	2.75
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	36.5	49.9	12.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	850	0.78	0.72
20-24	10.3	30.9	32.9	18.8	5.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,445	1.83	1.72
25-29	2.6	9.4	24.1	25.9	20.2	12.2	4.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,359	3.13	2.93
30-34	1.4	3.1	9.6	14.2	20.9	20.1	14.0	10.1	3.8	1.9	0.9	100.0	1,996	4.61	4.20
35-39	1.0	1.5	4.0	5.9	11.8	15.0	16.2	16.4	13.6	7.0	7.7	100.0	1,551	6.16	5.52
40-44	1.7	1.9	3.5	4.1	7.5	10.8	12.9	13.7	14.1	11.4	18.5	100.0	1,183	6.93	6.00
45-49	1.5	2.1	1.9	3.8	5.0	10.7	10.3	11.9	13.6	14.0	25.3	100.0	839	7.51	6.32
Total	6.2	13.6	16.0	13.7	11.9	10.5	7.7	6.6	5.2	3.5	5.1	100.0	11,223	4.08	3.66

Table 5.5 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 2016

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+		
Age								
15-19	21.2	28.4	39.4	7.5	1.1	2.4	100.0	150
20-29	10.9	17.1	38.2	20.0	7.8	5.9	100.0	5,732
30-39	7.3	13.5	35.3	18.7	10.3	14.8	100.0	4,839
40-49	5.1	11.7	27.9	20.6	11.4	23.4	100.0	1,153
Sex of preceding birth								
Male	8.6	14.7	36.3	19.6	9.7	11.2	100.0	5,835
Female	9.4	15.8	35.8	19.2	8.6	11.2	100.0	6,040
Survival of preceding birth								
Living	7.4	15.3	37.0	19.7	9.3	11.3	100.0	11,022
Dead	29.4	14.6	24.1	14.9	6.8	10.1	100.0	853
Birth order								
2-3	9.9	15.9	34.6	20.5	8.6	10.4	100.0	5,134
4-6	7.9	14.1	37.2	18.1	10.1	12.7	100.0	4,313
7+	8.9	15.9	37.1	19.3	8.5	10.3	100.0	2,428
Residence								
Urban	9.9	12.8	26.9	21.8	12.2	16.5	100.0	2,295
Rural	8.8	15.8	38.2	18.8	8.4	9.9	100.0	9,580
Region								
South Central	8.8	14.4	30.2	21.9	11.1	13.6	100.0	1,430
North Central	11.6	15.2	34.0	18.3	8.6	12.4	100.0	1,247
Kampala	9.7	12.7	21.6	17.0	14.4	24.5	100.0	373
Busoga	9.3	17.7	39.9	16.8	5.9	10.5	100.0	1,261
Bukedi	7.6	17.5	42.2	17.2	7.1	8.3	100.0	850
Bugisu	11.2	16.2	34.1	17.9	9.6	11.0	100.0	609
Teso	7.8	15.6	41.4	18.1	9.3	7.8	100.0	718
Karamoja	9.8	20.2	43.7	17.8	5.8	2.7	100.0	354
Lango	7.0	10.7	38.7	22.3	10.1	11.3	100.0	625
Acholi	4.9	12.7	40.7	22.7	10.1	8.8	100.0	582
West Nile	6.9	11.9	38.2	23.0	10.3	9.7	100.0	843
Bunyoro	11.6	17.7	33.1	19.5	6.1	12.0	100.0	708
Tooro	10.0	15.8	35.0	19.5	8.8	10.9	100.0	934
Kigezi	9.4	13.0	37.1	17.3	11.1	12.0	100.0	384
Ankole	8.3	15.8	33.2	19.6	10.8	12.3	100.0	958
Special area								
Island districts	11.3	15.1	33.5	18.4	10.4	11.1	100.0	160
Mountain districts	11.9	16.0	33.3	19.7	9.1	10.0	100.0	1,015
Greater Kampala	11.4	12.0	23.5	20.5	11.3	21.3	100.0	826
Education								
No education	7.6	16.2	37.4	19.6	8.5	10.6	100.0	1,553
Primary	9.3	15.6	37.6	18.7	8.7	10.2	100.0	7,567
Secondary	10.0	14.4	32.8	19.7	10.8	12.3	100.0	2,137
More than secondary	5.6	11.6	24.9	27.0	10.1	20.8	100.0	619
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	9.0	16.4	42.8	18.5	7.3	6.1	100.0	2,806
Second	8.1	15.1	40.3	19.4	8.1	9.1	100.0	2,536
Middle	9.5	16.3	35.8	18.6	8.8	11.0	100.0	2,396
Fourth	9.1	15.7	33.5	19.3	10.4	12.0	100.0	2,094
Highest	9.3	12.3	24.5	21.6	11.9	20.4	100.0	2,042
Total	9.0	15.3	36.0	19.4	9.1	11.2	100.0	11,875
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 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Uganda DHS 2016

Months since birth	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	Number of births
<2	94.3	79.8	98.6	535
2-3	83.2	37.3	86.1	503
4-5	67.5	26.5	73.1	484
6-7	58.4	18.8	65.3	561
8-9	50.1	18.7	56.2	549
10-11	48.5	12.9	52.9	521
12-13	31.5	12.7	38.1	501
14-15	29.3	9.5	34.0	440
16-17	21.5	9.3	28.3	533
18-19	13.2	9.4	19.6	501
20-21	12.8	6.5	16.0	490
22-23	5.7	3.8	8.2	482
24-25	4.8	4.7	9.0	525
26-27	3.7	5.3	8.6	501
28-29	1.8	3.0	4.5	488
30-31	2.5	6.0	8.2	489
32-33	1.6	4.6	6.0	520
34-35	1.1	2.0	2.7	457
Total	30.2	15.4	34.9	9,081
Median	9.6	2.9	10.9	na
Mean	11.6	6.4	13.3	na

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

na = Not applicable

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

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15-29	8.6	2.9	10.3
30-49	11.0	3.1	12.1
Residence			
Urban	6.8	3.0	9.1
Rural	10.1	2.9	11.4
Region			
South Central	7.3	(2.5)	10.1
North Central	9.2	(3.0)	10.9
Kampala	4.8	*	5.7
Busoga	9.0	(2.8)	9.7
Bukedi	7.6	3.2	8.7
Bugisu	10.9	3.5	11.6
Teso	8.3	4.3	11.3
Karamoja	16.1	10.3	18.0
Lango	13.4	(2.9)	13.7
Acholi	13.5	3.2	14.2
West Nile	12.3	4.9	17.5
Bunyoro	9.7	(2.1)	10.2
Tooro	8.2	(2.5)	10.3
Kigezi	10.7	a	11.2
Ankole	8.1	(1.2)	9.1
Special area			
Island districts	7.7	(2.1)	9.3
Mountain districts	9.8	3.4	10.7
Greater Kampala	5.4	*	6.3
Education			
No education	15.2	3.7	16.2
Primary	10.1	2.9	11.0
Secondary	7.1	2.9	9.0
More than secondary	5.5	(2.9)	6.1
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	13.0	3.7	13.9
Second	10.3	2.7	11.2
Middle	9.2	2.5	11.2
Fourth	8.1	2.8	10.0
Highest	5.9	3.0	6.8
Total	9.6	2.9	10.9

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

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

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

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Uganda DHS 2016

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30-34	3.2	2,543
35-39	4.8	2,011
40-41	7.6	703
42-43	9.4	634
44-45	18.7	532
46-47	24.6	504
48-49	40.0	441
Total	9.4	7,369

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 5.9 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 2016

Current age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	1.2	na	na	na	na	80.6	4,264	a
20-24	4.5	28.4	54.1	na	na	25.9	3,822	19.7
25-29	6.6	31.7	54.6	73.6	88.2	7.1	3,051	19.6
30-34	7.2	35.2	59.8	75.9	88.6	2.9	2,543	19.2
35-39	8.0	38.9	63.4	79.2	89.9	1.8	2,011	18.9
40-44	9.5	38.0	62.7	78.8	89.8	2.5	1,608	19.0
45-49	7.3	33.9	57.9	74.7	87.9	1.4	1,207	19.3
20-49	6.8	33.3	57.9	na	na	9.7	14,242	19.4
25-49	7.6	35.2	59.2	76.2	88.8	3.7	10,420	19.2

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 5.10 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 2016

Background characteristic	Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
Residence		
Urban	a	20.2
Rural	19.0	18.9
Region		
South Central	a	19.9
North Central	19.2	19.0
Kampala	a	20.9
Busoga	18.6	18.3
Bukedi	18.7	18.5
Bugisu	19.0	18.9
Teso	19.1	18.8
Karamoja	a	21.3
Lango	18.3	18.2
Acholi	18.8	18.6
West Nile	19.2	19.2
Bunyoro	19.1	19.2
Tooro	19.0	19.0
Kigezi	a	20.7
Ankole	19.9	19.8
Special area		
Island districts	18.3	18.1
Mountain districts	19.3	19.4
Greater Kampala	a	20.6
Education		
No education	18.3	18.3
Primary	18.6	18.6
Secondary	a	20.3
More than secondary	a	24.4
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.7	18.8
Second	18.8	18.7
Middle	18.9	18.8
Fourth	19.4	19.2
Highest	a	20.8
Total	19.4	19.2

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

Table 5.11 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	7.1	4.1	11.1	2,629
15	1.6	1.6	3.1	871
16	5.5	3.8	9.4	966
17	15.0	7.0	22.1	792
18	33.0	7.2	40.2	851
19	45.8	8.0	53.9	785
Residence				
Urban	14.7	4.0	18.8	1,034
Rural	20.9	5.8	26.7	3,230
Region				
South Central	15.4	4.2	19.6	514
North Central	23.6	6.7	30.3	418
Kampala	14.8	2.0	16.8	200
Busoga	15.6	5.1	20.7	389
Bukedi	22.0	7.5	29.5	326
Bugisu	23.4	4.8	28.2	236
Teso	26.2	5.2	31.4	296
Karamoja	16.5	7.1	23.6	80
Lango	22.4	5.5	27.9	254
Acholi	19.1	4.7	23.8	246
West Nile	19.3	3.0	22.4	321
Bunyoro	21.8	7.1	29.0	251
Tooro	22.4	7.9	30.3	296
Kigezi	8.8	6.7	15.5	162
Ankole	14.1	4.8	18.9	273
Special area				
Island districts	39.2	9.1	48.3	38
Mountain districts	20.1	4.2	24.3	367
Greater Kampala	13.1	3.6	16.7	395
Education				
No education	29.8	4.8	34.6	76
Primary	22.3	6.4	28.7	2,759
Secondary	13.5	3.5	17.0	1,351
More than secondary	6.7	4.3	11.0	78
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	26.7	6.8	33.5	764
Second	25.8	6.0	31.9	840
Middle	17.6	7.0	24.6	815
Fourth	16.5	5.0	21.5	854
Highest	12.2	2.9	15.1	990
Total	19.4	5.4	24.8	4,264

Table 5.12 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women and men age 15-19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, Uganda DHS 2016

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Gave birth/fathered a child before age 15	Number of respondents
Women	10.3	2.8	1.2	4,264
Men	16.7	0.0	0.0	1,288

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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, 38% of women do not want another child or are sterilised.
- **Ideal family size:** Men report 5.4 children as their ideal family size, as compared with 4.8 children among women.
- **Unwanted births:** Of all births in the past 5 years and current pregnancies, 59% were wanted at the time of conception, 32% were mistimed, and 9% were not wanted.
- **Wanted fertility:** The total wanted fertility rate (4.3) is lower than the actual fertility rate (5.4). On average, women in Uganda are currently having one child more than they want.

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, 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

Three quarters 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 (35%), or are sterilised (3%) (**Table 6.1**). Fifteen percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon. Twenty percent of currently married men age 15-49 want to have another child soon, 46% want to wait at least 2 years before having another child, and 29% want no more children.

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 and 38% in 2016. 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 at 30% in 2011 and 29% in 2016. Over time, the proportion of men who want no more children or are sterilised is consistently lower than that of women (Figure 6.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman already has, the more likely she is to want no more children. Eight in 10 (80%) currently married women with six or more children want no more children or are sterilised, as compared with 4% of women who have one child (Figure 6.2).
- Men are generally more likely to want to have another child than women, regardless of how many children they already have. One in 10 (11%) currently married men with six or more children want another child soon, compared with only 3% of women with six or more children.
- A slightly higher proportion of currently married women in rural areas (39%) than urban areas (34%) want to limit childbearing (Table 6.2.1).
- The percentage of currently married women who want to limit childbearing varies geographically, from 19% in Karamoja region to 48% in Acholi region.
- There are large differences among women by education in desire to limit childbearing. More than half (56%) of currently married women with no education want no more children, as compared with about a quarter (26%) of women with more than a secondary education.

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

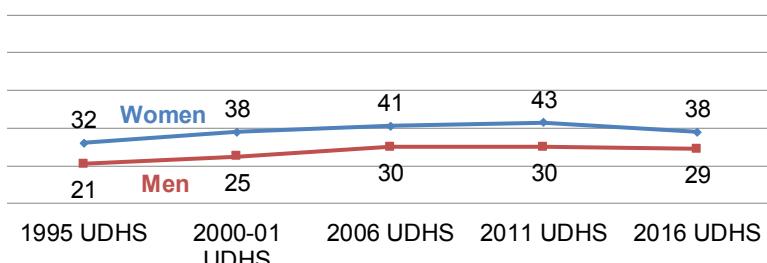
Ideal family size

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?”

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to limit childbearing

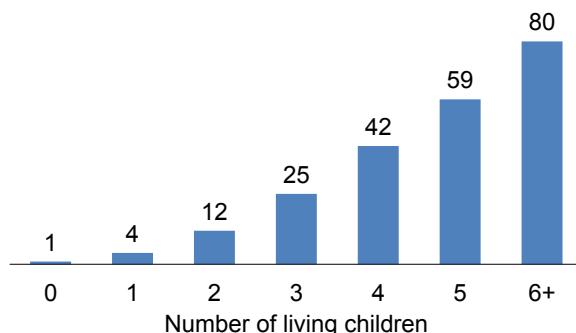
Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children or are sterilised



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.

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

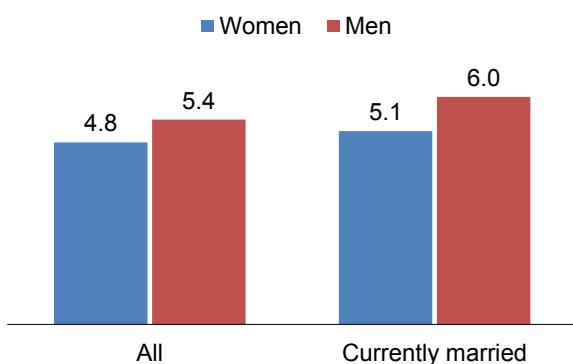


If women could choose their family size, they would prefer to have 4.8 children on average, while men would like to have 5.4 children (**Table 6.3**). Ideal family size is slightly higher among women and men who are currently married (**Figure 6.3**).

Trends: From 2000-01 to 2016, the ideal family size in Uganda remained between 4.8 and 5.0 children among women and between 5.4 and 5.7 children among men.

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size

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



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 4.0 children to be ideal on average. In contrast, women with six or more children consider 6.3 children to be ideal (**Figure 6.4**). Among men and women with the same number of children, men consistently consider a slightly higher number of children to be ideal than women.
- Older women want larger families. Ideal family size increases from 4.1 children among women age 15-19 to 6.3 children among women age 45-49 (**Table 6.4**).
- Family size norms vary across regions. Women in Kampala region want 4.1 children, while women in Karamoja region want 7.2 children.
- Ideal number of children decreases more dramatically with increasing education than with increasing wealth. Women with no education want 6.3 children and women with more than a secondary education want 4.0 children, a difference of two children. Women in the lowest wealth quintile want 5.3 children and women in the highest quintile want 4.2 children, a difference of one child.

6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

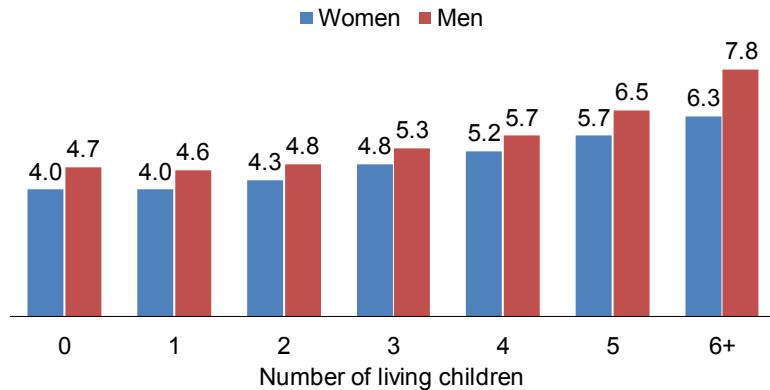
Planning status of births/current pregnancies

Women reported whether their births in the 5 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 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Figure 6.4 Ideal family size by number of living children

Mean ideal number of children



According to mothers' reports, about 6 in 10 births or current pregnancies were wanted (59%), and 3 in 10 (32%) were mistimed (that is, wanted at a later date). Just under 1 in 10 (9%) births or current pregnancies were not wanted at all (**Table 6.5**).

Trends: The proportion of births or current pregnancies wanted at the time of conception dropped from 70% in 1995 to 60% in 2000-01 and has since remained relatively constant at about 6 in 10 births (54%-59%). 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 remained at 32% in 2011 and 2016. 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, and 9% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with four or more children are much more likely (19%) than women with no children and those with one or two children (1-3%) to describe births in the last 5 years or current pregnancies as unwanted (**Table 6.5**).
- Women age 20-24 (63%) and age 25-29 (65%) are most likely to report that births or current pregnancies were wanted. The proportion of births or current pregnancies that are mistimed decreases with the mother's age, from 44% among women under age 20 to 10% 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 and age 20-24 to 46% among those age 40-44 and 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 5.4 children (**Table 6.6**). 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. 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 (**Figure 6.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

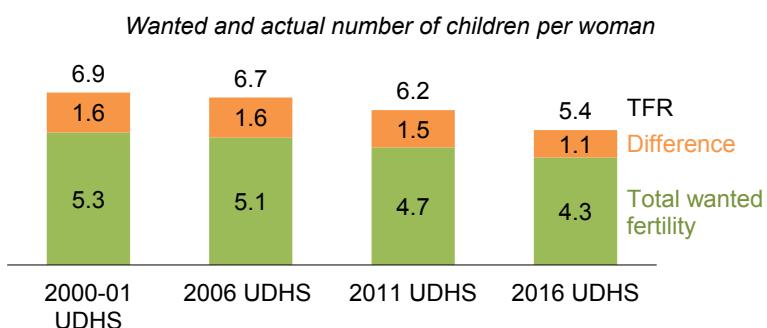
- The total wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate, but the size of the gap varies by women's background characteristics (**Table 6.6**).
- While women in rural areas want more children (4.6 children) than those in urban areas (3.4 children), the gap between wanted and actual fertility is twice as large in rural areas (1.3 children) as in urban areas (0.6 children).
- There is variation in the gap between wanted and actual fertility by region, from highs of 1.6 to 1.8 children in Busoga, Bukedi, Acholi, and Bunyoro regions to lows of 0.4 to 0.5 children in Kampala and Karamoja regions. (While the gap for Kampala and Karamoja regions is similar, their wanted and actual fertility rates are the lowest and highest nationwide, respectively.)
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility narrows with wealth, falling from 1.6 children in the lowest wealth quintile to 0.5 children in the highest quintile.

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 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics**
- **Table 6.5 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates**

Figure 6.5 Trends in wanted and actual fertility



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.

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 2016

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN ¹									
Have another soon ²	79.7	24.0	18.3	12.6	10.9	7.2	3.0	14.7	na
Have another later ³	10.3	66.8	64.5	53.4	39.0	25.7	9.6	40.2	na
Have another, undecided when	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.0	na
Undecided	0.3	0.9	1.8	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.0	na
Want no more	0.6	4.0	11.5	24.3	40.5	54.6	72.1	35.1	na
Sterilised ⁴	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.8	4.4	7.6	2.8	na
Declared infecund	7.4	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.5	3.4	2.3	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number of women	429	1,670	1,905	1,780	1,500	1,293	2,644	11,223	na
MEN ⁵									
Have another soon ²	80.4	28.0	24.0	16.8	15.4	17.8	11.3	19.6	18.6
Have another later ³	13.3	66.0	61.7	58.0	50.8	34.7	29.1	45.9	42.7
Have another, undecided when	0.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
Undecided	2.1	1.8	4.5	5.1	2.4	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.5
Want no more	0.0	1.7	7.4	18.6	29.3	42.1	53.7	28.7	33.0
Sterilised ⁴	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Declared infecund	4.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	84	354	406	385	352	294	820	2,695	2,954

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 6.2.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	0.0	3.3	15.0	29.6	50.5	69.5	82.4	33.5
Rural	1.4	4.5	10.9	23.5	39.6	56.5	79.3	39.3
Region								
South Central	(0.0)	3.2	13.5	32.3	38.5	57.7	81.0	33.9
North Central	(0.3)	1.1	11.3	29.8	42.1	58.5	76.9	37.5
Kampala	(0.0)	5.4	15.8	36.2	57.2	83.4	(88.5)	32.4
Busoga	*	9.0	10.8	14.9	21.0	45.5	79.2	38.7
Bukedi	(5.7)	6.6	10.8	19.1	42.9	54.6	83.7	41.9
Bugisu	*	2.3	5.5	38.4	49.1	72.0	86.4	45.8
Teso	(0.0)	5.1	9.4	14.0	38.1	45.8	71.1	33.8
Karamoja	*	1.5	5.5	9.0	18.6	29.7	40.7	19.3
Lango	(0.0)	1.8	7.6	17.1	29.6	58.9	79.0	34.8
Acholi	(0.0)	4.2	16.2	39.6	56.3	69.4	91.2	48.2
West Nile	(0.0)	2.8	7.1	13.0	28.3	54.6	77.8	32.8
Bunyoro	(2.9)	3.9	18.0	29.6	46.6	69.2	87.7	41.0
Tooro	*	5.3	15.1	27.3	49.9	66.6	80.0	41.3
Kigezi	*	7.2	13.2	26.1	54.8	59.8	78.0	37.8
Ankole	(0.0)	2.8	14.2	22.8	55.4	63.3	81.5	41.2
Special area								
Island districts	*	2.1	13.3	19.6	40.0	49.2	80.0	37.0
Mountain districts	(2.5)	7.9	11.3	34.4	49.8	62.3	78.5	43.5
Greater Kampala	(0.0)	3.4	13.4	30.8	45.7	80.6	87.4	30.2
Education								
No education	(3.6)	9.5	17.5	29.5	39.9	58.2	77.5	55.5
Primary	1.1	4.6	10.1	24.5	41.7	57.2	79.8	40.3
Secondary	0.4	2.9	12.7	22.5	39.9	64.3	85.0	25.5
More than secondary	(0.0)	3.6	16.6	33.1	54.6	(72.1)	*	26.1
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.9	3.7	7.0	21.2	36.9	53.6	75.4	37.2
Second	1.5	5.8	10.2	22.2	35.5	58.4	78.3	38.2
Middle	0.0	3.7	10.7	21.7	40.2	55.4	80.7	41.4
Fourth	0.0	4.3	13.2	25.0	48.2	59.5	80.9	40.4
Highest	0.1	3.3	16.2	32.2	49.8	70.1	87.7	33.1
Total	0.9	4.1	12.1	25.2	42.3	59.0	79.7	37.9

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 6.2.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	*	0.5	7.3	22.5	35.5	50.5	55.1	26.2
Rural	0.0	2.1	9.1	17.1	27.1	40.5	53.7	29.9
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	43.3	29.6
Primary	(0.0)	2.2	6.9	15.2	31.8	40.9	54.6	31.2
Secondary	*	1.8	7.8	16.5	20.2	39.3	53.8	23.5
More than secondary	*	0.7	13.5	31.8	33.7	(56.1)	60.5	29.9
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	*	1.2	9.1	9.0	22.0	20.6	50.5	24.4
Second	*	3.6	6.8	25.2	30.1	50.2	47.7	30.1
Middle	*	0.0	8.1	13.5	34.6	47.0	58.0	32.6
Fourth	*	0.0	5.5	12.1	28.8	38.5	65.3	29.9
Highest	*	3.3	11.4	27.9	30.4	(57.1)	47.6	28.3
Total 15-49	0.0	1.7	8.4	18.7	29.3	42.4	54.0	29.0
50-54	*	*	*	*	*	(79.0)	78.4	78.2
Total 15-54	0.0	2.8	8.6	19.3	31.7	45.1	58.9	33.4

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 6.3 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 2016

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN ¹								
0	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8
1	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7
2	10.9	12.0	6.8	4.2	4.2	2.5	1.6	6.7
3	13.6	16.8	8.2	6.3	2.7	3.4	2.0	8.5
4	46.5	47.6	56.1	44.6	33.3	24.4	23.0	40.5
5	10.3	7.8	10.1	15.0	13.2	13.7	9.3	10.9
6+	13.9	13.2	16.9	27.8	44.2	51.6	57.3	29.6
Non-numeric responses	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.7	3.3	6.0	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,491	2,692	2,470	2,248	1,876	1,546	3,183	18,506
Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49:²								
All women	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.3	4.8
Number of women	4,402	2,668	2,447	2,222	1,844	1,494	2,992	18,069
Currently married women	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.3	5.1
Number of currently married women	421	1,656	1,893	1,761	1,473	1,255	2,495	10,953
MEN ³								
0	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6
1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3
2	6.4	4.6	3.7	3.3	4.1	1.9	1.6	4.5
3	15.0	16.5	10.7	7.5	4.0	5.9	3.6	10.8
4	37.8	40.9	42.1	33.0	20.7	17.2	17.4	32.1
5	16.4	14.5	13.8	19.4	17.1	15.3	8.4	14.9
6+	22.1	20.7	27.1	34.4	51.2	58.1	60.5	34.3
Non-numeric responses	1.0	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.7	7.8	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	2,127	492	458	430	377	301	851	5,037
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-49:²								
All men	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.5	7.8	5.4
Number of men	2,105	484	451	421	369	296	785	4,910
Currently married men	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.6	6.4	7.8	6.0
Number of currently married men	84	350	398	376	346	289	757	2,599
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-54:²								
All men	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.6	6.4	7.8	5.5
Number of men	2,111	492	458	429	390	324	981	5,185
Currently married men	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.6	6.4	7.9	6.1
Number of currently married men	87	354	400	379	362	312	947	2,840

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 6.4 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 2016

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women ¹
Age		
15-19	4.1	4,198
20-24	4.2	3,786
25-29	4.6	3,017
30-34	5.1	2,480
35-39	5.6	1,922
40-44	5.9	1,536
45-49	6.3	1,132
Residence		
Urban	4.3	4,881
Rural	5.0	13,189
Region		
South Central	4.6	2,439
North Central	4.8	1,935
Kampala	4.1	1,012
Busoga	5.1	1,661
Bukedi	4.9	1,161
Bugisu	4.6	905
Teso	4.9	1,042
Karamoja	7.2	350
Lango	4.6	968
Acholi	4.3	905
West Nile	5.1	1,208
Bunyoro	4.8	1,000
Tooro	5.0	1,339
Kigezi	4.4	705
Ankole	4.7	1,440
Special area		
Island districts	4.9	200
Mountain districts	5.1	1,453
Greater Kampala	4.2	2,018
Education		
No education	6.3	1,686
Primary	4.9	10,350
Secondary	4.2	4,591
More than secondary	4.0	1,441
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.3	3,129
Second	5.0	3,295
Middle	5.0	3,383
Fourth	4.8	3,608
Highest	4.2	4,654
Total	4.8	18,069

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 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 2016

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	61.9	36.5	1.6	100.0	3,812
2	64.8	34.0	1.2	100.0	3,187
3	64.4	32.8	2.7	100.0	2,618
4+	52.1	28.7	19.2	100.0	7,496
Mother's age at birth					
<20	53.9	43.9	2.2	100.0	3,022
20-24	62.8	35.8	1.5	100.0	5,132
25-29	64.6	29.9	5.6	100.0	4,047
30-34	55.8	27.6	16.5	100.0	2,729
35-39	49.6	18.0	32.3	100.0	1,552
40-44	41.0	13.3	45.7	100.0	569
45-49	43.7	10.2	46.1	100.0	63
Total	58.5	32.1	9.4	100.0	17,114

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	3.4	4.0
Rural	4.6	5.9
Region		
South Central	3.9	4.7
North Central	4.3	5.4
Kampala	3.1	3.5
Busoga	4.5	6.1
Bukedi	4.3	6.1
Bugisu	4.3	5.6
Teso	4.8	6.0
Karamoja	7.4	7.9
Lango	3.9	5.1
Acholi	3.8	5.5
West Nile	5.0	6.0
Bunyoro	4.4	6.0
Tooro	4.4	5.4
Kigezi	3.8	4.6
Ankole	4.2	4.9
Special area		
Island districts	4.7	6.2
Mountain districts	4.5	5.5
Greater Kampala	3.2	3.6
Education		
No education	5.2	6.4
Primary	4.6	5.9
Secondary	3.7	4.4
More than secondary	3.2	3.6
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.5	7.1
Second	5.0	6.3
Middle	4.3	5.6
Fourth	3.9	4.9
Highest	3.3	3.8
Total	4.3	5.4

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.

Key Findings

- **Modern contraceptive use:** Use of modern contraception among currently married women increased from 14% in 2000-01 to 35% in 2016. Injectables remain the most used method.
- **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 67% in 2016. Only 52% of demand is satisfied by modern methods.
- **Unmet need for family planning:** Twenty-eight percent of currently married women and 32% of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.
- **Future use of contraception:** Sixty-four 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 of contraceptive methods, 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 contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is 39% among currently married women age 15-49. Most currently married women using contraception use a modern method (35%). Among sexually active unmarried women, 51% use a contraceptive method and 47% use a modern method (**Table 7.3**).

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, female and male condoms, the standard days method, the lactational amenorrhoea method, and emergency contraception.

The most commonly used modern methods of contraception among currently married women are injectables (19%) and implants (6%). Among sexually active unmarried women, injectables are also the most common method (21%), followed by male condoms (14%) (**Figure 7.1**).

Trends: Use of contraception among currently married women increased from 23% in 2000-01 to 39% in 2016. The increase was most pronounced for use of modern methods, which rose from 18% in 2000-01 to 35% in 2016 (**Figure 7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among currently married women, the use of modern contraception is higher among those in urban areas (41%) than among those in rural areas (33%) (**Table 7.4.1**).
- By region, modern contraceptive use is lowest among women in Karamoja region (7%) and highest among women in Bugisu and Kigezi (43% each), North Central (42%), Lango (41%), and South Central (40%) regions (**Figure 7.3**).

Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by region

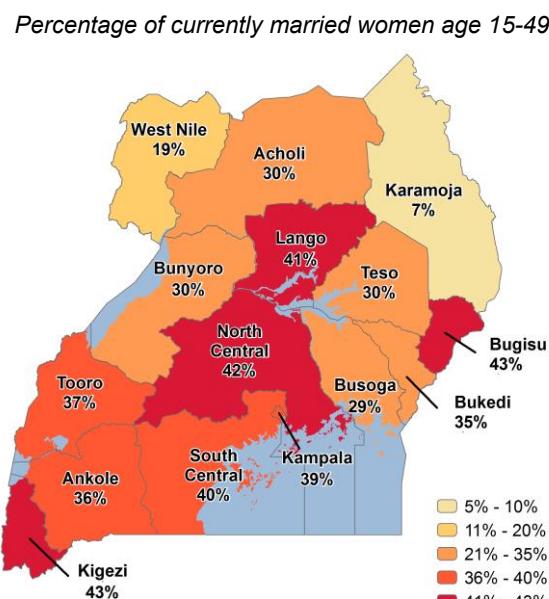


Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

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

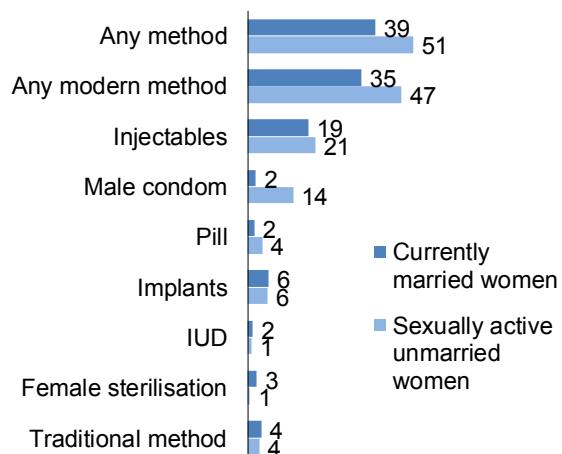
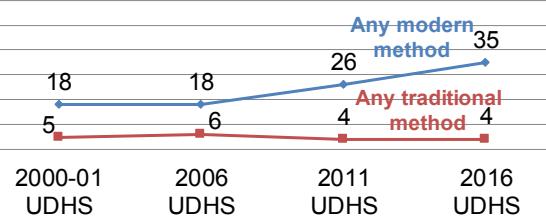


Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



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.

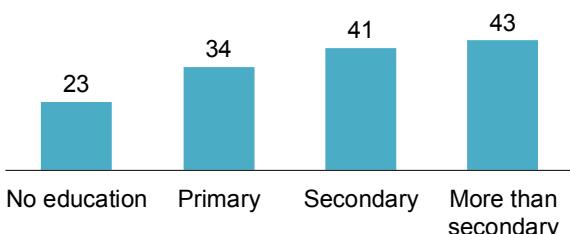
- Modern contraceptive use increases with increasing education: 23% of currently married women with no education use a modern method of contraception, as compared with 43% of women with more than a secondary education (**Figure 7.4**).

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Only 22% 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 is more likely to conceive halfway between two menstrual periods (**Table 7.5**). For more information on knowledge of the fertile period by age, see **Table 7.6**.

Figure 7.4 Use of modern contraceptive methods by education

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Most women (59%) who currently use a modern method of contraception last obtained it from the public sector (including 42% who last obtained their method from a government health centre), while 39% obtained their method from the private sector (**Table 7.8**).

The importance of the public versus private sector varies by method. The public sector is the predominant source for female sterilisation (86%), IUDs (70%), and implants (83%) but not for pills (24%). Nine in 10 (93%) women who use pills and 6 in 10 (62%) women who use condoms use a socially marketed brand (**Table 7.9**).

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Two-thirds (67%) of all women currently using modern methods of contraception were informed about side effects or other problems associated with the method they used, and 57% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. A higher proportion of women (74%) were informed about other available methods. Overall, 53% of all women currently using modern contraceptives were informed about the entire method information index (the side effects of the method, what to do if they experience side effects, and other available methods) at the time they started the current episode of use (**Table 7.10**). Women obtaining a method from the public sector were more likely to be informed of the entire method information index (60%) than those who obtained their method from the private sector (42%).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

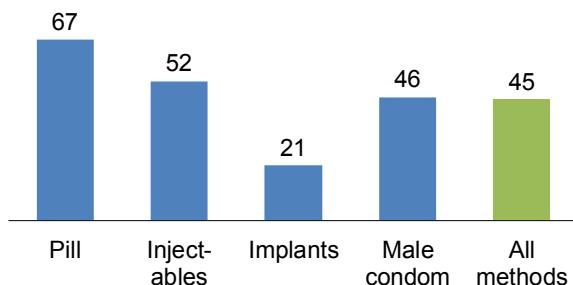
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15-49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Nearly half (45%) of episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years preceding the survey were discontinued within 12 months (**Table 7.11**). Contraceptive discontinuation rates are highest for pills (67%) and injectables (52%) and lowest for implants (21%) (**Figure 7.5**).

The most common reason for discontinuation is health concerns or side effects (35%). Other prominent reasons cited for discontinuation were the desire to become pregnant (26%), becoming pregnant while using the method (10%), and infrequent sex or the husband being away (9%) (**Table 7.12**).

Figure 7.5 Contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months among women age 15-49



7.5 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 childbearing 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.

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-seven percent of currently married women have a demand for family planning; 27% want to limit births and 40% want to space births. Thirty-nine percent of currently married women are already using contraception. However, 28% 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 39% to 67%. Currently, only 58% of the family planning needs of married women are being met (and only 52% of demand is satisfied by modern methods) (**Table 7.13.1**).

Trends: Total demand for family planning in Uganda among currently married women increased from 58% in 2000-01 to 67% in 2016 (**Figure 7.6**). The proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods increased from 18% to 35% over the same period. Unmet need has decreased slightly since 2000-01, from 35% to 28%.

Patterns by background characteristics

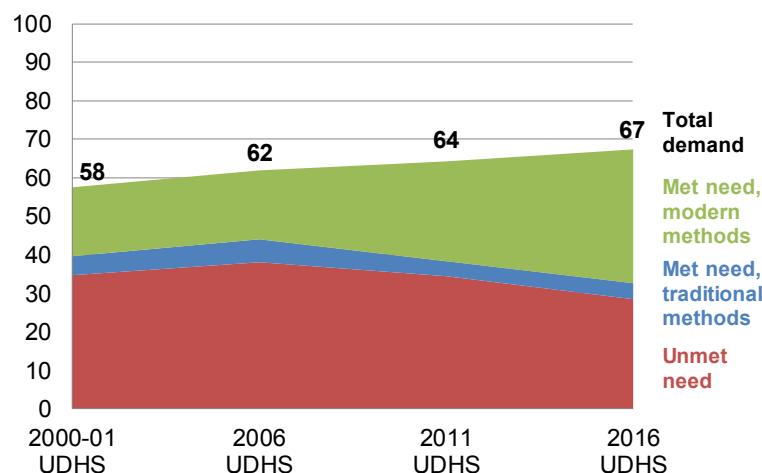
- Unmet need for family planning among currently married women is higher in rural (30%) than urban (23%) areas.
- Karamoja region has the lowest demand for family planning (27%); other regions range from 60% to 72%.
- Unmet need is highest in West Nile (43%) and Acholi (39%) regions. It is lowest in Karamoja and Kigezi regions (20% each), although for different reasons: both demand (27%) and use (7%) are low in Karamoja region, while demand (66%) and use (47%) are high in Kigezi region.
- Unmet need decreases with increasing wealth, from 37% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 22% among women in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 7.7**).
- For more information on need and demand for family planning among all women and sexually active unmarried women, see **Table 7.13.2**. While sexually active unmarried women are more likely than married women to have a demand for family planning (83% versus 67%), the proportion with unmet need is similar between the two groups (32% versus 28%).

7.5.1 Decision Making about Family Planning

Sixty-two percent of currently married women who are using family planning reported that the decision to use contraception is usually made jointly with their husband, 31% said that it is mainly their own decision, and 7% said that it is mainly their husband's decision. Among currently married women who are not using family planning, however, 44% reported that they mainly make the decision to not use contraception jointly with their husband, whereas 41% reported that it is mainly their own decision and 12% reported that it is mainly their husband's decision (**Table 7.14**).

Figure 7.6 Trends in demand for family planning

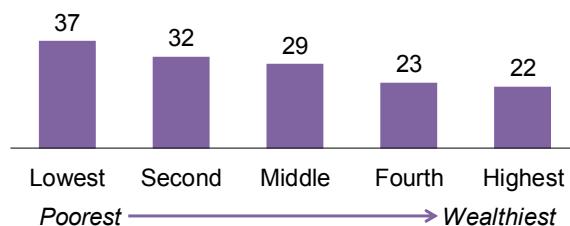
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



Note: In the 2000-01 UDHS, areas making up the districts of Amuru, Nwoya, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Gulu, Omoro, Kasere, 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.

Figure 7.7 Unmet need by wealth

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need



7.5.2 Future Use of Contraception

Sixty-four percent of currently married women who are nonusers of contraception intend to use family planning in the future, while one-third (33%) do not. Intention to use contraception in the future among nonusers increases from 56% among those with no children to a peak of 73% among those with two children before declining to 58% among those with four or more children (**Table 7.15**).

7.5.3 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 65% of women and 69% of men having heard a family planning message on the radio in the past few months. Among women, 20% report having seen a family planning message on television and 11% saw one in a newspaper or magazine, while among men these proportions are 23% and 20%, respectively. Three percent of women and 6% of men were exposed to a family planning message on a mobile phone. On the other hand, 31% of women and 26% of men have not been exposed to family planning messages through any of these four media sources in the past few months (**Table 7.16**).

7.6 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 fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

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

Seven in 10 (72%) 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. Seven percent were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning with them. One in four (25%) visited a health facility in the past 12 months and reported discussing family planning with a health facility staff member, and 41% had visited a health facility but not discussed family planning with a health facility worker (**Table 7.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas are more likely than women in urban areas to have discussed family planning during a health facility visit (27% and 20%, respectively) (**Table 7.17**).
- The proportion of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility ranges from 38% in Karamoja region to 87% in Kampala region.
- The percentage of women who did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility increases with increasing education and 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 7.4.1** Current use of contraception according to background characteristics
- **Table 7.4.2** Trends in the current use of contraception
- **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** Source of modern contraception methods
- **Table 7.9** Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms
- **Table 7.10** Informed choice
- **Table 7.11** Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates
- **Table 7.12** Reasons for discontinuation
- **Table 7.13.1** Need and demand for family planning among currently married women
- **Table 7.13.2** Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women
- **Table 7.14** Decisionmaking about family planning
- **Table 7.15** Future use of contraception
- **Table 7.16** Exposure to family planning messages
- **Table 7.17** 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 2016

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹
Any method	99.0	99.8	99.4	99.3	99.8	99.5
Any modern method	98.9	99.7	99.4	99.2	99.6	99.5
Female sterilisation	84.3	90.7	84.5	78.5	85.4	77.1
Male sterilisation	65.3	72.6	62.9	67.9	76.0	66.1
Pill	93.5	96.9	95.3	89.1	94.3	93.0
IUD	80.1	86.9	82.3	72.0	79.8	73.2
Injectables	95.9	98.8	98.0	89.3	95.9	90.4
Implants	90.5	96.4	91.1	77.4	87.0	72.4
Male condom	97.4	98.5	99.3	98.4	98.9	99.2
Female condom	80.6	84.2	85.9	82.3	88.0	86.8
Emergency contraception	37.7	41.3	44.0	46.6	52.8	51.1
Standard days method (SDM)	41.9	48.4	43.8	42.8	53.1	36.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	64.0	72.3	67.4	48.2	58.8	42.5
Other modern method	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Any traditional method	81.5	88.7	86.5	82.8	91.7	88.6
Rhythm	64.9	71.5	65.8	63.4	74.9	60.3
Withdrawal	71.9	80.3	79.5	77.0	85.9	84.9
Other traditional method	5.3	6.3	5.7	2.7	3.6	3.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	9.7	10.5	10.1	9.4	10.4	9.4
Number of respondents	18,506	11,223	915	5,037	2,695	411
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-54	na	na	na	9.4	10.4	9.4
Number of respondents	na	na	na	5,336	2,954	420

na = Not applicable

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to 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 2016

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number
Age						
15-19	99.6	99.5	850	(97.1)	(97.1)	24
20-24	99.9	99.8	2,445	100.0	100.0	321
25-29	100.0	99.9	2,359	99.8	99.8	534
30-34	99.8	99.8	1,996	100.0	99.7	633
35-39	99.7	99.7	1,551	99.6	99.4	436
40-44	99.8	99.8	1,183	99.4	99.4	461
45-49	99.1	98.8	839	99.8	99.8	286
Residence						
Urban	99.9	99.9	2,644	99.7	99.7	659
Rural	99.7	99.7	8,579	99.8	99.6	2,036
Region						
South Central	99.8	99.6	1,390	99.4	99.4	334
North Central	99.9	99.9	1,130	100.0	100.0	267
Kampala	99.7	99.5	485	100.0	100.0	113
Busoga	99.8	99.8	1,072	100.0	100.0	229
Bukedi	99.6	99.5	782	100.0	100.0	203
Bugisu	100.0	100.0	587	100.0	100.0	155
Teso	99.9	99.9	663	100.0	100.0	166
Karamoja	98.4	98.3	268	90.4	88.4	48
Lango	99.4	99.3	656	100.0	100.0	183
Acholi	100.0	100.0	544	100.0	100.0	155
West Nile	99.9	99.7	744	100.0	100.0	154
Bunyoro	99.7	99.7	615	100.0	98.8	156
Tooro	99.7	99.6	849	100.0	100.0	220
Kigezi	99.9	99.9	454	100.0	100.0	91
Ankole	100.0	100.0	984	100.0	100.0	221
Special area						
Island districts	99.1	99.1	144	100.0	100.0	45
Mountain districts	99.8	99.6	921	100.0	100.0	230
Greater Kampala	99.8	99.8	1,003	99.2	99.2	244
Education						
No education	98.8	98.6	1,345	97.9	96.6	142
Primary	99.9	99.8	6,667	99.9	99.8	1,500
Secondary	100.0	100.0	2,353	99.7	99.7	658
More than secondary	100.0	100.0	857	100.0	100.0	395
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.4	99.4	2,163	99.1	98.6	527
Second	99.9	99.8	2,208	100.0	100.0	536
Middle	99.8	99.7	2,192	100.0	100.0	501
Fourth	99.7	99.7	2,185	100.0	100.0	550
Highest	99.9	99.9	2,476	99.6	99.6	580
Total 15-49	99.8	99.7	11,223	99.8	99.6	2,695
50-54	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	259
Total 15-54	na	na	na	99.8	99.7	2,954

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable

¹ Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to 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 2016

Age	Modern method												Traditional method								
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	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	10.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	4.3	0.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	90.0	100.0	4,264
20-24	30.9	28.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	16.2	4.6	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	2.6	1.0	1.5	0.1	69.1	100.0	3,822
25-29	41.2	37.4	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.0	21.6	6.8	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	3.7	1.0	2.6	0.1	58.8	100.0	3,051
30-34	40.5	36.7	1.6	0.0	3.1	2.0	18.4	7.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	3.8	0.9	2.6	0.2	59.5	100.0	2,543
35-39	39.8	36.0	4.5	0.2	1.7	1.6	17.7	6.7	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	3.8	0.9	2.5	0.4	60.2	100.0	2,011
40-44	38.9	33.8	8.2	0.0	1.6	1.6	13.3	5.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	5.2	2.0	2.7	0.5	61.1	100.0	1,608
45-49	23.3	19.1	6.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	6.4	2.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.2	0.9	2.4	0.8	76.7	100.0	1,207
Total	30.3	27.3	1.8	0.1	1.5	1.1	13.9	4.7	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.9	1.9	0.2	69.7	100.0	18,506
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																					
15-19	21.9	20.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	13.4	2.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	78.1	100.0	850
20-24	34.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	19.8	5.2	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	2.9	1.0	1.7	0.1	66.0	100.0	2,445
25-29	43.0	38.7	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.7	23.0	7.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	4.3	1.2	3.0	0.1	57.0	100.0	2,359
30-34	42.9	38.6	1.8	0.0	3.2	2.2	19.7	7.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	4.3	1.2	2.9	0.2	57.1	100.0	1,996
35-39	44.1	39.5	5.3	0.3	2.0	1.9	18.8	7.3	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	4.6	1.2	3.0	0.4	55.9	100.0	1,551
40-44	47.1	40.4	10.6	0.1	2.1	1.9	15.5	6.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	6.8	2.6	3.6	0.5	52.9	100.0	1,183
45-49	29.0	23.4	7.0	0.1	1.0	0.5	8.1	3.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	5.7	1.2	3.4	1.1	71.0	100.0	839
Total	39.0	34.8	2.7	0.1	1.9	1.5	18.5	6.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	4.1	1.2	2.6	0.3	61.0	100.0	11,223
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ¹																					
15-19	42.7	40.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	10.9	2.3	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	1.9	0.0	57.3	100.0	218
20-24	55.6	50.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	22.5	5.7	16.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.8	3.7	0.0	44.4	100.0	237
25+	51.8	48.8	1.2	0.0	5.0	2.2	24.4	7.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.6	1.5	0.9	48.2	100.0	461
Total	50.6	47.1	0.6	0.0	4.4	1.1	20.7	6.0	13.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.9	2.2	0.4	49.4	100.0	915

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

SDM = Standard days method

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

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

Table 7.4.1 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method												Traditional method				Number of women
			Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																			
Number of living children																			
0	8.1	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.0	91.9
1-2	37.0	33.3	0.3	0.0	1.9	1.5	19.9	5.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	3.6	1.2	2.4	0.1	63.0
3-4	44.5	40.3	1.3	0.1	2.7	2.1	22.2	7.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	4.2	1.2	2.9	0.2	55.5
5+	42.6	37.6	6.7	0.2	1.5	1.2	17.4	7.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	5.0	1.5	2.9	0.6	57.4
Disability status¹																			
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	39.6	34.0	5.3	0.0	2.2	1.2	16.6	6.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	5.6	1.6	3.9	0.0	60.4
Some or no difficulty in all domains	38.9	34.8	2.6	0.1	1.9	1.5	18.6	6.3	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	4.1	1.2	2.6	0.3	61.1
Residence																			
Urban	46.0	40.7	2.6	0.0	3.9	2.3	19.4	6.8	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	5.3	1.3	3.9	0.2	54.0
Rural	36.8	33.0	2.8	0.1	1.2	1.2	18.2	6.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	3.8	1.2	2.2	0.3	63.2
Region																			
South Central	46.7	40.4	2.8	0.0	2.7	3.0	19.8	5.8	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.9	0.1	6.3	0.9	5.1	0.3	53.3
North Central	47.4	42.1	2.8	0.3	2.7	1.8	21.0	7.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	5.3	1.1	3.7	0.6	52.6
Kampala	44.8	39.4	1.5	0.0	6.7	2.5	16.7	5.2	4.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	5.4	1.8	3.4	0.2	55.2
Busoga	31.5	28.6	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	17.6	2.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.4	2.3	0.2	68.5
Bukedi	40.4	34.7	5.8	0.0	1.4	1.0	16.7	5.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.2	5.7	2.8	2.3	0.5	59.6
Bugisu	44.8	43.2	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	28.8	8.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	55.2
Teso	33.9	30.4	4.4	0.0	0.6	1.7	13.2	5.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	3.5	2.0	1.5	0.0	66.1
Karamoja	7.3	6.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	3.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	92.7
Lango	43.0	41.4	5.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	22.5	9.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	57.0
Acholi	31.3	30.2	3.6	0.0	0.4	1.5	15.2	7.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	68.7
West Nile	21.8	19.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	1.1	8.0	6.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	2.4	0.4	0.0	78.2
Bunyoro	31.2	29.6	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.9	17.3	5.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	68.8
Tooro	43.3	37.4	2.0	0.1	2.2	0.6	23.1	4.9	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	6.0	1.1	4.6	0.3	56.7
Kigezi	46.5	43.2	0.8	0.2	3.9	2.1	21.8	12.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	0.7	2.1	0.5	53.5
Ankole	43.1	36.2	1.7	0.2	2.1	1.9	21.7	7.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.9	1.1	5.3	0.5	56.9
Special area																			
Island districts	35.5	32.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	20.1	6.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.2	3.2	0.7	2.2	0.3	64.5
Mountain districts	40.1	37.2	2.8	0.1	1.6	0.6	24.9	5.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.9	1.8	0.1	59.9
Greater Kampala	48.7	43.3	2.9	0.0	5.0	3.2	19.6	5.8	3.7	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.1	5.4	1.1	4.0	0.4	51.3
Education																			
No education	26.0	22.6	3.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	11.6	3.8	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.3	1.1	1.7	0.5	74.0
Primary	37.8	34.2	3.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	18.9	6.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	3.5	1.3	2.0	0.3	62.2
Secondary	45.4	40.5	1.4	0.0	3.3	1.3	22.5	6.5	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	4.9	0.9	3.9	0.1	54.6
More than secondary	51.1	43.0	2.4	0.0	4.1	6.0	15.4	5.9	5.4	0.0	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.0	8.1	2.3	5.8	0.0	48.9

Continued...

Table 7.4.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method												Traditional method						Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	
Wealth quintile																				
Lowest	24.5	22.4	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	11.6	4.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.2	75.5	100.0
Second	34.9	32.2	2.9	0.1	0.9	0.7	18.2	6.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	2.7	1.0	1.4	0.3	65.1	100.0
Middle	39.7	35.9	2.8	0.0	1.3	1.1	20.6	7.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	3.9	0.9	2.5	0.4	60.3	100.0
Fourth	45.5	40.2	2.7	0.3	2.5	1.4	21.8	6.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.1	5.2	1.3	3.5	0.5	54.5	100.0
Highest	48.8	42.2	2.9	0.0	3.9	3.0	20.1	6.2	4.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.1	6.6	1.6	4.8	0.1	51.2	100.0
Total	39.0	34.8	2.7	0.1	1.9	1.5	18.5	6.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	4.1	1.2	2.6	0.3	61.0	100.0
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN²																				11,223
Residence																				
Urban	57.5	52.1	0.4	0.0	7.0	1.4	13.5	7.9	20.8	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.5	3.3	0.6	42.5	100.0
Rural	46.8	44.4	0.7	0.0	2.9	0.9	24.7	4.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.6	1.5	0.3	53.2	100.0
Total	50.6	47.1	0.6	0.0	4.4	1.1	20.7	6.0	13.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.9	2.2	0.4	49.4	100.0
Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.																				
SDM = Standard days method																				
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method																				
¹ Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.																				
² Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey																				

Table 7.4.2 Trends in the current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, Uganda 2000-2016

Method	2000-01 UDHS	2006 UDHS	2011 UDHS	2016 UDHS
Any method	22.8	23.7	30.0	39.0
Any modern method	18.2	17.9	26.0	34.8
Female sterilisation	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.7
Male sterilisation	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
IUD	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.5
Pill	3.2	2.9	2.9	1.9
Injectables	6.4	10.2	14.1	18.5
Implants	0.3	0.3	2.7	6.3
Male condom	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.4
Other modern methods	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.6
Any traditional method	4.6	5.8	4.0	4.1
Rhythm	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.2
Withdrawal	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.6
Other	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3
Not currently using	77.2	76.3	70.0	61.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,881	5,337	5,418	11,223

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

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 2016

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Users of SDM	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	11.2	(2.6)	9.8
During her menstrual period	0.0	(1.0)	1.2
Right after her menstrual period has ended	45.8	(45.2)	44.2
Halfway between two menstrual periods	33.7	(45.4)	21.8
Other	1.1	(2.9)	0.7
No specific time	3.0	(2.9)	9.9
Don't know	5.2	(0.0)	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	163	53	18,506

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
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 2016

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15-19	13.8	4,264
20-24	22.8	3,822
25-29	25.5	3,051
30-34	24.4	2,543
35-39	24.5	2,011
40-44	24.6	1,608
45-49	24.8	1,207
Total	21.8	18,506

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

Table 7.7 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, according to the number of years since the operation, Uganda DHS 2016

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilisation						Total	Number of women	Median age ¹
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
<2	0.0	5.5	25.6	37.0	26.2	5.7	100.0	95	36.3
2-3	0.0	7.7	20.9	47.5	21.3	2.5	100.0	79	36.2
4-5	0.0	11.8	22.8	47.8	14.3	3.3	100.0	53	35.7
6-7	(2.9)	(12.7)	(38.0)	(26.5)	(19.9)	(0.0)	100.0	34	(32.8)
8-9	(3.7)	(11.5)	(33.8)	(51.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28	(35.1)
10+	7.3	44.5	36.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	52	a
Total	1.7	14.2	27.6	37.4	16.4	2.7	100.0	341	34.6

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

a = Not calculated due to censoring

¹ Median age at sterilisation is calculated only for women sterilised before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

Table 7.8 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Uganda DHS 2016

Source	Female sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	SDM	Total
Public sector	85.6	70.3	54.1	82.6	23.7	42.4	(22.8)	58.5
Government hospital	45.3	19.7	7.7	16.2	4.8	9.0	(2.5)	12.3
Government health centre	39.1	40.3	43.3	58.3	13.9	29.6	(11.3)	41.8
Family planning clinic	0.6	6.7	1.1	3.3	4.0	0.9	(2.2)	1.9
Mobile clinic	0.6	2.9	0.5	4.0	0.4	0.4	(4.2)	1.2
Community health worker/VHT	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.5	2.3	(2.6)	1.2
Other	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.2
Private medical sector	14.4	29.7	45.6	17.3	76.0	40.3	(31.6)	38.8
Private hospital/clinic	13.6	28.8	41.2	14.9	49.5	16.3	(22.1)	31.4
Pharmacy/drug shop	0.0	0.5	3.6	0.3	24.7	22.8	(3.8)	6.3
Private doctor	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	(4.1)	0.2
Mobile clinic	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.5	(0.0)	0.7
Community health worker	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	(1.5)	0.2
Other private medical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other source	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	12.3	(18.6)	1.7
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	(0.0)	1.2
Church	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	(18.6)	0.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.0	(27.0)	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	341	208	2,574	874	282	578	53	4,935

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Note: Total includes other modern methods not listed separately, but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).

SDM = Standard days method

Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15-49 using a social marketing brand, according to residence, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among pill users						Among condom users ¹						
	Percent-age using Pilplan Plus	Percent-age using Micro-gynon	Percent-age using Soft Sure	Percent-age using New Fem	Any social marketing brand pill	Number of women	Percent-age using Engabu	Percent-age using Lifeguard	Percent-age using Trust	Percent-age using Condom O	Percent-age using Protector	Any social marketing brand condom	Number of women
Residence													
Urban	67.8	22.2	1.3	0.0	91.4	136	0.4	28.3	4.9	10.1	29.0	72.7	218
Rural	79.0	14.2	1.3	0.6	95.2	134	2.3	18.6	5.5	2.3	24.9	53.6	312
Total	73.4	18.3	1.3	0.3	93.2	270	1.5	22.6	5.2	5.6	26.6	61.5	530

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 7.10 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three, according to method and initial source, Uganda DHS 2016

Method/source	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within the 5 years preceding the survey:				
	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if side effects experienced	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
Method					
Female sterilisation	66.7	53.2	72.9	45.8	198
Pill	56.7	45.3	67.1	42.9	254
IUD	81.2	70.4	91.0	67.8	189
Injectables	63.3	52.8	69.5	48.1	2,379
Implants	78.5	72.0	85.5	68.1	821
Initial source of method¹					
Public sector	72.0	63.6	79.9	59.8	2,350
Government hospital	74.5	67.2	81.4	62.6	433
Government health centre	70.9	62.2	79.8	59.0	1,736
Family planning clinic	79.5	74.0	79.5	64.9	85
Mobile clinic	73.6	64.1	66.3	53.2	52
Community health worker/VHT	(69.4)	(58.4)	(84.0)	(58.4)	35
Other public sector	*	*	*	*	9
Private medical sector	59.5	47.4	64.7	42.0	1,480
Private hospital/clinic	59.8	47.4	64.4	41.8	1,291
Private doctor	*	*	*	*	7
Pharmacy/drug shop	55.3	43.2	64.7	39.2	141
Other private medical sector	(63.7)	(56.8)	(71.8)	(56.8)	42
Other	*	*	*	*	10
Total	67.2	57.3	74.0	52.9	3,841

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. 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.

VHT = Village Health Team

¹ Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.11 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who experienced an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Uganda DHS 2016

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 sterilisation	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	205
IUD	0.2	7.6	0.0	13.8	0.7	3.3	2.4	27.9	5.2	328
Injectables	1.5	10.5	4.8	26.0	1.6	2.1	5.2	51.8	3.8	5,317
Implants	1.0	2.2	1.6	13.6	0.4	0.1	1.6	20.5	3.0	1,370
Pill	6.2	10.7	10.0	27.5	3.5	5.5	3.9	67.3	9.4	822
Male condom	2.7	10.1	12.6	2.2	3.4	5.3	9.7	45.9	4.7	913
Rhythm	15.2	12.0	5.0	0.0	2.6	1.0	3.3	39.0	2.7	328
Withdrawal	15.2	8.3	3.6	0.2	7.6	1.0	4.4	40.4	8.5	655
Other ¹	6.7	5.5	2.6	3.6	13.0	1.5	5.1	38.2	14.0	537
All methods	3.4	8.8	5.1	18.1	2.7	2.2	4.7	45.0	5.0	10,475

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

¹ Includes 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 2 months of discontinuation.

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

Table 7.12 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Uganda DHS 2016

Reason	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contra-ception	SDM	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	All methods
Became pregnant while using	1.3	4.6	2.6	11.9	7.1	(14.4)	(31.2)	39.0	36.9	21.5	9.5
Wanted to become pregnant	33.5	27.7	19.8	20.4	23.2	(15.4)	(37.9)	29.9	26.1	17.4	25.5
Husband/partner disapproved	2.4	3.9	3.4	1.8	10.0	(1.0)	(5.2)	2.6	5.5	2.2	4.0
Wanted a more effective method	2.4	2.9	1.7	4.7	6.7	(14.4)	(16.0)	8.8	15.3	32.0	5.6
Health concerns/side effects	41.4	44.0	52.3	36.7	5.3	(39.4)	(0.0)	0.4	0.4	3.9	34.7
Lack of access/too far	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.7	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.0
Costs too much	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
Inconvenient to use	3.4	1.4	0.5	5.4	6.9	(4.7)	(2.7)	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.4
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Infrequent sex/husband away	6.3	7.4	5.1	12.6	26.4	(6.7)	(7.1)	9.4	9.5	4.8	9.2
Marital dissolution/separation	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.5	3.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0
Other	6.3	4.4	10.1	3.0	7.1	(4.0)	(0.0)	4.1	2.8	12.6	5.3
Don't know	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.8	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	193	4,041	743	764	565	40	48	239	502	312	7,446

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

SDM = Standard days method

Table 7.13.1 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, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

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	29.7	0.7	30.4	21.2	0.6	21.9	50.9	1.4	52.3	850	41.8	39.5
20-24	28.3	1.0	29.3	30.4	3.6	34.0	58.7	4.6	63.3	2,445	53.7	49.1
25-29	23.0	3.9	26.9	34.1	9.0	43.0	57.0	12.9	70.0	2,359	61.5	55.4
30-34	18.3	11.5	29.8	23.6	19.2	42.9	42.0	30.7	72.7	1,996	59.0	53.1
35-39	10.1	20.2	30.3	11.2	32.9	44.1	21.3	53.1	74.4	1,551	59.3	53.2
40-44	3.1	23.8	26.9	3.9	43.2	47.1	7.0	67.0	74.1	1,183	63.6	54.5
45-49	1.1	21.4	22.4	1.4	27.6	29.0	2.5	49.0	51.5	839	56.4	45.3
Disability status⁴												
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	9.6	14.0	23.6	15.9	23.7	39.6	25.5	37.7	63.2	429	62.7	53.8
Some or no difficulty in all domains	18.6	9.9	28.5	21.9	17.0	38.9	40.5	26.9	67.5	10,795	57.7	51.6
Residence												
Urban	14.9	7.9	22.8	28.2	17.8	46.0	43.1	25.7	68.7	2,644	66.9	59.2
Rural	19.4	10.7	30.1	19.7	17.2	36.8	39.0	27.9	66.9	8,579	55.0	49.4
Region												
South Central	13.3	7.2	20.5	28.2	18.5	46.7	41.5	25.7	67.2	1,390	69.5	60.2
North Central	15.8	8.3	24.1	27.3	20.1	47.4	43.1	28.4	71.5	1,130	66.3	58.9
Kampala	14.0	10.0	24.0	28.5	16.3	44.8	42.4	26.3	68.8	485	65.1	57.3
Busoga	21.8	14.7	36.5	17.9	13.6	31.5	39.7	28.3	68.0	1,072	46.3	42.0
Bukedi	20.1	10.2	30.4	19.4	21.1	40.4	39.5	31.3	70.8	782	57.1	49.1
Bugisu	16.6	10.6	27.2	20.3	24.6	44.8	36.8	35.2	72.0	587	62.3	59.9
Teso	25.9	10.4	36.3	19.9	14.0	33.9	45.8	24.4	70.2	663	48.3	43.3
Karamoja	13.5	6.2	19.7	4.6	2.7	7.3	18.1	8.9	27.0	268	27.1	24.0
Lango	19.1	8.3	27.4	24.9	18.1	43.0	44.1	26.4	70.5	656	61.1	58.8
Acholi	24.8	14.2	39.0	16.3	15.0	31.3	41.1	29.2	70.2	544	44.5	42.9
West Nile	33.1	10.1	43.2	15.1	6.7	21.8	48.3	16.8	65.0	744	33.6	29.2
Bunyoro	14.6	14.1	28.8	17.5	13.7	31.2	32.1	27.9	60.0	615	52.0	49.3
Tooro	16.6	9.3	25.9	23.6	19.7	43.3	40.2	29.0	69.2	849	62.6	54.0
Kigezi	10.8	9.1	19.9	26.3	20.2	46.5	37.0	29.3	66.3	454	70.0	65.2
Ankole	14.2	8.8	23.0	19.8	23.2	43.1	34.0	32.1	66.1	984	65.1	54.7
Special area												
Island districts	19.2	11.7	30.9	20.4	15.1	35.5	39.6	26.7	66.4	144	53.5	48.6
Mountain districts	15.8	10.1	25.9	18.8	21.3	40.1	34.6	31.4	66.0	921	60.8	56.5
Greater Kampala	13.1	8.8	21.9	31.7	17.0	48.7	44.8	25.8	70.6	1,003	69.0	61.3
Education												
No education	13.1	18.0	31.1	6.9	19.1	26.0	20.0	37.2	57.1	1,345	45.5	39.7
Primary	19.7	10.8	30.5	19.4	18.4	37.8	39.1	29.2	68.3	6,667	55.3	50.1
Secondary	17.8	5.5	23.4	31.2	14.2	45.4	49.0	19.7	68.7	2,353	66.0	58.9
More than secondary	16.6	4.1	20.7	36.5	14.6	51.1	53.1	18.7	71.8	857	71.1	59.9
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	25.4	12.0	37.3	13.6	10.9	24.5	38.9	22.9	61.8	2,163	39.6	36.3
Second	20.0	11.9	31.9	19.5	15.4	34.9	39.5	27.2	66.8	2,208	52.3	48.3
Middle	18.7	10.5	29.2	20.0	19.8	39.7	38.6	30.3	68.9	2,192	57.7	52.0
Fourth	13.9	9.0	22.9	24.4	21.1	45.5	38.3	30.1	68.4	2,185	66.5	58.8
Highest	14.1	7.3	21.5	29.7	19.1	48.8	43.9	26.4	70.2	2,476	69.4	60.1
Total	18.3	10.1	28.4	21.7	17.3	39.0	40.0	27.4	67.3	11,223	57.9	51.7

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 sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

⁴ Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 7.13.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percent-age of demand satisfied ²	Percent-age 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	10.9	0.4	11.3	9.6	0.4	10.0	20.5	0.8	21.3	4,264	47.1	44.1		
20-24	21.5	1.0	22.5	27.8	3.1	30.9	49.3	4.1	53.4	3,822	57.9	53.0		
25-29	19.5	3.6	23.1	32.6	8.6	41.2	52.1	12.2	64.3	3,051	64.0	58.2		
30-34	16.0	10.2	26.2	21.5	18.9	40.5	37.5	29.1	66.6	2,543	60.7	55.1		
35-39	8.3	17.0	25.2	10.3	29.5	39.8	18.6	46.4	65.0	2,011	61.2	55.4		
40-44	2.7	19.5	22.3	3.3	35.6	38.9	6.0	55.2	61.2	1,608	63.6	55.2		
45-49	0.9	16.0	16.9	1.1	22.1	23.3	2.0	38.1	40.1	1,207	58.0	47.5		
Disability status⁴														
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	7.6	8.7	16.3	12.7	18.0	30.6	20.3	26.7	47.0	701	65.3	56.9		
Some or no difficulty in all domains	13.8	6.8	20.6	18.0	12.3	30.3	31.8	19.1	50.8	17,805	59.5	53.8		
Residence														
Urban	10.1	4.9	15.0	22.2	11.9	34.2	32.4	16.8	49.1	4,943	69.5	62.1		
Rural	14.8	7.6	22.4	16.1	12.7	28.9	30.9	20.3	51.3	13,563	56.3	51.0		
Region														
South Central	9.7	4.5	14.2	22.8	12.9	35.7	32.5	17.4	49.9	2,494	71.6	62.7		
North Central	12.2	5.8	18.0	21.8	14.3	36.1	34.0	20.1	54.1	1,963	66.7	60.4		
Kampala	9.0	5.5	14.5	22.1	9.6	31.7	31.1	15.0	46.1	1,025	68.6	62.0		
Busoga	16.3	9.9	26.2	15.7	11.0	26.7	32.1	20.9	52.9	1,690	50.4	46.6		
Bukedi	16.1	7.6	23.7	17.4	15.5	32.9	33.5	23.1	56.6	1,169	58.1	50.6		
Bugisu	12.8	7.5	20.3	18.5	16.9	35.3	31.3	24.3	55.6	921	63.5	61.3		
Teso	18.9	7.0	25.9	15.7	10.6	26.3	34.6	17.6	52.2	1,099	50.4	44.9		
Karamoja	10.3	4.7	15.0	3.7	2.5	6.3	14.1	7.2	21.3	365	29.4	26.6		
Lango	14.9	7.0	22.0	18.7	13.2	32.0	33.7	20.3	54.0	1,010	59.3	56.4		
Acholi	16.8	9.6	26.5	13.6	10.6	24.2	30.4	20.2	50.6	924	47.7	46.5		
West Nile	23.2	6.6	29.8	11.0	5.3	16.3	34.2	11.9	46.1	1,247	35.4	31.7		
Bunyoro	11.2	9.3	20.5	14.4	10.4	24.8	25.6	19.7	45.3	1,014	54.8	52.1		
Tooro	13.5	6.8	20.3	20.1	15.0	35.1	33.6	21.7	55.4	1,357	63.4	55.5		
Kigezi	7.6	5.9	13.5	18.9	13.8	32.7	26.5	19.8	46.2	732	70.8	65.4		
Ankole	10.7	6.5	17.2	15.3	17.3	32.6	26.0	23.8	49.8	1,498	65.4	55.3		
Special area														
Island districts	16.1	9.2	25.2	18.0	12.9	30.9	34.1	22.0	56.1	203	55.0	50.4		
Mountain districts	11.4	7.0	18.4	15.8	14.7	30.5	27.2	21.8	48.9	1,481	62.4	58.1		
Greater Kampala	8.5	4.7	13.3	24.7	10.5	35.2	33.2	15.2	48.5	2,048	72.6	65.5		
Education														
No education	10.9	15.5	26.4	6.2	17.2	23.3	17.0	32.7	49.7	1,781	47.0	41.5		
Primary	15.0	7.6	22.6	15.3	13.7	29.0	30.4	21.3	51.6	10,630	56.2	51.5		
Secondary	11.9	3.3	15.2	23.8	8.9	32.7	35.7	12.2	47.9	4,639	68.3	61.7		
More than secondary	11.4	2.6	14.0	30.6	9.6	40.2	41.9	12.2	54.1	1,456	74.2	62.5		
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	19.6	9.1	28.7	11.4	9.0	20.4	31.0	18.1	49.2	3,247	41.6	38.5		
Second	15.0	8.9	24.0	15.7	11.9	27.6	30.7	20.8	51.5	3,397	53.5	49.5		
Middle	14.5	7.2	21.7	16.7	14.2	30.9	31.1	21.5	52.6	3,460	58.7	53.6		
Fourth	11.1	6.1	17.1	19.6	14.9	34.6	30.7	21.0	51.7	3,683	66.9	60.0		
Highest	9.6	4.2	13.8	23.0	12.2	35.2	32.5	16.4	48.9	4,720	71.9	63.0		
Total	13.6	6.9	20.4	17.8	12.5	30.3	31.3	19.4	50.7	18,506	59.7	53.9		

Continued...

Table 7.13.2—Continued

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			
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ⁵												
Age												
15-19	42.8	2.3	45.1	41.1	1.6	42.7	83.9	3.9	87.7	218	48.6	45.9
20-24	24.5	1.9	26.4	49.7	5.8	55.6	74.3	7.7	82.0	237	67.8	61.1
25-29	17.6	6.1	23.7	51.0	8.1	59.2	68.7	14.2	82.9	176	71.4	68.5
30-34	16.1	10.2	26.3	27.1	35.1	62.2	43.1	45.3	88.5	117	70.3	65.4
35-39	5.5	20.9	26.4	22.0	26.5	48.5	27.5	47.4	75.0	74	64.8	62.5
40-44	6.2	38.5	44.7	7.4	22.4	29.7	13.6	60.8	74.4	57	40.0	35.1
45-49	(3.1)	(34.8)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(25.2)	(25.2)	(3.1)	(60.0)	(63.1)	37	(39.9)	(34.7)
Disability status⁴												
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	(19.1)	(2.4)	(21.5)	(35.4)	(19.0)	(54.4)	(54.5)	(21.3)	(75.8)	30	(71.7)	(69.9)
Some or no difficulty in all domains	23.1	9.2	32.3	38.2	12.3	50.5	61.3	21.5	82.8	885	61.0	56.7
Residence												
Urban	18.2	6.7	24.8	47.0	10.5	57.5	65.1	17.2	82.3	328	69.8	63.3
Rural	25.6	10.3	35.9	33.2	13.6	46.8	58.8	23.9	82.7	588	56.6	53.6
Region												
South Central	20.2	4.1	24.3	40.2	20.7	60.8	60.4	24.8	85.1	161	71.5	67.8
North Central	19.0	9.2	28.2	39.2	10.6	49.8	58.3	19.8	78.0	136	63.8	57.7
Kampala	21.3	6.5	27.9	44.4	5.9	50.3	65.8	12.4	78.2	82	64.4	60.4
Busoga	24.8	2.3	27.1	40.3	14.8	55.2	65.2	17.1	82.3	80	67.1	64.3
Bukedi	(21.0)	(10.6)	(31.6)	(43.4)	(4.8)	(48.2)	(64.4)	(15.5)	(79.8)	48	(60.4)	(52.3)
Bugisu	(16.4)	(5.7)	(22.1)	(57.7)	(7.8)	(65.5)	(74.1)	(13.5)	(87.5)	40	(74.8)	(70.5)
Teso	30.3	7.3	37.6	35.2	15.6	50.8	65.5	22.9	88.4	54	57.5	50.1
Karamoja	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	*	*
Lango	17.2	20.7	37.9	30.0	9.9	39.9	47.2	30.6	77.8	51	51.2	45.8
Acholi	(39.1)	(7.6)	(46.7)	(41.5)	(3.2)	(44.7)	(80.6)	(10.8)	(91.4)	33	(48.9)	(48.9)
West Nile	(32.8)	(16.3)	(49.1)	(16.7)	(19.1)	(35.9)	(49.5)	(35.4)	(84.9)	29	(42.2)	(42.2)
Bunyoro	26.5	8.6	35.2	30.4	7.9	38.3	57.0	16.5	73.4	62	52.1	52.1
Tooro	26.3	15.0	41.3	34.7	14.6	49.3	61.0	29.5	90.5	82	54.4	49.4
Kigezi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*
Ankole	(23.9)	(20.6)	(44.5)	(33.5)	(17.5)	(51.0)	(57.4)	(38.1)	(95.5)	36	(53.4)	(50.1)
Special area												
Island districts	18.8	10.0	28.8	24.1	19.8	43.9	42.9	29.8	72.6	13	60.4	55.4
Mountain districts	11.2	11.1	22.3	46.7	17.0	63.7	57.9	28.1	86.1	66	74.1	69.8
Greater Kampala	17.8	4.1	21.9	44.4	13.0	57.4	62.1	17.1	79.3	165	72.4	67.5
Education												
No education	15.3	33.5	48.8	10.6	17.1	27.7	25.8	50.6	76.4	52	36.2	33.3
Primary	26.2	10.5	36.8	32.5	13.4	45.9	58.7	24.0	82.7	489	55.6	52.9
Secondary	19.6	4.0	23.6	48.4	13.7	62.1	67.9	17.7	85.7	286	72.5	68.4
More than secondary	20.0	2.5	22.5	52.0	0.6	52.6	72.0	3.1	75.2	89	70.0	55.0
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	25.1	14.0	39.1	30.7	9.0	39.7	55.8	23.0	78.8	122	50.4	46.4
Second	21.8	16.9	38.7	27.4	16.4	43.8	49.2	33.3	82.6	132	53.1	50.5
Middle	26.6	7.5	34.1	41.5	9.2	50.7	68.1	16.7	84.8	152	59.8	57.9
Fourth	25.6	8.8	34.3	34.0	15.8	49.8	59.6	24.6	84.1	214	59.2	56.6
Highest	18.7	4.4	23.1	47.2	11.5	58.7	66.0	15.8	81.8	296	71.8	64.3
Total	22.9	9.0	31.9	38.1	12.5	50.6	61.1	21.5	82.5	915	61.3	57.1

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012. 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 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 sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

⁴ Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

⁵ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.14 Decisionmaking about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning; among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning					Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know/missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know/missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	19.7	67.5	12.8	0.0	100.0	186	31.8	46.4	18.8	3.0	100.0	414
20-24	26.8	64.1	8.9	0.2	100.0	831	31.9	50.6	15.9	1.6	100.0	1,082
25-29	26.6	66.9	6.4	0.1	100.0	1,015	38.3	46.1	14.5	1.2	100.0	1,011
30-34	33.0	59.1	7.4	0.4	100.0	856	40.7	44.8	12.2	2.4	100.0	835
35-39	37.5	57.4	5.0	0.1	100.0	684	47.3	39.4	9.3	4.0	100.0	729
40-44	33.5	59.9	6.4	0.2	100.0	557	52.7	35.0	6.9	5.4	100.0	583
45-49	34.7	57.8	6.4	1.1	100.0	244	48.6	36.3	6.5	8.6	100.0	579
Disability status¹												
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	30.8	64.6	4.1	0.5	100.0	170	45.7	42.3	5.4	6.6	100.0	220
Some or no difficulty in all domains	30.6	61.9	7.3	0.2	100.0	4,203	40.6	43.6	12.6	3.1	100.0	5,014
Number of living children												
0	31.6	59.6	8.8	0.0	100.0	63	29.5	49.4	11.1	10.0	100.0	366
1-2	25.9	65.3	8.6	0.1	100.0	1,303	34.4	48.0	14.5	3.1	100.0	1,606
3-4	29.9	64.2	5.8	0.1	100.0	1,398	43.6	42.8	11.6	2.0	100.0	1,382
5+	35.1	57.5	7.0	0.5	100.0	1,608	46.4	39.3	11.2	3.1	100.0	1,879
Residence												
Urban	31.5	62.0	6.2	0.3	100.0	1,215	41.8	45.5	10.4	2.3	100.0	1,059
Rural	30.3	62.0	7.5	0.2	100.0	3,157	40.6	43.1	12.8	3.5	100.0	4,175
Region												
South Central	37.0	57.6	4.6	0.8	100.0	650	41.4	44.7	7.4	6.6	100.0	552
North Central	34.3	59.2	6.5	0.0	100.0	535	52.1	36.1	9.5	2.4	100.0	432
Kampala	33.1	61.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	217	42.3	53.2	3.4	1.2	100.0	211
Busoga	35.8	61.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	338	42.1	42.4	11.8	3.6	100.0	548
Bukedi	35.2	56.1	7.5	1.2	100.0	316	45.7	30.8	19.3	4.2	100.0	321
Bugisu	36.4	58.2	5.4	0.0	100.0	263	51.1	34.2	14.8	0.0	100.0	250
Teso	19.1	70.6	10.3	0.0	100.0	225	23.2	61.0	14.3	1.4	100.0	334
Karamoja	(27.7)	(71.2)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	20	28.8	59.6	10.3	1.3	100.0	200
Lango	16.4	76.3	7.3	0.0	100.0	282	26.5	53.8	16.3	3.4	100.0	282
Acholi	25.2	61.8	13.0	0.0	100.0	170	24.2	53.3	20.8	1.7	100.0	290
West Nile	44.7	45.7	9.6	0.0	100.0	162	58.8	22.3	17.1	1.7	100.0	480
Bunyoro	36.3	57.5	6.2	0.0	100.0	192	48.0	39.7	11.1	1.2	100.0	353
Tooro	27.9	57.6	14.3	0.3	100.0	368	41.7	40.3	14.0	4.0	100.0	361
Kigezi	16.8	78.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	211	28.7	56.3	5.3	9.7	100.0	177
Ankole	23.2	69.5	7.1	0.2	100.0	424	35.1	51.4	8.2	5.3	100.0	443
Special area												
Island districts	41.6	54.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	51	49.7	41.1	8.7	0.5	100.0	71
Mountain districts	33.3	58.9	7.5	0.3	100.0	369	44.7	40.2	12.4	2.8	100.0	426
Greater Kampala	33.5	59.6	6.1	0.8	100.0	488	42.6	52.2	4.6	0.7	100.0	364
Education												
No education	34.5	58.2	7.3	0.0	100.0	350	43.8	41.4	10.7	4.2	100.0	861
Primary	31.0	60.5	8.0	0.4	100.0	2,517	40.7	42.0	13.9	3.3	100.0	3,148
Secondary	32.5	61.3	6.2	0.0	100.0	1,068	37.5	50.2	9.3	2.9	100.0	905
More than secondary	20.8	75.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	438	43.0	45.9	9.4	1.7	100.0	320
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	30.3	61.6	7.9	0.2	100.0	530	38.6	42.4	17.3	1.8	100.0	1,272
Second	31.2	60.7	8.0	0.1	100.0	771	42.0	42.1	12.8	3.1	100.0	1,098
Middle	30.1	63.5	6.0	0.3	100.0	871	37.8	44.9	12.5	4.8	100.0	995
Fourth	31.2	61.3	7.3	0.2	100.0	994	44.3	41.9	8.8	5.0	100.0	908
Highest	30.4	62.4	6.9	0.4	100.0	1,208	42.4	47.1	8.3	2.3	100.0	960
Total	30.6	62.0	7.1	0.3	100.0	4,373	40.8	43.6	12.3	3.3	100.0	5,233

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 7.15 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 2016

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	56.2	69.7	72.6	70.1	57.5	63.9
Unsure	6.2	4.0	2.7	3.8	2.6	3.2
Does not intend to use	37.6	26.3	24.7	26.2	39.9	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	366	1,131	1,141	1,052	3,160	6,850

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.16 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 2016

Background characteristic	Women					Men						
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of women	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of men
Age												
15-19	57.2	16.8	11.0	1.3	38.5	4,264	55.1	15.8	13.4	3.1	39.6	1,288
20-24	67.4	23.9	12.6	3.8	27.6	3,822	70.9	26.4	22.8	6.6	21.9	949
25-29	67.9	24.7	13.5	3.5	27.1	3,051	71.6	25.1	22.7	7.5	23.9	741
30-34	67.5	20.4	11.1	3.2	29.4	2,543	78.5	27.7	23.9	8.2	14.4	735
35-39	66.3	17.6	10.0	3.5	31.2	2,011	72.4	22.7	21.4	5.3	22.2	491
40-44	66.4	15.9	8.9	3.0	31.5	1,608	72.1	24.8	19.3	8.5	22.3	511
45-49	65.9	14.3	8.2	3.3	32.0	1,207	74.7	20.3	21.1	5.2	22.4	320
Residence												
Urban	67.2	45.4	22.0	4.8	23.2	4,943	68.9	46.9	33.9	7.6	18.7	1,274
Rural	64.0	10.6	7.4	2.3	34.3	13,563	68.5	14.6	15.2	5.5	28.1	3,763
Region												
South Central	66.9	44.3	22.2	4.3	22.8	2,494	66.0	44.6	28.3	9.0	20.4	661
North Central	69.8	25.4	9.7	3.3	26.3	1,963	68.1	30.8	22.4	7.8	23.6	592
Kampala	65.9	71.4	29.9	5.3	17.7	1,025	61.2	57.3	34.0	4.5	21.2	291
Busoga	65.8	16.8	12.4	5.3	32.1	1,690	86.2	22.0	14.1	4.3	11.6	412
Bukedi	62.2	11.5	10.9	2.5	36.3	1,169	68.2	13.9	11.9	5.8	29.5	335
Bugisu	73.9	21.4	11.0	3.3	24.6	921	72.8	14.8	11.7	25.2	258	
Teso	77.6	10.0	10.9	1.5	21.2	1,099	78.8	17.6	35.4	9.9	17.1	276
Karamoja	64.4	9.3	7.0	3.4	33.6	365	24.3	2.5	2.5	0.3	75.1	80
Lango	53.7	2.6	2.6	2.0	45.9	1,010	61.2	4.8	12.9	5.2	35.5	328
Acholi	47.5	3.6	5.6	2.7	51.8	924	60.5	6.4	17.3	7.8	35.7	271
West Nile	62.3	3.6	5.5	0.8	36.9	1,247	55.5	6.1	6.6	4.3	43.0	281
Bunyoro	49.0	6.9	3.5	0.7	49.5	1,014	66.7	22.0	15.3	2.7	30.1	265
Tooro	66.7	11.6	6.2	2.6	30.6	1,357	67.6	16.9	20.0	6.2	28.6	400
Kigezi	80.3	12.0	12.7	2.5	18.6	732	86.8	16.9	18.7	3.4	11.2	181
Ankole	62.2	11.2	6.3	1.8	35.0	1,498	74.9	17.3	23.9	7.2	22.4	406
Special area												
Island districts	58.0	18.9	7.6	4.1	39.1	203	67.4	34.2	14.4	8.3	21.2	71
Mountain districts	66.5	17.2	8.4	2.7	30.9	1,481	74.0	20.1	19.1	3.7	23.0	386
Greater Kampala	64.9	68.4	29.7	5.4	19.6	2,048	60.5	58.0	34.3	5.6	18.6	522
Education												
No education	53.1	5.0	1.5	0.8	45.9	1,781	51.9	6.6	1.0	0.4	46.2	194
Primary	61.8	10.7	4.4	1.8	36.3	10,630	64.5	12.2	8.7	4.7	32.5	2,767
Secondary	73.4	34.7	21.1	4.7	19.9	4,639	75.4	33.9	28.5	7.4	16.7	1,451
More than secondary	74.2	58.3	42.2	8.8	13.1	1,456	76.0	48.7	55.6	10.8	10.2	626
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	49.0	2.2	2.8	0.9	50.5	3,247	56.7	3.4	6.8	2.9	42.1	859
Second	61.3	4.1	4.4	1.2	38.3	3,397	68.2	6.9	12.1	5.4	29.5	899
Middle	69.1	7.0	5.2	1.9	30.0	3,460	73.7	14.1	13.0	5.4	23.3	963
Fourth	72.0	13.4	10.8	3.6	26.1	3,683	72.1	22.3	21.3	7.3	23.4	1,102
Highest	69.6	58.0	26.9	5.9	18.1	4,720	70.0	55.6	39.5	8.1	15.3	1,213
Total 15-49	64.8	19.9	11.3	3.0	31.3	18,506	68.6	22.8	20.0	6.0	25.7	5,037
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	78.7	14.1	19.2	4.6	20.6	299
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	69.2	22.3	19.9	6.0	25.4	5,336

na = Not applicable

Table 7.17 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the 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 2016

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 fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	4.0	10.6	38.1	87.3	3,837
20-24	6.7	31.4	42.1	65.8	2,640
25-29	10.2	35.4	42.8	61.4	1,795
30-34	9.9	33.8	43.3	63.3	1,514
35-39	10.7	32.6	40.0	63.9	1,211
40-44	8.8	24.9	43.5	72.4	982
45-49	8.3	21.5	46.5	75.1	926
Residence					
Urban	4.8	20.2	43.7	78.5	3,255
Rural	8.3	26.6	40.6	70.2	9,650
Region					
South Central	4.1	19.8	49.2	78.8	1,604
North Central	1.8	20.1	41.6	79.2	1,254
Kampala	2.6	11.8	45.8	86.8	700
Busoga	9.6	27.2	36.7	69.8	1,239
Bukedi	12.7	34.0	42.4	61.4	785
Bugisu	7.3	20.8	40.0	75.6	595
Teso	10.3	34.2	46.9	61.0	809
Karamoja	44.6	54.5	38.6	38.2	342
Lango	6.6	23.5	46.8	73.1	687
Acholi	6.4	24.5	42.3	73.2	701
West Nile	7.4	35.9	38.1	62.1	1,044
Bunyoro	4.9	19.9	25.2	77.4	762
Tooro	7.5	26.4	34.8	70.0	881
Kigezi	5.6	19.3	33.0	78.5	492
Ankole	5.1	19.2	48.5	77.9	1,010
Special area					
Island districts	8.4	29.7	37.7	68.0	141
Mountain districts	9.2	21.3	37.9	75.2	1,029
Greater Kampala	2.1	14.7	46.3	84.3	1,327
Education					
No education	13.3	29.8	37.4	66.9	1,365
Primary	6.8	25.6	40.5	71.8	7,545
Secondary	6.5	22.3	42.6	75.1	3,124
More than secondary	6.9	21.9	50.3	74.9	871
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	11.1	32.5	40.0	64.5	2,584
Second	8.5	28.0	40.5	68.4	2,461
Middle	7.5	26.1	39.4	70.5	2,391
Fourth	6.1	22.1	41.1	75.6	2,410
Highest	4.3	17.6	45.0	80.8	3,060
Total	7.4	25.0	41.4	72.3	12,905

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Key Findings

- **Current levels:** For the 5-year period before the survey, infant mortality was 43 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality was 64 deaths per 1,000 live births. At these levels, 1 in 23 Ugandan children dies before reaching his or her first birthday, and 1 in 16 do not survive to his or her fifth birthday. Forty-two percent of under-5 mortality occurs during the neonatal period.
- **Trends:** Infant mortality declined from 88 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000-01 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016. Under-5 mortality declined from 151 deaths per 1,000 live births to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births over the same period.
- **Perinatal mortality:** The perinatal mortality rate for the 5 years before the survey was 38 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. 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.

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 of 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 of 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 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 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 mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, Tables C.4-C.6.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

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

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life 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 2016 UDHS, the neonatal mortality rate was 27 deaths per 1,000 live births, implying that 1 in every 37 children die in the first month of life. The infant mortality rate in the same period was 43 deaths per 1,000 live births, meaning that 1 in 23 children die before his or her first birthday. The under-5 mortality rate of 64 deaths per 1,000 live births means that 1 in 16 children die before reaching age 5. Two-thirds (67%) of all deaths in the first 5 years of life take place between birth and the first birthday. Forty-two percent of deaths occur within the first month of life (**Table 8.1**).

Trends: Under-5 and infant mortality steadily declined from 2000-01 (151 and 88 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) to 2016 (64 and 43 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.1**). Under-5 mortality has seen a 58% decrease and infant mortality a 51% decrease over the 16-year period.

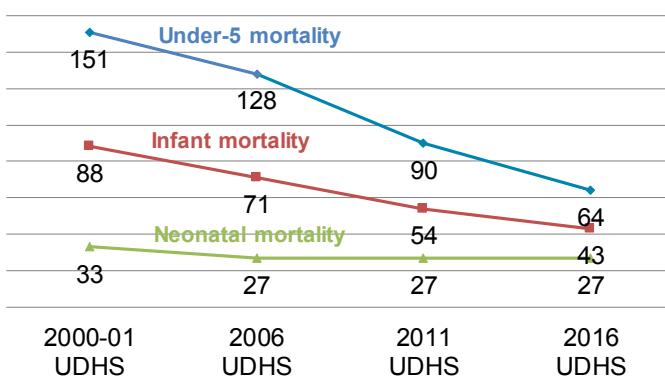
Neonatal mortality decreased slightly from 33 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000-01 to 27 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006 and has not changed since. Most of the reduction has been in postneonatal mortality rates, and neonatal mortality has come to constitute a larger proportion of under-5 and infant mortality over time.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Under-5 mortality is higher among male (72 deaths per 1,000 live births) than female (56 deaths per 1,000 live births) children and higher among those in rural areas (68 deaths per 1,000 live births) than those in urban areas (52 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Table 8.2**).

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

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



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.

- Mortality estimates by background characteristics other than sex and residence were calculated for a 10-year period to minimise sampling errors and ensure an adequate number of cases to generate reliable indicators (**Table 8.3**).
- Under-5 mortality ranges from a low of 54 deaths per 1,000 live births in Teso region to a high of 102 deaths per 1,000 live births in Karamoja region.
- Under-5 mortality decreases with increasing household wealth, from 88 deaths per 1,000 live births among the poorest households to 53 deaths per 1,000 live births among the wealthiest households (**Figure 8.2**).

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 (104 deaths per 1,000 live births) among children with a birth interval of less than 2 years. Among children with longer birth intervals, under-5 mortality rates range from 54 to 63 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.3**).

8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey

Perinatal mortality includes both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths. The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to distinguish whether a death was in fact a stillbirth or an early neonatal death. During the 5-year period before the 2016 UDHS, the perinatal mortality rate was 38 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Perinatal mortality is highest for women age 40–49 (81 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality is lowest when the previous pregnancy interval is between 27 and 38 months (17 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality drops by half between women with no education (45 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and women with more than a secondary education (22 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Figure 8.3**).

Figure 8.2 Under-5 mortality by household wealth

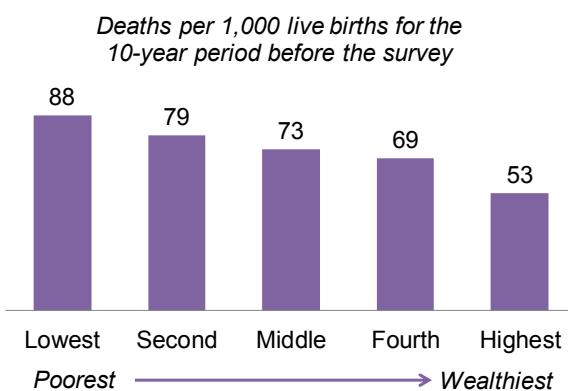
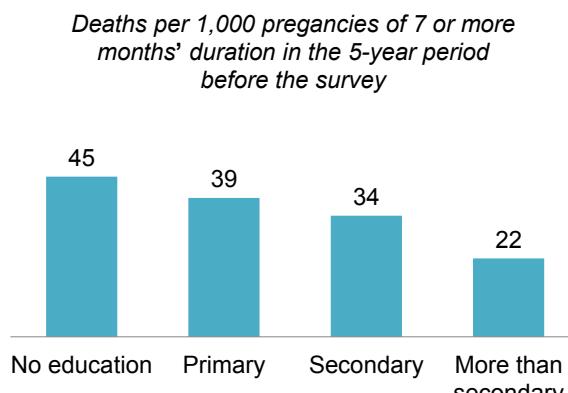


Figure 8.3 Perinatal mortality by mother's education



8.4 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. Sixteen 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 (60%) were in at least one avoidable high-risk category: 39% were in a single high-risk category, and 21% were in multiple high-risk categories (**Table 8.5**).

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 (1.89) is for births to mothers less than age 18, followed by births with an interval of less than 24 months (1.57). 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 (2.71) 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 two and half times higher than the risk for births not in any high-risk category. Only 2% of births fall into this particular multiple-risk category.

The last column in **Table 8.5** 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 (19%) 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 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**
- **Table 8.6 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Uganda DHS 2016

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (1q ₀)	Child mortality (4q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (5q ₀)
0-4	27	16	43	22	64
5-9	28	25	53	32	83
10-14	24	45	69	51	116

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

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (1q ₀)	Child mortality (4q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (5q ₀)
Child's sex					
Male	31	18	49	25	72
Female	23	14	37	20	56
Residence					
Urban	28	12	39	13	52
Rural	26	17	44	25	68
Total	27	16	43	22	64

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

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (1q ₀)	Child mortality (4q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (5q ₀)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	34	22	55	30	84
20-29	25	19	44	25	67
30-39	26	21	47	27	73
40-49	48	31	79	(34)	(111)
Birth order					
1	36	17	54	26	78
2-3	21	17	38	25	62
4-6	24	22	46	25	70
7+	35	28	63	35	95
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	36	35	71	36	104
2 years	20	18	38	25	63
3 years	18	15	32	22	54
4+ years	24	13	37	19	56
Birth size³					
Small/very small	37	23	60	na	na
Average or larger	22	14	36	na	na
Don't know/missing	(123)	*	*	na	na
Region					
South Central	31	12	43	17	59
North Central	30	20	50	25	74
Kampala	32	16	48	17	64
Busoga	28	25	53	33	84
Bukedi	24	19	43	30	72
Bugisu	20	18	38	31	68
Teso	19	20	39	16	54
Karamoja	30	42	72	32	102
Lango	29	17	45	23	68
Acholi	32	16	48	22	69
West Nile	28	25	53	35	86
Bunyoro	35	29	63	27	89
Tooro	27	23	50	33	81
Kigezi	25	20	45	23	67
Ankole	21	19	41	33	72
Special area					
Island districts	31	26	57	42	96
Mountain districts	27	20	48	21	67
Greater Kampala	26	10	36	11	47
Mother's education					
No education	32	38	70	37	105
Primary	28	20	48	30	76
Secondary	25	13	38	12	49
More than secondary	16	7	22	7	29
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	28	29	56	34	88
Second	26	23	50	30	79
Middle	25	18	44	30	73
Fourth	32	16	48	22	69
Highest	26	13	39	14	53

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.

na = Not available

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

² Excludes first-order births

³ Rates for the 5-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months' duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	40	84	45	2,763
20-29	128	136	32	8,259
30-39	61	86	38	3,838
40-49	22	25	81	578
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁴				
First pregnancy	49	84	42	3,179
<15	62	81	51	2,799
15-26	49	75	33	3,799
27-38	24	19	17	2,551
39+	67	71	44	3,109
Residence				
Urban	46	68	35	3,256
Rural	205	262	38	12,181
Region				
South Central	20	38	31	1,889
North Central	35	53	52	1,673
Kampala	6	14	34	582
Busoga	27	34	40	1,542
Bukedi	8	23	29	1,063
Bugisu	8	11	26	766
Teso	15	12	28	954
Karamoja	8	15	51	438
Lango	12	17	35	805
Acholi	10	11	28	748
West Nile	21	29	46	1,083
Bunyoro	7	24	34	912
Tooro	42	30	58	1,243
Kigezi	11	5	31	514
Ankole	21	14	29	1,226
Special area				
Island districts	4	5	43	205
Mountain districts	30	27	44	1,281
Greater Kampala	11	24	28	1,253
Mother's education				
No education	34	44	45	1,704
Primary	167	205	39	9,503
Secondary	41	70	34	3,273
More than secondary	10	11	22	958
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	50	69	34	3,474
Second	57	65	38	3,244
Middle	49	61	37	2,986
Fourth	53	78	47	2,774
Highest	41	57	33	2,959
Total	251	330	38	15,437

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.

³ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000

⁴ Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

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 2016

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ^{1a}
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	24.1	1.00	19.4
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	16.4	1.53	5.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	59.5	1.53	75.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	6.2	1.89	0.7
Mother's age >34 only	0.4	1.02	2.1
Birth interval <24 months only	8.1	1.57	10.7
Birth order >3 only	23.8	1.11	19.2
Subtotal	38.6	1.33	32.8
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.6	2.46	0.3
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.1
Age >34 and birth order >3	10.1	1.73	24.5
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.1	2.71	4.9
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	8.0	1.84	12.9
Subtotal	20.9	1.89	42.7
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	6.9	1.95	1.0
Mother's age >34	12.7	1.87	31.6
Birth interval <24 months	21.0	1.79	40.5
Birth order >3	44.1	1.46	61.5
Number of births/women	15,270	na	11,223

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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 sterilised women

Table 8.6 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Uganda DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
Number of decisions in which she participates³			
0	52	31	81
1-2	43	26	68
3	48	24	71
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴			
0	45	25	69
1-2	48	27	74
3-4	49	30	78
5	64	27	89

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care:** Almost all women (97%) age 15-49 with a live birth in the past 5 years received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider during their most recent pregnancy. However, only 29% of women had their first ANC visit during the first trimester of pregnancy. Sixty percent completed at least four ANC visits.
- **Components of ANC:** Most women who attended ANC for their most recent pregnancy in the past 5 years had a blood sample taken (93%), were weighed (88%), and had their blood pressure measured (72%); they were less likely to have a urine sample taken (39%).
- **Protection against neonatal tetanus:** Eighty-one percent of the last live births in the past 5 years were protected against neonatal tetanus.
- **Delivery:** More than 7 in 10 live births in the past 5 years were delivered in a health facility (73%) and with skilled birth attendance (74%).
- **Postnatal care:** For the most recent births in the past 2 years, only 54% of women and 56% of newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Maternal health is a core dimension of the global health development agenda. Furthermore, the Government of Uganda has prioritised it in the national health agenda through the Roadmap for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality and Morbidity in Uganda (2007-2015) and as a strategic and priority health care intervention area under the current Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP 2015/16-2019/20).

A quality antenatal care (ANC) visit necessitates that medical professionals closely monitor and screen mothers and their babies to identify potential maternal health problems or conditions such as infections, anaemia, and other complications. Appropriate preventive or treatment services can then be provided, thus improving health outcomes for both mothers and newborns. The Ministry of Health's Clinical Guidelines recommend four ANC visits during pregnancy (The Republic of Uganda, 2016). Deliveries in health facilities and, most especially, skilled birth attendance are crucial for reduction of maternal mortality.

This chapter presents information on providers of ANC, number and timing of ANC visits, and different components of maternal health care during and after ANC and birth, including places of delivery, assistance during delivery, types of delivery, postnatal care for mothers and newborns, and self-reports of obstetric fistula. Also, the chapter discusses problems women report in accessing maternal health care.

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 5 years before the survey

Almost all (97%) women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth. Most (87%) saw a nurse or midwife (**Table 9.1**).

Trends: The proportion of women in Uganda receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey has increased slightly over the past 16 years, from 90% in 2000-01 to 93% in 2006, 95% in 2011, and 97% in 2016 (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

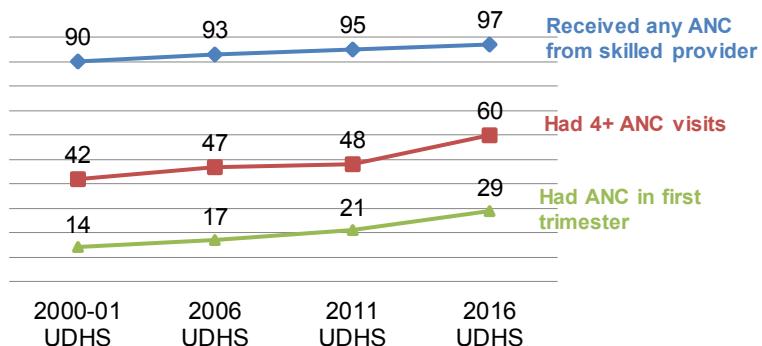
- There is little variation in receipt of antenatal care from a skilled provider by selected background characteristics. There is some variation in the kind of provider seen (**Table 9.1**).
- Women having their first child are more than twice as likely to see a doctor (13%) as women having their sixth (or later) child (5%).
- Urban women are twice as likely to see a doctor (17%) as rural women (8%).
- The likelihood of seeing a doctor doubles among women with a secondary education (13%) as compared with women with no education or a primary education (6-7%) and doubles again among women with more than a secondary education (28%).
- Women in the lower wealth quintiles are less likely (6-8%) to see a doctor than women in the highest wealth quintile (21%).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

Six in 10 women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey (60%) attended the recommended four ANC visits during the pregnancy leading to their most recent birth (**Table 9.2**). Although this achievement surpasses the target (45%) set in the current Health Sector Development Plan, it falls short of the ideal of universal coverage.

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



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.

About 3 in 10 women (29%) had their first ANC visit during the first trimester of pregnancy. The median gestational age at which women made their first ANC visit was 4.7 months. This implies that women start attending ANC almost halfway through the overall gestation period; earlier attendance would provide a better opportunity to diagnose possible complications or pregnancy-related problems at the early stages of pregnancy.

Trends: The proportion of women who had at least four ANC visits increased slightly from 42% in 2000-01 to 47% in 2006 and 48% in 2011 and then increased more markedly in 2016, to 60% (**Figure 9.1**). Over the same time period, the proportion of women who received ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy doubled, from 14% in 2000-01 to 29% in 2016.

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

Pregnant women are more likely to have a blood sample taken (93%), to be weighed (88%), and to have their blood pressure measured (72%) than to have a urine sample taken (39%) (**Table 9.3**).

Trends: The proportion of pregnant women who had a blood sample taken increased from 15% in 2000-01 to 93% in 2016. The proportion of women who had a blood pressure measurement also increased during that time period, although less dramatically (from 56% in 2000-01 to 72% in 2016), and the proportion who had a weight measurement increased from 71% in 2000-01 to 88% in 2016. Over the same period, the proportion of pregnant women who had a urine sample taken increased from 11% to 39%.

Iron Tablets/Syrup and Intestinal Parasite Drugs

Women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, whether or not they attended ANC, were asked if they took iron tablets or syrup and intestinal parasite drugs during their most recent pregnancy. Nearly 9 in 10 (88%) women took iron tablets or syrup at least once, and 6 in 10 (60%) took intestinal parasite medication at least once.

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 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Protection against neonatal tetanus is important for preventing deaths arising from this disease; it is one of the simplest and effective ways of reducing the neonatal mortality rate. Eighty-one percent of women's most recent births in the 5 years preceding the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: The proportion of births protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 75% in 2006 to 84% in 2011 before decreasing slightly to 81% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to women under age 20 (74%) and first births (75%) are less likely to be protected against neonatal tetanus than births to older women (81-82%) and higher-order births (81-83%).

- Protection from neonatal tetanus increases with increasing mother's education. Last births to women with no education are less likely (79%) to be protected against neonatal tetanus than last births to women with more than a secondary education (87%).

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 of or reductions in maternal and neonatal mortality. Nearly three quarters (73%) of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility (**Table 9.5**).

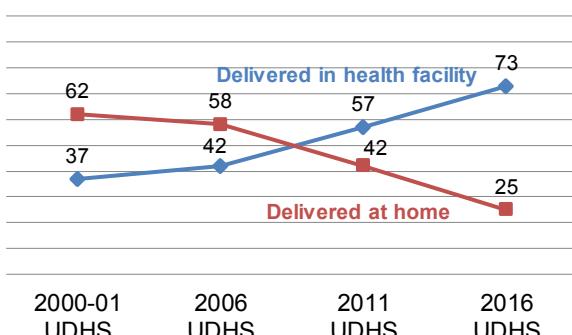
Trends: Institutional deliveries increased from 37% in 2000-01 to 42% in 2006, 57% in 2011, and 73% in 2016. Over the same period, home deliveries decreased by more than half, from 62% in 2000-01 to 25% in 2016 (**Figure 9.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of births delivered in a health facility drops steadily with birth order. Eighty-six percent of first births take place in a health facility, as compared with 63% of sixth- or higher-order births.
- Births to urban women are more likely (88%) to take place in a health facility than births to rural women (70%).
- There is large regional variation in the proportion of births in health facilities, from 56% in Bugisu region and 57% in Bunyoro region to 94% in Kampala region (**Figure 9.3**).

Figure 9.2 Trends in place of birth

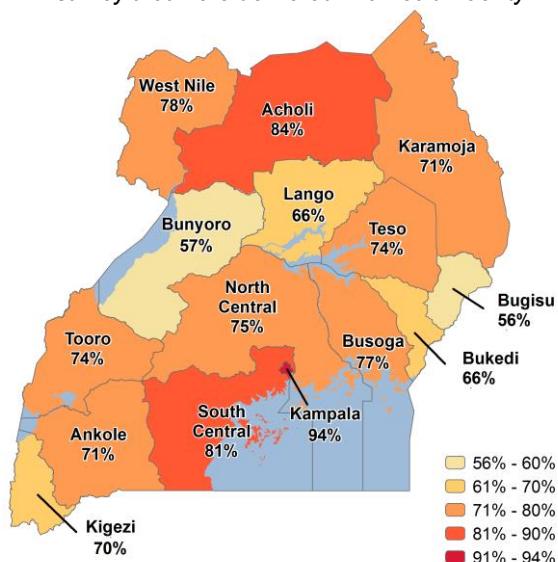
Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey



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.

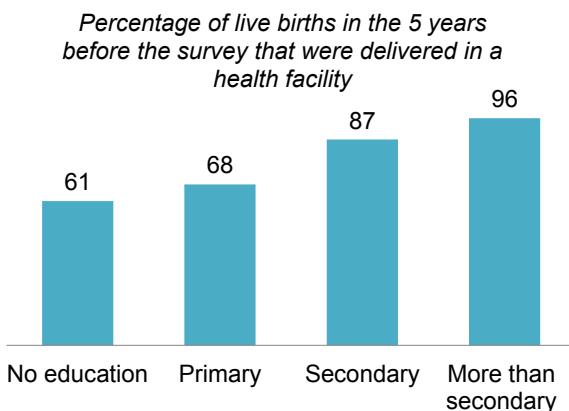
Figure 9.3 Health facility births by region

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



- Institutional deliveries increase steadily with increasing mother's education; 61% of births to women with no education take place in a health facility, as compared with 96% of births to women with more than a secondary education (**Figure 9.4**).

Figure 9.4 Health facility births by education



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 5 years before the survey

Skilled birth attendants in most developing countries, including Uganda, play a vital role in providing comprehensive care for 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 referrals, and actual management of mothers and newborn infants with danger signs.

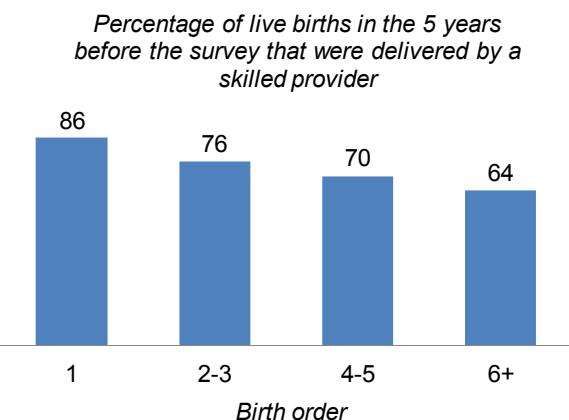
In the 5 years preceding the survey, close to three quarters (74%) of births were delivered by a skilled provider. Consistent with the pattern observed for ANC, most births were attended by nurses or midwives (64%) (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: There has been a steady rise in skilled assistance during delivery over the past 16 years, from 37% in 2000-01 to 42% in 2006, 58% in 2011, and 74% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of deliveries attended by a skilled provider drops with birth order; 86% of first births are delivered by a skilled provider, as compared with 64% of sixth- or higher-order births (**Figure 9.5**).
- Births outside of health facilities are much less likely (8%) to be attended by a skilled provider than births in either public (99%) or private (96%) health facilities.
- The proportion of births attended by a skilled provider is lowest in Bunyoro and Bugisu regions (both 58%) and highest in Kampala region (96%).

Figure 9.5 Skilled assistance at delivery by birth order



- The proportion of births attended by a skilled provider rises with increasing mother's education, from 63% among women with no education to 98% among women with more than a secondary education.

9.4.3 Delivery by Caesarean

While caesarean section (C-section) deliveries can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and/or obstetric complications, they should be done only when medically necessary. WHO does not recommend target rates for C-sections since they should be conducted based on the need of the patient. Six percent of the live births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered by C-section (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: The C-section rate increased modestly from 3% in 2000-01 to 6% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- C-section deliveries are more common among first-order births (11%) than sixth- or higher-order births (3%).
- The C-section rate for urban areas (11%) is more than double that of rural areas (5%).
- More than one-fifth (22%) of births to women with more than a secondary education are delivered by C-section; for births to women with less education, the rate ranges from 3% to 8%.

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

Postnatal care (PNC) is important for both mothers and their babies during the critical interval from immediately after childbirth to the first 6 weeks of life or the first 6 weeks of the postpartum period. Through PNC, danger signs and complications that arise after delivery can be detected and managed accordingly. PNC is therefore vitally important for preventing both maternal and neonatal mortality. As recommended by WHO and Uganda's Ministry of Health, all women who deliver from a health facility should have PNC checks within the first 24 hours after delivery, and those who give birth from outside a health facility should be referred for PNC checks in health facilities within 12 hours after delivery.

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, slightly more than half (54%) received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent birth. Forty-three percent of women either received no postnatal check or received one more than 41 days after delivery (**Table 9.9**).

Trends: The proportion of mothers who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent birth has increased markedly over the past 10 years, from 17% in 2006 to 33% in 2011 and 54% in 2016.

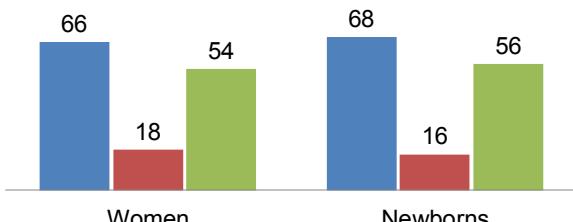
Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who delivered in a health facility had a higher likelihood of receiving a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery (66%) than those who delivered elsewhere (18%) (**Figure 9.6**).
- Urban women are more likely to receive postnatal checks within 2 days of delivery (67%) than rural women (51%).

Figure 9.6 Postnatal care by place of delivery

Percentage of last births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth

■ Health facility ■ Elsewhere ■ Total



- The proportion of women receiving a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery is highest in Karamoja region (85%) and lowest in Bunyoro region (39%).
- Receipt of postnatal checks in a timely manner varies by educational status. Women with more than a secondary education (79%) are more likely than those with no education (52%) to receive a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery.

Type of Provider

Half (51%) of women who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey received a postnatal check within 2 days of their most recent birth from a doctor, nurse, or midwife. The remaining women who had a postnatal check received it from a traditional birth attendant (2%) or a medical assistant/clinical officer, nursing aide/assistant, or community health worker (less than 1% each) (**Table 9.10**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

A number of neonatal deaths occur within the first 48 hours of life. Complications can be averted through prompt postnatal care for newborns. Slightly more than half (56%) of newborns had a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth. Forty-two percent of newborns did not receive a postnatal check within the first 2 days (**Table 9.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- First-born infants are more likely (65%) to receive a postnatal check within 2 days than infants of higher birth orders (48-57%).
- Newborns who are delivered in a health facility are more likely to receive a postnatal check within 2 days (68%) than those delivered elsewhere (16%) (**Figure 9.6**).
- Nearly 8 in 10 babies (78%) born to mothers with more than a secondary education received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth, as compared with 5 in 10 of those born to mothers with no education (51%) or a primary education (50%).

Type of Provider and Content of Postnatal Care

Similar to the pattern observed for mothers, slightly more than half (53%) of newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days after delivery from a doctor, nurse, or midwife. Two percent received a check from a traditional birth attendant, and less than 1% received a check from a medical assistant/clinical officer or a nursing aide/assistant or a community health worker (**Table 9.12**).

With respect to postnatal care content, 47% of newborns in the 2 years preceding the survey had two or more signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth. Details on content of care can be found in **Table 9.13**.

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 in accessing health care for themselves (**Table 9.14**). Women in rural areas had a higher likelihood of reporting at least one problem in accessing health care for themselves (64%) than women in urban areas (44%). Nearly 9 out of 10 (87%) women in Acholi region mentioned at least one problem, as compared with 1 in 3 (34%) women in Kampala region. The most frequent obstacle women mentioned was getting money for treatment (45%); the least frequently cited problem was getting permission to go for treatment (5%).

9.7 FEMALE CIRCUMCISION AND OBSTETRIC FISTULA

Female genital cutting—also called female circumcision and female genital mutilation—involves cutting some part of the clitoris and/or labia, with known implications for obstetric outcomes (World Health Organization Study Group on Female Genital Mutilation, 2006). In Uganda, 55% of women age 15-49 have heard of female circumcision; 0.3% of women are circumcised (**Table 9.15**).

Obstetric fistula is a hole between the vagina and rectum or bladder that causes urinary or faecal incontinence. Fistula typically results from problems during labour, surgical error, or trauma. In Uganda, 64% of women age 15-49 have heard of obstetric fistula, while 1% of women report ever having experienced symptoms of fistula (**Table 9.16**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1** Antenatal care
- **Table 9.2** Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit
- **Table 9.3** Components of antenatal care
- **Table 9.4** Tetanus toxoid injections
- **Table 9.5** Place of delivery
- **Table 9.6** Assistance during delivery
- **Table 9.7** Caesarean section
- **Table 9.8** Duration of stay in health facility after birth
- **Table 9.9** Timing of first postnatal check for the mother
- **Table 9.10** Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother
- **Table 9.11** Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn
- **Table 9.12** Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn
- **Table 9.13** Content of postnatal care for newborns
- **Table 9.14** Problems in accessing health care
- **Table 9.15** Female circumcision
- **Table 9.16** Fistula knowledge and experience

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the 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 2016

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider						Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women	
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Medical assistant/clinical officer	Nursing aide/assistant	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No ANC	Total	
Age at birth									
<20	8.5	88.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.9	100.0	97.3
20-34	10.3	86.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.6	100.0	97.6
35-49	8.0	87.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	3.4	100.0	96.0
Disability status²									
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	9.9	87.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.9
Some or no difficulty in all domains	9.7	86.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.9	100.0	97.3
Birth order									
1	13.0	84.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	97.7
2-3	10.8	86.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.1
4-5	9.4	86.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.9	100.0	97.0
6+	5.4	90.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.1	100.0	96.2
Residence									
Urban	16.6	81.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	100.0	98.1
Rural	7.6	88.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.1	100.0	97.1
Region									
South Central	17.8	77.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.2	2.4	100.0	95.8
North Central	9.5	88.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8
Kampala	21.2	76.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9
Busoga	5.8	87.1	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	97.8
Bukedi	3.2	92.8	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	100.0	96.8
Bugisu	6.1	90.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.1
Teso	4.1	94.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.9
Karamoja	4.9	92.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.8	100.0	97.3
Lango	4.4	92.3	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	97.1
Acholi	15.5	80.6	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.3
West Nile	5.3	93.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.7
Bunyoro	2.7	89.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	6.4	100.0	92.3
Tooro	12.5	85.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.0
Kigezi	20.6	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8
Ankole	9.7	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	96.9
Special area									
Island districts	8.6	86.8	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.1
Mountain districts	9.4	88.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.7
Greater Kampala	22.5	75.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.0
Education									
No education	6.2	88.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	3.1	100.0	95.5
Primary	6.8	89.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.1
Secondary	13.1	84.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.4
More than secondary	27.9	70.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.8
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.1	89.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	2.7	100.0	96.0
Second	6.4	89.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.0	100.0	96.9
Middle	6.7	90.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.3
Fourth	7.7	89.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.3	100.0	97.3
Highest	20.5	77.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	100.0	98.1
Total	9.7	86.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.9	100.0	97.3
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 doctor, nurse/midwife, and medical assistant/clinical officer.

² Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

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 5 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 2016

Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of ANC visits			
None	1.3	2.1	1.9
1	1.4	2.6	2.4
2-3	30.8	36.6	35.3
4+	65.2	58.3	59.9
Don't know/missing	1.3	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	1.3	2.1	1.9
<4	29.7	28.9	29.1
4-5	48.8	47.3	47.7
6-7	18.5	19.6	19.4
8+	1.7	1.9	1.9
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,346	7,807	10,152
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	4.7	4.7	4.7
Number of women with ANC	2,316	7,641	9,957

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage 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 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, the percentage with selected services:					Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Weighed		
Mother's age at birth									
<20	88.8	55.8	1,633	65.8	41.0	93.4	87.7	1,602	
20-34	89.4	61.1	6,942	72.7	40.1	93.5	88.4	6,831	
35-49	83.8	59.0	1,577	73.7	34.5	90.7	87.8	1,524	
Birth order									
1	89.7	58.5	2,084	71.8	47.7	94.8	90.1	2,045	
2-3	90.6	60.6	3,417	72.9	43.2	94.5	88.9	3,377	
4-5	88.8	60.7	2,229	72.5	37.0	93.1	87.6	2,187	
6+	84.0	59.4	2,422	69.4	28.9	89.2	86.1	2,349	
Residence									
Urban	92.1	62.2	2,346	84.4	54.1	96.2	92.2	2,316	
Rural	87.3	59.2	7,807	67.9	34.9	92.1	87.0	7,641	
Region									
South Central	87.6	59.0	1,290	81.6	49.8	93.5	86.5	1,259	
North Central	89.6	58.5	1,070	71.7	48.5	93.8	88.9	1,058	
Kampala	93.9	63.2	445	93.4	66.3	97.5	97.3	435	
Busoga	84.5	47.7	939	55.2	32.5	87.4	83.4	924	
Bukedi	90.5	78.1	682	64.7	37.2	92.8	87.4	668	
Bugisu	85.8	55.2	493	59.9	28.8	95.0	87.7	482	
Teso	91.2	64.5	614	65.4	33.8	96.4	88.6	609	
Karamoja	96.9	62.9	250	94.5	37.8	98.2	98.5	246	
Lango	82.9	47.0	569	58.1	24.6	89.9	86.8	561	
Acholi	94.0	66.2	515	81.7	43.6	95.5	92.3	512	
West Nile	91.7	69.8	726	85.0	27.1	96.7	96.6	719	
Bunyoro	84.1	41.9	582	62.9	27.5	90.9	89.6	544	
Tooro	86.7	63.2	806	78.3	36.8	94.1	92.1	794	
Kigezi	94.5	75.5	353	78.1	54.6	92.4	88.8	352	
Ankole	84.5	57.8	819	62.8	39.9	88.0	73.8	795	
Special area									
Island districts	88.3	56.9	132	64.4	38.4	91.5	84.3	129	
Mountain districts	88.4	63.4	806	75.5	37.7	95.3	92.2	792	
Greater Kampala	93.3	62.2	924	89.7	61.9	97.6	93.7	910	
Education									
No education	86.0	55.0	1,061	70.5	30.4	90.5	85.2	1,028	
Primary	86.6	59.4	6,091	67.1	34.3	91.9	86.6	5,957	
Secondary	92.5	61.0	2,285	78.9	48.8	96.0	91.4	2,260	
More than secondary	95.0	67.7	715	90.0	65.5	96.6	96.1	712	
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	86.4	56.6	2,117	67.5	27.9	92.2	87.2	2,060	
Second	87.1	60.2	2,074	62.9	30.7	91.2	85.7	2,031	
Middle	87.7	59.2	1,921	66.0	35.5	91.3	86.1	1,897	
Fourth	88.0	59.8	1,862	73.6	41.9	93.8	88.2	1,820	
Highest	92.6	63.6	2,178	87.7	60.0	96.4	93.3	2,149	
Total	88.4	59.9	10,152	71.8	39.4	93.0	88.2	9,957	

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and the percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more 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	59.3	74.3	1,633
20-34	63.1	82.0	6,942
35-49	55.2	81.0	1,577
Birth order			
1	62.0	75.4	2,084
2-3	65.1	82.7	3,417
4-5	61.7	82.3	2,229
6+	54.9	80.6	2,422
Residence			
Urban	68.0	83.5	2,346
Rural	59.2	79.8	7,807
Region			
South Central	59.2	72.9	1,290
North Central	65.4	82.8	1,070
Kampala	65.0	80.8	445
Busoga	71.8	79.0	939
Bukedi	63.1	86.4	682
Bugisu	63.6	71.9	493
Teso	46.1	80.7	614
Karamoja	74.7	91.9	250
Lango	56.2	86.3	569
Acholi	64.7	83.6	515
West Nile	65.7	93.9	726
Bunyoro	49.1	71.3	582
Tooro	60.9	78.7	806
Kigezi	62.4	87.0	353
Ankole	55.3	76.9	819
Special area			
Island districts	66.4	78.0	132
Mountain districts	64.5	77.6	806
Greater Kampala	66.9	80.1	924
Education			
No education	59.3	78.9	1,061
Primary	58.5	79.2	6,091
Secondary	67.2	83.4	2,285
More than secondary	68.5	86.6	715
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	59.2	81.5	2,117
Second	57.1	78.7	2,074
Middle	60.2	78.7	1,921
Fourth	63.0	81.6	1,862
Highest	66.6	82.5	2,178
Total	61.3	80.6	10,152

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Health facility				Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	64.3	14.3	20.5	0.9	100.0	78.6 2,737
20-34	56.6	16.8	25.1	1.5	100.0	73.4 10,591
35-49	51.1	14.8	32.5	1.6	100.0	65.9 1,943
Mother's disability status¹						
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	52.2	12.9	32.7	2.2	100.0	65.1 481
Some or no difficulty in all domains	57.5	16.2	25.0	1.4	100.0	73.6 14,789
Birth order						
1	67.3	18.3	13.6	0.8	100.0	85.6 3,396
2-3	57.8	17.6	23.2	1.3	100.0	75.5 5,134
4-5	53.6	15.2	29.3	1.8	100.0	68.8 3,263
6+	50.1	12.4	35.7	1.8	100.0	62.6 3,478
Antenatal care visits²						
None	28.2	14.1	56.8	0.9	100.0	42.3 195
1-3	52.6	14.9	30.8	1.6	100.0	67.5 3,821
4+	63.8	17.3	17.7	1.3	100.0	81.0 6,080
Don't know/missing	(52.4)	(30.6)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(82.9) 56
Residence						
Urban	63.2	24.6	11.5	0.7	100.0	87.8 3,233
Rural	55.7	13.8	28.9	1.6	100.0	69.5 12,038
Region						
South Central	49.1	32.0	18.3	0.6	100.0	81.1 1,881
North Central	56.3	18.4	23.8	1.5	100.0	74.7 1,645
Kampala	58.7	35.7	5.2	0.4	100.0	94.3 580
Busoga	54.9	21.6	22.2	1.3	100.0	76.5 1,527
Bukedi	60.1	5.9	33.8	0.2	100.0	66.0 1,060
Bugisu	51.0	5.2	41.4	2.4	100.0	56.2 763
Teso	69.8	4.0	25.2	0.9	100.0	73.9 948
Karamoja	62.5	8.6	25.4	3.5	100.0	71.2 432
Lango	56.5	9.8	32.1	1.6	100.0	66.3 799
Acholi	68.4	15.7	13.9	2.0	100.0	84.1 741
West Nile	68.1	10.1	19.4	2.4	100.0	78.2 1,067
Bunyoro	50.4	6.4	42.8	0.3	100.0	56.9 905
Tooro	58.5	15.2	24.8	1.6	100.0	73.6 1,210
Kigezi	56.1	13.6	28.9	1.4	100.0	69.7 506
Ankole	52.2	18.4	26.8	2.6	100.0	70.6 1,209
Special area						
Island districts	51.8	17.2	28.5	2.5	100.0	69.1 202
Mountain districts	52.7	12.7	31.9	2.6	100.0	65.4 1,260
Greater Kampala	60.3	33.0	6.5	0.2	100.0	93.3 1,247
Mother's education						
No education	52.6	8.7	35.9	2.8	100.0	61.3 1,680
Primary	55.7	12.8	30.1	1.5	100.0	68.4 9,391
Secondary	64.0	23.2	12.1	0.8	100.0	87.2 3,243
More than secondary	58.9	37.4	3.4	0.4	100.0	96.3 958
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	56.0	8.2	33.6	2.2	100.0	64.2 3,442
Second	53.1	10.0	35.3	1.6	100.0	63.1 3,203
Middle	58.0	12.8	27.9	1.4	100.0	70.7 2,950
Fourth	59.7	19.3	19.7	1.3	100.0	79.0 2,735
Highest	60.4	32.3	6.8	0.5	100.0	92.7 2,940
Total	57.3	16.1	25.2	1.4	100.0	73.4 15,270

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery							Percent-age delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Medical assistant/clinical officer	Nursing aide/assistant	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/friend/other	No one		
Mother's age at birth									
<20	10.3	67.3	0.7	1.4	10.9	8.1	1.3	0.0	100.0
20-34	9.9	63.7	0.6	1.0	10.4	10.5	3.8	0.0	100.0
35-49	8.0	58.9	1.2	0.7	11.7	11.3	8.3	0.0	100.0
									68.1
									1,943
Mother's disability status²									
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	11.2	54.3	0.6	2.3	13.2	11.9	6.6	0.0	100.0
Some or no difficulty in all domains	9.7	64.0	0.7	1.0	10.6	10.1	3.9	0.0	100.0
									74.4
									14,789
Birth order									
1	14.8	70.2	0.8	0.9	7.1	5.4	0.8	0.0	100.0
2-3	10.3	65.1	0.6	1.1	10.5	9.8	2.6	0.0	100.0
4-5	8.0	61.4	0.6	1.2	11.8	12.7	4.4	0.0	100.0
6+	5.7	57.5	0.9	0.9	13.3	13.1	8.6	0.0	100.0
									64.1
									3,478
Antenatal care visits³									
None	3.3	41.3	0.0	0.7	19.7	23.9	11.1	0.0	100.0
1-3	8.2	59.9	0.7	1.1	13.3	11.7	5.1	0.0	100.0
4+	12.9	68.2	0.7	1.0	7.5	6.9	2.8	0.0	100.0
Don't know/missing	(18.7)	(69.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(0.2)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)
									(88.1)
									56
Place of delivery									
Health facility	13.2	84.2	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Public facility	11.8	86.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Private facility	18.0	76.6	1.7	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Elsewhere	0.3	7.3	0.3	1.0	39.4	37.5	14.2	0.0	100.0
									7.9
									4,068
Residence									
Urban	17.3	71.4	0.9	0.4	3.6	5.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Rural	7.7	61.6	0.7	1.2	12.6	11.6	4.6	0.0	100.0
									70.0
									12,038
Region									
South Central	14.9	66.3	1.2	0.5	11.5	3.7	2.0	0.0	100.0
North Central	8.9	67.8	0.6	0.0	12.3	6.2	4.1	0.0	100.0
Kampala	23.1	72.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	3.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Busoga	4.5	68.0	2.3	4.7	8.5	8.9	3.2	0.0	100.0
Bukedi	3.7	62.5	1.1	1.6	15.8	10.0	5.4	0.0	100.0
Bugisu	3.4	53.9	0.3	0.4	5.3	30.5	6.2	0.0	100.0
Teso	7.8	67.5	0.0	0.5	12.0	9.4	2.9	0.0	100.0
Karamoja	5.8	66.5	0.2	0.5	11.8	13.9	1.2	0.0	100.0
Lango	6.7	61.4	0.2	0.9	19.8	7.8	3.2	0.0	100.0
Acholi	13.5	66.3	1.0	2.3	9.1	5.9	1.8	0.0	100.0
West Nile	8.2	69.4	0.3	0.9	7.4	9.8	4.0	0.0	100.0
Bunyoro	3.6	53.9	0.2	0.3	20.0	17.1	4.9	0.0	100.0
Tooro	16.7	59.1	0.1	0.3	10.5	10.0	3.4	0.0	100.0
Kigezi	15.8	54.7	0.2	0.6	4.8	10.0	13.9	0.0	100.0
Ankole	11.7	58.5	0.6	0.5	5.4	17.3	5.9	0.0	100.0
									70.8
									1,209
Special area									
Island districts	8.8	60.1	1.5	1.8	12.9	9.1	5.8	0.0	100.0
Mountain districts	11.5	55.9	0.1	0.3	7.8	19.8	4.6	0.0	100.0
Greater Kampala	19.5	74.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	2.3	0.8	0.0	100.0
									95.2
									1,247
Mother's education									
No education	5.4	56.7	1.4	0.7	14.0	14.7	7.1	0.0	100.0
Primary	7.4	61.1	0.6	1.0	12.8	12.4	4.6	0.0	100.0
Secondary	12.8	73.7	0.7	1.5	5.5	4.3	1.5	0.0	100.0
More than secondary	29.7	67.7	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0
									97.8
									958
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.2	58.3	0.9	1.4	14.0	15.3	5.0	0.0	100.0
Second	6.3	57.3	0.7	1.1	14.6	14.2	5.9	0.0	100.0
Middle	8.8	62.2	0.6	0.8	12.4	10.5	4.6	0.0	100.0
Fourth	9.1	69.6	0.6	1.5	8.5	7.5	3.1	0.0	100.0
Highest	20.4	73.0	0.7	0.4	2.7	2.1	0.7	0.0	100.0
Total	9.7	63.7	0.7	1.0	10.7	10.2	4.0	0.0	100.0
									74.2
									15,270

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

³ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.7 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by C-section decided on after the onset of labour pains, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Before onset of labour pains	After onset of labour pains	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	7.0	1.2	5.8	2,737
20-34	6.1	2.4	3.8	10,591
35-49	5.2	2.4	2.8	1,943
Birth order				
1	10.5	2.6	7.9	3,396
2-3	6.8	2.8	4.0	5,134
4-5	4.3	2.1	2.2	3,263
6+	2.8	0.9	1.9	3,478
Antenatal care visits¹				
None	3.7	1.3	2.3	195
1-3	5.5	1.9	3.5	3,821
4+	8.5	3.0	5.5	6,080
Don't know/missing	(7.9)	(6.2)	(1.8)	56
Place of delivery²				
Health facility	8.4	3.0	5.5	11,203
Public facility	7.8	2.4	5.4	8,748
Private facility	10.6	4.9	5.7	2,455
Residence				
Urban	11.0	4.7	6.3	3,233
Rural	4.9	1.5	3.4	12,038
Region				
South Central	11.1	5.6	5.5	1,881
North Central	6.8	1.6	5.2	1,645
Kampala	12.5	5.9	6.6	580
Busoga	2.6	0.8	1.8	1,527
Bukedi	2.5	0.4	2.1	1,060
Bugisu	2.8	1.3	1.5	763
Teso	4.9	1.7	3.1	948
Karamoja	2.9	0.7	2.2	432
Lango	4.6	0.9	3.8	799
Acholi	4.7	1.3	3.4	741
West Nile	6.3	1.5	4.9	1,067
Bunyoro	3.5	0.4	3.1	905
Tooro	9.8	3.8	6.0	1,210
Kigezi	7.9	2.6	5.4	506
Ankole	5.9	1.9	4.0	1,209
Special area				
Island districts	4.3	1.5	2.8	202
Mountain districts	8.2	3.4	4.8	1,260
Greater Kampala	13.2	6.6	6.6	1,247
Mother's education				
No education	3.2	0.6	2.6	1,680
Primary	4.5	1.2	3.3	9,391
Secondary	7.9	3.0	4.9	3,243
More than secondary	21.7	11.3	10.4	958
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.7	0.6	2.1	3,442
Second	3.4	0.9	2.5	3,203
Middle	5.3	1.3	4.0	2,950
Fourth	6.1	1.5	4.6	2,735
Highest	14.2	6.9	7.3	2,940
Total	6.2	2.2	4.0	15,270

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 a health facility did not receive a C-section. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

² Restricted to births that occurred in a health facility

Table 9.8 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Uganda DHS 2016

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
Vaginal birth	14.7	12.6	10.0	55.9	6.2	0.6	100.0	6,896
Caesarean section	0.6	0.3	0.0	5.3	93.6	0.2	100.0	740

Table 9.9 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 during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹						Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/missing			
Mother's age at birth									
<20	40.1	10.5	2.5	0.6	1.3	1.0	44.0	100.0	53.1
20-34	40.8	11.4	3.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	42.2	100.0	55.2
35-49	40.1	8.5	2.7	0.8	1.3	0.8	45.7	100.0	51.3
Birth order									
1	46.1	11.9	2.8	0.6	0.7	2.0	35.9	100.0	60.8
2-3	41.0	11.6	3.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	41.9	100.0	55.9
4-5	38.8	10.5	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.6	45.2	100.0	52.0
6+	35.8	8.9	2.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	50.2	100.0	47.0
Place of delivery									
Health facility	49.0	13.6	2.9	0.5	0.5	1.3	32.2	100.0	65.5
Elsewhere	13.3	2.1	2.7	0.9	2.9	0.2	77.8	100.0	18.1
Residence									
Urban	52.0	12.2	2.6	0.7	1.1	2.6	28.8	100.0	66.8
Rural	37.5	10.5	2.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	46.8	100.0	50.9
Region									
South Central	44.3	8.6	3.4	0.8	0.2	4.0	38.8	100.0	56.3
North Central	46.0	10.4	1.3	0.1	1.3	1.1	39.6	100.0	57.8
Kampala	63.9	10.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	21.4	100.0	77.6
Busoga	32.7	8.6	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.3	54.5	100.0	43.3
Bukedi	47.2	8.8	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.4	39.0	100.0	58.5
Bugisu	46.5	5.6	3.4	0.9	3.5	0.2	39.8	100.0	55.5
Teso	47.1	14.4	4.3	0.2	0.8	1.4	31.9	100.0	65.7
Karamoja	69.2	11.4	4.8	1.3	2.3	0.0	11.0	100.0	85.4
Lango	30.0	22.0	2.7	0.8	0.9	0.4	43.2	100.0	54.6
Acholi	38.6	10.5	4.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	45.5	100.0	53.5
West Nile	43.3	15.6	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.2	37.4	100.0	60.5
Bunyoro	29.2	7.7	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	60.0	100.0	38.9
Tooro	28.8	9.3	4.7	1.9	1.5	1.1	52.7	100.0	42.8
Kigezi	31.8	11.8	4.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	50.9	100.0	47.7
Ankole	28.8	11.9	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.1	55.5	100.0	42.6
Special area									
Island districts	43.6	10.8	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	41.3	100.0	56.5
Mountain districts	38.4	10.5	6.5	1.9	2.1	0.0	40.6	100.0	55.4
Greater Kampala	60.1	10.8	2.3	0.8	0.0	3.8	22.1	100.0	73.3
Education									
No education	39.5	9.4	3.3	0.8	1.3	0.3	45.4	100.0	52.1
Primary	35.2	10.4	2.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	49.2	100.0	48.2
Secondary	49.4	11.4	3.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	33.5	100.0	63.8
More than secondary	59.8	15.4	3.3	0.2	0.0	4.2	17.2	100.0	78.5
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	37.9	9.8	2.7	0.7	1.3	0.1	47.5	100.0	50.4
Second	33.9	11.2	2.3	0.3	1.3	0.7	50.3	100.0	47.4
Middle	36.6	10.2	3.1	0.8	1.5	0.4	47.3	100.0	50.0
Fourth	39.5	10.3	3.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	43.9	100.0	53.1
Highest	55.6	13.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	2.9	24.9	100.0	71.5
Total	40.6	10.9	2.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	43.0	100.0	54.3
									5,901

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

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Table 9.10 Type of provider of 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 of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check					No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Medical assistant/clinical officer	Nursing aide/assistant	Community/village health worker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth								
<20	49.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	2.1	46.9	100.0	1,030
20-34	52.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.0	44.8	100.0	4,108
35-49	48.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.4	48.7	100.0	764
Birth order								
1	58.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.1	39.2	100.0	1,357
2-3	52.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.9	44.1	100.0	2,028
4-5	48.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.4	48.0	100.0	1,273
6+	43.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.8	53.0	100.0	1,244
Place of delivery								
Health facility	64.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	34.5	100.0	4,511
Elsewhere	8.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	8.6	81.9	100.0	1,390
Residence								
Urban	64.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.9	33.2	100.0	1,258
Rural	47.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	2.4	49.1	100.0	4,643
Region								
South Central	52.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.2	43.7	100.0	719
North Central	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	42.2	100.0	647
Kampala	76.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	22.4	100.0	235
Busoga	37.3	0.8	3.6	0.1	1.4	56.7	100.0	580
Bukedi	55.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.9	41.5	100.0	397
Bugisu	54.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	44.5	100.0	300
Teso	62.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	34.3	100.0	412
Karamoja	82.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	2.0	14.6	100.0	168
Lango	45.5	0.0	1.3	1.0	6.8	45.4	100.0	302
Acholi	49.3	1.0	2.3	0.3	0.6	46.5	100.0	282
West Nile	58.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.1	39.5	100.0	420
Bunyoro	33.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	5.0	61.1	100.0	340
Tooro	41.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	57.2	100.0	460
Kigezi	47.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	52.3	100.0	181
Ankole	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	57.4	100.0	458
Special area								
Island districts	52.0	0.5	1.8	0.0	2.3	43.5	100.0	79
Mountain districts	53.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	44.6	100.0	471
Greater Kampala	70.8	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	26.7	100.0	474
Education								
No education	47.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	3.3	47.9	100.0	566
Primary	44.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.4	51.8	100.0	3,577
Secondary	61.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.2	36.2	100.0	1,325
More than secondary	77.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	21.5	100.0	432
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	45.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	3.1	49.6	100.0	1,326
Second	44.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.1	52.6	100.0	1,253
Middle	46.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.4	50.0	100.0	1,120
Fourth	50.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.6	46.9	100.0	1,037
Highest	69.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.8	28.5	100.0	1,166
Total	51.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.0	45.7	100.0	5,901

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent 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 2016

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first postnatal check ¹						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
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days						
Mother's age at birth											
<20	17.1	26.7	10.5	2.7	1.3	1.4	40.2	100.0	57.1	1,030	
20-34	17.5	24.5	11.1	3.3	1.0	0.9	41.8	100.0	56.4	4,108	
35-49	17.0	21.3	10.4	3.4	1.0	0.8	46.0	100.0	52.2	764	
Birth order											
1	19.6	30.5	12.0	3.2	0.8	1.8	32.2	100.0	65.2	1,357	
2-3	18.1	24.1	11.5	3.7	1.2	0.8	40.6	100.0	57.4	2,028	
4-5	16.3	21.8	10.5	3.0	0.8	0.8	46.8	100.0	51.6	1,273	
6+	14.7	21.1	9.3	2.7	1.4	0.5	50.3	100.0	47.8	1,244	
Place of delivery											
Health facility	21.4	30.3	13.6	3.0	0.8	1.2	29.9	100.0	68.2	4,511	
Elsewhere	4.4	5.6	2.4	4.0	2.0	0.1	81.6	100.0	16.3	1,390	
Residence											
Urban	26.0	26.6	12.0	3.3	1.3	1.5	29.3	100.0	67.9	1,258	
Rural	15.0	23.9	10.6	3.2	1.0	0.8	45.5	100.0	52.7	4,643	
Region											
South Central	22.4	24.0	8.9	3.5	1.4	2.6	37.3	100.0	58.7	719	
North Central	21.6	22.9	10.0	1.3	0.6	1.8	41.9	100.0	55.8	647	
Kampala	24.6	35.8	8.7	1.2	0.8	0.0	28.8	100.0	70.4	235	
Busoga	17.1	19.1	9.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	51.6	100.0	46.6	580	
Bukedi	21.1	24.5	7.0	3.4	1.7	0.4	41.8	100.0	56.1	397	
Bugisu	25.4	19.9	6.6	3.4	2.1	0.0	42.7	100.0	55.3	300	
Teso	20.2	31.5	13.2	6.3	0.9	1.8	26.1	100.0	71.2	412	
Karamoja	30.3	35.0	12.2	7.4	2.0	0.0	13.0	100.0	84.9	168	
Lango	10.9	18.7	20.7	3.9	1.0	0.0	44.8	100.0	54.2	302	
Acholi	22.7	22.1	12.7	3.7	0.3	0.2	38.4	100.0	61.2	282	
West Nile	13.2	35.7	16.2	3.8	0.9	0.6	29.6	100.0	68.9	420	
Bunyoro	7.4	20.8	6.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	63.8	100.0	35.7	340	
Tooro	10.1	23.7	10.9	5.9	2.1	0.9	46.4	100.0	50.6	460	
Kigezi	6.9	24.5	13.8	2.7	1.8	0.0	50.2	100.0	47.9	181	
Ankole	7.8	19.3	12.2	2.6	0.0	0.9	57.1	100.0	42.0	458	
Special area											
Island districts	21.5	23.5	7.9	1.9	1.0	1.5	42.8	100.0	54.7	79	
Mountain districts	16.1	23.2	11.1	6.9	2.4	0.4	40.0	100.0	57.2	471	
Greater Kampala	30.6	29.4	9.4	1.0	2.1	2.3	25.2	100.0	70.4	474	
Mother's education											
No education	15.4	21.3	10.3	4.4	1.5	0.0	47.1	100.0	51.4	566	
Primary	14.0	22.8	10.2	3.1	1.0	0.9	48.0	100.0	50.1	3,577	
Secondary	22.6	28.0	12.5	3.2	0.9	0.6	32.1	100.0	66.4	1,325	
More than secondary	31.8	31.0	12.9	2.6	1.2	3.9	16.6	100.0	78.3	432	
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	15.2	23.7	10.3	3.3	1.2	0.2	46.1	100.0	52.6	1,326	
Second	13.3	23.3	10.0	3.2	1.1	0.6	48.5	100.0	49.8	1,253	
Middle	14.2	23.1	11.0	3.1	1.0	0.7	47.0	100.0	51.3	1,120	
Fourth	18.2	23.7	11.5	4.0	1.0	1.1	40.4	100.0	57.4	1,037	
Highest	26.4	28.5	11.9	2.6	0.9	2.4	27.2	100.0	69.5	1,166	
Total	17.3	24.4	10.9	3.2	1.1	1.0	42.0	100.0	55.9	5,901	

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

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal checkup					No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Medical assistant/clinical officer	Nursing aide/assistant	Community/village health worker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth								
<20	54.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.9	42.9	100.0	1,030
20-34	53.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.6	43.6	100.0	4,108
35-49	48.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.4	47.8	100.0	764
Birth order								
1	62.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.6	34.8	100.0	1,357
2-3	54.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.5	42.6	100.0	2,028
4-5	49.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.6	48.4	100.0	1,273
6+	44.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.5	52.2	100.0	1,244
Place of delivery								
Health facility	67.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	31.8	100.0	4,511
Elsewhere	8.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	7.2	83.7	100.0	1,390
Residence								
Urban	66.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	32.1	100.0	1,258
Rural	49.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	2.1	47.3	100.0	4,643
Region								
South Central	56.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.2	41.3	100.0	719
North Central	54.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	44.2	100.0	647
Kampala	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	29.6	100.0	235
Busoga	42.1	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.8	53.4	100.0	580
Bukedi	52.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	1.9	43.9	100.0	397
Bugisu	54.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	44.7	100.0	300
Teso	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	28.8	100.0	412
Karamoja	82.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.0	15.1	100.0	168
Lango	47.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.7	45.8	100.0	302
Acholi	55.0	1.0	3.1	0.3	1.8	38.8	100.0	282
West Nile	67.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	31.1	100.0	420
Bunyoro	31.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.1	64.3	100.0	340
Tooro	48.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.0	49.4	100.0	460
Kigezi	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	52.1	100.0	181
Ankole	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	58.0	100.0	458
Special area								
Island districts	49.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	3.3	45.3	100.0	79
Mountain districts	55.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	42.8	100.0	471
Greater Kampala	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	29.6	100.0	474
Mother's education								
No education	48.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	48.6	100.0	566
Primary	47.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.1	49.9	100.0	3,577
Secondary	63.6	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.3	33.6	100.0	1,325
More than secondary	78.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	21.7	100.0	432
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	48.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.8	47.4	100.0	1,326
Second	46.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.9	50.2	100.0	1,253
Middle	48.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	48.7	100.0	1,120
Fourth	54.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.6	42.6	100.0	1,037
Highest	68.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	30.5	100.0	1,166
Total	53.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.7	44.1	100.0	5,901

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after the birth:						Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counselling on danger signs	Counselling on breastfeeding	Observation of breastfeeding	Weighed ¹		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	41.8	30.3	31.8	40.0	39.1	69.6	51.8	1,030
20-34	38.6	27.7	29.5	34.1	35.2	70.4	46.7	4,108
35-49	38.3	27.8	29.6	31.2	32.6	61.1	41.5	764
Birth order								
1	44.0	34.5	33.9	42.2	41.9	77.3	55.5	1,357
2-3	41.6	28.4	30.5	35.8	35.5	72.5	48.8	2,028
4-5	33.9	24.1	28.2	30.9	33.5	66.7	42.3	1,273
6+	35.1	25.1	26.4	28.8	30.8	56.8	39.3	1,244
Place of delivery								
Health facility	43.9	32.8	34.3	40.0	40.5	85.2	54.0	4,511
Elsewhere	23.5	13.1	15.7	17.9	19.5	16.6	24.0	1,390
Residence								
Urban	47.0	36.9	35.9	42.8	42.7	86.8	56.8	1,258
Rural	36.9	25.8	28.3	32.6	33.6	64.2	44.2	4,643
Region								
South Central	43.2	35.3	33.3	42.2	46.0	74.6	54.3	719
North Central	35.4	20.8	21.9	27.1	34.1	67.3	43.3	647
Kampala	45.2	36.7	33.0	40.3	42.2	90.5	58.1	235
Busoga	18.1	12.3	13.7	16.1	14.8	60.0	20.2	580
Bukedi	45.0	30.0	35.8	39.4	39.1	56.8	51.6	397
Bugisu	45.1	40.2	47.5	38.8	26.0	59.9	56.5	300
Teso	59.8	37.9	34.8	39.8	35.6	72.0	61.9	412
Karamoja	72.4	58.7	61.2	67.9	64.6	83.9	77.4	168
Lango	52.1	26.7	28.2	35.9	44.2	60.5	53.1	302
Acholi	32.3	21.4	24.9	30.0	33.4	86.5	42.4	282
West Nile	56.0	39.8	46.0	50.7	59.1	81.0	66.2	420
Bunyoro	25.9	18.1	18.7	26.6	23.5	50.5	30.4	340
Tooro	31.0	27.4	32.2	37.1	32.5	76.7	41.9	460
Kigezi	29.6	26.2	40.9	49.0	49.1	76.0	56.1	181
Ankole	23.1	17.2	13.4	17.1	17.4	59.1	28.0	458
Special area								
Island districts	23.9	18.6	17.5	25.6	29.1	64.2	32.3	79
Mountain districts	44.5	39.6	47.1	47.0	40.0	72.1	56.7	471
Greater Kampala	49.4	38.1	35.0	45.3	47.4	90.3	60.6	474
Mother's education								
No education	36.8	30.1	31.8	36.0	36.5	62.6	44.1	566
Primary	35.7	24.3	26.8	30.8	32.3	62.9	42.8	3,577
Secondary	42.4	31.7	34.3	39.5	40.2	80.2	52.4	1,325
More than secondary	59.8	46.8	39.4	51.5	47.3	93.8	68.1	432
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	43.2	28.2	31.4	35.5	36.8	62.1	47.3	1,326
Second	34.9	24.4	25.6	30.5	30.3	62.0	41.7	1,253
Middle	33.0	22.6	27.9	31.0	31.9	62.7	42.9	1,120
Fourth	34.5	27.0	27.5	31.5	33.9	71.8	44.0	1,037
Highest	48.8	38.7	36.9	45.1	44.8	88.1	58.5	1,166
Total	39.1	28.2	29.9	34.8	35.6	69.0	46.9	5,901

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

Table 9.14 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 2016

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					Number of women
	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	
Age						
15-19	7.7	41.2	34.9	23.4	56.9	4,264
20-34	5.1	42.6	36.7	20.3	57.3	9,416
35-49	4.0	51.8	40.9	20.0	62.5	4,826
Number of living children						
0	6.8	38.2	31.6	21.4	53.5	4,947
1-2	4.7	40.4	33.8	19.3	54.8	5,029
3-4	5.2	46.7	39.3	20.2	59.9	3,977
5+	4.9	54.6	45.9	22.9	67.1	4,553
Marital status						
Never married	6.5	40.3	31.7	20.5	53.9	4,783
Married or living together	5.2	43.7	39.1	21.2	58.8	11,223
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.1	57.6	40.4	20.5	66.6	2,500
Employed last 12 months						
Not employed	6.3	44.0	36.1	21.4	56.6	4,211
Employed for cash	4.0	42.5	35.4	18.6	56.7	10,683
Employed not for cash	8.4	51.8	44.7	27.3	66.5	3,613
Residence						
Urban	3.5	33.9	19.2	13.3	43.6	4,943
Rural	6.1	48.6	44.0	23.7	64.0	13,563
Region						
South Central	4.0	29.9	26.4	15.6	44.6	2,494
North Central	2.8	32.6	31.9	14.0	48.5	1,963
Kampala	1.5	27.7	12.9	8.9	33.8	1,025
Busoga	8.6	44.0	39.7	26.3	61.8	1,690
Bukedi	8.3	37.7	31.8	18.8	52.2	1,169
Bugisu	3.0	32.3	30.6	22.8	46.7	921
Teso	3.2	65.3	54.8	22.6	78.6	1,099
Karamoja	2.0	64.5	35.4	15.9	74.7	365
Lango	7.2	67.0	62.9	37.3	78.7	1,010
Acholi	14.2	76.6	64.2	36.4	87.0	924
West Nile	7.4	62.0	31.9	14.5	69.2	1,247
Bunyoro	2.5	47.2	48.2	17.4	58.3	1,014
Tooro	8.8	44.0	41.9	23.2	66.0	1,357
Kigezi	3.8	34.7	26.5	19.1	50.0	732
Ankole	3.0	45.2	37.7	27.5	59.7	1,498
Special area						
Island districts	6.0	44.7	43.3	19.2	63.6	203
Mountain districts	4.3	39.4	31.2	20.1	53.7	1,481
Greater Kampala	1.9	26.8	14.7	10.6	35.4	2,048
Education						
No education	5.6	61.5	48.4	22.0	71.8	1,781
Primary	6.5	49.8	42.1	24.0	64.1	10,630
Secondary	3.8	33.8	28.4	16.7	48.4	4,639
More than secondary	2.2	21.4	17.9	11.0	34.5	1,456
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.3	66.0	56.7	28.2	77.8	3,247
Second	6.6	54.3	46.0	25.5	69.2	3,397
Middle	5.3	46.4	41.3	23.0	62.2	3,460
Fourth	4.6	40.1	34.5	19.9	56.4	3,683
Highest	3.3	25.4	17.2	11.9	36.8	4,720
Total	5.4	44.7	37.4	20.9	58.6	18,506

Table 9.15 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:		
	Have heard of female circumcision	Are circumcised	Number of women
Age			
15-19	47.2	0.1	4,264
20-24	55.2	0.3	3,822
25-29	58.0	0.2	3,051
30-34	57.0	0.4	2,543
35-39	56.1	0.5	2,011
40-44	60.6	0.7	1,608
45-49	55.4	0.4	1,207
Residence			
Urban	65.5	0.2	4,943
Rural	50.7	0.4	13,563
Region			
South Central	57.6	0.0	2,494
North Central	56.4	0.1	1,963
Kampala	74.7	0.5	1,025
Busoga	66.8	0.1	1,690
Bukedi	70.8	0.2	1,169
Bugisu	95.4	2.6	921
Teso	77.8	0.1	1,099
Karamoja	70.1	6.4	365
Lango	40.4	0.0	1,010
Acholi	38.9	0.0	924
West Nile	28.5	0.0	1,247
Bunyoro	41.7	0.0	1,014
Tooro	35.9	0.0	1,357
Kigezi	45.4	0.0	732
Ankole	32.8	0.0	1,498
Special area			
Island districts	66.0	0.1	203
Mountain districts	67.9	1.6	1,481
Greater Kampala	72.2	0.3	2,048
Education			
No education	44.8	1.3	1,781
Primary	47.8	0.3	10,630
Secondary	65.6	0.1	4,639
More than secondary	81.6	0.1	1,456
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	45.8	1.0	3,247
Second	48.8	0.3	3,397
Middle	51.2	0.2	3,460
Fourth	53.2	0.1	3,683
Highest	68.6	0.1	4,720
Total	54.6	0.3	18,506

Table 9.16 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:		
	Have ever heard of fistula	Have ever had fistula symptoms	Number of women
Age			
15-19	45.4	0.5	4,264
20-24	66.3	1.4	3,822
25-29	71.1	1.4	3,051
30-34	71.7	1.2	2,543
35-39	70.8	1.7	2,011
40-44	70.9	2.1	1,608
45-49	72.2	2.8	1,207
Residence			
Urban	73.0	1.2	4,943
Rural	61.1	1.4	13,563
Region			
South Central	81.9	1.3	2,494
North Central	75.0	0.7	1,963
Kampala	81.9	0.8	1,025
Busoga	66.1	0.8	1,690
Bukedi	65.5	1.1	1,169
Bugisu	53.6	0.8	921
Teso	72.3	0.5	1,099
Karamoja	48.6	1.9	365
Lango	55.0	1.0	1,010
Acholi	47.8	1.8	924
West Nile	50.7	0.5	1,247
Bunyoro	58.6	0.9	1,014
Tooro	55.8	4.3	1,357
Kigezi	52.3	0.8	732
Ankole	55.5	3.0	1,498
Special area			
Island districts	67.8	1.0	203
Mountain districts	49.1	0.8	1,481
Greater Kampala	82.1	0.7	2,048
Education			
No education	56.5	1.4	1,781
Primary	59.4	1.7	10,630
Secondary	72.3	0.9	4,639
More than secondary	84.5	0.4	1,456
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	51.7	1.3	3,247
Second	58.3	2.0	3,397
Middle	61.2	1.7	3,460
Fourth	66.9	1.0	3,683
Highest	77.4	1.0	4,720
Total	64.3	1.4	18,506

Key Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vaccinations: Fifty-five percent of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations by the time of the survey, and 49% received the vaccinations by the appropriate age of 12 months. ▪ Symptoms of ARI: Advice or treatment was sought for 80% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey. Thirty-nine percent had treatment or advice sought on the same or next day. ▪ Fever: Advice or treatment was sought for 82% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. For 48% of these children, advice or treatment was sought on the same or next day. ▪ Feeding practices during diarrhoea: Only 15% of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended. ▪ Early child development: Thirty-seven percent of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother are attending organised early childhood education programmes.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy 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 diarrhoea. In addition, because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrhoeal disease, information is provided on the disposal of children's faecal matter. There is also discussion of early childhood development indicators.

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 5 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 2016 UDHS was obtained from either a written record or, in the absence of a written record, the mother's recall.

Sixty-seven percent of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey had a reported birth weight from a written record or the mother's recall. Among births with a reported weight, 10% 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, 93% of births to women with more than a secondary education have a reported birth weight, while 58% of births to women with no education have a reported weight. 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 5% of births as very small, 14% as smaller than average, and 79% 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

Immunising 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-Hib or the pentavalent vaccine.

Fifty-five percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic

vaccinations at any time before the survey, while 49% received the basic vaccinations by the appropriate age of 12 months; 1% 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 (96%), followed by the first dose of the DPT-HepB-Hib vaccine and the first non-birth dose of the oral polio vaccine (95% each). There is a drop-off in the percentage of children who received subsequent doses of the DPT-HepB-Hib and polio vaccines, and among the basic vaccinations, coverage is lowest for the final dose of the oral polio vaccine (66%).

Trends: The percentage of children age 12-23 months in Uganda who received all basic vaccinations increased from 37% in 2000-01 to 55% in 2016. During the same period, the proportion of children who received no vaccinations fell from 13% to 1% (**Figure 10.2**).

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey

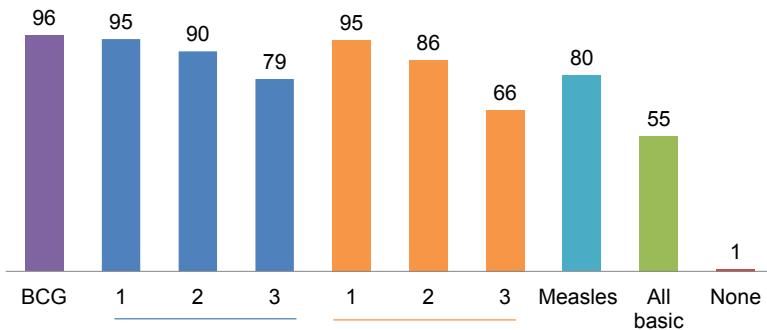
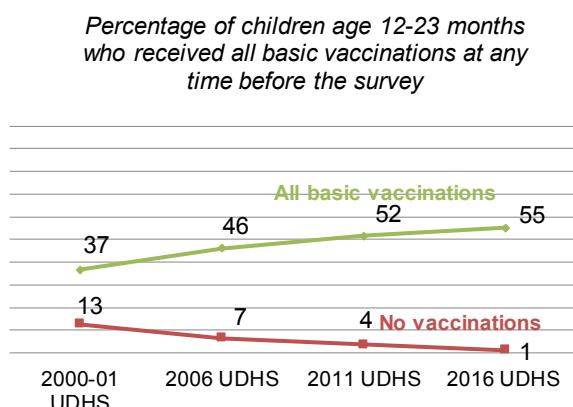
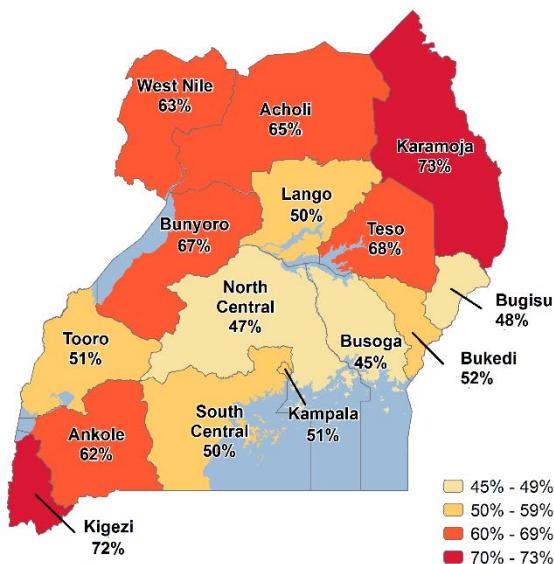


Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations



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.

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 from 45% in Busoga region to 73% in Karamoja 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 immunisation schedule. The pneumococcal conjugate vaccine 10 (PCV) was introduced in April 2013. PCV protects against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria, which causes severe pneumonia, meningitis, and other illnesses. The inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) was introduced in April 2016 and will replace oral polio vaccines by 2021.

The monovalent rotavirus vaccine will become part of the national routine immunisation schedule in February 2018. This vaccine protects against rotavirus, which can cause inflammation of the stomach and intestines 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 three doses 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 was offered.

Eighty-seven percent of children age 12-23 months received the first dose of PCV, 79% received the second dose, and 64% received the third dose. Coverage rates are much lower for the rotavirus vaccine, with only 10% of children receiving the first dose and 6% receiving the second dose. Twenty-one percent of children received IPV (**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. Almost all children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months (97% of both) 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 7 out of 10 (70%) children age 12-23 months and 6 out of 10 (59%) 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 2016 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 9% 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 Karamoja region (27%) and lowest among children in Bunyoro region (0.9%) (**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 8 in 10 (80%) children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey; however, but was sought for only 4 in 10 (39%) 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 to high 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

One-third (33%) of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. The prevalence of fever is highest among children in Busoga (66%) and Teso (59%) regions and lowest in Bunyoro region (11%). Patterns of care seeking are similar to those for ARI: 82% of children were taken for advice or treatment, and for 48%, that advice or treatment was sought on the same or next day. Twenty-nine percent of children with a fever received antibiotics (**Table 10.7**).

10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea

Mothers reported that 20% of children under age 5 had a diarrhoeal episode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 10.8**). Advice or treatment was sought for 71% of children with diarrhoea.

Patterns by background characteristics

The prevalence of diarrhoea rises after age 6 months, from 19 among children under age 6 months to 39% among those age 6-11 months, when complementary foods and other liquids are introduced. The prevalence remains high (31%) 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**).

As with symptoms of fever, the percentage of children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey is highest in Teso (29%) and Busoga (27%) regions and lowest in Bunyoro region (10%).

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 15% of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended. Thirty-nine percent received the same amount of liquids. Forty-six percent were given either less liquid than usual (42%) or no liquid at all (4%) (**Figure 10.5**). Four in ten (42%) children with diarrhoea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same amount of (36%) or more (6%) food to the sick child. Forty-four percent of children were given less food than usual, while 6% received no food (**Table 10.9**).

For additional information on feeding practices during diarrhoea by background characteristics, see **Table 10.9**.

Figure 10.4 Diarrhoea prevalence by age

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

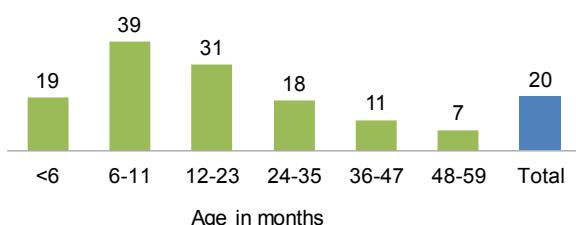
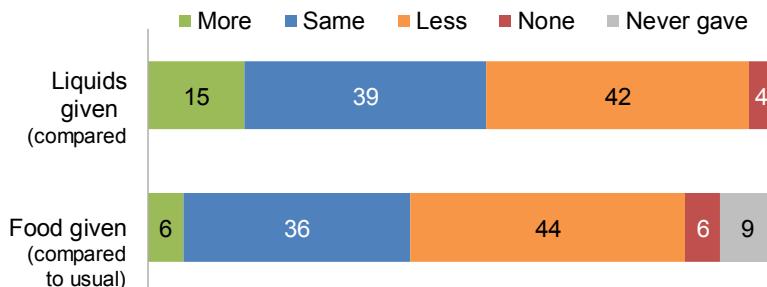


Figure 10.5 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea 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-recommended homemade 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. Fifty-five percent of children with diarrhoea received some form of ORT (ORS, recommended homemade fluids, and/or increased fluids) (**Table 10.10**). Nineteen percent of children received antibiotics and 40% were given zinc, which can reduce the duration and severity of diarrhoea. Nearly 1 in 5 (19%) children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment.

Trends: After declining slightly from 19% in 2000-01 to 16% in 2006 and 14% in 2011, the proportion of children with diarrhoea who received no treatment increased to again reach 19% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Male children are more likely (58%) to receive ORT than female children (52%) (**Table 10.10**).
- The proportion of children receiving ORT is higher in urban areas (61%) than in rural areas (54%).
- Children in Karamoja region are more likely to receive ORT (84%) than children in other regions. Only about one-third of children in Teso (34%) and Ankole (37%) regions received ORT.

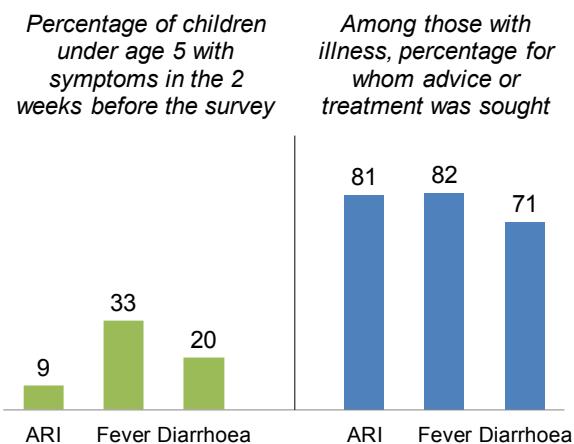
10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

In Uganda, 9 in 10 (93%) women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey know about ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids for the treatment of diarrhoea (**Table 10.12**). Knowledge of ORS packets is lowest among women age 15-19 (88%) and women living in Tooro region (82%).

10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

Fever (33%) was the most common illness reported among children under age 5 during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment is more likely to be sought for children with a fever (82%) or symptoms of ARI (81%) than for children with diarrhoea (71%) (**Figure 10.6**).

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, 81% had their last stool disposed of safely (**Table 10.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Safe disposal of faeces increases with children's age, from 44% of children age 0-1 months to 95% of children age 18-23 months.
- Children in urban areas (87%) are more likely than those in rural areas (79%) to have had their last faecal matter disposed of safely.
- The proportion of children whose faecal matter is disposed of safely varies by wealth, from 74% among those in households in the lowest wealth quintile to 86% among those in households in the highest quintile.

10.8 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

The 2016 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.

10.8.1 Early Childhood Education

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 mother

Organised early childhood education programmes are important to facilitate children's cognitive development and prepare them for formal primary education. Thirty-seven percent of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother attend organised early childhood education programmes. Children born to mothers with more than a secondary education (80%), those from households in the highest wealth quintile (66%), those living in urban areas (55%), and those age 48-59 months (47%) are more likely to attend early childhood education. Children from Karamoja (13%) and Teso (17%) regions are less likely to attend early childhood education than children from other regions (**Table 10.14**).

10.8.2 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

An adult household member engaged in four or more learning activities in the 3 days preceding the survey with 54% of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother. On average, adults engaged children in 3.4 activities. Among children living with their biological father, fathers engaged on average in 0.6 activities, and only 4% of children engaged in four or more learning activities with their fathers. Mothers engaged on average in 1.8 activities and 22% of children engaged in four or more learning activities with their mothers (**Table 10.15**).

10.8.3 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

Only 2% of youngest children under age 5 living with their mother have three or more children's books or picture books. Half (50%) of children play with two or more kinds of playthings when they are at home. Seven in 10 children (71%) play with household or natural objects, 49% play with homemade toys, and 24% play with manufactured toys (**Table 10.16**).

10.8.4 Inadequate Care for Children

Inadequate care for children

Number of children left alone or in the care of another child younger than age 10 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 4 in 10 (37%) youngest children under age 5 living with their mother received inadequate care for at least 1 hour in the week preceding the survey: 23% spent at least 1 hour completely alone, and 28% spent at least 1 hour in the care of another child younger than age 10 (**Table 10.17**).

10.8.5 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 age 36-59 months living with their mother

Sixty-three percent of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother are developmentally on track according to the early child development index (**Table 10.18**). Ninety-one percent of children are on track in the physical development domain, 86% in the learning domain, 68% in the social-emotional domain, and only 26% in the literacy-numeracy domain.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children who are developmentally on track is highest in Ankole (84%) and South Central (82%) regions. The proportion is lowest in Lango (42%), Teso (42%), and Karamoja (43%) regions.
- Children who are attending early childhood education are more likely to be developmentally on track (82%) than those who are not attending (53%).
- The percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of the four domains rises with increasing mother's education, from 57% among children whose mothers have no formal education to 87% among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education.

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
- **Table 10.6** Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.7** Prevalence and treatment of fever
- **Table 10.8** Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea
- **Table 10.9** Feeding practices during diarrhoea
- **Table 10.10** Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhoea
- **Table 10.11** Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea
- **Table 10.12** Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids
- **Table 10.13** Disposal of children's stools
- **Table 10.14** Early childhood education
- **Table 10.15** Support for learning
- **Table 10.16** Learning materials
- **Table 10.17** Inadequate care
- **Table 10.18** Early child development index

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth				Total	Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight ¹	Among births with a reported birth weight ¹	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/missing			Number of births	Percentage less than 2.5 kg
Mother's age at birth								
<20	6.2	17.0	75.1	1.7	100.0	68.8	2,737	13.0
20-34	5.3	13.7	79.0	2.0	100.0	68.1	10,591	8.9
35-49	5.0	12.8	80.3	2.0	100.0	60.3	1,943	8.6
Birth order								
1	7.1	18.4	73.2	1.3	100.0	77.2	3,396	12.6
2-3	4.8	13.0	80.7	1.5	100.0	69.9	5,134	8.4
4-5	4.9	12.4	80.2	2.4	100.0	64.9	3,263	8.3
6+	5.2	13.4	78.8	2.7	100.0	55.7	3,478	9.2
Mother's smoking status								
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	6.4	22.9	69.2	1.5	100.0	55.6	113	8.8
Does not smoke	5.4	14.1	78.6	1.9	100.0	67.3	15,158	9.6
Residence								
Urban	5.0	14.7	78.8	1.5	100.0	85.6	3,233	8.9
Rural	5.5	14.0	78.4	2.0	100.0	62.3	12,038	9.9
Region								
South Central	6.0	14.1	77.6	2.2	100.0	72.8	1,881	9.6
North Central	5.1	14.8	77.3	2.8	100.0	66.4	1,645	9.8
Kampala	5.8	11.5	81.7	1.0	100.0	92.0	580	7.1
Busoga	7.2	17.3	74.3	1.2	100.0	59.3	1,527	8.7
Bukedi	4.4	15.6	79.4	0.6	100.0	55.8	1,060	10.9
Bugisu	10.0	7.9	81.7	0.4	100.0	59.4	763	9.5
Teso	8.1	13.9	75.3	2.7	100.0	68.9	948	9.7
Karamoja	6.2	10.8	83.0	0.0	100.0	75.5	432	9.5
Lango	7.4	13.2	79.2	0.2	100.0	59.9	799	12.2
Acholi	4.4	15.1	78.5	2.0	100.0	87.0	741	11.4
West Nile	6.3	20.6	68.6	4.5	100.0	82.6	1,067	10.9
Bunyoro	1.1	8.9	85.9	4.1	100.0	48.3	905	10.3
Tooro	2.9	16.0	78.0	3.1	100.0	71.8	1,210	10.3
Kigezi	3.3	12.1	83.4	1.2	100.0	71.3	506	7.9
Ankole	3.4	12.0	84.6	0.0	100.0	55.6	1,209	5.5
Special area								
Island districts	7.9	16.0	74.7	1.3	100.0	61.7	202	9.8
Mountain districts	5.7	11.1	82.6	0.5	100.0	70.0	1,260	8.4
Greater Kampala	6.7	14.8	77.2	1.3	100.0	90.5	1,247	9.6
Mother's education								
No education	5.5	11.1	80.3	3.2	100.0	57.6	1,680	9.0
Primary	5.4	14.5	77.9	2.2	100.0	61.8	9,391	10.5
Secondary	5.4	14.5	79.3	0.8	100.0	80.3	3,243	7.9
More than secondary	5.4	15.2	78.7	0.7	100.0	93.4	958	9.4
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	6.2	14.6	76.9	2.2	100.0	61.6	3,442	11.7
Second	5.9	12.8	79.0	2.3	100.0	57.2	3,203	10.4
Middle	4.7	13.9	78.9	2.5	100.0	61.1	2,950	9.9
Fourth	5.1	15.0	78.3	1.6	100.0	70.2	2,735	8.3
Highest	5.0	14.6	79.6	0.8	100.0	88.1	2,940	8.1
Total	5.4	14.2	78.5	1.9	100.0	67.2	15,270	9.6

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 2016

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	68.2	28.1	96.3	96.0	57.9	37.4	95.3	93.5
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	68.8	26.1	94.9	94.5	58.1	34.9	93.0	90.7
2	66.7	23.2	89.9	89.0	56.9	30.3	87.2	84.2
3	62.0	16.5	78.6	76.8	53.1	23.5	76.6	72.6
Polio (oral)								
0 (birth dose)	55.9	23.7	79.5	79.5	47.2	31.3	78.5	77.2
1	68.6	25.9	94.5	94.1	57.9	33.5	91.3	88.9
2	65.1	21.0	86.2	85.4	55.6	27.4	83.1	80.5
3	58.8	7.0	65.8	64.4	50.4	10.1	60.5	57.6
IPV	6.0	14.9	20.8	16.7	4.2	22.1	26.3	22.4
Pneumococcal								
1	64.5	23.0	87.4	87.0	51.6	30.2	81.8	79.1
2	59.6	19.5	79.1	78.0	46.1	26.1	72.2	68.4
3	50.7	13.7	64.3	62.0	37.7	19.5	57.2	51.6
Rotavirus								
1	5.7	4.6	10.3	10.2	5.0	6.1	11.0	9.8
2	2.8	2.9	5.7	5.7	2.6	4.4	7.0	5.8
3	1.9	1.2	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.0	3.8	2.9
Measles	56.6	23.4	80.0	71.8	51.4	34.0	85.4	71.0
All basic vaccinations⁴	50.5	4.7	55.2	49.2	45.9	7.0	52.9	43.3
All age-appropriate vaccinations⁵	31.0	4.7	35.8	32.1	3.0	2.2	5.2	3.4
No vaccinations	0.0	1.3	1.3	na	0.1	2.7	2.7	na
Number of children	1,993	866	2,859	2,859	1,703	1,187	2,890	2,890

na = Not applicable

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = 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 Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

² Received by age 12 months

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

⁵ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one 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 2016

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT-HepB-Hib			Polio ¹			IPV	Pneumococcal			Rotavirus			All basic vaccinations ²	All age-appropriate vaccinations ³	No vaccinations	Number of children		
		1	2	3	0	1	2		1	2	3	1	2	3						
Sex																				
Male	96.1	95.2	90.1	78.7	79.2	95.2	86.7	66.1	20.3	87.4	78.5	65.2	11.4	6.8	4.0	81.4	55.8	36.5	1.1	1,477
Female	96.4	94.6	89.7	78.4	80.2	93.7	85.6	65.5	21.4	87.5	79.7	63.4	9.1	4.5	2.2	78.6	54.6	35.0	1.5	1,382
Birth order																				
1	97.4	96.1	92.4	80.4	83.4	94.5	87.7	63.7	24.9	89.8	81.6	67.0	10.3	5.6	3.2	84.2	54.0	38.6	0.7	694
2-3	95.8	94.5	89.4	79.9	81.9	94.8	86.0	68.8	19.5	86.9	79.8	66.7	9.6	5.8	2.7	82.9	59.9	38.3	1.1	970
4-5	98.0	96.3	90.4	78.5	76.3	95.5	86.4	66.6	20.1	89.9	81.0	64.0	11.3	4.8	2.9	78.4	53.9	35.1	0.7	636
6+	93.6	92.5	86.9	74.2	75.1	92.7	84.3	62.5	18.9	82.4	72.6	57.2	10.2	6.6	4.1	71.6	50.2	28.5	3.1	558
Residence																				
Urban	97.6	94.6	90.3	77.2	87.3	94.1	84.9	63.3	26.9	88.7	81.6	67.6	11.3	6.3	3.9	84.1	54.5	40.9	0.5	670
Rural	95.9	95.0	89.8	79.0	77.4	94.6	86.5	66.6	19.0	87.0	78.3	63.3	10.0	5.5	2.9	78.8	55.5	34.2	1.6	2,189
Region																				
South Central	92.5	90.9	85.9	74.8	72.1	91.8	81.4	62.0	23.0	82.0	70.6	64.1	19.5	12.7	9.4	75.7	50.0	29.9	2.1	360
North Central	94.5	92.0	85.6	75.0	65.3	94.1	82.2	56.3	18.5	83.4	77.2	57.2	7.5	4.6	1.1	73.3	46.7	30.5	1.6	313
Kampala	99.3	94.8	88.2	80.9	97.8	94.4	83.8	56.9	27.8	92.9	80.9	69.7	12.7	8.1	5.7	82.8	51.1	42.4	0.7	143
Busoga	96.7	93.1	88.9	68.9	79.6	94.9	86.5	57.2	22.6	89.5	81.3	64.4	16.7	10.5	5.1	70.2	44.9	29.1	3.0	266
Bukedi	97.8	95.6	90.3	76.0	84.3	95.2	82.2	60.6	26.5	92.2	84.8	62.8	4.3	2.5	0.0	77.3	52.3	29.5	1.2	192
Bugisu	98.7	97.9	84.6	72.5	87.0	87.1	75.2	56.5	32.8	94.2	75.1	53.1	25.4	12.4	4.5	79.8	47.8	32.2	0.0	140
Teso	98.6	97.9	97.9	90.0	94.8	97.3	95.4	78.6	15.5	85.7	80.4	63.1	4.6	1.0	0.4	87.2	67.7	47.3	0.5	192
Karamoja	98.9	98.5	94.4	86.8	93.7	95.3	90.2	78.3	22.9	94.8	90.0	81.6	8.7	5.1	4.6	91.3	73.0	54.4	0.0	79
Lango	96.0	95.5	92.4	80.2	73.9	96.3	86.3	64.7	15.1	79.7	67.9	53.0	8.2	3.1	0.7	74.5	50.4	24.6	0.7	155
Acholi	98.7	98.7	93.6	86.0	96.9	96.5	92.0	78.6	11.8	96.9	89.9	73.4	7.8	2.6	2.0	84.6	65.1	52.5	0.0	126
West Nile	95.9	97.6	93.5	83.1	89.8	96.5	90.8	74.8	18.4	91.3	83.5	70.6	6.5	2.1	0.9	82.0	63.1	47.3	1.5	207
Bunyoro	93.8	94.4	89.5	79.9	77.9	93.3	89.5	75.7	15.4	82.7	77.0	66.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	84.1	66.9	43.9	1.8	149
Tooro	96.3	93.7	87.8	74.7	76.3	92.8	84.8	61.5	23.0	78.1	71.1	53.8	7.7	3.1	1.4	86.9	51.2	23.3	1.0	241
Kigezi	98.3	98.3	95.0	88.1	87.3	98.5	94.4	78.2	19.9	98.6	94.4	83.4	11.1	7.9	5.4	95.6	72.0	58.2	0.0	87
Ankole	96.7	96.9	92.4	83.4	59.9	97.4	90.0	75.6	18.3	91.7	86.1	74.7	6.3	3.1	2.1	82.0	61.8	34.4	1.6	210
Special area																				
Island districts	91.7	91.3	81.9	64.3	70.6	90.9	77.0	50.3	21.7	86.1	71.2	54.6	8.3	4.7	2.5	68.1	37.1	30.4	3.0	40
Mountain districts	98.5	97.9	92.8	79.6	86.8	93.9	84.8	63.1	26.2	83.8	74.0	55.9	18.1	10.2	4.2	87.0	54.0	32.5	0.4	232
Greater Kampala	97.0	92.2	86.6	73.8	89.4	92.6	80.7	57.3	24.6	86.9	77.2	66.5	9.3	5.5	4.2	81.1	51.6	44.3	1.1	278
Mother's education																				
No education	92.6	92.2	86.4	76.1	74.4	91.5	83.3	69.0	19.8	84.6	77.2	65.0	7.7	3.5	2.9	76.9	56.4	36.0	3.4	251
Primary	96.0	94.9	89.6	77.6	79.0	94.2	85.6	64.5	18.6	86.1	77.7	61.8	10.1	5.7	3.1	76.8	53.3	32.8	1.3	1,736
Secondary	97.5	95.4	90.7	79.2	79.7	95.5	86.6	67.0	24.9	89.1	80.7	67.0	10.7	4.6	2.2	85.0	57.0	39.5	0.7	662
More than secondary	98.7	96.6	93.9	87.6	92.1	97.2	92.9	69.5	28.0	96.0	88.1	75.7	13.2	10.9	6.1	94.6	64.3	47.9	0.9	210
Wealth quintile																				
Lowest	95.1	95.3	91.2	78.0	83.8	94.6	87.3	69.7	18.1	86.5	77.0	62.2	8.3	3.8	1.5	75.9	56.1	38.2	1.6	614
Second	96.9	94.9	88.2	77.9	74.8	94.3	84.1	64.6	18.9	87.5	79.9	63.9	8.7	4.0	2.9	76.4	54.7	30.7	1.2	604
Middle	96.3	95.3	90.1	78.4	73.4	95.1	87.9	64.9	21.5	86.6	78.4	62.3	11.7	6.7	3.9	83.0	55.9	32.6	1.5	530
Fourth	95.2	94.4	90.5	80.9	79.2	95.0	88.0	68.6	21.7	87.7	79.7	64.7	12.8	9.0	4.0	79.4	55.2	34.1	2.0	498
Highest	97.6	94.6	89.5	78.0	86.3	93.6	84.1	61.8	24.2	88.7	80.4	68.2	10.6	5.6	3.5	85.7	54.3	42.4	0.4	613
Total	96.3	94.9	89.9	78.6	79.7	94.5	86.2	65.8	20.8	87.4	79.1	64.3	10.3	5.7	3.1	80.0	55.2	35.8	1.3	2,859

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-tetanus

HepB = 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, and one dose of measles 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 2016

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
	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	96.7	70.6	1,477	96.4	58.3	1,463
Female	97.1	68.8	1,382	97.2	59.6	1,426
Birth order						
1	98.2	66.3	694	97.1	56.2	615
2-3	97.3	70.9	970	97.9	61.3	1,010
4-5	98.2	71.5	636	96.8	56.4	607
6+	93.2	69.8	558	94.7	60.0	658
Residence						
Urban	96.5	63.5	670	97.1	54.2	613
Rural	97.1	71.6	2,189	96.7	60.2	2,277
Region						
South Central	95.8	65.4	360	95.3	48.2	386
North Central	96.9	67.0	313	95.1	53.3	282
Kampala	95.0	56.2	143	98.5	54.2	109
Busoga	96.6	62.7	266	97.9	54.7	286
Bukedi	94.6	68.2	192	94.8	58.1	217
Bugisu	97.2	69.4	140	97.3	57.9	139
Teso	99.4	66.9	192	98.6	60.1	168
Karamoja	99.5	74.6	79	98.4	56.9	74
Lango	96.1	73.5	155	93.8	50.6	156
Acholi	99.7	77.9	126	98.6	66.6	155
West Nile	99.5	78.4	207	97.5	67.8	222
Bunyoro	94.6	80.5	149	97.0	74.0	172
Tooro	97.0	67.2	241	96.9	60.4	230
Kigezi	97.7	81.0	87	98.6	68.5	99
Ankole	97.2	75.5	210	98.1	69.3	195
Special area						
Island districts	95.7	57.1	40	95.1	49.5	38
Mountain districts	97.9	70.3	232	98.3	58.1	236
Greater Kampala	95.3	59.1	278	95.2	43.8	246
Mother's education						
No education	94.7	70.8	251	96.9	59.7	291
Primary	96.6	70.7	1,736	96.5	60.1	1,804
Secondary	98.3	68.8	662	97.2	55.4	644
More than secondary	98.1	63.4	210	98.7	58.2	152
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	96.9	74.3	614	97.8	60.6	662
Second	96.3	73.9	604	96.3	61.5	612
Middle	97.4	71.8	530	96.1	58.7	533
Fourth	96.9	67.0	498	97.8	62.4	545
Highest	97.2	61.3	613	95.7	50.7	538
Total	96.9	69.7	2,859	96.8	58.9	2,890

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 2016

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	8.2	1,480	69.0	38.0	122
6-11	12.4	1,582	76.3	36.8	196
12-23	11.6	2,859	84.3	38.8	331
24-35	9.8	2,890	79.1	39.7	283
36-47	7.4	2,819	86.6	37.0	209
48-59	7.4	2,863	80.4	40.7	213
Sex					
Male	9.7	7,252	79.9	38.7	703
Female	9.0	7,241	81.0	38.6	651
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	8.1	105	*	*	9
Does not smoke	9.4	14,388	80.3	38.5	1,345
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	(12.0)	46	*	*	6
Kerosene	*	10	*	*	0
Charcoal	6.4	3,421	86.6	42.5	217
Wood/straw ³	10.3	11,002	79.2	38.1	1,130
Other fuel	*	3	*	*	1
No food cooked in household	*	11	*	*	1
Residence					
Urban	7.1	3,094	82.6	46.7	219
Rural	10.0	11,398	80.0	37.1	1,135
Region					
South Central	8.1	1,808	80.4	35.3	147
North Central	8.6	1,537	84.8	38.9	131
Kampala	4.9	554	(88.4)	(64.8)	27
Busoga	12.3	1,430	81.0	38.7	175
Bukedi	4.9	1,016	80.6	39.0	50
Bugisu	9.3	733	75.7	38.7	68
Teso	14.4	911	70.0	36.1	131
Karamoja	26.6	394	83.9	59.8	105
Lango	17.6	765	82.7	29.6	135
Acholi	9.1	713	94.6	48.2	65
West Nile	7.8	1,005	93.4	52.1	78
Bunyoro	0.9	845	*	*	8
Tooro	13.2	1,140	69.0	22.0	150
Kigezi	6.4	484	(73.5)	(33.0)	31
Ankole	4.6	1,157	(80.5)	(38.4)	54
Special area					
Island districts	7.2	189	89.9	45.1	14
Mountain districts	11.1	1,198	75.5	30.3	133
Greater Kampala	4.2	1,197	(87.8)	(59.7)	51
Mother's education					
No education	11.8	1,557	79.9	45.4	184
Primary	9.6	8,892	78.3	36.8	853
Secondary	8.4	3,113	85.1	38.3	263
More than secondary	5.8	931	(92.0)	(46.2)	54
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	12.7	3,251	79.7	37.1	414
Second	10.5	3,038	77.6	37.3	318
Middle	9.0	2,799	78.2	40.1	252
Fourth	8.3	2,579	84.5	38.0	214
Highest	5.5	2,826	85.8	44.0	156
Total	9.3	14,493	80.4	38.6	1,354

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

³ Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues

Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Uganda DHS 2016

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹	Among children whom advice or treatment was sought ¹
Public sector	36.4	45.1
Government hospital	5.2	6.4
Government health centre	28.9	35.8
Outreach/mobile clinic	0.1	0.2
Community health worker/VHT	2.5	3.1
Other public sector	0.1	0.1
Private sector	47.0	58.2
Private hospital/clinic	35.9	44.5
Pharmacy/drug shop	9.6	11.9
Private doctor	0.3	0.4
Mobile clinic	0.9	1.2
Community health worker	0.5	0.7
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.1
Other private sector	0.8	0.9
Shop	0.2	0.3
Traditional practitioner	0.3	0.3
Market	0.1	0.2
Itinerant drug seller	0.1	0.2
Other	0.4	0.5
Number of children	1,354	1,092

VHT = Village health team

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

Table 10.7 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 2016

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	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	23.0	1,480	73.8	39.4	39.1	340
6-11	38.7	1,582	82.7	47.8	31.6	612
12-23	39.2	2,859	83.3	49.7	29.8	1,121
24-35	35.5	2,890	81.8	50.0	26.7	1,026
36-47	32.3	2,819	81.0	47.4	26.7	911
48-59	28.4	2,863	81.8	49.8	26.5	813
Sex						
Male	33.9	7,252	81.2	48.0	30.1	2,461
Female	32.6	7,241	81.9	48.7	27.5	2,363
Residence						
Urban	22.0	3,094	87.9	55.0	30.1	680
Rural	36.4	11,398	80.5	47.3	28.7	4,143
Region						
South Central	25.4	1,808	89.5	55.6	19.4	459
North Central	27.3	1,537	89.6	58.4	28.1	420
Kampala	14.0	554	92.2	59.9	46.1	78
Busoga	65.7	1,430	78.1	43.0	37.2	939
Bukedi	34.0	1,016	79.0	31.7	43.0	345
Bugisu	19.0	733	90.9	59.2	17.9	139
Teso	59.4	911	64.4	41.0	36.0	541
Karamoja	43.1	394	91.1	66.6	26.0	170
Lango	44.1	765	82.5	43.6	20.3	337
Acholi	49.1	713	85.5	52.6	25.7	350
West Nile	42.1	1,005	89.5	66.9	23.6	423
Bunyoro	11.3	845	72.6	53.3	13.0	96
Tooro	24.0	1,140	74.5	30.9	15.9	273
Kigezi	14.6	484	81.4	48.4	20.8	71
Ankole	15.7	1,157	83.9	39.0	32.3	182
Special area						
Island districts	43.6	189	75.8	41.4	12.2	82
Mountain districts	19.2	1,198	88.0	45.1	22.7	230
Greater Kampala	15.7	1,197	92.9	64.5	24.8	188
Mother's education						
No education	37.6	1,557	80.3	49.4	23.2	585
Primary	35.8	8,892	80.0	46.3	28.7	3,180
Secondary	28.5	3,113	87.0	51.6	32.4	886
More than secondary	18.5	931	87.3	65.9	32.5	172
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	43.9	3,251	78.3	46.6	27.1	1,428
Second	37.0	3,038	79.9	45.3	27.0	1,124
Middle	32.6	2,799	81.9	45.3	32.5	912
Fourth	31.2	2,579	83.7	49.4	30.5	804
Highest	19.6	2,826	89.8	62.8	28.8	555
Total	33.3	14,493	81.6	48.4	28.9	4,824

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 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea:	
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	19.2	1,480	52.9	284
6-11	39.3	1,582	69.3	621
12-23	30.9	2,859	74.8	884
24-35	18.1	2,890	74.0	523
36-47	11.0	2,819	73.5	309
48-59	7.4	2,863	66.8	211
Sex				
Male	21.0	7,252	69.5	1,522
Female	18.1	7,241	71.7	1,310
Source of drinking water²				
Improved	19.6	11,180	72.0	2,197
Unimproved	19.2	3,312	65.3	635
Toilet facility³				
Improved	16.6	2,494	69.9	413
Unimproved sanitation	20.2	11,999	70.6	2,419
Shared facility ⁴	20.2	2,470	72.8	500
Unimproved facility	19.8	8,498	68.9	1,679
Open defecation	23.3	1,031	78.2	240
Residence				
Urban	17.0	3,094	70.2	526
Rural	20.2	11,398	70.6	2,306
Region				
South Central	19.9	1,808	66.1	359
North Central	16.7	1,537	68.1	256
Kampala	15.5	554	71.1	86
Busoga	27.3	1,430	71.6	390
Bukedi	17.9	1,016	72.6	182
Bugisu	14.3	733	69.3	105
Teso	29.2	911	60.5	266
Karamoja	24.0	394	84.7	94
Lango	20.5	765	85.8	157
Acholi	24.4	713	77.6	174
West Nile	15.8	1,005	79.8	159
Bunyoro	10.1	845	74.9	85
Tooro	22.0	1,140	64.7	250
Kigezi	15.8	484	70.7	76
Ankole	16.6	1,157	64.0	192
Special area				
Island districts	27.8	189	72.7	53
Mountain districts	18.3	1,198	71.0	219
Greater Kampala	16.7	1,197	71.6	200
Mother's education				
No education	18.6	1,557	73.0	290
Primary	19.9	8,892	69.7	1,774
Secondary	18.9	3,113	72.0	588
More than secondary	19.4	931	70.0	181
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	22.2	3,251	73.5	722
Second	21.0	3,038	69.6	639
Middle	19.2	2,799	69.3	539
Fourth	18.1	2,579	68.2	466
Highest	16.5	2,826	70.8	465
Total	19.5	14,493	70.5	2,832

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.

² See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.

³ See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.

⁴ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 10.9 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 2016

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Amount of food given						Number of children with diarrhoea			
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/missing	Total	
Age in months																
<6	13.3	48.4	20.4	6.9	10.7	0.3	100.0	2.4	23.8	8.1	3.8	0.8	61.1	0.0	100.0	284
6-11	11.1	41.7	27.9	15.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	2.0	39.5	27.0	16.0	6.6	8.9	0.0	100.0	621
12-23	17.1	36.8	27.7	15.8	2.3	0.2	100.0	6.4	36.4	27.6	21.0	7.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	884
24-35	16.3	35.6	29.6	14.6	3.2	0.6	100.0	7.5	38.4	28.8	18.2	6.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	523
36-47	16.3	36.7	29.5	13.5	3.7	0.3	100.0	7.8	36.4	30.6	19.8	5.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	309
48-59	18.7	33.3	26.5	16.7	3.4	1.4	100.0	8.9	36.2	32.4	19.5	1.9	0.3	0.9	100.0	211
Sex																
Male	14.9	39.5	27.4	13.8	3.9	0.4	100.0	6.1	36.5	26.1	16.8	5.6	8.5	0.3	100.0	1,522
Female	15.7	37.4	27.6	14.9	4.0	0.3	100.0	5.0	35.7	26.8	18.2	5.6	8.6	0.2	100.0	1,310
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfed	14.1	40.5	26.2	14.4	4.7	0.1	100.0	3.9	34.5	23.6	16.0	6.1	16.0	0.0	100.0	1,495
Not breastfed	16.6	36.3	29.0	14.3	3.1	0.7	100.0	7.5	38.0	29.6	19.1	5.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,337
Residence																
Urban	17.3	45.8	20.8	10.6	4.6	0.8	100.0	7.3	41.1	23.8	16.0	3.5	7.5	0.8	100.0	526
Rural	14.8	36.9	29.0	15.2	3.8	0.2	100.0	5.2	35.0	27.0	17.8	6.1	8.8	0.1	100.0	2,306
Region																
South Central	23.3	38.8	20.2	12.4	5.0	0.3	100.0	13.2	39.1	20.0	12.5	7.3	7.6	0.3	100.0	359
North Central	18.4	46.0	22.2	10.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	5.2	50.5	24.7	12.8	3.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	256
Kampala	16.2	53.6	18.1	9.7	0.0	2.4	100.0	6.3	48.8	20.0	16.5	1.3	4.6	2.4	100.0	86
Busoga	11.6	26.4	38.1	20.3	2.8	0.7	100.0	3.5	22.4	31.8	22.1	8.8	10.7	0.7	100.0	390
Bukedi	6.8	22.8	53.4	8.6	8.4	0.0	100.0	2.7	31.0	44.2	12.4	2.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	182
Bugisu	28.4	41.9	15.9	10.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	9.1	32.4	20.1	35.8	1.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	105
Teso	7.1	27.1	49.3	12.3	3.7	0.5	100.0	2.4	17.7	43.6	16.9	4.5	14.6	0.3	100.0	266
Karamoja	13.2	47.3	27.5	9.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	3.1	36.0	28.4	13.8	6.1	12.6	0.0	100.0	94
Lango	16.3	27.6	30.3	23.0	1.7	1.2	100.0	1.6	26.9	25.2	25.3	13.6	6.9	0.7	100.0	157
Acholi	21.1	48.0	14.8	10.3	5.9	0.0	100.0	5.1	41.1	15.7	23.0	6.7	8.5	0.0	100.0	174
West Nile	17.9	38.7	15.0	23.5	4.9	0.0	100.0	6.5	33.2	28.0	19.8	6.3	6.1	0.0	100.0	159
Bunyoro	12.2	55.9	15.8	10.0	5.2	1.1	100.0	3.0	55.3	20.6	9.9	0.7	10.5	0.0	100.0	85
Tooro	11.5	43.1	24.0	18.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	4.1	44.4	24.0	17.7	5.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	250
Kigezi	17.3	46.1	18.0	13.7	4.9	0.0	100.0	11.9	47.3	15.3	14.5	2.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	76
Ankole	14.0	54.4	15.4	11.7	4.6	0.0	100.0	5.6	48.2	14.4	11.8	2.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	192
Special area																
Island districts	23.5	47.2	17.5	8.7	2.6	0.5	100.0	10.9	45.3	16.0	8.5	7.5	11.3	0.5	100.0	53
Mountain districts	23.4	45.4	12.2	17.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	9.3	44.7	18.6	21.9	3.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	219
Greater Kampala	19.1	46.7	20.0	8.5	4.3	1.4	100.0	10.4	40.5	23.8	12.9	5.4	5.7	1.4	100.0	200
Mother's education																
No education	14.0	44.7	22.6	15.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	4.2	37.9	24.2	17.2	5.3	11.3	0.0	100.0	290
Primary	13.8	37.9	29.9	14.4	3.7	0.3	100.0	4.7	35.6	28.2	18.0	5.0	8.3	0.2	100.0	1,774
Secondary	18.1	38.0	23.6	14.4	5.1	0.8	100.0	6.4	37.3	23.2	17.9	6.9	7.6	0.8	100.0	588
More than secondary	22.7	37.0	24.2	12.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	13.7	35.0	23.6	11.1	7.7	9.0	0.0	100.0	181
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	11.5	39.0	28.9	15.7	4.7	0.2	100.0	2.9	32.9	29.1	18.7	6.8	9.4	0.1	100.0	722
Second	14.2	35.4	29.6	16.5	3.7	0.6	100.0	3.8	33.9	26.8	20.5	6.4	8.1	0.4	100.0	639
Middle	16.8	37.1	27.9	14.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	36.1	26.1	17.7	5.6	9.0	0.0	100.0	539
Fourth	17.3	36.8	30.0	12.8	3.1	0.1	100.0	7.5	34.4	28.1	16.5	3.7	9.8	0.1	100.0	466
Highest	19.1	45.6	19.5	10.8	4.0	0.9	100.0	10.2	46.0	20.5	11.9	4.7	5.8	0.9	100.0	465
Total	15.3	38.5	27.5	14.3	4.0	0.3	100.0	5.6	36.1	26.4	17.4	5.6	8.5	0.3	100.0	2,832

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and that food not be reduced.

Table 10.10 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:													Number of children with diarrhoea	
	Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged 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 ORT ¹	Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/other	Missing		
Age in months															
<6	14.9	6.5	18.2	24.2	8.9	25.5	28.8	10.3	21.4	1.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	42.5	284
6-11	46.5	14.3	48.8	41.9	30.0	50.9	52.3	33.8	16.1	2.8	0.0	15.6	0.0	21.9	621
12-23	55.6	17.9	58.6	46.2	36.8	60.5	63.2	44.0	18.1	4.0	0.5	14.8	0.3	13.2	884
24-35	51.9	14.5	53.8	40.6	30.4	58.5	59.8	44.5	20.8	3.2	0.5	15.5	0.7	15.0	523
36-47	47.0	14.1	49.0	39.8	30.7	53.5	55.5	40.9	19.7	5.5	0.3	18.9	0.0	16.5	309
48-59	39.8	12.2	42.3	31.9	22.6	48.4	50.1	33.6	23.6	3.9	0.1	18.4	0.6	20.8	211
Sex															
Male	48.8	15.4	51.8	42.2	31.0	55.1	57.6	39.0	18.5	2.5	0.2	16.1	0.3	18.0	1,522
Female	44.4	13.4	46.3	38.1	28.0	50.2	51.8	35.5	19.8	4.7	0.4	14.6	0.2	20.8	1,310
Residence															
Urban	52.9	14.2	55.0	43.4	34.0	59.0	60.5	43.2	17.2	1.6	0.3	12.2	0.0	19.5	526
Rural	45.3	14.6	48.0	39.6	28.6	51.5	53.6	36.1	19.5	4.0	0.3	16.2	0.3	19.2	2,306
Region															
South Central	49.8	19.8	52.8	39.4	29.9	59.0	61.7	47.2	10.8	0.5	1.1	16.1	0.1	25.6	359
North Central	46.5	14.2	48.2	39.9	32.6	51.8	52.5	38.8	15.5	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.7	24.9	256
Kampala	42.7	15.2	45.2	36.5	23.0	50.3	51.6	35.9	15.9	2.8	0.0	16.0	0.0	24.4	86
Busoga	50.4	17.7	52.6	39.6	28.5	55.4	57.3	33.1	17.7	1.1	0.5	22.5	0.3	18.4	390
Bukedi	50.4	17.8	56.2	53.7	36.7	52.4	57.7	45.4	30.6	4.8	0.5	10.2	0.0	17.9	182
Bugisu	36.8	12.3	40.0	34.7	21.1	53.1	54.3	29.6	23.9	2.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	18.9	105
Teso	29.8	7.9	30.7	28.9	20.0	33.5	34.4	21.0	35.4	11.2	0.0	9.8	0.3	24.7	266
Karamoja	80.0	5.2	80.5	57.0	53.2	83.3	83.8	55.7	13.4	0.2	0.5	2.8	0.0	6.7	94
Lango	33.8	4.9	35.5	26.4	16.9	42.9	44.7	22.0	37.7	11.8	0.0	11.1	0.7	12.6	157
Acholi	53.2	6.1	54.6	41.7	31.9	61.3	62.2	34.6	19.4	3.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	12.0	174
West Nile	54.7	10.8	55.8	53.9	41.3	59.1	60.2	41.8	19.6	5.1	0.0	9.3	0.0	14.3	159
Bunyoro	52.9	20.0	55.1	52.5	36.6	57.4	59.6	49.8	11.2	3.3	0.0	6.2	0.8	16.0	85
Tooro	54.4	29.4	58.9	47.4	37.3	56.6	61.1	46.0	10.0	2.9	0.3	17.9	0.0	16.3	250
Kigezi	54.1	18.4	59.3	34.9	24.6	60.0	64.2	51.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	18.4	76
Ankole	27.0	5.1	29.7	29.4	17.4	36.3	37.4	26.1	13.7	4.8	0.0	33.8	0.7	21.7	192
Special area															
Island districts	44.6	20.0	49.9	34.9	21.1	53.3	56.3	38.9	16.3	0.6	0.2	19.3	0.5	20.1	53
Mountain districts	55.2	23.8	60.3	48.5	37.9	63.4	67.5	48.1	15.3	3.4	0.0	12.5	0.0	14.1	219
Greater Kampala	55.3	16.0	57.2	39.8	30.7	60.8	61.4	46.0	15.3	1.2	0.7	13.8	0.0	21.5	200
Mother's education															
No education	46.8	11.9	49.4	41.2	25.8	54.1	56.0	35.5	14.9	1.6	0.1	13.5	0.0	15.3	290
Primary	44.8	14.7	47.6	38.1	28.4	50.7	53.1	36.6	19.8	4.6	0.1	16.2	0.3	19.8	1,774
Secondary	51.7	15.9	54.3	43.3	33.2	57.3	59.1	39.7	18.6	2.3	0.9	13.6	0.2	19.7	588
More than secondary	48.9	12.5	49.3	50.0	36.0	57.3	57.7	40.7	20.0	0.9	0.0	17.2	0.7	19.3	181
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	47.7	11.8	49.9	37.9	28.2	52.0	54.0	34.1	21.9	5.0	0.0	11.6	0.1	18.2	722
Second	45.8	16.8	48.3	39.7	29.9	52.6	54.7	33.7	18.9	3.1	0.2	17.5	0.5	17.8	639
Middle	44.1	15.2	47.1	38.9	28.3	50.7	52.6	37.1	20.0	5.2	0.4	17.4	0.0	20.0	539
Fourth	43.7	15.1	46.9	43.6	31.7	50.9	53.9	39.3	17.4	2.0	0.0	19.7	0.4	21.1	466
Highest	52.7	14.2	54.5	42.9	30.7	59.0	60.2	45.9	15.7	1.4	1.0	12.1	0.3	20.5	465
Total	46.7	14.5	49.3	40.3	29.6	52.9	54.9	37.4	19.1	3.5	0.3	15.4	0.3	19.3	2,832

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 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Uganda DHS 2016

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
	Among children with diarrhoea	for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS ¹
Public sector			
Government hospital	29.3	41.6	48.2
Government health centre	3.3	4.6	5.6
Outreach/mobile clinic	23.8	33.7	38.7
Community health worker/VHT	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other public sector	2.0	2.9	3.6
	0.2	0.2	0.4
Private sector	41.4	58.6	44.0
Private hospital/clinic	30.4	43.2	33.0
Pharmacy/drug shop	9.6	13.6	9.7
Private doctor	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mobile clinic	1.3	1.8	1.2
Other private sector	1.6	2.2	0.4
Shop	0.1	0.1	0.1
Traditional practitioner	1.5	2.1	0.3
Other	0.5	0.7	0.5
Number of children	2,832	1,997	1,323

VHT = Village health team

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Fluids from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

Table 10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhoea, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
Age		
15-19	88.3	823
20-24	93.2	2,723
25-34	94.0	4,425
35-49	93.8	2,181
Residence		
Urban	95.9	2,346
Rural	92.5	7,807
Region		
South Central	95.0	1,290
North Central	96.3	1,070
Kampala	95.9	445
Busoga	96.7	939
Bukedi	96.6	682
Bugisu	85.9	493
Teso	98.6	614
Karamoja	98.3	250
Lango	91.5	569
Acholi	96.9	515
West Nile	97.0	726
Bunyoro	94.8	582
Tooro	82.4	806
Kigezi	86.4	353
Ankole	85.7	819
Special area		
Island districts	95.2	132
Mountain districts	85.1	806
Greater Kampala	97.4	924
Education		
No education	90.2	1,061
Primary	91.8	6,091
Secondary	97.1	2,285
More than secondary	98.0	715
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	93.4	2,117
Second	91.2	2,074
Middle	91.9	1,921
Fourth	93.6	1,862
Highest	96.1	2,178
Total	93.3	10,152

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 10.13 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 2016

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools						Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely ¹	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			
Age of child in months									
0-1	1.0	40.3	2.5	32.5	11.7	12.0	0.1	100.0	43.8
2-3	0.5	47.8	4.6	27.8	11.8	7.3	0.2	100.0	52.9
4-5	2.3	61.0	4.0	16.0	8.1	8.5	0.0	100.0	67.3
6-8	2.9	71.0	5.3	8.0	7.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	79.2
9-11	3.3	81.1	5.5	3.7	4.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	89.9
12-17	2.5	85.9	4.2	3.2	2.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	92.5
18-23	3.2	86.9	4.9	1.2	2.1	1.7	0.1	100.0	94.9
6-23	2.9	82.4	4.9	3.6	3.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	90.2
Toilet facility²									
Improved	3.7	77.2	1.7	7.3	5.7	4.3	0.1	100.0	82.7
Shared ³	3.8	81.6	1.0	7.1	5.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	86.4
Unimproved	1.8	71.0	6.1	10.5	5.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	79.0
Residence									
Urban	3.7	81.2	1.9	5.8	5.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	86.9
Rural	2.2	71.8	5.2	10.4	5.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	79.2
Region									
South Central	1.2	80.0	1.1	5.8	8.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	82.3
North Central	5.2	75.6	1.4	7.3	7.6	2.9	0.1	100.0	82.1
Kampala	4.7	82.8	0.3	4.1	8.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	87.8
Busoga	6.0	69.6	1.8	11.0	4.5	7.0	0.0	100.0	77.4
Bukedi	2.7	80.0	2.0	5.3	6.2	3.4	0.2	100.0	84.8
Bugisu	1.2	79.7	3.6	9.4	4.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	84.4
Teso	0.6	56.9	9.3	21.6	3.1	8.5	0.0	100.0	66.8
Karamoja	0.3	20.7	31.4	8.8	24.4	14.4	0.0	100.0	52.4
Lango	0.9	70.2	9.9	12.0	2.8	3.9	0.2	100.0	81.1
Acholi	0.5	57.1	12.8	14.1	10.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	70.4
West Nile	6.1	83.8	3.1	3.1	2.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	93.0
Bunyoro	1.4	83.2	1.3	8.5	4.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	85.9
Tooro	1.1	80.1	1.0	13.9	2.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	82.2
Kigezi	0.4	67.3	18.9	10.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	86.6
Ankole	0.4	80.7	1.2	7.9	0.6	9.2	0.0	100.0	82.3
Special area									
Island districts	7.9	56.3	3.0	9.2	13.2	9.6	0.8	100.0	67.1
Mountain districts	1.1	81.1	4.6	8.0	2.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	86.9
Greater Kampala	2.6	83.9	0.1	4.4	8.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	86.7
Mother's education									
No education	2.2	60.7	11.0	9.7	7.6	8.7	0.0	100.0	74.0
Primary	2.1	73.4	4.6	10.1	5.5	4.3	0.1	100.0	80.1
Secondary	3.6	78.6	2.6	7.3	4.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	84.8
More than secondary	2.7	79.6	1.0	10.1	5.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	83.2
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.8	61.4	11.5	10.5	8.0	7.6	0.1	100.0	73.8
Second	2.2	75.8	3.8	10.5	4.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	81.9
Middle	2.2	76.3	2.9	11.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	81.4
Fourth	3.3	76.8	2.1	8.4	5.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	82.2
Highest	4.2	81.0	0.9	5.7	6.4	1.7	0.1	100.0	86.2
Total	2.5	73.8	4.5	9.4	5.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	80.8
									5,549

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.

² See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.

³ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 10.14 Early childhood education

Percentage of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother who are attending an organized early education programme, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children
Age		
36-47 months	22.4	1,654
48-59 months	47.0	2,265
Sex		
Male	34.3	1,927
Female	38.9	1,992
Residence		
Urban	54.6	829
Rural	31.8	3,089
Region		
South Central	60.6	468
North Central	55.1	377
Kampala	60.7	139
Busoga	29.4	380
Bukedi	24.6	268
Bugisu	30.7	190
Teso	16.5	235
Karamoja	13.3	101
Lango	22.1	235
Acholi	20.5	201
West Nile	20.4	258
Bunyoro	23.5	228
Tooro	35.0	313
Kigezi	38.3	154
Ankole	54.8	373
Special area		
Island districts	30.6	43
Mountain districts	33.1	324
Greater Kampala	64.4	286
Mother's education		
No education	22.6	495
Primary	29.2	2,384
Secondary	53.7	777
More than secondary	79.5	263
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	15.1	865
Second	24.0	823
Middle	36.1	770
Fourth	46.8	697
Highest	66.0	764
Total	36.6	3,919

¹ MICS indicator 6.1: Attendance to early childhood education

Table 10.15 Support for learning

Percentage of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last 3 days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹				Number of children	Percentage of children with whom biological father engaged in four or more activities ²				Number of children living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mother engaged in four or more activities ³				Number of children living with their biological mothers
	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Biological father	Biological mother	Percentage of children living with their:		Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children living with their biological mothers	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children living with their biological mothers		Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children living with their biological mothers			
Sex															
Male	50.8	3.3	71.3	100.0	1,927	4.7	0.6	1,374	21.1	1.8	1,927				
Female	56.1	3.5	71.8	100.0	1,992	4.1	0.6	1,429	23.4	1.9	1,992				
Residence															
Urban	68.1	4.1	72.3	100.0	829	8.1	0.8	599	37.9	2.5	829				
Rural	49.5	3.2	71.3	100.0	3,089	3.4	0.6	2,204	18.1	1.6	3,089				
Region															
South Central	63.7	3.9	71.6	100.0	468	7.0	0.8	335	42.2	2.8	468				
North Central	59.1	3.8	65.0	100.0	377	6.5	0.7	245	32.2	2.3	377				
Kampala	68.0	4.3	65.9	100.0	139	12.0	1.0	91	43.1	3.0	139				
Busoga	36.4	2.5	73.7	100.0	380	1.6	0.3	280	11.9	1.1	380				
Bukedi	43.9	2.9	76.7	100.0	268	3.6	0.6	206	22.7	2.0	268				
Bugisu	50.5	3.6	76.8	100.0	190	2.0	0.3	146	4.0	0.6	190				
Teso	45.6	3.1	70.8	100.0	235	3.1	1.0	166	16.2	1.8	235				
Karamoja	34.1	2.8	73.5	100.0	101	2.6	0.6	74	13.1	1.6	101				
Lango	35.7	2.5	79.4	100.0	235	2.6	0.4	187	4.3	0.8	235				
Acholi	42.9	2.9	67.7	100.0	201	1.5	0.3	136	8.6	1.0	201				
West Nile	60.1	3.7	68.1	100.0	258	9.7	1.0	176	26.3	2.2	258				
Bunyoro	62.9	3.9	76.8	100.0	228	2.7	0.4	175	13.5	1.2	228				
Tooro	59.8	3.6	70.4	100.0	313	2.7	0.5	221	19.8	1.8	313				
Kigezi	57.1	4.0	66.2	100.0	154	8.2	1.2	102	21.9	2.5	154				
Ankole	65.4	3.9	70.9	100.0	373	3.0	0.6	264	29.0	2.1	373				
Special area															
Island districts	51.9	3.4	65.2	100.0	43	5.6	0.7	28	21.6	1.9	43				
Mountain districts	54.0	3.6	71.2	100.0	324	2.7	0.5	231	14.2	1.5	324				
Greater Kampala	72.4	4.4	71.5	100.0	286	13.9	1.1	205	51.2	3.3	286				
Mother's education															
No education	39.3	2.7	73.0	100.0	495	1.8	0.3	361	9.9	1.2	495				
Primary	49.3	3.2	72.5	100.0	2,384	3.3	0.5	1,728	16.7	1.6	2,384				
Secondary	66.5	4.0	69.1	100.0	777	5.8	0.7	536	36.8	2.5	777				
More than secondary	79.8	4.8	67.4	100.0	263	16.3	1.6	178	53.5	3.4	263				
Father's education															
No education	40.6	3.0	82.8	100.0	237	2.2	0.4	197	14.0	1.4	237				
Primary	48.0	3.2	87.9	100.0	1,830	2.5	0.5	1,608	16.4	1.6	1,830				
Secondary	58.9	3.6	77.6	100.0	817	6.0	0.8	634	26.8	2.1	817				
More than secondary	75.8	4.5	75.2	100.0	397	13.6	1.3	298	41.2	2.8	397				
Don't know	52.8	3.5	78.2	100.0	84	0.2	0.2	65	25.0	2.1	84				
Not applicable	53.2	3.4	0.2	100.0	555	0.0	5.2	1	24.7	1.9	555				
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	38.5	2.7	69.0	100.0	865	2.1	0.5	597	11.3	1.3	865				
Second	47.7	3.1	73.5	100.0	823	3.3	0.5	605	15.5	1.5	823				
Middle	52.3	3.3	72.1	100.0	770	2.7	0.5	556	18.6	1.7	770				
Fourth	58.8	3.7	69.0	100.0	697	5.0	0.8	481	24.9	2.0	697				
Highest	72.9	4.4	74.0	100.0	764	9.1	0.9	565	43.5	2.9	764				
Total	53.5	3.4	71.5	100.0	3,919	4.4	0.6	2,803	22.3	1.8	3,919				

¹ MICS indicator 6.2: Support for learning² MICS indicator 6.3: Father's support for learning³ MICS indicator 6.4: Mother's support for learning

Table 10.16 Learning materials

Percentage of youngest children under age 5 living with their mother by number of children's books present in the household and by playthings that child plays with at home, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

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 shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Age							
0-23 months	0.4	0.2	30.7	24.0	53.1	34.6	2,337
24-59 months	3.0	0.4	56.5	24.3	79.5	57.2	5,248
Sex							
Male	2.3	0.3	49.3	23.0	72.0	50.9	3,762
Female	2.1	0.3	47.8	25.5	70.7	49.6	3,824
Residence							
Urban	5.3	0.6	44.3	46.8	66.1	54.8	1,780
Rural	1.2	0.2	49.9	17.3	73.0	48.8	5,805
Region							
South Central	6.1	1.4	40.9	50.2	58.1	50.5	953
North Central	2.5	0.2	43.0	29.4	63.5	47.9	764
Kampala	7.1	1.3	37.4	69.8	59.1	59.7	330
Busoga	1.8	0.2	66.6	17.4	77.6	64.7	710
Bukedi	1.0	0.0	66.6	16.1	73.0	59.9	506
Bugisu	2.0	0.0	50.1	13.8	82.7	51.9	360
Teso	2.3	0.5	38.7	12.6	80.2	40.8	480
Karamoja	0.1	0.0	38.3	9.9	87.6	39.5	178
Lango	1.1	0.0	27.4	6.6	57.3	26.8	428
Acholi	0.8	0.4	14.7	13.0	71.2	18.4	378
West Nile	1.1	0.0	57.3	21.3	78.6	54.8	527
Bunyoro	0.4	0.0	69.3	33.1	84.2	68.5	447
Tooro	1.0	0.0	42.3	16.1	70.9	42.2	611
Kigezi	0.0	0.0	61.4	15.3	77.9	57.3	270
Ankole	1.2	0.2	60.7	14.8	73.1	56.1	644
Special area							
Island districts	0.3	0.0	38.5	23.7	65.8	42.3	94
Mountain districts	2.1	0.0	46.4	15.5	84.3	48.3	590
Greater Kampala	8.5	1.3	33.2	69.3	51.8	52.0	683
Mother's education							
No education	0.4	0.0	46.5	10.0	79.5	44.8	756
Primary	0.6	0.1	48.5	15.0	71.2	46.9	4,494
Secondary	2.8	0.2	50.5	40.2	70.6	57.7	1,754
More than secondary	15.4	2.8	45.7	66.1	64.2	60.3	582
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.3	0.1	42.2	7.5	75.3	38.9	1,558
Second	0.7	0.2	48.2	10.4	70.9	45.1	1,530
Middle	0.7	0.1	53.0	16.0	74.4	51.5	1,430
Fourth	1.2	0.2	56.2	24.9	73.0	56.6	1,411
Highest	7.5	1.0	44.5	59.3	64.0	59.1	1,657
Total	2.2	0.3	48.6	24.2	71.3	50.2	7,585

¹ MICS indicator 6.5: Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator 6.6: Availability of playthings

Table 10.17 Inadequate care

Percentage of youngest children under age 5 living with their mother left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour at least once during the past week, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children under age 5:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	Number of children
Age				
0-23 months	17.8	20.6	27.6	2,337
24-59 months	25.6	31.7	41.1	5,248
Sex				
Male	23.9	28.8	37.4	3,762
Female	22.6	27.7	36.5	3,824
Residence				
Urban	18.9	18.9	27.3	1,780
Rural	24.5	31.1	39.9	5,805
Region				
South Central	19.7	18.4	27.3	953
North Central	15.3	20.0	25.2	764
Kampala	9.6	7.7	12.4	330
Busoga	37.9	32.5	46.7	710
Bukedi	20.8	30.6	39.5	506
Bugisu	22.2	20.8	31.5	360
Teso	31.4	42.0	52.6	480
Karamoja	44.3	55.5	69.1	178
Lango	31.8	40.0	49.9	428
Acholi	25.7	36.3	44.0	378
West Nile	40.2	39.2	53.2	527
Bunyoro	13.0	20.1	24.8	447
Tooro	19.4	28.3	36.0	611
Kigezi	16.2	25.6	32.7	270
Ankole	11.8	28.2	32.5	644
Special area				
Island districts	24.8	22.4	33.0	94
Mountain districts	21.7	29.1	37.8	590
Greater Kampala	12.2	8.5	14.9	683
Mother's education				
No education	29.1	39.1	47.6	756
Primary	25.7	32.0	41.3	4,494
Secondary	17.3	19.4	26.6	1,754
More than secondary	14.5	11.6	20.9	582
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	32.5	38.9	49.1	1,558
Second	25.4	33.2	42.4	1,530
Middle	21.1	32.2	39.1	1,430
Fourth	21.5	24.5	33.7	1,411
Highest	15.7	13.5	21.3	1,657
Total	23.2	28.3	36.9	7,585

¹ MICS indicator 6.7: Inadequate care

Table 10.18 Early child development index

Percentage of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who are developmentally on track for indicated domains:				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-emotional	Learning		
Age						
36-47 months	14.0	91.0	66.4	83.1	56.5	1,654
48-59 months	35.3	91.1	68.4	88.2	68.3	2,265
Sex						
Male	24.2	92.1	66.0	86.6	62.0	1,927
Female	28.4	90.1	69.2	85.6	64.6	1,992
Residence						
Urban	42.7	92.3	71.9	90.2	75.8	829
Rural	21.9	90.7	66.4	85.0	59.9	3,089
Region						
South Central	48.8	95.1	72.6	92.5	81.6	468
North Central	37.9	94.5	65.7	89.3	69.0	377
Kampala	43.8	96.4	77.1	89.1	78.5	139
Busoga	21.7	77.9	73.5	74.4	52.5	380
Bukedi	14.4	91.1	58.1	92.4	55.2	268
Bugisu	29.4	93.6	54.4	85.1	55.3	190
Teso	14.1	83.3	54.7	75.5	42.0	235
Karamoja	6.8	71.9	57.2	86.8	43.1	101
Lango	11.4	74.7	59.9	81.7	41.6	235
Acholi	22.8	93.1	75.5	86.3	65.9	201
West Nile	19.9	97.5	70.2	86.0	66.1	258
Bunyoro	18.7	96.8	82.2	88.7	75.6	228
Tooro	21.6	94.5	59.3	84.0	58.0	313
Kigezi	25.2	96.2	44.4	77.0	45.1	154
Ankole	29.3	98.9	84.6	94.7	83.5	373
Special area						
Island districts	23.7	93.1	67.8	82.3	60.6	43
Mountain districts	28.0	92.4	52.5	83.9	54.2	324
Greater Kampala	54.2	95.0	74.1	90.6	80.1	286
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	59.2	95.9	71.5	94.9	82.0	1,436
Not attending	7.4	89.7	66.4	82.2	53.4	2,445
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Mother's education						
No education	13.5	90.7	66.2	86.3	57.0	495
Primary	20.2	89.9	66.6	83.9	59.1	2,384
Secondary	41.1	93.6	68.1	89.8	72.5	777
More than secondary	62.3	94.9	77.8	94.7	86.5	263
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.6	87.3	68.1	82.1	53.7	865
Second	15.5	88.9	66.6	81.7	56.5	823
Middle	25.1	93.0	65.5	88.0	63.5	770
Fourth	30.7	92.2	65.3	87.8	64.1	697
Highest	52.9	94.6	72.3	91.8	80.6	764
Total	26.3	91.1	67.6	86.1	63.3	3,919

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 6.8: Early child development index

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** Twenty-nine percent of Ugandan children age 6-59 months are stunted (short for their age), 4% are wasted (thin for their height), 11% are underweight (thin for their age), and 4% are overweight (heavy for their height).
- **Breastfeeding:** Almost all (98%) children born in the 2 years before the survey were breastfed at some point; two-thirds (66%) of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- **Minimum acceptable diet:** Only 15% of children age 6-23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet in the 24 hours before the survey.
- **Anaemia:** Half (53%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. One-third (32%) of women and 16% of men age 15-49 are anaemic.
- **Obesity:** Twenty-four percent of women and 9% of men age 15-49 are overweight or obese.
- **Salt iodisation:** Almost all (99%) households with tested salt have iodised salt.

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children and adults. It describes the nutritional status of children under age 5 and infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding. Data on the prevalence of anaemia among children and adults are also presented, along with relevant aspects of the nutritional status of women and men age 15-49. Other topics include supplementation, deworming, and fortification interventions for children, women, and households.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The anthropometric data on height and weight collected in the 2016 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 2016 UDHS measured the weight and height of children under age 5 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 younger than age 24 months were measured lying down on the board (recumbent length), while standing height was measured for older children.

Children's height/length, weight, and age data were used to calculate three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition for assessing nutritional status. As indicated in the box below, *stunting*, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness. *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 result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness causing weight loss. The opposite of wasting is overweight (high weight-for-height), a measure of overnutrition. Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, it includes both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition and is an indicator of overall undernutrition.

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 whose Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median 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 weight-for-height 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 Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median 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 Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than two 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 a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean Z-scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of undernutrition.

11.1.2 Data Collection

A total of 5,418 children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements. The analysis of height-for-age indices includes 95% of eligible children with complete and valid height measurement and age data. The analysis of weight-for-height indices includes 97% of eligible children with complete and valid height and weight measurements. Finally, the analysis of weight-for-age indices includes 96% of eligible children with complete and valid weight measurement and age data.

11.1.3 Levels of Child Malnutrition

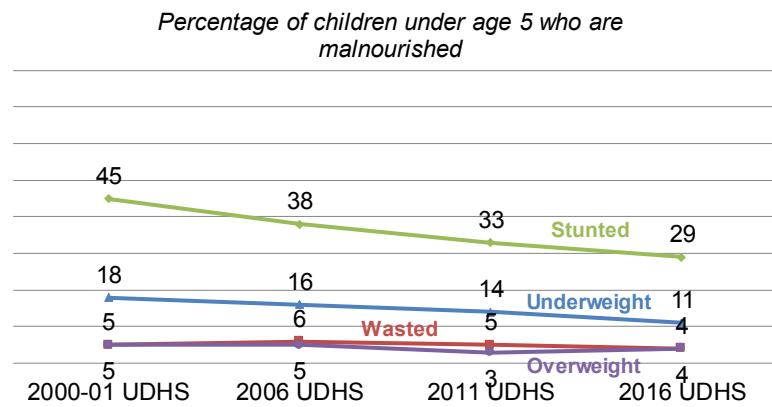
Almost 3 in 10 (29%) Ugandan children age 6-59 months are stunted, or too short for their age. Four percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, and another 4% are overweight (they weigh more than would be expected for their height). One in 10 (11%) children are underweight (they weigh less than would be expected for their age) (**Table 11.1**).

Trends: The prevalence of stunting among children has declined over the past 16 years, from 45% in 2000-01 to 38% in 2006, 33% in 2011, and 29% in 2016. The proportion of children who are underweight has also declined, although less dramatically, from 18% in 2000-01 to 16% in 2006, 14% in 2011, and 11% in 2016. Rates of wasting and overweight have remained stable since 2000-01 (**Figure 11.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

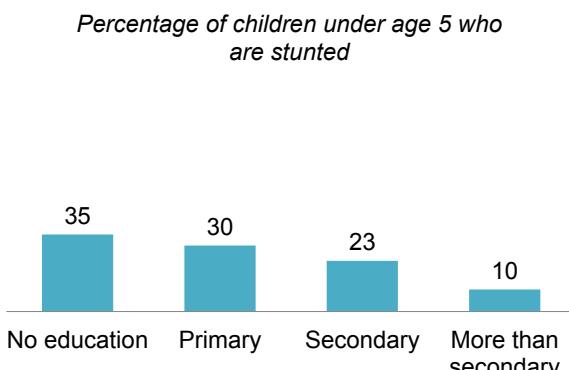
- The prevalence of stunting among children increases in the first year of age and peaks at 37% among children age 18-35 months.
- Children in rural areas are more likely to be stunted (30%) than children in urban areas (24%).
- Children whose mothers are overweight or obese are less likely to be stunted (23%) than children whose mothers have a normal body mass index (BMI) (29%) or are thin (34%).
- The proportion of children who are stunted decreases with increasing mother's education (**Figure 11.2**).

Figure 11.1 Trends in nutritional status of children



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.

Figure 11.2 Stunting in children by mother's education



11.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding through age 2, introduction of solid and semi-solid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child gets older.

It is also important for young children to receive a diverse diet (i.e., foods from different food groups to address growing micronutrient needs) (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Breastfeeding

Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitating the production of regular breast milk. Thus, it is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding (i.e., feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is regularly given) be discouraged.

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 (98%) last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey had ever been breastfed. However, a lower proportion (66%) were breastfed within 1 hour of birth. One quarter of children (27%) received a prelacteal feed (**Table 11.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children are more likely to start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth (71%) and to receive a prelacteal feed (32%) than rural children (65% and 25%, respectively).
- There is regional variation in the initiation of breastfeeding; 9 in 10 (93%) children in Karamoja region start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, as compared with 5 in 10 (50%) children in Bukedi region.
- The percentage of children who start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth decreases as mother's education increases.
- The proportion of children who receive a prelacteal feed increases with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

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. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Complementing breast milk before age 6 months is unnecessary and is discouraged because the likelihood of contamination and the resulting risk of diarrheal disease are high. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Breastfeeding status was ascertained for last-born children under age 2 who are currently living with their mother. Two-thirds (66%) of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding declines with age, from 83% among children age 0-1 months to 69% among those age 2-3 months and 43% among those age 4-5 months. The proportion of children who are breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods first increases with age (peaking at 87% among children age 9-11 months) and then falls among children age 12-23 months (as older children stop breastfeeding). The proportion of children who are not breastfeeding increases with age, from 2% among those age 0-1 months to 50% among those age 18-23 months (**Table 11.3** and **Figure 11.3**).

Trends: The proportion of children under age 6 months who are exclusively breastfed has remained relatively stable over the past 16 years, at 63% in 2000-01, 61% in 2006, 63% in 2011, and 66% in 2016.

Median Duration of Breastfeeding

The median duration of breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years before the 2016 UDHS is 19.8 months (**Table 11.5**); half of all children have stopped breastfeeding before they are age 20 months (**Table 11.3**). The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 4.0 months, and the median duration of predominant breastfeeding (either exclusive breastfeeding or breastfeeding plus water and/or other non-milk liquids) is 4.9 months (**Table 11.5**).

Trends: Median durations of breastfeeding have undergone mild fluctuations over the past 16 years, from 19.9 months in 2000-01 to 20.6 months in 2006, 19.5 months in 2011, and 19.8 months in 2016. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding has increased slightly from 3.4 months to 4.0 months over that same period, and the median duration of predominant breastfeeding has increased slightly from 4.2 months to 4.9 months.

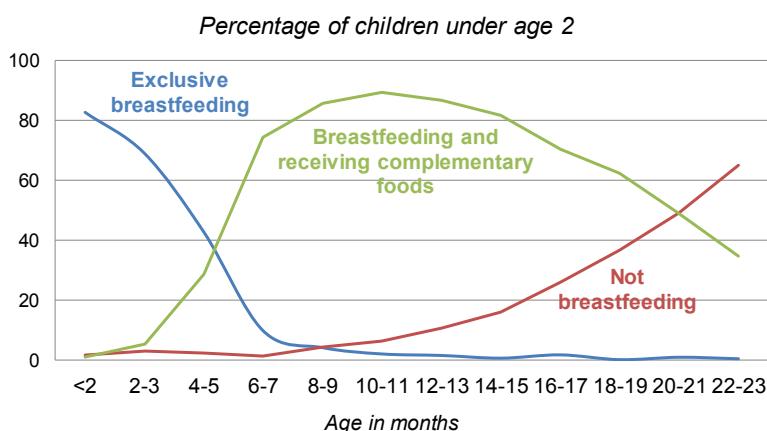
Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in rural areas breastfeed for longer (20.4 months) than children in urban areas (17.8 months); median durations of exclusive breastfeeding are similar among rural and urban children (4.0 and 3.9 months, respectively).
- Children in the lowest wealth quintile breastfeed for longer (21.2 months) than children in the highest wealth quintile (17.2 months).

11.2.2 Complementary Feeding

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional needs of the infant; therefore, complementary foods should be added to the child's diet. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is referred to as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children, as during this transition they are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be *timely*; that is, all infants should start receiving foods in addition to breast milk from 6 months onwards.

Figure 11.3 Breastfeeding practices by age



Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves, however, are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs be part of the child's daily diet as well or eaten as often as possible (WHO 1998).

Questions about foods and liquids consumed in the 24 hours preceding the interview were asked about last-born children under age 2 living with their mother. Regardless of age or breastfeeding status, the food group most commonly given to children was food made from grains: 52% among breastfeeding children and 82% among nonbreastfeeding children (**Table 11.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Consumption of infant formula is low among both breastfed (0%) and nonbreastfed (1%) children age 6-23 months.
- In general, the proportion of breastfed and nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months eating each type of food increases with child age.
- Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are more likely than breastfed children to consume every type of food: fortified baby food (2% versus 0.2%); grains (84% versus 71%); vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (55% versus 50%); other fruits and vegetables (29% versus 19%); food from roots and tubers (63% versus 56%); food from legumes and nuts (58% versus 50%); meat, fish, and poultry (43% versus 33%); eggs (17% versus 13%); and milk products (7% versus 3%).

11.2.3 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. The composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for all children age 6-23 months is defined in the box below.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least four food groups. The cutoff of four food groups is associated with better-quality diets for both breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Consumption of food from at least four groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food (grains, roots, or tubers) (WHO 2008). The four groups should come from a list of seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. 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. Breastfed children are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least twice a day (for infants age 6-8 months) or at least three times a day (for children age 9-23 months). Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother 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

Breastfed youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

and

Nonbreastfed 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

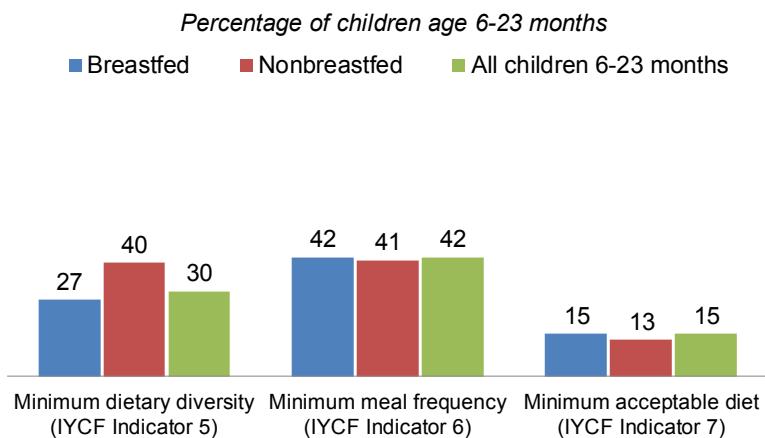
Nonbreastfed youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

In total, 15% of last-born children age 6-23 months living with their mother were fed a minimum acceptable diet in the 24 hours preceding the interview. Three in 10 (30%) were fed according to minimum dietary diversity (they were fed from at least four food groups), and 4 in 10 (42%) were fed according to minimum meal frequency (they were fed two to four times per day depending on age and breastfeeding status) (**Table 11.7** and **Figure 11.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children age 6-23 months fed a minimum acceptable diet is similar among nonbreastfed (13%) and breastfed (15%) children.
- There is regional variation in the proportion of children age 6-23 months receiving the minimum acceptable diet, from 3% in Acholi region to 27% in Ankole region.
- The proportion of children age 6-23 months receiving the minimum acceptable diet rises with increasing mother's education, from 10% among children whose mothers have no education to 26% among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education.

Figure 11.4 IYCF indicators on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)



11.3 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anaemia in children

Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Anaemic	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	10.0-10.9
Moderately anaemic	7.0-9.9
Severely anaemic	<7.0
Not anaemic	11.0 or higher

*Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 metres.

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of haemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anaemia globally. Other causes of anaemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, with associated long-term health and economic consequences. Severe anaemia leads to increased mortality.

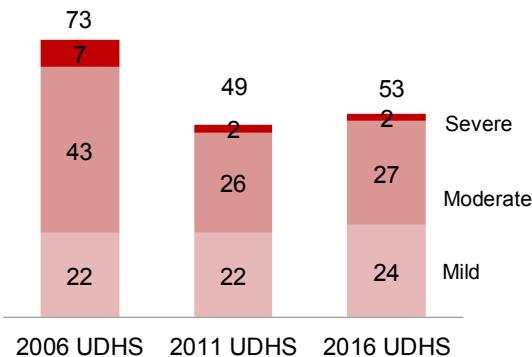
In the 2016 UDHS, all children age 6-59 months in one-third of households were eligible for haemoglobin testing. Testing was successfully carried out for 97% of eligible children. The methodology employed for haemoglobin testing is described in detail in Chapter 1.

Slightly more than half (53%) of children age 6-49 months are anaemic (haemoglobin below 11 g/dl). Almost a quarter (24%) are mildly anaemic, slightly more than a quarter (27%) are moderately anaemic, and 2% are severely anaemic (**Table 11.8**).

Trends: The prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months dropped sharply from 73% in 2006 to 49% in 2011 before increasing slightly to 53% in 2016 (**Figure 11.5**).

Figure 11.5 Trends in childhood anaemia

Percentage of children age 6-59 months

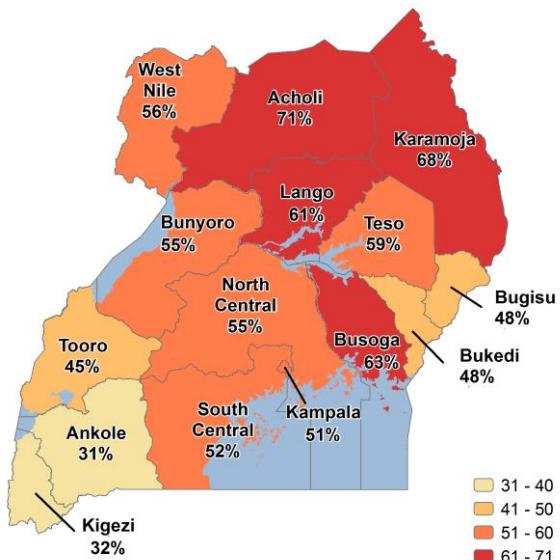


Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anaemia is higher among younger (age 6-23 months) than older (age 24-59 months) children, with a peak prevalence of 78% among children age 9-11 months.
- The prevalence of anaemia is higher in rural areas (54%) than in urban areas (48%).
- There is regional variation in the prevalence of anaemia; 71% of children in Acholi region are anaemic, as compared with 32% of children in Kigezi region and 31% of children in Ankole region (**Figure 11.6**).
- The prevalence of anaemia in children age 6-59 months decreases with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

Figure 11.6 Anaemia in children by region

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with any anaemia



11.4 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is a micronutrient that is essential for thyroid function. Iodized salt prevents goitre, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems among children and adults.

The 2016 UDHS tested for the presence of iodine in household salt in the form of potassium iodate. Salt was tested for the presence or absence of iodine only; the iodine content of the salt was not measured. All households were asked if they had salt and, if so, if that salt could be tested. In total, 8% of households had no salt and 1% of households had salt that was not tested. Salt was tested in 91% of households, and among households in which salt was tested 99% had iodised salt (**Table 11.9**). Karamoja region has the highest proportion of households without salt (32%).

11.5 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through supplementation. Breastfeeding children benefit from supplements given to their mother.

The information collected on food consumption among the youngest children under age 2 is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia, which has serious health consequences for both women and children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. VAD is common in dry environments where fresh fruits and vegetables are not readily available. For information on VAD testing in the 2016 UDHS, see section 11.9.

Among last-born children age 6-23 months living with their mother, nearly 7 in 10 (67%) ate foods rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours before the survey, and 4 in 10 (40%) ate foods rich in iron in the 24 hours before the survey. Rural children are less likely (38%) to have eaten iron-rich foods than urban children (47%) (**Table 11.10**).

The 2016 UDHS asked if children age 6-23 months had received Vitamin and Mineral Powder, a supplement intended for use in home food fortification, in the 7 days before the survey. Eight percent of children had received the supplement.

In addition, the 2016 UDHS included questions about whether children age 6-59 months had received iron supplements in the 7 days before the survey, vitamin A supplements in the 6 months before the survey, or deworming medication in the 6 months before the survey. Seven percent of children were given iron supplements, 62% were given vitamin A supplements, and 61% were given deworming medication. Almost all (99.6%) children age 6-59 months live in households with iodized salt.

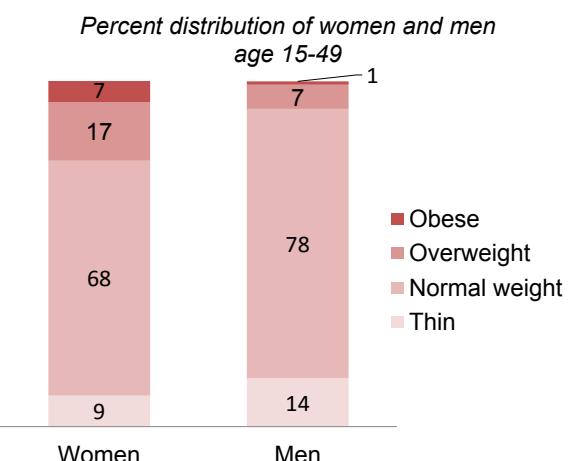
In Uganda, PLUMPY'NUT (locally known as ‘rutafa’ or ‘kipoli from the hospital’) and PLUMPY'DOZ (locally known as ‘odii’) are the most commonly available ready-to-use food supplements for acute malnutrition in children. The survey asked if young children received PLUMPY'NUT or PLUMPY'DOZ in the 7 days prior to the survey. Nationwide, 1% of children age 6-35 months received PLUMPY'NUT and 0.9% received PLUMPY'DOZ (**Table 11.11**). Seven percent of children in Karamoja region received PLUMPY'NUT, and 3% received PLUMPY'DOZ; in Kigezi region, 6% of children received PLUMPY'NUT.

11.6 ADULTS' NUTRITIONAL STATUS

11.6.1 Nutritional Status of Women

The 2016 UDHS collected anthropometric data on height and weight among women age 15-49. These data were used to calculate several measures of nutritional status such as maternal height and BMI. Height and weight data were collected for 98% of eligible women. Almost 7 in 10 women age 15-49 (68%) have a normal BMI; 9% are thin, and 24% are overweight or obese (**Table 11.12.1** and **Figure 11.7**).

Figure 11.7 Nutritional status of women and men



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 15-49

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 who are thin has declined slightly over the past 10 years, from 12% in 2006 and 2011 to 9% in 2016; the proportion of women who are overweight or obese has increased in the same time period, from 17% in 2006 to 19% in 2011 and 24% in 2016 (**Figure 11.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who are of normal weight declines with age, from 76% among those age 15-19 to 58% among those age 40-49. Women age 15-19 are more likely (13%) to be thin than older women (7-8%), and the proportion of women who are overweight or obese increases with age, from 11% among those age 15-19 to 34% among those age 40-49.
- One-third (34%) of urban women are overweight or obese, as compared with one-fifth (20%) of rural women.
- The proportion of women who are overweight or obese increases with increasing education and wealth. For example, 8% of women in the lowest wealth quintile are overweight or obese, compared with 42% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

11.6.2 Nutritional Status of Men

The 2016 UDHS also collected anthropometric data on height and weight among men age 15-54. Height and weight data were collected for 97% of eligible men. Almost 8 in 10 men age 15-49 (78%) have a normal BMI; 14% are thin, and 9% are overweight or obese (**Table 11.12.2** and **Figure 11.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Similar proportions of urban (76%) and rural (78%) men have a normal BMI. However, more rural (16%) than urban (7%) men are thin, and more urban (16%) than rural (6%) men are overweight or obese.
- One in 5 men who have more than a secondary education (19%) and who are in the highest wealth quintile (21%) are overweight or obese.

11.7 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN ADULTS

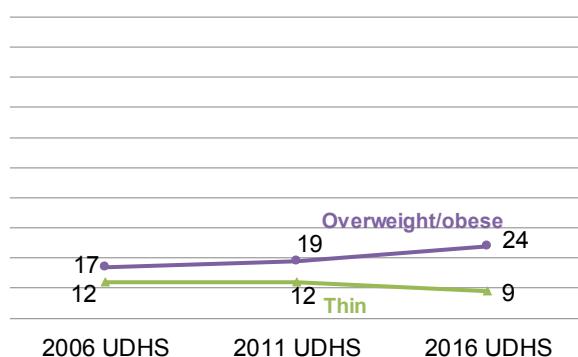
Haemoglobin levels below which women and men are considered anaemic

Respondents	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Non-pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 11.0
Pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 12.0
Men age 15-49	Less than 13.0

*Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 metres.

Figure 11.8 Trends in women's nutritional status

Percentage of women age 15-49



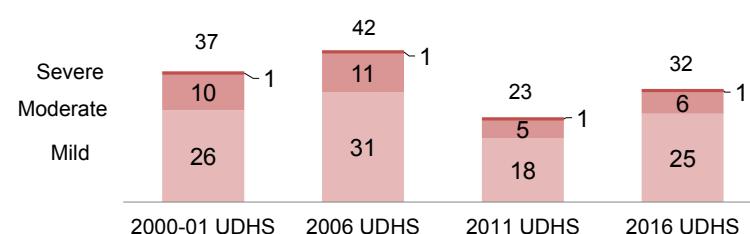
Anaemia among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 was measured with similar procedures used for children age 6-59 months except that capillary blood was collected exclusively from a finger prick. The methodology employed for haemoglobin testing is described in detail in Chapter 1. Haemoglobin levels were successfully measured for 98% of eligible women and 97% of eligible men. Anaemia results are adjusted for altitude and smoking status.

Anaemia is a major concern among women, leading to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes as well as reductions in work productivity. One-third (32%) of women age 15-49 have some degree of anaemia. One quarter (25%) are mildly anaemic, 6% are moderately anaemic, and 1% are severely anaemic (**Table 11.13.1**). Sixteen percent of men age 15-49 are anaemic (**Table 11.13.2**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 with any degree of anaemia rose slightly from 2000-01 (37%) to 2006 (42%), dropped in 2011 (23%), and increased in 2016 (32%) (**Figure 11.9**).

Figure 11.9 Trends in anaemia status among women

Percentage of women age 15-49



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

- Pregnant (38%) and breastfeeding women (34%) are more likely to be anaemic than women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding (30%).
- Pregnant women have a lower prevalence of mild anaemia (19%) than women who are breastfeeding (29%) and those who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding (25%); however, they have a higher prevalence of moderate anaemia (18%) than other women (4-5%).
- There is regional variation in the prevalence of anaemia among women, from 17% in Kigezi region and 18% in Bukedi region to 47% in Acholi region.
- The prevalence of anaemia decreases with increasing wealth, from 41% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 25% among women in the highest quintile.

11.8 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG MOTHERS

Pregnant women should increase their intake of iron and prevent parasites to prevent anaemia. The 2016 UDHS asked women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey whether they took iron supplements and/or deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy. While 86% of women took iron supplements at least once during their most recent pregnancy, only 23% took them for 90 days or more. One in 10 women (12%) took no iron supplements. Six in 10 (60%) women took deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy (**Table 11.14**).

11.9 VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY IN CHILDREN

The 2016 UDHS estimated the prevalence of VAD in children age 6-59 months in the one-third of households selected for biomarker collection. Vitamin A status was also measured in the 2000-01, 2006, and 2011 UDHS surveys. While the 2000-01 survey used a different methodology (see that report for details), the 2006, 2011, and 2016 surveys assessed vitamin A status using the retinol binding protein

enzyme immunoassay (RPB-EIA) method. See Chapter 1 for more details on field data collection and laboratory analysis procedures.

Two pieces of information are presented in **Table 11.15**. The first is the unadjusted prevalence of VAD in all of the samples obtained in the survey. The second is the prevalence of VAD in all samples after adjustment via either of two methods. As described in Chapter 1, 24% of samples underwent further testing for C-reactive protein (CRP) to determine the degree of infection/inflammation among children. The CRP values in that subsample were used to provide the correction factor for Thurnham's method for the 76% of samples that were not tested for CRP. Therefore, the values in the "Adjusted (CRP or Thurnham)" column in Table 11.15 come either from correction for raised CRP (24% of samples) or from correction via Thurnham's method (the remaining 76% of samples).

After adjustment, 9% of children age 6-59 months have vitamin A deficiency ($<0.825 \mu\text{mol/L}$). This is a substantial decline from 33% in 2011. One in 5 children in Bukedi region (20%) have vitamin A deficiency. Children whose mothers have more than a secondary education and children from households in the highest wealth quintile are less likely than other children to have vitamin A deficiency.

Table 11.16 presents unadjusted and adjusted VAD prevalences separately for each subsample.

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Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	5.2	11.8	-0.2	468	4.6	7.6	9.7	0.1	454	4.2	10.0	3.4	-0.3	471
6-8	4.8	16.1	-0.4	265	3.4	7.1	5.5	-0.1	265	3.6	10.3	2.8	-0.4	268
9-11	5.9	16.3	-0.8	254	3.0	10.5	5.4	-0.2	254	3.6	14.4	2.9	-0.6	254
12-17	9.0	35.2	-1.4	500	1.2	6.0	4.8	0.1	509	3.4	13.5	3.5	-0.6	507
18-23	11.1	36.5	-1.5	507	1.4	2.5	4.3	0.2	511	2.4	10.1	1.9	-0.6	511
24-35	13.7	36.8	-1.5	1,063	0.5	2.3	2.6	0.2	1,075	2.4	11.3	0.9	-0.7	1,066
36-47	9.5	32.6	-1.3	1,043	0.7	1.9	2.5	0.2	1,069	1.3	10.1	1.0	-0.7	1,042
48-59	7.4	24.3	-1.2	1,017	0.5	1.6	1.9	0.0	1,052	1.3	7.9	0.6	-0.7	1,016
Sex														
Male	11.2	30.9	-1.3	2,569	1.7	4.1	4.9	0.1	2,611	2.7	11.4	2.1	-0.6	2,582
Female	7.3	26.9	-1.1	2,548	1.0	3.0	2.6	0.1	2,580	2.0	9.5	1.1	-0.6	2,554
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ⁴	8.2	28.0	-1.2	845	1.0	4.1	4.5	0.1	843	2.4	9.8	1.7	-0.6	851
<24	12.3	32.5	-1.4	824	1.4	3.0	3.0	0.1	825	2.5	11.3	1.4	-0.7	829
24-47	9.0	28.8	-1.2	1,986	1.4	3.7	3.7	0.1	1,971	2.5	11.2	1.2	-0.6	1,986
48+	5.1	21.5	-0.9	702	1.7	4.4	5.3	0.1	704	1.7	7.3	2.0	-0.4	706
Size at birth³														
Very small	16.6	39.3	-1.6	235	3.6	12.4	1.7	-0.5	234	10.2	26.9	1.2	-1.3	235
Small	12.1	34.3	-1.4	635	2.1	4.4	2.6	-0.2	632	3.6	15.3	0.4	-0.9	643
Average or larger	7.6	26.0	-1.1	3,411	1.0	3.0	4.4	0.2	3,403	1.5	8.1	1.7	-0.5	3,419
Don't know	13.7	40.0	-1.5	75	4.5	7.0	4.0	-0.0	74	4.0	16.6	0.0	-0.9	75
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	8.8	28.2	-1.2	4,357	1.4	3.8	4.0	0.1	4,343	2.3	10.3	1.5	-0.6	4,372
Not interviewed but in household	8.6	24.5	-1.0	103	0.0	1.2	3.3	0.2	113	2.3	6.0	3.0	-0.4	105
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	12.1	34.4	-1.2	657	1.2	2.7	2.3	0.1	735	2.4	12.3	2.4	-0.6	659
Mother's nutritional status⁶														
Thin (BMI <18.5)	8.6	33.8	-1.3	314	3.2	8.9	1.1	-0.5	315	4.9	20.9	0.2	-1.1	316
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	9.8	28.8	-1.3	2,454	1.3	3.6	3.8	0.1	2,453	2.9	11.1	1.2	-0.7	2,464
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥25)	6.2	22.9	-1.0	786	0.3	1.7	4.5	0.3	784	0.9	6.0	2.4	-0.3	788
Residence														
Urban	7.1	23.5	-1.0	977	0.9	2.9	2.8	0.1	988	1.3	7.5	1.9	-0.5	978
Rural	9.8	30.2	-1.2	4,141	1.4	3.7	3.9	0.1	4,203	2.6	11.2	1.6	-0.6	4,159
Region														
South Central	7.2	26.5	-1.2	619	0.3	1.1	2.3	0.2	642	1.4	7.5	1.8	-0.5	618
North Central	8.0	28.0	-1.2	520	0.9	2.3	3.4	0.3	545	1.8	7.5	2.8	-0.5	524
Kampala	8.3	18.1	-0.9	146	1.4	3.9	3.9	0.1	149	1.8	7.0	1.4	-0.4	148
Busoga	10.6	29.0	-1.2	538	0.9	3.6	5.1	0.2	549	2.1	9.4	1.3	-0.6	541
Bukedi	8.0	22.8	-1.0	363	1.0	2.8	1.5	-0.0	363	2.0	12.0	1.9	-0.6	364
Bugisu	13.2	36.0	-1.4	251	2.7	5.0	3.8	-0.0	251	3.8	14.9	0.7	-0.8	247
Teso	3.3	14.3	-0.7	322	0.3	2.2	2.8	0.1	325	0.4	4.0	1.1	-0.3	322
Karamoja	12.2	35.2	-1.3	120	3.0	10.0	1.5	-0.6	120	8.8	25.8	1.1	-1.2	121
Lango	4.8	22.3	-1.0	288	2.2	5.0	3.5	0.0	288	1.1	7.5	1.9	-0.5	289
Acholi	6.3	30.6	-1.3	270	1.2	3.9	4.1	-0.1	269	2.6	15.4	1.2	-0.8	271
West Nile	12.4	33.9	-1.1	348	5.6	10.4	3.1	-0.3	340	5.1	16.7	0.6	-0.9	351
Bunyoro	12.5	34.5	-1.3	311	0.1	2.3	3.8	0.2	315	2.0	9.1	2.3	-0.6	315
Tooro	14.2	40.6	-1.6	454	1.3	3.4	5.3	0.2	461	2.9	13.3	2.7	-0.7	458
Kigezi	9.0	30.7	-1.4	168	1.3	3.7	9.1	0.3	175	1.3	9.8	1.2	-0.6	168
Ankole	9.7	29.3	-1.3	399	0.6	1.8	4.3	0.3	400	2.6	9.9	0.7	-0.6	400
Special area														
Island districts	6.8	27.0	-1.2	60	1.2	2.0	4.9	0.2	61	1.9	9.2	2.5	-0.5	60
Mountain districts	12.7	36.6	-1.4	419	2.1	5.4	3.8	-0.1	424	3.0	14.5	2.0	-0.8	413
Greater Kampala	7.3	19.6	-1.0	342	0.6	1.7	3.7	0.2	352	0.8	3.3	2.3	-0.4	343

(Continued...)

Table 11.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's education⁷														
No education	12.2	35.4	-1.3	590	1.6	3.5	2.7	-0.0	603	4.1	14.8	1.0	-0.8	595
Primary	9.8	30.0	-1.3	2,703	1.4	4.0	4.0	0.1	2,691	2.5	11.2	0.9	-0.7	2,713
Secondary	5.4	23.0	-1.0	893	1.3	2.8	4.5	0.1	889	1.4	6.1	2.6	-0.4	894
More than secondary	3.0	9.8	-0.5	274	0.4	3.9	5.1	0.2	272	0.4	4.5	5.2	-0.1	275
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	10.1	32.3	-1.3	1,134	2.1	5.5	2.7	-0.1	1,137	3.8	15.0	0.9	-0.8	1,138
Second	12.2	33.2	-1.4	1,050	1.7	4.2	4.0	0.1	1,070	2.4	11.5	1.6	-0.7	1,054
Middle	10.7	33.0	-1.3	1,058	1.1	3.1	4.6	0.2	1,067	2.5	11.6	1.2	-0.6	1,060
Fourth	8.4	27.2	-1.2	971	0.8	2.3	3.9	0.2	1,002	1.8	8.6	2.2	-0.6	978
Highest	4.1	16.7	-0.7	904	0.7	2.3	3.4	0.2	914	0.9	4.4	2.4	-0.3	907
Total	9.3	28.9	-1.2	5,117	1.3	3.5	3.7	0.1	5,191	2.4	10.5	1.6	-0.6	5,136

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 11.12.1.

⁷ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
		Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:			
Sex						
Male	97.3	66.1	93.7	3,017	26.2	2,934
Female	97.9	66.0	93.8	2,884	27.1	2,825
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	97.7	68.0	93.9	4,533	25.5	4,429
Traditional birth attendant	97.0	64.0	94.5	578	31.4	561
Other	97.2	56.9	92.1	586	28.3	569
No one	98.0	54.2	93.1	204	32.4	200
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.7	68.0	93.9	4,511	25.4	4,407
At home	97.2	60.7	93.2	1,293	29.8	1,258
Other	97.8	49.8	94.3	97	39.9	95
Residence						
Urban	97.3	71.1	90.9	1,258	32.1	1,225
Rural	97.7	64.7	94.5	4,643	25.1	4,534
Region						
South Central	98.0	70.9	92.2	718	42.9	704
North Central	96.6	69.2	92.2	648	37.8	626
Kampala	97.3	70.2	91.2	235	37.3	229
Busoga	97.2	70.1	94.3	579	31.6	563
Bukedi	98.0	50.3	95.0	397	27.0	388
Bugisu	99.3	58.2	89.8	301	38.6	299
Teso	98.8	57.9	95.7	411	11.7	406
Karamoja	98.9	93.4	98.2	168	9.4	166
Lango	96.7	44.8	91.4	302	25.1	292
Acholi	97.6	57.2	93.6	282	12.0	276
West Nile	97.5	42.4	94.7	420	15.9	409
Bunyoro	94.3	75.5	92.2	341	12.1	321
Tooro	97.2	79.1	93.5	459	20.0	446
Kigezi	99.6	75.7	98.4	181	24.3	181
Ankole	98.6	80.3	96.9	458	23.0	452
Special area						
Island districts	96.3	67.0	90.8	79	37.2	76
Mountain districts	98.3	67.9	91.7	472	26.8	464
Greater Kampala	97.6	69.6	89.1	474	43.1	462
Mother's education						
No education	98.1	73.0	95.1	566	20.4	556
Primary	97.4	63.7	93.8	3,577	26.5	3,484
Secondary	97.9	69.6	93.6	1,325	27.8	1,298
More than secondary	97.6	65.9	91.4	432	32.5	422
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	97.4	59.0	94.1	1,326	18.7	1,291
Second	98.0	63.7	94.7	1,253	26.0	1,227
Middle	97.7	67.5	94.1	1,120	28.3	1,094
Fourth	97.6	70.7	94.1	1,037	27.4	1,012
Highest	97.2	71.1	91.6	1,166	34.0	1,134
Total	97.6	66.1	93.7	5,901	26.6	5,759

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor, nurse/midwife, or medical assistant/clinical officer

Table 11.3 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 percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Uganda DHS 2016

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding status				Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
			Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids ¹	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming complementary foods				
0-1	1.8	82.6	7.8	3.0	3.8	1.1	100.0	98.2	513	5.2
2-3	2.9	68.9	7.1	6.5	9.1	5.5	100.0	97.1	481	9.5
4-5	2.3	42.6	7.2	8.8	10.5	28.6	100.0	97.7	450	18.3
6-8	2.7	7.0	1.8	5.5	4.2	78.8	100.0	97.3	794	20.1
9-11	5.4	3.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	87.4	100.0	94.6	750	21.8
12-17	17.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	79.4	100.0	82.3	1,325	14.1
18-23	49.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	49.3	100.0	50.3	1,238	10.4
0-3	2.3	75.9	7.5	4.7	6.3	3.3	100.0	97.7	993	7.3
0-5	2.3	65.5	7.4	6.0	7.6	11.2	100.0	97.7	1,443	10.7
6-9	3.0	6.8	1.6	4.9	3.7	80.0	100.0	97.0	1,055	20.5
12-15	13.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	84.3	100.0	86.9	852	14.5
12-23	33.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	64.8	100.0	66.8	2,562	12.3
20-23	56.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	42.1	100.0	43.2	802	10.0
										945

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfeeding, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100%. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.4 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Uganda DHS 2016

Indicator	Indicator numerator and denominator	Value
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage exclusively breastfed Number of children age 0-5 months	65.5 1,443
Exclusive breastfeeding at 4-5 months of age	Percentage exclusively breastfed Number of children age 4-5 months	42.6 450
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage currently breastfeeding Number of children age 12-15 months	86.9 852
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months)	Percentage of children age 6-8 months who received any solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6-8 months living with the mother	80.6 794
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage currently breastfeeding Number of children age 20-23 months	43.2 802
Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)	Percentage with age-appropriate breastfeeding ¹ Number of youngest children age 0-23 months of age living with the mother	70.1 5,549
Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)	Percentage with predominant breastfeeding ² Number of children age 0-5 months	78.9 1,443
Bottle feeding (0-23 months)	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple Number of children age 0-23 months	14.2 5,920

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 11.5 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years ¹		
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²
Sex			
Male	19.7	3.7	4.7
Female	19.9	4.2	5.1
Residence			
Urban	17.8	3.9	4.8
Rural	20.4	4.0	4.9
Region			
South Central	17.4	3.6	4.9
North Central	17.9	3.7	4.6
Kampala	17.6	3.3	4.3
Busoga	18.3	3.5	4.6
Bukedi	20.0	(3.0)	4.0
Bugisu	21.4	3.1	3.7
Teso	19.3	3.5	5.3
Karamoja	23.0	5.6	5.9
Lango	21.7	5.2	6.2
Acholi	21.1	5.1	5.9
West Nile	23.5	4.0	5.4
Bunyoro	19.9	5.5	5.9
Tooro	20.2	3.6	4.7
Kigezi	21.4	4.9	5.0
Ankole	19.5	4.1	4.1
Special area			
Island districts	18.5	(2.8)	4.5
Mountain districts	21.7	3.1	4.2
Greater Kampala	15.7	3.5	4.5
Mother's education			
No education	22.1	4.4	5.7
Primary	20.2	4.0	5.0
Secondary	17.8	3.7	4.6
More than secondary	19.8	3.4	4.3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	21.2	4.4	5.5
Second	20.7	4.4	5.2
Middle	20.6	4.0	4.7
Fourth	18.7	3.3	4.5
Highest	17.2	3.5	4.4
Total	19.8	4.0	4.9
Mean for all children	19.8	5.1	6.2

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with their mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with their mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with their mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.6 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 2016

Age in months	Liquids				Solid or semi-solid foods									Number of children under age 2	
	Infant formula	Other milk ¹	Other liquids ²	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains ³	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A ⁴		Food made from roots and tubers ⁵	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Any solid or semi-solid food		
						Other fruits and vegetables	Other fruits and vegetables								
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN															
0-1	0.5	3.8	3.4	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	503	
2-3	0.0	10.3	11.1	0.0	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.6	467	
4-5	1.1	19.5	28.7	0.0	20.9	6.0	2.3	7.5	7.7	4.4	2.9	0.3	28.6	440	
6-8	0.2	25.9	54.3	0.0	58.8	34.7	11.5	45.1	38.8	22.7	10.7	1.3	80.9	772	
9-11	0.3	26.8	58.3	1.2	69.3	47.9	19.7	58.1	46.9	34.8	14.5	2.7	92.2	709	
12-17	0.4	25.1	60.1	0.1	78.1	55.8	22.8	58.6	54.2	35.8	13.7	3.5	96.5	1,090	
18-23	0.3	23.5	58.7	0.2	74.8	60.5	21.6	60.2	54.3	37.7	12.9	3.6	97.8	623	
6-23	0.3	25.3	58.0	0.3	70.8	49.9	19.2	55.5	48.9	32.7	13.0	2.8	92.0	3,194	
Total	0.4	20.9	44.5	0.2	51.8	35.2	13.5	39.3	34.7	23.2	9.3	2.0	67.3	4,604	
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN															
0-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
6-8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	
9-11	(3.4)	(53.5)	(67.9)	(3.4)	(77.6)	(41.7)	(40.7)	(54.9)	(60.5)	(51.3)	(33.0)	(13.8)	(100.0)	41	
12-17	0.8	54.8	66.0	1.7	84.8	51.6	26.7	64.2	56.8	42.8	16.8	8.2	98.2	235	
18-23	0.4	29.2	65.5	1.2	85.4	57.3	28.9	64.1	60.0	44.1	15.8	6.1	99.5	615	
6-23	0.6	37.2	65.2	1.6	84.2	54.5	28.6	63.3	58.0	43.1	16.6	7.2	98.4	912	
Total	0.6	36.5	63.6	1.5	81.6	52.5	27.7	61.2	56.1	41.6	16.0	6.9	95.5	946	

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a “24-hour” period (yesterday and last night). 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 Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered cow or other animal milk.

² Does not include plain water. Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other non-milk liquids.

³ Includes fortified baby food

⁴ Includes pumpkin, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, and ripe papayas

⁵ Includes bananas/plantains (matooke, ndiizi, gonga)

Table 11.7 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 2016

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
			Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ⁴			Number of nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months	Breast-milk, milk, or milk products ⁷			Number of all children age 6-23 months		
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²			Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵			Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸			
Age in months													
6-8	19.6	57.5	15.6	772	*	*	*	*	22	98.4	19.2	57.1	15.2
9-11	26.3	32.9	12.9	709	(46.5)	(55.4)	(46.9)	(23.1)	41	97.1	27.9	33.7	13.5
12-17	31.3	37.1	14.8	1,090	50.1	44.0	54.6	16.3	235	91.1	33.5	40.2	15.1
18-23	31.8	41.0	18.0	623	23.9	38.9	34.5	11.1	615	62.2	35.3	37.8	14.6
Sex													
Male	27.3	43.1	15.4	1,594	31.6	40.8	41.2	13.9	485	84.0	30.4	42.6	15.0
Female	27.6	40.6	15.0	1,599	32.6	39.4	39.7	11.4	427	85.8	30.1	40.4	14.3
Residence													
Urban	33.2	40.0	17.2	625	43.5	43.9	52.4	16.3	297	81.8	36.6	44.0	16.9
Rural	26.0	42.3	14.7	2,569	26.6	38.3	34.8	11.0	615	85.8	28.4	40.8	14.0
Region													
South Central	39.3	36.0	17.0	340	45.1	57.4	51.7	27.2	157	82.7	45.0	40.9	20.2
North Central	25.1	39.3	15.0	325	30.0	27.5	38.0	6.6	140	78.9	25.8	38.9	12.5
Kampala	34.1	31.2	13.9	108	62.0	48.8	66.8	19.3	53	87.4	39.0	43.0	15.7
Busoga	27.4	27.7	7.6	308	33.3	42.6	35.3	19.5	97	84.1	31.1	29.5	10.4
Bukedi	40.1	64.4	27.5	226	15.1	43.7	41.1	10.3	51	84.4	40.8	60.1	24.3
Bugisu	14.7	35.4	7.9	181	(62.3)	(35.9)	(57.9)	(18.5)	29	94.8	17.7	38.5	9.3
Teso	38.3	58.6	25.4	202	6.6	47.7	26.2	2.7	59	78.8	40.4	51.2	20.2
Karamoja	22.5	40.8	13.0	102	*	*	*	*	8	94.3	22.7	40.0	13.4
Lango	12.0	32.4	9.1	196	(2.1)	(7.2)	(6.6)	(0.0)	33	85.8	11.3	28.7	7.8
Acholi	5.6	28.8	2.5	161	(5.4)	(14.9)	(8.5)	(4.2)	36	82.7	7.3	25.1	2.8
West Nile	32.0	45.3	18.6	275	(19.7)	(59.6)	(27.0)	(8.3)	26	93.1	34.4	43.7	17.8
Bunyoro	19.6	41.0	8.5	170	15.3	44.3	24.8	5.5	51	80.5	25.3	37.2	7.8
Tooro	16.9	42.4	8.8	254	20.5	28.1	29.8	3.6	78	81.3	19.5	39.5	7.5
Kigezi	24.1	66.1	17.3	102	(26.8)	(36.0)	(38.8)	(0.0)	21	87.5	26.1	61.4	14.4
Ankole	41.3	48.8	29.5	243	63.4	44.2	73.3	16.8	73	91.6	42.0	54.4	26.6
Special area													
Island districts	25.7	35.3	11.8	39	28.9	35.8	34.2	13.2	17	78.2	28.8	35.0	12.2
Mountain districts	15.3	40.6	8.5	289	(41.0)	(27.8)	(46.3)	(11.2)	51	91.2	17.2	41.5	8.9
Greater Kampala	34.7	32.7	13.3	213	48.3	45.0	57.9	16.9	140	79.5	38.8	42.7	14.7
Mother's education													
No education	16.0	35.0	8.9	336	22.5	44.5	34.8	13.9	52	89.5	19.8	35.0	9.6
Primary	25.5	41.6	14.5	1,969	25.0	36.5	32.7	7.9	501	84.8	27.7	39.8	13.1
Secondary	32.5	42.8	17.5	675	38.1	39.5	47.2	15.9	272	82.2	34.5	44.1	17.1
More than secondary	47.6	51.6	24.2	213	60.5	60.5	68.4	30.2	86	88.6	51.3	56.4	25.9
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	21.3	39.1	12.0	794	9.8	28.2	16.4	2.8	137	86.7	22.3	35.8	10.7
Second	26.2	42.0	14.8	695	26.9	39.3	36.6	11.1	168	85.8	28.8	41.0	14.1
Middle	25.4	43.4	15.1	626	27.1	34.4	36.1	7.1	159	85.2	27.2	41.9	13.4
Fourth	30.0	41.4	15.6	532	31.1	41.5	40.0	13.4	170	83.3	32.8	41.1	15.1
Highest	37.7	44.3	20.1	547	49.6	48.9	57.5	21.4	279	83.0	41.5	48.8	20.5
Total	27.4	41.9	15.2	3,194	32.1	40.1	40.5	12.7	912	84.9	30.3	41.6	14.6

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.

¹ Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, tubers, and bananas/plantains (matoke, ndizi, gonja), including porridge and fortified baby food from grains and vegetables; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9-23 months.

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁵ For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

⁶ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk, or milk products as described in footnote 7; are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1; and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

Table 11.8 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children age 6-59 months
	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-8	71.9	23.9	44.2	3.8	263
9-11	78.3	29.6	42.1	6.5	253
12-17	74.0	28.0	43.1	2.9	510
18-23	65.8	26.9	36.0	2.9	512
24-35	49.4	24.6	22.8	1.9	1,078
36-47	42.8	21.0	19.7	2.1	1,072
48-59	38.9	20.2	17.9	0.9	1,050
Sex					
Male	53.7	22.5	28.6	2.6	2,379
Female	51.8	24.8	25.1	2.0	2,361
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	53.8	24.3	27.3	2.2	3,895
Not interviewed but in household	48.1	20.1	24.2	3.7	109
Not interviewed and not in household ¹	48.0	21.1	24.6	2.2	735
Residence					
Urban	47.7	23.1	23.7	0.9	919
Rural	54.0	23.8	27.6	2.6	3,821
Region					
South Central	52.0	25.6	23.1	3.3	591
North Central	55.1	27.1	25.9	2.1	510
Kampala	50.9	25.0	25.1	0.7	135
Busoga	63.4	22.8	38.1	2.4	502
Bukedi	47.8	27.0	20.2	0.6	333
Bugisu	47.6	25.4	21.1	1.2	238
Teso	58.9	27.9	30.1	0.9	273
Karamoja	67.7	22.1	37.6	8.0	109
Lango	61.1	23.4	34.7	3.0	275
Acholi	70.8	22.1	44.8	3.9	244
West Nile	56.4	24.2	29.9	2.3	318
Bunyoro	55.3	19.2	32.2	3.9	275
Tooro	45.0	20.3	22.1	2.6	423
Kigezi	31.5	22.2	9.3	0.0	156
Ankole	30.6	18.1	11.9	0.7	359
Special area					
Island districts	57.9	23.2	31.8	2.9	54
Mountain districts	40.3	20.6	18.2	1.5	395
Greater Kampala	49.4	25.6	23.5	0.3	329
Mother's education²					
No education	62.4	23.7	32.7	5.9	443
Primary	54.2	24.5	27.5	2.2	2,417
Secondary	51.8	24.8	26.1	0.9	799
More than secondary	40.9	20.7	19.5	0.7	237
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	65.6	26.0	34.8	4.7	1,028
Second	54.4	23.1	29.6	1.6	980
Middle	48.7	22.6	23.4	2.7	980
Fourth	48.5	23.5	23.4	1.6	914
Highest	44.8	22.8	21.7	0.3	837
Total	52.8	23.7	26.9	2.3	4,740

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC 1998. Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.9 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 2016

Background characteristic	Among all households, percentage:			Among households in which salt was tested:		
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	90.2	1.3	8.5	5,027	99.6	4,533
Rural	91.5	0.6	8.0	14,561	99.3	13,318
Region						
South Central	88.3	2.3	9.5	2,668	99.7	2,355
North Central	90.0	0.8	9.2	2,229	99.8	2,006
Kampala	88.9	0.2	10.9	979	99.8	870
Busoga	87.8	1.2	11.0	1,840	99.3	1,616
Bukedi	94.5	0.6	4.9	1,123	99.9	1,061
Bugisu	91.5	0.3	8.2	1,098	99.9	1,005
Teso	92.4	0.9	6.7	961	99.8	888
Karamoja	67.6	0.1	32.4	469	99.4	317
Lango	92.1	0.4	7.5	1,043	99.6	960
Acholi	93.1	0.0	6.9	955	99.4	889
West Nile	94.6	0.2	5.2	1,257	100.0	1,189
Bunyoro	96.3	0.4	3.3	1,089	99.0	1,049
Tooro	95.0	0.4	4.6	1,401	97.4	1,331
Kigezi	92.1	1.0	6.8	847	98.7	781
Ankole	94.2	0.2	5.5	1,630	99.1	1,536
Special area						
Island districts	81.2	1.0	17.8	266	99.4	216
Mountain districts	89.6	0.5	9.9	1,641	99.2	1,471
Greater Kampala	89.7	1.2	9.1	1,901	99.7	1,704
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	88.1	0.1	11.7	3,838	99.7	3,383
Second	92.4	0.4	7.2	3,753	99.2	3,469
Middle	92.8	0.5	6.7	3,616	99.0	3,357
Fourth	91.6	1.0	7.4	3,914	99.4	3,585
Highest	90.8	1.6	7.5	4,467	99.7	4,058
Total	91.1	0.8	8.1	19,588	99.4	17,851

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

Table 11.10 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; among all children age 6-23 months, percentage given Vitamin and Mineral Powder in the 7 days preceding the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the 7 days preceding the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households in which salt was tested for iodine, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among all children age 6-23 months:				Among all children age 6-59 months:				Among children age 6-59 months living in households in which salt was tested	
	Percent-age who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percent-age who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percent-age given Vitamin and Mineral Powder in past 7 days	Number of children	Percent-age given iron supplements in past 7 days ³	Percent-age given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ⁴	Percent-age given deworming medication in past 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percent-age living in households with iodized salt ⁶	Number of children			
Age in months														
6-8	47.8	26.6	794	6.9	807	4.8	60.7	22.5	807	99.6	776			
9-11	64.1	41.0	750	6.9	774	7.0	69.5	36.3	774	99.6	737			
12-17	70.4	41.1	1,325	9.7	1,431	7.1	69.2	57.7	1,431	99.7	1,366			
18-23	75.8	46.1	1,238	8.8	1,428	7.2	65.4	64.1	1,428	99.6	1,371			
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	6.7	61.5	66.5	2,890	99.4	2,761			
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	58.7	66.8	2,819	99.6	2,688			
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	6.7	57.0	66.0	2,863	99.7	2,745			
Sex														
Male	66.1	40.5	2,080	7.5	2,243	6.9	61.0	60.9	6,502	99.7	6,217			
Female	66.9	39.1	2,026	9.4	2,198	6.1	62.2	60.4	6,511	99.5	6,226			
Breastfeeding status														
Breastfed	64.1	37.0	3,194	8.6	3,258	6.7	67.4	46.8	3,505	99.6	3,349			
Not breastfed	74.9	49.6	912	8.0	1,182	6.4	59.5	65.8	9,508	99.6	9,093			
Mother's age at birth														
15-19	63.9	36.3	422	9.1	467	7.7	61.4	45.3	685	99.7	652			
20-29	67.0	41.7	2,279	8.7	2,497	6.5	61.3	59.6	7,004	99.6	6,710			
30-39	67.4	39.7	1,193	8.2	1,258	6.2	61.6	63.3	4,299	99.5	4,087			
40-49	61.2	27.3	212	5.2	219	6.6	64.0	67.1	1,025	99.8	994			
Residence														
Urban	65.3	47.1	922	10.7	1,006	5.2	61.7	61.9	2,836	99.8	2,727			
Rural	66.8	37.7	3,185	7.8	3,435	6.8	61.6	60.4	10,177	99.5	9,716			
Region														
South Central	70.8	53.4	497	9.2	559	3.6	52.6	63.1	1,633	99.8	1,570			
North Central	57.5	39.9	466	6.2	509	3.5	46.9	53.1	1,405	99.7	1,340			
Kampala	63.6	50.9	161	8.4	188	3.6	55.4	60.6	500	99.9	489			
Busoga	73.7	44.1	405	8.5	436	4.7	68.9	59.4	1,292	99.4	1,197			
Bukedi	82.1	59.2	277	8.2	296	8.5	69.8	73.3	912	100.0	875			
Bugisu	43.0	20.1	210	9.0	223	18.4	64.9	60.0	649	99.8	625			
Teso	85.8	59.0	261	14.6	284	3.6	66.7	60.1	774	99.9	749			
Karamoja	68.5	25.2	110	6.4	116	9.3	65.8	66.5	346	98.6	249			
Lango	49.5	20.8	229	1.8	239	13.0	56.7	47.9	708	99.5	676			
Acholi	70.5	24.0	197	9.4	208	6.9	50.9	54.6	641	99.4	624			
West Nile	83.0	46.8	301	8.3	310	10.9	61.0	65.8	908	100.0	884			
Bunyoro	62.0	33.8	221	6.5	236	2.4	59.5	53.4	741	99.9	736			
Tooro	54.3	30.3	332	13.6	362	5.7	76.7	66.5	1,037	98.3	1,017			
Kigezi	71.4	23.8	123	12.0	133	11.9	71.0	73.2	433	99.3	407			
Ankole	58.8	29.6	316	4.3	342	3.3	68.0	59.0	1,035	99.8	1,007			
Special area														
Island districts	73.3	62.2	56	5.7	61	4.8	48.6	50.3	171	99.7	162			
Mountain districts	50.6	25.2	340	14.3	364	13.4	75.5	65.7	1,083	99.4	1,019			
Greater Kampala	66.0	50.6	352	10.3	400	3.9	53.3	61.1	1,104	100.0	1,072			
Mother's education														
No education	60.4	26.6	388	8.9	410	6.2	58.9	59.4	1,409	99.0	1,286			
Primary	66.8	38.2	2,470	7.9	2,671	6.9	61.1	59.1	7,971	99.6	7,629			
Secondary	65.9	43.6	948	8.9	1,029	5.3	63.3	62.7	2,808	99.7	2,722			
More than secondary	73.6	58.2	299	10.6	330	7.0	65.5	71.3	824	99.8	807			

(Continued...)

Table 11.10—Continued

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 6-23 months:			Among all children age 6-59 months:			Among children age 6-59 months living in households in which salt was tested	
	Percent-age who consume d foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percent-age who consume d foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percent-age given Vitamin and Mineral Powder in past 7 days	Number of children	Percent-age given iron supple- ments in past 7 days ³	Percent-age given vitamin A suppleme nts in past 6 months ⁴	Percent-age given deworm- ing medica- tion in past 6 months ^{3,5}	Number of children	Percent-age living in house- holds with iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	70.3	35.8	932	8.8	989	8.2	56.6	56.3	2,912	99.8	2,680
Second	66.8	38.0	862	7.4	919	8.0	63.0	60.1	2,708	99.1	2,613
Middle	62.8	32.5	784	7.9	840	6.0	64.1	61.3	2,514	99.3	2,423
Fourth	65.5	41.0	702	9.1	762	4.1	64.6	61.8	2,304	99.8	2,225
Highest	66.3	52.0	826	9.1	932	5.5	60.7	64.6	2,575	100.0	2,502
Total	66.5	39.8	4,106	8.4	4,441	6.5	61.6	60.7	13,013	99.6	12,443

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, and ripe papayas.² Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs³ Based on mother's recall⁴ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)⁵ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis..⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested

Table 11.11 Therapeutic and supplemental foods

Among children age 6-35 months, percentages who received PLUMPY'NUT and PLUMPY'DOZ in the 7 days preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who received PLUMPY'NUT in the past 7 days	Percentage who received PLUMPY'DOZ in the past 7 days	Number of children
Age in months			
6-8	1.1	0.6	807
9-11	0.6	0.6	774
12-17	1.5	0.7	1,431
18-23	1.5	1.3	1,428
24-35	1.5	0.9	2,890
Sex			
Male	1.2	0.9	3,706
Female	1.5	0.8	3,624
Breastfeeding status			
Breastfed	1.3	0.9	3,453
Not breastfed	1.4	0.9	3,878
Wasting status¹			
Severe acute malnutrition ²	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Moderate acute malnutrition ³	4.5	0.9	71
Not wasted ⁴	1.2	1.0	2,179
Mother's age at birth			
15-19	1.8	0.7	600
20-29	1.3	1.1	4,117
30-39	1.4	0.7	2,197
40-49	0.7	0.2	416
Residence			
Urban	1.2	0.9	1,619
Rural	1.4	0.9	5,712
Region			
South Central	1.0	1.9	945
North Central	0.5	0.2	791
Kampala	0.4	0.0	298
Busoga	1.5	0.9	722
Bukedi	1.0	1.4	513
Bugisu	1.7	1.6	362
Teso	1.3	0.2	452
Karamoja	7.2	2.8	190
Lango	0.8	0.8	396
Acholi	1.2	1.6	363
West Nile	1.6	0.2	532
Bunyoro	0.5	0.2	407
Tooro	1.2	1.4	593
Kigezi	5.5	0.3	232
Ankole	1.0	0.1	536
Special area			
Island districts	0.0	0.0	99
Mountain districts	2.5	1.8	600
Greater Kampala	0.2	0.4	646
Mother's education			
No education	2.8	1.2	701
Primary	1.1	0.7	4,474
Secondary	1.5	1.1	1,673
More than secondary	0.9	1.1	482
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.5	0.7	1,651
Second	1.4	0.7	1,531
Middle	1.4	1.1	1,373
Fourth	1.5	0.8	1,306
Highest	1.0	1.2	1,470
Total	1.4	0.9	7,330

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Restricted to children with valid data for weight and height

² Children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are those whose weight-for-height Z-score is below -3 standard deviations from the WHO Growth Standards population median.

³ Children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) are those whose weight-for-height Z-score is below -2 standard deviations or -3 standard deviations or more from the WHO Growth Standards population median.

⁴ Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is -2 or more standard deviations from the WHO Growth Standards population median

Table 11.12.1 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Height		Body mass index ¹								
	Percent-age below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Age											
15-19	2.2	1,374	21.4	76.4	12.6	9.3	3.3	11.0	10.0	1.0	1,261
20-29	1.4	2,226	23.0	70.5	7.1	5.6	1.5	22.4	16.8	5.5	1,812
30-39	0.8	1,492	23.8	61.6	7.2	5.4	1.8	31.2	19.1	12.1	1,258
40-49	1.0	929	24.0	57.6	8.4	6.5	1.9	34.0	21.5	12.6	899
Residence											
Urban	1.2	1,563	24.3	58.8	6.9	5.9	1.0	34.3	21.8	12.5	1,402
Rural	1.4	4,458	22.5	70.8	9.3	6.8	2.5	19.9	14.6	5.3	3,828
Region											
South Central	3.0	812	24.7	56.8	6.6	4.9	1.7	36.5	20.4	16.1	719
North Central	0.7	646	24.0	64.2	4.9	3.8	1.1	30.9	20.2	10.7	572
Kampala	1.0	320	25.2	52.6	3.9	3.3	0.6	43.6	26.5	17.1	296
Busoga	0.0	562	22.6	76.5	6.6	4.8	1.7	16.9	12.6	4.3	474
Bukedi	0.4	370	22.3	72.0	10.1	7.5	2.6	17.9	12.6	5.3	303
Bugisu	2.2	282	22.0	73.4	8.8	6.5	2.3	17.8	16.8	1.0	235
Teso	0.5	372	21.7	68.3	15.9	9.8	6.0	15.9	12.3	3.5	316
Karamoja	0.0	118	19.7	58.2	36.1	24.3	11.9	5.7	5.7	0.0	98
Lango	0.2	354	21.3	77.0	12.8	9.1	3.7	10.2	8.8	1.4	306
Acholi	0.1	303	21.2	74.0	15.3	12.6	2.7	10.7	9.3	1.4	264
West Nile	1.2	395	21.2	74.5	16.5	14.0	2.5	9.0	7.4	1.6	341
Bunyoro	3.0	318	23.2	65.5	8.2	6.7	1.5	26.3	17.9	8.3	281
Tooro	4.8	455	23.4	71.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	25.6	19.0	6.7	390
Kigezi	0.3	226	23.6	68.8	1.4	1.2	0.3	29.8	24.3	5.5	197
Ankole	0.7	489	23.4	67.0	5.6	4.4	1.2	27.4	21.3	6.2	436
Special area											
Island districts	0.7	71	23.5	67.6	5.2	3.6	1.6	27.2	18.1	9.1	62
Mountain districts	3.2	490	22.6	71.4	6.9	5.3	1.6	21.7	18.6	3.1	418
Greater Kampala	1.7	657	25.1	53.3	5.3	4.7	0.7	41.4	24.3	17.1	594
Education											
No education	1.4	583	22.6	65.8	12.2	8.4	3.8	22.1	15.9	6.2	521
Primary	1.5	3,454	22.5	70.6	9.9	7.5	2.5	19.5	14.1	5.3	2,945
Secondary	0.9	1,542	23.6	65.5	6.1	5.0	1.1	28.3	19.6	8.7	1,372
More than secondary	1.8	442	25.2	54.0	3.8	3.2	0.6	42.2	24.7	17.5	392
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.3	1,080	20.9	75.5	16.9	12.7	4.2	7.7	6.9	0.8	891
Second	1.4	1,069	21.8	76.1	10.9	7.9	3.0	12.9	10.9	2.0	908
Middle	2.0	1,122	22.6	71.0	8.9	6.7	2.2	20.0	15.8	4.2	963
Fourth	1.1	1,226	23.4	68.2	5.4	4.3	1.1	26.4	19.1	7.3	1,083
Highest	1.2	1,524	25.1	53.9	4.3	3.5	0.9	41.8	24.9	16.8	1,386
Total	1.4	6,021	23.0	67.5	8.7	6.6	2.1	23.8	16.5	7.2	5,230

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m^2).

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.12.2 Nutritional status of men

Among men age 15-49, mean body mass index (BMI) and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Mean body mass index (BMI)	Body mass index							Number of men
		18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age									
15-19	19.9	72.7	26.3	17.2	9.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	1,257
20-29	21.5	85.7	7.0	6.1	0.9	7.3	6.9	0.4	1,632
30-39	22.0	77.3	8.6	6.9	1.6	14.2	11.3	2.9	1,198
40-49	21.7	69.6	15.3	10.6	4.7	15.2	13.0	2.2	805
Residence									
Urban	22.2	76.2	7.4	5.8	1.7	16.4	13.1	3.2	1,219
Rural	20.9	78.1	15.8	11.3	4.5	6.1	5.5	0.6	3,673
Region									
South Central	22.0	77.6	8.1	6.3	1.7	14.3	11.1	3.2	633
North Central	21.9	79.9	7.8	5.7	2.0	12.4	10.9	1.4	589
Kampala	22.7	75.1	4.9	3.5	1.4	20.0	16.3	3.7	263
Busoga	21.6	83.3	8.5	7.1	1.4	8.2	7.7	0.5	407
Bukedi	20.6	76.5	19.5	15.0	4.5	4.0	3.0	1.0	331
Bugisu	21.2	79.8	12.5	10.6	1.9	7.6	7.2	0.4	237
Teso	20.4	73.2	20.8	16.5	4.3	5.9	5.7	0.2	260
Karamoja	19.6	64.3	33.7	20.5	13.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	79
Lango	20.2	76.2	20.9	13.9	7.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	323
Acholi	20.1	72.7	23.9	16.4	7.4	3.4	2.9	0.6	268
West Nile	20.1	68.4	26.8	14.8	12.0	4.8	3.2	1.6	273
Bunyoro	21.6	83.8	8.6	6.6	2.0	7.7	6.3	1.4	262
Tooro	21.2	82.6	10.4	7.1	3.3	7.0	6.4	0.7	397
Kigezi	21.7	80.0	10.5	7.7	2.8	9.5	9.5	0.0	175
Ankole	21.3	76.2	16.5	12.9	3.5	7.4	6.4	1.0	395
Special area									
Island districts	22.2	78.8	7.0	5.3	1.6	14.2	12.2	2.0	75
Mountain districts	21.1	78.1	13.6	9.7	3.9	8.4	7.9	0.5	398
Greater Kampala	22.9	73.6	4.4	3.7	0.7	21.9	16.4	5.5	526
Education									
No education	20.9	78.1	16.2	14.1	2.2	5.7	5.7	0.0	188
Primary	20.9	76.6	17.2	11.8	5.4	6.3	5.6	0.7	2,705
Secondary	21.4	81.5	9.5	7.5	2.0	9.0	8.1	0.9	1,392
More than secondary	22.6	73.3	7.3	5.9	1.4	19.4	14.3	5.1	607
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	19.9	72.6	25.5	17.7	7.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	839
Second	20.6	79.9	16.9	11.6	5.3	3.3	3.1	0.1	875
Middle	21.1	82.0	12.8	10.2	2.5	5.2	4.9	0.3	954
Fourth	21.3	80.8	11.2	7.8	3.4	8.1	7.4	0.6	1,061
Highest	22.7	73.1	5.9	4.7	1.3	20.9	16.6	4.3	1,164
Total 15-49	21.3	77.6	13.7	9.9	3.8	8.6	7.4	1.2	4,893
50-54	21.1	66.1	20.8	13.7	7.2	13.1	12.0	1.1	295
Total 15-54	21.2	77.0	14.1	10.1	4.0	8.9	7.7	1.2	5,188

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m^2).

Table 11.13.1 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15–49 with anaemia, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level					Number of women
	Any		Mild	Moderate	Severe	
	Not pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	10.0–11.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Background characteristic	Pregnant	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	Number of women
Age						
15–19		32.9	26.6	5.5	0.8	1,368
20–29		30.9	23.8	6.3	0.7	2,214
30–39		31.0	24.1	6.7	0.3	1,482
40–49		33.0	27.6	5.0	0.5	924
Number of children ever born						
0		31.7	25.2	5.7	0.8	1,532
1		36.2	28.2	7.2	0.8	785
2–3		28.3	21.2	6.4	0.7	1,393
4–5		30.2	25.2	4.9	0.2	1,024
6+		33.9	27.3	6.2	0.5	1,254
Maternity status						
Pregnant		38.2	19.0	18.0	1.2	614
Breastfeeding		33.7	29.2	4.4	0.2	1,499
Neither		29.9	24.5	4.7	0.7	3,875
Using IUD						
Yes		28.9	17.2	11.7	0.0	69
No		31.7	25.2	5.9	0.6	5,920
Smoking status						
Smokes cigarettes		39.4	29.4	10.0	0.0	46
Does not smoke		31.6	25.1	6.0	0.6	5,942
Residence						
Urban		27.4	21.8	4.9	0.7	1,543
Rural		33.2	26.2	6.4	0.6	4,446
Region						
South Central		27.7	21.0	5.5	1.2	798
North Central		31.6	25.3	6.0	0.3	644
Kampala		25.2	21.9	2.7	0.6	308
Busoga		41.1	32.0	8.8	0.3	562
Bukedi		17.7	15.1	1.9	0.7	370
Bugisu		34.6	26.2	8.3	0.0	282
Teso		31.9	26.9	4.7	0.3	372
Karamoja		32.0	23.7	7.8	0.4	118
Lango		39.3	33.0	5.5	0.8	356
Acholi		47.2	35.9	10.4	0.9	303
West Nile		39.5	28.8	10.6	0.1	395
Bunyoro		32.1	26.5	4.5	1.1	316
Tooro		29.4	22.4	6.4	0.6	454
Kigezi		16.9	14.3	2.3	0.3	225
Ankole		27.5	22.4	4.4	0.7	484
Special area						
Island districts		35.6	30.1	5.3	0.3	71
Mountain districts		30.6	24.6	5.7	0.4	490
Greater Kampala		26.7	19.2	6.0	1.4	640
Education						
No education		36.6	27.6	8.5	0.5	580
Primary		31.7	25.1	5.9	0.7	3,440
Secondary		30.4	24.3	5.5	0.6	1,535
More than secondary		29.7	24.2	5.5	0.0	433
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		40.6	31.2	8.8	0.5	1,077
Second		32.9	27.2	5.1	0.6	1,066
Middle		30.6	24.5	5.5	0.6	1,119
Fourth		31.8	25.0	6.5	0.4	1,222
Highest		25.2	19.7	4.6	0.9	1,504
Total		31.7	25.1	6.0	0.6	5,988

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC 1998.

Table 11.13.2 Prevalence of anaemia in men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with anaemia, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Any anaemia <13.0 g/dl	Number of men
Age		
15-19	26.0	1,249
20-29	10.1	1,611
30-39	12.8	1,191
40-49	19.3	803
Smoking status		
Smokes cigarettes	22.5	446
Does not smoke	15.8	4,409
Residence		
Urban	9.1	1,191
Rural	18.7	3,664
Region		
South Central	10.1	616
North Central	14.4	585
Kampala	5.3	245
Busoga	17.4	405
Bukedi	9.8	332
Bugisu	14.0	253
Teso	12.2	257
Karamoja	24.0	79
Lango	27.2	320
Acholi	32.4	268
West Nile	22.2	274
Bunyoro	21.0	259
Tooro	17.6	393
Kigezi	15.3	174
Ankole	15.6	395
Special area		
Island districts	15.8	74
Mountain districts	16.4	411
Greater Kampala	4.7	497
Education		
No education	19.2	184
Primary	20.3	2,690
Secondary	11.4	1,388
More than secondary	9.3	593
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	27.5	838
Second	19.9	873
Middle	16.5	952
Fourth	14.1	1,055
Highest	7.4	1,136
Total 15-49	16.4	4,854
50-54	25.3	292
Total 15-54	16.9	5,146

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC 1998.

Table 11.14 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey and who live in households that were tested for iodized salt, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth					Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Among women with a child born in the past 5 years who live in households that were tested for iodized salt	
	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/missing			Percentage living in households with iodized salt ¹	Number of women
Age									
15-19	12.0	54.0	11.0	21.9	1.1	100.0	53.3	823	99.5
20-29	10.0	51.7	11.2	24.8	2.3	100.0	60.6	5,217	99.6
30-39	12.3	53.4	11.5	20.2	2.6	100.0	61.2	3,214	99.4
40-49	16.5	52.6	10.7	18.9	1.2	100.0	57.5	899	99.9
Residence									
Urban	7.8	45.5	11.7	31.8	3.2	100.0	62.2	2,346	99.8
Rural	12.6	54.6	11.1	19.8	1.9	100.0	59.2	7,807	99.5
Region									
South Central	12.1	45.0	8.0	29.5	5.3	100.0	58.9	1,290	99.6
North Central	10.4	43.3	12.9	31.6	1.8	100.0	58.4	1,071	99.8
Kampala	5.9	43.5	10.5	35.7	4.3	100.0	63.2	445	99.9
Busoga	15.5	68.5	3.8	11.8	0.5	100.0	47.8	938	99.3
Bukedi	9.5	64.0	10.3	14.9	1.3	100.0	78.1	682	100.0
Bugisu	14.0	78.5	4.3	2.7	0.5	100.0	55.3	494	99.8
Teso	8.8	47.7	18.6	21.6	3.5	100.0	64.5	613	99.9
Karamoja	3.1	36.3	23.9	36.3	0.4	100.0	62.9	250	99.2
Lango	16.9	59.6	9.5	12.6	1.4	100.0	47.1	570	99.7
Acholi	6.0	54.3	18.9	20.6	0.1	100.0	66.2	514	99.5
West Nile	8.3	54.1	17.4	19.7	0.5	100.0	69.8	726	100.0
Bunyoro	15.8	54.7	6.9	21.9	0.6	100.0	41.9	583	99.8
Tooro	13.4	46.2	12.2	25.8	2.4	100.0	63.3	806	98.2
Kigezi	5.3	39.4	12.1	40.9	2.3	100.0	75.5	353	99.0
Ankole	15.3	48.7	11.2	20.1	4.7	100.0	57.8	818	99.7
Special area									
Island districts	11.3	55.1	8.8	21.5	3.3	100.0	56.8	131	99.8
Mountain districts	11.7	69.2	6.9	10.4	1.8	100.0	63.4	807	99.4
Greater Kampala	6.5	43.1	9.5	37.2	3.8	100.0	62.2	923	100.0
Education									
No education	13.9	51.1	13.3	20.2	1.5	100.0	55.0	1,061	99.2
Primary	13.4	54.7	11.1	18.8	2.1	100.0	59.4	6,091	99.6
Secondary	7.5	50.7	11.3	28.1	2.4	100.0	61.0	2,285	99.6
More than secondary	4.7	41.4	9.4	40.3	4.3	100.0	67.7	715	99.7
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	13.5	55.3	13.0	16.8	1.4	100.0	56.6	2,117	99.9
Second	12.8	54.8	12.0	18.5	1.9	100.0	60.2	2,074	99.3
Middle	12.2	55.2	10.8	19.5	2.3	100.0	59.2	1,921	99.1
Fourth	12.0	52.4	9.3	24.0	2.2	100.0	59.8	1,862	99.6
Highest	7.2	45.3	10.8	33.5	3.1	100.0	63.6	2,178	99.9
Total	11.5	52.5	11.2	22.6	2.2	100.0	59.9	10,152	99.6
¹ Excludes women in households where salt was not tested									

Table 11.15 Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having vitamin A deficiency (VAD) by retinol binding protein (RBP) test (unadjusted) and percentage classified as having VAD after correction for infection/inflammation using raised C-reactive protein (CRP) or Thurnham's method, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Any VAD (<0.825 µmol/L)		Number of children age 6-59 months
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹ (CRP or Thurnham ²)	
Age in months			
6-8	14.3	7.3	258
9-11	11.9	7.7	251
12-17	11.7	7.7	508
18-23	18.4	11.5	507
24-35	19.1	11.3	1,068
36-47	14.0	7.9	1,062
48-59	13.3	7.3	1,041
Sex			
Male	15.6	9.1	2,357
Female	14.6	8.6	2,337
Mother's interview status			
Interviewed	14.5	8.6	3,854
Not interviewed but in household	17.0	7.8	108
Not interviewed and not in household ³	18.2	10.3	732
Residence			
Urban	12.3	7.1	912
Rural	15.8	9.3	3,782
Region			
South Central	11.9	7.8	588
North Central	15.9	10.2	508
Kampala	13.1	6.5	130
Busoga	24.3	12.5	496
Bukedi	28.8	19.8	332
Bugisu	15.6	8.5	238
Teso	13.6	8.6	273
Karamoja	6.8	3.9	109
Lango	11.4	4.8	273
Acholi	15.2	8.7	243
West Nile	16.0	10.4	296
Bunyoro	16.5	8.0	273
Tooro	8.4	3.9	423
Kigezi	6.1	2.3	156
Ankole	10.9	7.5	357
Special area			
Island districts	18.6	12.6	54
Mountain districts	13.7	6.6	395
Greater Kampala	13.2	7.1	324
Mother's education⁴			
No education	18.0	10.6	464
Primary	14.6	8.6	2,447
Secondary	14.5	8.6	807
More than secondary	7.9	5.0	241
Missing	*	*	3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	16.4	9.7	1,019
Second	16.6	10.1	966
Middle	15.6	9.2	973
Fourth	16.3	9.3	907
Highest	9.9	5.5	829
Total	15.1	8.9	4,694

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and from whom a dried blood spot (DBS) was collected and tested for RBP. In these analyses, 0.7 µmol/L of retinol is considered to be equivalent to 0.825 µmol/L of RBP. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For the 24% of children for whom CRP was calculated, RBP is adjusted based on raised CRP. For the 76% of children for whom CRP was not calculated, RBP is adjusted using data from the CRP sample following Thurnham's method.

² Thurnham, D.I., G.P. McGabe, C.A. Northrop-Clewes, and P. Nestel, 2003. Effects of Subclinical Infection on Plasma Retinol Concentrations and Assessment of Prevalence of Vitamin A Deficiency: Meta-analysis, *Lancet* 362:2052-8, doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(03)15099-4.

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.16 Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in children by adjustment method

Among children age 6-59 months for whom C-reactive protein (CRP) was calculated, percentage classified as having vitamin A deficiency (VAD) by retinol binding protein (RBP) test (unadjusted) and percentage classified as having VAD after correction for infection/inflammation using raised C-reactive protein (CRP), and among children age 6-59 months for whom RBP was adjusted via Thurnham's method, percentage classified as having VAD (unadjusted) and percentage classified as having VAD after adjustment via Thurnham's method, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Any VAD (<0.825 µmol/L)		Number of children age 6-59 months for whom CRP was calculated	Any VAD (<0.825 µmol/L)		Number of children age 6-59 months for whom Thurnham's adjustment was calculated
	Unadjusted	Adjusted (CRP)		Unadjusted	Adjusted (Thurnham ¹)	
Age in months						
6-8	5.7	4.9	51	16.4	8.0	207
9-11	5.6	2.3	73	14.5	9.9	178
12-17	9.2	6.2	144	12.8	8.3	364
18-23	14.7	9.1	113	19.4	12.2	394
24-35	22.2	13.9	264	18.1	10.4	804
36-47	14.7	9.1	261	13.7	7.5	801
48-59	11.5	7.3	235	13.8	7.3	806
Sex						
Male	14.5	9.2	580	15.9	9.1	1,778
Female	13.6	8.5	561	15.0	8.6	1,776
Mother's interview status						
Interviewed	14.3	9.4	950	14.5	8.4	2,904
Not interviewed but in household	(10.0)	(3.7)	26	19.3	9.2	82
Not interviewed and not in household ²	13.6	6.6	165	19.6	11.3	567
Residence						
Urban	9.5	8.3	219	13.1	6.7	693
Rural	15.2	9.0	922	16.0	9.4	2,860
Region						
South Central	11.3	5.2	165	12.2	8.9	422
North Central	21.0	13.1	109	14.5	9.5	399
Kampala	(15.2)	(14.4)	37	12.3	3.4	93
Busoga	25.0	12.8	116	24.0	12.4	380
Bukedi	24.2	19.0	80	30.3	20.1	252
Bugisu	(12.3)	(9.6)	35	16.1	8.3	202
Teso	11.6	5.7	78	14.4	9.7	195
Karamoja	2.2	0.8	28	8.3	4.9	82
Lango	13.5	4.8	67	10.7	4.8	207
Acholi	18.9	15.4	58	14.0	6.6	185
West Nile	16.1	11.2	71	16.0	10.1	226
Bunyoro	14.3	11.5	50	17.0	7.2	224
Tooro	5.1	2.2	117	9.7	4.5	305
Kigezi	3.6	2.4	45	7.1	2.2	111
Ankole	6.1	6.1	86	12.4	8.0	271
Special area						
Island districts	12.3	7.9	14	20.8	14.3	40
Mountain districts	8.9	4.8	88	15.0	7.1	307
Greater Kampala	13.4	10.4	86	13.1	5.9	238
Mother's education³						
No education	14.1	10.1	118	19.3	10.7	346
Primary	15.5	10.0	590	14.3	8.1	1,856
Secondary	12.2	6.4	202	15.2	9.3	606
More than secondary	(9.2)	*	64	7.4	3.5	178
Missing	*	*	3	*	*	1
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.8	9.9	253	16.6	9.6	767
Second	15.1	9.0	243	17.1	10.5	723
Middle	10.9	8.0	236	17.0	9.6	738
Fourth	21.4	10.5	213	14.7	9.0	694
Highest	6.5	6.5	197	11.0	5.2	632
Total	14.1	8.8	1,141	15.4	8.9	3,553

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and from whom a dried blood spot (DBS) was collected and tested for RBP. In these analyses, 0.7 µmol/L of retinol is considered to be equivalent to 0.825 µmol/L of RBP. 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 Thurnham, D.I., G.P. McGabe, C.A. Northrop-Clewes, and P. Nestel, 2003. Effects of Subclinical Infection on Plasma Retinol Concentrations and Assessment of Prevalence of Vitamin A Deficiency: Meta-analysis, *Lancet* 362:2052-8, doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(03)15099-4.

² Includes children whose mothers are deceased

³ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Key Findings

- **Ownership of insecticide-treated nets:** Seventy-eight percent of households own at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN).
- **Use of ITNs:** In households with at least one ITN, 69% of the de facto population slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- **Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy:** Seventeen percent 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 under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, 45% went to public health facilities, while 58% went to the private medical sector.
- **Artemisinin-based combination therapy:** Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, 88% received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).
- **Severe anaemia:** Six percent of children age 6-59 months have a haemoglobin level below 8 g/dl.
- **Malaria prevalence in children:** Three in 10 children age 6-59 months tested positive for malaria according to rapid diagnostic test (RDT) results.

This chapter presents data that are useful in assessing how well malaria control strategies are being implemented, including the availability and use of mosquito nets, the prophylactic and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs, diagnostic testing of children with fever, and prevalence of anaemia and malaria among children under age 5.

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 and use of mosquito nets (in particular, insecticide-treated nets, or ITNs) is a central strategy in malaria prevention. All households in the 2016 UDHS were asked if they owned mosquito nets, and if so they were asked 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 2016, 80% of households in Uganda had at least one mosquito net, while 78% had at least one ITN. On average, there are 2.0 ITNs per household. Half (51%) of 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. The remaining half of households either have no ITN (22%) or do not have enough ITNs for all household members (Table 12.1 and Figure 12.1).

Trends: In Uganda, the percentage of households that own at least one ITN increased from 16% in 2006 to 47% in 2009, 60% in 2011, and 90% in 2014-15 before declining to 78% in 2016 (Figure 12.2). The timing of survey fieldwork vis-à-vis distribution campaigns may account for some of the change between the 2014-15 Uganda Malaria Indicator Survey (UMIS) and the 2016 UDHS. A similar trend took place for full household ITN coverage, with an increase from 5% of households in 2006 to 16% in 2009, 28% in 2011, and 62% in 2014-15, followed by a decline to 51% in 2016.

Figure 12.1 Household ownership of ITNs

Percent distribution of households

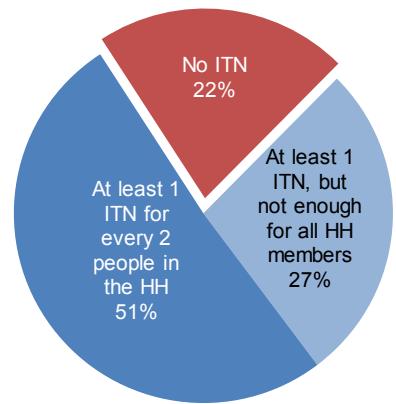
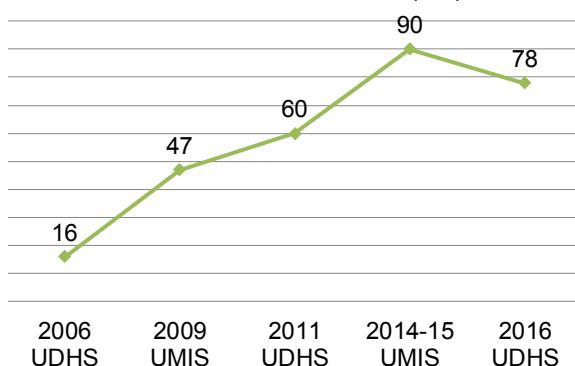


Figure 12.2 Trends in household ownership of ITNs

Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)



Patterns by background characteristics

- While similar proportions of urban (79%) and rural (78%) households have at least one ITN, urban households are more likely (60%) than rural households (48%) to have full household ITN coverage.
- There is regional variation in full household ITN coverage, from 23% of households in Karamoja region to 68% of households in Kigezi region (**Figure 12.3**).
- Just over one-third (36%) of households in the lowest wealth quintile have full household ITN coverage, as compared with two-thirds (67%) of households in the highest wealth quintile.

Source of Nets

About three quarters (74%) of mosquito nets were obtained from a mass distribution campaign; the next largest source of nets is a shop/market (12%), followed by an antenatal care visit (7%) (**Table 12.2**). There is some variation in source of nets by background characteristics; for example, 6 in 10 (61%) nets in urban households were obtained from a mass distribution campaign, as compared with 8 in 10 (79%) nets in rural households.

12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO 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

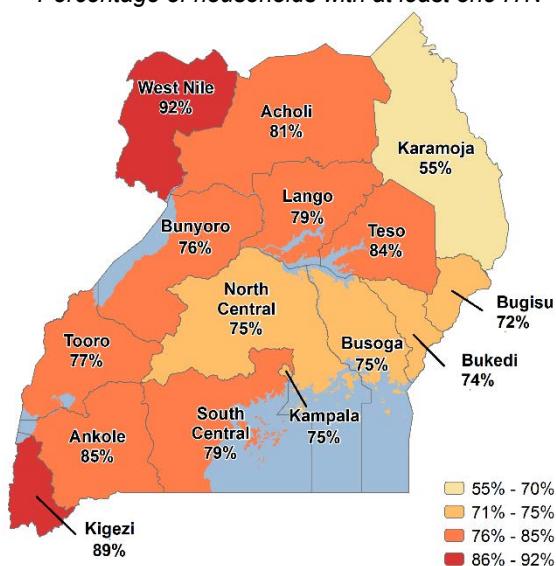
Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

Sixty-five percent of the de facto household population has access to an ITN (**Table 12.3** and **Table 12.4**), although a smaller proportion (55%) slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.5**). In households with at least one ITN, 69% of the de facto population slept under an ITN the night before the survey. Seventy-four percent of all ITNs were used the night before the survey (**Table 12.6**).

Figure 12.3 ITN ownership by region

Percentage of households with at least one ITN



Trends: The proportion of the de facto population with access to an ITN increased from only 9% in 2006 to 32% in 2009, 45% in 2011, and 79% in 2014-15 before declining to 65% in 2016 (**Figure 12.4**).

Similarly, the proportion of the de facto population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 7% in 2006 to 26% in 2009, 35% in 2011, and 69% in 2014-15 before declining to 55% in 2016. As with the trends observed in household ownership of ITNs, the timing of survey fieldwork vis-à-vis distribution campaigns may account for some of the change between the 2014-15 UMIS and the 2016 UDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to an ITN is higher in urban (70%) than rural (63%) areas, and this pattern continues for the proportion of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey (61% urban, 53% rural) and the proportion that slept under an ITN the night before the survey in households with at least one ITN (75% urban, 67% rural).
- Both access to and use of ITNs increase with household wealth: 52% of the de facto population in households in the lowest wealth quintile had access to an ITN and 49% slept under one the night before the survey, as compared with 76% and 65%, respectively, of the de facto population in households in the highest wealth quintile.

12.3 USE OF ITNs BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

Children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to malaria. Six in 10 (62%) children under age 5 slept underneath an ITN the night before the survey, and three quarters (75%) of children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey (**Table 12.7** and **Figure 12.5**).

Similarly, just over 6 in 10 (64%) pregnant women age 15-49 slept under an ITN the night before the survey, and close to 8 in 10 pregnant women (79%) in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey (**Table 12.8** and **Figure 12.5**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 10% in 2006 to 33% in 2009, 43% in 2011, and 74% in 2014-15 before falling to 62% in 2016. A similar trend is observed among pregnant women, with an increase from 10% in 2006 to 44% in 2009, 47% in 2011, and 75% in 2014-15 followed by a decrease to 64% in 2016.

Figure 12.4 Trends in ITN access and use

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey

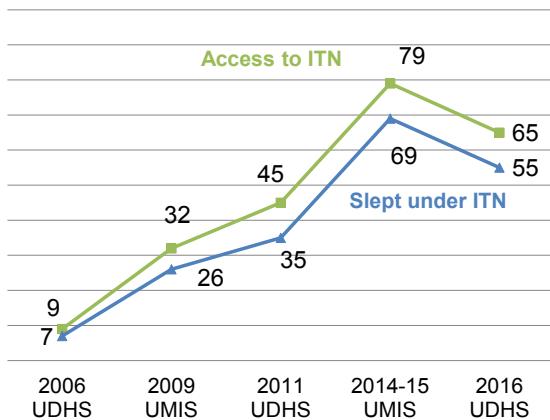
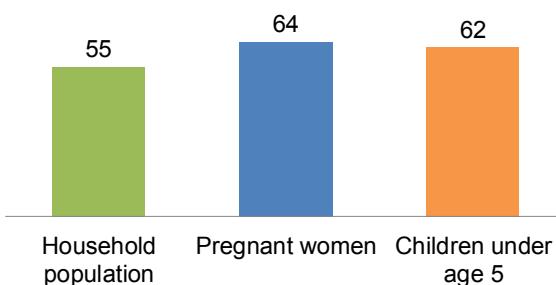


Figure 12.5 ITN use

Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey decreases with age, from 70% among children under age 12 months to 57% among children age 48-59 months.
- There is regional variation in the use of an ITN the night before the survey among children under age 5, from 47% in Karamoja region to 77% in West Nile region. Similarly, the proportion of pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN ranges from 51% in Karamoja region to 83% in West Nile region.
- The proportion of pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increases with increasing education, from 54% among those with no education to 83% among those with more than a secondary education.

12.4 MALARIA PROPHYLAXIS IN PREGNANCY

Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least three doses of SP/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.

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

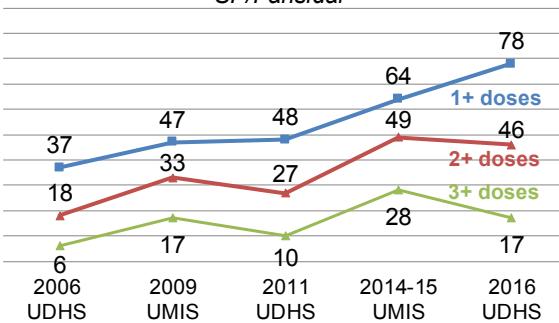
Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in Uganda, with substantial risks for the mother, her foetus, and the neonate. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits to prevent malaria. IPTp helps prevent maternal malaria episodes, maternal and foetal anaemia, placental parasitemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality. Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP), also known as Fansidar, is the recommended drug for IPTp in Uganda.

In Uganda, 78% 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; 46% reported taking two or more doses, and 17% reported taking three or more doses (**Table 12.9**).

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 6% in 2006 to 17% in 2009, reduced to 10% in 2011, increased to 28% in 2014-15, and decreased to 17% in 2016 (**Figure 12.6**).

Figure 12.6 Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women

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



12.5 CASE MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

Care seeking for children under age 5 with fever

Percentage of children under age 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 age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Diagnosis of malaria in children under age 5 with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

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

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under age 5 with fever

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drugs, the percentage who received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

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

One-third (33%) of children 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 (81%). For nearly half of children with a fever (48%), treatment was sought the same or next day. Similarly, for nearly half of children who had a fever (49%), blood was taken from a finger or heel for testing (**Table 12.10**).

Among children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 45% went to public health facilities, while 58% went to the private medical sector (**Table 12.11**). Among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, 88% received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT). The next most used drug was quinine pills/syrup, taken by 7% of children (**Table 12.12**).

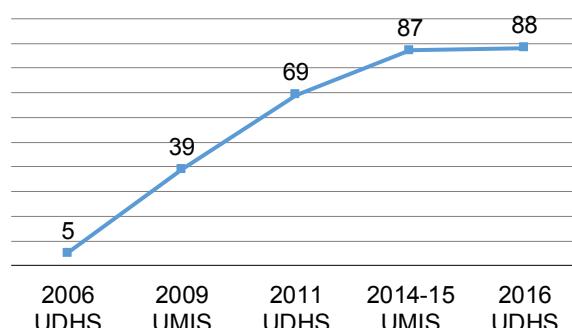
Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey has fluctuated over the past 10 years; after increasing from 41% in 2006 to 45% in 2009, the percentage fell to 40% in 2011 and 31% in 2014-15 before rising slightly to 33% in 2016. The percentage of children with a fever for whom treatment was sought has remained stable (81-84%) during that period. The use of ACT for treatment of fever among children has increased considerably, from 5% in 2006 to 39% in 2009, 69% in 2011, 87% in 2014-15, and 88% in 2016 (**Figure 12.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The occurrence of fever among children under age 5 in the 2 weeks before the survey was highest amongst those age 12-23 months (39%).
- While urban children were less likely (22%) than rural children (36%) to have had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, advice or treatment was slightly more likely to be sought for urban (88%) than rural (80%) children. Also, advice or treatment was more likely to be sought the same or next day

Figure 12.7 Trends in ACT use by children with fever

Among children with recent fever who took an antimalarial, percentage who received ACT



for urban (55%) than rural (47%) children. Finally, urban children were more likely (61%) than rural children (47%) to have blood taken for testing.

- There is regional variation in the proportion of children with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, from 11% in Bunyoro region to 66% in Busoga region.

12.6 PREVALENCE OF LOW HAEMOGLOBIN IN CHILDREN

Prevalence of low haemoglobin in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a haemoglobin measurement below 8 grams per decilitre (g/dl) of blood. The cutoff of 8 g/dl is often used to classify malaria-related anaemia. This is a different cutoff than that used to classify severe anaemia in Chapter 11, on nutrition (7 g/dl).

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

For details on the procedures for haemoglobin testing, see Chapter 1. Information on the prevalence of anaemia (haemoglobin below 11 g/dl) among children age 6-59 months is presented in Chapter 11. Although anaemia is not exclusively associated with malaria, trends in anaemia prevalence can reflect malaria morbidity, and they respond to changes in the coverage of malaria interventions. Malaria interventions have been associated with a 60% reduction in the risk of anaemia using a cutoff of 8 g/dl (Korenromp 2004).

Haemoglobin testing was carried out for 97% of eligible children age 6-59 months (**Table 12.13**), and 6% had haemoglobin levels lower than 8 g/dl (**Table 12.14**).

Trends: The proportion of children age 6-59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8 g/dl decreased from 14% in 2006 to 10% in 2009 and 5% in 2011 and 2014-15 before increasing slightly to 6% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children age 6-59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8 g/dl varies with age, with a general pattern of declining haemoglobin as age increases.
- The proportion of children with haemoglobin lower than 8 g/dl declines with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

12.7 PREVALENCE OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

Malaria prevalence in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as infected with malaria according to rapid diagnostic test results.

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

Children age 6-59 months were eligible for malaria testing using a rapid diagnostic test (RDT; specifically, SD Bioline Pf/Pv); 96% of eligible children were tested (**Table 12.13**). For details on the procedures for malaria testing, see Chapter 1. Three in 10 (30%) children age 6-59 months tested positive for malaria according to the RDT results (**Table 12.15**).

Trends: The prevalence of malaria among children age 6-59 months according to RDT testing decreased from 55% in 2009 to 32% in 2014-15 and 30% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children age 6-59 months testing positive for malaria according to RDT results varies with age, with a general pattern of increasing proportions with age.
- More children in rural areas (35%) than urban areas (12%) tested positive for malaria.
- The prevalence of malaria among children varies by region, from 1% in Kampala region and 3% in Kigezi region to 69% in Karamoja region, 63% in Acholi region, and 62% in Lango region (Figure 12.8).
- Malaria prevalence decreases with increasing wealth, from 52% among children in households in the lowest wealth quintile to 5% among children in households in the highest quintile (Figure 12.9).

Figure 12.8 Prevalence of malaria in children by region

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by RDT

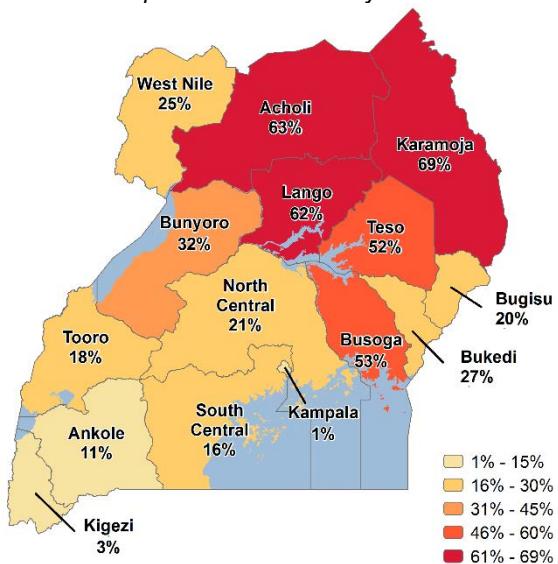
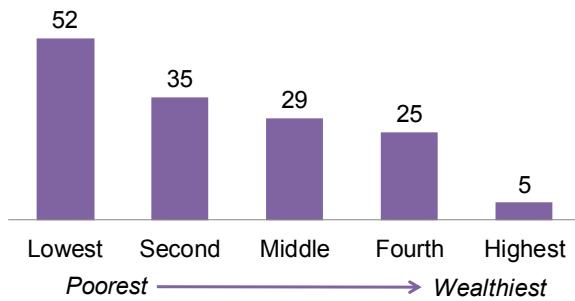


Figure 12.9 Prevalence of malaria in children by household wealth

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by RDT



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Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and one 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night		
	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	82.9	79.3	2.1	2.0	5,027	64.3	60.4	4,997		
Rural	78.9	78.1	1.9	1.9	14,561	48.8	47.9	14,468		
Region										
South Central	82.3	78.8	2.1	2.0	2,668	63.0	59.0	2,648		
North Central	76.1	74.8	1.9	1.9	2,229	51.4	49.9	2,204		
Kampala	81.3	75.4	1.9	1.7	979	64.6	58.2	975		
Busoga	76.0	74.8	1.9	1.8	1,840	48.9	48.3	1,816		
Bukedi	74.2	73.7	1.8	1.8	1,123	42.2	41.4	1,122		
Bugisu	72.5	71.7	1.5	1.4	1,098	40.2	39.3	1,096		
Teso	86.0	83.9	2.3	2.2	961	51.0	48.2	956		
Karamoja	54.9	54.8	1.0	1.0	469	23.2	23.2	463		
Lango	79.6	78.9	2.0	1.9	1,043	48.2	47.3	1,038		
Acholi	81.6	80.7	1.8	1.7	955	41.9	41.2	952		
West Nile	92.1	92.0	2.5	2.5	1,257	61.4	60.7	1,251		
Bunyoro	76.4	75.7	1.9	1.8	1,089	49.1	48.5	1,085		
Tooro	77.9	77.1	2.0	2.0	1,401	49.9	49.4	1,398		
Kigezi	89.4	89.0	2.3	2.3	847	68.6	67.9	841		
Ankole	86.9	85.4	2.2	2.2	1,630	60.2	58.3	1,619		
Special area										
Island districts	64.1	61.3	1.2	1.2	266	42.0	39.0	261		
Mountain districts	74.2	73.3	1.7	1.7	1,641	43.7	42.9	1,635		
Greater Kampala	83.5	77.3	2.0	1.8	1,901	67.0	60.3	1,892		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	71.5	70.9	1.5	1.4	3,838	36.5	36.0	3,819		
Second	75.8	75.5	1.7	1.7	3,753	45.1	44.6	3,732		
Middle	80.8	79.9	2.0	2.0	3,616	49.7	48.8	3,597		
Fourth	82.2	81.0	2.2	2.1	3,914	58.0	56.3	3,885		
Highest	88.0	83.9	2.4	2.3	4,467	71.3	66.9	4,433		
Total	80.0	78.4	2.0	1.9	19,588	52.8	51.1	19,465		

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2011 UDHS and the 2014-15 UMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Immunisation visit	Government health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	PNFP/ NGO	Shop/ market	Community health worker	Religious institution	Hawker	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Type of net															
ITN ¹	76.2	6.6	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	10.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.1	0.2	100.0	37,668
Other ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.9	70.4	0.0	0.7	13.2	6.5	5.7	100.0	1,025
Residence															
Urban	61.2	4.8	2.0	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.2	22.0	0.0	0.2	4.9	1.5	0.7	100.0	10,444
Rural	79.0	7.1	2.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	7.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	28,249
Region															
South Central	66.2	4.4	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.3	19.5	0.0	0.1	3.0	1.9	1.0	100.0	5,525
North Central	73.4	5.9	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.1	4.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	4,276
Kampala	47.7	3.1	1.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	35.6	0.0	0.2	7.6	1.6	0.7	100.0	1,869
Busoga	71.2	7.0	3.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3	13.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,414
Bukedi	77.9	7.7	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	2,051
Bugisu	80.9	6.5	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.6	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,604
Teso	55.7	10.0	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	27.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	2,215
Karamoja	68.5	20.3	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	476
Lango	81.7	7.2	3.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	2,053
Acholi	70.6	11.0	4.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	9.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	100.0	1,683
West Nile	81.2	6.5	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	3,116
Bunyoro	80.5	6.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.2	2.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	2,028
Tooro	83.4	6.8	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,795
Kigezi	85.2	4.7	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,954
Ankole	85.4	4.8	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	3,635
Special area															
Island districts	61.3	9.1	2.9	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	17.2	0.0	0.3	2.8	1.8	0.9	100.0	323
Mountain districts	82.7	5.7	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,796
Greater Kampala	47.3	4.1	1.6	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.1	32.0	0.0	0.1	8.7	1.9	1.6	100.0	3,838
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	77.3	10.6	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	5,570
Second	80.6	7.8	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	6,500
Middle	82.2	6.8	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	7,194
Fourth	80.3	5.5	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	7.9	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.2	100.0	8,564
Highest	58.7	4.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.3	26.0	0.0	0.1	4.6	1.6	0.7	100.0	10,865
Total	74.2	6.5	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	11.7	0.0	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	38,693

ANC = Antenatal care

PNFP/NGO = Private, not for profit/non-governmental organisation

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2011 UDHS and the 2014-15 UMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).² Any net that is not an ITN**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 2016

Number of ITNs ¹	Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
0	34.3	25.2	18.0	17.6	17.4	19.7	19.1	20.0	19.7
1	47.2	33.7	26.3	17.7	14.1	12.3	11.0	9.1	15.7
2	13.2	29.9	34.3	34.1	27.8	23.3	22.2	14.0	23.7
3	3.5	7.3	15.5	18.9	23.6	23.5	20.8	19.7	19.3
4	1.0	2.3	3.7	8.1	10.8	10.3	14.3	16.0	10.9
5	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.3	4.1	5.7	6.3	8.4	5.0
6	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.5	3.0	4.2	6.3	3.2
7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.2	2.0	6.6	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,741	4,563	8,100	11,606	12,991	12,665	10,592	24,672	87,929
Percentage with access to an ITN ^{1,2}	65.7	74.8	73.2	73.6	68.6	64.3	60.5	55.2	64.6

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2011 UDHS and the 2014-15 UMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage with access to an ITN ¹
Residence	
Urban	70.4
Rural	62.9
Region	
South Central	69.8
North Central	64.5
Kampala	66.1
Busoga	60.6
Bukedi	54.4
Bugisu	55.3
Teso	64.2
Karamoja	36.2
Lango	63.2
Acholi	58.2
West Nile	77.0
Bunyoro	62.2
Tooro	63.4
Kigezi	79.4
Ankole	73.9
Special area	
Island districts	47.6
Mountain districts	59.2
Greater Kampala	68.0
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	52.2
Second	59.6
Middle	64.4
Fourth	70.2
Highest	76.2
Total	64.6

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 2016

Background characteristic	Household population		Household population in households with at least one ITN ¹		
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons
Age					
<5	63.2	62.0	15,950	75.3	13,141
5-14	47.9	47.1	27,801	59.1	22,157
15-34	57.2	55.5	26,561	69.3	21,276
35-49	64.3	62.7	9,567	77.9	7,697
50+	59.0	57.9	7,992	73.3	6,317
Don't know/missing	(50.7)	(49.5)	59	(67.2)	43
Sex					
Male	53.8	52.6	42,397	66.0	33,811
Female	58.6	57.3	45,532	70.8	36,819
Residence					
Urban	64.1	61.2	19,294	75.1	15,727
Rural	54.1	53.3	68,635	66.6	54,903
Region					
South Central	62.2	59.1	10,495	72.3	8,581
North Central	54.0	52.8	9,589	66.6	7,596
Kampala	65.5	60.0	3,461	78.2	2,655
Busoga	53.0	52.2	8,610	67.9	6,625
Bukedi	41.8	41.6	5,978	56.9	4,369
Bugisu	52.6	52.4	4,747	72.4	3,435
Teso	64.5	62.1	5,238	73.3	4,437
Karamoja	33.1	33.1	2,066	58.1	1,176
Lango	54.2	53.4	5,043	66.5	4,053
Acholi	60.1	59.3	4,530	72.1	3,722
West Nile	71.5	71.1	6,078	76.3	5,664
Bunyoro	57.4	56.9	4,841	73.9	3,726
Tooro	50.8	50.2	6,574	64.4	5,127
Kigezi	55.7	54.9	3,462	61.0	3,118
Ankole	56.3	55.2	7,218	62.8	6,346
Special area					
Island districts	46.0	44.0	970	68.3	624
Mountain districts	53.0	52.3	7,313	69.7	5,491
Greater Kampala	66.6	61.0	6,931	77.7	5,437
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	49.9	49.4	17,472	67.9	12,717
Second	51.5	51.1	17,570	66.0	13,602
Middle	53.0	52.3	17,569	64.5	14,244
Fourth	58.4	57.2	17,650	67.9	14,876
Highest	68.6	65.0	17,668	75.6	15,191
Total	56.3	55.0	87,929	68.5	70,630

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2011 UDHS and the 2014-15 UMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs ¹ used last night	Number of ITNs ¹
Residence		
Urban	76.7	9,872
Rural	73.1	27,796
Region		
South Central	76.6	5,219
North Central	72.9	4,163
Kampala	80.5	1,699
Busoga	77.0	3,369
Bukedi	68.8	2,028
Bugisu	84.7	1,588
Teso	86.9	2,122
Karamoja	68.4	476
Lango	76.9	2,018
Acholi	82.9	1,656
West Nile	73.3	3,095
Bunyoro	77.2	2,007
Tooro	67.0	2,760
Kigezi	56.8	1,924
Ankole	64.7	3,544
Special area		
Island districts	77.6	307
Mountain districts	76.2	2,755
Greater Kampala	80.3	3,466
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	78.6	5,514
Second	73.4	6,441
Middle	71.2	7,092
Fourth	72.7	8,389
Highest	75.0	10,233
Total	74.0	37,668

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2011 UDHS and the 2014–15 UMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.7 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 2016

Background characteristic	Children under age 5 in all households		Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN ¹		
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children
Age in months					
<12	70.9	69.7	3,128	82.0	2,660
12-23	66.6	64.8	3,037	80.1	2,457
24-35	61.0	60.2	3,183	73.0	2,622
36-47	60.5	59.3	3,289	72.9	2,675
48-59	57.6	56.8	3,313	69.0	2,727
Sex					
Male	63.0	61.8	8,006	75.1	6,591
Female	63.5	62.3	7,944	75.6	6,549
Residence					
Urban	70.1	67.0	3,180	80.2	2,657
Rural	61.5	60.8	12,770	74.1	10,483
Region					
South Central	70.1	67.0	1,951	77.5	1,687
North Central	64.2	63.3	1,715	75.8	1,433
Kampala	75.7	68.9	539	84.8	438
Busoga	59.2	58.4	1,642	74.6	1,286
Bukedi	49.5	49.3	1,133	65.8	849
Bugisu	60.1	59.8	829	80.3	618
Teso	74.7	72.0	963	83.5	830
Karamoja	47.4	47.4	422	70.9	282
Lango	66.2	65.9	841	78.7	704
Acholi	68.4	67.8	789	80.5	664
West Nile	76.7	76.6	1,087	80.9	1,028
Bunyoro	59.8	59.7	938	78.1	717
Tooro	53.8	53.3	1,249	67.8	981
Kigezi	60.4	59.7	553	65.4	505
Ankole	58.7	57.6	1,299	66.7	1,122
Special area					
Island districts	52.5	50.4	200	71.8	141
Mountain districts	58.1	57.7	1,311	75.2	1,007
Greater Kampala	74.7	68.5	1,138	83.4	935
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	58.1	57.8	3,503	75.4	2,684
Second	58.4	58.2	3,360	73.5	2,659
Middle	59.9	59.1	3,207	71.7	2,641
Fourth	65.3	64.3	3,025	74.1	2,627
Highest	76.7	72.8	2,855	82.2	2,529
Total	63.2	62.0	15,950	75.3	13,141

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. In the 2011 UDHS and the 2014-15 UMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.8 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 2016

Background characteristic	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households		Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN ¹		
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of pregnant women
Residence					
Urban	72.6	70.7	417	82.6	357
Rural	64.0	62.2	1,440	77.6	1,155
Region					
South Central	71.8	69.5	203	84.9	166
North Central	61.1	58.9	206	72.6	168
Kampala	80.6	74.7	65	81.2	60
Busoga	66.3	63.6	214	83.3	164
Bukedi	45.8	45.8	163	66.7	112
Bugisu	68.8	68.8	85	85.5	68
Teso	75.3	69.9	116	78.3	103
Karamoja	51.0	51.0	56	75.9	38
Lango	69.0	67.7	107	81.2	89
Acholi	70.3	68.2	91	88.1	70
West Nile	83.9	83.0	113	86.9	108
Bunyoro	63.6	63.6	88	80.4	70
Tooro	60.2	60.2	147	74.5	119
Kigezi	68.6	67.6	71	75.7	63
Ankole	63.3	60.6	133	70.5	114
Special area					
Island districts	58.6	55.5	25	84.9	16
Mountain districts	64.7	64.7	141	81.6	112
Greater Kampala	83.8	80.6	162	89.0	147
Education					
No education	55.3	54.0	154	77.1	108
Primary	63.2	61.4	1,160	76.4	932
Secondary	71.6	70.5	436	83.4	368
More than secondary	88.0	82.7	107	85.8	103
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	61.0	59.9	409	79.4	308
Second	63.3	61.2	398	78.2	312
Middle	61.0	59.5	373	71.3	311
Fourth	67.7	65.5	330	80.3	269
Highest	78.4	76.2	348	85.0	312
Total	65.9	64.1	1,858	78.8	1,512

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. In the 2011 UDHS and the 2014-15 UMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.9 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 2016

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	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Residence				
Urban	81.4	45.7	15.6	1,258
Rural	76.9	46.0	17.6	4,643
Region				
South Central	76.6	46.1	12.8	719
North Central	82.9	52.6	23.0	647
Kampala	76.9	48.6	13.0	235
Busoga	68.9	48.9	21.5	580
Bukedi	83.0	47.4	19.3	397
Bugisu	70.2	41.2	16.9	300
Teso	89.9	52.6	13.8	412
Karamoja	92.0	27.0	8.9	168
Lango	68.5	44.5	22.2	302
Acholi	70.1	38.1	16.5	282
West Nile	73.7	48.1	19.0	420
Bunyoro	84.0	43.3	12.2	340
Tooro	83.0	45.4	20.8	460
Kigezi	79.3	44.0	16.0	181
Ankole	73.6	40.5	12.6	458
Special area				
Island districts	70.1	48.6	19.8	79
Mountain districts	78.8	44.1	18.2	471
Greater Kampala	79.3	45.0	13.5	474
Education				
No education	73.8	36.2	14.5	566
Primary	75.3	44.9	16.9	3,577
Secondary	82.7	50.1	20.3	1,325
More than secondary	89.2	53.7	13.6	432
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	74.2	42.8	15.2	1,326
Second	75.7	44.2	18.3	1,253
Middle	78.7	46.0	18.4	1,120
Fourth	79.2	48.3	18.6	1,037
Highest	82.2	49.0	15.7	1,166
Total	77.8	45.9	17.2	5,901

Table 12.10 Prevalence, diagnosis, 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, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever			
	Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Number of children
Age in months						
<12	31.1	3,061	79.2	44.6	45.7	952
12-23	39.2	2,859	83.0	49.4	52.0	1,121
24-35	35.5	2,890	81.4	49.9	51.4	1,026
36-47	32.3	2,819	80.7	47.1	47.4	911
48-59	28.4	2,863	81.3	49.6	47.8	813
Sex						
Male	33.9	7,252	80.8	47.8	49.3	2,461
Female	32.6	7,241	81.6	48.5	48.8	2,363
Residence						
Urban	22.0	3,094	87.7	54.9	61.4	680
Rural	36.4	11,398	80.1	47.0	47.0	4,143
Region						
South Central	25.4	1,808	87.7	54.2	58.7	459
North Central	27.3	1,537	89.1	58.3	42.7	420
Kampala	14.0	554	92.2	59.9	54.8	78
Busoga	65.7	1,430	78.0	43.0	42.8	939
Bukedi	34.0	1,016	78.6	31.7	33.7	345
Bugisu	19.0	733	90.9	59.2	36.2	139
Teso	59.4	911	64.4	41.0	44.1	541
Karamoja	43.1	394	89.9	65.6	68.0	170
Lango	44.1	765	82.4	43.6	49.3	337
Acholi	49.1	713	85.2	52.3	66.8	350
West Nile	42.1	1,005	89.5	66.9	56.6	423
Bunyoro	11.3	845	72.6	53.3	48.3	96
Tooro	24.0	1,140	74.1	30.5	56.6	273
Kigezi	14.6	484	80.4	48.4	37.3	71
Ankole	15.7	1,157	83.9	39.0	46.8	182
Special area						
Island districts	43.6	189	75.2	41.4	34.7	82
Mountain districts	19.2	1,198	87.5	44.6	54.6	230
Greater Kampala	15.7	1,197	92.9	64.5	59.6	188
Mother's education						
No education	37.6	1,557	79.6	48.9	50.6	585
Primary	35.8	8,892	79.8	46.3	46.2	3,180
Secondary	28.5	3,113	86.6	51.4	54.4	886
More than secondary	18.5	931	84.8	63.4	68.5	172
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	43.9	3,251	78.1	46.4	50.3	1,428
Second	37.0	3,038	79.4	45.2	45.6	1,124
Middle	32.6	2,799	81.4	45.0	44.2	912
Fourth	31.2	2,579	83.5	49.2	48.8	804
Highest	19.6	2,826	88.9	62.2	61.0	555
Total	33.3	14,493	81.2	48.1	49.0	4,824

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 12.11 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 2016

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector		
Government hospital	36.5	44.8
Government health centre	4.0	4.9
Outreach/mobile clinic	30.2	37.1
Community health worker/ VHT	0.2	0.2
Other public sector	2.2	2.7
	0.1	0.1
Private sector		
Private hospital/clinic	47.1	57.8
Pharmacy/drug shop	32.4	39.8
Private doctor	12.5	15.3
Mobile clinic	0.1	0.2
Community health worker	1.5	1.8
Other private medical sector	0.8	0.9
	0.0	0.0
Other private sector		
Shop	0.7	0.9
Traditional practitioner	0.2	0.2
Market	0.4	0.5
Itinerant drug seller	0.0	0.1
	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.7
Number of children	4,824	3,934

VHT = Village health team

Table 12.12 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who took:								Number of children with fever who took any anti-malarial drug	
	Any ACT	SP/Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine pills/syrup	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection		
Age in months										
<6	64.9	0.7	0.4	2.3	27.3	0.7	0.0	1.8	2.4	138
6-11	81.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	12.0	3.0	1.4	2.5	0.5	413
12-23	86.8	2.2	1.3	1.1	7.3	4.8	0.5	3.1	0.8	814
24-35	90.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	5.2	5.4	0.1	3.0	0.4	796
36-47	89.7	0.7	0.1	0.9	5.6	4.2	0.4	3.3	0.1	680
48-59	92.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.6	4.2	0.5	1.3	0.1	610
Sex										
Male	87.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	7.9	3.8	0.4	2.5	0.6	1,717
Female	88.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	6.9	4.9	0.5	2.8	0.4	1,732
Residence										
Urban	83.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	9.2	4.9	1.3	4.3	1.1	464
Rural	88.5	1.3	0.7	0.8	7.1	4.3	0.4	2.4	0.4	2,985
Region										
South Central	81.0	1.9	0.8	1.4	14.5	6.2	1.1	5.6	1.7	336
North Central	90.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	7.3	5.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	295
Kampala	(72.2)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(9.7)	(1.6)	(11.4)	(1.4)	40
Busoga	90.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	7.6	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.2	647
Bukedi	89.1	1.5	2.4	0.8	6.6	2.2	0.0	3.3	0.4	223
Bugisu	85.7	1.3	3.9	0.0	7.6	3.8	0.0	1.2	2.0	121
Teso	88.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	6.7	3.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	406
Karamoja	92.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	3.4	1.7	0.7	4.2	0.0	129
Lango	87.1	0.9	0.0	1.5	5.8	7.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	269
Acholi	90.9	1.3	1.6	2.5	2.8	2.4	0.6	3.1	0.4	296
West Nile	89.7	2.9	0.3	0.8	5.0	5.3	0.5	2.6	0.2	349
Bunyoro	91.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.5	7.1	1.4	2.1	0.0	66
Tooro	86.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	3.0	1.2	5.9	0.0	170
Kigezi	(58.8)	(4.0)	(3.7)	(7.7)	(17.4)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	20
Ankole	70.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	16.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	82
Special area										
Island districts	87.8	1.9	0.9	0.4	11.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	49
Mountain districts	82.7	0.7	2.3	0.0	8.3	4.9	0.0	5.2	1.4	174
Greater Kampala	80.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.0	6.8	2.7	8.4	1.7	122
Mother's education										
No education	89.0	1.9	1.2	1.8	4.8	3.3	0.4	2.4	0.0	404
Primary	88.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	7.3	4.5	0.2	2.2	0.3	2,299
Secondary	84.7	1.9	0.4	0.5	9.9	4.9	0.7	3.0	1.3	635
More than secondary	79.9	0.0	3.3	2.2	3.9	1.4	4.1	10.9	1.3	112
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	91.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	4.6	3.2	0.3	1.4	0.3	1,061
Second	88.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	8.3	4.8	0.2	2.4	0.1	815
Middle	87.5	1.3	1.2	0.2	8.5	5.3	0.4	1.9	0.3	641
Fourth	84.7	1.2	0.4	1.2	9.1	4.9	0.2	3.3	0.5	566
Highest	81.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	8.7	4.1	2.0	7.2	2.0	367
Total	87.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	7.4	4.4	0.5	2.7	0.5	3,449

ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy

Table 12.13 Coverage of testing for anaemia and malaria in children

Percentage of eligible children age 6-59 months who were tested for anaemia and for malaria, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for:		
	Anaemia	Malaria with RDT	Number of children
Age in months			
6-8	95.8	95.6	275
9-11	98.2	97.8	258
12-17	96.8	95.9	527
18-23	97.5	97.5	525
24-35	96.7	96.3	1,115
36-47	97.0	96.7	1,105
48-59	96.0	95.6	1,094
Sex			
Male	96.7	96.3	2,460
Female	96.8	96.4	2,440
Mother's interview status			
Interviewed	98.0	97.8	3,975
Not interviewed but in household	65.6	65.6	167
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	97.1	95.5	758
Residence			
Urban	93.5	93.3	983
Rural	97.6	97.1	3,917
Region			
South Central	91.5	90.0	646
North Central	98.5	98.5	518
Kampala	87.2	87.5	154
Busoga	99.2	98.6	506
Bukedi	98.6	98.3	338
Bugisu	96.0	94.8	248
Teso	98.9	98.6	276
Karamoja	91.5	91.5	120
Lango	99.1	98.8	277
Acholi	98.6	99.1	247
West Nile	98.1	98.3	324
Bunyoro	94.4	94.0	291
Tooro	98.9	98.5	427
Kigezi	96.9	96.9	161
Ankole	98.0	98.0	367
Special area			
Island districts	99.1	99.0	55
Mountain districts	97.4	96.4	406
Greater Kampala	86.7	86.8	380
Mother's education²			
No education	96.0	96.0	486
Primary	98.1	97.9	2,514
Secondary	94.5	94.4	868
More than secondary	91.4	91.4	270
Missing	*	*	4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	97.6	97.4	1,053
Second	97.2	97.2	1,008
Middle	98.7	97.6	993
Fourth	97.1	96.7	942
Highest	92.6	92.4	904
Total	96.7	96.4	4,900

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline Pf/Pv)

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age in months		
6-8	10.4	263
9-11	12.8	253
12-17	11.7	510
18-23	8.6	512
24-35	5.7	1,078
36-47	3.8	1,072
48-59	2.5	1,050
Sex		
Male	7.5	2,379
Female	4.8	2,361
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	6.2	3,895
Not interviewed but in household	5.5	109
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	6.2	735
Residence		
Urban	3.3	919
Rural	6.8	3,821
Region		
South Central	7.9	591
North Central	6.1	510
Kampala	3.0	135
Busoga	8.5	502
Bukedi	1.7	333
Bugisu	3.6	238
Teso	4.0	273
Karamoja	13.0	109
Lango	9.9	275
Acholi	10.4	244
West Nile	5.6	318
Bunyoro	10.0	275
Tooro	5.4	423
Kigezi	1.3	156
Ankole	1.4	359
Special area		
Island districts	7.1	54
Mountain districts	3.6	395
Greater Kampala	3.3	329
Mother's education²		
No education	9.3	467
Primary	6.2	2,468
Secondary	5.5	820
More than secondary	1.9	247
Missing	*	3
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	10.2	1,028
Second	6.0	980
Middle	5.9	980
Fourth	5.3	914
Highest	2.6	837
Total	6.2	4,740

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC 1998). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having malaria, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Malaria prevalence according to RDT	
	RDT positive	Number of children
Age in months		
6-8	21.6	263
9-11	19.8	252
12-17	27.6	505
18-23	29.8	512
24-35	34.0	1,074
36-47	31.3	1,069
48-59	31.8	1,050
Sex		
Male	29.2	2,371
Female	31.5	2,355
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	29.2	3,892
Not interviewed but in household	25.3	109
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	37.1	724
Residence		
Urban	11.5	917
Rural	34.9	3,808
Region		
South Central	16.0	582
North Central	21.4	512
Kampala	0.9	135
Busoga	53.1	499
Bukedi	27.1	332
Bugisu	19.8	235
Teso	51.7	272
Karamoja	69.1	110
Lango	61.9	275
Acholi	62.8	245
West Nile	24.7	319
Bunyoro	31.7	274
Tooro	18.3	421
Kigezi	2.8	156
Ankole	11.3	359
Special area		
Island districts	44.0	54
Mountain districts	18.0	391
Greater Kampala	1.4	330
Mother's education²		
No education	42.1	469
Primary	32.9	2,463
Secondary	17.3	820
More than secondary	6.3	247
Missing	*	3
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	52.3	1,027
Second	35.3	980
Middle	29.4	971
Fourth	24.6	912
Highest	4.8	835
Total	30.3	4,725

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Key Findings

- **Knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention:** Just under half of women (48%) and men (49%) have “comprehensive knowledge” about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.
- **Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:** About 9 in 10 women (88%) and 8 in 10 men (79%) know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding. More than 8 in 10 women (84%) and 7 in 10 men (72%) know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission is reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy.
- **Discriminatory attitudes:** About 1 in 5 women (21%) and men (19%) believe children living with HIV should not be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative; 26% of women and 18% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.
- **Sexual partners:** Only 2% of women reported having more than one sexual partner in the 12 months before the survey. One-fifth (21%) of men reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. Among those men, 22% reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse.

In 2016, an estimated 1.4 million adults and children were living with HIV in Uganda; the Spectrum model estimated that there were approximately 52,000 new HIV infections and 28,000 HIV-related deaths during that year (UNAIDS 2017). 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.

In 2015, Uganda developed the 2015/2016-2019/2020 National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (NSP), which provides a new framework for the implementation of HIV programs that align with the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets. The NSP focuses on case identification and promotion of access to antiretroviral therapy (ART), adherence, and retention (Uganda AIDS Commission 2015). National efforts and investments from donors and other partners have also focused on HIV prevention, knowledge, and behavioural interventions. The Uganda country program has been monitoring the impact of these programs through routine HIV program monitoring, Demographic and Health Surveys, Biological Behavioural Surveillance Surveys, and, most recently, a Population-based HIV Impact Assessment survey whose results are yet to be released.

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 2016 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 six DHS and AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS) surveys in Uganda have shown that general awareness of HIV and AIDS among the population is nearly universal. More than 99% of men and women age 15-49 interviewed in the 2016 UDHS had heard of HIV or AIDS (**Table 13.1**).

13.1.2 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Prevention

Nearly 9 in 10 women (87%) and men (88%) age 15-49 know that using condoms consistently can reduce the risk of HIV. Similarly, 94% of women and 92% of men recognize that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV. More than 8 in 10 women (84%) and men (83%) are aware of both of these prevention methods (**Table 13.2**).

Trends: Knowledge of both HIV prevention methods among women has increased over the past 16 years, from 63% in 2000-01 to 66% in 2006, 74% in 2011, and 84% in 2016. Increases among men have been smaller, with the proportion knowing of both prevention methods ranging from 75% to 83% during the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 15-19 are less likely (77%) to know about both methods of HIV prevention than older women (83-87%); the pattern is similar among men age 15-19 (78%) in comparison with older men (83-86%).
- Knowledge that using condoms consistently and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of HIV varies considerably by region. The proportion of women who know about both methods ranges from 62% in West Nile region to 91% in Bugisu region. Among men, the proportion ranges from 38% in Karamoja region to 95% in Bukedi region.
- 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 (75%) and highest (88%) wealth quintiles.

The 2016 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 through mosquito 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 15-49

The two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission in Uganda are that HIV can be transmitted through mosquitoes and sharing of food. About half of women (48%) and men (49%) age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (**Table 13.3**).

Trends: The percentage of men and women with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has increased since 2000-01. Among women, 27% had comprehensive knowledge in 2000-01, followed by a slight increase to 31% in 2006 and then larger increases to 38% in 2011 and 48% in 2016. As with knowledge of HIV prevention, increases among men have been smaller, with the proportion having comprehensive knowledge ranging from 39% to 49% over the past 16 years.

13.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Seventy percent of women age 15-49 know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 91% know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 88% know that it can be transmitted during breastfeeding (**Table 13.4**). Six in 10 women (61%) know of all three modes of transmission.

Among men, 59% know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 91% know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 79% know that it can be transmitted during breastfeeding. Forty-six percent of men know of all three transmission modes.

More than 8 in 10 women (84%) and 7 in 10 men (72%) know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs.

Trends: The percentage of women who know that MTCT can be reduced by taking special medications has increased over the past 10 years, from 65% in 2006 to 78% in 2011 and 84% in 2016. The percentage among men increased from 64% in 2006 to 73% in 2011 before decreasing slightly to 72% in 2016 (**Figure 13.1**).

13.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES 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 antiretroviral therapy (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

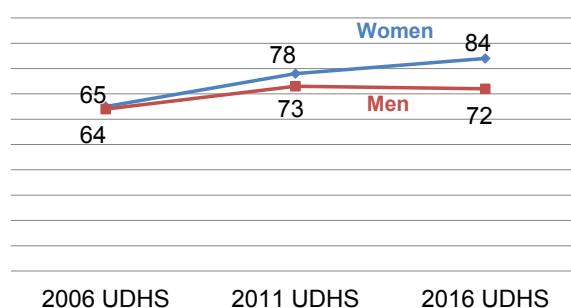
Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or 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

One-third of women (34%) and more than a quarter of men (29%) have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (**Table 13.5**).

Figure 13.1 Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs



2006 UDHS 2011 UDHS 2016 UDHS

Patterns by background characteristics

- Discriminatory attitudes among women are lowest in Kampala region (18%) and highest in Karamoja region (70%). The range is less extreme among men, from 12% in Acholi region to 44% in West Nile region.
- Among both men and women, discriminatory attitudes decrease with increasing education; 45% of women and 38% of men with no education report discriminatory attitudes, as compared with 12% of women and 11% of men with more than a secondary education (**Figure 13.2**).
- Discriminatory attitudes also decrease with increasing wealth. The percentage of women with discriminatory attitudes falls from 43% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 22% among those in the highest wealth quintile. The corresponding percentages among men are 34% and 19%.

13.4 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 2% of women age 15-49 reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months (**Table 13.6.1**). In the 12 months before the survey, 15% of women had sex with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, and fewer than 4 in 10 of those women (37%) reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.3**). On average, women have had 2.3 lifetime sexual partners.

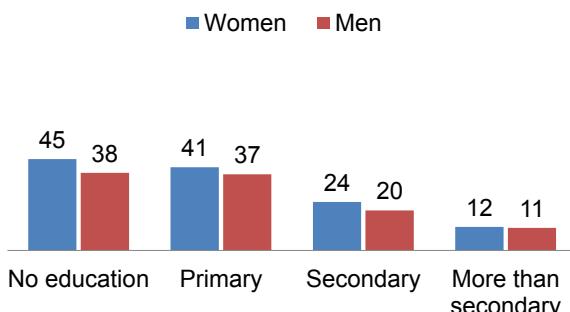
Twenty-one percent of men age 15-49 reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months (**Table 13.6.2**). Among men with more than one partner in the past 12 months, 22% reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse. In the past 12 months, 30% of men reported having sex with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; almost 6 in 10 of them (57%) reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.3**). On average, men have had 6.3 lifetime sexual partners.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are more likely (19%) than women in rural areas (13%) to have had sex in the past 12 months with someone who was not their husband or living with them; they are also more likely to have used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner (43% versus 34%). The pattern is similar among men.

Figure 13.2 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV

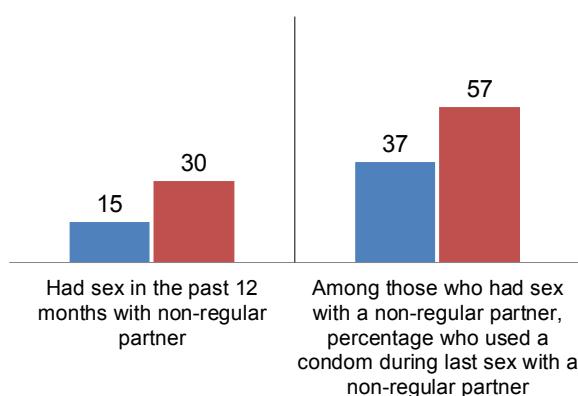


Note: Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Figure 13.3 Sex and condom use with non-regular partners

Percentage of women and men age 15-49

■ Women ■ Men



- 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 23% among those with more than a secondary education. Also, use of a condom with such a partner generally increases as education increases.
- Men age 15-19 are less likely (7%) than older men (24-27%) to have had more than one partner in the past 12 months; however, they are more likely (52%) to have used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner than older men (9-38%).

13.5 PAID SEX

The act of paying for sex introduces an uneven negotiating ground for safer sexual intercourse. Transactional sex is the exchange of money, favours, or gifts for sexual intercourse. This type of sexual intercourse is associated with a greater risk of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) because of compromised power relations and the likelihood of having multiple partners.

Eight percent of men have ever paid for sex, and 4% report having paid for sex in the past 12 months (**Table 13.7**). Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months, almost three quarters (73%) reported using a condom during the last paid sexual intercourse.

Trends: The percentage of men who report paying for sex in the 12 months before the survey has remained stable over the past 16 years, at 1% in 2000-01, 3% in 2006, 2% in 2011, and 4% in 2016.

13.6 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access care, and to receive treatment.

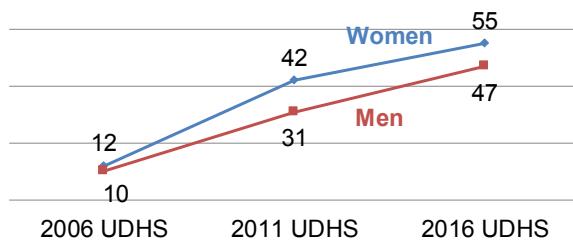
13.6.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

The majority of women (97%) and men (96%) age 15-49 know where to obtain an HIV test, but women are more likely (85%) than men (73%) to have ever been tested for HIV. Similarly, a higher proportion of women (55%) than men (47%) were tested for HIV and received the results in the 12 months before the survey (**Tables 13.8.1** and **13.8.2**).

Trends: Over the past 10 years, there has been a substantial increase in HIV testing among both women and men in Uganda. The proportion of women who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results rose from 12% in 2006 to 42% in 2011 and 55% in 2016. The proportion among men increased from 10% in 2006 to 31% in 2011 and 47% in 2016 (**Figure 13.4**).

Figure 13.4 Trends in recent HIV testing

*Percentage of women and men age 15-49
who were tested for HIV in the year before
the survey and received the results*



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 15-19 are much more likely (44%) to have never been tested than older women (3-8%), and the pattern is similar among men age 15-19 (53%) in comparison with older men (14-23%).
- Among women, HIV testing coverage in the past 12 months is highest in Teso and Tooro regions (both 64%) and lowest in Bunyoro region (44%) (**Figure 13.5**). Testing coverage among men is highest in Acholi region (64%) and lowest in Karamoja region (24%).
- HIV testing coverage among women increases with increasing education, from 48% among those with no education to 70% among those with more than a secondary education. The corresponding percentages among men are 31% and 69% (**Figure 13.6**).

Figure 13.5 Recent HIV testing among women by region

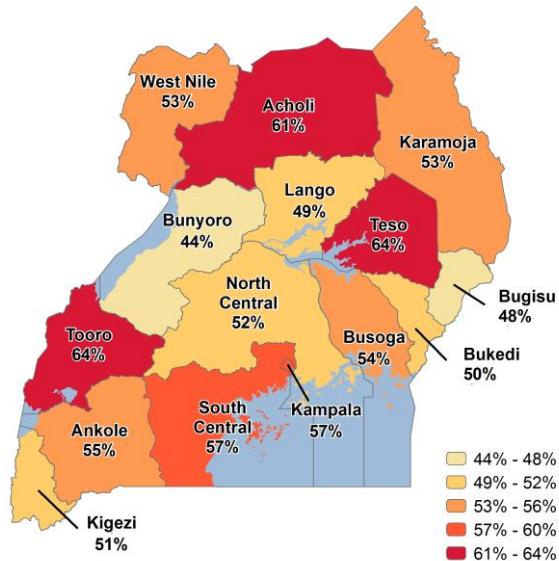
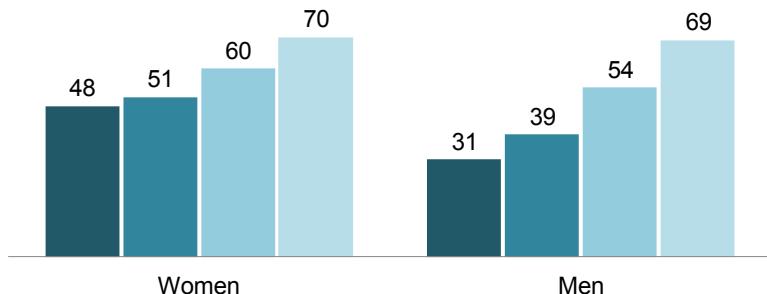


Figure 13.6 Recent HIV testing by education

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV in the year before the survey and received results

■ No education ■ Primary complete ■ Secondary ■ More than secondary



13.6.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Table 13.9 presents information on self-reported HIV testing during pregnancy and delivery among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey. Three quarters (76%) of women received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during an antenatal care (ANC) visit, along with the test results; 92% of women had an HIV test during ANC or labour and received the results. Women's likelihood of being tested during ANC and delivery increases with increasing education; 88% of women with no education are tested during ANC or delivery, and coverage is almost universal (99%) among women with more than a secondary education.

13.7 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Male circumcision has been associated with a lower risk of HIV transmission from women to men (Williams et al. 2006; WHO and UNAIDS 2007). Forty-six percent of men age 15-49 have been circumcised, 18% by traditional practitioners or family friends and 22% by a health professional (**Table 13.10**).

Trends: The percentage of men who have been circumcised has increased over the past 10 years, from 24% in 2006 to 27% in 2011 and 46% in 2016 (**Figure 13.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who are circumcised is highest in the 20-24 age group (53%) and lowest in the 40-49 age group (39%).
- Younger men are more likely to have been circumcised by a health professional than their older counterparts. Twenty-seven percent of men age 15-24 were circumcised by a health worker or professional, as compared with 13% of men age 40-49.
- The proportion of men who are circumcised is higher in urban (56%) than rural (43%) areas.
- There is a notable difference in the prevalence of circumcision by region. Men in Bugisu region (83%) are more than six times as likely to be circumcised as men in Acholi (12%) and Lango (13%) regions.

13.8 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

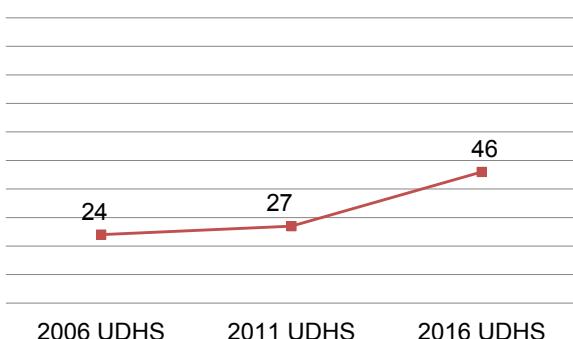
One in 4 women age 15-49 (24%) reported having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months; 14% of men reported having symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months (**Table 13.11**). Seventy-one percent of women and 64% of men who had an STI or STI symptoms sought advice or treatment from a clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other health professional (**Table 13.12**). However, 26% of women and 34% of men with an STI or symptoms of an STI did not seek any advice or treatment at all.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Circumcised men are less likely (11%) than uncircumcised men (16%) to report having had STI symptoms in the past 12 months.

Figure 13.7 Trends in male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 circumcised



- Among women, the proportion of self-reported STIs or symptoms of STIs was highest in Busoga region (36%) and lowest in Karamoja region (8%). Among men, the proportion who reported STI symptoms was highest in North Central region (21%) and lowest in Karamoja region (3%).
- The proportion of men reporting STI symptoms decreases with increasing education, from 22% among those with no education to 9% among those with more than a secondary education. There is no clear pattern by education among women.

13.9 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviours that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.9.1 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, 46% of young women and 45% of young men age 15-24 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 13.13**).

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 and 46% in 2016. Among young men, the percentage remained stable between 2000-01 and 2011 (38-40%) and increased slightly to 45% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Comprehensive knowledge about HIV increases with age among young women.
- Young women (55%) and men (56%) in urban areas are more likely than their counterparts in rural areas (42% and 42%, respectively) to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV.
- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV increases with increasing education among both young women and young men.

13.9.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

Table 13.14 provides information on the percentage of young women and men who have had sexual intercourse before age 15 and age 18.

A slightly higher percentage of young men (17%) than young women (12%) age 15-24 reported having sex before age 15. After age 18, this pattern is reversed: among young people age 18-24, 56% of women and 52% of men reported having sex before age 18.

Trends: The percentage of young women age 15-24 who have had sex by age 15 has decreased consistently over the past 16 years, from 17% in 2000-01 to 16% in 2006, 14% in 2011, and 12% in 2016. There has been a slight increase among young men during the same period, from 12% in 2000-01 and 2006 to 16% in 2011 and 17% in 2016. There are similar trends with respect to the percentage of young women

and men age 18-24 who have had sex by age 18. Since 2000-01, this percentage has decreased from 68% to 56% among young women and increased from 41% to 52% among young men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women age 15-24 in rural areas are slightly more likely (13%) to have had sex by age 15 than young women in urban areas (10%); the difference is larger among women age 18-24 who have had sex by age 18 (60% and 47%, respectively).
- Young women with more than a secondary education are less likely than those with lower levels of education to have sex by age 15 or by age 18.

13.9.3 Premarital Sex

The 2016 UDHS also collected information on patterns of sexual activity among never-married young women and men age 15-24 in Uganda. Sixty-one percent of never-married women and 46% of never-married men in this age group have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 13.15**). 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.

13.9.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Three percent of young women age 15-24 have had more than one partner in the past 12 months, as compared with 14% of young men (**Tables 13.16.1** and **13.16.2**). Nearly 2 in 10 young women (19%) have had intercourse with a person who was not their husband or living with them in the past 12 months, and nearly 4 in 10 young men (38%) have had intercourse with a person who was not their wife or living with them over the same period. Forty-three percent of young women and 57% of young men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was not their spouse or living with them used a condom the last time they had intercourse with such a partner.

13.9.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people in obtaining services. **Table 13.17** provides information on sexually active young people age 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and received the results of the last test.

Two-thirds (67%) of young women and half (50%) of young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey were tested for HIV and received the results during that same period.

Trends: The proportion of young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months and were also tested for HIV and received their test results has increased substantially over the past 10 years, from 17% in 2006 to 53% in 2011 and 67% in 2016. The proportion among young men has also increased, although to a lesser degree, from 13% in 2006 to 32% in 2011 and 50% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of sexually active young people who have been recently tested for HIV increases between the 15-17 age group and the 18-19 and 20-22 age groups and then is stable in the 23-24 age group.
- Among sexually active young men age 15-24, those who have ever been married men are more likely (60%) than those who have never been married men (45%) to have had an HIV test; the difference is much smaller between ever-married (69%) and never-married (64%) young women.

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For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS**
- **Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 13.3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV**
- **Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 13.5 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.6.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women**
- **Table 13.6.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men**
- **Table 13.7 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse**
- **Table 13.8.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.8.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.9 Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV**
- **Table 13.10 Male circumcision**
- **Table 13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 13.12 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs**
- **Table 13.13 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people**
- **Table 13.14 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.15 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.16.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.16.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.17 Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents	Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents
Age				
15-24	99.3	8,086	99.0	2,238
15-19	98.9	4,264	98.7	1,288
20-24	99.8	3,822	99.5	949
25-29	99.7	3,051	99.7	741
30-39	99.8	4,554	99.4	1,226
40-49	99.9	2,814	99.7	832
Marital status				
Never married	99.0	4,783	98.9	2,080
Ever had sex	99.7	2,086	99.5	1,199
Never had sex	98.5	2,697	98.2	881
Married/living together	99.8	11,223	99.6	2,695
Divorced/separated/widowed	99.8	2,500	99.3	262
Residence				
Urban	99.8	4,943	99.8	1,274
Rural	99.6	13,563	99.2	3,763
Region				
South Central	99.9	2,494	100.0	661
North Central	99.8	1,963	99.7	592
Kampala	99.6	1,025	100.0	291
Busoga	99.3	1,690	97.6	412
Bukedi	99.7	1,169	98.1	335
Bugisu	99.5	921	100.0	258
Teso	99.9	1,099	99.8	276
Karamoja	99.6	365	92.0	80
Lango	98.9	1,010	99.3	328
Acholi	99.8	924	100.0	271
West Nile	99.5	1,247	99.3	281
Bunyoro	99.8	1,014	99.2	265
Tooro	99.3	1,357	99.4	400
Kigezi	99.9	732	100.0	181
Ankole	99.5	1,498	100.0	406
Special area				
Island districts	100.0	203	99.6	71
Mountain districts	99.4	1,481	99.0	386
Greater Kampala	99.8	2,048	100.0	522
Education				
No education	99.7	1,781	95.2	194
Primary	99.5	10,630	99.1	2,767
Secondary	99.7	4,639	100.0	1,451
More than secondary	99.9	1,456	99.8	626
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	99.5	3,247	98.6	859
Second	99.6	3,397	99.2	899
Middle	99.5	3,460	99.3	963
Fourth	99.7	3,683	99.3	1,102
Highest	99.8	4,720	99.9	1,213
Total 15-49	99.6	18,506	99.3	5,037
50-54	na	na	100.0	299
Total 15-54	na	na	99.4	5,336

na = Not applicable

Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by 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 2016

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}		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			Number of men	Using condoms ¹
Age								
15-24	85.5	91.9	81.5	8,086	87.1	89.6	80.2	2,238
15-19	81.8	89.2	77.0	4,264	85.6	87.7	78.3	1,288
20-24	89.7	94.8	86.5	3,822	89.0	92.1	82.9	949
25-29	90.1	95.1	87.0	3,051	88.7	96.0	86.0	741
30-39	88.8	95.6	86.1	4,554	88.5	93.1	83.8	1,226
40-49	85.9	95.3	82.9	2,814	88.2	93.0	84.3	832
Residence								
Urban	89.7	94.5	86.4	4,943	88.9	94.0	84.6	1,274
Rural	86.2	93.6	82.8	13,563	87.5	91.3	82.0	3,763
Region								
South Central	92.2	94.6	88.4	2,494	88.7	91.6	82.0	661
North Central	91.6	94.1	88.3	1,963	86.8	90.1	80.7	592
Kampala	90.0	95.7	87.9	1,025	88.0	91.5	81.8	291
Busoga	90.8	92.9	85.8	1,690	91.8	94.7	89.3	412
Bukedi	85.8	93.9	83.0	1,169	95.5	96.3	94.8	335
Bugisu	92.2	96.7	90.9	921	70.7	90.4	64.9	258
Teso	82.9	96.2	81.0	1,099	95.6	74.1	71.3	276
Karamoja	75.9	94.4	73.4	365	47.4	64.8	37.6	80
Lango	81.2	93.8	78.9	1,010	88.5	93.0	83.9	328
Acholi	86.6	88.5	79.5	924	90.3	95.8	88.2	271
West Nile	68.0	84.9	61.5	1,247	88.1	96.5	86.8	281
Bunyoro	90.2	95.6	87.6	1,014	87.3	94.2	84.9	265
Tooro	86.1	94.2	82.6	1,357	94.2	96.4	92.0	400
Kigezi	90.1	96.1	87.8	732	81.8	91.1	75.0	181
Ankole	88.4	96.5	86.7	1,498	85.4	95.4	83.1	406
Special area								
Island districts	91.2	94.9	87.4	203	90.6	93.6	86.3	71
Mountain districts	89.0	96.5	87.5	1,481	79.6	91.6	74.8	386
Greater Kampala	91.2	95.2	88.4	2,048	90.3	93.5	85.6	522
Education								
No education	80.2	91.9	76.1	1,781	78.1	83.4	74.8	194
Primary	85.9	93.1	82.5	10,630	87.0	90.7	81.0	2,767
Secondary	91.1	95.7	88.3	4,639	89.6	94.7	85.4	1,451
More than secondary	92.2	95.4	88.2	1,456	90.5	93.8	85.7	626
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	80.0	90.7	75.4	3,247	84.9	89.3	79.2	859
Second	85.4	93.1	81.8	3,397	86.9	90.2	80.7	899
Middle	88.1	95.0	85.5	3,460	89.8	91.8	83.5	963
Fourth	88.8	94.8	85.7	3,683	87.4	92.2	82.5	1,102
Highest	91.4	95.0	88.1	4,720	89.5	95.0	85.9	1,213
Total 15-49	87.1	93.8	83.8	18,506	87.8	91.9	82.6	5,037
50-54	na	na	na	na	86.5	94.1	82.3	299
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	87.8	92.1	82.6	5,336

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

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 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 2016

Age	Percentage of respondents who say that:					Percentage with a comprehen- sive knowledge about HIV ²	Number of respondents
	A healthy- looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV	who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local miscon- ceptions ¹		
WOMEN							
15-24	85.8	69.4	90.3	81.3	52.8	45.7	8,086
15-19	81.9	67.0	88.4	79.7	48.7	40.7	4,264
20-24	90.2	72.0	92.4	83.1	57.2	51.3	3,822
25-29	91.1	69.4	92.9	81.2	57.1	51.0	3,051
30-39	91.9	67.8	90.9	81.9	56.1	49.8	4,554
40-49	93.0	64.0	89.3	81.1	53.3	46.2	2,814
Total 15-49	89.3	68.2	90.7	81.4	54.4	47.7	18,506
MEN							
15-24	87.5	65.6	89.9	83.1	53.3	44.8	2,238
15-19	84.1	63.7	87.2	81.4	49.3	40.2	1,288
20-24	92.0	68.1	93.5	85.4	58.7	51.0	949
25-29	94.6	70.6	95.2	84.9	60.8	53.3	741
30-39	95.3	66.9	92.9	84.2	60.1	52.8	1,226
40-49	92.8	68.2	93.8	83.1	56.8	49.8	832
Total 15-49	91.3	67.1	92.0	83.6	56.6	48.8	5,037
50-54	94.7	68.0	94.7	84.7	61.0	51.3	299
Total 15-54	91.5	67.1	92.2	83.7	56.9	49.0	5,336

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: "HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites" and "A person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV"

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 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, and percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs, according to age, Uganda DHS 2016

Age	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of respondents
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By all three means		
WOMEN						
15-24	69.0	86.5	85.8	58.1	78.1	8,086
15-19	68.9	81.7	82.0	55.5	71.7	4,264
20-24	69.2	92.0	89.9	61.0	85.2	3,822
25-29	68.5	95.2	92.5	64.1	90.2	3,051
30-39	70.4	95.3	90.3	64.2	90.0	4,554
40-49	70.5	93.8	88.6	63.6	86.8	2,814
Total 15-49	69.5	91.2	88.4	61.4	84.3	18,506
MEN						
15-24	61.9	86.1	76.5	44.3	64.6	2,238
15-19	64.3	83.3	74.9	45.0	60.8	1,288
20-24	58.7	89.9	78.8	43.4	69.7	949
25-29	57.7	94.8	83.1	46.5	77.3	741
30-39	56.0	94.2	81.5	46.6	78.7	1,226
40-49	57.1	93.7	81.1	48.2	76.4	832
Total 15-49	59.1	90.6	79.4	45.8	71.9	5,037
50-54	52.2	92.9	77.4	40.2	74.6	299
Total 15-54	58.7	90.7	79.3	45.5	72.0	5,336

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 2016

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	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								
15-24	22.7	31.2	38.8	8,032	23.1	23.2	34.5	2,215
15-19	26.1	36.9	44.7	4,217	24.9	27.0	38.5	1,271
20-24	18.9	25.0	32.4	3,815	20.7	18.1	29.1	944
25-29	17.3	21.6	28.5	3,044	16.5	14.7	24.5	739
30-39	20.7	22.4	31.5	4,547	16.3	14.5	24.5	1,220
40-49	19.4	23.9	32.7	2,812	16.0	14.2	23.3	829
Marital status								
Never married	21.6	30.9	37.8	4,735	21.1	22.2	32.6	2,058
Ever had sex	18.4	23.9	31.2	2,080	18.7	18.5	28.5	1,193
Never had sex	24.1	36.3	42.9	2,656	24.3	27.2	38.2	865
Married/living together	20.5	25.5	33.7	11,205	17.5	15.2	25.5	2,685
Divorced/separated/widowed	20.4	21.7	30.8	2,495	23.8	20.5	32.5	260
Residence								
Urban	14.5	18.4	24.4	4,933	12.4	14.0	21.4	1,272
Rural	23.1	29.2	38.0	13,502	21.7	19.8	31.3	3,731
Region								
South Central	17.8	18.9	28.3	2,492	21.1	13.4	28.2	661
North Central	25.2	22.7	34.8	1,958	27.6	19.7	34.7	590
Kampala	10.8	12.7	17.7	1,021	15.5	12.6	21.6	291
Busoga	25.6	37.9	43.9	1,679	14.0	23.5	28.1	402
Bukedi	36.0	43.7	54.9	1,165	7.1	11.5	17.1	328
Bugisu	20.3	30.2	35.7	916	25.2	23.6	37.8	258
Teso	17.2	20.7	30.2	1,097	10.4	12.9	19.6	275
Karamoja	60.4	58.2	70.4	363	25.0	26.9	34.7	73
Lango	16.2	15.7	24.7	998	16.0	12.0	23.1	325
Acholi	7.9	15.4	19.0	923	7.0	7.8	12.3	271
West Nile	23.3	35.9	43.4	1,242	33.2	33.3	44.0	279
Bunyoro	11.9	21.1	26.6	1,012	25.7	24.5	37.2	263
Tooro	21.3	28.8	37.7	1,347	21.4	21.6	33.2	398
Kigezi	17.4	29.7	33.5	731	20.4	25.3	35.1	181
Ankole	19.1	25.8	33.3	1,491	18.0	19.3	27.8	406
Special area								
Island districts	25.9	28.1	37.7	203	14.7	16.9	24.8	71
Mountain districts	21.5	31.5	38.6	1,472	28.2	25.3	40.2	382
Greater Kampala	12.6	14.2	20.5	2,044	12.0	13.3	19.0	522
Education								
No education	30.4	34.3	44.5	1,775	25.2	26.3	37.8	184
Primary	25.0	31.3	40.5	10,580	26.1	23.9	37.1	2,743
Secondary	12.2	17.8	23.6	4,625	11.8	11.8	19.5	1,451
More than secondary	5.8	7.5	11.5	1,455	5.1	6.8	11.0	625
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	27.5	33.7	43.1	3,229	23.6	24.0	33.8	847
Second	24.8	32.2	41.1	3,382	21.0	19.6	31.4	892
Middle	23.5	30.0	38.8	3,443	21.4	20.1	31.7	957
Fourth	19.6	25.2	32.9	3,671	20.7	19.0	30.8	1,094
Highest	12.3	15.3	21.5	4,710	12.2	11.4	19.1	1,212
Total 15-49	20.8	26.3	34.4	18,435	19.3	18.3	28.7	5,003
50-54	na	na	na	na	17.2	20.8	28.1	299
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	19.2	18.5	28.7	5,302

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 and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.6.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	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			
		Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse		Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women				
			Number of women	Number of women							
Age											
15-24	2.7	19.4	8,086	26.4	220	42.8	1,571	2.0	5,470		
15-19	2.2	18.9	4,264	26.0	93	42.9	807	1.7	1,947		
20-24	3.3	20.0	3,822	26.6	127	42.7	764	2.2	3,523		
25-29	2.7	13.8	3,051	21.6	82	35.9	421	2.3	2,998		
30-39	1.9	10.9	4,554	9.9	87	28.5	496	2.4	4,514		
40-49	1.3	9.1	2,814	(18.1)	37	23.0	255	2.6	2,794		
Marital status											
Never married	2.0	31.3	4,783	40.1	93	42.8	1,499	2.2	2,080		
Married/living together	1.9	2.9	11,223	7.9	218	34.8	326	2.2	11,206		
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.6	36.7	2,500	31.5	115	29.2	918	2.9	2,489		
Residence											
Urban	2.2	19.3	4,943	27.4	109	43.1	952	2.4	4,145		
Rural	2.3	13.2	13,563	19.3	317	34.2	1,791	2.2	11,630		
Region											
South Central	3.0	18.5	2,494	31.6	75	42.7	462	2.6	2,112		
North Central	3.1	18.8	1,963	13.7	61	35.6	368	2.6	1,723		
Kampala	2.0	22.4	1,025	(44.7)	21	47.7	229	2.7	854		
Busoga	3.2	14.8	1,690	19.8	54	46.7	250	2.3	1,439		
Bukedi	5.0	14.9	1,169	16.8	58	33.4	174	2.0	1,015		
Bugisu	1.6	14.0	921	*	15	33.9	129	2.2	797		
Teso	2.7	15.1	1,099	(22.1)	30	34.5	166	2.1	928		
Karamoja	0.1	5.7	365	*	0	(6.3)	21	1.2	309		
Lango	0.5	11.3	1,010	*	5	30.2	114	2.0	875		
Acholi	1.0	10.8	924	*	9	63.0	100	2.1	777		
West Nile	0.7	8.2	1,247	*	9	35.9	102	1.9	1,020		
Bunyoro	2.2	17.3	1,014	(9.9)	22	21.0	175	2.8	872		
Tooro	3.2	16.6	1,357	(16.1)	44	29.3	226	2.9	1,180		
Kigezi	1.5	9.8	732	*	11	25.7	72	1.8	588		
Ankole	0.8	10.3	1,498	*	12	34.3	154	1.7	1,285		
Special area											
Island districts	6.7	16.8	203	18.8	14	41.1	34	3.4	190		
Mountain districts	2.3	12.7	1,481	(8.6)	34	29.9	189	2.1	1,244		
Greater Kampala	2.4	21.9	2,048	(36.7)	50	46.1	449	2.7	1,719		
Education											
No education	1.0	7.6	1,781	(14.6)	18	10.7	136	2.2	1,731		
Primary	2.5	13.0	10,630	19.2	264	30.9	1,379	2.3	9,029		
Secondary	2.5	19.4	4,639	28.4	115	48.7	899	2.3	3,689		
More than secondary	2.0	22.6	1,456	(17.1)	29	44.1	329	2.3	1,326		
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.6	10.8	3,247	17.2	54	32.6	350	2.0	2,854		
Second	1.9	11.9	3,397	18.1	66	29.4	404	2.3	2,929		
Middle	3.0	13.1	3,460	14.3	102	32.8	453	2.3	2,935		
Fourth	2.7	16.9	3,683	26.1	100	35.1	623	2.3	3,148		
Highest	2.2	19.3	4,720	27.8	105	46.4	913	2.5	3,908		
Total	2.3	14.8	18,506	21.3	426	37.3	2,743	2.3	15,775		

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.

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.6.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	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 ¹	
	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 in lifetime
								Number of men
Age								
15-24	14.3	37.6	2,238	41.4	320	57.0	841	4.8
15-19	6.6	27.6	1,288	52.1	85	55.0	355	3.4
20-24	24.8	51.2	949	37.5	235	58.5	486	5.8
25-29	25.2	35.8	741	18.3	187	58.5	265	7.3
30-39	26.7	24.5	1,226	11.5	328	59.7	301	6.2
40-49	23.8	14.6	832	9.0	198	50.4	121	8.0
Marital status								
Never married	11.0	41.3	2,080	55.4	229	59.0	859	4.5
Married/living together	27.4	18.7	2,695	9.7	738	58.1	505	6.7
Divorced/separated/widowed	25.0	62.4	262	36.8	65	45.9	163	10.6
Type of union								
In polygynous union	81.6	15.1	356	4.1	291	52.0	54	7.9
In non-polygynous union	19.1	19.3	2,339	13.3	447	58.8	451	6.5
Not currently in union	12.6	43.7	2,342	51.3	294	56.9	1,023	5.5
Residence								
Urban	21.1	36.2	1,274	29.0	268	66.8	461	6.9
Rural	20.3	28.4	3,763	18.9	764	53.1	1,067	6.1
Region								
South Central	16.0	32.1	661	16.4	106	60.8	212	6.0
North Central	25.1	36.5	592	23.9	148	59.4	216	7.5
Kampala	21.7	45.8	291	56.7	63	68.6	133	8.5
Busoga	21.6	29.6	412	19.5	89	55.6	122	5.4
Bukedi	11.1	14.3	335	(2.6)	37	50.4	48	4.6
Bugisu	23.5	33.5	258	27.8	61	48.5	86	9.1
Teso	16.8	26.4	276	21.9	46	68.1	73	4.1
Karamoja	13.0	8.5	80	*	10	*	7	1.9
Lango	18.5	27.4	328	16.9	61	52.3	90	5.1
Acholi	26.2	30.1	271	28.4	71	81.3	82	7.2
West Nile	22.8	22.0	281	14.1	64	63.1	62	6.3
Bunyoro	21.8	26.9	265	18.9	58	50.0	71	7.6
Tooro	26.5	37.4	400	15.1	106	35.6	149	7.9
Kigezi	22.5	32.2	181	(19.3)	41	57.8	58	4.8
Ankole	17.6	28.9	406	19.5	71	53.2	117	4.3
Special area								
Island districts	34.9	34.7	71	19.8	25	55.1	25	10.4
Mountain districts	27.6	33.6	386	22.5	106	44.1	130	9.2
Greater Kampala	17.9	39.3	522	41.6	94	71.4	205	7.1
Education								
No education	16.8	21.1	194	(5.7)	33	(28.0)	41	6.8
Primary	20.7	27.0	2,767	15.5	574	47.4	748	6.3
Secondary	20.7	36.5	1,451	31.6	300	66.2	529	6.3
More than secondary	20.2	33.6	626	28.9	126	75.7	210	5.8
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.1	20.0	859	14.6	156	52.1	172	5.5
Second	20.2	26.0	899	16.8	182	55.9	234	6.1
Middle	20.5	31.1	963	19.8	198	51.5	299	5.7
Fourth	21.0	31.9	1,102	20.2	231	52.5	352	6.8
Highest	22.0	38.8	1,213	31.3	266	67.1	470	7.0
Total 15-49	20.5	30.3	5,037	21.5	1,032	57.3	1,528	6.3
50-54	22.9	11.8	299	9.1	69	(46.5)	35	10.4
Total 15-54	20.6	29.3	5,336	20.8	1,101	57.0	1,563	6.6

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.

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.7 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to age, Uganda DHS 2016

Age	Among all men:		Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months:		
	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men
15-24	6.4	3.7	2,238	69.3	82
15-19	4.2	2.7	1,288	(58.8)	35
20-24	9.3	5.0	949	(77.1)	47
25-29	8.6	4.8	741	(72.3)	35
30-39	8.5	3.1	1,226	(76.0)	38
40-49	9.2	2.2	832	*	18
Total 15-49	7.7	3.5	5,037	72.8	174
50-54	7.3	2.1	299	*	6
Total 15-54	7.7	3.4	5,336	73.0	181

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 13.8.1 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 2016

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				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	Total			
Age								
15-24	93.9	71.2	2.3	26.5	100.0	73.5	52.2	8,086
15-19	89.4	53.6	2.6	43.7	100.0	56.3	39.4	4,264
20-24	98.9	90.7	2.0	7.2	100.0	92.8	66.5	3,822
25-29	99.5	95.4	1.4	3.2	100.0	96.8	64.4	3,051
30-39	99.4	91.9	2.3	5.8	100.0	94.2	56.4	4,554
40-49	99.4	89.8	1.9	8.2	100.0	91.8	47.6	2,814
Marital status								
Never married	90.3	56.7	2.0	41.3	100.0	58.7	40.4	4,783
Ever had sex	96.6	80.3	1.5	18.2	100.0	81.8	60.4	2,086
Never had sex	85.4	38.4	2.4	59.2	100.0	40.8	24.8	2,697
Married/living together	99.3	92.6	2.2	5.2	100.0	94.8	60.2	11,223
Divorced/separated/widowed	99.5	91.2	2.0	6.8	100.0	93.2	56.6	2,500
Residence								
Urban	97.9	87.4	1.0	11.7	100.0	88.3	58.8	4,943
Rural	96.7	81.6	2.5	15.9	100.0	84.1	53.0	13,563
Region								
South Central	98.1	86.3	1.5	12.2	100.0	87.8	57.2	2,494
North Central	97.6	84.6	2.4	13.1	100.0	86.9	52.2	1,963
Kampala	98.2	87.9	0.8	11.4	100.0	88.6	56.5	1,025
Busoga	94.2	76.6	4.3	19.1	100.0	80.9	53.7	1,690
Bukedi	96.4	75.3	4.0	20.7	100.0	79.3	49.7	1,169
Bugisu	95.8	78.0	2.2	19.8	100.0	80.2	47.8	921
Teso	97.7	89.3	0.6	10.1	100.0	89.9	64.4	1,099
Karamoja	97.7	84.9	0.5	14.6	100.0	85.4	53.1	365
Lango	96.0	83.9	3.1	13.1	100.0	86.9	48.7	1,010
Acholi	98.0	87.8	1.6	10.5	100.0	89.5	61.4	924
West Nile	95.1	80.8	2.9	16.3	100.0	83.7	52.8	1,247
Bunyoro	97.4	78.5	0.8	20.6	100.0	79.4	44.1	1,014
Tooro	97.4	86.2	1.7	12.0	100.0	88.0	64.2	1,357
Kigezi	98.8	80.2	2.6	17.2	100.0	82.8	50.7	732
Ankole	97.3	84.7	1.1	14.2	100.0	85.8	55.3	1,498
Special area								
Island districts	97.5	87.5	3.6	9.0	100.0	91.0	65.0	203
Mountain districts	96.6	80.9	1.9	17.2	100.0	82.8	53.0	1,481
Greater Kampala	97.8	87.8	0.7	11.5	100.0	88.5	54.3	2,048
Education								
No education	97.8	85.6	2.2	12.2	100.0	87.8	47.7	1,781
Primary	96.0	80.2	2.4	17.4	100.0	82.6	51.3	10,630
Secondary	98.2	84.8	1.8	13.4	100.0	86.6	59.7	4,639
More than secondary	99.8	96.5	0.5	3.0	100.0	97.0	70.1	1,456
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	96.4	81.2	2.5	16.3	100.0	83.7	50.8	3,247
Second	96.7	80.0	2.8	17.2	100.0	82.8	51.9	3,397
Middle	96.4	81.6	2.8	15.6	100.0	84.4	53.3	3,460
Fourth	97.3	83.4	2.0	14.7	100.0	85.3	56.3	3,683
Highest	97.9	87.6	0.9	11.5	100.0	88.5	58.7	4,720
Total	97.0	83.1	2.1	14.8	100.0	85.2	54.6	18,506

¹ Includes "don't know/missing"

Table 13.8.2 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 2016

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											
15-24	92.6	56.9	2.6	40.5	100.0	59.5	38.9	2,238			
15-19	89.4	44.1	2.8	53.1	100.0	46.9	28.4	1,288			
20-24	97.0	74.4	2.4	23.2	100.0	76.8	53.1	949			
25-29	98.7	83.0	2.6	14.3	100.0	85.7	58.4	741			
30-39	97.5	81.8	2.4	15.7	100.0	84.3	54.4	1,226			
40-49	98.1	78.4	2.3	19.3	100.0	80.7	44.5	832			
Marital status											
Never married	92.3	54.8	2.3	42.9	100.0	57.1	36.3	2,080			
Ever had sex	95.9	65.8	2.0	32.2	100.0	67.8	44.3	1,199			
Never had sex	87.4	39.9	2.7	57.4	100.0	42.6	25.4	881			
Married/living together	97.9	82.1	2.8	15.1	100.0	84.9	54.4	2,695			
Divorced/separated/widowed	98.2	73.0	1.7	25.3	100.0	74.7	45.1	262			
Residence											
Urban	98.2	78.3	2.2	19.5	100.0	80.5	54.4	1,274			
Rural	94.7	67.7	2.6	29.7	100.0	70.3	43.8	3,763			
Region											
South Central	98.3	74.8	2.4	22.8	100.0	77.2	49.0	661			
North Central	96.1	64.4	4.1	31.5	100.0	68.5	40.1	592			
Kampala	99.1	84.9	1.0	14.1	100.0	85.9	56.2	291			
Busoga	93.2	62.1	2.3	35.6	100.0	64.4	34.6	412			
Bukedi	84.5	52.3	5.8	41.8	100.0	58.2	33.8	335			
Bugisu	92.7	59.6	3.8	36.6	100.0	63.4	41.1	258			
Teso	96.5	81.7	2.5	15.9	100.0	84.1	59.1	276			
Karamoja	82.6	39.0	0.8	60.3	100.0	39.7	24.3	80			
Lango	94.8	70.5	3.3	26.2	100.0	73.8	46.6	328			
Acholi	97.6	83.6	1.8	14.6	100.0	85.4	63.7	271			
West Nile	97.9	77.3	1.7	20.9	100.0	79.1	53.1	281			
Bunyoro	94.1	69.6	1.4	29.0	100.0	71.0	45.6	265			
Tooro	97.7	75.2	0.7	24.1	100.0	75.9	54.0	400			
Kigezi	98.8	68.3	2.3	29.4	100.0	70.6	38.8	181			
Ankole	98.4	72.8	1.8	25.4	100.0	74.6	46.8	406			
Special area											
Island districts	98.0	74.9	4.7	20.4	100.0	79.6	51.6	71			
Mountain districts	93.6	62.9	2.3	34.7	100.0	65.3	42.5	386			
Greater Kampala	99.1	83.8	2.5	13.7	100.0	86.3	53.6	522			
Education											
No education	85.3	53.8	1.2	45.0	100.0	55.0	30.7	194			
Primary	93.6	62.6	3.1	34.3	100.0	65.7	38.5	2,767			
Secondary	99.0	77.9	2.3	19.8	100.0	80.2	54.2	1,451			
More than secondary	99.6	92.1	1.2	6.6	100.0	93.4	68.5	626			
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	92.5	64.3	3.2	32.6	100.0	67.4	43.4	859			
Second	93.0	64.4	3.7	31.9	100.0	68.1	43.4	899			
Middle	95.1	66.3	2.7	31.0	100.0	69.0	40.6	963			
Fourth	97.0	69.3	2.2	28.5	100.0	71.5	45.3	1,102			
Highest	98.9	83.3	1.4	15.3	100.0	84.7	56.7	1,213			
Total 15-49	95.6	70.4	2.5	27.1	100.0	72.9	46.5	5,037			
50-54	97.6	74.4	1.7	23.9	100.0	76.1	40.7	299			
Total 15-54	95.7	70.6	2.5	26.9	100.0	73.1	46.1	5,336			

¹ Includes "don't know/missing"

Table 13.9 Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received HIV pretest counselling, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counselling, and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who received counselling on HIV during antenatal care ¹	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who: ²		Number of women who gave birth in the past 2 years ³
		Received results and received post-test counselling	Received results and did not receive post-test counselling	Did not receive results		Received results	Did not receive results	
Age								
15-24	74.2	70.9	19.4	2.2	72.1	91.2	2.3	2,511
15-19	66.4	65.7	20.6	3.3	63.9	87.4	3.4	703
20-24	77.2	73.0	18.9	1.8	75.2	92.7	1.8	1,808
25-29	83.4	78.3	15.0	1.0	80.7	94.0	0.9	1,430
30-39	80.7	73.7	16.2	2.0	77.6	90.8	2.0	1,679
40-49	76.3	68.7	15.5	2.9	70.9	85.3	2.6	281
Marital status								
Never married	70.0	71.1	18.7	1.2	68.5	92.6	1.0	371
Married/living together	79.0	73.6	17.1	1.9	76.1	91.4	2.0	4,972
Divorced/separated/widowed	78.6	73.2	17.4	1.8	76.8	91.7	1.8	558
Residence								
Urban	85.7	77.7	18.4	1.0	84.2	96.5	1.0	1,258
Rural	76.4	72.2	16.9	2.1	73.3	90.1	2.1	4,643
Region								
South Central	81.8	72.5	20.5	0.7	80.3	94.4	0.7	719
North Central	81.3	68.6	23.0	1.6	78.7	92.1	1.6	647
Kampala	89.0	76.8	19.9	0.5	87.9	97.9	0.4	235
Busoga	67.1	59.5	19.8	4.6	60.3	81.1	4.8	580
Bukedi	79.0	61.5	22.0	5.1	72.3	84.8	4.9	397
Bugisu	76.1	62.0	27.2	1.8	72.4	89.1	1.8	300
Teso	71.5	82.4	13.8	1.4	70.9	96.5	1.4	412
Karamoja	78.2	88.9	6.4	0.9	76.2	97.2	0.7	168
Lango	69.9	74.9	10.9	1.9	66.3	85.7	2.3	302
Acholi	74.9	81.8	13.9	0.6	73.9	96.9	0.9	282
West Nile	85.0	86.6	7.4	2.3	83.3	94.5	2.3	420
Bunyoro	80.9	67.5	19.3	1.7	77.2	87.8	1.7	340
Tooro	84.0	86.1	8.7	1.6	82.9	95.8	1.3	460
Kigezi	88.0	85.4	9.9	1.6	86.7	95.7	1.6	181
Ankole	75.0	70.0	20.9	0.4	73.9	91.3	0.4	458
Special area								
Island districts	83.4	76.2	13.1	2.2	79.3	90.0	2.0	79
Mountain districts	83.0	79.0	13.3	1.7	80.5	92.5	1.7	471
Greater Kampala	88.2	73.0	24.4	0.8	86.7	98.0	0.7	474
Education								
No education	72.1	74.0	12.9	1.6	68.5	88.2	1.7	566
Primary	75.6	71.1	17.3	2.2	72.4	89.5	2.2	3,577
Secondary	86.0	77.4	18.2	1.5	84.4	96.1	1.5	1,325
More than secondary	86.2	79.4	19.0	0.3	85.5	98.5	0.3	432
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	72.4	72.1	14.9	1.4	69.2	88.1	1.4	1,326
Second	74.9	70.9	16.8	2.8	71.2	88.6	3.1	1,253
Middle	78.8	69.9	20.7	2.3	76.2	91.3	2.0	1,120
Fourth	80.9	75.5	16.8	2.5	78.2	93.2	2.4	1,037
Highest	86.1	79.1	17.3	0.5	85.0	97.1	0.5	1,166
Total	78.4	73.4	17.2	1.9	75.7	91.5	1.9	5,901

¹ In this context, "pretest counselling" means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: (1) babies getting HIV from their mother, (2) preventing the virus, and (3) getting tested for HIV.

² Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they gave birth in a health facility.

³ Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past 2 years.

Table 13.10 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by circumcision status and provider of circumcision, and percentage of men circumcised, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Circumcised by:				Total	Percentage of men circumcised ¹	Number of men
	Health worker/ professional	Traditional practitioner/ family/friend	Other/ don't know/ missing	Not circumcised			
Age							
15-24	27.2	15.7	5.8	51.3	100.0	48.7	2,238
15-19	25.5	14.4	5.6	54.5	100.0	45.5	1,288
20-24	29.6	17.5	6.1	46.8	100.0	53.2	949
25-29	23.4	20.5	5.3	50.8	100.0	49.2	741
30-39	18.6	19.5	5.0	56.9	100.0	43.1	1,226
40-49	12.9	21.1	5.4	60.6	100.0	39.4	832
Residence							
Urban	26.6	22.7	6.4	44.3	100.0	55.7	1,274
Rural	20.7	16.7	5.1	57.5	100.0	42.5	3,763
Region							
South Central	30.5	21.6	5.8	42.1	100.0	57.9	661
North Central	20.3	20.9	3.9	54.9	100.0	45.1	592
Kampala	34.6	24.2	3.1	38.1	100.0	61.9	291
Busoga	21.9	27.4	12.6	38.1	100.0	61.9	412
Bukedi	25.0	22.0	4.6	48.4	100.0	51.6	335
Bugisu	4.9	76.4	1.9	16.9	100.0	83.1	258
Teso	18.2	3.9	0.6	77.3	100.0	22.7	276
Karamoja	10.3	10.5	2.3	76.9	100.0	23.1	80
Lango	12.3	1.0	0.0	86.7	100.0	13.3	328
Acholi	10.7	0.5	1.1	87.7	100.0	12.3	271
West Nile	29.0	22.7	0.7	47.5	100.0	52.5	281
Bunyoro	37.6	11.6	7.1	43.8	100.0	56.2	265
Tooro	23.5	11.1	25.0	40.4	100.0	59.6	400
Kigezi	17.5	4.3	0.4	77.8	100.0	22.2	181
Ankole	18.2	6.7	0.8	74.2	100.0	25.8	406
Special area							
Island districts	27.1	35.0	5.8	32.2	100.0	67.8	71
Mountain districts	11.4	46.1	25.5	17.0	100.0	83.0	386
Greater Kampala	31.4	23.3	5.7	39.6	100.0	60.4	522
Religion							
Catholic	24.0	7.4	2.1	66.6	100.0	33.4	2,035
Anglican	24.7	11.1	4.8	59.4	100.0	40.6	1,685
Muslim	10.1	72.4	15.2	2.3	100.0	97.7	681
Pentecostal	24.7	12.4	4.6	58.3	100.0	41.7	482
Seventh Day Adventist	18.3	17.8	24.1	39.7	100.0	60.3	72
Other	17.7	18.7	8.1	55.4	100.0	44.6	83
Ethnic group							
Acholi	10.8	0.8	1.1	87.3	100.0	12.7	276
Alur	41.6	6.7	2.0	49.7	100.0	50.3	138
Baganda	25.2	25.6	5.1	44.1	100.0	55.9	905
Bagisu	3.4	80.9	0.4	15.3	100.0	84.7	224
Bakiga	27.0	5.8	0.5	66.7	100.0	33.3	349
Bakonzo	15.9	22.1	59.6	2.5	100.0	97.5	118
Banyankore	21.0	6.6	1.3	71.1	100.0	28.9	533
Banyoro	25.0	8.8	1.8	64.4	100.0	35.6	120
Basoga	22.4	27.8	13.4	36.3	100.0	63.7	377
Batoro	26.4	11.3	8.9	53.4	100.0	46.6	156
Iteso	22.3	4.0	2.0	71.6	100.0	28.4	382
Lango	13.6	1.6	0.0	84.8	100.0	15.2	332
Lugbara	39.5	10.2	1.6	48.7	100.0	51.3	117
Other	23.5	24.5	6.5	45.5	100.0	54.5	1,012
Total 15-49	22.2	18.2	5.4	54.1	100.0	45.9	5,037
50-54	11.4	20.3	2.0	66.3	100.0	33.7	299
Total 15-54	21.6	18.3	5.2	54.8	100.0	45.2	5,336

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised, regardless of provider

Table 13.11 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, by background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	STI	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:				Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:			
		Bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	Abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	Abnormal discharge from penis/sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age									
15-24	10.4	13.8	11.4	23.0	5,468	8.3	8.1	13.3	1,392
15-19	6.1	11.1	9.8	19.0	1,946	7.6	10.0	15.1	553
20-24	12.7	15.3	12.3	25.2	3,522	8.7	6.8	12.2	839
25-29	14.2	17.5	13.3	27.2	3,006	8.4	10.6	14.7	724
30-39	13.8	17.1	14.1	26.7	4,522	8.7	10.2	15.1	1,209
40-49	8.0	11.8	11.6	20.4	2,802	5.5	8.4	11.0	830
Marital status									
Never married	7.4	12.1	9.1	19.3	2,086	8.1	7.2	12.7	1,199
Married/living together	12.4	15.5	13.3	25.1	11,214	7.2	9.9	13.6	2,694
Divorced/separated/widowed	11.7	16.0	12.3	25.4	2,498	13.5	11.9	17.5	262
Circumcised									
Yes ¹	na	na	na	na	na	7.1	6.7	10.8	1,942
No	na	na	na	na	na	8.6	11.4	16.0	2,213
Residence									
Urban	11.5	16.8	10.5	24.1	4,167	6.4	7.2	10.3	1,092
Rural	11.7	14.5	13.4	24.5	11,632	8.4	9.9	14.8	3,063
Region									
South Central	15.1	20.9	12.2	28.8	2,120	6.4	9.0	11.5	563
North Central	10.5	15.9	12.1	24.3	1,723	13.9	13.7	21.0	476
Kampala	10.6	17.2	11.0	23.9	860	7.5	8.6	11.8	255
Busoga	16.4	19.4	22.3	36.3	1,446	7.8	6.7	11.7	348
Bukedi	9.6	13.9	10.6	21.7	1,015	8.5	6.1	11.0	252
Bugisu	9.6	12.8	11.6	23.3	797	9.0	4.8	11.2	225
Teso	10.4	8.5	9.9	19.1	928	7.8	11.6	16.5	231
Karamoja	3.9	4.8	2.9	8.2	309	1.2	2.2	2.6	56
Lango	9.0	13.9	11.1	20.0	876	4.7	9.6	12.0	267
Acholi	6.5	11.3	8.5	18.7	776	5.1	10.5	12.4	222
West Nile	5.2	10.2	12.0	17.6	1,022	3.7	5.7	7.4	213
Bunyoro	20.5	13.0	16.2	29.4	872	7.4	13.3	17.9	218
Tooro	12.5	16.6	14.6	26.5	1,181	12.1	10.8	19.5	353
Kigezi	11.2	8.6	7.8	16.0	588	6.0	10.8	13.7	149
Ankole	11.8	18.1	12.6	25.3	1,285	5.8	7.2	10.4	325
Special area									
Island districts	16.5	21.2	19.8	34.9	191	7.8	15.1	20.9	65
Mountain districts	8.1	11.9	8.8	19.4	1,244	9.6	6.7	13.6	335
Greater Kampala	11.4	19.2	9.9	25.7	1,731	5.4	7.1	8.9	454
Education									
No education	8.3	11.9	10.8	19.2	1,732	13.6	15.2	21.5	177
Primary	11.9	15.3	14.1	25.3	9,038	9.0	10.8	15.6	2,208
Secondary	13.9	17.3	11.8	26.9	3,694	6.6	6.7	11.0	1,180
More than secondary	8.3	12.0	7.2	18.3	1,335	4.4	6.6	9.0	590
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.3	11.8	10.8	20.1	2,852	5.3	7.3	10.8	680
Second	11.5	15.2	13.7	25.5	2,930	9.0	11.8	16.0	739
Middle	12.5	15.8	14.5	26.4	2,937	10.4	10.6	17.1	794
Fourth	12.9	15.7	14.5	25.9	3,151	8.5	9.2	13.6	900
Highest	11.8	16.6	10.1	24.0	3,928	6.3	7.6	11.0	1,042
Total 15-49	11.6	15.1	12.6	24.4	15,799	7.9	9.2	13.6	4,155
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	4.1	5.8	9.3	298
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	7.6	9.0	13.3	4,453

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.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised, regardless of provider

Table 13.12 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months who sought advice or treatment, Uganda DHS 2016

Source of advice or treatment	Percentage of women	Percentage of men
Clinic/hospital/private doctor/other health professional	70.8	63.6
Advice or medicine from shop/pharmacy	0.3	0.0
Advice or treatment from any other source	3.3	2.6
No advice or treatment	26.1	33.8
Number with STI or symptoms of STI	3,857	565

Table 13.13 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 2016

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	Number of respondents	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	Number of respondents
Age				
15-19	40.7	4,264	40.2	1,288
15-17	37.8	2,629	36.9	811
18-19	45.2	1,636	45.9	477
20-24	51.3	3,822	51.0	949
20-22	50.4	2,368	53.4	581
23-24	52.8	1,453	47.3	368
Marital status				
Never married	45.0	4,266	44.7	1,837
Ever had sex	52.3	1,650	49.4	992
Never had sex	40.3	2,617	39.1	845
Ever married	46.5	3,820	45.3	401
Residence				
Urban	54.7	2,178	55.5	511
Rural	42.4	5,908	41.6	1,726
Education				
No education	32.8	202	(41.2)	39
Primary	36.7	4,706	34.0	1,282
Secondary	58.4	2,691	58.1	757
More than secondary	68.3	486	69.0	160
Total 15-24	45.7	8,086	44.8	2,238

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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 13.2 and 13.3.

Table 13.14 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 2016

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
	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	10.3	4,264	na	na	16.7	1,288	na	na
15-17	9.9	2,629	na	na	17.2	811	na	na
18-19	11.0	1,636	58.7	1,636	15.8	477	54.9	477
20-24	13.7	3,822	55.4	3,822	17.0	949	50.1	949
20-22	12.9	2,368	54.4	2,368	19.1	581	51.5	581
23-24	14.9	1,453	56.9	1,453	13.7	368	47.9	368
Residence								
Urban	9.5	2,178	46.8	1,578	17.4	511	52.6	379
Rural	12.8	5,908	60.3	3,879	16.7	1,726	51.4	1,048
Education								
No education	24.3	202	69.4	166	(16.1)	39	(38.8)	34
Primary	14.8	4,706	67.4	2,843	18.6	1,282	58.2	681
Secondary	7.4	2,691	47.2	1,973	14.9	757	49.6	560
More than secondary	3.4	486	24.3	475	12.3	160	33.3	151
Total 15-24	11.9	8,086	56.4	5,457	16.8	2,238	51.7	1,426

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable

Table 13.15 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 2016

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	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				
15-19	70.4	3,292	58.6	1,256
15-17	78.3	2,373	70.2	808
18-19	49.8	920	37.6	448
20-24	30.8	974	18.8	581
20-22	34.6	749	18.0	419
23-24	18.2	225	20.9	162
Residence				
Urban	56.7	1,294	38.2	438
Rural	63.4	2,973	48.4	1,399
Education				
No education	76.9	58	(45.6)	27
Primary	68.9	2,262	53.0	1,019
Secondary	56.8	1,629	40.3	652
More than secondary	27.7	318	21.3	139
Total 15-24	61.3	4,266	46.0	1,837

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.16.1 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, Uganda DHS 2016

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	2.2	18.9	4,264	26.0	93	42.9	807
15-17	1.6	15.5	2,629	(32.8)	41	43.4	408
18-19	3.2	24.4	1,636	(20.7)	52	42.4	399
20-24	3.3	20.0	3,822	26.6	127	42.7	764
20-22	3.1	21.3	2,368	25.0	73	44.4	504
23-24	3.7	17.9	1,453	28.9	53	39.5	260
Marital status							
Never married	1.8	28.5	4,266	40.5	79	44.6	1,216
Ever married	3.7	9.3	3,820	18.4	141	36.8	355
Residence							
Urban	2.5	24.0	2,178	(38.0)	55	46.7	523
Rural	2.8	17.7	5,908	22.5	165	40.9	1,048
Education							
No education	0.2	7.6	202	*	0	*	15
Primary	2.9	15.9	4,706	22.7	137	33.7	748
Secondary	2.5	23.0	2,691	34.6	68	52.2	620
More than secondary	2.9	38.6	486	*	14	51.3	188
Total 15-24	2.7	19.4	8,086	26.4	220	42.8	1,571

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 13.16.2 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, Uganda DHS 2016

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 at last intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner
		Number of men				
Age						
15-19	6.6	27.6	1,288	52.1	85	55.0
15-17	3.1	18.1	811	(56.8)	25	41.0
18-19	12.6	43.6	477	50.1	60	64.8
20-24	24.8	51.2	949	37.5	235	58.5
20-22	24.3	56.5	581	38.9	141	54.3
23-24	25.5	42.7	368	35.3	94	67.4
Marital status						
Never married	10.4	38.4	1,837	55.6	192	57.5
Ever married	32.1	33.7	401	20.2	129	54.7
Residence						
Urban	16.6	43.7	511	56.9	85	68.4
Rural	13.6	35.8	1,726	35.8	236	52.9
Education						
No education	(11.1)	(35.1)	39	*	4	*
Primary	13.5	32.1	1,282	28.4	173	46.1
Secondary	15.8	44.1	757	53.9	120	65.8
More than secondary	15.0	51.2	160	*	24	83.6
Total 15-24	14.3	37.6	2,238	41.4	320	57.0
						841

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 13.17 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 2016

Background characteristic	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:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19	61.4	1,645	40.1	377
15-17	52.7	623	30.9	150
18-19	66.8	1,021	46.1	227
20-24	70.3	3,222	55.9	721
20-22	70.1	1,921	55.6	422
23-24	70.6	1,302	56.2	298
Marital status				
Never married	63.7	1,220	45.3	706
Ever married	68.5	3,647	59.7	392
Total 15-24	67.3	4,867	50.4	1,097

Key Findings

- **Employment:** Most currently married women (84%) and almost all currently married men (99%) age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey. Employed men are more likely (58%) than employed women to be paid in cash only (48%).
- **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 (53%) make decisions on their own, and four (38%) make decisions jointly with their husband.
- **Ownership of property:** Thirty-eight percent of women and 54% of men age 15-49 own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 31% of women and 48% 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 13% of women and 22% of men have a bank account that they use, and 46% of women and 66% of men own a mobile phone. About 7 in 10 women (73%) and men (72%) who own a mobile phone use it for financial transactions.
- **Decision-making:** Half (51%) of currently married women age 15-49 participate in three specific household decisions either alone or jointly with their husbands. Women are more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (74%) and visits to their family or relatives (72%) than in decisions about making major household purchases (64%).
- **Attitudes toward wife-beating:** Five out of 10 women (49%) and four out of 10 men (41%) age 15-49 agree with at least one justification for wife beating; these proportions have declined from 77% of women and 64% of men in 2000-01.
- **Negotiating sexual relations:** Eighty-six percent of currently married women age 15-49 can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sex, and 79% 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.

14.1 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 (84%) of currently married women age 15-49 and almost all currently married men age 15-49 (99%) are employed. Among those employed, similar proportions of women (21%) and men (20%) are not paid for their work. Employed men are more likely to be paid in cash only (58%) than employed women (48%). Employed women are more likely to be paid with a mix of cash and in-kind compensation (28%) than employed men (20%) (**Table 14.1**).

Trends: The proportion of currently married men employed in the past 12 months has remained stable over time (99%-100% in 2000-01, 2006, 2011, and 2016), while the proportion of currently married women employed in the past 12 months varied (84% in 2000-01, 92% in 2006, 79% in 2011, and 84% in 2016).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment in the 12 months preceding the survey among currently married women increases with age from 74% among women age 15-19 to 92% among women age 45-49. In contrast, currently married men's employment does not vary by age (97-99%).
- Among currently married women who are employed, women age 15-19 are more likely than older women (29% versus 18-22%) to not be paid for their work.

14.2 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

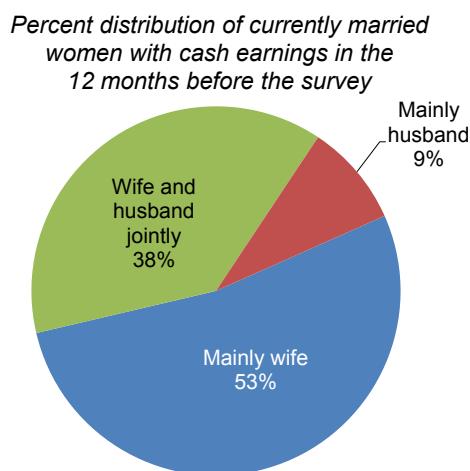
Nine out of 10 (91%) currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings decide on their own or jointly with their husbands how their own earnings will be used: just over half (53%) decide on their own how their earnings will be used, while 38% decide jointly with their husbands, and for 9%, their husband is the main decision maker (**Table 14.2.1** and **Figure 14.1**). About 1 in 5 currently married women with cash earnings perceive that they earn about the same (13%) or more (9%) than their husbands.

Trends: The proportion of currently married women who decide on their own how their earnings will be used has remained at just over half since 2000-01 (51-55%), but the proportion whose husband decides on his own has fallen (from 18% in 2000-01 to 13% in 2006, 14% in 2011, and 9% in 2016). The proportion who decide jointly with their husband has increased (31-32% in 2000-01-2011 to 38% in 2016). Women's cash earnings relative to their husbands' cash earnings have not changed much since 2006.

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 nearly 6 in 10 women age 35-49 (56-57%).
- Among rural currently married women, 10% do not participate in decisions about the use of their own cash earnings compared with 5% 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 a low of 26% in Lango region to a high of 80% in Kampala region.
- Two-thirds of currently married women in the highest wealth quintile (66%) 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 (45-53%).
- The proportion of currently married women who earn less than their husbands decreases with age, from 80-81% among women age 15-24 to 63% among women age 45-49.
- Currently married women who live in Acholi (16%) or Tooro (15%) regions and those with more than secondary education (14%) are more likely than all other currently married women with earnings to earn more than their husbands.
- Currently married women who earn about the same amount as their husbands are less likely (19%) to decide on their own what to do with their earnings than women who earn more (62%) or less (57%) than their husbands. Women who earn about the same amount as their husbands are more likely (76%) to decide jointly with their husbands what to do with their own earnings than women who earn more (29%) or less (34%) than their husbands (**Table 14.3**).

Figure 14.1 Control over woman's earnings



14.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Eight percent each of both currently married men age 15-49 with cash earnings and currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings report that the wife is the main decision maker about how the husband's cash earnings are used. Slightly more men (46%) than women (41%) report that decisions about the use of the husband's cash earnings are made jointly, and slightly fewer men (45%) than women (50%) report that the husband is the main decision maker (**Table 14.2.2**).

Currently married women who earn the same as their husband are also more likely (78%) to decide jointly with their husband what to do with their husband's cash earnings than women who earn more (33%) or less (38%) than their husband (**Table 14.3**).

14.4 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

Just under 4 in 10 (38%) women age 15-49 own a house, and 3 in 10 (31%) own land. Over half (54%) of men age 15-49 own a house, and just under half (48%) own land (**Tables 14.4.1** and **14.4.2** and **Figure 14.2**).

Men are much more likely to own a house (38%) or land (33%) alone than women are (both 8%).

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 30% of women age 45-49 who do not own a house and 43% who do not own land. The variation in house and land ownership by age is even greater for men than it is for women.
- Urban women and men are more likely to not own a house (78% of women, 63% of men) than rural women and men (57% of women, 41% of men); there is a similar but smaller difference in rates of land ownership by residence.
- House and land ownership is most common in Karamoja and Lango regions among women; among men house ownership is most common in Bukedi region and land ownership is most common in West Nile and Acholi regions. In contrast, house and land ownership for both women and men is least common in Kampala and South Central regions. In Kampala region, for example, 89% of women and 76% of men do not own a house.
- The percentages of both women and men who do not own a house or land increase 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. Eight in 10 women (81%) and men (80%) age 15-49 who own a house do not possess a title or deed for that house (**Table 14.5.1** and **Table 14.5.2**); nearly 7 in 10 women and men (69% each) age 15-49 who own land do not possess a title or deed for that land (**Table 14.6.1** and **Table 14.6.2**).

14.5 BANK ACCOUNTS AND MOBILE PHONES

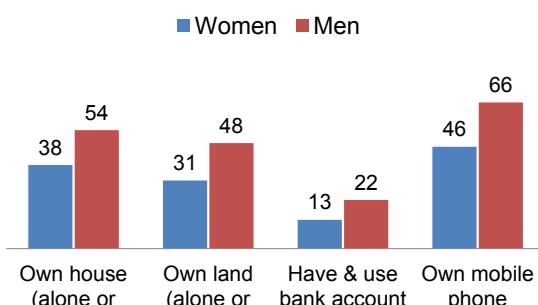
Has and uses a bank account

Respondents who have an account in a bank or other financial institution that they themselves use

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Figure 14.2 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of specific items



Mobile phone ownership

Respondents who own a mobile phone

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Just over 1 in 10 women (13%) and 2 in 10 (22%) men age 15-49 have a bank account that they use. Forty-six percent of women and 66% 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, 7 in 10 women (73%) and men (72%) use it for financial transactions (**Table 14.7.1** and **Table 14.7.2** and **Figure 14.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of a bank account is rare among women age 15-19 (2%), but increases among women age 25-49 (18-19%). Similarly, only 1 in 5 women age 15-19 (19%) own a mobile phone, compared with at least half of women age 20-49 (50-57%).
- Bank account use and mobile phone ownership among women are both much lower in rural areas (9% and 36%, respectively) than in urban areas (24% and 71%, 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, 61% 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 Karamoja region (3%) than in any other region. Mobile phone ownership is also lowest in this region (14%).
- More than half of women who own a mobile phone use it for financial transactions, with the exception of women in the lowest wealth quintile (46%) and women in West Nile region (47%).
- Bank account use and mobile phone ownership generally vary for men by background characteristics as they do for women, although men in every subgroup are more likely than women to have a bank account that they use and to have a mobile phone. The same does not hold true for use of their mobile phone for financial transactions. For example, women age 15-24, women in the lowest wealth quintile, and women living in Bukedi region, among others, are more likely than their male counterparts to use their mobile phone for financial transactions.

14.6 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 participate 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.

Sample: Currently married men age 15-49

Half (51%) of currently married women age 15-49 participate in all three specified household decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Women are more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (74%) and visits to their family or relatives (72%) than in decisions about making major household purchases (64%). More than 1 in 10 currently married women (13%) do not participate in any of the three decisions (**Table 14.9.1** and **Figure 14.3**).

In contrast, 82% of currently married men participate in both of the decisions that they are asked about; 87% participate in decisions about their own health care and 89% in decisions about major household purchases. Only 6% of currently married men do not participate in either decision (**Table 14.9.2**).

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, and increased again to 51% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married women's participation in all three decisions increases steadily with age, from 36% of women age 15-19 to 63% of women age 45-49.
- Currently married women who are employed for cash (58%), are more likely to participate in all three decisions than women who are employed but not for cash (43%) or those who are not employed (37%).
- By region, currently married women's participation in all three decisions varies from a low of 34% in Bukedi region to a high of 82% in Kigezi region. There is a much narrower range for currently married men's participation in both the decisions about which they were asked: from 66% in Bunyoro region to 95% in West Nile region.

14.7 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

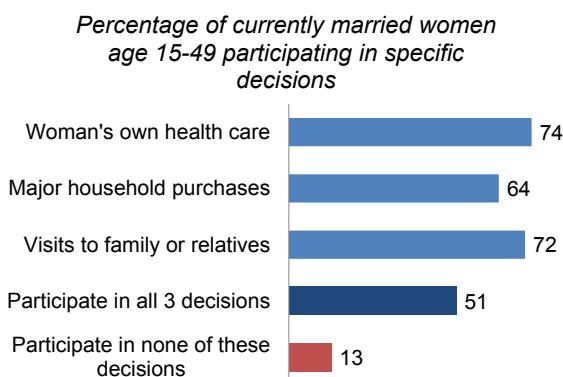
Attitudes toward wife beating

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

Just under half (49%) of women age 15-49 agree with at least one justification for a husband hitting or beating his wife; 39% agree that beating is justified if she neglects the children, 30% agree that it is justified if she goes out without telling him, 26% agree that it is justified if she argues with him, 18% agree that it is justified if she refuses to have sex with him, and 14% agree that it is justified if she burns the food (**Table 14.10.1** and **Figure 14.4**). A slightly smaller proportion of men age 15-49 (41%) agree with at least one reason; smaller proportions of men than women also agree with each specific reason (**Table 14.10.2** and **Figure 14.4**).

Figure 14.3 Women's participation in decision making



Trends: The proportion of women and men who agree with one or more justifications for wife beating has 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% of women and 44% of men in 2011, and to 49% of women and 41% of men in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 15-19 are more likely (58%) than older women (45-49%) to 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 are more likely (60%) than women who are not employed (47%) or employed and paid in cash (46%) to agree with at least one reason for wife beating. Among men, agreement with wife beating is higher among men who are not employed (50%) than among men who are employed irrespective of whether they earn cash or not (40%).
- Rural women (52%) and men (43%) are more likely than urban women (40%) and men (33%) to 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 (27%) and men (33%), in Bukedi region, agreement is the lowest of any region for men (18%) but is highest of any region for women (72%). Similarly, in Kigezi region, women's agreement with wife beating is lower than in any other region (26%), but is relatively high among men (49%).
- 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.

14.8 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.

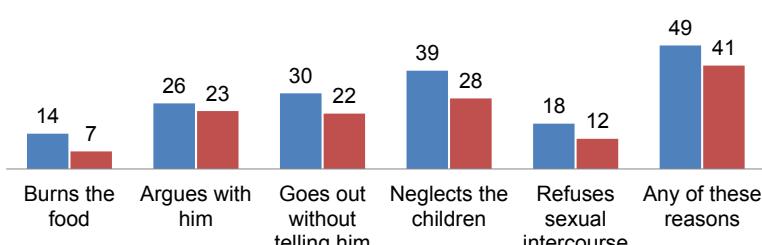
The majority of Ugandans believe a wife is justified in negotiating sexual relations with her husband. Just over three-quarters of women (76%) and men (77%) believe a wife is justified in refusing sex if her husband has other partners; 87% of women and 91% of men believe she is justified in asking her husband to wear a condom if he has an STI (**Table 14.11**).

To assess the ability of women to actually 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-six percent of currently married women said they could say no to their husbands if they did not want to have sex, and 79% said they could ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 14.12**).

Figure 14.4 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

■ Women ■ Men



Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married women age 40-49 are less likely (72%) than other women (80%-82%) to 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 72% in Lango region to 94% in Kampala region and 95% in North Central region. The proportion who can ask their husband to wear a condom ranges from 47% in Karamoja region to 86% in South Central and Kampala regions, 87% in Acholi region, and 88% in North Central and Busoga regions.
- Women's ability to negotiate safer sex with their husbands increases with both education and wealth.

For information on how indicators of women's empowerment relate to each other, see **Table 14.13**, and to see variation in family planning use and reproductive health care, and child mortality by women's empowerment indicators see **Tables 14.14, 14.15, 14.16, and 14.17**.

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Table 14.1 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 2016

Age	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings					Number of respondents	
	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing/don't know		
WOMEN									
15-19	74.4	850	38.7	24.1	8.0	29.2	0.0	100.0	632
20-24	79.0	2,445	46.6	26.2	5.0	22.2	0.0	100.0	1,932
25-29	83.4	2,359	51.5	26.4	3.8	18.4	0.0	100.0	1,967
30-34	85.9	1,996	49.6	27.5	3.1	19.8	0.0	100.0	1,714
35-39	86.9	1,551	47.9	29.5	2.9	19.7	0.0	100.0	1,349
40-44	87.9	1,183	45.7	31.2	3.1	20.0	0.0	100.0	1,039
45-49	91.9	839	47.4	29.9	3.9	18.8	0.0	100.0	772
Total 15-49	83.8	11,223	47.8	27.7	4.0	20.5	0.0	100.0	9,404
MEN									
15-19	(97.1)	24	(62.7)	(17.0)	(4.5)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	23
20-24	99.4	321	53.4	20.5	3.6	22.5	0.0	100.0	319
25-29	99.8	534	62.8	18.4	0.6	18.2	0.0	100.0	533
30-34	99.3	633	63.3	16.0	1.9	18.9	0.0	100.0	628
35-39	99.0	436	55.4	23.0	2.5	19.1	0.0	100.0	432
40-44	97.7	461	55.7	20.6	3.1	20.6	0.0	100.0	450
45-49	99.2	286	52.1	24.1	4.3	19.5	0.0	100.0	284
Total 15-49	99.0	2,695	58.3	19.8	2.4	19.5	0.0	100.0	2,669
50-54	99.6	259	50.8	23.1	3.8	22.3	0.0	100.0	258
Total 15-54	99.1	2,954	57.6	20.1	2.5	19.8	0.0	100.0	2,928

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.2.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:				Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings		
Age											
15-19	40.5	40.2	17.5	1.8	100.0	4.2	79.6	14.2	0.7	1.2	100.0 397
20-24	49.5	38.2	12.1	0.1	100.0	6.9	81.2	9.6	0.6	1.8	100.0 1,407
25-29	53.1	38.8	8.0	0.1	100.0	8.5	77.4	10.8	0.9	2.4	100.0 1,531
30-34	52.4	40.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	11.1	72.5	13.0	1.0	2.5	100.0 1,322
35-39	55.8	36.3	7.6	0.2	100.0	9.7	70.4	14.6	2.7	2.7	100.0 1,044
40-44	56.7	37.2	6.1	0.0	100.0	11.9	65.9	17.9	1.1	3.2	100.0 799
45-49	56.0	37.2	6.7	0.0	100.0	11.9	63.4	16.9	4.6	3.3	100.0 597
Number of living children											
0	49.4	37.8	11.6	1.2	100.0	10.2	77.5	10.5	0.2	1.6	100.0 457
1-2	53.3	37.1	9.4	0.2	100.0	7.8	78.5	10.6	0.9	2.2	100.0 2,192
3-4	53.4	38.1	8.5	0.0	100.0	9.9	73.5	12.5	1.4	2.7	100.0 2,048
5+	51.9	39.7	8.3	0.1	100.0	9.9	69.2	16.1	2.2	2.6	100.0 2,401
Disability status¹											
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	44.7	43.9	11.5	0.0	100.0	13.1	70.4	13.1	0.8	2.6	100.0 281
Some or no difficulty in all domains	52.9	38.1	8.8	0.2	100.0	9.1	74.0	13.0	1.5	2.4	100.0 6,816
Residence											
Urban	65.3	29.3	5.0	0.3	100.0	9.8	77.5	7.8	2.1	2.8	100.0 1,803
Rural	48.3	41.4	10.2	0.2	100.0	9.1	72.6	14.8	1.2	2.3	100.0 5,294
Region											
South Central	68.5	25.9	5.7	0.0	100.0	10.9	76.5	7.0	1.0	4.6	100.0 998
North Central	65.1	26.7	8.2	0.0	100.0	6.4	83.1	7.4	0.9	2.1	100.0 790
Kampala	79.6	18.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	8.2	85.2	3.6	0.6	2.4	100.0 341
Busoga	56.3	29.3	13.4	1.1	100.0	10.0	74.9	11.2	0.3	3.6	100.0 608
Bukedi	38.8	43.3	17.9	0.0	100.0	10.8	73.5	13.2	0.7	1.8	100.0 396
Bugisu	50.4	38.5	11.2	0.0	100.0	7.8	69.5	20.2	1.8	0.7	100.0 341
Teso	44.9	46.0	8.6	0.4	100.0	10.5	73.8	9.8	1.3	4.6	100.0 452
Karamoja	61.4	32.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	12.0	55.4	12.3	20.1	0.1	100.0 182
Lango	25.7	60.2	13.9	0.2	100.0	8.2	63.3	25.8	1.8	0.9	100.0 400
Acholi	35.6	51.2	10.9	2.4	100.0	15.8	75.0	8.0	0.4	0.8	100.0 143
West Nile	75.6	18.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	11.2	82.7	4.8	0.7	0.6	100.0 368
Bunyoro	45.8	48.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	4.0	70.6	24.3	0.1	0.9	100.0 393
Tooro	45.9	42.5	11.6	0.0	100.0	15.3	67.7	13.1	1.0	2.9	100.0 489
Kigezi	35.1	60.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	10.0	59.9	24.5	2.6	2.9	100.0 342
Ankole	38.2	53.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	5.7	74.3	17.5	0.6	1.8	100.0 855
Special area											
Island districts	67.1	24.5	8.2	0.3	100.0	8.7	83.8	5.8	0.1	1.6	100.0 94
Mountain districts	45.4	46.1	8.5	0.0	100.0	10.4	66.6	18.7	2.4	2.0	100.0 523
Greater Kampala	79.4	17.5	3.0	0.0	100.0	8.0	82.3	4.8	1.6	3.3	100.0 699
Education											
No education	53.4	36.2	10.4	0.0	100.0	9.5	63.2	18.2	6.9	2.1	100.0 778
Primary	49.1	40.7	10.1	0.2	100.0	8.4	74.3	14.0	1.0	2.3	100.0 4,040
Secondary	59.5	33.2	7.2	0.1	100.0	9.3	80.2	7.9	0.3	2.3	100.0 1,544
More than secondary	56.9	38.3	4.3	0.5	100.0	13.7	69.3	12.8	0.4	3.8	100.0 735
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	48.9	38.0	13.0	0.1	100.0	9.3	68.1	16.0	4.3	2.3	100.0 1,162
Second	45.7	42.7	11.4	0.2	100.0	8.2	72.1	16.6	1.0	2.1	100.0 1,283
Middle	44.9	45.2	9.6	0.3	100.0	8.8	74.0	14.7	0.7	1.9	100.0 1,406
Fourth	53.1	38.7	8.0	0.2	100.0	9.9	74.5	12.5	1.1	2.1	100.0 1,476
Highest	65.7	29.6	4.6	0.1	100.0	9.9	78.3	7.6	0.8	3.5	100.0 1,769
Total	52.6	38.3	8.9	0.2	100.0	9.3	73.9	13.0	1.4	2.4	100.0 7,097

¹ Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are: seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.2.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Men						Women						Number of women	
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	
Age														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19	6.9	44.5	47.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	838
20-24	13.6	37.7	46.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	236	7.2	43.7	48.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,426
25-29	8.0	52.9	38.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	433	7.9	40.6	51.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,332
30-34	6.6	41.4	52.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	498	7.6	41.4	50.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,974
35-39	8.3	47.7	44.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	339	8.8	39.8	50.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,515
40-44	8.0	47.8	44.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	343	9.9	38.7	51.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,160
45-49	7.5	50.7	41.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	216	10.5	39.0	50.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	804
Number of living children														
0	8.6	41.4	48.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	128	8.0	43.5	47.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	774
1-2	8.5	43.8	47.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	613	7.9	42.5	49.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,486
3-4	9.5	47.2	43.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	584	8.5	39.7	51.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,102
5+	7.6	48.6	43.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	759	8.2	41.1	50.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,686
Disability status¹														
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	3.3	59.7	37.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76	9.7	43.0	47.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	425
Some or no difficulty in all domains	8.6	45.8	45.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,008	8.1	41.2	50.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	10,623
Residence														
Urban	5.8	40.3	53.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	604	8.9	37.9	52.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,601
Rural	9.5	48.8	41.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,480	7.9	42.4	49.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	8,448
Region														
South Central	5.9	36.8	57.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	313	9.8	30.4	59.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,380
North Central	1.3	44.3	53.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	246	9.6	34.4	56.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,119
Kampala	3.4	28.7	67.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	108	10.6	35.7	53.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	482
Busoga	1.2	39.0	58.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	112	9.4	27.7	62.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,069
Bukedi	0.8	60.9	38.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	111	5.1	42.2	52.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	776
Bugisu	29.3	39.2	31.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	153	8.2	37.5	54.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	553
Teso	12.1	43.9	43.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	85	5.7	46.4	46.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	654
Karamoja	(19.9)	(13.5)	(66.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20	13.6	30.6	55.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	222
Lango	21.2	52.5	26.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	82	4.4	62.1	33.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	638
Acholi	8.1	51.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	152	6.3	59.3	32.6	1.6	0.2	100.0	539
West Nile	2.5	53.5	44.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89	13.7	30.3	56.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	739
Bunyoro	30.3	45.5	24.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	153	7.3	44.0	48.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	613
Tooro	3.9	59.0	35.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	202	7.7	47.8	44.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	844
Kigezi	1.0	63.3	35.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	79	9.0	62.2	28.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	444
Ankole	1.4	51.7	47.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	180	4.2	50.7	45.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	979
Special area														
Island districts	4.4	37.1	57.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	42	15.7	29.8	54.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	143
Mountain districts	21.6	42.3	34.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	228	7.4	45.7	47.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	884
Greater Kampala	6.2	25.0	68.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	256	11.3	31.2	57.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	991
Education														
No education	11.0	26.6	62.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	89	8.6	37.3	53.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,278
Primary	9.0	47.9	42.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,108	8.2	41.0	50.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	6,575
Secondary	8.3	45.2	46.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	525	7.5	42.3	50.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,342
More than secondary	6.3	48.3	45.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	362	9.0	47.1	43.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	854
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	12.5	51.6	35.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	303	8.0	41.8	49.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,087
Second	11.8	45.9	41.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	387	7.2	41.5	50.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,172
Middle	8.8	52.6	38.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	384	7.7	44.5	47.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,171
Fourth	6.2	47.3	46.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	470	8.8	41.0	50.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,158
Highest	5.5	38.4	55.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	540	8.9	38.2	52.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,460
Total 15-49	8.4	46.3	44.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,084	8.1	41.3	50.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	11,048
50-54	5.7	44.7	49.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	191	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-54	8.2	46.2	45.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,275	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

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.

na = Not applicable

¹ Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are: seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.3 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 2016

Woman's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:					Number of women	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					Number of women		
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total		
More than husband	61.6	29.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	657	16.6	33.1	49.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	657
Less than husband	56.8	33.6	9.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,241	7.9	38.3	53.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,241
Same as husband	18.5	75.8	5.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	923	3.6	77.8	18.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	923
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	60.3	33.5	5.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	102	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.1	45.5	44.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,252
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1	30.7	63.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,801
Total ¹	52.6	38.3	8.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	7,097	8.1	41.3	50.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	11,048

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 14.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:				Percentage who own land:				Number of women	
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percent-age who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percent-age who do not own land	
Age										
15-19	1.4	6.8	0.5	91.3	100.0	1.9	5.2	0.3	92.6	100.0 4,264
20-24	3.4	24.3	2.0	70.3	100.0	4.5	19.1	0.9	75.5	100.0 3,822
25-29	4.7	33.1	2.9	59.3	100.0	6.5	26.5	1.7	65.3	100.0 3,051
30-34	8.1	37.6	3.0	51.3	100.0	9.1	28.8	2.4	59.7	100.0 2,543
35-39	12.9	38.8	5.3	43.0	100.0	13.1	28.2	2.7	55.9	100.0 2,011
40-44	17.8	42.1	4.3	35.7	100.0	15.4	31.6	2.1	50.9	100.0 1,608
45-49	24.9	40.9	3.8	30.4	100.0	22.7	31.7	2.4	43.2	100.0 1,207
Disability status¹										
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	13.4	34.7	2.4	49.5	100.0	12.1	26.4	2.4	59.1	100.0 701
Some or no difficulty in all domains	7.2	27.5	2.6	62.7	100.0	7.8	21.1	1.5	69.6	100.0 17,805
Residence										
Urban	5.8	14.5	2.2	77.5	100.0	7.9	12.0	1.6	78.5	100.0 4,943
Rural	8.1	32.6	2.8	56.6	100.0	7.9	24.7	1.5	65.8	100.0 13,563
Region										
South Central	6.7	13.2	5.3	74.8	100.0	8.6	8.1	1.7	81.6	100.0 2,494
North Central	7.4	18.1	3.0	71.5	100.0	9.5	10.7	1.7	78.2	100.0 1,963
Kampala	3.3	6.9	1.2	88.6	100.0	6.5	7.1	0.5	85.9	100.0 1,025
Busoga	5.8	27.3	3.9	63.0	100.0	6.2	18.9	2.0	72.9	100.0 1,690
Bukedi	5.6	19.4	1.3	73.7	100.0	4.6	14.0	0.4	81.0	100.0 1,169
Bugisu	4.9	46.7	1.5	46.9	100.0	4.6	31.2	1.1	63.2	100.0 921
Teso	8.7	41.8	1.2	48.3	100.0	7.6	32.9	1.1	58.4	100.0 1,099
Karamoja	36.2	24.8	1.9	37.1	100.0	29.3	16.3	2.6	51.7	100.0 365
Lango	10.5	48.7	1.6	39.2	100.0	9.0	42.5	0.6	47.9	100.0 1,010
Acholi	7.0	39.5	2.2	51.3	100.0	5.9	32.8	1.3	60.0	100.0 924
West Nile	8.8	26.6	0.8	63.8	100.0	6.7	20.0	0.9	72.3	100.0 1,247
Bunyoro	4.9	23.8	1.5	69.8	100.0	5.7	20.7	0.7	72.9	100.0 1,014
Tooro	7.2	41.1	4.1	47.6	100.0	8.0	33.9	3.8	54.3	100.0 1,357
Kigezi	6.7	29.8	1.8	61.7	100.0	8.3	26.6	2.4	62.7	100.0 732
Ankole	8.1	33.9	2.4	55.6	100.0	10.1	28.5	1.7	59.6	100.0 1,498
Special area										
Island districts	11.6	23.0	3.2	62.2	100.0	14.7	15.5	1.6	68.2	100.0 203
Mountain districts	7.1	39.8	2.8	50.2	100.0	8.0	28.9	2.4	60.8	100.0 1,481
Greater Kampala	4.3	7.4	1.9	86.4	100.0	7.1	6.9	1.0	85.0	100.0 2,048
Education										
No education	19.6	38.1	2.8	39.5	100.0	15.6	29.1	1.5	53.7	100.0 1,781
Primary	7.1	31.6	2.8	58.5	100.0	7.5	23.5	1.5	67.5	100.0 10,630
Secondary	4.6	17.8	1.7	75.9	100.0	5.2	14.8	1.1	78.8	100.0 4,639
More than secondary	4.9	18.6	3.7	72.7	100.0	9.8	17.2	2.9	70.0	100.0 1,456
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.6	37.5	2.1	47.8	100.0	9.3	28.6	1.0	61.1	100.0 3,247
Second	8.6	35.2	2.4	53.8	100.0	7.9	25.3	1.2	65.6	100.0 3,397
Middle	6.9	33.2	2.9	56.9	100.0	7.2	25.0	1.7	66.0	100.0 3,460
Fourth	6.2	24.3	3.2	66.2	100.0	7.8	19.8	2.1	70.4	100.0 3,683
Highest	4.5	14.4	2.4	78.7	100.0	7.6	12.0	1.4	78.9	100.0 4,720
Total	7.5	27.7	2.6	62.2	100.0	7.9	21.3	1.5	69.2	100.0 18,506

¹ Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:				Percentage who own land:				Total	Number of men
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percent-age who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percent-age who do not own land	
Age										
15-19	13.1	1.4	0.5	85.1	100.0	6.1	2.4	0.5	91.1	100.0 1,288
20-24	31.5	7.3	2.6	58.6	100.0	22.3	8.5	2.5	66.7	100.0 949
25-29	46.0	10.5	5.7	37.8	100.0	39.7	12.1	5.3	42.9	100.0 741
30-34	48.7	18.2	5.7	27.4	100.0	47.3	18.0	4.9	29.9	100.0 735
35-39	58.7	16.1	6.6	18.6	100.0	51.5	14.8	8.5	25.2	100.0 491
40-44	58.3	18.9	6.7	16.1	100.0	53.8	16.4	6.2	23.6	100.0 511
45-49	57.2	18.5	14.0	10.3	100.0	56.6	17.7	10.9	14.7	100.0 320
Disability status¹										
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	50.8	10.0	5.4	33.8	100.0	44.1	10.3	5.9	39.8	100.0 185
Some or no difficulty in all domains	38.0	10.6	4.5	47.0	100.0	32.1	10.9	4.2	52.8	100.0 4,852
Residence										
Urban	27.7	6.8	2.1	63.4	100.0	26.8	8.8	3.8	60.6	100.0 1,274
Rural	42.1	11.9	5.3	40.8	100.0	34.5	11.6	4.4	49.5	100.0 3,763
Region										
South Central	31.5	2.3	1.6	64.6	100.0	32.4	3.1	3.1	61.4	100.0 661
North Central	46.0	2.4	1.5	50.2	100.0	32.4	5.7	1.2	60.8	100.0 592
Kampala	19.2	3.5	1.2	76.2	100.0	25.8	6.5	0.9	66.8	100.0 291
Busoga	44.2	11.5	2.3	42.0	100.0	37.1	9.4	1.8	51.7	100.0 412
Bukedi	43.3	32.8	2.8	21.1	100.0	25.6	23.3	3.2	47.9	100.0 335
Bugisu	22.4	24.5	7.8	45.3	100.0	19.6	18.9	4.5	57.0	100.0 258
Teso	50.3	8.0	3.9	37.8	100.0	31.6	14.3	3.3	50.9	100.0 276
Karamoja	33.6	22.7	4.4	39.3	100.0	30.9	20.7	6.4	42.1	100.0 80
Lango	38.0	15.6	0.7	45.6	100.0	30.6	17.5	0.7	51.2	100.0 328
Acholi	60.7	7.0	2.1	30.2	100.0	34.0	26.2	2.7	37.1	100.0 271
West Nile	39.5	6.5	23.7	30.3	100.0	36.1	6.3	22.6	35.0	100.0 281
Bunyoro	16.2	20.3	13.0	50.5	100.0	21.1	13.3	6.6	58.9	100.0 265
Tooro	35.9	13.8	5.7	44.5	100.0	31.2	8.4	5.4	55.0	100.0 400
Kigezi	30.8	12.9	3.9	52.4	100.0	38.2	14.7	5.4	41.7	100.0 181
Ankole	50.8	3.2	2.7	43.2	100.0	53.0	2.8	4.1	40.1	100.0 406
Special area										
Island districts	46.8	19.8	1.5	31.9	100.0	31.3	15.3	3.3	50.2	100.0 75
Mountain districts	23.7	23.6	4.6	48.1	100.0	19.6	15.8	2.5	62.0	100.0 420
Greater Kampala	25.3	3.2	0.9	70.6	100.0	22.5	4.7	2.8	70.0	100.0 560
Education										
No education	52.9	15.1	3.9	28.1	100.0	41.9	14.5	2.8	40.8	100.0 194
Primary	41.3	10.9	5.4	42.4	100.0	33.4	10.7	4.7	51.2	100.0 2,767
Secondary	31.9	8.9	3.0	56.2	100.0	27.7	9.4	3.0	59.9	100.0 1,451
More than secondary	36.4	11.9	4.1	47.6	100.0	37.5	13.7	5.5	43.2	100.0 626
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	50.8	14.1	6.2	28.9	100.0	36.1	16.8	4.9	42.3	100.0 859
Second	42.3	15.8	6.7	35.2	100.0	32.0	14.2	5.4	48.4	100.0 899
Middle	42.4	12.0	4.4	41.3	100.0	34.8	11.7	4.2	49.3	100.0 963
Fourth	34.3	8.2	4.1	53.4	100.0	32.5	7.5	3.7	56.3	100.0 1,102
Highest	27.5	5.4	2.1	65.1	100.0	28.9	6.6	3.5	61.1	100.0 1,213
Total 15-49	38.4	10.6	4.5	46.5	100.0	32.6	10.9	4.2	52.3	100.0 5,037
50-54	61.0	18.7	10.3	10.0	100.0	56.9	15.5	10.0	17.6	100.0 299
Total 15-54	39.7	11.1	4.8	44.4	100.0	33.9	11.1	4.6	50.4	100.0 5,336

¹ Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.5.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and:				Number of women who own a house ¹	
	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		
Age						
15-19	4.4	5.1	88.5	2.0	100.0	371
20-24	6.2	5.9	86.1	1.8	100.0	1,134
25-29	10.2	7.2	81.3	1.3	100.0	1,241
30-34	10.7	7.9	80.2	1.1	100.0	1,239
35-39	14.0	5.8	78.7	1.5	100.0	1,146
40-44	13.7	4.2	80.4	1.8	100.0	1,033
45-49	15.5	5.5	77.8	1.1	100.0	839
Disability status²						
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	12.4	6.0	80.5	1.1	100.0	354
Some or no difficulty in all domains	11.0	6.1	81.3	1.5	100.0	6,648
Residence						
Urban	18.5	11.2	68.1	2.2	100.0	1,115
Rural	9.7	5.2	83.8	1.3	100.0	5,888
Region						
South Central	16.1	11.4	71.1	1.5	100.0	629
North Central	11.3	15.4	72.0	1.4	100.0	560
Kampala	26.4	27.3	43.4	3.0	100.0	117
Busoga	10.2	6.9	81.4	1.6	100.0	625
Bukedi	10.0	2.8	87.2	0.0	100.0	308
Bugisu	5.4	3.2	91.2	0.2	100.0	489
Teso	5.5	2.1	90.4	1.9	100.0	568
Karamoja	2.3	0.9	96.8	0.0	100.0	229
Lango	5.8	1.5	92.1	0.7	100.0	614
Acholi	3.7	3.5	92.5	0.2	100.0	450
West Nile	5.0	2.0	92.9	0.1	100.0	451
Bunyoro	24.2	5.3	66.1	4.4	100.0	306
Tooro	10.0	5.2	82.2	2.6	100.0	711
Kigezi	26.6	7.4	62.0	4.1	100.0	280
Ankole	19.7	7.5	71.0	1.8	100.0	665
Special area						
Island districts	15.6	12.6	71.8	0.0	100.0	77
Mountain districts	7.2	4.5	85.9	2.4	100.0	737
Greater Kampala	24.5	19.3	52.1	4.1	100.0	279
Education						
No education	8.6	3.3	86.8	1.3	100.0	1,078
Primary	8.9	5.2	84.5	1.4	100.0	4,408
Secondary	16.5	9.1	72.8	1.7	100.0	1,119
More than secondary	26.6	15.4	55.5	2.5	100.0	398
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.7	2.0	94.8	0.4	100.0	1,694
Second	7.6	3.7	87.9	0.9	100.0	1,568
Middle	11.4	6.3	80.8	1.4	100.0	1,490
Fourth	14.8	7.6	75.1	2.5	100.0	1,243
Highest	25.7	14.8	56.5	2.9	100.0	1,007
Total	11.1	6.1	81.3	1.5	100.0	7,003

¹ Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

² Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.5.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and:				Total	Number of men who own a house ¹
	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		
Age						
15-19	4.3	0.4	95.3	0.0	100.0	193
20-24	16.3	1.6	82.1	0.0	100.0	393
25-29	19.0	1.1	79.8	0.2	100.0	461
30-34	19.4	2.7	77.9	0.0	100.0	533
35-39	20.0	0.7	79.3	0.0	100.0	400
40-44	19.5	1.7	78.9	0.0	100.0	429
45-49	21.0	2.2	76.8	0.0	100.0	287
Disability status²						
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	12.9	1.7	85.4	0.0	100.0	123
Some or no difficulty in all domains	18.3	1.6	80.1	0.0	100.0	2,573
Residence						
Urban	29.4	3.1	67.4	0.2	100.0	467
Rural	15.7	1.3	83.0	0.0	100.0	2,229
Region						
South Central	33.7	2.2	64.1	0.0	100.0	234
North Central	26.3	5.0	68.7	0.0	100.0	295
Kampala	36.2	9.3	53.3	1.1	100.0	69
Busoga	11.0	0.1	89.0	0.0	100.0	239
Bukedi	2.7	0.4	96.9	0.0	100.0	264
Bugisu	3.5	1.5	95.0	0.0	100.0	141
Teso	33.0	0.0	67.0	0.0	100.0	172
Karamoja	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	48
Lango	1.2	0.4	98.3	0.0	100.0	178
Acholi	0.4	0.8	98.8	0.0	100.0	189
West Nile	1.0	0.0	99.0	0.0	100.0	196
Bunyoro	48.6	0.7	50.7	0.0	100.0	131
Tooro	10.6	1.4	88.1	0.0	100.0	222
Kigezi	21.7	5.2	73.0	0.0	100.0	86
Ankole	43.2	1.1	55.6	0.0	100.0	231
Special area						
Island districts	18.4	3.6	78.0	0.0	100.0	51
Mountain districts	8.2	1.2	90.6	0.0	100.0	218
Greater Kampala	38.3	5.2	56.0	0.5	100.0	165
Education						
No education	13.9	1.2	84.9	0.0	100.0	139
Primary	16.0	1.6	82.3	0.0	100.0	1,594
Secondary	18.8	1.1	80.1	0.0	100.0	635
More than secondary	28.3	2.6	69.1	0.0	100.0	328
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.2	0.5	92.4	0.0	100.0	610
Second	11.2	1.0	87.9	0.0	100.0	583
Middle	17.6	1.5	80.9	0.0	100.0	566
Fourth	24.1	2.4	73.5	0.0	100.0	513
Highest	36.6	3.2	60.1	0.2	100.0	424
Total 15-49	18.1	1.6	80.3	0.0	100.0	2,696
50-54	19.1	1.2	79.7	0.0	100.0	269
Total 15-54	18.2	1.6	80.3	0.0	100.0	2,965

¹ Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

² Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land 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 2016

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and:				Total	Number of women who own land ¹
	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		
Age						
15-19	13.3	8.0	75.6	3.1	100.0	315
20-24	16.5	10.4	71.0	2.1	100.0	936
25-29	19.8	7.6	71.4	1.2	100.0	1,059
30-34	24.0	7.2	66.9	1.9	100.0	1,024
35-39	22.6	8.9	67.0	1.5	100.0	886
40-44	24.6	6.1	67.3	2.0	100.0	790
45-49	25.0	6.1	66.9	2.0	100.0	686
Disability status²						
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	24.4	6.7	66.7	2.2	100.0	287
Some or no difficulty in all domains	21.2	7.9	69.1	1.8	100.0	5,408
Residence						
Urban	29.1	9.9	59.0	2.1	100.0	1,062
Rural	19.6	7.4	71.3	1.8	100.0	4,633
Region						
South Central	23.2	12.8	62.8	1.2	100.0	458
North Central	20.4	10.8	67.5	1.3	100.0	429
Kampala	33.0	12.6	52.9	1.6	100.0	144
Busoga	19.3	8.4	71.7	0.5	100.0	457
Bukedi	31.1	6.0	61.8	1.1	100.0	222
Bugisu	24.6	15.6	58.2	1.7	100.0	339
Teso	15.9	7.4	72.9	3.9	100.0	457
Karamoja	3.3	1.8	94.8	0.0	100.0	176
Lango	9.9	3.6	85.0	1.5	100.0	526
Acholi	4.9	4.4	90.5	0.2	100.0	369
West Nile	8.0	2.3	89.0	0.7	100.0	345
Bunyoro	31.6	4.7	59.5	4.2	100.0	274
Tooro	20.6	7.2	69.3	2.8	100.0	620
Kigezi	37.3	9.6	50.8	2.3	100.0	273
Ankole	40.3	8.9	48.3	2.5	100.0	605
Special area						
Island districts	25.9	12.5	61.6	0.0	100.0	65
Mountain districts	21.8	8.7	66.7	2.8	100.0	581
Greater Kampala	30.8	14.4	54.1	0.7	100.0	306
Education						
No education	15.9	4.9	77.5	1.7	100.0	825
Primary	18.8	7.5	72.0	1.8	100.0	3,452
Secondary	28.1	11.2	58.9	1.9	100.0	982
More than secondary	37.3	8.8	52.0	1.8	100.0	437
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.9	3.6	88.8	0.7	100.0	1,264
Second	15.3	7.3	74.9	2.6	100.0	1,170
Middle	24.2	9.1	64.6	2.1	100.0	1,175
Fourth	29.7	9.6	59.1	1.6	100.0	1,092
Highest	34.5	10.3	52.9	2.3	100.0	994
Total	21.4	7.8	69.0	1.8	100.0	5,695

¹ Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

² Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land 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 2016

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and:				Total	Number of men who own land ¹
	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		
Age						
15-19	17.5	2.6	79.8	0.0	100.0	115
20-24	25.3	1.6	73.1	0.0	100.0	316
25-29	29.3	2.7	68.0	0.1	100.0	423
30-34	28.4	2.3	69.1	0.2	100.0	515
35-39	31.4	0.4	68.1	0.1	100.0	367
40-44	34.7	2.2	63.1	0.0	100.0	391
45-49	31.9	0.6	67.5	0.0	100.0	273
Disability status²						
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	36.6	3.7	59.7	0.0	100.0	112
Some or no difficulty in all domains	29.2	1.7	69.1	0.1	100.0	2,290
Residence						
Urban	38.7	2.9	58.3	0.0	100.0	501
Rural	27.1	1.5	71.3	0.1	100.0	1,900
Region						
South Central	32.0	4.4	63.5	0.1	100.0	255
North Central	23.6	3.9	72.6	0.0	100.0	232
Kampala	37.7	4.0	58.3	0.0	100.0	97
Busoga	36.7	0.0	63.3	0.0	100.0	199
Bukedi	10.9	0.6	88.5	0.0	100.0	174
Bugisu	3.9	0.3	95.7	0.0	100.0	111
Teso	47.5	1.3	51.2	0.0	100.0	135
Karamoja	0.5	0.0	99.5	0.0	100.0	46
Lango	0.5	0.0	99.3	0.3	100.0	160
Acholi	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	170
West Nile	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	183
Bunyoro	55.3	1.7	43.0	0.0	100.0	109
Tooro	38.6	2.9	58.0	0.5	100.0	180
Kigezi	60.2	6.8	33.0	0.0	100.0	106
Ankole	74.3	0.6	25.1	0.0	100.0	243
Special area						
Island districts	18.9	3.9	76.5	0.6	100.0	38
Mountain districts	13.1	1.7	85.2	0.0	100.0	159
Greater Kampala	38.3	5.2	56.5	0.0	100.0	168
Education						
No education	25.1	1.0	73.9	0.0	100.0	115
Primary	27.3	2.0	70.6	0.1	100.0	1,350
Secondary	30.7	1.6	67.7	0.0	100.0	582
More than secondary	37.4	1.6	61.0	0.0	100.0	355
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.8	0.6	88.4	0.1	100.0	496
Second	25.4	0.5	74.1	0.1	100.0	464
Middle	31.2	1.9	66.7	0.2	100.0	488
Fourth	35.4	2.5	62.0	0.0	100.0	481
Highest	45.3	3.5	51.2	0.0	100.0	472
Total 15-49	29.5	1.8	68.6	0.1	100.0	2,401
50-54	28.9	0.3	70.8	0.0	100.0	246
Total 15-54	29.5	1.7	68.8	0.1	100.0	2,648

¹ Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

² Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have and 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 2016

Background characteristic	Have and 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	2.2	19.2	4,264	65.9	817
20-24	10.3	50.4	3,822	76.2	1,925
25-29	18.7	57.0	3,051	75.4	1,740
30-34	18.0	54.9	2,543	74.3	1,395
35-39	18.1	54.3	2,011	70.1	1,092
40-44	18.4	52.1	1,608	73.6	838
45-49	18.3	51.6	1,207	71.4	623
Disability status¹					
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	12.1	41.6	701	62.5	292
Some or no difficulty in all domains	13.0	45.7	17,805	73.7	8,137
Residence					
Urban	23.8	70.6	4,943	82.6	3,490
Rural	9.0	36.4	13,563	66.8	4,939
Region					
South Central	20.7	70.8	2,494	82.2	1,764
North Central	14.6	56.6	1,963	77.5	1,111
Kampala	30.1	82.2	1,025	87.7	842
Busoga	7.5	40.7	1,690	80.3	688
Bukedi	5.6	31.0	1,169	78.1	362
Bugisu	12.2	39.0	921	75.7	359
Teso	8.8	27.8	1,099	68.8	305
Karamoja	2.6	13.5	365	53.3	49
Lango	5.6	19.2	1,010	55.9	194
Acholi	7.6	23.8	924	58.1	220
West Nile	7.6	31.9	1,247	47.2	398
Bunyoro	9.3	38.2	1,014	60.8	388
Tooro	10.6	44.3	1,357	58.8	601
Kigezi	28.9	50.1	732	66.8	366
Ankole	13.4	52.1	1,498	67.8	780
Special area					
Island districts	8.0	50.8	203	78.4	103
Mountain districts	13.8	42.3	1,481	70.4	626
Greater Kampala	29.3	82.3	2,048	87.2	1,685
Education					
No education	5.9	25.7	1,781	53.4	459
Primary	6.9	35.1	10,630	63.7	3,734
Secondary	14.4	61.6	4,639	80.6	2,858
More than secondary	60.7	94.7	1,456	90.9	1,378
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.2	11.5	3,247	45.9	375
Second	4.7	24.7	3,397	53.3	841
Middle	9.3	39.8	3,460	62.0	1,375
Fourth	11.8	57.8	3,683	71.5	2,131
Highest	29.8	78.5	4,720	85.9	3,707
Total	12.9	45.5	18,506	73.3	8,429

¹ Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have and 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 2016

Background characteristic	Have and 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	4.5	34.7	1,288	58.6	448
20-24	16.1	73.9	949	71.5	701
25-29	29.7	76.7	741	80.1	568
30-34	32.8	81.2	735	75.7	597
35-39	32.4	76.1	491	75.9	374
40-44	32.1	77.7	511	71.8	397
45-49	34.2	71.6	320	70.4	229
Disability status¹					
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	18.3	52.0	185	70.8	96
Some or no difficulty in all domains	22.1	66.3	4,852	72.5	3,218
Residence					
Urban	39.5	83.9	1,274	82.2	1,069
Rural	16.0	59.7	3,763	67.8	2,246
Region					
South Central	32.4	82.4	661	79.7	544
North Central	20.2	71.8	592	78.1	425
Kampala	48.5	90.2	291	87.8	263
Busoga	13.6	63.0	412	86.6	260
Bukedi	10.1	59.1	335	41.2	198
Bugisu	19.2	58.4	258	77.7	151
Teso	25.5	59.1	276	65.8	163
Karamoja	14.3	41.9	80	59.6	33
Lango	15.8	53.9	328	57.9	177
Acholi	19.3	55.2	271	62.2	150
West Nile	15.1	52.5	281	63.1	148
Bunyoro	16.5	60.9	265	64.8	161
Tooro	15.9	63.9	400	69.1	256
Kigezi	26.0	65.0	181	69.3	118
Ankole	26.4	66.2	406	75.1	269
Special area					
Island districts	19.8	70.9	75	83.5	53
Mountain districts	20.4	59.7	420	78.1	250
Greater Kampala	46.8	91.7	560	86.5	514
Education					
No education	12.0	44.8	194	55.6	87
Primary	11.2	54.4	2,767	62.4	1,506
Secondary	23.4	77.4	1,451	78.3	1,124
More than secondary	68.9	95.6	626	89.2	598
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.4	35.3	859	40.6	303
Second	10.6	54.9	899	57.4	494
Middle	14.2	63.8	963	68.7	615
Fourth	25.5	75.8	1,102	78.6	835
Highest	45.6	88.0	1,213	85.8	1,067
Total 15-49	21.9	65.8	5,037	72.4	3,315
50-54	28.0	66.4	299	73.3	199
Total 15-54	22.3	65.8	5,336	72.5	3,513

¹ Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are: seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.8 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 2016

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of respondents
WOMEN							
Own health care	30.4	43.2	26.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	11,223
Major household purchases	16.4	47.4	35.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	11,223
Visits to her family or relatives	24.2	47.7	27.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	11,223
MEN							
Own health care	12.4	34.3	52.8	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,695
Major household purchases	11.0	40.6	48.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,695

Table 14.9.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Specific decisions					Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	
Age						
15-19	59.8	49.7	59.3	35.5	22.9	850
20-24	68.2	57.1	67.1	43.9	15.8	2,445
25-29	74.9	62.9	71.8	49.7	12.7	2,359
30-34	75.0	65.6	74.6	52.7	12.1	1,996
35-39	77.1	68.0	74.7	56.8	12.3	1,551
40-44	81.2	71.1	78.2	60.9	9.4	1,183
45-49	79.2	77.0	78.7	63.4	8.6	839
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	62.5	45.8	64.7	36.5	24.0	1,819
Employed for cash	78.0	69.8	76.1	57.5	10.1	7,097
Employed not for cash	68.7	59.1	64.9	42.7	15.0	2,307
Number of living children						
0	67.9	56.9	64.4	41.2	15.6	781
1-2	71.7	59.8	70.6	47.5	14.8	3,526
3-4	74.4	64.2	73.5	52.4	12.6	3,142
5+	75.9	68.4	73.4	55.3	12.1	3,774
Disability status¹						
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	73.2	69.4	74.5	53.8	11.9	429
Some or no difficulty in all domains	73.6	63.5	71.8	51.0	13.4	10,795
Residence						
Urban	76.6	64.8	77.2	54.2	11.7	2,644
Rural	72.7	63.4	70.3	50.1	13.8	8,579
Region						
South Central	78.8	57.2	75.0	49.1	11.4	1,390
North Central	71.9	54.8	75.4	46.9	13.6	1,130
Kampala	79.2	63.4	83.4	57.8	10.6	485
Busoga	69.2	53.7	63.8	38.9	16.3	1,072
Bukedi	56.3	48.5	51.2	33.5	28.3	782
Bugisu	65.8	61.8	62.0	47.5	20.3	587
Teso	65.7	60.8	63.3	44.4	18.4	663
Karamoja	86.6	85.8	87.2	72.3	3.0	268
Lango	72.7	78.4	72.3	58.5	11.1	656
Acholi	80.3	84.1	83.6	68.0	5.4	544
West Nile	81.1	51.8	65.0	39.4	9.1	744
Bunyoro	83.2	66.2	86.7	60.3	9.7	615
Tooro	64.5	64.7	66.4	48.7	17.9	849
Kigezi	89.9	87.7	90.0	82.0	4.9	454
Ankole	76.0	78.0	76.7	59.9	8.6	984
Special area						
Island districts	71.2	59.1	68.4	46.0	14.4	144
Mountain districts	64.1	65.4	67.4	50.4	18.5	921
Greater Kampala	76.0	60.9	79.8	54.4	13.1	1,003
Education						
No education	75.6	68.2	73.6	54.9	12.9	1,345
Primary	71.4	61.7	69.5	48.8	14.5	6,667
Secondary	73.7	61.6	72.7	48.9	13.4	2,353
More than secondary	87.1	78.4	86.1	68.7	4.6	857
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	73.5	66.3	70.3	51.3	13.1	2,163
Second	70.5	60.6	68.0	47.4	15.5	2,208
Middle	70.7	62.4	70.1	49.4	14.8	2,192
Fourth	74.6	63.8	71.5	51.3	12.2	2,185
Highest	77.9	65.3	78.9	55.4	11.2	2,476
Total	73.6	63.7	71.9	51.1	13.3	11,223

¹ Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.9.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Specific decisions					Number of men
	Man's own health care	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions		
Age						
15-19	(88.0)	(77.0)	(70.9)	(5.9)	24	
20-24	82.8	86.3	78.6	9.6	321	
25-29	86.8	88.2	81.1	6.0	534	
30-34	87.8	89.1	81.9	5.0	633	
35-39	87.7	88.6	82.2	5.9	436	
40-44	88.6	90.4	84.3	5.4	461	
45-49	87.3	90.1	82.6	5.1	286	
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	(76.0)	(80.9)	(73.1)	(16.3)	26	
Employed for cash	86.8	88.3	81.1	6.0	2,084	
Employed not for cash	88.4	90.7	84.5	5.4	585	
Number of living children						
0	86.8	89.3	83.3	7.2	168	
1-2	86.7	86.9	80.5	6.9	746	
3-4	86.3	87.5	80.1	6.3	714	
5+	87.8	90.8	83.6	4.9	1,068	
Disability status¹						
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	82.7	95.4	79.6	1.5	102	
Some or no difficulty in all domains	87.2	88.5	81.9	6.2	2,593	
Residence						
Urban	90.0	86.7	80.6	3.8	659	
Rural	86.1	89.4	82.2	6.7	2,036	
Region						
South Central	95.1	88.1	84.0	0.9	334	
North Central	97.0	93.0	90.7	0.7	267	
Kampala	93.9	92.3	86.6	0.4	113	
Busoga	95.7	96.5	92.7	0.6	229	
Bukedi	83.5	97.2	81.4	0.7	203	
Bugisu	71.5	72.8	69.3	24.9	155	
Teso	75.7	84.0	70.3	10.5	166	
Karamoja	72.1	70.1	70.1	27.9	48	
Lango	75.9	85.6	71.1	9.6	183	
Acholi	75.7	86.4	72.5	10.3	155	
West Nile	99.5	95.6	95.1	0.0	154	
Bunyoro	66.9	68.9	65.7	29.8	156	
Tooro	88.6	89.7	79.5	1.2	220	
Kigezi	96.6	96.1	93.6	0.8	91	
Ankole	94.0	95.1	89.1	0.0	221	
Special area						
Island districts	92.5	90.3	84.4	1.6	48	
Mountain districts	77.0	79.0	73.5	17.5	247	
Greater Kampala	94.5	88.8	84.5	1.3	266	
Education						
No education	83.0	83.7	78.1	11.4	142	
Primary	86.2	90.1	82.5	6.2	1,500	
Secondary	89.0	88.4	82.4	5.0	658	
More than secondary	88.6	86.0	79.3	4.7	395	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	79.9	85.6	76.4	10.9	527	
Second	82.4	88.7	79.0	8.0	536	
Middle	89.1	90.4	84.4	5.0	501	
Fourth	91.3	91.8	86.7	3.6	550	
Highest	92.2	87.3	82.3	2.8	580	
Total 15-49	87.1	88.7	81.8	6.0	2,695	
50-54	89.1	89.6	82.9	4.2	259	
Total 15-54	87.2	88.8	81.9	5.8	2,954	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹ Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.10.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	20.0	32.7	36.1	45.3	19.7	57.5	4,264
20-24	13.0	25.3	28.7	38.4	17.4	48.8	3,822
25-29	9.4	22.8	26.6	36.5	15.0	45.4	3,051
30-34	11.5	23.2	28.8	35.9	18.1	45.5	2,543
35-39	12.6	24.5	29.0	35.3	18.1	45.8	2,011
40-44	12.3	24.2	27.4	35.6	18.4	45.3	1,608
45-49	11.9	25.4	29.7	34.6	21.7	46.3	1,207
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	13.3	24.5	29.4	36.7	15.8	46.8	4,211
Employed for cash	12.0	23.4	27.6	36.3	16.4	46.2	10,683
Employed not for cash	18.9	36.0	38.0	47.0	25.5	59.8	3,613
Number of living children							
0	17.6	27.8	31.0	39.9	17.6	51.2	4,947
1-2	12.1	24.7	28.1	37.1	16.1	46.6	5,029
3-4	10.4	23.2	28.9	36.9	17.2	47.1	3,977
5+	13.9	28.5	32.1	39.9	21.5	50.9	4,553
Marital status							
Never married	16.9	26.6	30.1	39.1	16.6	49.7	4,783
Married or living together	12.5	26.2	30.3	38.3	18.5	48.9	11,223
Divorced/separated/widowed	12.6	24.6	28.9	38.1	19.0	48.0	2,500
Disability status¹							
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	14.5	27.1	32.9	38.3	22.8	50.3	701
Some or no difficulty in all domains	13.6	26.1	29.9	38.5	17.9	49.0	17,805
Residence							
Urban	8.4	17.8	22.2	30.6	10.4	39.6	4,943
Rural	15.5	29.2	32.9	41.4	20.8	52.4	13,563
Region							
South Central	12.1	23.3	28.3	37.5	13.6	46.9	2,494
North Central	14.4	25.4	34.1	42.0	16.2	53.0	1,963
Kampala	4.9	9.6	15.1	22.2	5.0	27.4	1,025
Busoga	10.1	16.5	31.1	31.0	12.8	42.6	1,690
Bukedi	30.1	44.3	48.4	58.7	38.5	72.2	1,169
Bugisu	11.1	26.8	33.0	37.8	17.7	46.6	921
Teso	18.9	41.3	30.0	54.7	17.5	64.3	1,099
Karamoja	31.8	57.9	48.0	59.4	23.4	76.0	365
Lango	23.0	45.2	40.8	48.3	31.3	57.7	1,010
Acholi	10.2	42.2	38.0	44.6	25.6	58.2	924
West Nile	19.0	41.1	33.7	53.4	21.9	65.9	1,247
Bunyoro	4.0	9.3	19.0	24.8	16.6	29.2	1,014
Tooro	10.5	14.6	20.3	28.5	15.3	39.7	1,357
Kigezi	4.2	10.3	14.6	16.5	9.7	26.4	732
Ankole	10.9	14.6	24.8	29.1	17.1	42.1	1,498
Special area							
Island districts	10.7	24.7	32.3	40.4	16.6	50.3	203
Mountain districts	9.2	17.9	23.4	26.8	11.8	35.1	1,481
Greater Kampala	5.9	12.2	17.2	26.2	7.3	33.3	2,048
Education							
No education	18.3	33.6	34.8	43.6	24.6	55.2	1,781
Primary	16.4	30.2	34.3	42.8	22.1	54.4	10,630
Secondary	8.9	19.7	24.8	33.2	10.7	42.9	4,639
More than secondary	3.1	7.8	9.5	17.7	4.0	21.7	1,456
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	19.4	40.1	36.6	47.9	25.8	60.1	3,247
Second	17.7	32.3	35.6	44.2	24.2	56.3	3,397
Middle	14.9	25.3	32.2	38.6	20.2	49.9	3,460
Fourth	13.0	23.1	30.3	37.1	15.6	47.8	3,683
Highest	6.3	15.0	19.8	28.9	8.7	36.4	4,720
Total	13.6	26.1	30.0	38.5	18.1	49.0	18,506

¹ Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.10.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	14.4	31.0	29.7	40.0	18.0	53.0	1,288
20-24	7.3	22.7	20.5	30.3	11.2	42.8	949
25-29	2.5	18.9	19.7	22.7	7.1	34.5	741
30-34	4.8	21.3	20.6	23.6	8.7	35.9	735
35-39	4.5	21.2	18.5	21.7	9.8	33.0	491
40-44	3.5	17.8	16.9	18.8	9.5	29.7	511
45-49	5.2	20.5	19.6	24.1	10.5	36.4	320
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	11.0	30.1	29.7	36.6	15.4	49.8	280
Employed for cash	6.9	22.7	22.6	28.0	11.5	40.1	3,392
Employed not for cash	7.5	23.2	19.4	27.2	11.3	39.6	1,365
Number of living children							
0	10.7	26.7	24.4	34.8	14.4	46.6	2,211
1-2	4.4	19.6	19.3	23.2	8.9	36.4	936
3-4	5.4	23.1	25.3	26.3	11.1	39.5	784
5+	4.2	19.8	17.7	21.1	8.8	32.3	1,105
Marital status							
Never married	10.9	26.3	24.1	34.5	14.3	46.5	2,080
Married or living together	4.7	20.3	19.8	22.9	9.2	35.1	2,695
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.5	29.6	30.5	34.3	15.6	48.2	262
Disability status¹							
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	7.4	24.8	25.5	29.8	15.9	39.9	185
Some or no difficulty in all domains	7.3	23.2	22.0	28.2	11.5	40.5	4,852
Residence							
Urban	3.4	17.6	16.4	21.9	7.0	32.9	1,274
Rural	8.6	25.2	24.1	30.5	13.2	43.0	3,763
Region							
South Central	6.7	16.8	18.8	27.0	10.9	38.0	661
North Central	8.2	22.8	24.7	32.3	8.5	42.7	592
Kampala	1.6	17.3	16.0	21.7	5.2	32.7	291
Busoga	5.9	11.3	13.4	17.1	5.7	21.9	412
Bukedi	2.2	9.9	9.2	12.5	3.6	18.4	335
Bugisu	13.2	39.2	39.4	46.3	26.3	57.2	258
Teso	6.1	35.0	27.2	34.0	10.8	54.5	276
Karamoja	9.6	13.4	17.6	29.2	7.2	39.9	80
Lango	8.4	37.1	30.5	28.4	11.7	53.3	328
Acholi	3.9	41.3	29.9	30.3	10.4	49.6	271
West Nile	18.0	35.0	25.2	44.3	21.6	56.8	281
Bunyoro	6.0	13.6	13.9	19.0	9.4	26.7	265
Tooro	7.9	20.5	24.0	28.9	16.4	42.0	400
Kigezi	5.6	31.1	24.9	39.7	14.9	49.1	181
Ankole	7.8	19.9	22.5	26.1	15.8	39.8	406
Special area							
Island districts	9.0	18.2	18.0	25.4	5.2	38.1	75
Mountain districts	13.3	34.4	30.9	41.9	23.4	51.1	420
Greater Kampala	1.3	12.0	12.6	17.6	4.3	26.8	560
Education							
No education	5.6	15.1	23.8	28.3	11.5	36.5	194
Primary	10.1	28.7	27.4	33.4	16.1	47.5	2,767
Secondary	4.7	19.9	17.0	24.9	7.2	36.4	1,451
More than secondary	1.5	9.8	10.3	13.5	1.9	20.2	626
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	7.7	28.5	25.7	30.7	14.0	46.9	859
Second	9.4	28.2	24.3	31.7	16.0	45.9	899
Middle	7.8	25.5	25.6	31.2	14.6	43.2	963
Fourth	8.4	23.2	24.3	30.4	11.0	41.9	1,102
Highest	3.9	14.2	13.3	19.9	4.9	28.5	1,213
Total 15-49	7.3	23.3	22.1	28.3	11.6	40.5	5,037
50-54	3.6	19.9	18.0	22.8	13.6	33.5	299
Total 15-54	7.1	23.1	21.9	28.0	11.7	40.1	5,336

¹ Disability questions are in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 14.11 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 2016

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	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						
15-24	73.9	84.3	8,086	72.7	89.0	2,238
15-19	72.0	80.1	4,264	70.3	85.5	1,288
20-24	76.0	89.0	3,822	75.8	93.8	949
25-29	78.5	90.3	3,051	79.4	93.3	741
30-39	76.9	89.9	4,554	81.4	92.9	1,226
40-49	77.3	88.5	2,814	79.6	92.3	832
Marital status						
Never married	73.4	80.5	4,783	73.2	88.6	2,080
Ever had sex	78.8	89.3	2,086	75.3	94.1	1,199
Never had sex	69.2	73.6	2,697	70.4	81.2	881
Married/living together	75.8	89.4	11,223	79.8	92.9	2,695
Divorced/separated/widowed	81.1	90.8	2,500	76.3	92.1	262
Disability status¹						
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	75.0	85.8	701	69.9	86.9	185
Some or no difficulty in all domains	75.9	87.4	17,805	77.2	91.3	4,852
Residence						
Urban	79.7	89.2	4,943	81.7	94.7	1,274
Rural	74.5	86.6	13,563	75.3	89.9	3,763
Region						
South Central	82.7	92.3	2,494	79.5	94.8	661
North Central	81.1	90.9	1,963	76.1	94.8	592
Kampala	85.3	90.6	1,025	80.4	94.6	291
Busoga	77.3	89.0	1,690	88.4	93.0	412
Bukedi	70.4	91.0	1,169	93.7	98.0	335
Bugisu	69.5	85.3	921	76.3	74.3	258
Teso	64.0	89.5	1,099	60.5	83.4	276
Karamoja	86.1	65.2	365	33.9	38.4	80
Lango	66.6	78.8	1,010	62.0	91.1	328
Acholi	84.8	92.4	924	78.5	90.3	271
West Nile	76.4	81.4	1,247	69.7	89.7	281
Bunyoro	78.9	80.8	1,014	80.1	92.8	265
Tooro	67.0	79.7	1,357	75.5	93.7	400
Kigezi	76.4	88.4	732	83.6	90.4	181
Ankole	70.3	90.6	1,498	78.0	94.2	406
Special area						
Island districts	80.9	93.3	203	79.7	95.2	75
Mountain districts	66.2	75.3	1,481	74.9	81.3	420
Greater Kampala	82.8	89.8	2,048	83.5	94.1	560
Education						
No education	78.0	81.5	1,781	67.3	82.8	194
Primary	73.3	85.9	10,630	74.4	90.3	2,767
Secondary	78.8	90.8	4,639	79.3	92.6	1,451
More than secondary	82.9	93.4	1,456	85.6	94.1	626
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	74.3	82.2	3,247	70.6	85.0	859
Second	72.4	85.7	3,397	76.0	90.6	899
Middle	74.5	88.1	3,460	78.0	92.6	963
Fourth	75.7	89.3	3,683	76.7	92.2	1,102
Highest	80.6	89.8	4,720	81.5	93.7	1,213
Total 15-49	75.9	87.3	18,506	76.9	91.1	5,037
50-54	na	na	na	84.6	89.9	299
Total 15-54	na	na	na	77.3	91.0	5,336

na = Not applicable

Table 14.12 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 characteristic	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			
15-24	84.1	80.3	3,294
15-19	80.8	79.7	850
20-24	85.2	80.6	2,445
25-29	87.4	81.9	2,359
30-39	86.3	79.6	3,547
40-49	84.4	72.3	2,022
Disability status¹			
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	81.6	76.0	429
Some or no difficulty in all domains	85.7	79.1	10,795
Residence			
Urban	90.3	84.7	2,644
Rural	84.1	77.2	8,579
Region			
South Central	91.3	85.5	1,390
North Central	94.6	87.5	1,130
Kampala	94.0	86.4	485
Busoga	88.3	87.8	1,072
Bukedi	81.5	80.9	782
Bugisu	81.4	79.0	587
Teso	82.4	70.1	663
Karamoja	89.2	46.6	268
Lango	71.5	71.0	656
Acholi	81.3	86.6	544
West Nile	88.6	79.9	744
Bunyoro	87.0	76.3	615
Tooro	79.2	70.5	849
Kigezi	85.3	83.1	454
Ankole	81.0	67.7	984
Special area			
Island districts	92.3	91.0	144
Mountain districts	79.5	70.7	921
Greater Kampala	93.0	86.8	1,003
Education			
No education	81.4	66.2	1,345
Primary	83.1	77.5	6,667
Secondary	91.5	86.0	2,353
More than secondary	95.0	91.6	857
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	80.9	70.5	2,163
Second	80.7	77.2	2,208
Middle	84.8	76.8	2,192
Fourth	87.9	82.3	2,185
Highest	92.6	87.0	2,476
Total	85.6	79.0	11,223

Table 14.13 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decisionmaking and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife-beating, according to value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Uganda DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife-beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which she participates³			
0	na	45.0	1,496
1-2	na	44.0	3,995
3	na	57.6	5,732
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴			
0	57.6	na	5,731
1-2	47.2	na	2,859
3-4	42.4	na	2,046
5	36.7	na	586

na = Not applicable

¹ See Table 14.9.1 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 14.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 14.14 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Uganda DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method ¹	Modern methods						Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Temporary modern female methods ²	Male condom	Any traditional method	Not currently using		
Number of decisions in which she participates³										
0	35.1	31.8	2.7	0.0	27.0	2.2	3.3	64.9	100.0	1,496
1-2	37.6	33.0	2.2	0.1	28.1	2.6	4.6	62.4	100.0	3,995
3	40.9	36.9	3.1	0.1	31.3	2.4	4.0	59.1	100.0	5,732
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴										
0	40.5	36.5	2.5	0.1	31.1	2.8	4.0	59.5	100.0	5,731
1-2	39.1	34.7	3.2	0.0	29.3	2.2	4.4	60.9	100.0	2,859
3-4	35.9	31.7	2.7	0.0	27.4	1.6	4.1	64.1	100.0	2,046
5	33.5	29.2	2.5	0.0	23.2	3.4	4.4	66.5	100.0	586
Total	39.0	34.8	2.7	0.1	29.6	2.4	4.1	61.0	100.0	11,223

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

¹ 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

² Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

³ See Table 14.9.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 14.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 14.15 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Uganda DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children ¹	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ²			Number of currently married women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which she participates³						
0	5.2	1,460	22.0	8.8	30.8	1,496
1-2	5.1	3,935	20.5	9.4	29.8	3,995
3	5.1	5,559	15.8	10.9	26.7	5,732
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	4.7	9,206	16.9	10.2	27.1	5,731
1-2	4.8	4,609	20.0	9.8	29.7	2,859
3-4	5.0	3,287	19.7	9.9	29.7	2,046
5	5.2	967	18.6	10.8	29.4	586
Total	4.8	18,069	18.3	10.1	28.4	11,223

¹ Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

² Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al., 2012.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 14.9.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 14.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 14.16 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Uganda DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth ²	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years
Number of decisions in which she participates³				
0	97.1	72.4	51.2	1,170
1-2	97.4	76.6	52.7	2,996
3	97.7	76.1	56.3	4,090
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴				
0	97.1	78.6	56.4	5,124
1-2	97.7	76.3	54.3	2,600
3-4	97.4	72.2	51.1	1,898
5	97.3	67.1	47.9	530
Total	97.3	76.2	54.4	10,152

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

² Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant (TBA) in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 14.9.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 14.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 14.17 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Uganda DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
Number of decisions in which she participates³			
0	52	31	81
1-2	43	26	68
3	48	24	71
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴			
0	45	25	69
1-2	48	27	74
3-4	49	30	78
5	64	27	89

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 14.6.1 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 14.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Key Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adult mortality: One hundred and forty-four per 1,000 women and 223 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, 2% of women in Uganda will die from maternal causes. ▪ Maternal mortality ratio: The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2016 UDHS is estimated at 336 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. ▪ Pregnancy-related mortality ratio: The pregnancy-related mortality (including deaths from accident or violence, comparable with previous UDHS surveys) ratio estimate for the 7-year period before the 2016 UDHS is estimated at 368 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 Government of Uganda hopes that its commitment to a reproductive health strategy as outlined in the second National Development Plan (NDP II) (Republic of Uganda 2015), and the training of health workers in emergency obstetric care and in the management of safe and clean deliveries will go a long way to reduce maternal deaths in the country.

Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult and maternal deaths. In the 2016 UDHS, data were collected from all female respondents on the survival of their sisters and brothers to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. Questions were included to determine if any of the sisters' deaths were maternity-related, which permits the 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 mortality 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.

15.1 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 15.4 and 15.5.)

Table C.7 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 117,657 siblings were recorded in the adult and maternal mortality section of the 2016 UDHS. For 84 siblings (0.1%), survival status was not reported. Among surviving siblings, current age was not reported for 1,320 siblings (1.4%). Among dead siblings, 747 (3.2%) were missing both age at death and years since death, while a further 931 dead siblings (4.0%) were missing either of 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.

15.2 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.

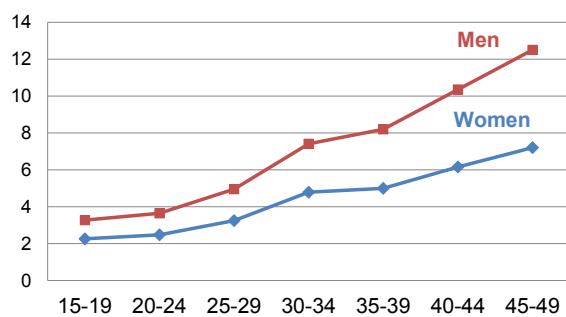
Evaluating the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality is one way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality. If the estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (maternal deaths in particular) may have serious 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 15.1 and **Figure 15.1** show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15-49 for the 7 years before the 2016 UDHS. To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the 7-year period before the survey (roughly between mid-to-late 2009 and mid-to-late 2016). Nevertheless,

Figure 15.1 Adult mortality rates by age

Deaths per 1,000 population



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 minimise the level of sampling error.

- Adult mortality is higher among men (5.95 deaths per 1,000 population) than among women (3.78 deaths per 1,000 population).
- Mortality levels rise rapidly with age. Mortality rates are higher for men than for women in all age groups, and the gap increases with age.

15.3 TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY

Table 15.2 shows the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 ($_{35}q_{15}$) in the 7 years before the 2016, 2011, 2006, and 2000-01 UDHS surveys. $_{35}q_{15}$ 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). Women in Uganda who were age 15 in the period from 2009-2016 have a lower probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 than men: 144 per 1,000 women age 15 would be expected to die by age 50, compared with 223 per 1,000 men.

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 was relatively unchanged between 2000-01 (303 per 1,000 women, 366 per 1,000 men) and 2006 (295 per 1,000 women, 352 per 1,000 men), but declined between 2006 and 2011 (201 per 1,000 women; 252 per 1,000 men) and between 2011 and 2016 (144 per 1,000 women; 223 per 1,000 men).

15.4 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: deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth, or within 42 days after the birth or termination of a pregnancy, not including deaths due to accident or violence. This is the first UDHS to exclude deaths due to accident or violence from the calculation of maternal mortality, and the data presented in this section cannot be used to discuss trends. (See section 15.5 for more information.)

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). **Table 15.3** presents age-specific direct estimates of maternal mortality from the reported survivorship of sisters for the 7-year period prior to the 2016 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 0.63 maternal deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.
- Age-specific patterns should be interpreted with extreme caution because of the small number of events: only 149 maternal deaths 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 40-44 (1.19) and lowest among women age 45-49 (0.16).
- Maternal deaths represent 18% of all deaths among women age 15-49 during the 7-year period preceding the survey.
- The estimate of the maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period preceding the 2016 UDHS is 336 deaths per 100,000 live births; that is, for every 1,000 births in Uganda, just over 3 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 272 to 401 deaths per 100,000 live births (**Table 15.4**).
- At current fertility and mortality rates, 2% of women in Uganda will die from maternal causes while in the reproductive age range (age 15-49).

15.5 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.

As mentioned above, previous UDHS surveys did not collect information on whether sibling deaths were due to accident or violence. The definition of ‘maternal mortality’ in those surveys included deaths due to accident or violence and therefore cannot be compared to the 2016 UDHS maternal mortality estimate presented in section 15.4. To produce an indicator suitable for comparison with estimates from previous UDHS surveys, the 2016 UDHS defines a pregnancy-related death as the death of a woman while pregnant

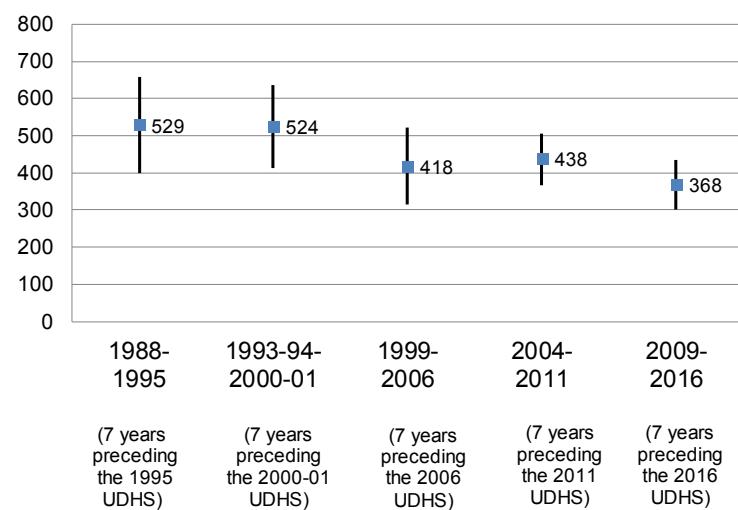
or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relation to the pregnancy and do not exclude deaths due to accident or violence. Note that this definition varies from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days. What the 2016 UDHS defines as a pregnancy-related death had been labelled a maternal death in prior UDHS surveys.

Figure 15.2 presents estimates of the pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) with confidence intervals for the 2016 UDHS and previous UDHS surveys. The point estimates show a general decline over time.

The confidence intervals for the PRMR estimate of the 2011 UDHS and the 2016 UDHS overlap. Since the confidence interval for the PRMR estimate of the 2011 UDHS spans the point estimate of the PRMR of the 2016 UDHS, the difference between the 2016 and 2011 estimates of the PRMR is not statistically significant. Pregnancy-related mortality is a relatively rare event that requires very large sample sizes to measure. The overall trend indicates a decline in PRMR over time, but the sample size of the surveys was not large enough to detect a statistically significant change.

Figure 15.2 Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) with confidence intervals

Pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births



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.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1 Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 15.2 Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 15.3 Maternal mortality**
- **Table 15.4 Maternal mortality ratio**
- **Table C.9 Pregnancy-related mortality (see Appendix C)**

Table 15.1 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 2016

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates ¹
FEMALE			
15-19	109	48,245	2.26
20-24	127	51,312	2.48
25-29	144	44,110	3.25
30-34	165	34,506	4.79
35-39	128	25,488	5.00
40-44	105	17,022	6.16
45-49	74	10,313	7.20
Total 15-49	852	230,995	3.78 ^a
MALE			
15-19	156	47,548	3.27
20-24	181	49,683	3.65
25-29	216	43,596	4.95
30-34	271	36,598	7.41
35-39	223	27,188	8.20
40-44	178	17,227	10.35
45-49	127	10,143	12.50
Total 15-49	1,352	231,982	5.95 ^a

¹ Expressed per 1,000 population

^a Age-adjusted rate

Table 15.2 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 ${}_{{}^{35}\!Q_{15}}^1$
2016 Uganda DHS	144	223
2011 Uganda DHS	201	252
2006 Uganda DHS	295	352
2000-01 Uganda DHS	303	366

¹ The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15

Table 15.3 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the seven years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Uganda DHS 2016

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths ¹	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate ²
15-19	17.2	19	48,245	0.39
20-24	24.5	31	51,312	0.61
25-29	20.3	29	44,110	0.66
30-34	19.0	31	34,506	0.91
35-39	13.0	17	25,488	0.65
40-44	19.2	20	17,022	1.19
45-49	2.3	2	10,313	0.16
Total 15-49	17.5	149	230,995	0.63 ^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 15.4 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 2016

Total fertility rate (TFR)	5.8
General fertility rate (GFR) ¹	188
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) ²	336 CI: (272,401)
Lifetime risk of maternal death ³	0.019

CI: Confidence interval

¹ Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

² Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 15.3) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

³ Calculated as $1 - (1 - \text{MMR})^{\text{TFR}}$ where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the seven years preceding the survey

Key Findings

- **Physical or sexual violence:** Half of women (51%) and men (52%) age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 1 in 5 experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Twenty-two percent of women and 8% of men have ever experienced sexual violence.
- **Violence during pregnancy:** Eleven percent of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during one or more pregnancies.
- **Marital control:** Thirty-seven percent of ever-married women and 33% of ever-married men reported that their current or most recent spouse/partner had ever exhibited at least three types of specified controlling behaviours.
- **Fear of spouse/partner:** Forty-six percent of ever-married women and 23% of ever-married men say that they are afraid of their current or most recent spouse/partner some or most of the time.
- **Spousal violence:** Fifty-six percent of ever-married women and 44% of ever-married men have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent spouse/partner. The prevalence of spousal violence among women has declined by 4 percentage points since the 2011 UDHS, while the prevalence among men has not changed substantially.
- **Injuries due to spousal violence:** Among those who have ever experienced spousal violence, 39% of women and 21% of men have sustained some form of injury.
- **Help seeking:** Three in 10 women (33%) and men (30%) sought help to stop violence they had experienced. Five in 10 women (51%) and men (49%) neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.

Gender-based violence (GBV) against women has been 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). Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or 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, one of the most common forms of gender-based violence against women and girls.

In Uganda, domestic violence is widely acknowledged to be of great concern, not just from a human rights perspective but also from an economic and health perspective. The Government of Uganda has tried to address the issue of domestic violence through various legislative and other means. Uganda ratified the United Nations' Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1985. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda accords women "full and equal dignity of the person with men" and prohibits "laws, cultures, customs or traditions" that undermine their welfare, dignity, or status (Republic of Uganda 1995, Article 33). The Domestic Violence Act, enacted in 2010, put in place regulations in 2011 that operationalised the Constitutional provisions. In addition, the National Policy on the Elimination of Gender Based Violence and the National Action Plan (NAP) for implementing the GBV policy were approved in August 2016. The NAP provides a framework for all national and local government interventions aimed at preventing and responding to GBV and spells out the roles of various state and non-state actors, the strategic actions that need to be undertaken, and milestones for measuring progress at the national and local levels. The GBV policy is a vehicle for the achievement of a zero-tolerance environment and a comprehensive response to support survivors/victims of GBV.

Several other policies and frameworks have also been developed to prevent and respond to GBV, including the Uganda Gender Policy (2007), the National Action Plan on Women (2008), the National Referral Pathway for Prevention and Response to GBV Cases in Uganda (2013), the National Guidelines for Establishment and Management of GBV Shelters in Uganda, and the National Action Plan on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, 1820 and Goma Declaration (2008).

However, there exist certain customary laws and practices concerning land ownership, marriage, and child custody that conflict with these and other efforts to address GBV. Reliable data are needed to monitor the country's progress towards meeting national, regional, and international commitments to address GBV, such as the National Development Plan II, Vision 2040, and the Sustainable Development Goals, among others.

To collect these data, the 2016 UDHS included the domestic violence module in all sampled households. In accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence, only one eligible person per household was randomly selected for the module, and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be assured. In two-thirds of households, one woman age 15-49 was randomly selected to receive the domestic violence module as part of her individual interview. In the remaining one-third of households (the same third selected for biomarker collection), one man age 15-54 was randomly selected to receive the domestic violence module as part of his individual interview. In total, 9,232 women age 15-49 and 4,011 men age 15-54 (3,758 men age 15-49) responded to the domestic violence questions. One percent of eligible women and men could not be successfully interviewed with the module because of lack of privacy or other reasons. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one person per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative. Similar modules and selection methodologies were included in the 2006 and 2011 UDHS surveys.

16.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In the 2016 UDHS, information was obtained from never-married women and men on their experience of violence committed by anyone and from ever-married women and men on their experience of violence committed by their current and former spouses/partners and by others. More specifically, violence committed by the current spouse/partner (for currently married women and men) and by the most recent spouse/partner (for formerly married women and men) was measured by asking all ever-married women and men if their spouse/partner 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

Women and men married more than once were also asked specifically about physical, sexual, and emotional violence by any former spouse. In addition, information was obtained from all women and men (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a spouse/partner) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Information was gathered from all women and men about experiences of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a spouse/partner) at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, by asking if they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. Finally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence committed by anyone during any pregnancy.

Married women and men 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 but are living together with a partner as if married.

16.2 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

Half of women (51%) and men (52%) age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15. One in five women (22%) and men (20%) experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 16.1.1** and **Table 16.1.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 declined from 60% in 2006 to 56% in 2011 and 51% in 2016. In contrast, the percentage of men who have experienced physical violence since age 15 increased from 53% in 2006 to 56% in 2011 before decreasing to 52% in 2016.

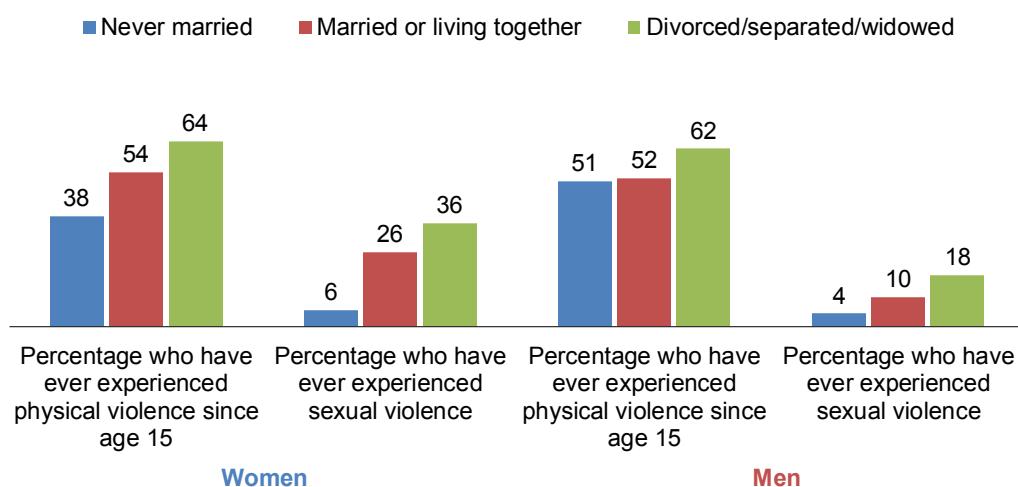
Similarly, women's experience of physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey declined from 34% in 2006 to 27% in 2011 and then to 22% in 2016. The percentage of men who experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey has not changed substantially over the past 10 years.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's likelihood of having experienced physical violence since age 15 increases with age, from 41% among those age 15-19 to 60% among those age 40-49; among men, however, likelihood of experiencing physical violence does not vary by age.

- Women (64%) and men (62%) who are divorced, separated, or widowed are more likely to have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 than married women (54%) and men (52%) and never-married women (38%) and men (51%) (**Figure 16.1**).
- Employed women are more likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (54-56%) than women who are not employed (40%). Among men, experience of physical violence does not vary by employment.
- The proportion of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 declines with increasing education, from 56% among those with no education to 43% among those with more than a secondary education; this proportion also decreases with increasing wealth, from 60% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 44% among women in the highest quintile. In contrast, the proportion of men who have experienced physical violence since age 15 is lower among those with no education (45%) than among those at higher educational levels (51-52%) and does not vary substantially or consistently by wealth (50-55%).

Figure 16.1 Women and men's experience of violence by marital status



16.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Women and men who had experienced physical violence since age 15 were asked who had committed the violence; respondents could report multiple perpetrators. Among ever-married women who had experienced physical violence, the most common perpetrator was the current husband/partner (56%), followed by a former husband/partner (29%) (**Table 16.2.1**). Similarly, among ever-married men who had experienced physical violence, the most common perpetrator of the violence was the current wife/partner (33%). The next most commonly reported perpetrators among men were teachers (17%) and fathers/stepfathers (16%) (**Table 16.2.2**).

Among never-married women and men, the most common perpetrators were teachers (50% for women, 42% for men).

16.3 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

16.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Twenty-two percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence, and 13% experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 16.3.1**). Eight percent of men age 15-49 have experienced sexual violence, and 4% experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 16.3.2**).

Five percent of women reported that they had first experienced sexual violence by age 18, and by age 22 11% of women had experienced sexual violence. Only 1% and 2% of men first experienced sexual violence by age 18 and age 22, respectively (**Table 16.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 15-19 are half as likely (10%) to report ever experiencing sexual violence as women age 20-24 (20%), and the proportion of women who report experiencing sexual violence is even higher among those age 25-49 (25-29%). A similar pattern by age is observed among men, with the youngest men much less likely to report sexual violence.
- Women and men with a disability (those who have a lot of difficulty or inability in one or more functional domains) are more likely to report ever experiencing sexual violence (34% of women and 21% of men) than those without a disability (i.e., some or no difficulty in all domains) (22% of women and 8% of men).
- Divorced, separated, and/or widowed women (36%) and men (18%) are more likely to report ever experiencing sexual violence than currently married women (26%) and men (10%) and never-married women (6%) and men (4%).
- Women's likelihood of experiencing sexual violence generally declines with increasing education and wealth; among men, however, experience of sexual violence does not vary consistently with education or wealth.

16.3.2 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 ever-married women who have experienced sexual violence, the most common perpetrators are the current husband/partner (63%), followed by a former husband/partner (31%) (**Table 16.4.1**). Similarly, among ever-married men, the most common perpetrator is the current wife/partner (67%), followed by a former wife/partner (16%) and a friend/acquaintance (13%) (**Table 16.4.2**).

Among never-married women, strangers (24%) and friends/acquaintances (23%) are the most common perpetrators of sexual violence. Among never-married men, friends/acquaintances (47%) and family friends (23%) are the most common perpetrators.

16.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Physical and sexual violence may occur in isolation from each other, or they may occur in combination. More than half (56%) of women age 15-49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence: one-third (34%) have experienced physical violence only, 5% have experienced sexual violence only, and 18% have experienced both physical and sexual violence (**Table 16.6**).

Similarly, slightly more than half (54%) of men age 15-49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence; 45% have experienced physical violence only, 2% have experienced sexual violence only, and 6% have experienced physical and sexual violence.

Eleven percent of women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during pregnancy (**Table 16.7**). Notably, almost 1 out of 5 (17%) women in the lowest wealth quintile who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

16.5 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 to control and monitor one's spouse's or partner's behaviour are important early warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Since the concentration of controlling behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of respondents whose spouses/partners display at least three of the specified behaviours is also discussed.

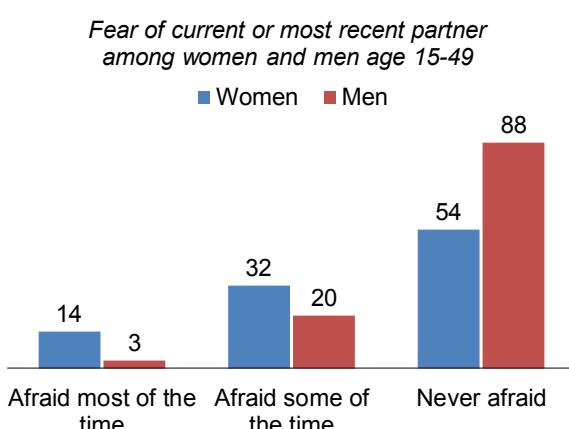
Overall, about one-third of ever-married women (37%) and men (33%) age 15–49 reported that their current or most recent spouse/partner had ever exhibited three or more specific types of controlling behaviours. The controlling behaviour most often exhibited by partners is getting jealous/angry if the respondent talks to other men (57% of women) or women (64% of men). More than half of women and men (both 53%) reported that their spouse/partner insists on knowing where they are at all times (**Table 16.8.1** and **Table 16.8.2**).

Twenty-nine percent of women and 21% of men have never experienced any of the specified marital control behaviours by their current or most recent spouse/partner.

Patterns by background characteristics

- About one-third of currently married women (35%) and men (32%) report experiencing three or more controlling behaviours, as compared with about half of divorced, separated, or widowed women (48%) and men (51%).
- Both women and men are more likely to be afraid of a spouse/partner who exhibits marital control behaviours. Sixty-eight percent of women and 59% of men who reported that they were afraid of their spouse/partner most of the time said that spouse/partner exhibited three or more controlling behaviours, compared with 28% of women and 29% of men who reported never feeling afraid of their spouse/partner. Notably, however, only 3% of men, as compared with 14% of women, are/were afraid of their current or most recent spouse/partner most of the time (**Figure 16.2**).

Figure 16.2 Fear of current or most recent partner



16.6 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

16.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

Women are more likely to have ever experienced (by any husband/partner) spousal physical (44%) or emotional (41%) violence than spousal sexual violence (25%). Men are most likely to have ever experienced spousal emotional violence (36%), followed by spousal physical (21%) violence. Just under 1 in 10 men (9%) have experienced spousal sexual violence (**Table 16.9.1** and **Table 16.9.2**).

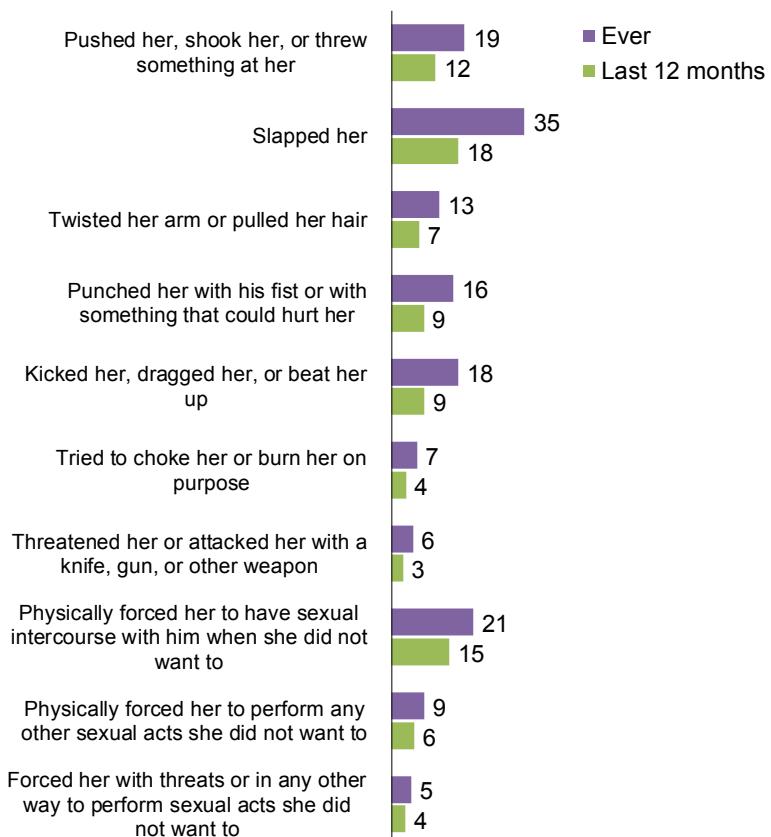
Fifty-six percent of ever-married women and 44% of ever-married men have experienced some form of physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent spouse/partner. Four in 10 women and men (both 39%) experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

About 1 in 3 women (29%) and men (29%) experienced emotional violence from a current or most recent spouse/partner in the 12 months before the survey. Twenty-two percent of women and 12% of men experienced spousal physical violence in the past 12 months, and 16% of women and 6% of men experienced spousal sexual violence during that period.

Among specific kinds of non-emotional violence ever experienced with a current or most recent husband/partner, women are most likely to report being slapped (35%); being physically forced to have sex when they did not want to (21%); being pushed or shaken or having something thrown at them (19%); being kicked, dragged, or beaten (18%); or being punched with a fist or object that could hurt them (16%) (**Figure 16.3**). Among specific kinds of emotional violence, both women (34%) and men (28%) are most likely to report being insulted or made to feel bad about themselves.

Figure 16.3 Types of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specific acts of violence by their husband/partner



Trends: The proportion of women who have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner declined slightly from 60% in 2011 to 56% in

2016. The proportion who experienced spousal violence in the 12 months before the survey also declined slightly, from 43% in 2011 to 39% in 2016. Among men, the proportion who have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent wife/partner has remained almost unchanged over the past 5 years (42% in 2011 and 44% in 2016), although there has been an increase in the proportion who experienced spousal violence in the past 12 months (from 33% in 2011 to 39% in 2016).

Patterns by background characteristics

Tables 16.10.1 and 16.10.2 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.

- Experience of spousal violence among women increases with age and number of children. Forty-two percent of women age 15-19 have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, as compared with 63% of women age 40-49. Similarly, 37% of women with no children reported experiencing spousal violence, compared with 64% of women with five or more children (**Table 16.10.1**). Among men, by contrast, there is no variation in experience of spousal violence by age (**Table 16.10.2**).
- Rural women are more likely (59%) to have ever experienced spousal violence than urban women (47%). Among men, experience of spousal violence does not vary by residence.
- The proportion of women who have experienced spousal violence varies greatly by region, from 38% in Kampala region to 73% in Ankole region and 72% in Bukedi region. Among men, by contrast, the proportion who have experienced spousal violence ranges from 34% to 58% in the majority of regions, with Bukedi (24%) and Kigezi (71%) being outliers.
- Women and men who are divorced, separated, or widowed are more likely to have experienced spousal violence (68% of women and 61% of men) than those who are married or living together with a partner (53% of women and 42% of men).
- Women who are not employed are less likely (46%) than women who are employed for cash (56%) and women who are employed but not for cash (62%) to have experienced spousal violence.
- Experience of spousal violence decreases with increasing education and wealth among women but does not vary consistently by education or wealth among men. Six in 10 (62%) women with no education have ever experienced spousal violence, as compared with 3 in 10 (30%) women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, 66% of women in the lowest wealth quintile reported experiencing spousal violence, compared with 40% of women in the highest quintile.

Patterns by spouse's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Tables 16.11.1 and 16.11.2 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.

- Women whose husband/partner has no education or only a primary education (60-61%) are more likely to experience spousal violence than women whose husband/partner has a secondary (46%) or higher (37%) education (**Table 16.11.1**).

- Women whose husband/partner is often drunk are much more likely (84%) to experience spousal violence than women whose husband/partner is sometimes drunk (66%), drinks alcohol but is never drunk (42%), or does not drink alcohol (45%) (**Figure 16.4**). The wife's/partner's consumption of alcohol affects men's experience of spousal violence in the same way as the husband's/partner's consumption affects women's experience of violence (**Table 16.11.1** and **Table 16.11.2**).
- Women's and men's likelihood of experiencing spousal violence increases with the number of marital control behaviours exhibited by their spouse. Twenty-nine percent of women and 18% of men whose spouse exhibits no controlling behaviours have experienced spousal violence, as compared with 90% of women and 79% of men whose spouse exhibits all five specified controlling behaviours.
- Intergenerational effects of spousal violence are evident in Uganda. Women and men who report that their fathers beat their mothers are more likely (68% of women and 50% of men) to have themselves experienced spousal violence than women and men who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (49% of women and 39% of men).
- Women and men who report fearing their spouse are more likely to report experiencing spousal violence. Nearly 9 in 10 (89%) women who say that they are afraid of their husband/partner most of the time have experienced spousal violence, followed by women who are sometimes afraid of their husband/partner (65%). Among women who say that they are never afraid of their husband/partner, 42% have experienced spousal violence. The pattern among men is similar.
- Experience of spousal physical or sexual violence increases with the duration of marriage; among currently married women who have been married only once, 15% experienced spousal violence within 2 years of marriage and 30% within the first 5 years of marriage (**Table 16.13.1**).

16.6.2 Injuries due to Spousal Violence

Injuries due to spousal violence

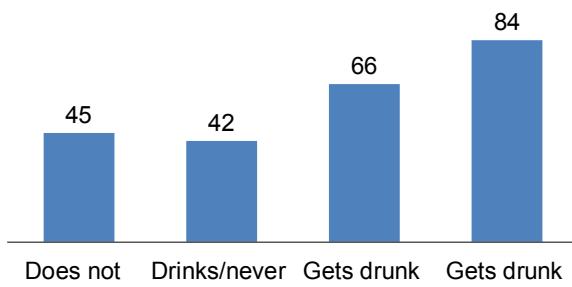
Percentage of ever-married women and men who have had the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

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 ever-married women and men age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of their current or most recent spouse/partner, 39% of women and 21% of men have ever sustained an injury (**Table 16.14**). Similar proportions sustained an injury in the 12 months preceding the survey (40% of women, 20% of men). The most common form of injury is cuts, bruises, and aches (36% of women, 18% of men). Fifteen percent of women and 6% of men have ever sustained eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns.

Figure 16.4 Spousal violence by husband's alcohol consumption

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



Trends: The proportion of ever-married women who have sustained injuries after experiencing violence from their current or most recent spouse/partner has remained almost unchanged over the past 5 years (41% in 2011, 39% in 2016).

16.6.3 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

Six percent of women and 22% of men have ever committed physical violence against their current or most recent spouse/partner when he/she was not already beating or physically hurting them, and 3% of women and 9% of men committed such violence against their current or most recent spouse/partner in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 16.15.1** and **Table 16.15.2**).

Trends: There has been little change in the percentage of women who have ever initiated violence against their husbands/partners (7% in 2006 and 2011, 6% in 2016) or have done so in the past 12 months (at 3% since 2006). By contrast, the percentage of men who reported ever initiating violence against their wives/partners dropped substantially, from 41% in 2006 and 2011 to 22% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have experienced spousal violence ever (11%) or in the past 12 months (13%) are more likely than women who have not experienced spousal violence (2%) to have initiated violence against their current or most recent husband/partner. The pattern among men is similar, although larger proportions of men in all categories report initiating violence: 44% of men who have ever experienced spousal violence, 40% of men who have experienced spousal violence in the past 12 months, and 16% of men who have never experienced spousal violence.
- Men with a primary education are more likely to initiate spousal violence (26%) than men with no education (15%), a secondary education (18%), or more than a secondary education (10%).
- Men who participate in one or both of the household decisions they were asked about are more than three times as likely (22%) as men who do not participate in either of the two decisions to initiate spousal violence (7%) (**Table 16.16.2**).
- As was the case for experience of violence, women and men whose spouse/partner is often drunk, whose spouse/partner displays five marital control behaviours, whose father beat their mother, and who are afraid of their spouse/partner most of the time are more likely than other women and men to have initiated violence against their spouse/partner (**Tables 16.16.1** and **16.16.2**).

16.7 HELP SEEKING AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Among respondents age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, only about 3 in 10 women (33%) and men (30%) sought help to stop the violence. About 5 in 10 women (51%) and men (49%) neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence (**Tables 16.17.1** and **16.17.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have experienced sexual violence only are less likely to seek help (13%) than women who have experienced physical violence only (31%) or sexual and physical violence (41%) (**Figure 16.5**). This is also true for men.
- The likelihood of seeking help increases with age, from 24% of women and 20% of men age 15-19 to 39% of women and 37% of men age 40-49.
- Never-married women (24%) and men (22%) who have experienced physical or sexual violence are least likely to seek help, followed by married women and men (33% each) and women (42%) and men (45%) who are divorced, separated, or widowed.
- Employed women and men who have ever experienced violence are more likely than women and men who are not employed to have sought help to end the violence.
- Help seeking for violence among women declines with increasing education, from 37% among those with no education to 24% among those with a secondary or higher education. Among men, help seeking does not vary consistently by education.
- The likelihood of seeking help decreases with increasing wealth among both women and men. Forty percent of women and 32% of men in the lowest wealth quintile who have experienced violence sought help to stop the violence, as compared with 26% of women and 25% of men in the highest quintile.

Sources for Help

Among women and men age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source of help is their own family (57% of women, 40% of men). Women's next most common source of help is their husband's/partner's family (31%), while men's next most common source is the police (23%). Sixteen percent of women sought help from the police. Men are more likely than women to seek help from a doctor or medical personnel (18% versus 5%) or a friend (18% versus 8%) (**Table 16.18**).

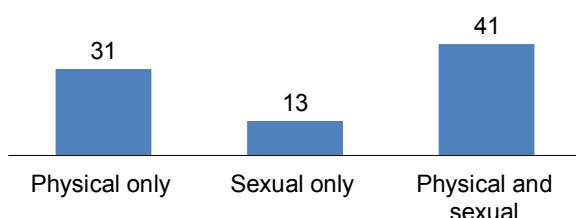
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- **Table 16.2.1** Persons committing physical violence: Women
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- **Table 16.5** Age at first experience of sexual violence

Figure 16.5 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help



- **Table 16.6** Experience of different forms of violence
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- **Table 16.9.1** Forms of spousal violence: Women
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- **Table 16.10.1** Spousal violence by background characteristics: Women
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- **Table 16.17.1** Help seeking to stop violence: Women
- **Table 16.17.2** Help seeking to stop violence: Men
- **Table 16.18** Sources for help to stop the violence

Table 16.1.1 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 2016

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	41.4	3.5	19.2	22.7	2,090
20-24	50.4	4.5	17.5	22.0	1,952
25-29	52.4	4.1	18.3	22.5	1,477
30-39	54.5	5.1	17.3	22.7	2,301
40-49	59.5	4.6	14.5	19.4	1,412
Religion					
Catholic	55.1	4.7	19.6	24.4	3,676
Anglican	48.6	4.7	16.5	21.3	2,880
Muslim	46.8	4.1	15.4	19.4	1,190
Pentecostal	52.4	2.9	17.6	20.7	1,241
Seventh Day Adventist	27.1	4.5	6.1	10.6	126
Other	39.6	5.8	9.2	15.0	118
Ethnic group					
Acholi	51.8	5.6	19.8	25.5	467
Alur	50.9	5.2	15.8	20.9	253
Baganda	47.0	3.0	12.4	15.4	1,474
Bagisu	44.3	4.0	17.1	22.1	491
Bakiga	46.8	4.6	17.2	21.8	656
Bakonzo	34.7	4.4	11.9	16.3	215
Banyankore	51.1	3.6	21.3	24.9	993
Banyoro	41.7	4.0	14.6	18.7	285
Basoga	45.3	4.5	15.1	20.0	735
Batoro	43.7	5.9	18.6	24.5	273
Iteso	66.5	4.0	19.8	24.0	679
Lango	57.6	5.0	21.1	26.1	513
Lugbara	63.1	1.4	21.7	23.1	276
Other	54.8	5.6	18.7	24.4	1,923
Disability status³					
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	59.5	9.5	17.6	27.0	349
Some or no difficulty in all domains	50.7	4.2	17.5	21.8	8,883
Residence					
Urban	46.9	3.2	12.8	16.0	2,414
Rural	52.6	4.8	19.2	24.1	6,818
Region					
South Central	52.9	2.9	16.5	19.4	1,177
North Central	46.3	4.0	13.0	17.0	993
Kampala	37.1	1.8	7.1	8.9	496
Busoga	46.3	4.7	13.8	19.2	860
Bukedi	69.3	11.8	23.8	35.6	600
Bugisu	38.3	3.2	14.7	18.8	465
Teso	68.5	2.1	20.8	23.3	529
Karamoja	52.7	2.8	29.2	32.0	184
Lango	60.2	5.4	21.9	27.3	498
Acholi	52.8	5.0	20.0	25.1	478
West Nile	60.1	3.7	20.0	23.7	639
Bunyoro	40.3	3.8	16.1	19.9	532
Tooro	43.8	6.2	17.4	23.6	658
Kigezi	45.6	3.8	17.9	21.8	370
Ankole	51.7	3.6	21.8	25.5	752
Special area					
Island districts	61.9	4.1	19.2	25.2	100
Mountain districts	38.9	3.8	14.9	19.4	730
Greater Kampala	43.0	1.2	8.9	10.2	968
Marital status					
Never married	38.3	2.4	14.1	16.5	2,353
Married or living together	53.5	4.7	19.3	24.2	5,642
Divorced/separated/widowed	64.4	6.6	15.7	22.7	1,237
Number of living children					
0	40.7	2.8	15.4	18.2	2,468
1-2	49.1	4.3	17.3	21.6	2,492
3-4	57.3	5.1	19.6	25.1	1,922
5+	59.0	5.5	18.3	23.9	2,349

Continued...

Table 16.1.1—Continued

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	
Employment					
Employed for cash	53.8	4.0	17.2	21.4	5,296
Employed not for cash	55.7	5.5	21.2	26.8	1,850
Not employed	40.1	4.3	14.9	19.3	2,086
Education					
No education	56.2	5.4	19.8	25.4	940
Primary	53.3	5.1	19.2	24.5	5,325
Secondary	46.1	3.2	16.0	19.2	2,241
More than secondary	43.0	1.3	6.4	7.8	726
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	59.6	5.6	23.7	29.5	1,625
Second	53.8	5.4	20.0	25.5	1,743
Middle	51.9	5.2	17.9	23.4	1,760
Fourth	48.7	3.9	17.3	21.2	1,831
Highest	44.1	2.4	11.0	13.5	2,273
Total	51.1	4.4	17.5	22.0	9,232

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.

³ Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 16.1.2 Experience of physical violence: Men

Percentage of men 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 2016

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	51.1	3.7	28.1	31.7	867
20-24	50.7	2.9	13.2	16.0	701
25-29	50.6	2.1	16.4	18.8	568
30-39	53.2	2.3	15.9	18.2	933
40-49	51.9	1.4	12.8	14.2	690
Religion					
Catholic	55.7	2.3	20.1	22.6	1,521
Anglican	47.1	2.7	16.0	18.6	1,245
Muslim	51.0	2.6	17.5	20.4	487
Pentecostal	54.1	1.9	16.4	18.3	378
Seventh Day Adventist	48.5	9.0	5.5	14.5	60
Other	36.7	1.1	13.8	14.9	66
Ethnic group					
Acholi	66.1	0.6	20.9	21.8	218
Alur	40.5	2.6	16.9	20.1	108
Baganda	50.0	4.4	14.6	19.0	632
Bagisu	30.7	1.8	8.3	10.1	165
Bakiga	58.6	2.1	24.5	26.7	253
Bakonzo	49.1	5.6	9.2	14.8	89
Banyankore	44.6	0.7	15.6	16.4	401
Banyoro	54.6	4.8	11.5	17.0	89
Basoga	51.8	2.1	25.2	27.3	288
Batoro	55.5	2.7	17.8	20.5	117
Iteso	71.3	2.5	31.3	33.7	280
Lango	49.1	1.2	18.4	19.6	259
Lugbara	46.7	0.0	16.4	16.4	95
Other	49.8	3.0	14.1	17.2	763
Disability status³					
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	60.0	0.8	24.8	25.6	144
Some or no difficulty in all domains	51.3	2.6	17.4	20.1	3,614 3,758
Residence					
Urban	49.9	2.2	15.3	17.6	915
Rural	52.2	2.6	18.5	21.2	2,844
Region					
South Central	49.4	4.7	12.8	17.5	436
North Central	50.2	5.5	14.5	20.0	452
Kampala	49.8	1.6	13.6	15.2	198
Busoga	52.9	1.9	24.6	26.4	324
Bukedi	63.6	0.0	13.6	13.6	252
Bugisu	30.7	1.5	12.3	14.3	192
Teso	72.8	2.4	32.6	35.0	204
Karamoja	47.8	1.6	20.5	22.0	59
Lango	49.2	1.2	19.3	20.5	252
Acholi	66.6	0.5	20.6	21.4	218
West Nile	41.6	0.0	14.7	15.0	223
Bunyoro	42.9	4.4	10.8	15.5	213
Tooro	53.4	5.5	14.6	20.1	304
Kigezi	60.1	0.9	26.5	27.4	128
Ankole	46.2	0.0	24.0	24.0	304
Special area					
Island districts	62.9	3.7	21.1	24.8	57
Mountain districts	43.8	6.1	15.3	21.7	298
Greater Kampala	45.8	1.8	11.8	13.6	363
Marital status					
Never married	50.5	3.0	20.6	23.6	1,450
Married or living together	51.5	1.9	15.6	17.6	2,117
Divorced/separated/widowed	61.8	5.7	19.2	24.9	191
Number of living children					
0	51.0	3.1	21.1	24.3	1,573
1-2	49.5	2.1	13.9	16.0	706
3-4	53.4	2.7	17.4	20.3	613
5+	53.3	1.6	14.8	16.5	866

Continued...

Table 16.1.2—Continued

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	
Employment					
Employed for cash	51.7	2.4	15.8	18.3	2,568
Employed not for cash	51.3	1.8	19.6	21.4	1,004
Not employed	53.3	8.0	33.8	41.7	187
Education					
No education	44.9	2.3	13.0	15.4	155
Primary	52.3	2.8	19.7	22.7	2,101
Secondary	51.0	2.3	16.7	19.0	1,027
More than secondary	52.3	1.8	12.3	14.1	475
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	50.5	1.5	18.4	20.1	675
Second	54.9	3.5	18.8	22.2	688
Middle	49.9	2.3	18.2	20.6	714
Fourth	52.1	2.8	18.9	21.7	811
Highest	50.9	2.5	14.7	17.3	871
Total 15-49	51.6	2.5	17.7	20.3	3,758
50-54	54.6	4.3	12.3	16.6	253
Total 15-54	51.8	2.6	17.3	20.0	4,011

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.

³ Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 16.2.1 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 2016

Person	Marital status		
	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	55.7	na	45.0
Former husband/partner	28.7	na	23.2
Current boyfriend	0.8	0.6	0.7
Former boyfriend	2.3	2.4	2.4
Father/stepfather	9.8	20.5	11.9
Mother/stepmother	11.2	25.5	14.0
Sister/brother	6.3	14.1	7.8
Daughter/son	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other relative	6.6	11.8	7.6
Mother-in-law	0.3	na	0.2
Father-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other in-law	1.2	na	1.1
Teacher	11.8	50.2	19.1
Employer/someone at work	0.5	1.9	0.7
Police/soldier	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	1.7	2.1	1.8
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	3,813	902	4,714

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

na = Not applicable

Table 16.2.2 Persons committing physical violence: Men

Among men 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 2016

Person	Marital status		
	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current wife/partner	32.8	na	20.4
Former wife/partner	8.2	na	5.1
Current girlfriend	0.1	0.1	0.1
Former girlfriend	1.0	0.1	0.6
Father/stepfather	16.3	17.3	16.6
Mother/stepmother	7.0	10.8	8.5
Sister/brother	9.5	11.1	10.1
Daughter/son	0.5	0.0	0.3
Other relative	13.5	9.7	12.1
Mother-in-law	0.3	na	0.2
Father-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Other in-law	1.0	na	0.7
Teacher	16.9	42.3	26.5
Employer/someone at work	5.8	3.1	4.8
Police/soldier	6.6	4.6	5.9
Other	14.0	9.5	12.3
Number of men who have experienced physical violence since age 15	1,209	732	1,941

Note: Men can report more than one person who committed the violence.

na = Not applicable

Table 16.3.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		
	Ever ¹	Past 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15-19	9.9	5.3	2,090
20-24	19.9	13.9	1,952
25-29	25.1	15.8	1,477
30-39	28.7	16.2	2,301
40-49	28.2	13.2	1,412
Religion			
Catholic	21.3	12.4	3,676
Anglican	22.1	13.7	2,880
Muslim	20.9	11.7	1,190
Pentecostal	25.3	13.1	1,241
Seventh Day Adventist	19.7	11.0	126
Other	17.5	7.0	118
Ethnic group			
Acholi	9.6	5.0	467
Alur	21.1	8.8	253
Baganda	19.9	8.8	1,474
Bagisu	19.6	11.7	491
Bakiga	25.0	16.4	656
Bakonzo	18.0	13.7	215
Banyankore	23.6	14.7	993
Banyoro	18.1	10.5	285
Basoga	27.5	15.7	735
Batoro	23.8	16.9	273
Iteso	23.4	13.8	679
Lango	18.8	10.6	513
Lugbara	24.8	11.7	276
Other	23.8	15.0	1,923
Disability status²			
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	33.9	21.5	349
Some or no difficulty in all domains	21.5	12.4	8,883
Residence			
Urban	18.9	8.5	2,414
Rural	23.0	14.2	6,818
Region			
South Central	20.1	10.9	1,177
North Central	23.0	10.8	993
Kampala	18.1	6.3	496
Busoga	26.1	13.2	860
Bukedi	39.8	28.4	600
Bugisu	17.6	11.2	465
Teso	18.3	9.8	529
Karamoja	13.6	10.8	184
Lango	21.5	11.9	498
Acholi	10.2	4.8	478
West Nile	21.9	9.9	639
Bunyoro	11.0	6.9	532
Tooro	26.3	17.2	658
Kigezi	22.7	16.7	370
Ankole	25.8	19.1	752
Special area			
Island districts	29.6	13.7	100
Mountain districts	19.1	11.7	730
Greater Kampala	18.1	7.1	968
Marital status			
Never married	5.7	1.1	2,353
Married or living together	25.7	16.9	5,642
Divorced/separated/widowed	35.9	15.9	1,237
Employment			
Employed for cash	24.7	13.9	5,296
Employed not for cash	23.2	15.5	1,850
Not employed	13.8	7.2	2,086

Continued...

Table 16.3.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		
	Ever ¹	Past 12 months	Number of women
Number of living children			
0	9.5	3.7	2,468
1-2	21.6	14.1	2,492
3-4	28.4	17.9	1,922
5+	30.2	16.5	2,349
Education			
No education	24.2	12.8	940
Primary	24.9	15.3	5,325
Secondary	16.6	9.2	2,241
More than secondary	14.1	5.1	726
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	23.0	13.5	1,625
Second	24.9	15.3	1,743
Middle	24.0	16.5	1,760
Fourth	21.7	13.2	1,831
Highest	17.5	7.0	2,273
Total	21.9	12.7	9,232

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

² Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 16.3.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		
	Ever ¹	Past 12 months	Number of men
Age			
15-19	4.6	1.3	867
20-24	9.4	3.4	701
25-29	10.0	4.7	568
30-39	9.8	6.2	933
40-49	8.4	4.6	690
Disability status²			
A lot of difficulty or unable to function in at least one domain	20.6	5.5	144
Some or no difficulty in all domains	7.8	4.0	3,614
Religion			
Catholic	8.0	4.3	1,521
Anglican	8.0	3.5	1,245
Muslim	9.5	4.1	487
Pentecostal	9.3	4.2	378
Seventh Day Adventist	11.2	8.6	60
Other	5.2	1.5	66
Ethnic group			
Acholi	8.2	5.1	218
Alur	8.6	6.1	108
Baganda	10.1	4.0	632
Bagisu	3.7	2.1	165
Bakiga	8.1	6.3	253
Bakonzo	12.0	4.7	89
Banyankore	10.2	3.7	401
Banyoro	7.0	3.3	89
Basoga	7.8	2.3	288
Batoro	12.6	5.6	117
Iteso	9.9	6.5	280
Lango	4.8	1.0	259
Lugbara	4.6	2.5	95
Other	7.3	4.1	763
Residence			
Urban	8.7	3.6	915
Rural	8.2	4.2	2,844
Region			
South Central	12.5	5.7	436
North Central	9.9	4.4	452
Kampala	9.5	3.0	198
Busoga	9.2	3.2	324
Bukedi	6.4	1.5	252
Bugisu	4.4	4.0	192
Teso	10.8	7.9	204
Karamoja	0.3	0.3	59
Lango	4.3	1.0	252
Acholi	7.5	4.6	218
West Nile	5.2	4.1	223
Bunyoro	6.5	3.3	213
Tooro	12.2	5.3	304
Kigezi	10.1	7.4	128
Ankole	5.3	2.7	304
Special area			
Island districts	17.8	8.4	57
Mountain districts	8.0	5.3	298
Greater Kampala	9.6	3.3	363
Marital status			
Never married	4.4	0.7	1,450
Married or living together	10.2	6.2	2,117
Divorced/separated/widowed	17.9	6.0	191
Employment			
Employed for cash	10.6	5.1	2,568
Employed not for cash	3.9	2.0	1,004
Not employed	0.8	0.8	187

Continued...

Table 16.3.2—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		
	Ever ¹	Past 12 months	Number of men
Number of living children			
0	5.5	1.8	1,573
1-2	11.6	5.4	706
3-4	11.2	5.5	613
5+	8.8	5.9	866
Education			
No education	6.1	4.6	155
Primary	8.9	4.3	2,101
Secondary	8.8	3.8	1,027
More than secondary	5.5	3.4	475
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	6.0	3.1	675
Second	9.3	4.8	688
Middle	8.8	4.5	714
Fourth	8.0	4.6	811
Highest	9.2	3.3	871
Total 15-49	8.3	4.0	3,758
50-54	10.1	3.9	253
Total 15-54	8.4	4.0	4,011

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

² Disability questions are included in the Household Questionnaire. Domains are seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing. If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 16.4.1 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 2016

Person	Marital status		
	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	63.1	na	58.9
Former husband/partner	31.3	na	29.2
Current/former boyfriend	5.0	13.7	5.6
Father/stepfather	0.2	0.8	0.2
Brother/stepbrother	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other relative	1.1	12.9	1.9
In-law	0.8	na	1.2
Own friend/acquaintance	3.4	23.1	4.7
Family friend	2.3	5.7	2.5
Teacher	0.4	6.4	0.8
Employer/someone at work	0.3	3.4	0.5
Police/soldier	0.3	0.0	0.2
Priest/religious leader	0.2	0.6	0.3
Stranger	5.3	23.7	6.6
Other	0.1	1.4	0.2
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	1,892	134	2,026

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.

na = Not applicable

Table 16.4.2 Persons committing sexual violence: Men

Among men 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 2016

Person	Marital status		
	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current wife/partner	67.1	na	53.5
Former wife/partner	15.5	na	12.4
Current/former girlfriend	5.5	9.8	6.4
Mother/stepmother	0.5	0.0	0.4
Sister/stepsister	0.0	1.1	0.2
Other relative	1.5	5.9	2.4
In-law	0.6	na	0.5
Own friend/acquaintance	12.6	47.0	19.5
Family friend	2.9	23.0	6.9
Teacher	1.1	0.0	0.9
Employer/someone at work	1.4	0.6	1.2
Police/soldier	0.2	0.0	0.2
Stranger	2.5	11.8	4.4
Number of men who have experienced sexual violence	250	63	313

Note: Ever-married men 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.

na = Not applicable

Table 16.5 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 2016

Background characteristic	Women					Men								
	10	12	15	18	22	Percent-age who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women	10	12	15	18	22	Percent-age who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of men
Age														
15-19	0.0	0.1	0.5	na	na	90.1	2,090	0.0	0.2	0.2	na	na	95.6	867
20-24	0.8	0.9	1.6	4.8	na	80.1	1,952	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	na	93.3	701
25-29	0.8	0.9	2.4	5.8	12.3	74.9	1,477	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	3.0	93.0	568
30-39	0.8	0.9	2.7	7.0	12.4	71.3	2,301	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.8	91.9	933
40-49	0.5	0.8	2.0	6.2	11.3	71.8	1,412	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	92.9	690
Marital status														
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.3	2,353	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.6	1,450
Ever married	0.8	0.9	2.4	7.1	14.1	72.5	6,879	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.8	91.9	2,308
Total 15-49	0.6	0.7	1.8	5.3	10.5	78.1	9,232	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.7	93.4	3,758
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	91.1	253
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.7	93.2	4,011

na = Not applicable

Table 16.6 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 2016

Age	Women					Men				
	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of men
15-19	34.6	3.2	6.7	44.6	2,090	48.0	1.6	3.1	52.6	867
15-17	33.7	3.5	5.1	42.3	1,285	51.8	0.9	3.3	56.0	538
18-19	36.1	2.8	9.4	48.3	805	41.7	2.6	2.7	47.0	329
20-24	34.5	4.1	15.8	54.4	1,952	42.4	1.1	8.3	51.9	701
25-29	32.1	4.8	20.2	57.2	1,477	44.6	4.0	6.0	54.6	568
30-39	31.3	5.6	23.1	60.1	2,301	44.9	1.5	8.4	54.7	933
40-49	35.9	4.6	23.6	64.1	1,412	46.4	2.9	5.5	54.8	690
Total 15-49	33.6	4.5	17.5	55.5	9,232	45.4	2.1	6.3	53.7	3,758
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	46.5	1.9	8.1	56.5	253
Total 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	45.4	2.1	6.4	53.9	4,011

Table 16.7 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	10.4	562
20-24	10.4	1,514
25-29	10.0	1,384
30-39	10.5	2,260
40-49	11.6	1,395
Religion		
Catholic	11.4	2,898
Anglican	10.4	2,222
Muslim	8.2	895
Pentecostal	11.1	918
Seventh Day Adventist	7.7	90
Other	7.6	90
Ethnic group		
Acholi	12.3	356
Alur	16.2	196
Baganda	6.7	1,120
Bagisu	8.9	375
Bakiga	10.3	521
Bakonzo	4.2	169
Banyankore	10.7	761
Banyoro	3.7	209
Basoga	7.2	544
Batoro	7.1	212
Iteso	16.3	518
Lango	15.7	407
Lugbara	21.5	218
Other	11.3	1,506
Residence		
Urban	8.0	1,700
Rural	11.4	5,415
Region		
South Central	9.1	881
North Central	5.9	800
Kampala	6.5	323
Busoga	7.4	673
Bukedi	18.3	471
Bugisu	8.2	345
Teso	16.7	404
Karamoja	8.4	154
Lango	17.2	397
Acholi	11.3	369
West Nile	17.3	490
Bunyoro	8.9	395
Tooro	6.8	531
Kigezi	9.2	281
Ankole	11.5	599
Special area		
Island districts	12.3	89
Mountain districts	6.6	551
Greater Kampala	7.9	656
Marital status		
Never married	5.8	407
Married or living together	9.9	5,489
Divorced/separated/widowed	15.5	1,218
Number of living children		
0	6.8	351
1-2	9.0	2,492
3-4	11.7	1,922
5+	11.9	2,349
Education		
No education	10.1	901
Primary	12.4	4,227
Secondary	7.8	1,478
More than secondary	4.3	508

Continued...

Table 16.7—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	16.8	1,359
Second	12.2	1,434
Middle	10.2	1,390
Fourth	8.4	1,369
Highest	6.1	1,563
Total	10.6	7,114

Table 16.8.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:								Number of ever-married women
	Is jealous or angry if she 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		
Age									
15-19	56.9	25.9	29.7	22.0	58.5	36.6	27.1	505	
20-24	57.8	33.6	31.5	22.1	56.2	38.8	25.7	1,445	
25-29	59.6	33.8	29.2	20.5	55.7	39.0	26.3	1,320	
30-39	57.3	33.1	27.6	21.2	52.8	36.7	29.3	2,230	
40-49	50.8	30.7	27.4	22.6	46.9	32.9	33.1	1,379	
Religion									
Catholic	56.3	32.2	27.2	21.5	51.5	35.8	28.9	2,785	
Anglican	57.5	32.9	29.4	21.7	53.9	37.2	28.1	2,149	
Muslim	59.7	34.9	33.9	22.4	61.5	43.8	24.6	871	
Pentecostal	54.5	31.5	29.9	23.1	52.8	35.5	30.0	891	
Seventh Day Adventist	44.9	16.0	17.7	10.0	36.7	17.8	36.2	94	
Other	41.1	22.1	20.6	10.6	37.8	25.0	46.5	89	
Ethnic group									
Acholi	55.0	28.8	23.0	16.8	43.0	31.0	34.8	342	
Alur	48.9	21.5	15.4	13.5	46.7	22.1	37.3	196	
Baganda	58.4	39.0	29.2	14.5	54.1	38.6	27.7	1,069	
Bagisu	60.8	32.3	24.1	20.8	55.3	36.8	30.4	361	
Bakiga	53.7	28.8	24.4	17.5	45.6	32.3	36.3	511	
Bakonzo	34.4	17.6	24.4	11.1	36.9	19.4	44.1	161	
Banyankore	55.4	27.6	24.3	19.0	53.8	31.0	27.2	746	
Banyoro	52.2	22.8	23.9	20.9	38.9	30.0	41.9	193	
Basoga	61.5	38.9	40.5	32.7	65.7	51.2	19.9	535	
Batoro	59.8	40.3	33.7	27.3	59.3	45.6	21.0	193	
Iteso	64.2	35.6	26.9	26.5	55.6	37.8	21.5	495	
Lango	51.4	27.7	30.3	22.2	50.9	34.7	34.0	405	
Lugbara	52.6	29.0	35.4	38.7	60.3	44.1	30.1	221	
Other	57.1	33.5	32.3	24.1	55.3	39.0	25.4	1,451	
Residence									
Urban	57.5	33.1	27.1	19.5	52.8	36.1	27.9	1,620	
Rural	56.2	32.1	29.4	22.2	53.5	37.0	28.8	5,259	
Region									
South Central	58.3	41.7	28.9	16.7	55.9	40.2	27.5	854	
North Central	54.0	36.3	32.0	18.1	52.0	38.4	32.0	770	
Kampala	53.5	32.6	18.5	10.9	46.4	29.1	32.9	303	
Busoga	61.7	35.0	36.9	31.2	59.1	47.2	22.4	657	
Bukedi	69.5	45.8	43.7	37.3	72.1	54.6	10.7	451	
Bugisu	59.2	28.9	25.7	23.0	55.0	34.8	28.5	340	
Teso	62.5	35.5	24.0	23.8	49.0	33.5	22.5	384	
Karamoja	57.0	23.8	19.8	13.5	46.2	28.6	30.0	140	
Lango	53.6	28.7	31.7	22.3	50.9	35.8	33.2	392	
Acholi	53.5	28.9	22.1	15.3	43.6	30.3	35.2	363	
West Nile	53.3	25.3	34.9	30.8	61.0	40.7	26.7	489	
Bunyoro	44.5	20.5	18.2	14.4	38.2	22.1	48.4	371	
Tooro	51.1	30.5	30.1	21.4	54.3	34.9	25.9	495	
Kigezi	47.4	19.3	16.2	15.5	35.4	22.8	44.8	279	
Ankole	60.1	27.4	25.3	18.9	55.9	32.9	24.2	590	
Special area									
Island districts	60.5	37.8	31.2	13.6	50.5	38.8	29.6	86	
Mountain districts	50.3	25.1	23.9	18.1	50.3	29.2	33.1	537	
Greater Kampala	54.8	34.1	24.3	13.9	47.2	32.2	30.2	626	
Marital status									
Married or living together	54.8	30.0	26.7	20.0	51.9	34.5	29.9	5,642	
Divorced/separated/widowed	64.4	43.0	38.7	29.1	59.8	47.5	22.3	1,237	
Number of living children									
0	52.9	23.3	26.1	21.4	52.8	33.3	31.4	443	
1-2	58.1	31.7	29.6	20.8	55.9	37.1	25.9	2,221	
3-4	56.9	33.5	30.2	20.9	54.8	38.9	29.7	1,889	
5+	55.3	33.7	27.5	23.0	49.7	35.5	29.7	2,327	

Continued...

Table 16.8.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:							
	Is jealous or angry if she 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
Employment								
Employed for cash	56.8	32.6	29.8	22.3	54.3	37.8	28.1	4,451
Employed not for cash	57.6	33.9	28.1	22.4	54.5	36.9	25.8	1,381
Not employed	53.5	28.9	25.6	17.6	47.5	32.8	34.2	1,047
Education								
No education	51.5	28.5	27.2	21.3	45.2	33.2	34.7	891
Primary	58.3	34.3	29.8	23.3	55.1	38.8	26.8	4,125
Secondary	56.4	32.5	30.2	20.2	55.2	37.3	27.9	1,376
More than secondary	50.6	22.3	19.7	11.5	47.5	25.7	34.3	488
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	56.7	34.6	30.0	25.2	52.9	39.0	29.5	1,334
Second	57.5	31.7	29.0	24.3	54.5	37.3	25.4	1,400
Middle	56.8	32.0	29.3	22.1	55.4	37.8	27.5	1,349
Fourth	58.7	33.9	31.4	21.6	55.4	37.9	26.6	1,296
Highest	53.1	29.8	25.1	15.4	48.9	32.6	33.4	1,500
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Afraid most of the time	80.0	60.9	52.5	44.1	78.1	67.5	7.7	984
Sometimes afraid	58.5	34.6	28.8	23.0	54.6	38.3	26.9	2,200
Never afraid	49.1	23.3	22.6	14.8	45.9	27.8	35.1	3,695
Total	56.5	32.3	28.8	21.6	53.3	36.8	28.6	6,879

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 16.8.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of men whose wife/partner:								Number of ever-married men
	Is jealous or angry if he talks to other women	Frequently accuses him of being unfaithful	Does not permit him to meet his 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	(73.7)	(58.6)	(14.5)	(25.5)	(78.8)	(49.6)	(10.7)	23	
20-24	64.2	43.3	18.8	9.9	55.9	37.5	20.3	275	
25-29	65.1	42.5	16.1	11.5	52.2	35.0	21.2	453	
30-39	66.7	43.4	16.7	10.3	55.6	34.8	19.5	876	
40-49	60.5	37.4	12.4	9.0	47.3	28.4	24.5	683	
Religion									
Catholic	68.6	46.6	15.0	10.2	51.1	33.7	18.9	931	
Anglican	63.5	39.5	17.6	11.3	54.4	33.5	20.4	792	
Muslim	62.3	41.0	14.3	10.0	56.0	36.2	23.5	286	
Pentecostal	51.0	30.8	10.2	6.7	49.7	27.8	32.4	229	
Seventh Day Adventist	(70.6)	(39.9)	(33.3)	(14.2)	(69.1)	(45.7)	(11.8)	31	
Other	(66.5)	(32.6)	(13.7)	(8.9)	(40.4)	(27.7)	(23.1)	39	
Ethnic group									
Acholi	73.3	50.4	11.0	9.2	49.0	31.8	17.1	142	
Alur	72.8	55.6	10.8	2.4	49.8	34.1	18.6	57	
Baganda	69.2	51.6	10.9	8.3	57.2	38.6	17.2	361	
Bagisu	68.3	47.3	18.0	8.2	55.7	40.3	24.6	118	
Bakiga	67.4	48.5	17.8	18.6	48.2	40.0	19.7	159	
Bakonzo	68.3	46.0	28.5	9.8	49.0	34.2	16.3	63	
Banyankore	55.0	33.6	16.5	16.8	51.4	30.1	26.1	235	
Banyoro	66.2	35.3	12.1	6.4	46.3	26.5	20.1	53	
Basoga	55.9	44.3	21.6	12.4	60.7	38.5	26.0	171	
Batoro	80.5	48.4	30.8	7.9	61.9	44.9	13.2	58	
Iteso	60.8	37.2	16.7	8.4	56.5	34.6	22.7	186	
Lango	54.4	18.9	10.6	8.2	50.0	19.8	23.6	160	
Lugbara	74.4	52.0	9.9	2.0	74.9	44.1	9.0	64	
Other	63.3	36.2	15.8	9.8	46.1	27.7	23.7	480	
Residence									
Urban	71.1	43.1	16.2	10.2	56.7	35.9	16.8	525	
Rural	62.3	41.1	15.4	10.2	51.6	32.7	22.6	1,783	
Region									
South Central	66.8	48.2	12.5	12.8	53.8	34.5	17.2	259	
North Central	65.8	51.2	10.3	10.7	51.9	35.7	19.1	259	
Kampala	67.9	41.7	14.9	5.6	58.9	32.1	17.2	94	
Busoga	50.4	45.2	20.6	9.7	60.7	38.6	28.1	196	
Bukedi	74.4	20.4	10.2	8.1	45.7	18.2	18.4	160	
Bugisu	71.8	45.7	23.1	10.9	56.1	43.9	20.6	139	
Teso	55.2	35.2	17.8	6.0	56.7	29.2	23.1	138	
Karamoja	44.6	37.1	32.1	23.6	17.7	28.0	45.0	37	
Lango	53.2	23.3	11.7	9.0	53.1	24.3	23.5	161	
Acholi	71.9	50.0	11.2	9.1	48.9	32.9	17.9	135	
West Nile	67.1	46.8	9.1	1.0	57.5	33.2	20.6	143	
Bunyoro	64.2	34.0	8.1	3.2	44.1	26.1	26.1	135	
Tooro	71.6	41.7	26.3	9.9	54.9	36.9	17.9	188	
Kigezi	74.1	57.2	21.0	18.9	60.3	49.1	15.1	73	
Ankole	59.3	40.8	19.8	21.2	48.6	37.4	25.4	190	
Special area									
Island districts	65.5	52.8	10.6	5.7	61.1	36.8	17.8	42	
Mountain districts	73.7	49.0	30.8	12.2	54.7	43.8	16.0	203	
Greater Kampala	67.2	39.5	11.0	8.1	54.0	30.1	20.2	186	
Marital status									
Married or living together	63.8	39.7	15.0	9.7	52.0	31.8	21.7	2,117	
Divorced/separated/widowed	70.6	62.0	22.2	15.9	61.3	51.4	17.0	191	
Number of living children									
0	59.2	38.7	16.8	6.7	54.1	31.6	26.9	175	
1-2	63.8	42.3	16.7	9.8	54.0	34.1	21.1	655	
3-4	65.8	43.2	16.4	12.2	54.0	34.8	18.7	612	
5+	64.7	40.5	13.8	9.9	50.7	32.2	22.2	866	

Continued...

Table 16.8.2—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of men whose wife/partner:							
	Is jealous or angry if he talks to other women	Frequently accuses him of being unfaithful	Does not permit him to meet his 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	Number of ever-married men
Employment								
Employed for cash	66.8	44.4	16.6	10.9	53.4	35.8	19.4	1,781
Employed not for cash	55.7	31.5	11.5	7.5	50.1	25.1	28.3	507
Not employed	(66.1)	(42.6)	(25.6)	(14.8)	(62.4)	(32.9)	(13.9)	20
Education								
No education	51.1	38.9	23.0	13.0	33.2	26.4	41.0	124
Primary	65.8	43.9	16.3	10.4	53.2	34.2	19.4	1,323
Secondary	65.5	40.1	13.1	9.7	55.5	35.9	21.1	549
More than secondary	61.3	35.4	14.0	9.4	53.7	28.7	21.9	313
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	59.7	39.5	15.2	9.2	50.0	29.7	23.1	456
Second	64.2	40.7	13.8	10.9	49.0	32.2	23.6	455
Middle	65.5	39.6	18.5	10.9	53.3	34.3	23.2	442
Fourth	63.3	45.5	17.0	11.8	56.0	37.5	20.0	496
Highest	69.1	42.2	13.2	8.2	55.1	33.0	17.0	459
Man afraid of wife/partner								
Afraid most of the time	76.8	56.9	36.6	27.4	69.5	58.5	9.9	55
Sometimes afraid	73.2	54.7	24.9	15.5	62.5	47.5	13.0	434
Never afraid	61.9	38.0	12.7	8.5	49.9	29.3	23.6	1,820
Total 15-49	64.3	41.6	15.6	10.2	52.7	33.4	21.3	2,308
50-54	52.8	32.8	12.2	16.9	39.6	27.0	34.8	251
Total 15-54	63.2	40.7	15.2	10.9	51.5	32.8	22.6	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.

Table 16.9.1 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 2016

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the	Frequency in the past 12 months		
		past 12 months	Often	Sometimes	
Spousal violence committed by current or most recent husband/partner¹					
Physical violence					
Any physical violence	40.1	22.3	4.8	17.6	
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	19.2	11.5	2.3	9.2	
Slapped her	35.0	17.5	3.1	14.4	
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	12.5	7.3	1.3	6.0	
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	16.2	8.5	1.7	6.8	
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	17.5	8.7	1.6	7.2	
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	6.7	3.8	0.9	3.0	
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	5.7	3.0	0.6	2.4	
Sexual violence					
Any sexual violence	22.9	16.4	3.6	12.8	
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	21.4	15.1	3.2	11.9	
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	8.6	6.0	1.3	4.6	
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	5.2	3.7	1.0	2.8	
Emotional violence					
Any emotional violence	41.1	29.3	7.2	22.1	
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	22.3	14.9	3.8	11.0	
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	19.0	12.7	3.2	9.4	
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	33.9	23.9	5.2	18.7	
Any form of physical or sexual violence	46.6	29.6	6.9	22.7	
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	55.8	39.4	10.7	28.7	
Spousal violence committed by any husband/partner					
Physical violence	43.7	22.5	na	na	
Sexual violence	24.7	16.6	na	na	
Emotional violence	41.1	29.3	na	na	
Any form of physical or sexual violence	49.9	29.9	na	na	
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	58.4	39.6	na	na	
Number of ever-married women	6,879	6,879	6,879	6,879	

¹ Includes current husband/partner for currently married women and most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women

na = Not available

Table 16.9.2 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 wife/partner, Uganda DHS 2016

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Spousal violence committed by current or most recent wife/partner¹				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	19.7	11.9	1.4	10.5
Pushed him, shook him, or threw something at him	11.7	7.4	0.9	6.5
Slapped him	8.4	4.4	0.3	4.2
Twisted his arm or pulled his hair	3.7	2.5	0.1	2.4
Punched him with her fist or with something that could hurt him	5.7	3.1	0.3	2.8
Kicked him, dragged him, or beat him up	3.1	1.5	0.2	1.3
Tried to choke him or burn him on purpose	1.9	1.1	0.1	1.0
Threatened him or attacked him with a knife, gun, or other weapon	4.3	2.2	0.3	1.9
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	8.5	6.4	0.6	5.4
Physically forced him to have sexual intercourse with her when he did not want to	6.9	2.2	0.3	1.4
Physically forced him to perform any other sexual acts he did not want to	3.4	1.0	0.2	0.6
Forced him with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts he did not want to	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.3
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	35.9	28.5	4.1	21.1
Said or did something to humiliate him in front of others	18.8	7.8	0.8	5.2
Threatened to hurt or harm him or someone he cared about	13.2	6.8	0.7	4.9
Insulted him or made him feel bad about himself	27.5	12.2	1.0	8.3
Any form of physical or sexual violence	24.9	20.5	1.9	14.3
Any form of emotional or physical and/or sexual violence	43.9	38.5	5.3	26.1
Spousal violence committed by any wife/partner				
Physical violence	20.6	12.1	na	na
Sexual violence	8.8	6.0	na	na
Emotional violence	35.9	25.2	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	25.9	16.4	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	44.5	28.6	na	na
Number of ever-married men	2,308	2,308	2,308	2,308

¹ Includes current wife/partner for currently married men and most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men
na = Not available

Table 16.10.1 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 2016

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	27.9	27.4	17.4	10.6	8.6	34.2	41.5	505
20-24	37.2	35.7	21.6	14.6	11.5	42.7	52.1	1,445
25-29	39.2	36.5	22.3	15.8	13.2	42.9	52.6	1,320
30-39	44.5	43.0	24.8	18.1	14.8	49.7	58.9	2,230
40-49	46.1	48.4	23.9	18.4	16.0	53.9	63.1	1,379
Religion								
Catholic	42.2	45.4	22.3	17.3	14.2	50.4	58.9	2,785
Anglican	41.9	39.3	24.1	16.8	13.8	46.5	55.9	2,149
Muslim	37.2	31.0	21.1	13.4	11.2	38.7	49.4	871
Pentecostal	41.7	37.7	24.7	17.1	14.9	45.3	54.3	891
Seventh Day Adventist	25.7	22.5	19.7	7.9	6.8	34.3	42.9	94
Other	35.0	30.6	14.4	11.6	8.7	33.3	46.8	89
Ethnic group								
Acholi	38.7	53.0	8.8	7.8	5.3	54.0	61.5	342
Alur	34.6	45.4	18.5	16.1	12.3	47.8	55.5	196
Baganda	29.7	29.4	16.8	13.2	10.0	33.0	40.7	1,069
Bagisu	34.3	46.5	24.0	17.5	13.6	53.1	57.6	361
Bakiga	51.3	45.2	28.9	21.1	19.5	53.0	63.6	511
Bakonzo	32.2	18.7	22.2	11.1	9.7	29.8	39.2	161
Banyankore	54.6	43.0	25.3	17.1	15.7	51.2	64.8	746
Banyoro	31.6	34.2	17.4	13.5	11.1	38.1	47.0	193
Basoga	36.6	30.0	26.9	14.9	12.7	42.0	51.4	535
Batoro	41.9	37.0	28.8	21.1	16.5	44.7	55.1	193
Iteso	41.4	44.9	27.0	19.8	15.3	52.0	60.6	495
Lango	40.7	50.1	19.6	16.8	14.5	52.8	57.3	405
Lugbara	51.9	52.4	24.6	20.3	18.5	56.6	67.5	221
Other	44.1	40.5	25.5	17.7	14.4	48.3	58.7	1,451
Residence								
Urban	36.9	33.3	18.4	14.0	11.9	37.6	46.8	1,620
Rural	42.3	42.3	24.3	17.2	14.1	49.4	58.6	5,259
Region								
South Central	34.1	33.4	19.1	14.9	11.8	37.6	46.1	854
North Central	32.0	31.5	18.9	11.8	8.8	38.7	46.5	770
Kampala	28.3	24.5	14.8	10.5	8.1	28.8	37.7	303
Busoga	34.9	31.4	25.3	15.2	13.5	41.5	48.6	657
Bukedi	50.4	49.8	46.4	31.2	25.0	64.9	72.3	451
Bugisu	33.6	43.9	22.0	17.0	13.9	48.8	54.1	340
Teso	40.2	46.2	20.7	15.9	12.7	51.0	61.2	384
Karamoja	45.3	43.8	17.0	12.5	8.2	48.3	61.7	140
Lango	42.7	51.8	22.0	18.8	16.2	55.0	59.3	392
Acholi	37.5	51.8	8.8	7.8	5.4	52.8	59.9	363
West Nile	50.9	46.8	21.5	17.6	14.3	50.7	63.8	489
Bunyoro	31.2	39.4	12.7	9.9	8.7	42.3	49.8	371
Tooro	46.8	36.5	29.0	19.8	16.6	45.6	57.5	495
Kigezi	47.7	43.3	26.3	20.3	17.9	49.3	58.5	279
Ankole	64.3	46.2	30.8	21.0	19.8	56.0	72.5	590
Special area								
Island districts	33.7	36.7	21.6	14.8	12.1	43.5	51.5	86
Mountain districts	37.6	36.5	22.2	15.9	13.7	42.8	51.0	537
Greater Kampala	29.1	24.8	16.1	11.7	10.0	29.1	37.5	626
Marital status								
Married or living together	38.0	37.2	21.2	14.5	11.6	43.9	53.2	5,642
Divorced/separated/widowed	54.9	53.5	30.8	25.2	22.8	59.0	67.8	1,237
Number of living children								
0	25.0	20.5	16.0	8.5	6.2	28.0	37.2	443
1-2	35.9	33.9	19.7	13.8	11.6	39.8	48.7	2,221
3-4	44.3	42.7	24.0	18.1	15.4	48.5	58.4	1,889
5+	46.4	47.8	26.4	19.1	15.6	55.1	64.0	2,327
Employment								
Employed for cash	42.8	40.2	23.2	17.0	14.2	46.5	56.3	4,451
Employed not for cash	43.3	45.0	26.0	17.7	14.4	53.4	61.6	1,381
Not employed	30.8	33.4	17.3	12.5	10.0	38.2	46.3	1,047

Continued...

Table 16.10.1—Continued

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
Education								
No education	47.3	47.6	21.3	17.7	15.7	51.2	61.5	891
Primary	44.3	44.5	25.9	18.7	15.3	51.6	60.6	4,125
Secondary	33.6	30.6	19.3	12.5	10.2	37.3	47.0	1,376
More than secondary	23.3	17.0	11.1	6.1	5.1	22.0	29.6	488
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	47.6	52.3	23.1	19.0	15.9	56.4	65.9	1,334
Second	42.5	44.9	26.0	18.7	15.7	52.3	59.8	1,400
Middle	44.4	41.3	25.4	16.7	13.2	50.0	59.3	1,349
Fourth	40.7	37.2	25.0	16.9	13.9	45.3	55.5	1,296
Highest	31.2	26.4	15.8	11.4	9.7	30.8	40.3	1,500
Total	41.1	40.1	22.9	16.4	13.6	46.6	55.8	6,879

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 16.10.2 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 2016

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
Age								
15-19	(23.1)	(26.7)	(19.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(45.6)	(53.4)	23
20-24	31.8	18.7	10.8	3.7	3.5	25.8	42.5	275
25-29	35.4	18.0	8.5	1.3	1.3	25.1	42.9	453
30-39	37.2	19.7	8.6	4.6	3.8	23.7	43.3	876
40-49	36.6	20.9	7.2	2.8	2.4	25.2	45.5	683
Religion								
Catholic	40.8	22.1	8.8	4.0	3.6	26.9	48.7	931
Anglican	33.3	17.4	7.5	2.7	2.0	22.2	40.6	792
Muslim	31.2	20.8	8.7	3.1	3.1	26.5	41.2	286
Pentecostal	31.1	18.2	9.9	2.4	2.1	25.6	40.6	229
Seventh Day Adventist	(31.5)	(8.4)	(16.8)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(22.1)	(37.0)	31
Other	(36.0)	(16.5)	(6.9)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(18.5)	(39.6)	39
Ethnic group								
Acholi	44.0	18.0	7.5	4.0	1.7	21.5	51.2	142
Alur	47.7	20.6	12.7	9.3	9.3	24.0	51.4	57
Baganda	37.8	16.7	11.5	3.3	2.9	24.9	44.2	361
Bagisu	39.0	17.4	3.8	1.7	0.9	19.6	44.3	118
Bakiga	49.4	18.9	10.4	3.6	3.6	25.8	54.9	159
Bakonzo	36.9	16.8	6.6	1.4	1.4	22.1	46.2	63
Banyankore	26.9	15.4	9.5	2.1	2.1	22.8	37.4	235
Banyoro	36.0	8.8	7.6	1.9	1.9	14.5	38.5	53
Basoga	34.2	28.3	5.1	2.7	2.3	30.7	42.4	171
Batoro	42.5	28.8	11.4	5.0	5.0	35.3	53.7	58
Iteso	38.4	28.7	12.8	4.6	4.6	36.9	52.9	186
Lango	41.5	16.8	2.1	1.4	1.4	17.5	44.4	160
Lugbara	25.4	28.9	6.8	3.7	2.4	31.9	37.8	64
Other	28.0	18.9	8.1	3.8	3.0	23.2	36.8	480
Residence								
Urban	36.1	17.5	9.5	4.5	3.9	22.5	42.8	525
Rural	35.8	20.3	8.2	2.9	2.5	25.6	44.2	1,783
Region								
South Central	32.2	11.8	11.6	2.5	1.5	20.9	41.4	259
North Central	38.7	17.4	12.5	3.9	3.4	26.1	43.1	259
Kampala	36.2	18.7	12.1	5.0	5.0	25.9	40.0	94
Busoga	33.0	27.5	6.6	2.7	2.3	31.4	41.9	196
Bukedi	17.2	13.1	8.7	5.1	4.7	16.6	24.2	160
Bugisu	36.3	18.5	5.6	1.4	0.8	22.6	44.7	139
Teso	42.4	33.0	14.4	4.5	4.5	42.9	58.0	138
Karamoja	22.4	28.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	28.4	40.8	37
Lango	40.8	17.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	18.2	45.5	161
Acholi	43.3	18.0	7.1	4.1	1.7	21.0	49.4	135
West Nile	28.8	23.4	7.5	5.4	4.9	25.4	39.2	143
Bunyoro	30.2	9.8	6.6	1.8	1.8	14.6	34.4	135
Tooro	44.8	24.4	8.9	2.7	2.2	30.6	54.7	188
Kigezi	67.0	25.5	11.8	6.7	6.7	30.6	71.0	73
Ankole	32.2	21.4	5.4	2.7	2.7	24.2	42.3	190
Special area								
Island districts	46.5	18.0	14.9	6.7	5.1	26.2	54.0	42
Mountain districts	43.1	23.1	7.0	2.4	1.6	27.7	52.5	203
Greater Kampala	30.5	12.6	10.5	2.8	2.8	20.3	37.3	186
Marital status								
Married or living together	34.2	18.7	7.9	2.7	2.4	23.9	42.3	2,117
Divorced/separated/widowed	54.4	30.3	15.2	9.6	8.0	36.0	61.0	191
Number of living children								
0	28.8	22.4	10.7	1.8	1.8	31.3	43.0	175
1-2	32.2	14.5	9.6	2.7	2.2	21.4	40.1	655
3-4	40.0	22.7	8.4	5.1	4.7	26.0	45.9	612
5+	37.1	21.0	7.4	2.8	2.1	25.5	45.5	866
Employment								
Employed for cash	37.9	19.2	9.5	3.7	3.2	25.0	45.3	1,781
Employed not for cash	29.6	21.1	5.1	1.9	1.7	24.2	39.1	507
Not employed	(14.7)	(30.4)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.6)	(43.2)	20

Continued...

Table 16.10.2—Continued

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
Education								
No education	33.6	21.9	7.7	3.2	3.2	26.4	40.0	124
Primary	37.9	21.8	8.6	4.2	3.4	26.2	46.1	1,323
Secondary	32.1	17.1	10.1	2.2	2.0	24.9	41.9	549
More than secondary	34.6	14.6	5.7	1.7	1.7	18.7	39.6	313
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	33.9	17.6	5.1	2.0	2.0	20.8	40.7	456
Second	33.8	23.2	9.9	4.7	4.1	28.4	44.5	455
Middle	37.7	19.4	9.4	2.8	2.5	26.0	45.2	442
Fourth	38.1	20.7	8.9	2.8	2.3	26.8	46.4	496
Highest	35.8	17.4	9.2	4.2	3.3	22.4	42.3	459
Total 15-49	35.9	19.7	8.5	3.3	2.8	24.9	43.9	2,308
50-54	36.3	25.3	5.4	4.4	4.4	26.3	41.4	251
Total 15-54	35.9	20.2	8.2	3.4	3.0	25.0	43.6	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 women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 16.11.1 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 2016

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	45.2	47.6	20.7	16.0	13.3	52.2	60.5	373
Primary	42.3	43.5	24.4	17.4	13.9	50.5	59.7	2,990
Secondary	33.2	30.3	19.2	12.5	9.9	37.0	46.2	1,472
More than secondary	26.5	22.4	12.8	6.8	5.3	28.4	37.2	677
Don't know/missing	33.9	20.1	14.0	6.0	5.5	28.0	45.2	131
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	31.7	29.3	18.5	11.5	9.2	36.4	45.3	3,906
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	30.2	29.0	16.3	12.1	9.6	33.1	41.9	325
Is sometimes drunk	46.4	45.7	25.0	17.4	13.4	53.4	65.6	1,569
Is often drunk	70.4	74.5	37.6	34.2	30.9	78.0	83.8	1,079
Spousal education difference¹								
Husband has more education	38.1	38.4	21.4	14.6	11.7	45.2	54.1	3,130
Wife has more education	38.5	37.1	21.5	15.5	13.0	43.2	52.2	1,395
Both have equal education	35.0	32.2	21.3	13.4	9.3	40.1	50.1	736
Neither has any education	47.6	50.1	17.7	13.4	10.7	54.5	64.7	201
Don't know/missing	34.9	23.3	17.3	11.0	10.7	29.6	45.0	180
Spousal age difference¹								
Wife older	40.1	38.4	21.5	14.7	11.1	45.2	56.8	318
Wife is same age	44.6	38.6	17.7	11.2	8.2	45.0	54.8	232
Wife 1-4 years younger	36.8	38.1	22.4	15.2	12.1	45.3	53.4	2,080
Wife 5-9 years younger	37.2	37.2	19.9	14.8	12.0	42.4	51.2	1,769
Wife 10+ years younger	39.6	35.2	21.4	13.5	10.9	43.1	54.6	1,243
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner²								
0	16.4	19.6	7.6	4.1	2.8	23.1	28.9	1,965
1-2	36.8	37.7	19.2	12.4	9.0	44.5	54.9	2,381
3-4	58.9	54.0	33.8	26.0	22.1	61.9	73.4	1,879
5	79.4	70.9	51.1	41.0	38.5	81.1	89.6	654
Number of decisions in which she participates³								
0	38.5	42.5	25.7	18.4	14.2	49.8	57.9	754
1-2	39.9	37.4	21.8	14.9	12.1	44.4	55.2	1,998
3	36.6	35.7	19.5	13.2	10.6	42.0	50.6	2,890
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴								
0	36.5	33.9	18.1	13.0	11.1	39.0	49.0	3,439
1-2	45.3	44.2	25.9	18.2	15.2	52.0	61.4	1,811
3-4	45.6	48.0	29.5	21.5	17.2	56.0	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								
Yes	51.6	51.2	30.9	24.0	20.1	58.1	68.1	2,476
No	35.0	33.5	18.1	11.8	9.7	39.9	48.6	4,049
Don't know/missing	36.4	38.6	22.3	17.0	12.5	43.9	52.5	353
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Afraid most of the time	76.4	77.2	49.3	44.6	40.9	81.8	88.7	984
Sometimes afraid	49.6	50.6	22.8	17.7	14.8	55.7	65.0	2,200
Never afraid	26.6	24.1	15.9	8.2	5.6	31.8	41.6	3,695
Total	41.1	40.1	22.9	16.4	13.6	46.6	55.8	6,879

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 16.8.1 for list of behaviours.

³ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 14.8 for list of decisions.

⁴ According to the wife's report. See Table 14.10.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.11.2 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 2016

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	31.8	16.1	8.2	2.7	2.1	21.6	39.8	1,895
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	50.1	20.0	3.7	1.2	1.2	22.5	53.8	112
Is sometimes drunk	54.4	40.1	10.9	7.9	7.9	43.2	64.1	251
Is often drunk	64.6	52.6	19.9	9.4	9.4	63.1	76.0	51
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by wife/partner¹								
0	10.9	9.5	1.6	0.5	0.1	10.6	18.3	492
1-2	31.1	14.2	7.3	2.5	2.1	19.1	38.6	1,045
3-4	57.2	31.8	13.9	5.3	5.0	40.4	65.9	693
5	68.5	49.1	20.2	14.3	10.1	55.0	79.3	78
Number of decisions in which he participates²								
0	21.4	12.3	3.5	0.2	0.2	15.6	29.8	128
1-2	35.0	19.1	8.2	2.9	2.5	24.4	43.1	1,989
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified³								
0	30.3	16.2	6.5	1.7	1.3	21.1	38.1	1,472
1-2	44.7	23.8	10.4	4.5	4.2	29.7	53.1	515
3-4	47.4	30.2	14.8	9.6	8.2	35.3	56.5	278
5	46.5	20.5	13.1	2.9	2.9	30.7	50.9	43
Man's father beat mother								
Yes	41.1	21.8	9.8	3.3	2.6	28.2	50.2	936
No	31.2	17.0	7.5	2.9	2.6	21.6	38.5	1,230
Don't know/missing	42.0	29.3	8.8	6.3	5.8	31.7	49.1	143
Man afraid of wife/partner								
Afraid most of the time	67.7	48.5	22.5	13.0	13.0	58.0	79.4	55
Sometimes afraid	53.4	36.4	14.9	6.5	6.2	44.8	66.1	434
Never afraid	30.7	14.8	6.6	2.3	1.7	19.2	37.5	1,820
Total 15-49	35.9	19.7	8.5	3.3	2.8	24.9	43.9	2,308
50-54	36.3	25.3	5.4	4.4	4.4	26.3	41.4	251
Total 15-54	35.9	20.2	8.2	3.4	3.0	25.0	43.6	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.

¹ According to the husband's report. See Table 16.8.2 for list of behaviours.

² According to the husband's report. Includes only currently married men. See Table 14.8 for list of decisions.

³ According to the husband's report. See Table 14.10.2 for list of reasons.

Table 16.12.1 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 to background characteristics, Uganda DHS 2016

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	24.8	23.5	16.8	9.4	7.1	31.0	38.0	505
20-24	31.0	25.4	18.7	10.7	8.6	33.4	43.0	1,445
25-29	31.1	22.9	17.5	10.1	8.5	30.2	41.0	1,320
30-39	30.4	22.3	16.7	9.0	7.3	30.0	39.9	2,230
40-49	25.5	19.2	13.4	7.3	6.8	25.2	34.6	1,379
Residence								
Urban	24.4	17.3	12.3	7.2	5.9	22.4	30.6	1,620
Rural	30.8	24.1	18.0	9.9	8.2	32.2	42.3	5,259
Region								
South Central	22.7	19.1	13.6	8.5	6.3	24.2	31.5	854
North Central	23.3	17.3	13.0	6.2	5.2	24.2	32.7	770
Kampala	16.1	11.3	10.0	5.2	4.2	16.2	22.4	303
Busoga	21.9	15.7	17.1	7.7	6.1	25.1	32.1	657
Bukedi	41.2	32.6	37.1	18.6	15.5	51.1	58.9	451
Bugisu	23.8	22.7	15.3	7.8	6.1	30.2	37.2	340
Teso	27.2	21.9	13.2	7.1	6.0	28.0	39.2	384
Karamoja	40.0	35.0	14.2	8.6	5.0	40.5	54.1	140
Lango	30.3	30.3	15.1	10.8	9.4	34.6	40.9	392
Acholi	25.8	28.7	6.3	5.0	3.8	30.0	38.6	363
West Nile	35.5	23.2	13.0	8.2	6.5	28.0	43.4	489
Bunyoro	22.9	22.0	10.0	6.4	5.5	25.6	33.6	371
Tooro	34.3	22.6	21.8	13.1	11.0	31.3	43.9	495
Kigezi	32.9	25.0	21.8	12.8	11.9	34.0	42.1	279
Ankole	48.6	26.8	24.1	13.2	12.0	37.7	56.2	590
Special area								
Island districts	23.8	21.2	14.3	8.3	6.3	27.2	36.3	86
Mountain districts	27.0	20.4	15.9	8.6	7.3	27.7	37.2	537
Greater Kampala	16.3	11.2	10.8	6.2	5.1	15.8	21.4	626
Education								
No education	32.4	25.3	13.4	8.8	7.9	29.9	41.2	891
Primary	31.8	25.2	19.2	11.0	8.9	33.4	43.2	4,125
Secondary	24.6	17.9	14.5	6.8	5.7	25.5	34.7	1,376
More than secondary	15.5	7.7	7.0	2.4	2.1	12.3	19.6	488
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	35.0	31.4	16.3	11.1	8.9	36.6	47.9	1,334
Second	30.9	26.6	18.7	11.1	9.3	34.2	42.8	1,400
Middle	31.6	23.7	20.8	9.9	7.6	34.5	44.0	1,349
Fourth	30.3	19.8	18.2	9.3	8.4	28.7	39.7	1,296
Highest	19.6	12.1	9.9	5.4	4.5	16.6	25.0	1,500
Total	29.3	22.5	16.6	9.3	7.7	29.9	39.6	6,879

Note: Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands/partners.

Table 16.12.2 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 2016

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	(20.4)	(23.3)	(19.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(42.2)	(50.7)	23
20-24	26.8	15.0	7.8	2.8	2.5	20.1	35.8	275
25-29	29.4	12.7	5.4	1.0	1.0	17.2	35.4	453
30-39	26.3	12.5	6.5	2.7	1.8	16.3	31.5	876
40-49	20.5	9.4	4.7	0.5	0.3	13.6	26.5	683
Residence								
Urban	26.6	11.4	6.2	2.3	1.7	15.3	31.5	525
Rural	24.8	12.2	6.0	1.5	1.1	16.7	31.5	1,783
Region								
South Central	18.4	7.5	9.0	0.9	0.3	15.7	27.2	259
North Central	26.7	10.8	7.7	2.2	1.7	16.3	32.0	259
Kampala	20.7	11.2	6.4	1.4	1.4	16.2	24.1	94
Busoga	24.7	24.7	4.1	0.9	0.9	27.9	34.9	196
Bukedi	9.7	6.1	2.4	1.3	1.3	7.3	11.3	160
Bugisu	29.2	11.3	5.6	1.4	0.8	15.4	36.1	139
Teso	31.7	16.1	11.8	1.6	1.4	26.2	44.2	138
Karamoja	18.1	25.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	25.7	35.0	37
Lango	27.4	10.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	11.3	31.0	161
Acholi	32.0	13.7	5.6	3.5	1.1	15.7	36.4	135
West Nile	18.9	11.0	6.3	3.4	2.8	14.0	25.5	143
Bunyoro	20.7	7.0	5.0	1.6	1.6	10.4	23.0	135
Tooro	33.5	13.7	7.6	1.4	0.9	19.9	41.4	188
Kigezi	55.3	13.4	10.3	6.0	6.0	17.8	58.3	73
Ankole	23.1	9.7	4.0	1.6	0.9	12.0	27.6	190
Special area								
Island districts	33.5	9.6	11.0	3.2	3.1	17.4	38.6	42
Mountain districts	35.7	15.8	6.5	1.9	1.0	20.4	44.7	203
Greater Kampala	17.7	6.9	6.4	1.0	1.0	12.3	23.2	186
Education								
No education	22.2	14.6	5.7	0.2	0.2	20.1	27.6	124
Primary	25.7	12.7	6.3	2.1	1.4	16.9	32.1	1,323
Secondary	24.2	11.8	6.4	1.5	1.3	16.6	31.5	549
More than secondary	25.8	8.8	4.5	0.9	0.9	12.5	30.0	313
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	24.7	11.0	3.5	1.1	1.1	13.5	28.9	456
Second	25.4	13.4	7.0	2.2	1.6	18.2	33.0	455
Middle	26.8	13.2	6.3	1.5	1.1	18.0	33.6	442
Fourth	25.5	11.5	7.2	1.2	1.0	17.4	31.9	496
Highest	23.6	11.3	6.1	2.5	1.6	14.8	29.9	459
Total 15-49	25.2	12.1	6.0	1.7	1.3	16.4	31.5	2,308
50-54	21.0	11.1	3.0	2.2	2.2	12.0	22.6	251
Total 15-54	24.8	12.0	5.7	1.7	1.4	16.0	30.6	2,559

Note: Any wife/partner includes all current, most recent, and former wives/partners. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 16.13.1 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage: Women

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage, according to marital duration, Uganda DHS 2016

Years since marriage	Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration:				Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
<2	0.7	na	na	na	76.2	648
2-4	0.7	18.4	na	na	66.3	753
5-9	0.9	16.0	34.9	na	57.8	1,003
10+	0.9	10.8	28.3	41.7	47.2	2,196
Total	0.8	14.6	29.9	37.9	56.7	4,599

na = Not applicable

Table 16.13.2 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage: Men

Among currently married men age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current wife/partner by specific exact years since marriage, according to marital duration, Uganda DHS 2016

Years since marriage	Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration:				Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married men who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
<2	0.4	na	na	na	77.0	204
2-4	0.5	12.8	na	na	79.0	274
5-9	0.4	5.8	17.7	na	77.6	317
10+	0.3	3.7	10.0	13.4	77.6	620
Total	0.4	8.0	15.2	18.0	77.8	1,415

na = Not applicable

Table 16.14 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 2016

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	40.2	17.5	13.0	44.4	2,762
In the past 12 months	43.5	21.1	14.8	48.3	1,537
Experienced sexual violence					
Ever ²	36.1	17.4	13.6	40.0	1,575
In the past 12 months	33.2	15.7	11.6	37.2	1,129
Experienced physical or sexual violence¹					
Ever ²	35.5	15.2	11.5	39.3	3,207
In the past 12 months	36.0	17.0	11.9	40.2	2,038
MEN					
Experienced physical violence					
Ever ²	21.0	7.4	8.7	24.7	454
In the past 12 months	21.0	9.2	9.0	24.7	275
Experienced sexual violence					
Ever ²	12.8	4.2	3.6	13.9	197
In the past 12 months	12.0	4.6	2.2	12.8	137
Experienced physical or sexual violence					
Ever ²	17.8	6.1	6.9	20.9	575
In the past 12 months	17.2	7.1	6.6	19.9	374

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 16.15.1 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 2016

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	11.3	5.8	2,762
In the past 12 months	12.9	9.2	1,537
Never	1.8	1.0	4,117
Age			
15-19	4.9	4.3	505
20-24	4.7	3.1	1,445
25-29	5.1	2.7	1,320
30-39	6.1	2.9	2,230
40-49	6.8	2.6	1,379
Religion			
Catholic	6.9	3.6	2,785
Anglican	4.9	2.3	2,149
Muslim	5.6	3.4	871
Pentecostal	4.4	2.0	891
Seventh Day Adventist	2.5	1.9	94
Other	2.7	0.9	89
Ethnic group			
Acholi	4.6	2.0	342
Alur	7.9	2.1	196
Baganda	6.1	2.5	1,069
Bagisu	6.6	3.7	361
Bakiga	4.2	2.2	511
Bakonzo	4.3	3.4	161
Banyankore	5.8	2.8	746
Banyoro	4.4	1.9	193
Basoga	5.3	3.8	535
Batoro	1.8	1.4	193
Iteso	5.7	3.0	495
Lango	6.7	3.5	405
Lugbara	6.8	3.5	221
Other	6.0	3.4	1,451
Residence			
Urban	6.1	3.1	1,620
Rural	5.5	2.9	5,259
Region			
South Central	6.4	2.8	854
North Central	6.6	3.7	770
Kampala	4.1	1.5	303
Busoga	4.6	3.0	657
Bukedi	6.5	3.4	451
Bugisu	6.4	3.7	340
Teso	6.0	3.1	384
Karamoja	7.6	6.5	140
Lango	7.1	3.9	392
Acholi	4.5	1.8	363
West Nile	6.9	3.1	489
Bunyoro	6.1	2.5	371
Tooro	3.9	2.7	495
Kigezi	4.5	1.6	279
Ankole	3.9	2.0	590
Special area			
Island districts	3.5	2.2	86
Mountain districts	6.4	3.6	537
Greater Kampala	5.4	2.4	626
Marital status			
Married or living together	5.2	2.7	5,642
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.8	4.1	1,237
Employment			
Employed for cash	6.1	3.1	4,451
Employed not for cash	5.8	3.1	1,381
Not employed	3.4	1.8	1,047

Continued...

Table 16.15.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Number of living children			
0	2.3	1.7	443
1-2	4.2	2.5	2,221
3-4	6.9	3.5	1,889
5+	6.6	3.1	2,327
Education			
No education	6.8	3.8	891
Primary	5.9	3.0	4,125
Secondary	5.0	2.7	1,376
More than secondary	3.0	1.0	488
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.1	4.3	1,334
Second	4.4	2.2	1,400
Middle	5.2	2.5	1,349
Fourth	6.7	3.3	1,296
Highest	5.1	2.4	1,500
Total	5.6	2.9	6,879

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

Table 16.15.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their wife/partner		Number of ever-married men
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Men's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever ¹	43.9	20.8	518
In the past 12 months	40.3	30.4	303
Never	16.4	6.1	2,041
Age			
15-19	(23.3)	(21.7)	23
20-24	18.2	12.5	275
25-29	18.3	9.8	453
30-39	22.6	9.3	876
40-49	23.4	7.5	683
Religion			
Catholic	24.9	12.0	931
Anglican	21.5	8.8	792
Muslim	14.6	6.3	286
Pentecostal	19.9	7.2	229
Seventh Day Adventist	(17.1)	(1.3)	31
Other	(2.6)	(0.0)	39
Ethnic group			
Acholi	24.2	10.9	142
Alur	27.5	14.6	57
Baganda	23.4	12.3	361
Bagisu	10.6	2.1	118
Bakiga	28.3	13.6	159
Bakonzo	14.3	2.6	63
Banyankore	16.6	9.7	235
Banyoro	22.5	2.9	53
Basoga	12.6	8.9	171
Batoro	20.2	9.9	58
Iteso	28.9	11.3	186
Lango	30.0	8.9	160
Lugbara	30.1	8.2	64
Other	18.6	7.6	480
Residence			
Urban	19.2	9.4	525
Rural	22.2	9.4	1,783
Region			
South Central	18.5	10.7	259
North Central	24.6	12.6	259
Kampala	22.6	11.9	94
Busoga	15.4	7.4	196
Bukedi	23.3	3.4	160
Bugisu	6.4	1.1	139
Teso	33.7	15.9	138
Karamoja	0.0	0.0	37
Lango	28.3	8.6	161
Acholi	23.4	10.1	135
West Nile	30.8	11.5	143
Bunyoro	9.2	4.3	135
Tooro	15.8	7.2	188
Kigezi	42.3	21.7	73
Ankole	24.0	11.7	190
Special area			
Island districts	28.5	10.8	42
Mountain districts	11.5	4.4	203
Greater Kampala	20.6	10.1	186
Marital status			
Married or living together	20.6	8.9	2,117
Divorced/separated/widowed	30.9	14.6	191
Employment			
Employed for cash	21.1	9.9	1,781
Employed not for cash	22.9	7.5	507
Not employed	(20.3)	(10.4)	20

Continued...

Table 16.15.2—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their wife/partner		Number of ever-married men
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Number of living children			
0	17.5	12.9	175
1-2	14.9	7.7	655
3-4	24.4	11.6	612
5+	25.2	8.3	866
Education			
No education	15.3	8.9	124
Primary	26.4	10.8	1,323
Secondary	17.5	8.9	549
More than secondary	10.1	4.3	313
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	24.3	11.0	456
Second	20.4	7.8	455
Middle	20.8	6.8	442
Fourth	22.6	12.6	496
Highest	19.1	8.3	459
Total 15-49	21.5	9.4	2,308
50-54	26.3	6.4	251
Total 15-54	22.0	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

Table 16.16.1 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 2016

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 education²			
No education	6.0	3.4	373
Primary	6.1	3.1	2,990
Secondary	3.6	2.1	1,472
More than secondary	4.6	1.4	677
Don't know/missing	3.4	2.4	131
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	4.0	2.0	3,906
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	6.3	3.1	325
Is sometimes drunk	5.7	2.5	1,569
Is often drunk	11.5	6.7	1,079
Spousal education difference²			
Husband has more education	5.2	2.7	3,130
Wife has more education	5.2	2.6	1,395
Both have equal education	4.5	2.1	736
Neither has any education	6.6	4.5	201
Don't know/missing	6.1	2.9	180
Spousal age difference²			
Wife older	8.2	4.8	318
Wife is same age	9.0	3.1	232
Wife 1-4 years younger	5.4	2.7	2,080
Wife 5-9 years younger	5.2	3.0	1,769
Wife 10+ years younger	3.4	1.4	1,243
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner³			
0	3.0	1.2	1,965
1-2	5.4	2.9	2,381
3-4	6.6	3.5	1,879
5	11.7	6.5	654
Number of decisions in which she participates⁴			
0	5.6	2.8	754
1-2	5.6	2.9	1,998
3	4.8	2.5	2,890
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴			
0	4.8	2.5	3,439
1-2	6.3	3.2	1,811
3-4	6.7	3.4	1,280
5	6.8	3.8	349
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	8.2	4.1	2,476
No	4.1	2.3	4,049
Don't know/missing	5.4	2.3	353
Woman afraid of husband/partner			
Afraid most of the time	10.8	6.7	984
Sometimes afraid	6.5	3.2	2,200
Never afraid	3.8	1.8	3,695
Total	5.6	2.9	6,879

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 16.8.1 for list of behaviours.

⁴ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 14.8 for list of decisions.

⁵ According to the wife's report. See Table 14.10.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.16.2 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 2016

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	31.0	12.0	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/partner²			
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 participates³			
0	6.5	2.8	128
1-2	21.5	9.3	1,989
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴			
0	17.3	6.8	1,472
1-2	26.7	13.0	515
3-4	33.9	16.3	278
5	22.0	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	7.0	1,820
Total 15-49	21.5	9.4	2,308
50-54	26.3	6.4	251
Total 15-54	22.0	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.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² According to the husband's report. See Table 16.8.2 for list of behaviours.

³ According to the husband's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 14.8 for list of decisions.

⁴ According to the husband's report. See Table 14.10.2 for list of reasons.

Table 16.17.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	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	31.4	15.2	53.4	100.0	3,101
Sexual only	12.5	16.2	71.2	100.0	413
Physical and sexual	40.7	18.3	41.1	100.0	1,613
Age					
15-19	23.9	16.9	59.3	100.0	932
20-24	29.9	17.3	52.8	100.0	1,063
25-29	32.4	17.3	50.3	100.0	845
30-39	37.1	16.2	46.7	100.0	1,382
40-49	39.0	13.5	47.5	100.0	906
Religion					
Catholic	34.0	17.4	48.6	100.0	2,157
Anglican	33.6	14.4	52.1	100.0	1,542
Muslim	30.5	15.4	54.1	100.0	612
Pentecostal	30.5	17.2	52.3	100.0	715
Seventh Day Adventist	17.5	13.9	68.6	100.0	48
Other	31.1	21.6	47.2	100.0	53
Ethnic group					
Acholi	44.1	23.2	32.7	100.0	247
Alur	39.3	9.1	51.6	100.0	137
Baganda	21.1	20.0	58.9	100.0	767
Bagisu	35.5	11.0	53.5	100.0	242
Bakiga	39.9	16.0	44.1	100.0	341
Bakonzo	20.6	26.1	53.3	100.0	87
Banyankore	30.3	21.0	48.8	100.0	565
Banyoro	34.1	17.9	48.0	100.0	123
Basoga	25.2	14.1	60.7	100.0	395
Batoro	19.7	20.6	59.7	100.0	136
Iteso	37.7	11.5	50.8	100.0	475
Lango	47.0	8.1	44.9	100.0	304
Lugbara	40.4	18.5	41.1	100.0	181
Other	33.8	15.0	51.2	100.0	1,129
Residence					
Urban	30.6	19.2	50.2	100.0	1,224
Rural	33.5	15.3	51.2	100.0	3,904
Region					
South Central	20.4	22.7	56.8	100.0	658
North Central	22.4	20.8	56.8	100.0	524
Kampala	31.1	19.5	49.4	100.0	208
Busoga	24.3	12.6	63.1	100.0	459
Bukedi	33.3	13.4	53.2	100.0	447
Bugisu	37.2	8.1	54.7	100.0	197
Teso	37.4	12.7	49.9	100.0	375
Karamoja	42.1	14.4	43.5	100.0	101
Lango	47.1	7.8	45.1	100.0	310
Acholi	42.4	23.3	34.3	100.0	260
West Nile	45.4	12.9	41.7	100.0	404
Bunyoro	35.5	14.2	50.3	100.0	224
Tooro	22.2	20.3	57.5	100.0	337
Kigezi	52.0	15.0	33.0	100.0	183
Ankole	36.0	16.7	47.3	100.0	439
Special area					
Island districts	23.8	14.5	61.7	100.0	67
Mountain districts	33.7	15.3	51.0	100.0	322
Greater Kampala	24.6	20.6	54.8	100.0	454
Marital status					
Never married	23.8	15.7	60.4	100.0	951
Married or living together	33.0	15.4	51.6	100.0	3,317
Divorced/separated/widowed	41.9	20.1	38.0	100.0	860
Number of living children					
0	24.1	15.9	60.0	100.0	1,089
1-2	30.7	17.9	51.4	100.0	1,331
3-4	38.2	15.5	46.3	100.0	1,189
5+	36.6	15.7	47.8	100.0	1,517

Continued...

Table 16.17.1—Continued

Background characteristic	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
Employment					
Employed for cash	34.0	17.4	48.6	100.0	3,119
Employed not for cash	36.3	15.3	48.4	100.0	1,111
Not employed	24.1	13.5	62.4	100.0	897
Education					
No education	37.0	14.4	48.6	100.0	557
Primary	35.0	15.5	49.6	100.0	3,105
Secondary	27.4	19.0	53.7	100.0	1,124
More than secondary	23.9	17.3	58.8	100.0	342
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	40.2	13.0	46.8	100.0	1,016
Second	37.8	15.4	46.8	100.0	1,017
Middle	33.7	14.9	51.5	100.0	1,012
Fourth	26.9	19.0	54.1	100.0	988
Highest	25.7	18.9	55.5	100.0	1,094
Total	32.8	16.2	51.0	100.0	5,127

Table 16.17.2 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 2016

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 experienced						
Physical only	30.1	21.2	48.7	0.0	100.0	1,705
Sexual only	17.4	12.0	70.6	0.0	100.0	78
Physical and sexual	33.9	22.1	44.0	0.0	100.0	235
Age						
15-19	19.5	25.2	55.3	0.0	100.0	456
20-24	28.9	20.3	50.8	0.0	100.0	363
25-29	29.3	23.6	47.1	0.0	100.0	310
30-39	35.9	16.4	47.7	0.0	100.0	510
40-49	36.5	20.5	43.0	0.0	100.0	379
Religion						
Catholic	30.5	20.1	49.3	0.0	100.0	872
Anglican	33.4	22.3	44.3	0.0	100.0	620
Muslim	20.8	21.0	58.2	0.0	100.0	260
Pentecostal	27.7	21.5	50.7	0.0	100.0	209
Seventh Day Adventist	(48.5)	(9.2)	(42.3)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Other	(20.4)	(26.6)	(53.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Ethnic group						
Acholi	24.4	31.5	44.2	0.0	100.0	148
Alur	27.5	32.7	39.9	0.0	100.0	47
Baganda	21.9	24.5	53.6	0.0	100.0	333
Bagisu	18.6	12.0	69.4	0.0	100.0	53
Bakiga	41.5	27.9	30.6	0.0	100.0	154
Bakonzo	(44.8)	(12.4)	(42.8)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Banyankore	24.3	25.9	49.8	0.0	100.0	191
Banyoro	33.8	21.6	44.6	0.0	100.0	49
Basoga	28.1	14.4	57.6	0.0	100.0	152
Batoro	34.2	8.3	57.6	0.0	100.0	69
Iteso	44.6	23.4	32.0	0.0	100.0	202
Lango	37.1	13.0	49.9	0.0	100.0	132
Lugbara	(59.9)	(12.6)	(27.5)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Other	23.6	16.9	59.5	0.0	100.0	393
Residence						
Urban	29.6	21.2	49.2	0.0	100.0	472
Rural	30.2	20.9	48.9	0.0	100.0	1,547
Region						
South Central	20.5	27.4	52.2	0.0	100.0	229
North Central	21.3	24.2	54.5	0.0	100.0	244
Kampala	32.3	19.1	48.7	0.0	100.0	102
Busoga	31.6	12.6	55.9	0.0	100.0	176
Bukedi	15.6	17.0	67.4	0.0	100.0	161
Bugisu	21.6	11.7	66.7	0.0	100.0	64
Teso	48.8	22.6	28.6	0.0	100.0	151
Karamoja	13.6	8.0	78.4	0.0	100.0	28
Lango	37.1	15.4	47.5	0.0	100.0	126
Acholi	22.5	32.6	45.0	0.0	100.0	149
West Nile	46.9	24.5	28.6	0.0	100.0	95
Bunyoro	24.9	13.7	61.4	0.0	100.0	94
Tooro	37.1	11.2	51.7	0.0	100.0	178
Kigezi	50.1	32.7	17.2	0.0	100.0	78
Ankole	34.2	27.4	38.4	0.0	100.0	144
Special area						
Island districts	24.3	21.0	54.7	0.0	100.0	37
Mountain districts	41.0	10.4	48.6	0.0	100.0	140
Greater Kampala	24.0	18.4	57.5	0.0	100.0	176
Marital status						
Never married	22.4	26.1	51.4	0.0	100.0	741
Married or living together	33.3	18.5	48.2	0.0	100.0	1,155
Divorced/separated/widowed	45.4	13.0	41.6	0.0	100.0	122
Number of living children						
0	23.1	24.9	52.1	0.0	100.0	825
1-2	31.0	17.7	51.3	0.0	100.0	367
3-4	39.0	17.8	43.2	0.0	100.0	341
5+	34.9	19.1	46.0	0.0	100.0	485

Continued...

Table 16.17.2—Continued

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
Employment						
Employed for cash	31.2	21.0	47.8	0.0	100.0	1,395
Employed not for cash	30.4	20.5	49.0	0.0	100.0	522
Not employed	11.9	23.3	64.8	0.0	100.0	101
Education						
No education	24.4	11.1	64.5	0.0	100.0	72
Primary	30.8	22.5	46.6	0.0	100.0	1,144
Secondary	30.1	17.2	52.7	0.0	100.0	549
More than secondary	27.9	24.9	47.2	0.0	100.0	253
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	32.1	19.9	48.0	0.0	100.0	351
Second	30.3	15.5	54.2	0.0	100.0	392
Middle	32.5	24.6	42.9	0.0	100.0	375
Fourth	30.8	22.9	46.3	0.0	100.0	445
Highest	25.4	21.7	52.9	0.0	100.0	456
Total 15-49	30.0	21.0	49.0	0.0	100.0	2,018
50-54	39.9	19.9	40.1	0.0	100.0	143
Total 15-54	30.7	20.9	48.4	0.0	100.0	2,161

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 16.18 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 2016

Source	Type of violence experienced			
	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	Physical or sexual
WOMEN				
Own family	59.9	68.0	51.5	56.9
Husband/partner's family	29.9	16.7	32.5	30.5
Husband/partner	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.0
Boyfriend	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Friend	6.9	4.9	10.0	8.0
Neighbour	5.5	4.6	6.3	5.8
Religious leader	1.5	0.9	4.0	2.5
Doctor/medical personnel	4.7	8.2	6.0	5.3
Police	14.8	14.2	18.9	16.4
Lawyer	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.6
Social work organization	1.7	0.0	1.6	1.6
Other	13.0	5.7	16.9	14.3
Number of respondents who have sought help	973	52	656	1,680
MEN				
Own family	38.6	*	51.0	39.9
Wife/partner's family	9.9	*	13.0	10.1
Wife/partner	0.3	*	0.0	0.3
Girlfriend	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Friend	13.8	*	35.7	17.5
Neighbour	7.5	*	10.6	7.9
Religious leader	3.9	*	5.9	4.2
Doctor/medical personnel	19.5	*	13.4	18.4
Police	25.4	*	11.9	23.1
Lawyer	1.7	*	0.8	1.5
Social work organization	1.2	*	2.1	1.4
Other	20.8	*	18.6	20.5
Number of respondents who have sought help	513	14	80	606

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.

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A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (2016 UDHS) is the sixth in a series of Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in Uganda in 1988-89, 1995, 2000-01, 2006, and 2011. As with the prior surveys, the main objective of the 2016 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 20,910 households from 697 sample clusters. All women age 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 age 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, all women and men who were eligible for the survey and all children age 6-59 months were eligible for anaemia testing, and all children age 6-59 months were eligible for malaria testing and blood collection for later vitamin A deficiency testing. In that same subsample, one man age 15-54 was randomly selected from each 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 2016 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 15 regions in Uganda (South Central, North Central, Busoga, Kampala, Lango, Acholi, Tooro, Bunyoro, Bukedi, Bugisu, Karamoja, Teso, Kigezi, Ankole, and West Nile). In addition to the regions, the survey indicators are produced for the following special areas: the island districts, the mountain districts, and the greater Kampala area.

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2016 UDHS is the frame for the 2014 Uganda Population and Housing Census (UPHC). 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 112 administrative districts, each district is sub-divided into sub-counties, each sub-country into parishes, and each parish into villages. 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. The 2016 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 2.25% (Karamoja, the smallest) to 14.43% (South Central, the largest). In Uganda, 25.35% 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 10.32% in Teso region to 36.65% in South Central. **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 as the primary sampling unit (PSU) for the UDHS.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households by region and type of residence

Region	Residential households			Percentage	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Region	Urban
Kampala	412,927		412,927	5.71%	100.00%
South Central	382,778	661,695	1,044,473	14.43%	36.65%
North Central	221,805	620,335	842,140	11.64%	26.34%
Busoga	120,438	593,668	714,106	9.87%	16.87%
Bukedi	51,656	302,608	354,264	4.90%	14.58%
Bugisu	66,274	300,644	366,918	5.07%	18.06%
Teso	33,348	289,767	323,115	4.47%	10.32%
Karamoja	22,674	140,357	163,031	2.25%	13.91%
Lango	44,914	370,306	415,220	5.74%	10.82%
Acholi	62,973	231,492	294,465	4.07%	21.39%
West Nile	56,052	414,741	470,793	6.51%	11.91%
Bunyoro	75,250	347,549	422,799	5.84%	17.80%
Tooro	101,298	431,996	533,294	7.37%	18.99%
Ankole	135,235	433,266	568,501	7.86%	23.79%
Kigezi	46,655	263,169	309,824	4.28%	15.06%
Uganda	1,834,277	5,401,593	7,235,870	100.00%	25.35%

Source: The 2014 Uganda Population and Housing Census (UPHC) frame, provided by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

Table A.2 Distribution of enumeration areas and their average size in number of households

District	Number of EAs			Average EA size		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kampala	3,125		3,125	132		132
South Central	2,597	5,944	8,541	147	111	122
North Central	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
Bugisu	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 2016 UDHS sample is stratified and was selected in two stages. Three regions (South Central, North Central, and Busoga) were stratified into island and non-island sub-regions. 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 UPHC. A household listing operation was carried out in 696 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 in size, 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 for the survey. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. So, a 2016 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 age 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 age 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, 162 in urban areas and 535 in rural areas. The survey was designed to be conducted in 20,910 residential households, 4,860 in urban areas and 16,050 in rural areas. The sample was expected to result in 17,986 completed interviews with women age 15-49, 4,184 in urban areas and 13,802 in rural areas, and 4,983 completed interviews with men age 15-54, 1,070 in urban areas and 3,913 in rural areas.

Table A.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households by region and type of residence

Region	Number of clusters allocated			Number of households allocated		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kampala	45	0	45	1,350	0	1,350
South Central - not island	20	36	56	600	1,080	1,680
North Central - not island	12	33	45	360	990	1,350
South Central - island	2	10	12	60	300	360
North Central - island	2	12	14	60	360	420
Busoga - not island	7	31	38	210	930	1,140
Busoga - island	0	21	21	0	630	630
Bukedi	6	35	41	180	1,050	1,230
Bugisu	7	34	41	210	1,020	1,230
Teso	4	36	40	120	1,080	1,200
Karamoja	4	30	34	120	900	1,020
Lango	5	39	44	150	1,170	1,320
Acholi	8	32	40	240	960	1,200
West Nile	5	40	45	150	1,200	1,350
Bunyoro	8	36	44	240	1,080	1,320
Tooro	9	39	48	270	1,170	1,440
Ankole	12	37	49	360	1,110	1,470
Kigezi	6	34	40	180	1,020	1,200
Uganda	162	535	697	4,860	16,050	20,910

Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected interviews with women and men by region and type of residence

Region	Expected number of interviews with women age 15-49			Expected number of interviews with men age 15-54		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kampala	1,162	0	1,162	298	0	298
South Central - not island	516	929	1,445	132	263	395
North Central - not island	310	851	1,161	79	241	320
South Central - island	52	258	310	13	73	86
North Central - island	52	310	362	13	88	101
Busoga - not island	181	800	981	46	227	273
Busoga - island	0	542	542	0	154	154
Bukedi	155	903	1,058	40	256	296
Bugisu	181	877	1,058	46	249	295
Teso	103	929	1,032	26	263	289
Karamoja	103	774	877	26	219	245
Lango	129	1,006	1,135	33	285	318
Acholi	207	825	1,032	53	234	287
West Nile	129	1,032	1,161	33	293	326
Bunyoro	207	929	1,136	53	263	316
Tooro	232	1,006	1,238	60	285	345
Ankole	310	954	1,264	79	271	350
Kigezi	155	877	1,032	40	249	289
Uganda	4,184	13,802	17,986	1,070	3,913	4,983

The sample allocations were derived using information obtained from the 2011 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 85.69% in urban areas and 91.18% in rural areas; the women's individual response rate was 91.34% in urban and 94.88% in rural areas and the men's individual response rate was 81.74% in urban and 92.39% 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 2016 UDHS data to ensure that the survey results are representative at the national level as well as at the domain level. Because the 2016 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 i^{th} cluster in stratum h

P_{2hi} : second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} 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 i^{th} EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} EA in the 2016 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 the two 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 is 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 for estimating population totals or for pooled data.

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent 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 2016

Result	Residence		Region															
	Urban	Rural	South Central	North Central	Kampala	Busoga	Bukedi	Bugisu	Teso	Karamoja	Lango	Acholi	West Nile	Bunyoro	Tooro	Kigezi	Ankole	Total
Selected households																		
Completed (C)	92.3	94.8	90.7	93.2	92.6	95.5	93.9	93.9	96.3	91.3	95.6	96.7	95.0	96.9	94.1	94.4	94.8	94.2
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.0	0.8	3.2	1.3	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.1
Refused (R)	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Household absent (HA)	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.4	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.7	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	2.4	1.5	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.8	3.0	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.7
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other (O)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	4,843	15,948	2,028	1,750	1,351	1,766	1,230	1,208	1,200	1,010	1,312	1,170	1,350	1,305	1,440	1,201	1,470	20,791
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	96.6	98.7	95.6	98.2	95.6	98.7	99.1	97.3	99.0	97.8	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.2	98.5	98.9	99.1	98.2
Eligible women																		
Completed (EWC)	94.8	97.6	93.7	98.0	93.1	98.6	97.6	95.6	97.3	97.5	98.3	98.6	97.7	99.0	96.2	96.3	97.9	97.0
Not at home (EWNH)	3.4	1.4	3.9	1.1	5.1	0.6	1.2	2.7	1.6	2.1	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.2	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.9
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.6
Other (EWO)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,619	14,469	1,724	1,439	1,397	1,552	1,235	1,001	1,384	760	1,257	1,126	1,311	1,225	1,352	996	1,329	19,088
Eligible women's response rate (EWRR) ²	94.8	97.6	93.7	98.0	93.1	98.6	97.6	95.6	97.3	97.5	98.3	98.6	97.7	99.0	96.2	96.3	97.9	97.0
Overall women's response rate (OWRR) ³	91.6	96.4	89.5	96.2	89.0	97.3	96.7	93.0	96.3	95.3	97.7	97.9	97.1	98.2	94.8	95.2	97.0	95.2

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 2016

Result	Residence				Region													
	Urban	Rural	South Central	North Central	Kampala	Busoga	Bukedi	Bugisu	Teso	Karamoja	Lango	Acholi	West Nile	Bunyoro	Tooro	Kigezi	Ankole	Total
Selected households																		
Completed (C)	91.4	94.5	90.1	94.1	93.3	93.7	93.4	93.0	94.8	92.3	95.4	98.2	93.3	95.9	93.8	92.8	94.5	93.8
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.8	0.8	2.5	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.4	1.0
Refused (R)	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Household absent (HA)	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.9	0.0	2.2	2.9	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	0.8	3.8	0.7	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.1
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	3.3	1.7	3.9	1.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.5	0.5	2.7	0.5	0.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	3.7	2.0	2.1
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2
Other (O)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of sampled households	1,612	5,313	675	581	450	588	410	402	400	336	437	390	450	435	480	401	490	6,925
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	96.7	98.7	96.4	98.7	95.9	98.6	99.0	96.6	98.2	97.8	98.8	99.7	99.5	98.8	98.5	98.9	98.5	98.2
Eligible men																		
Completed (EMC)	89.8	95.2	85.8	94.5	86.0	98.2	93.8	94.9	93.4	93.5	97.2	98.1	96.1	98.0	95.3	91.8	95.7	94.0
Not at home (EMNH)	7.3	3.2	10.9	4.7	10.6	0.7	3.1	2.3	4.0	5.3	1.6	1.4	2.7	0.9	2.6	6.3	3.0	4.1
Postponed (EMP)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EMR)	2.3	0.7	2.7	0.6	2.9	0.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.0
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.7
Other (EMO)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of men	1,280	4,396	522	487	407	452	384	311	376	169	433	359	331	352	427	269	397	5,676
Eligible men's response rates (EMRR) ²	89.8	95.2	85.8	94.5	86.0	98.2	93.8	94.9	93.4	93.5	97.2	98.1	96.1	98.0	95.3	91.8	95.7	94.0
Overall men's response rates (ORR) ³	86.9	94.0	82.7	93.3	82.5	96.8	92.8	91.7	91.7	91.4	96.1	97.8	95.6	96.9	93.9	90.8	94.3	92.3

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

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2016 UDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2016 UDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed in SAS, using programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2016 UDHS there were 696 non-empty clusters. Hence, 696 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 696 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 695 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded),
and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2016 UDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the 15 regions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 through B.19 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$), for each selected variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for children ever born to women age 40-49) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 6.778 and its standard error is 0.072. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., $6.778 \pm 2 \times 0.072$. There is a high probability (95%) that the true average number of children ever born to women 40-49 is between 6.634 and 6.922.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.397. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.397 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of indicators for sampling errors, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Estimate	Base population
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All women 15-49
No education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	All women 15-49
Never married (never in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married (in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 20	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	Women age 40-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilisation	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using rhythm	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using withdrawal	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49 using modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All women 15-49
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	Proportion	Children under 5 years
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 years with diarrhoea in past two weeks
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 years with diarrhoea in past two weeks
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	Proportion	Children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were tested
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	All women 15-49
Knows about condoms	Proportion	All women 15-49
Knows about limiting partners	Proportion	All women 15-49
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Women 15-49 with 2+ partners in past 12 months
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any sexual violence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	Proportion	All women 15-49
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	Proportion	All women 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure to child birth
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality

Continued...

Table B.1—Continued

Variable	Estimate	Base population
		MEN
Urban residence	Proportion	All men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All men 15-49
No education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Never married (in union)	Proportion	All men 15-49
Currently married (in union)	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men age 20-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All men 15-49
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Men 15-49 with 2+ partners in past 12 months
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	Proportion	All never married men 15-24
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	Proportion	All men 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	Proportion	All men 50-59 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	Proportion	All men 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	Proportion	All men 50-59 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	Proportion	All men 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	Proportion	All men 50-59 who were measured
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	Proportion	All men 15-49
Ever experienced any sexual violence	Proportion	All men 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	Proportion	All men 15-49
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	Proportion	All men 15-49

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.267	0.010	18,506	18,506	2.974	0.036	0.248	0.286	
Literacy	0.679	0.007	18,506	18,506	2.026	0.010	0.665	0.693	
No education	0.096	0.004	18,506	18,506	1.685	0.038	0.089	0.104	
Secondary education or higher	0.329	0.009	18,506	18,506	2.495	0.026	0.312	0.347	
Never married (never in union)	0.258	0.005	18,506	18,506	1.473	0.018	0.249	0.268	
Currently married (in union)	0.606	0.005	18,506	18,506	1.465	0.009	0.596	0.617	
Married before age 20	0.601	0.007	14,230	14,242	1.705	0.012	0.587	0.615	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.620	0.006	14,230	14,242	1.507	0.010	0.607	0.632	
Currently pregnant	0.100	0.003	18,506	18,506	1.305	0.029	0.094	0.105	
Children ever born	3.082	0.033	18,506	18,506	1.490	0.011	3.016	3.147	
Children surviving	2.752	0.028	18,506	18,506	1.450	0.010	2.697	2.808	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.778	0.072	2,805	2,814	1.306	0.011	6.634	6.922	
Currently using any method	0.390	0.007	11,379	11,223	1.541	0.018	0.376	0.404	
Currently using a modern method	0.348	0.007	11,379	11,223	1.531	0.020	0.334	0.362	
Currently using pill	0.019	0.002	11,379	11,223	1.272	0.086	0.015	0.022	
Currently using IUD	0.015	0.001	11,379	11,223	1.279	0.098	0.012	0.018	
Currently using male condoms	0.024	0.002	11,379	11,223	1.298	0.077	0.021	0.028	
Currently using injectables	0.185	0.005	11,379	11,223	1.341	0.026	0.175	0.195	
Currently using implants	0.063	0.003	11,379	11,223	1.355	0.049	0.056	0.069	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.027	0.002	11,379	11,223	1.220	0.068	0.024	0.031	
Currently using rhythm	0.012	0.001	11,379	11,223	1.096	0.091	0.010	0.015	
Currently using withdrawal	0.026	0.002	11,379	11,223	1.346	0.077	0.022	0.030	
Used public sector source	0.585	0.011	4,811	4,940	1.610	0.020	0.562	0.607	
Want no more children	0.379	0.006	11,379	11,223	1.211	0.015	0.368	0.390	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.402	0.006	11,379	11,223	1.238	0.014	0.390	0.413	
Ideal number of children	4.788	0.029	18,039	18,069	1.910	0.006	4.730	4.847	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.973	0.003	10,263	10,152	1.612	0.003	0.968	0.978	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.806	0.006	10,263	10,152	1.461	0.007	0.795	0.818	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.742	0.009	15,522	15,270	2.103	0.012	0.724	0.759	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.195	0.005	14,710	14,493	1.453	0.025	0.186	0.205	
Treated with ORS	0.467	0.011	2,923	2,832	1.164	0.024	0.444	0.490	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.705	0.011	2,923	2,832	1.275	0.016	0.682	0.728	
Vaccination card seen	0.697	0.011	2,922	2,859	1.221	0.015	0.676	0.718	
Received BCG vaccination	0.963	0.004	2,922	2,859	1.221	0.004	0.954	0.971	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.786	0.010	2,922	2,859	1.283	0.013	0.766	0.806	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.658	0.011	2,922	2,859	1.279	0.017	0.635	0.681	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.208	0.010	2,922	2,859	1.244	0.046	0.189	0.227	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.643	0.011	2,922	2,859	1.246	0.018	0.621	0.666	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.031	0.005	2,922	2,859	1.444	0.152	0.022	0.041	
Received measles vaccination	0.800	0.010	2,922	2,859	1.310	0.012	0.780	0.820	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.552	0.012	2,922	2,859	1.240	0.021	0.529	0.576	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.289	0.008	5,160	5,117	1.195	0.028	0.273	0.305	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.035	0.003	5,141	5,097	1.148	0.084	0.029	0.041	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.105	0.005	5,179	5,136	1.135	0.050	0.094	0.115	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.528	0.011	4,756	4,740	1.407	0.020	0.507	0.549	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.317	0.008	6,031	5,988	1.319	0.025	0.301	0.333	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.087	0.005	5,240	5,230	1.193	0.053	0.078	0.096	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.238	0.009	5,240	5,230	1.485	0.037	0.220	0.255	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.996	0.001	18,506	18,506	1.138	0.001	0.995	0.997	
Knows about condoms	0.871	0.004	18,506	18,506	1.464	0.004	0.864	0.879	
Knows about limiting partners	0.938	0.003	18,506	18,506	1.528	0.003	0.933	0.944	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.023	0.001	18,506	18,506	1.292	0.062	0.020	0.026	
Condom use at last sex	0.213	0.024	430	426	1.227	0.114	0.165	0.262	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.546	0.006	18,506	18,506	1.626	0.011	0.534	0.557	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.613	0.010	4,230	4,266	1.397	0.017	0.592	0.634	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.511	0.008	9,232	9,232	1.472	0.015	0.495	0.526	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.219	0.006	9,232	9,232	1.402	0.028	0.207	0.232	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.466	0.009	7,536	6,879	1.562	0.019	0.448	0.484	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.299	0.008	7,536	6,879	1.478	0.026	0.283	0.314	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.380	0.086	51,266	51,338	1.559	0.016	5.207	5.553	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	26.737	1.506	15,548	15,300	1.079	0.056	23.725	29.748	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	16.091	1.210	15,551	15,282	1.186	0.075	13.672	18.511	
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	42.828	2.001	15,564	15,315	1.157	0.047	38.827	46.829	
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	22.430	1.404	15,464	15,190	1.121	0.063	19.623	25.237	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	64.297	2.491	15,697	15,445	1.182	0.039	59.315	69.280	

Continued...

Table B.2—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
MEN									
Urban residence	0.253	0.011	5,043	5,037	1.877	0.045	0.230	0.276	
Literacy	0.789	0.008	5,043	5,037	1.356	0.010	0.773	0.804	
No education	0.038	0.004	5,043	5,037	1.594	0.112	0.030	0.047	
Secondary education or higher	0.412	0.011	5,043	5,037	1.554	0.026	0.391	0.434	
Never married (in union)	0.413	0.009	5,043	5,037	1.331	0.022	0.394	0.431	
Currently married (in union)	0.535	0.010	5,043	5,037	1.367	0.018	0.516	0.554	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.433	0.010	3,773	3,748	1.293	0.024	0.412	0.454	
Want no more children	0.290	0.011	2,755	2,695	1.252	0.037	0.269	0.312	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.459	0.012	2,755	2,695	1.248	0.026	0.436	0.483	
Ideal number of children	5.419	0.060	4,909	4,910	1.228	0.011	5.299	5.540	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.205	0.007	5,043	5,037	1.222	0.034	0.191	0.219	
Condom use at last sex	0.215	0.014	1,063	1,032	1.143	0.067	0.186	0.244	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.460	0.016	1,794	1,837	1.338	0.034	0.428	0.491	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.035	0.003	5,043	5,037	1.267	0.094	0.028	0.041	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.465	0.010	5,043	5,037	1.399	0.021	0.445	0.484	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.164	0.007	4,877	4,854	1.400	0.045	0.149	0.179	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.253	0.029	286	292	1.118	0.114	0.196	0.311	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.137	0.006	4,902	4,893	1.245	0.045	0.125	0.149	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.208	0.027	289	295	1.108	0.127	0.155	0.261	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.086	0.005	4,902	4,893	1.348	0.063	0.076	0.097	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.131	0.023	289	295	1.162	0.177	0.085	0.177	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.516	0.012	3,782	3,758	1.443	0.023	0.493	0.540	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.083	0.006	3,782	3,758	1.274	0.069	0.072	0.095	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.249	0.011	2,631	2,308	1.343	0.045	0.226	0.272	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.164	0.010	2,631	2,308	1.422	0.063	0.143	0.184	

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Confidence Limits		
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Relative error (SE/R)		Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)	
							WOMEN		
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	4,379	4,943	na	0.000	1.000	1.000	
Literacy	0.837	0.010	4,379	4,943	1.814	0.012	0.816	0.857	
No education	0.050	0.007	4,379	4,943	2.185	0.144	0.036	0.065	
Secondary education or higher	0.567	0.014	4,379	4,943	1.911	0.025	0.539	0.596	
Never married (never in union)	0.315	0.011	4,379	4,943	1.518	0.034	0.293	0.336	
Currently married (in union)	0.535	0.010	4,379	4,943	1.333	0.019	0.515	0.555	
Married before age 20	0.448	0.014	3,440	3,909	1.596	0.030	0.421	0.475	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.523	0.013	3,440	3,909	1.522	0.025	0.497	0.549	
Currently pregnant	0.086	0.006	4,379	4,943	1.404	0.069	0.074	0.098	
Children ever born	2.308	0.053	4,379	4,943	1.453	0.023	2.202	2.415	
Children surviving	2.115	0.048	4,379	4,943	1.461	0.023	2.019	2.212	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.647	0.132	532	588	1.168	0.023	5.382	5.912	
Currently using any method	0.460	0.013	2,271	2,644	1.250	0.028	0.434	0.486	
Currently using a modern method	0.407	0.012	2,271	2,644	1.190	0.030	0.382	0.431	
Currently using pill	0.039	0.005	2,271	2,644	1.179	0.123	0.029	0.049	
Currently using IUD	0.023	0.004	2,271	2,644	1.260	0.171	0.015	0.031	
Currently using male condoms	0.036	0.004	2,271	2,644	1.107	0.121	0.027	0.044	
Currently using injectables	0.194	0.010	2,271	2,644	1.203	0.051	0.174	0.214	
Currently using implants	0.068	0.007	2,271	2,644	1.342	0.104	0.054	0.082	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.026	0.004	2,271	2,644	1.293	0.168	0.017	0.034	
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.003	2,271	2,644	1.085	0.202	0.008	0.018	
Currently using withdrawal	0.039	0.005	2,271	2,644	1.304	0.136	0.028	0.049	
Used public sector source	0.459	0.023	1,273	1,471	1.636	0.050	0.414	0.505	
Want no more children	0.335	0.011	2,271	2,644	1.150	0.034	0.312	0.357	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.413	0.012	2,271	2,644	1.202	0.030	0.388	0.437	
Ideal number of children	4.349	0.061	4,328	4,881	2.051	0.014	4.227	4.471	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.981	0.004	2,045	2,346	1.308	0.004	0.973	0.989	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.835	0.012	2,045	2,346	1.453	0.014	0.811	0.859	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.896	0.011	2,811	3,233	1.641	0.012	0.874	0.918	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.170	0.009	2,673	3,094	1.183	0.052	0.152	0.188	
Treated with ORS	0.529	0.027	462	526	1.113	0.050	0.476	0.582	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.702	0.031	462	526	1.440	0.044	0.640	0.764	
Vaccination card seen	0.635	0.025	575	670	1.254	0.040	0.584	0.685	
Received BCG vaccination	0.976	0.009	575	670	1.356	0.009	0.959	0.993	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.772	0.022	575	670	1.238	0.028	0.729	0.816	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.633	0.023	575	670	1.116	0.036	0.587	0.678	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.269	0.024	575	670	1.284	0.089	0.221	0.316	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.676	0.025	575	670	1.289	0.037	0.625	0.726	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.039	0.014	575	670	1.702	0.351	0.012	0.066	
Received measles vaccination	0.841	0.020	575	670	1.270	0.023	0.802	0.881	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.545	0.021	575	670	1.024	0.039	0.502	0.588	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.235	0.017	857	977	1.133	0.071	0.201	0.268	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.028	0.006	853	972	1.065	0.212	0.016	0.040	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.075	0.011	857	978	1.173	0.143	0.053	0.096	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.477	0.024	796	919	1.340	0.051	0.428	0.526	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.274	0.015	1,371	1,543	1.233	0.054	0.244	0.304	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.069	0.009	1,246	1,402	1.263	0.132	0.051	0.087	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.343	0.016	1,246	1,402	1.183	0.046	0.312	0.375	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.998	0.001	4,379	4,943	1.117	0.001	0.996	0.999	
Knows about condoms	0.897	0.006	4,379	4,943	1.279	0.007	0.885	0.909	
Knows about limiting partners	0.945	0.005	4,379	4,943	1.470	0.005	0.935	0.955	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.022	0.003	4,379	4,943	1.145	0.115	0.017	0.027	
Condom use at last sex	0.274	0.050	103	109	1.135	0.183	0.173	0.374	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.588	0.011	4,379	4,943	1.447	0.018	0.566	0.610	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.567	0.021	1,213	1,294	1.458	0.037	0.525	0.609	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.469	0.016	2,086	2,414	1.500	0.035	0.436	0.501	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.189	0.010	2,086	2,414	1.210	0.055	0.168	0.209	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.376	0.019	1,555	1,620	1.513	0.049	0.339	0.414	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.224	0.013	1,555	1,620	1.218	0.058	0.198	0.250	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.994	0.147	12,260	13,907	1.502	0.037	3.700	4.288	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.715	3.207	5,380	6,202	1.210	0.112	22.301	35.128	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.389	2.093	5,386	6,206	1.189	0.128	12.203	20.576	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	45.104	3.892	5,385	6,210	1.210	0.086	37.320	52.887	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.438	2.358	5,254	6,063	1.197	0.135	12.721	22.154	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	61.755	4.961	5,401	6,228	1.329	0.080	51.834	71.677	

Continued...

Table B.3—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1,106	1,274	na	0.000	1.000	1.000	
Literacy	0.861	0.013	1,106	1,274	1.241	0.015	0.835	0.887	
No education	0.017	0.005	1,106	1,274	1.260	0.288	0.007	0.027	
Secondary education or higher	0.639	0.021	1,106	1,274	1.446	0.033	0.597	0.681	
Never married (in union)	0.442	0.021	1,106	1,274	1.438	0.049	0.399	0.485	
Currently married (in union)	0.517	0.023	1,106	1,274	1.517	0.044	0.472	0.563	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.432	0.025	890	1,023	1.493	0.057	0.382	0.481	
Want no more children	0.262	0.024	546	659	1.257	0.090	0.215	0.310	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.457	0.024	546	659	1.116	0.052	0.410	0.505	
Ideal number of children	4.893	0.107	1,079	1,236	1.278	0.022	4.680	5.106	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.211	0.016	1,106	1,274	1.279	0.075	0.179	0.242	
Condom use at last sex	0.290	0.030	232	268	1.011	0.104	0.230	0.351	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.382	0.034	394	438	1.403	0.090	0.313	0.451	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.040	0.009	1,106	1,274	1.479	0.217	0.023	0.058	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.544	0.020	1,106	1,274	1.309	0.036	0.504	0.583	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.091	0.012	1,032	1,191	1.301	0.128	0.068	0.115	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.275	0.081	41	53	1.156	0.296	0.112	0.438	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.074	0.010	1,050	1,219	1.206	0.131	0.055	0.094	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.122	0.061	41	53	1.183	0.501	0.000	0.244	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.164	0.016	1,050	1,219	1.422	0.099	0.131	0.196	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.300	0.094	41	53	1.293	0.313	0.112	0.488	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.499	0.025	825	915	1.441	0.050	0.449	0.550	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.087	0.012	825	915	1.249	0.141	0.062	0.111	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.225	0.024	525	525	1.315	0.107	0.177	0.273	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.153	0.021	525	525	1.329	0.137	0.111	0.195	

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Confidence Limits		
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	
							Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	14,127	13,563	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.622	0.008	14,127	13,563	2.034	0.013	0.605	0.638
No education	0.113	0.004	14,127	13,563	1.599	0.038	0.104	0.122
Secondary education or higher	0.243	0.010	14,127	13,563	2.671	0.040	0.223	0.262
Never married (never in union)	0.238	0.005	14,127	13,563	1.470	0.022	0.227	0.248
Currently married (in union)	0.633	0.006	14,127	13,563	1.546	0.010	0.620	0.645
Married before age 20	0.659	0.008	10,790	10,333	1.653	0.011	0.644	0.674
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.656	0.006	10,790	10,333	1.416	0.010	0.643	0.669
Currently pregnant	0.104	0.003	14,127	13,563	1.279	0.031	0.098	0.111
Children ever born	3.363	0.038	14,127	13,563	1.441	0.011	3.288	3.439
Children surviving	2.984	0.032	14,127	13,563	1.384	0.011	2.921	3.047
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.077	0.083	2,273	2,226	1.347	0.012	6.912	7.242
Currently using any method	0.368	0.008	9,108	8,579	1.604	0.022	0.352	0.384
Currently using a modern method	0.330	0.008	9,108	8,579	1.617	0.024	0.314	0.346
Currently using pill	0.012	0.001	9,108	8,579	1.280	0.120	0.009	0.015
Currently using IUD	0.012	0.001	9,108	8,579	1.238	0.118	0.009	0.015
Currently using male condoms	0.021	0.002	9,108	8,579	1.362	0.098	0.017	0.025
Currently using injectables	0.182	0.006	9,108	8,579	1.383	0.031	0.171	0.194
Currently using implants	0.061	0.003	9,108	8,579	1.348	0.055	0.054	0.068
Currently using female sterilisation	0.028	0.002	9,108	8,579	1.190	0.074	0.024	0.032
Currently using rhythm	0.012	0.001	9,108	8,579	1.094	0.102	0.010	0.015
Currently using withdrawal	0.022	0.002	9,108	8,579	1.325	0.092	0.018	0.027
Used public sector source	0.638	0.012	3,538	3,469	1.494	0.019	0.614	0.662
Want no more children	0.393	0.006	9,108	8,579	1.203	0.016	0.381	0.405
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.399	0.006	9,108	8,579	1.241	0.016	0.386	0.411
Ideal number of children	4.951	0.033	13,711	13,189	1.835	0.007	4.886	5.016
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.971	0.003	8,218	7,807	1.681	0.003	0.965	0.977
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.798	0.006	8,218	7,807	1.455	0.008	0.785	0.811
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.700	0.010	12,711	12,038	2.141	0.015	0.679	0.721
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.202	0.006	12,037	11,398	1.513	0.028	0.191	0.214
Treated with ORS	0.453	0.013	2,461	2,306	1.176	0.028	0.428	0.478
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.706	0.012	2,461	2,306	1.236	0.017	0.682	0.730
Vaccination card seen	0.716	0.011	2,347	2,189	1.185	0.016	0.694	0.739
Received BCG vaccination	0.959	0.005	2,347	2,189	1.211	0.005	0.949	0.969
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.790	0.011	2,347	2,189	1.295	0.014	0.768	0.812
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.666	0.013	2,347	2,189	1.334	0.020	0.640	0.693
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.190	0.010	2,347	2,189	1.220	0.053	0.170	0.210
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.633	0.013	2,347	2,189	1.233	0.020	0.608	0.658
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.029	0.005	2,347	2,189	1.284	0.158	0.020	0.038
Received measles vaccination	0.788	0.011	2,347	2,189	1.315	0.014	0.765	0.810
Received all basic vaccinations	0.555	0.014	2,347	2,189	1.308	0.025	0.527	0.582
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.302	0.009	4,303	4,141	1.212	0.031	0.283	0.320
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.037	0.003	4,288	4,125	1.170	0.091	0.030	0.044
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.112	0.006	4,322	4,159	1.132	0.053	0.100	0.124
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.540	0.012	3,960	3,821	1.425	0.022	0.516	0.564
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.332	0.009	4,660	4,446	1.346	0.028	0.313	0.350
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.093	0.005	3,994	3,828	1.172	0.058	0.083	0.104
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.199	0.011	3,994	3,828	1.665	0.053	0.178	0.220
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.996	0.001	14,127	13,563	1.150	0.001	0.994	0.997
Knows about condoms	0.862	0.004	14,127	13,563	1.513	0.005	0.853	0.871
Knows about limiting partners	0.936	0.003	14,127	13,563	1.545	0.003	0.930	0.942
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.023	0.002	14,127	13,563	1.342	0.073	0.020	0.027
Condom use at last sex	0.193	0.027	327	317	1.248	0.142	0.138	0.247
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.530	0.007	14,127	13,563	1.673	0.013	0.516	0.544
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.634	0.012	3,017	2,973	1.370	0.019	0.609	0.658
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.526	0.009	7,146	6,818	1.458	0.016	0.508	0.543
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.230	0.007	7,146	6,818	1.464	0.032	0.216	0.245
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.494	0.010	5,981	5,259	1.554	0.020	0.474	0.514
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.322	0.009	5,981	5,259	1.537	0.029	0.303	0.340
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.910	0.089	39,006	37,431	1.531	0.015	5.733	6.088
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.067	1.266	24,602	23,166	1.101	0.047	24.535	29.598
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.510	1.083	24,598	23,144	1.103	0.050	19.344	23.677
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	48.577	1.739	24,629	23,190	1.152	0.036	45.099	52.055
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.077	1.443	24,133	22,657	1.195	0.050	26.192	31.963
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	76.242	2.307	24,767	23,308	1.226	0.030	71.627	80.857

Continued...

Table B.4—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	3,937	3,763	na	na	0.000	0.000	
Literacy	0.764	0.009	3,937	3,763	1.389	0.012	0.746	0.783	
No education	0.046	0.005	3,937	3,763	1.640	0.119	0.035	0.057	
Secondary education or higher	0.335	0.012	3,937	3,763	1.552	0.035	0.312	0.359	
Never married (in union)	0.403	0.010	3,937	3,763	1.298	0.025	0.383	0.424	
Currently married (in union)	0.541	0.010	3,937	3,763	1.309	0.019	0.520	0.562	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.434	0.011	2,883	2,726	1.184	0.025	0.412	0.455	
Want no more children	0.299	0.012	2,209	2,036	1.235	0.040	0.275	0.324	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.460	0.014	2,209	2,036	1.288	0.030	0.433	0.487	
Ideal number of children	5.596	0.071	3,830	3,675	1.219	0.013	5.453	5.739	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.203	0.008	3,937	3,763	1.190	0.038	0.188	0.218	
Condom use at last sex	0.189	0.016	831	764	1.191	0.086	0.157	0.221	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.484	0.018	1,400	1,399	1.312	0.036	0.449	0.519	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.033	0.003	3,937	3,763	1.128	0.098	0.026	0.039	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.438	0.011	3,937	3,763	1.386	0.025	0.416	0.460	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.187	0.009	3,845	3,664	1.416	0.048	0.170	0.205	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.248	0.030	245	239	1.092	0.122	0.188	0.309	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.158	0.007	3,852	3,673	1.250	0.047	0.143	0.173	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.227	0.030	248	242	1.107	0.130	0.168	0.286	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.061	0.004	3,852	3,673	1.102	0.070	0.052	0.069	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.094	0.019	248	242	1.014	0.200	0.056	0.132	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.522	0.013	2,957	2,844	1.441	0.025	0.495	0.548	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.082	0.006	2,957	2,844	1.280	0.079	0.069	0.095	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.256	0.013	2,106	1,783	1.349	0.050	0.230	0.282	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.167	0.012	2,106	1,783	1.447	0.070	0.144	0.191	

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Kampala sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN									
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1,300	1,025	na	0.000	1.000	1.000	
Literacy	0.919	0.012	1,300	1,025	1.616	0.013	0.894	0.943	
No education	0.021	0.005	1,300	1,025	1.188	0.226	0.011	0.030	
Secondary education or higher	0.700	0.017	1,300	1,025	1.338	0.024	0.666	0.734	
Never married (never in union)	0.381	0.022	1,300	1,025	1.653	0.059	0.336	0.425	
Currently married (in union)	0.473	0.020	1,300	1,025	1.462	0.043	0.433	0.514	
Married before age 20	0.393	0.021	1,045	824	1.392	0.054	0.351	0.436	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.498	0.026	1,045	824	1.676	0.052	0.446	0.550	
Currently pregnant	0.066	0.006	1,300	1,025	0.888	0.093	0.054	0.078	
Children ever born	1.879	0.091	1,300	1,025	1.600	0.049	1.696	2.061	
Children surviving	1.738	0.081	1,300	1,025	1.560	0.046	1.577	1.900	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.728	0.254	146	117	1.369	0.054	4.221	5.235	
Currently using any method	0.448	0.023	581	485	1.135	0.052	0.401	0.495	
Currently using a modern method	0.394	0.025	581	485	1.222	0.063	0.344	0.444	
Currently using pill	0.067	0.012	581	485	1.180	0.183	0.042	0.091	
Currently using IUD	0.025	0.006	581	485	0.932	0.240	0.013	0.038	
Currently using male condoms	0.046	0.008	581	485	0.934	0.176	0.030	0.063	
Currently using injectables	0.167	0.018	581	485	1.170	0.108	0.131	0.204	
Currently using implants	0.052	0.010	581	485	1.078	0.191	0.032	0.072	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.015	0.005	581	485	1.075	0.362	0.004	0.026	
Currently using rhythm	0.018	0.005	581	485	0.989	0.304	0.007	0.029	
Currently using withdrawal	0.034	0.008	581	485	1.027	0.229	0.018	0.049	
Used public sector source	0.277	0.025	372	289	1.063	0.089	0.227	0.326	
Want no more children	0.324	0.021	581	485	1.097	0.066	0.282	0.367	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.412	0.023	581	485	1.115	0.055	0.366	0.457	
Ideal number of children	4.140	0.091	1,285	1,012	1.734	0.022	3.959	4.321	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.979	0.007	533	445	1.176	0.007	0.965	0.994	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.808	0.023	533	445	1.379	0.029	0.761	0.854	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.955	0.010	686	580	1.116	0.011	0.935	0.975	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.155	0.021	656	554	1.463	0.135	0.113	0.196	
Treated with ORS	0.427	0.058	102	86	1.144	0.135	0.312	0.542	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.711	0.046	102	86	1.024	0.064	0.620	0.802	
Vaccination card seen	0.562	0.048	165	143	1.269	0.086	0.466	0.658	
Received BCG vaccination	0.993	0.007	165	143	1.080	0.007	0.979	1.007	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.809	0.032	165	143	1.073	0.040	0.745	0.874	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.569	0.047	165	143	1.242	0.082	0.476	0.663	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.278	0.051	165	143	1.495	0.184	0.176	0.381	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.697	0.043	165	143	1.213	0.061	0.611	0.782	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.057	0.037	165	143	2.068	0.638	0.000	0.130	
Received measles vaccination	0.828	0.036	165	143	1.229	0.044	0.756	0.900	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.511	0.048	165	143	1.258	0.094	0.416	0.607	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.181	0.031	186	146	1.103	0.168	0.120	0.242	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.040	0.015	187	147	1.075	0.377	0.010	0.070	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.070	0.025	188	148	1.293	0.355	0.020	0.119	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.509	0.048	170	135	1.269	0.095	0.412	0.605	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.252	0.025	405	308	1.117	0.097	0.203	0.301	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.039	0.010	385	296	1.016	0.261	0.019	0.059	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.436	0.032	385	296	1.251	0.073	0.372	0.500	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.996	0.003	1,300	1,025	1.622	0.003	0.991	1.002	
Knows about condoms	0.900	0.012	1,300	1,025	1.389	0.013	0.877	0.923	
Knows about limiting partners	0.957	0.008	1,300	1,025	1.490	0.009	0.941	0.974	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.020	0.005	1,300	1,025	1.328	0.257	0.010	0.030	
Condom use at last sex	0.447	0.108	31	21	1.178	0.241	0.232	0.662	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.565	0.015	1,300	1,025	1.108	0.027	0.535	0.596	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.511	0.030	402	291	1.193	0.058	0.452	0.571	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.371	0.021	584	496	1.065	0.057	0.329	0.414	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.181	0.017	584	496	1.084	0.096	0.146	0.215	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.288	0.028	401	303	1.244	0.098	0.231	0.344	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.162	0.020	401	303	1.084	0.123	0.122	0.202	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.541	0.250	3,687	2,917	1.544	0.071	3.040	4.042	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.036	7.924	1,248	1,040	1.319	0.247	16.189	47.883	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.197	4.757	1,256	1,047	1.177	0.294	6.683	25.710	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	48.233	7.547	1,250	1,042	1.068	0.156	33.138	63.328	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.986	6.565	1,217	1,011	1.691	0.387	3.855	30.116	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	64.399	12.033	1,251	1,043	1.469	0.187	40.333	88.465	

Continued...

Table B.5—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	340	291	na	0.000	1.000	1.000	
Literacy	0.928	0.019	340	291	1.364	0.021	0.889	0.966	
No education	0.005	0.004	340	291	0.931	0.716	0.000	0.012	
Secondary education or higher	0.707	0.041	340	291	1.662	0.058	0.625	0.790	
Never married (in union)	0.541	0.034	340	291	1.266	0.063	0.473	0.610	
Currently married (in union)	0.388	0.033	340	291	1.240	0.085	0.322	0.454	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.391	0.031	293	250	1.091	0.080	0.329	0.454	
Want no more children	0.280	0.051	130	113	1.288	0.182	0.178	0.382	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.364	0.048	130	113	1.122	0.131	0.269	0.459	
Ideal number of children	4.851	0.170	328	283	1.167	0.035	4.511	5.190	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.217	0.034	340	291	1.501	0.155	0.149	0.284	
Condom use at last sex	0.567	0.065	62	63	1.026	0.115	0.437	0.697	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.263	0.040	128	108	1.012	0.150	0.184	0.342	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.026	0.008	340	291	0.943	0.314	0.010	0.042	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.562	0.039	340	291	1.438	0.069	0.484	0.639	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.053	0.013	291	245	1.002	0.250	0.027	0.080	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.285	0.189	8	6	1.100	0.663	0.000	0.662	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.049	0.013	311	263	1.028	0.257	0.024	0.075	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.000	0.000	8	6	na	na	0.000	0.000	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.200	0.027	311	263	1.168	0.134	0.146	0.253	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.255	0.183	8	6	1.103	0.718	0.000	0.620	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.498	0.055	224	198	1.647	0.111	0.388	0.609	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.095	0.025	224	198	1.294	0.268	0.044	0.146	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.259	0.062	118	94	1.526	0.240	0.134	0.383	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.162	0.067	118	94	1.956	0.416	0.027	0.297	

Table B.6 Sampling errors: South Central sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.416	0.040	1,615	2,494	3.270	0.097	0.336	0.496
Literacy	0.832	0.021	1,615	2,494	2.269	0.025	0.790	0.874
No education	0.046	0.007	1,615	2,494	1.411	0.160	0.031	0.061
Secondary education or higher	0.529	0.033	1,615	2,494	2.651	0.062	0.463	0.595
Never married (never in union)	0.291	0.017	1,615	2,494	1.495	0.058	0.258	0.325
Currently married (in union)	0.557	0.018	1,615	2,494	1.425	0.032	0.522	0.593
Married before age 20	0.490	0.024	1,295	1,980	1.693	0.048	0.443	0.537
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.546	0.018	1,295	1,980	1.323	0.034	0.509	0.583
Currently pregnant	0.085	0.011	1,615	2,494	1.608	0.131	0.063	0.107
Children ever born	2.661	0.119	1,615	2,494	1.744	0.045	2.422	2.900
Children surviving	2.413	0.097	1,615	2,494	1.611	0.040	2.219	2.606
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.386	0.371	206	314	1.732	0.058	5.643	7.129
Currently using any method	0.467	0.022	910	1,390	1.306	0.046	0.424	0.510
Currently using a modern method	0.404	0.021	910	1,390	1.277	0.051	0.363	0.446
Currently using pill	0.027	0.007	910	1,390	1.274	0.254	0.013	0.041
Currently using IUD	0.030	0.006	910	1,390	1.139	0.216	0.017	0.043
Currently using male condoms	0.031	0.006	910	1,390	1.054	0.196	0.019	0.043
Currently using injectables	0.198	0.015	910	1,390	1.142	0.076	0.168	0.228
Currently using implants	0.058	0.009	910	1,390	1.189	0.159	0.039	0.076
Currently using female sterilisation	0.028	0.007	910	1,390	1.276	0.248	0.014	0.042
Currently using rhythm	0.009	0.003	910	1,390	1.019	0.360	0.002	0.015
Currently using withdrawal	0.051	0.009	910	1,390	1.303	0.187	0.032	0.070
Used public sector source	0.387	0.038	480	750	1.705	0.098	0.311	0.464
Want no more children	0.339	0.018	910	1,390	1.125	0.052	0.304	0.374
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.394	0.024	910	1,390	1.507	0.062	0.345	0.443
Ideal number of children	4.628	0.102	1,582	2,439	1.866	0.022	4.424	4.832
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.958	0.009	851	1,290	1.295	0.009	0.941	0.976
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.729	0.020	851	1,290	1.330	0.028	0.688	0.769
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.824	0.029	1,250	1,881	2.150	0.035	0.766	0.882
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.199	0.019	1,194	1,808	1.497	0.093	0.162	0.236
Treated with ORS	0.498	0.043	229	359	1.268	0.087	0.411	0.584
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.661	0.046	229	359	1.454	0.070	0.569	0.754
Vaccination card seen	0.654	0.041	243	360	1.295	0.062	0.573	0.736
Received BCG vaccination	0.925	0.018	243	360	1.042	0.019	0.889	0.960
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.748	0.028	243	360	1.005	0.038	0.691	0.805
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.620	0.032	243	360	1.007	0.052	0.555	0.684
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.230	0.036	243	360	1.311	0.157	0.157	0.302
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.641	0.039	243	360	1.206	0.060	0.563	0.718
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.094	0.025	243	360	1.337	0.271	0.043	0.145
Received measles vaccination	0.757	0.031	243	360	1.081	0.041	0.695	0.819
Received all basic vaccinations	0.500	0.031	243	360	0.921	0.061	0.439	0.561
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.265	0.024	411	619	1.087	0.092	0.216	0.314
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.008	0.006	411	618	1.352	0.726	0.000	0.019
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.075	0.018	411	618	1.286	0.242	0.039	0.111
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.520	0.033	382	591	1.271	0.063	0.454	0.585
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.277	0.025	520	798	1.279	0.091	0.227	0.327
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.066	0.015	470	719	1.302	0.226	0.036	0.096
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.365	0.030	470	719	1.366	0.084	0.304	0.426
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.999	0.001	1,615	2,494	0.821	0.001	0.998	1.000
Knows about condoms	0.922	0.011	1,615	2,494	1.598	0.012	0.901	0.943
Knows about limiting partners	0.946	0.009	1,615	2,494	1.544	0.009	0.929	0.963
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.030	0.005	1,615	2,494	1.169	0.165	0.020	0.040
Condom use at last sex	0.316	0.063	54	75	0.994	0.201	0.189	0.443
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.572	0.019	1,615	2,494	1.518	0.033	0.534	0.609
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.549	0.039	386	621	1.537	0.071	0.471	0.627
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.529	0.022	784	1,177	1.229	0.041	0.485	0.572
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.201	0.018	784	1,177	1.261	0.090	0.165	0.237
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.376	0.028	629	854	1.468	0.076	0.319	0.433
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.242	0.024	629	854	1.402	0.099	0.194	0.290
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.685	0.268	4,591	7,063	1.463	0.057	4.149	5.221
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.854	4.556	2,361	3,539	1.178	0.148	21.743	39.965
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.208	2.331	2,364	3,542	0.900	0.191	7.546	16.870
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.062	5.289	2,362	3,541	1.140	0.123	32.485	53.639
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.012	4.779	2,260	3,398	1.491	0.281	7.454	26.571
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	59.342	7.651	2,371	3,549	1.362	0.129	44.041	74.643

Continued...

Table B.6—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	0.369	0.051	423	661	2.148	0.137	0.268	0.470	
Literacy	0.769	0.028	423	661	1.367	0.036	0.713	0.825	
No education	0.034	0.010	423	661	1.080	0.279	0.015	0.054	
Secondary education or higher	0.516	0.043	423	661	1.744	0.082	0.431	0.601	
Never married (in union)	0.426	0.036	423	661	1.485	0.084	0.354	0.497	
Currently married (in union)	0.506	0.042	423	661	1.704	0.082	0.423	0.589	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.393	0.044	319	493	1.608	0.112	0.305	0.481	
Want no more children	0.219	0.032	217	334	1.122	0.144	0.156	0.283	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.499	0.036	217	334	1.046	0.071	0.428	0.571	
Ideal number of children	5.640	0.271	410	635	1.296	0.048	5.099	6.181	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.160	0.018	423	661	1.022	0.114	0.123	0.196	
Condom use at last sex	0.164	0.067	74	106	1.527	0.407	0.031	0.298	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.394	0.051	149	238	1.260	0.129	0.292	0.495	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.047	0.013	423	661	1.256	0.275	0.021	0.073	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.490	0.039	423	661	1.604	0.080	0.411	0.568	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.101	0.020	402	616	1.334	0.200	0.061	0.142	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.242	0.101	24	43	1.119	0.416	0.041	0.444	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.081	0.017	408	633	1.282	0.216	0.046	0.115	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.113	0.059	25	45	0.917	0.522	0.000	0.231	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.143	0.026	408	633	1.487	0.181	0.091	0.195	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.138	0.089	25	45	1.256	0.650	0.000	0.316	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.494	0.039	335	436	1.408	0.078	0.417	0.571	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.125	0.025	335	436	1.377	0.200	0.075	0.175	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.209	0.036	225	259	1.330	0.173	0.137	0.282	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.157	0.034	225	259	1.417	0.220	0.088	0.225	

Table B.7 Sampling errors: North Central sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.289	0.043	1,410	1,963	3.563	0.149	0.203	0.376	
Literacy	0.771	0.022	1,410	1,963	1.961	0.029	0.727	0.815	
No education	0.080	0.012	1,410	1,963	1.606	0.145	0.057	0.103	
Secondary education or higher	0.403	0.037	1,410	1,963	2.806	0.091	0.329	0.476	
Never married (never in union)	0.235	0.017	1,410	1,963	1.474	0.071	0.202	0.269	
Currently married (in union)	0.576	0.020	1,410	1,963	1.486	0.034	0.536	0.615	
Married before age 20	0.584	0.030	1,127	1,545	2.071	0.052	0.523	0.645	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.605	0.025	1,127	1,545	1.690	0.041	0.556	0.655	
Currently pregnant	0.103	0.011	1,410	1,963	1.386	0.109	0.081	0.125	
Children ever born	3.209	0.111	1,410	1,963	1.378	0.035	2.987	3.432	
Children surviving	2.879	0.094	1,410	1,963	1.315	0.033	2.691	3.068	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.860	0.204	227	315	1.003	0.030	6.452	7.268	
Currently using any method	0.474	0.021	846	1,130	1.204	0.044	0.433	0.515	
Currently using a modern method	0.421	0.022	846	1,130	1.319	0.053	0.376	0.466	
Currently using pill	0.027	0.007	846	1,130	1.209	0.251	0.013	0.040	
Currently using IUD	0.018	0.006	846	1,130	1.267	0.325	0.006	0.029	
Currently using male condoms	0.044	0.009	846	1,130	1.320	0.211	0.026	0.063	
Currently using injectables	0.210	0.018	846	1,130	1.281	0.085	0.175	0.246	
Currently using implants	0.074	0.012	846	1,130	1.298	0.158	0.051	0.098	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.028	0.007	846	1,130	1.246	0.255	0.014	0.042	
Currently using rhythm	0.011	0.004	846	1,130	1.264	0.419	0.002	0.020	
Currently using withdrawal	0.037	0.010	846	1,130	1.536	0.271	0.017	0.056	
Used public sector source	0.503	0.036	447	625	1.531	0.072	0.430	0.575	
Want no more children	0.375	0.021	846	1,130	1.245	0.055	0.334	0.417	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.410	0.017	846	1,130	1.034	0.043	0.375	0.445	
Ideal number of children	4.797	0.112	1,393	1,935	1.809	0.023	4.573	5.021	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.988	0.006	819	1,070	1.415	0.006	0.977	0.999	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.828	0.018	819	1,070	1.369	0.022	0.792	0.865	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.773	0.030	1,270	1,645	2.010	0.039	0.714	0.833	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.167	0.016	1,189	1,537	1.406	0.094	0.135	0.198	
Treated with ORS	0.465	0.038	224	256	1.018	0.082	0.389	0.542	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.681	0.045	224	256	1.288	0.066	0.591	0.771	
Vaccination card seen	0.670	0.036	232	313	1.167	0.054	0.598	0.743	
Received BCG vaccination	0.945	0.019	232	313	1.267	0.020	0.907	0.983	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.750	0.037	232	313	1.276	0.049	0.676	0.823	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.563	0.036	232	313	1.106	0.065	0.490	0.635	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.185	0.029	232	313	1.151	0.159	0.126	0.243	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.572	0.040	232	313	1.218	0.070	0.492	0.652	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.011	0.007	232	313	1.034	0.634	0.000	0.026	
Received measles vaccination	0.733	0.040	232	313	1.344	0.054	0.654	0.812	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.467	0.032	232	313	0.978	0.069	0.402	0.532	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.280	0.032	403	520	1.318	0.115	0.216	0.345	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.024	0.011	404	520	1.347	0.446	0.003	0.045	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.075	0.014	406	524	0.968	0.189	0.047	0.103	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.551	0.034	388	510	1.275	0.061	0.484	0.618	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.316	0.027	481	644	1.258	0.086	0.261	0.370	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.049	0.012	419	572	1.163	0.253	0.024	0.074	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.309	0.041	419	572	1.795	0.133	0.227	0.391	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.998	0.002	1,410	1,963	1.213	0.002	0.995	1.001	
Knows about condoms	0.916	0.010	1,410	1,963	1.301	0.010	0.897	0.935	
Knows about limiting partners	0.941	0.012	1,410	1,963	1.893	0.013	0.917	0.965	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.031	0.006	1,410	1,963	1.218	0.181	0.020	0.043	
Condom use at last sex	0.137	0.054	52	61	1.117	0.394	0.029	0.245	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.522	0.021	1,410	1,963	1.588	0.040	0.480	0.564	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.576	0.040	263	413	1.302	0.069	0.496	0.656	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.463	0.030	708	993	1.616	0.066	0.402	0.524	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.230	0.022	708	993	1.396	0.096	0.185	0.274	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.387	0.031	605	770	1.549	0.079	0.325	0.448	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.242	0.024	605	770	1.357	0.098	0.194	0.289	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.358	0.322	3,942	5,449	1.553	0.060	4.715	6.001	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.326	4.106	2,405	3,118	1.009	0.135	22.113	38.539	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.793	3.472	2,407	3,114	1.175	0.175	12.849	26.738	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	50.119	5.442	2,407	3,122	1.030	0.109	39.236	61.003	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.295	4.995	2,370	3,065	1.274	0.197	15.306	35.285	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	74.147	8.473	2,416	3,136	1.338	0.114	57.200	91.094	

Continued...

Table B.7—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
MEN									
Urban residence	0.263	0.042	433	592	1.998	0.161	0.178	0.348	
Literacy	0.750	0.030	433	592	1.429	0.040	0.690	0.809	
No education	0.062	0.024	433	592	2.081	0.391	0.014	0.111	
Secondary education or higher	0.403	0.036	433	592	1.533	0.090	0.330	0.475	
Never married (in union)	0.470	0.033	433	592	1.392	0.071	0.403	0.537	
Currently married (in union)	0.451	0.033	433	592	1.375	0.073	0.385	0.517	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.444	0.027	335	447	0.978	0.060	0.391	0.498	
Want no more children	0.254	0.044	219	267	1.479	0.172	0.166	0.341	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.466	0.043	219	267	1.273	0.092	0.380	0.553	
Ideal number of children	5.491	0.162	421	581	1.114	0.030	5.166	5.816	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.251	0.026	433	592	1.256	0.105	0.198	0.303	
Condom use at last sex	0.239	0.033	119	148	0.845	0.139	0.173	0.306	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.456	0.057	151	236	1.395	0.125	0.342	0.570	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.058	0.012	433	592	1.033	0.200	0.035	0.081	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.401	0.031	433	592	1.326	0.078	0.339	0.464	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.144	0.027	429	585	1.592	0.188	0.090	0.199	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.273	0.092	26	35	1.025	0.336	0.089	0.456	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.078	0.015	431	589	1.189	0.198	0.047	0.108	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.080	0.055	26	35	1.005	0.686	0.000	0.189	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.124	0.017	431	589	1.062	0.137	0.090	0.157	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.198	0.090	26	35	1.118	0.453	0.018	0.378	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.502	0.041	325	452	1.476	0.082	0.420	0.584	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.099	0.018	325	452	1.095	0.183	0.063	0.135	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.261	0.032	228	259	1.088	0.122	0.197	0.324	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.163	0.030	228	259	1.215	0.183	0.104	0.223	

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Busoga sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.159	0.022	1,530	1,690	2,323	0.137	0.116	0.203	
Literacy	0.660	0.029	1,530	1,690	2,356	0.043	0.603	0.717	
No education	0.092	0.011	1,530	1,690	1,498	0.120	0.070	0.114	
Secondary education or higher	0.383	0.030	1,530	1,690	2,440	0.079	0.322	0.443	
Never married (never in union)	0.252	0.020	1,530	1,690	1,827	0.081	0.211	0.293	
Currently married (in union)	0.634	0.024	1,530	1,690	1,953	0.038	0.586	0.682	
Married before age 20	0.593	0.021	1,164	1,301	1,471	0.036	0.551	0.636	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.716	0.018	1,164	1,301	1,333	0.025	0.681	0.752	
Currently pregnant	0.124	0.010	1,530	1,690	1,153	0.078	0.104	0.143	
Children ever born	3.590	0.131	1,530	1,690	1,507	0.036	3.329	3.851	
Children surviving	3.201	0.117	1,530	1,690	1,531	0.036	2.968	3.435	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.470	0.257	261	297	1,348	0.034	6.956	7.984	
Currently using any method	0.315	0.029	996	1,072	1,981	0.093	0.256	0.373	
Currently using a modern method	0.286	0.030	996	1,072	2,072	0.104	0.226	0.345	
Currently using pill	0.011	0.005	996	1,072	1,486	0.439	0.001	0.021	
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.002	996	1,072	1,142	0.559	0.000	0.009	
Currently using male condoms	0.034	0.009	996	1,072	1,584	0.267	0.016	0.052	
Currently using injectables	0.176	0.021	996	1,072	1,744	0.120	0.133	0.218	
Currently using implants	0.029	0.006	996	1,072	1,116	0.206	0.017	0.041	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.020	0.006	996	1,072	1,358	0.303	0.008	0.032	
Currently using rhythm	0.004	0.003	996	1,072	1,237	0.611	0.000	0.009	
Currently using withdrawal	0.023	0.006	996	1,072	1,236	0.253	0.012	0.035	
Used public sector source	0.685	0.036	367	408	1,475	0.052	0.614	0.757	
Want no more children	0.387	0.019	996	1,072	1,255	0.050	0.349	0.426	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.392	0.021	996	1,072	1,329	0.053	0.351	0.433	
Ideal number of children	5.071	0.093	1,497	1,661	1,941	0.018	4.885	5.257	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.978	0.006	868	939	1,183	0.006	0.966	0.990	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.790	0.019	868	939	1,342	0.023	0.753	0.827	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.747	0.024	1,402	1,527	1,715	0.032	0.699	0.795	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.273	0.017	1,308	1,430	1,379	0.063	0.239	0.307	
Treated with ORS	0.504	0.031	356	390	1,112	0.061	0.442	0.565	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.716	0.030	356	390	1,226	0.042	0.655	0.777	
Vaccination card seen	0.627	0.038	249	266	1,236	0.061	0.550	0.704	
Received BCG vaccination	0.967	0.015	249	266	1,284	0.015	0.937	0.996	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.689	0.048	249	266	1,613	0.069	0.594	0.785	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.572	0.059	249	266	1,877	0.104	0.453	0.691	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.226	0.029	249	266	1,077	0.127	0.168	0.283	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.644	0.045	249	266	1,465	0.070	0.554	0.733	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.051	0.016	249	266	1,164	0.318	0.019	0.084	
Received measles vaccination	0.702	0.037	249	266	1,264	0.052	0.629	0.776	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.449	0.051	249	266	1,606	0.114	0.347	0.552	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.290	0.031	488	538	1,392	0.108	0.227	0.353	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.035	0.009	487	536	1,040	0.244	0.018	0.052	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.094	0.013	490	541	0,974	0.142	0.067	0.120	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.634	0.040	455	502	1,749	0.064	0.553	0.715	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.411	0.022	516	562	1,018	0.054	0.366	0.455	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.066	0.015	440	474	1,289	0.235	0.035	0.096	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.169	0.025	440	474	1,373	0.147	0.120	0.219	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.993	0.002	1,530	1,690	1,210	0.003	0.988	0.998	
Knows about condoms	0.908	0.009	1,530	1,690	1,173	0.010	0.891	0.926	
Knows about limiting partners	0.929	0.011	1,530	1,690	1,691	0.012	0.907	0.951	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.032	0.007	1,530	1,690	1,483	0.209	0.019	0.045	
Condom use at last sex	0.198	0.086	64	54	1,682	0.433	0.026	0.369	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.537	0.025	1,530	1,690	1,946	0.046	0.488	0.587	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.602	0.033	350	404	1,247	0.054	0.536	0.667	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.463	0.033	773	860	1,830	0.071	0.397	0.529	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.261	0.018	773	860	1,113	0.068	0.225	0.296	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.415	0.037	646	657	1,885	0.088	0.342	0.489	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.251	0.032	646	657	1,891	0.129	0.187	0.316	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.065	0.412	4,182	4,642	2,129	0.068	5.241	6.888	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.239	4.356	2,749	2,969	1,229	0.154	19.528	36.950	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.990	3.827	2,750	2,965	1,283	0.153	17.335	32.644	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	53.229	5.749	2,753	2,975	1,315	0.108	41.731	64.726	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.841	3.620	2,702	2,909	0,900	0.110	25.602	40.081	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	84.322	6.473	2,768	2,990	1,194	0.077	71.376	97.268	

Continued...

Table B.8—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	0.133	0.022	417	412	1.333	0.167	0.088	0.177	
Literacy	0.815	0.022	417	412	1.141	0.027	0.772	0.859	
No education	0.073	0.019	417	412	1.495	0.262	0.035	0.111	
Secondary education or higher	0.474	0.047	417	412	1.912	0.099	0.380	0.568	
Never married (in union)	0.420	0.032	417	412	1.337	0.077	0.355	0.484	
Currently married (in union)	0.555	0.034	417	412	1.401	0.062	0.487	0.623	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.515	0.038	304	294	1.318	0.074	0.439	0.591	
Want no more children	0.244	0.059	229	229	2.071	0.243	0.126	0.363	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.565	0.060	229	229	1.831	0.107	0.444	0.686	
Ideal number of children	5.928	0.203	405	402	1.226	0.034	5.521	6.334	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.216	0.027	417	412	1.320	0.124	0.162	0.269	
Condom use at last sex	0.195	0.039	108	89	1.019	0.200	0.117	0.273	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.404	0.053	155	159	1.335	0.131	0.298	0.510	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.017	0.009	417	412	1.406	0.518	0.000	0.036	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.346	0.034	417	412	1.442	0.097	0.278	0.413	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.174	0.026	409	405	1.407	0.152	0.121	0.226	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.073	0.052	26	30	1.018	0.712	0.000	0.178	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.085	0.020	411	407	1.441	0.234	0.045	0.125	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.166	0.084	27	30	1.140	0.504	0.000	0.334	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.082	0.015	411	407	1.112	0.184	0.052	0.112	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.130	0.064	27	30	0.974	0.495	0.001	0.258	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.529	0.048	322	324	1.710	0.090	0.433	0.624	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.092	0.022	322	324	1.353	0.238	0.048	0.135	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.314	0.055	222	196	1.761	0.176	0.204	0.425	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.279	0.053	222	196	1.738	0.189	0.174	0.384	

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Bukedi sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.133	0.015	1,205	1,169	1.521	0.112	0.104	0.163	
Literacy	0.607	0.017	1,205	1,169	1.225	0.028	0.573	0.642	
No education	0.060	0.007	1,205	1,169	1.074	0.122	0.045	0.075	
Secondary education or higher	0.246	0.017	1,205	1,169	1.397	0.071	0.211	0.281	
Never married (never in union)	0.246	0.013	1,205	1,169	1.010	0.051	0.221	0.271	
Currently married (in union)	0.669	0.013	1,205	1,169	0.940	0.019	0.643	0.694	
Married before age 20	0.728	0.021	873	843	1.410	0.029	0.685	0.770	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.744	0.019	873	843	1.269	0.025	0.706	0.781	
Currently pregnant	0.137	0.012	1,205	1,169	1.239	0.090	0.113	0.162	
Children ever born	3.375	0.094	1,205	1,169	1.002	0.028	3.188	3.563	
Children surviving	3.021	0.079	1,205	1,169	0.969	0.026	2.863	3.179	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.382	0.212	191	188	0.959	0.029	6.957	7.807	
Currently using any method	0.404	0.021	809	782	1.223	0.052	0.362	0.447	
Currently using a modern method	0.347	0.020	809	782	1.175	0.057	0.308	0.387	
Currently using pill	0.014	0.004	809	782	0.997	0.295	0.006	0.022	
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.003	809	782	0.958	0.343	0.003	0.016	
Currently using male condoms	0.020	0.004	809	782	0.874	0.213	0.012	0.029	
Currently using injectables	0.167	0.014	809	782	1.088	0.086	0.138	0.195	
Currently using implants	0.056	0.010	809	782	1.273	0.184	0.035	0.076	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.058	0.010	809	782	1.264	0.178	0.038	0.079	
Currently using rhythm	0.028	0.005	809	782	0.782	0.161	0.019	0.037	
Currently using withdrawal	0.023	0.005	809	782	0.870	0.197	0.014	0.033	
Used public sector source	0.734	0.034	331	321	1.394	0.046	0.666	0.802	
Want no more children	0.419	0.021	809	782	1.227	0.051	0.377	0.462	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.401	0.023	809	782	1.307	0.056	0.356	0.446	
Ideal number of children	4.856	0.092	1,196	1,161	1.655	0.019	4.672	5.040	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.968	0.007	709	682	1.025	0.007	0.954	0.981	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.864	0.019	709	682	1.468	0.022	0.826	0.902	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.672	0.030	1,114	1,060	1.787	0.045	0.612	0.733	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.179	0.013	1,066	1,016	1.095	0.074	0.152	0.206	
Treated with ORS	0.504	0.035	191	182	0.931	0.069	0.435	0.574	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.726	0.036	191	182	1.053	0.049	0.654	0.797	
Vaccination card seen	0.682	0.029	204	192	0.889	0.043	0.624	0.741	
Received BCG vaccination	0.978	0.009	204	192	0.895	0.009	0.960	0.997	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.760	0.033	204	192	1.078	0.044	0.694	0.827	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.606	0.033	204	192	0.959	0.055	0.539	0.673	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.265	0.034	204	192	1.097	0.130	0.197	0.334	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.628	0.036	204	192	1.037	0.057	0.556	0.699	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.000	0.000	204	192	na	na	0.000	0.000	
Received measles vaccination	0.773	0.039	204	192	1.288	0.050	0.695	0.851	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.523	0.039	204	192	1.089	0.074	0.445	0.601	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.228	0.026	384	363	1.142	0.116	0.175	0.281	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.028	0.009	383	362	1.089	0.329	0.009	0.046	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.120	0.023	385	364	1.132	0.192	0.074	0.166	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.478	0.030	351	333	1.049	0.062	0.418	0.537	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.177	0.022	384	370	1.118	0.124	0.133	0.221	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.101	0.018	316	303	1.030	0.174	0.066	0.136	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.179	0.026	316	303	1.209	0.147	0.126	0.231	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.997	0.002	1,205	1,169	1.220	0.002	0.993	1.001	
Knows about condoms	0.858	0.013	1,205	1,169	1.316	0.015	0.832	0.885	
Knows about limiting partners	0.939	0.009	1,205	1,169	1.312	0.010	0.921	0.957	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.050	0.007	1,205	1,169	1.168	0.147	0.035	0.064	
Condom use at last sex	0.168	0.059	60	58	1.213	0.352	0.050	0.287	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.497	0.021	1,205	1,169	1.422	0.041	0.456	0.538	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.562	0.030	281	274	0.996	0.053	0.503	0.621	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.693	0.025	590	600	1.314	0.036	0.643	0.743	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.398	0.031	590	600	1.535	0.078	0.336	0.460	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.649	0.028	476	451	1.288	0.044	0.593	0.705	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.511	0.035	476	451	1.506	0.068	0.442	0.581	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.130	0.278	3,276	3,181	1.281	0.045	5.573	6.686	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.714	3.555	2,114	2,013	0.959	0.150	16.603	30.825	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.436	3.550	2,106	2,005	1.124	0.183	12.336	26.537	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.150	5.539	2,117	2,016	1.125	0.128	32.072	54.229	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.223	4.178	2,073	1,981	1.040	0.138	21.868	38.579	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	72.070	6.116	2,123	2,021	1.000	0.085	59.837	84.303	

Continued...

Table B.9—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	0.134	0.031	341	335	1.669	0.231	0.072	0.195	
Literacy	0.754	0.027	341	335	1.156	0.036	0.700	0.808	
No education	0.035	0.011	341	335	1.076	0.308	0.013	0.056	
Secondary education or higher	0.332	0.030	341	335	1.162	0.089	0.273	0.392	
Never married (in union)	0.364	0.025	341	335	0.957	0.069	0.314	0.414	
Currently married (in union)	0.606	0.027	341	335	1.009	0.044	0.553	0.660	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.385	0.036	248	245	1.169	0.094	0.312	0.457	
Want no more children	0.431	0.034	204	203	0.992	0.080	0.362	0.500	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.310	0.037	204	203	1.143	0.120	0.236	0.384	
Ideal number of children	5.656	0.164	341	335	1.193	0.029	5.328	5.985	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.111	0.020	341	335	1.153	0.177	0.072	0.151	
Condom use at last sex	0.026	0.027	40	37	1.050	1.028	0.000	0.080	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.673	0.045	122	118	1.056	0.067	0.583	0.763	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.026	0.008	341	335	0.976	0.324	0.009	0.043	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.338	0.027	341	335	1.058	0.080	0.283	0.392	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.098	0.018	338	332	1.098	0.181	0.062	0.134	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.336	0.139	19	18	1.228	0.413	0.059	0.613	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.195	0.025	337	331	1.145	0.127	0.146	0.245	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.184	0.129	19	18	1.376	0.701	0.000	0.441	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.040	0.014	337	331	1.295	0.348	0.012	0.067	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.114	0.081	19	18	1.083	0.716	0.000	0.277	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.636	0.035	244	252	1.141	0.055	0.565	0.706	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.064	0.017	244	252	1.061	0.261	0.031	0.097	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.166	0.031	178	160	1.103	0.186	0.104	0.228	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.073	0.026	178	160	1.317	0.355	0.021	0.124	

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Bugisu sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.224	0.017	957	921	1.280	0.077	0.189	0.258	
Literacy	0.649	0.022	957	921	1.454	0.035	0.604	0.694	
No education	0.041	0.007	957	921	1.135	0.177	0.027	0.056	
Secondary education or higher	0.322	0.030	957	921	1.963	0.092	0.263	0.382	
Never married (never in union)	0.251	0.016	957	921	1.151	0.064	0.219	0.283	
Currently married (in union)	0.638	0.020	957	921	1.314	0.032	0.597	0.679	
Married before age 20	0.678	0.024	714	684	1.372	0.035	0.630	0.726	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.688	0.020	714	684	1.147	0.029	0.648	0.728	
Currently pregnant	0.093	0.008	957	921	0.804	0.081	0.078	0.108	
Children ever born	3.241	0.118	957	921	1.215	0.036	3.006	3.477	
Children surviving	2.906	0.098	957	921	1.166	0.034	2.709	3.103	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.801	0.276	161	158	1.246	0.041	6.249	7.353	
Currently using any method	0.448	0.024	617	587	1.221	0.055	0.399	0.497	
Currently using a modern method	0.432	0.023	617	587	1.169	0.054	0.385	0.478	
Currently using pill	0.007	0.003	617	587	0.892	0.432	0.001	0.013	
Currently using IUD	0.007	0.003	617	587	1.031	0.503	0.000	0.014	
Currently using male condoms	0.012	0.005	617	587	1.064	0.387	0.003	0.021	
Currently using injectables	0.288	0.020	617	587	1.092	0.069	0.249	0.328	
Currently using implants	0.085	0.015	617	587	1.303	0.172	0.056	0.115	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.032	0.007	617	587	1.047	0.234	0.017	0.046	
Currently using rhythm	0.012	0.004	617	587	0.957	0.349	0.004	0.020	
Currently using withdrawal	0.003	0.002	617	587	0.957	0.692	0.000	0.007	
Used public sector source	0.623	0.042	332	314	1.589	0.068	0.538	0.708	
Want no more children	0.458	0.024	617	587	1.214	0.053	0.409	0.507	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.387	0.023	617	587	1.170	0.059	0.342	0.433	
Ideal number of children	4.581	0.060	938	905	1.185	0.013	4.461	4.701	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.971	0.010	518	493	1.292	0.010	0.952	0.991	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.719	0.029	518	493	1.478	0.041	0.660	0.778	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.576	0.039	800	763	1.851	0.068	0.497	0.655	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.143	0.015	768	733	1.139	0.103	0.113	0.172	
Treated with ORS	0.368	0.048	110	105	0.970	0.130	0.272	0.463	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.693	0.055	110	105	1.178	0.079	0.583	0.803	
Vaccination card seen	0.694	0.047	155	140	1.209	0.068	0.600	0.788	
Received BCG vaccination	0.987	0.009	155	140	0.928	0.009	0.970	1.005	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.725	0.042	155	140	1.121	0.058	0.641	0.810	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.565	0.042	155	140	1.007	0.074	0.481	0.649	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.328	0.053	155	140	1.339	0.161	0.222	0.434	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.531	0.041	155	140	0.980	0.077	0.448	0.613	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.045	0.021	155	140	1.194	0.454	0.004	0.087	
Received measles vaccination	0.798	0.044	155	140	1.331	0.056	0.709	0.887	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.478	0.046	155	140	1.091	0.096	0.387	0.570	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.360	0.039	268	251	1.193	0.109	0.281	0.438	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.051	0.018	263	247	1.325	0.356	0.015	0.087	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.149	0.028	264	247	1.117	0.189	0.092	0.205	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.476	0.038	256	238	1.114	0.079	0.401	0.552	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.346	0.030	294	282	1.084	0.087	0.285	0.406	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.088	0.020	246	235	1.096	0.226	0.048	0.127	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.178	0.029	246	235	1.171	0.161	0.121	0.236	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.995	0.003	957	921	1.124	0.003	0.989	1.000	
Knows about condoms	0.922	0.009	957	921	0.986	0.009	0.905	0.939	
Knows about limiting partners	0.967	0.005	957	921	0.934	0.006	0.957	0.978	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.016	0.004	957	921	1.092	0.277	0.007	0.025	
Condom use at last sex	0.140	0.089	15	15	0.960	0.634	0.000	0.317	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.478	0.023	957	921	1.424	0.048	0.431	0.524	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.557	0.034	229	219	1.021	0.060	0.490	0.625	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.383	0.024	505	465	1.089	0.062	0.336	0.430	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.176	0.021	505	465	1.247	0.120	0.134	0.219	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.488	0.030	411	340	1.208	0.061	0.429	0.548	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.302	0.022	411	340	0.972	0.073	0.258	0.346	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.600	0.354	2,623	2,529	1.494	0.063	4.892	6.308	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.696	4.193	1,578	1,505	1.084	0.213	11.310	28.081	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.145	3.360	1,575	1,502	0.990	0.185	11.425	24.864	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	37.840	5.731	1,579	1,506	1.120	0.151	26.378	49.303	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.863	5.194	1,524	1,449	1.251	0.168	20.474	41.252	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	67.536	6.624	1,588	1,514	1.023	0.098	54.287	80.785	

Continued...

Table B.10—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	0.211	0.030	274	258	1.216	0.143	0.151	0.271	
Literacy	0.723	0.032	274	258	1.186	0.044	0.659	0.787	
No education	0.012	0.008	274	258	1.284	0.709	0.000	0.029	
Secondary education or higher	0.400	0.045	274	258	1.511	0.112	0.311	0.490	
Never married (in union)	0.337	0.031	274	258	1.087	0.092	0.275	0.399	
Currently married (in union)	0.601	0.035	274	258	1.170	0.058	0.531	0.670	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.658	0.041	214	204	1.267	0.063	0.576	0.741	
Want no more children	0.253	0.041	162	155	1.196	0.162	0.171	0.335	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.569	0.041	162	155	1.046	0.072	0.487	0.651	
Ideal number of children	5.029	0.153	272	255	1.157	0.030	4.723	5.336	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.235	0.030	274	258	1.176	0.128	0.175	0.296	
Condom use at last sex	0.278	0.056	62	61	0.968	0.199	0.167	0.390	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.426	0.082	84	77	1.497	0.192	0.262	0.590	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.033	0.014	274	258	1.248	0.407	0.006	0.060	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.411	0.031	274	258	1.032	0.075	0.350	0.473	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.140	0.026	270	253	1.221	0.185	0.088	0.192	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.217	0.116	20	19	1.209	0.532	0.000	0.448	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.125	0.023	251	237	1.081	0.180	0.080	0.171	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.305	0.165	20	19	1.511	0.541	0.000	0.634	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.076	0.025	251	237	1.486	0.327	0.026	0.126	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.000	0.000	20	19	na	na	0.000	0.000	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.307	0.038	214	192	1.193	0.123	0.231	0.382	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.044	0.024	214	192	1.698	0.547	0.000	0.091	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.226	0.041	166	139	1.260	0.182	0.144	0.309	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.154	0.047	166	139	1.657	0.304	0.061	0.248	

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Teso sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Confidence Limits		
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	
							Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.129	0.029	1,347	1,099	3.149	0.224	0.071	0.186
Literacy	0.644	0.018	1,347	1,099	1.342	0.027	0.609	0.679
No education	0.070	0.010	1,347	1,099	1.437	0.143	0.050	0.090
Secondary education or higher	0.264	0.024	1,347	1,099	1.987	0.091	0.216	0.311
Never married (never in union)	0.274	0.016	1,347	1,099	1.339	0.059	0.242	0.307
Currently married (in union)	0.604	0.013	1,347	1,099	0.987	0.022	0.577	0.630
Married before age 20	0.632	0.028	979	802	1.841	0.045	0.575	0.689
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.664	0.021	979	802	1.413	0.032	0.622	0.707
Currently pregnant	0.104	0.008	1,347	1,099	0.961	0.077	0.088	0.120
Children ever born	3.116	0.101	1,347	1,099	1.191	0.032	2.915	3.317
Children surviving	2.870	0.092	1,347	1,099	1.191	0.032	2.687	3.054
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.021	0.269	210	168	1.196	0.038	6.483	7.559
Currently using any method	0.339	0.020	819	663	1.224	0.060	0.299	0.380
Currently using a modern method	0.304	0.021	819	663	1.321	0.070	0.262	0.347
Currently using pill	0.006	0.003	819	663	1.166	0.518	0.000	0.013
Currently using IUD	0.017	0.008	819	663	1.850	0.492	0.000	0.034
Currently using male condoms	0.035	0.008	819	663	1.269	0.235	0.018	0.051
Currently using injectables	0.132	0.015	819	663	1.250	0.112	0.102	0.161
Currently using implants	0.053	0.009	819	663	1.148	0.169	0.035	0.071
Currently using female sterilisation	0.044	0.006	819	663	0.900	0.147	0.031	0.056
Currently using rhythm	0.020	0.005	819	663	1.108	0.272	0.009	0.031
Currently using withdrawal	0.015	0.005	819	663	1.173	0.331	0.005	0.025
Used public sector source	0.694	0.037	299	250	1.388	0.053	0.620	0.768
Want no more children	0.338	0.017	819	663	1.042	0.051	0.304	0.373
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.410	0.018	819	663	1.026	0.043	0.375	0.446
Ideal number of children	4.922	0.086	1,278	1,042	1.560	0.018	4.749	5.094
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.989	0.004	748	614	1.024	0.004	0.982	0.997
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.807	0.021	748	614	1.474	0.026	0.764	0.850
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.753	0.030	1,164	948	1.994	0.040	0.693	0.813
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.292	0.016	1,121	911	1.174	0.056	0.259	0.324
Treated with ORS	0.298	0.022	338	266	0.862	0.075	0.253	0.343
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.605	0.034	338	266	1.169	0.056	0.538	0.673
Vaccination card seen	0.669	0.028	233	192	0.905	0.042	0.612	0.726
Received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.008	233	192	1.013	0.008	0.970	1.002
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.900	0.026	233	192	1.289	0.029	0.847	0.953
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.786	0.038	233	192	1.402	0.048	0.710	0.861
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.155	0.033	233	192	1.405	0.215	0.088	0.222
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.631	0.046	233	192	1.422	0.073	0.540	0.723
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.004	0.005	233	192	1.033	1.010	0.000	0.013
Received measles vaccination	0.872	0.030	233	192	1.347	0.035	0.811	0.933
Received all basic vaccinations	0.677	0.047	233	192	1.507	0.069	0.583	0.771
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.143	0.019	400	322	0.979	0.135	0.105	0.182
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.023	0.008	398	321	1.048	0.341	0.007	0.038
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.040	0.010	400	322	1.026	0.258	0.019	0.061
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.589	0.030	342	273	1.057	0.052	0.528	0.650
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.319	0.031	446	372	1.402	0.096	0.258	0.380
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.159	0.015	378	316	0.812	0.095	0.128	0.189
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.159	0.029	378	316	1.580	0.185	0.100	0.217
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.999	0.001	1,347	1,099	0.987	0.001	0.997	1.001
Knows about condoms	0.829	0.019	1,347	1,099	1.841	0.023	0.791	0.867
Knows about limiting partners	0.962	0.007	1,347	1,099	1.318	0.007	0.948	0.975
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.027	0.004	1,347	1,099	0.892	0.146	0.019	0.035
Condom use at last sex	0.221	0.070	33	30	0.960	0.318	0.080	0.361
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.644	0.019	1,347	1,099	1.481	0.030	0.605	0.682
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.616	0.032	332	272	1.204	0.052	0.552	0.681
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.685	0.026	580	529	1.341	0.038	0.633	0.737
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.183	0.021	580	529	1.291	0.113	0.142	0.225
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.510	0.027	473	384	1.163	0.052	0.457	0.564
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.280	0.023	473	384	1.102	0.081	0.235	0.326
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.026	0.281	3,724	3,044	1.224	0.047	5.463	6.589
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.714	3.138	2,221	1,793	0.958	0.168	12.438	24.991
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.941	3.041	2,211	1,785	0.976	0.152	13.859	26.022
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.655	4.212	2,224	1,795	0.968	0.109	30.231	47.079
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.612	3.314	2,124	1,703	1.175	0.212	8.983	22.241
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	53.663	5.048	2,231	1,800	0.978	0.094	43.567	63.760

Continued...

Table B.11—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	0.111	0.029	328	276	1.680	0.264	0.053	0.170	
Literacy	0.855	0.024	328	276	1.255	0.029	0.806	0.904	
No education	0.006	0.004	328	276	0.987	0.693	0.000	0.015	
Secondary education or higher	0.378	0.042	328	276	1.548	0.110	0.295	0.461	
Never married (in union)	0.365	0.027	328	276	1.016	0.074	0.311	0.419	
Currently married (in union)	0.604	0.028	328	276	1.024	0.046	0.548	0.659	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.405	0.041	240	202	1.283	0.101	0.324	0.487	
Want no more children	0.232	0.027	196	166	0.878	0.114	0.179	0.285	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.490	0.036	196	166	0.994	0.073	0.419	0.561	
Ideal number of children	5.218	0.164	305	258	1.118	0.031	4.890	5.546	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.168	0.023	328	276	1.118	0.138	0.122	0.215	
Condom use at last sex	0.219	0.053	56	46	0.956	0.243	0.113	0.326	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.472	0.054	113	94	1.143	0.114	0.364	0.580	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.032	0.011	328	276	1.108	0.339	0.010	0.053	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.591	0.030	328	276	1.119	0.051	0.531	0.652	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.122	0.024	308	257	1.264	0.195	0.075	0.170	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.214	0.090	23	18	1.029	0.421	0.034	0.394	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.208	0.029	310	260	1.259	0.140	0.150	0.267	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.396	0.104	23	18	0.999	0.263	0.188	0.604	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.059	0.020	310	260	1.497	0.340	0.019	0.100	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.000	0.000	23	18	na	na	0.000	0.000	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.728	0.033	238	204	1.153	0.046	0.661	0.794	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.108	0.026	238	204	1.280	0.239	0.057	0.160	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.429	0.042	178	138	1.133	0.098	0.344	0.513	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.262	0.040	178	138	1.216	0.154	0.181	0.342	

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Karamoja sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.203	0.067	741	365	4.475	0.330	0.069	0.338	
Literacy	0.182	0.045	741	365	3.153	0.247	0.092	0.272	
No education	0.661	0.058	741	365	3.302	0.088	0.545	0.777	
Secondary education or higher	0.054	0.017	741	365	2.013	0.311	0.020	0.087	
Never married (never in union)	0.211	0.021	741	365	1.423	0.101	0.168	0.253	
Currently married (in union)	0.736	0.024	741	365	1.477	0.033	0.688	0.784	
Married before age 20	0.529	0.027	576	284	1.285	0.051	0.475	0.583	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.408	0.045	576	284	2.176	0.110	0.318	0.497	
Currently pregnant	0.151	0.016	741	365	1.213	0.106	0.119	0.183	
Children ever born	3.481	0.130	741	365	1.178	0.037	3.221	3.740	
Children surviving	3.050	0.122	741	365	1.296	0.040	2.807	3.293	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.824	0.236	90	42	0.995	0.030	7.353	8.295	
Currently using any method	0.073	0.024	531	268	2.103	0.326	0.025	0.121	
Currently using a modern method	0.065	0.022	531	268	2.071	0.343	0.020	0.109	
Currently using pill	0.000	0.000	531	268	na	na	0.000	0.000	
Currently using IUD	0.006	0.003	531	268	0.975	0.568	0.000	0.012	
Currently using male condoms	0.011	0.007	531	268	1.667	0.698	0.000	0.026	
Currently using injectables	0.014	0.007	531	268	1.393	0.501	0.000	0.029	
Currently using implants	0.031	0.012	531	268	1.595	0.386	0.007	0.055	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.003	0.002	531	268	0.946	0.747	0.000	0.008	
Currently using rhythm	0.007	0.003	531	268	0.874	0.468	0.000	0.013	
Currently using withdrawal	0.002	0.002	531	268	0.948	1.004	0.000	0.005	
Used public sector source	0.901	0.059	43	21	1.271	0.065	0.783	1.019	
Want no more children	0.193	0.024	531	268	1.405	0.125	0.145	0.242	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.473	0.024	531	268	1.116	0.051	0.424	0.521	
Ideal number of children	7.225	0.337	702	350	3.118	0.047	6.551	7.898	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.973	0.008	501	250	1.164	0.009	0.956	0.990	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.919	0.019	501	250	1.570	0.021	0.880	0.957	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.725	0.039	873	432	2.148	0.053	0.648	0.802	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.240	0.018	801	394	1.231	0.075	0.204	0.276	
Treated with ORS	0.800	0.030	174	94	1.026	0.038	0.739	0.861	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.847	0.035	174	94	1.260	0.041	0.778	0.916	
Vaccination card seen	0.746	0.055	164	79	1.585	0.074	0.636	0.857	
Received BCG vaccination	0.989	0.011	164	79	1.265	0.011	0.968	1.010	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.868	0.029	164	79	1.046	0.033	0.811	0.925	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.783	0.045	164	79	1.364	0.058	0.693	0.874	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.229	0.057	164	79	1.691	0.251	0.114	0.344	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.816	0.040	164	79	1.278	0.049	0.736	0.895	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.046	0.023	164	79	1.363	0.491	0.001	0.092	
Received measles vaccination	0.913	0.029	164	79	1.306	0.032	0.854	0.971	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.730	0.049	164	79	1.386	0.068	0.631	0.829	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.352	0.033	244	120	1.039	0.093	0.287	0.418	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.102	0.030	242	118	1.373	0.291	0.043	0.162	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.258	0.032	246	121	1.064	0.123	0.195	0.322	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.677	0.040	226	109	1.218	0.059	0.597	0.757	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.320	0.037	242	118	1.224	0.115	0.246	0.394	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.361	0.040	198	98	1.172	0.111	0.281	0.441	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.057	0.027	198	98	1.633	0.474	0.003	0.110	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.996	0.003	741	365	1.150	0.003	0.991	1.001	
Knows about condoms	0.759	0.032	741	365	2.019	0.042	0.696	0.823	
Knows about limiting partners	0.944	0.008	741	365	0.977	0.009	0.927	0.961	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	741	365	0.984	1.021	0.000	0.004	
Condom use at last sex	0.000	na	1	0	na	na	0.000	na	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.531	0.024	741	365	1.307	0.045	0.483	0.579	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.802	0.032	150	69	0.975	0.040	0.738	0.866	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.527	0.037	411	184	1.483	0.069	0.454	0.600	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.136	0.021	411	184	1.253	0.156	0.094	0.179	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.483	0.032	336	140	1.154	0.065	0.420	0.546	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.405	0.033	336	140	1.243	0.082	0.338	0.472	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	7.920	0.420	2,046	1,007	1.340	0.053	7.080	8.759	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.053	8.275	1,624	792	1.361	0.275	13.504	46.602	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	41.849	5.182	1,629	791	1.001	0.124	31.485	52.213	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	71.902	8.901	1,628	793	1.105	0.124	54.100	89.704	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.238	6.185	1,608	776	1.071	0.192	19.868	44.609	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	101.823	9.412	1,645	799	0.976	0.092	82.998	120.647	

Continued...

Table B.12—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	0.055	0.014	153	80	0.747	0.251	0.027	0.082	
Literacy	0.544	0.073	153	80	1.796	0.134	0.398	0.690	
No education	0.395	0.061	153	80	1.540	0.155	0.272	0.518	
Secondary education or higher	0.228	0.046	153	80	1.361	0.204	0.135	0.320	
Never married (in union)	0.366	0.046	153	80	1.187	0.127	0.273	0.459	
Currently married (in union)	0.607	0.055	153	80	1.389	0.091	0.497	0.718	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.212	0.040	107	56	1.009	0.189	0.132	0.293	
Want no more children	0.115	0.036	93	48	1.095	0.318	0.042	0.187	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.592	0.032	93	48	0.618	0.053	0.529	0.655	
Ideal number of children	10.389	1.335	146	77	1.649	0.128	7.719	13.060	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.130	0.029	153	80	1.058	0.222	0.072	0.188	
Condom use at last sex	0.000	0.000	23	10	na	na	0.000	0.000	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.855	0.065	54	27	1.336	0.076	0.725	0.985	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.003	0.003	153	80	0.664	1.024	0.000	0.008	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.243	0.053	153	80	1.525	0.220	0.136	0.349	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.240	0.037	151	79	1.057	0.153	0.167	0.314	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.382	0.248	5	2	1.015	0.649	0.000	0.877	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.337	0.052	151	79	1.337	0.153	0.233	0.440	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.591	0.262	5	2	1.052	0.443	0.067	1.115	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.020	0.011	151	79	0.947	0.534	0.000	0.042	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.000	0.000	5	2	na	na	0.000	0.000	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.478	0.038	129	59	0.857	0.079	0.402	0.553	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.003	0.003	129	59	0.607	1.023	0.000	0.008	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.284	0.056	88	37	1.155	0.197	0.172	0.396	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.257	0.059	88	37	1.246	0.228	0.140	0.374	

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Lango sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.084	0.011	1,236	1,010	1.447	0.136	0.061	0.107	
Literacy	0.545	0.019	1,236	1,010	1.306	0.034	0.508	0.582	
No education	0.091	0.013	1,236	1,010	1.533	0.138	0.066	0.116	
Secondary education or higher	0.136	0.013	1,236	1,010	1.310	0.094	0.111	0.162	
Never married (never in union)	0.222	0.013	1,236	1,010	1.079	0.057	0.196	0.247	
Currently married (in union)	0.650	0.012	1,236	1,010	0.920	0.019	0.625	0.675	
Married before age 20	0.757	0.018	927	755	1.256	0.023	0.721	0.792	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.709	0.015	927	755	1.037	0.022	0.678	0.740	
Currently pregnant	0.104	0.010	1,236	1,010	1.102	0.092	0.085	0.123	
Children ever born	3.291	0.083	1,236	1,010	0.957	0.025	3.125	3.457	
Children surviving	2.933	0.073	1,236	1,010	0.956	0.025	2.788	3.078	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.076	0.253	215	172	1.297	0.036	6.569	7.583	
Currently using any method	0.430	0.025	804	656	1.428	0.058	0.380	0.480	
Currently using a modern method	0.414	0.025	804	656	1.462	0.061	0.363	0.465	
Currently using pill	0.007	0.004	804	656	1.318	0.541	0.000	0.015	
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.003	804	656	0.909	0.335	0.003	0.015	
Currently using male condoms	0.007	0.003	804	656	1.109	0.473	0.000	0.013	
Currently using injectables	0.225	0.015	804	656	1.041	0.068	0.194	0.256	
Currently using implants	0.091	0.014	804	656	1.388	0.155	0.062	0.119	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.052	0.008	804	656	1.055	0.160	0.035	0.068	
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.004	804	656	1.034	0.312	0.005	0.022	
Currently using withdrawal	0.003	0.002	804	656	1.054	0.702	0.000	0.007	
Used public sector source	0.683	0.038	372	296	1.560	0.055	0.607	0.758	
Want no more children	0.348	0.015	804	656	0.902	0.044	0.318	0.378	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.455	0.018	804	656	1.029	0.040	0.419	0.491	
Ideal number of children	4.616	0.090	1,187	968	1.761	0.020	4.435	4.797	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.971	0.008	689	569	1.263	0.008	0.955	0.987	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.863	0.021	689	569	1.602	0.024	0.821	0.905	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.683	0.037	968	799	2.152	0.054	0.608	0.757	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.205	0.019	927	765	1.357	0.092	0.167	0.243	
Treated with ORS	0.338	0.043	188	157	1.148	0.127	0.252	0.423	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.858	0.024	188	157	0.930	0.027	0.811	0.905	
Vaccination card seen	0.735	0.040	183	155	1.200	0.054	0.656	0.815	
Received BCG vaccination	0.960	0.015	183	155	1.014	0.015	0.930	0.989	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.802	0.036	183	155	1.216	0.045	0.730	0.874	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.647	0.040	183	155	1.110	0.061	0.568	0.727	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.151	0.030	183	155	1.075	0.196	0.092	0.211	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.530	0.036	183	155	0.963	0.067	0.459	0.602	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.007	0.007	183	155	1.135	0.995	0.000	0.020	
Received measles vaccination	0.745	0.038	183	155	1.194	0.052	0.668	0.822	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.504	0.043	183	155	1.164	0.085	0.418	0.591	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.223	0.021	347	288	0.894	0.094	0.181	0.265	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.050	0.016	346	287	1.391	0.324	0.018	0.083	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.075	0.018	349	289	1.277	0.245	0.038	0.112	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.611	0.040	330	275	1.363	0.066	0.531	0.691	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.393	0.025	437	356	1.066	0.063	0.343	0.443	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.128	0.014	377	306	0.819	0.110	0.100	0.156	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.102	0.017	377	306	1.070	0.165	0.068	0.135	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.989	0.004	1,236	1,010	1.288	0.004	0.981	0.996	
Knows about condoms	0.812	0.013	1,236	1,010	1.190	0.016	0.785	0.838	
Knows about limiting partners	0.938	0.010	1,236	1,010	1.525	0.011	0.917	0.959	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.005	0.002	1,236	1,010	0.992	0.391	0.001	0.009	
Condom use at last sex	0.157	0.161	6	5	0.991	1.025	0.000	0.479	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.487	0.025	1,236	1,010	1.774	0.052	0.437	0.538	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.616	0.032	261	211	1.065	0.052	0.552	0.681	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.602	0.023	616	498	1.142	0.037	0.557	0.647	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.215	0.023	616	498	1.372	0.106	0.169	0.260	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.550	0.026	525	392	1.177	0.047	0.499	0.601	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.346	0.018	525	392	0.885	0.053	0.309	0.383	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.146	0.255	3,407	2,784	1.252	0.050	4.635	5.657	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.821	4.419	1,979	1,635	0.990	0.153	19.984	37.659	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.509	2.911	1,982	1,639	0.992	0.176	10.687	22.330	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	45.330	5.858	1,979	1,635	1.080	0.129	33.613	57.047	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.299	3.294	1,991	1,646	0.893	0.141	16.711	29.887	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	67.573	6.225	1,995	1,648	0.957	0.092	55.123	80.023	

Continued...

Table B.13—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	0.091	0.015	403	328	1.014	0.160	0.062	0.120
Literacy	0.818	0.023	403	328	1.212	0.029	0.771	0.864
No education	0.008	0.004	403	328	1.014	0.572	0.000	0.017
Secondary education or higher	0.294	0.031	403	328	1.362	0.105	0.232	0.356
Never married (in union)	0.415	0.022	403	328	0.916	0.054	0.370	0.460
Currently married (in union)	0.558	0.022	403	328	0.871	0.039	0.515	0.601
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.413	0.031	288	234	1.071	0.075	0.351	0.475
Want no more children	0.335	0.028	227	183	0.888	0.083	0.280	0.391
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.417	0.036	227	183	1.103	0.087	0.344	0.489
Ideal number of children	4.598	0.143	400	324	1.236	0.031	4.312	4.884
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.185	0.020	403	328	1.051	0.110	0.144	0.225
Condom use at last sex	0.169	0.049	76	61	1.126	0.289	0.071	0.267
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.455	0.038	153	125	0.935	0.083	0.380	0.531
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.011	0.005	403	328	1.019	0.486	0.000	0.021
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.466	0.032	403	328	1.278	0.068	0.402	0.530
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.272	0.027	394	320	1.208	0.100	0.218	0.327
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.468	0.106	18	14	0.885	0.227	0.255	0.681
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.209	0.026	397	323	1.252	0.123	0.157	0.260
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.612	0.129	18	14	1.085	0.211	0.354	0.870
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.029	0.008	397	323	0.980	0.284	0.013	0.046
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.072	0.027	18	14	0.447	0.380	0.017	0.127
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.492	0.032	276	252	1.067	0.065	0.428	0.556
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.043	0.014	276	252	1.136	0.324	0.015	0.071
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.182	0.044	198	161	1.595	0.242	0.094	0.269
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.113	0.033	198	161	1.460	0.292	0.047	0.179

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Acholi sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Confidence Limits		
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	
							Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.230	0.022	1,110	924	1.757	0.097	0.186	0.274
Literacy	0.552	0.028	1,110	924	1.862	0.050	0.496	0.607
No education	0.129	0.016	1,110	924	1.613	0.126	0.096	0.161
Secondary education or higher	0.210	0.022	1,110	924	1.818	0.106	0.166	0.255
Never married (never in union)	0.254	0.013	1,110	924	0.988	0.051	0.228	0.279
Currently married (in union)	0.589	0.017	1,110	924	1.162	0.029	0.554	0.623
Married before age 20	0.683	0.023	816	678	1.383	0.033	0.638	0.728
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.652	0.018	816	678	1.061	0.027	0.616	0.687
Currently pregnant	0.096	0.008	1,110	924	0.915	0.084	0.080	0.112
Children ever born	3.154	0.092	1,110	924	1.011	0.029	2.970	3.338
Children surviving	2.756	0.083	1,110	924	1.065	0.030	2.590	2.921
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.110	0.206	168	139	1.014	0.029	6.699	7.521
Currently using any method	0.313	0.022	667	544	1.252	0.072	0.268	0.358
Currently using a modern method	0.302	0.023	667	544	1.315	0.078	0.255	0.348
Currently using pill	0.004	0.002	667	544	0.965	0.583	0.000	0.009
Currently using IUD	0.015	0.005	667	544	1.128	0.359	0.004	0.025
Currently using male condoms	0.013	0.004	667	544	0.953	0.323	0.005	0.021
Currently using injectables	0.152	0.020	667	544	1.439	0.132	0.112	0.192
Currently using implants	0.073	0.013	667	544	1.290	0.178	0.047	0.099
Currently using female sterilisation	0.036	0.009	667	544	1.184	0.237	0.019	0.053
Currently using rhythm	0.007	0.004	667	544	1.109	0.502	0.000	0.015
Currently using withdrawal	0.004	0.002	667	544	0.954	0.606	0.000	0.008
Used public sector source	0.736	0.037	253	214	1.346	0.051	0.661	0.811
Want no more children	0.482	0.021	667	544	1.093	0.044	0.440	0.525
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.371	0.020	667	544	1.072	0.054	0.330	0.411
Ideal number of children	4.350	0.053	1,086	905	1.122	0.012	4.244	4.456
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.973	0.008	626	515	1.166	0.008	0.958	0.988
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.836	0.019	626	515	1.256	0.022	0.799	0.873
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.808	0.024	908	741	1.652	0.030	0.760	0.856
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.244	0.013	873	713	0.838	0.052	0.219	0.269
Treated with ORS	0.532	0.045	208	174	1.290	0.085	0.442	0.622
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.776	0.036	208	174	1.197	0.047	0.704	0.849
Vaccination card seen	0.779	0.033	158	126	0.990	0.043	0.712	0.845
Received BCG vaccination	0.987	0.009	158	126	0.951	0.009	0.970	1.005
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.860	0.028	158	126	1.002	0.033	0.803	0.916
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.786	0.032	158	126	0.961	0.041	0.722	0.850
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.118	0.023	158	126	0.895	0.199	0.071	0.165
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.042	158	126	1.165	0.057	0.651	0.818
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.020	0.011	158	126	0.989	0.567	0.000	0.042
Received measles vaccination	0.846	0.030	158	126	1.014	0.035	0.787	0.906
Received all basic vaccinations	0.651	0.035	158	126	0.912	0.054	0.581	0.722
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.306	0.028	322	270	0.999	0.091	0.250	0.361
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.039	0.011	321	269	0.987	0.282	0.017	0.061
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.154	0.024	323	271	1.011	0.154	0.107	0.201
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.708	0.031	291	244	1.103	0.043	0.646	0.769
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.472	0.035	368	303	1.322	0.073	0.402	0.541
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.153	0.030	320	264	1.488	0.197	0.093	0.213
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.107	0.027	320	264	1.545	0.251	0.053	0.161
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.998	0.001	1,110	924	1.040	0.001	0.995	1.001
Knows about condoms	0.866	0.011	1,110	924	1.063	0.013	0.844	0.887
Knows about limiting partners	0.885	0.011	1,110	924	1.132	0.012	0.863	0.906
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.010	0.003	1,110	924	0.885	0.270	0.004	0.015
Condom use at last sex	0.322	0.172	10	9	1.090	0.533	0.000	0.665
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.614	0.021	1,110	924	1.454	0.035	0.572	0.657
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.646	0.038	270	228	1.304	0.059	0.570	0.722
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.528	0.026	550	478	1.235	0.050	0.475	0.581
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.102	0.012	550	478	0.932	0.118	0.078	0.126
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.528	0.025	455	363	1.057	0.047	0.478	0.577
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.300	0.029	455	363	1.352	0.097	0.242	0.359
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.502	0.260	3,019	2,512	1.198	0.047	4.981	6.023
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.244	5.255	1,870	1,516	1.144	0.163	21.735	42.754
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.562	2.980	1,873	1,517	0.991	0.192	9.602	21.523
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	47.807	6.824	1,872	1,517	1.270	0.143	34.158	61.455
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.101	4.245	1,846	1,493	1.143	0.192	13.610	30.591
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	68.851	7.916	1,884	1,528	1.242	0.115	53.019	84.683

Continued...

Table B.14—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	0.223	0.031	333	271	1.361	0.140	0.161	0.285	
Literacy	0.870	0.017	333	271	0.924	0.020	0.836	0.904	
No education	0.003	0.002	333	271	0.764	0.713	0.000	0.008	
Secondary education or higher	0.468	0.038	333	271	1.397	0.082	0.391	0.544	
Never married (in union)	0.383	0.044	333	271	1.644	0.115	0.295	0.471	
Currently married (in union)	0.571	0.038	333	271	1.403	0.067	0.494	0.647	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.527	0.034	243	196	1.063	0.065	0.458	0.595	
Want no more children	0.246	0.040	195	155	1.288	0.162	0.167	0.326	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.483	0.040	195	155	1.124	0.084	0.402	0.564	
Ideal number of children	5.328	0.202	323	264	1.075	0.038	4.923	5.732	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.262	0.024	333	271	1.006	0.093	0.213	0.310	
Condom use at last sex	0.284	0.047	91	71	0.995	0.166	0.190	0.379	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.498	0.060	113	96	1.273	0.121	0.378	0.619	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.006	0.005	333	271	1.041	0.713	0.000	0.015	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.637	0.026	333	271	0.993	0.041	0.585	0.689	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.324	0.049	329	268	1.909	0.153	0.225	0.423	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.283	0.094	19	15	0.892	0.333	0.095	0.471	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.239	0.034	329	268	1.459	0.144	0.170	0.307	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.107	0.066	19	15	0.907	0.614	0.000	0.238	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.034	0.010	329	268	1.043	0.304	0.013	0.055	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.000	0.000	19	15	na	na	0.000	0.000	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.666	0.043	258	218	1.459	0.065	0.580	0.752	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.075	0.021	258	218	1.301	0.286	0.032	0.118	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.210	0.044	184	135	1.473	0.212	0.121	0.299	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.157	0.041	184	135	1.507	0.259	0.076	0.239	

Table B.15 Sampling errors: West Nile sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Confidence Limits		
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE) Upper (R+2SE)	
							WOMEN	
Urban residence	0.128	0.031	1,281	1,247	3.335	0.244	0.065	0.190
Literacy	0.518	0.029	1,281	1,247	2.104	0.057	0.459	0.577
No education	0.127	0.014	1,281	1,247	1.538	0.113	0.098	0.155
Secondary education or higher	0.164	0.023	1,281	1,247	2.237	0.141	0.118	0.211
Never married (never in union)	0.243	0.021	1,281	1,247	1.725	0.085	0.201	0.284
Currently married (in union)	0.596	0.022	1,281	1,247	1.636	0.038	0.551	0.641
Married before age 20	0.699	0.026	957	926	1.745	0.037	0.647	0.751
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.665	0.023	957	926	1.493	0.034	0.619	0.711
Currently pregnant	0.089	0.009	1,281	1,247	1.099	0.099	0.071	0.106
Children ever born	3.115	0.155	1,281	1,247	1.937	0.050	2.804	3.426
Children surviving	2.727	0.124	1,281	1,247	1.799	0.046	2.479	2.976
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.704	0.238	194	186	1.358	0.036	6.227	7.180
Currently using any method	0.218	0.024	778	744	1.592	0.108	0.171	0.266
Currently using a modern method	0.190	0.022	778	744	1.536	0.114	0.147	0.233
Currently using pill	0.005	0.003	778	744	1.178	0.582	0.000	0.011
Currently using IUD	0.011	0.006	778	744	1.443	0.482	0.000	0.022
Currently using male condoms	0.010	0.004	778	744	1.002	0.350	0.003	0.018
Currently using injectables	0.080	0.011	778	744	1.138	0.138	0.058	0.102
Currently using implants	0.065	0.015	778	744	1.678	0.228	0.035	0.095
Currently using female sterilisation	0.016	0.004	778	744	0.995	0.283	0.007	0.025
Currently using rhythm	0.024	0.006	778	744	1.009	0.229	0.013	0.036
Currently using withdrawal	0.004	0.003	778	744	1.263	0.705	0.000	0.010
Used public sector source	0.721	0.050	180	181	1.480	0.069	0.622	0.821
Want no more children	0.328	0.020	778	744	1.188	0.061	0.288	0.368
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.478	0.021	778	744	1.164	0.044	0.436	0.520
Ideal number of children	5.094	0.105	1,236	1,208	1.942	0.021	4.884	5.305
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.987	0.004	744	726	0.987	0.004	0.978	0.995
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.939	0.010	744	726	1.163	0.011	0.919	0.960
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.779	0.030	1,093	1,067	2.075	0.039	0.718	0.839
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.158	0.015	1,027	1,005	1.290	0.094	0.128	0.188
Treated with ORS	0.547	0.045	175	159	1.082	0.082	0.458	0.637
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.798	0.036	175	159	1.114	0.045	0.726	0.870
Vaccination card seen	0.784	0.028	218	207	0.993	0.036	0.727	0.841
Received BCG vaccination	0.959	0.016	218	207	1.157	0.016	0.928	0.990
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.831	0.033	218	207	1.265	0.039	0.766	0.896
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.748	0.037	218	207	1.237	0.050	0.673	0.822
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.184	0.030	218	207	1.114	0.164	0.124	0.245
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.706	0.035	218	207	1.118	0.050	0.635	0.777
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.009	0.005	218	207	0.835	0.594	0.000	0.020
Received measles vaccination	0.820	0.035	218	207	1.330	0.043	0.750	0.890
Received all basic vaccinations	0.631	0.041	218	207	1.237	0.066	0.548	0.713
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.339	0.034	340	348	1.209	0.100	0.271	0.406
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.105	0.018	328	334	1.142	0.170	0.069	0.141
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.167	0.022	342	351	1.101	0.133	0.123	0.212
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.564	0.043	313	318	1.514	0.077	0.477	0.651
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.395	0.037	410	395	1.530	0.094	0.321	0.470
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.165	0.022	354	341	1.129	0.136	0.120	0.210
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.090	0.022	354	341	1.409	0.240	0.047	0.133
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.995	0.002	1,281	1,247	1.040	0.002	0.991	0.999
Knows about condoms	0.680	0.023	1,281	1,247	1.775	0.034	0.634	0.726
Knows about limiting partners	0.849	0.014	1,281	1,247	1.430	0.017	0.820	0.877
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.007	0.003	1,281	1,247	1.083	0.355	0.002	0.012
Condom use at last sex	0.340	0.184	10	9	1.144	0.541	0.000	0.708
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.528	0.021	1,281	1,247	1.471	0.039	0.487	0.569
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.768	0.035	289	289	1.419	0.046	0.698	0.839
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.601	0.029	638	639	1.470	0.048	0.544	0.658
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.219	0.023	638	639	1.394	0.104	0.173	0.265
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.507	0.030	544	489	1.414	0.060	0.446	0.568
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.280	0.031	544	489	1.589	0.109	0.219	0.342
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.964	0.240	3,498	3,414	1.176	0.040	5.484	6.444
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.532	3.840	2,132	2,062	0.969	0.139	19.851	35.213
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.061	3.578	2,143	2,068	1.003	0.143	17.905	32.217
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	52.593	6.628	2,133	2,062	1.234	0.126	39.338	65.849
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.057	4.677	2,111	2,036	1.048	0.133	25.703	44.412
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	85.807	8.549	2,146	2,074	1.280	0.100	68.709	102.905

Continued...

Table B.15—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	0.106	0.022	297	281	1.208	0.204	0.063	0.149	
Literacy	0.803	0.022	297	281	0.949	0.027	0.759	0.847	
No education	0.003	0.003	297	281	1.017	1.007	0.000	0.010	
Secondary education or higher	0.329	0.030	297	281	1.106	0.092	0.268	0.389	
Never married (in union)	0.414	0.037	297	281	1.304	0.090	0.339	0.489	
Currently married (in union)	0.549	0.035	297	281	1.214	0.064	0.479	0.619	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.316	0.043	213	201	1.348	0.137	0.230	0.402	
Want no more children	0.291	0.041	166	154	1.145	0.139	0.210	0.372	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.550	0.044	166	154	1.135	0.080	0.462	0.638	
Ideal number of children	5.963	0.226	295	280	1.082	0.038	5.511	6.416	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.228	0.033	297	281	1.360	0.145	0.162	0.295	
Condom use at last sex	0.141	0.048	71	64	1.146	0.339	0.046	0.237	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.615	0.069	106	105	1.454	0.113	0.476	0.754	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.003	0.003	297	281	0.930	1.001	0.000	0.009	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.531	0.036	297	281	1.228	0.067	0.459	0.602	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.222	0.029	289	274	1.169	0.129	0.165	0.280	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.199	0.094	21	20	1.055	0.475	0.010	0.387	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.268	0.029	288	273	1.126	0.110	0.209	0.327	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.234	0.099	21	20	1.041	0.423	0.036	0.431	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.048	0.013	288	273	1.067	0.280	0.021	0.075	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.209	0.092	21	20	1.011	0.440	0.025	0.393	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.416	0.037	232	223	1.128	0.088	0.343	0.490	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.052	0.016	232	223	1.096	0.308	0.020	0.084	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.254	0.041	166	143	1.205	0.161	0.172	0.336	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.140	0.034	166	143	1.242	0.240	0.073	0.207	

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Bunyoro sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Confidence Limits		
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	
							Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.179	0.023	1,213	1,014	2.058	0.127	0.134	0.225
Literacy	0.605	0.030	1,213	1,014	2.099	0.049	0.546	0.664
No education	0.142	0.015	1,213	1,014	1.544	0.109	0.111	0.172
Secondary education or higher	0.229	0.026	1,213	1,014	2.164	0.114	0.177	0.281
Never married (never in union)	0.261	0.015	1,213	1,014	1.220	0.059	0.231	0.292
Currently married (in union)	0.607	0.017	1,213	1,014	1.184	0.027	0.574	0.640
Married before age 20	0.596	0.027	915	763	1.641	0.045	0.543	0.650
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.746	0.014	915	763	0.996	0.019	0.717	0.775
Currently pregnant	0.085	0.010	1,213	1,014	1.198	0.113	0.066	0.104
Children ever born	3.028	0.068	1,213	1,014	0.830	0.023	2.891	3.164
Children surviving	2.727	0.060	1,213	1,014	0.817	0.022	2.606	2.848
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.760	0.232	156	135	1.099	0.034	6.295	7.224
Currently using any method	0.312	0.034	745	615	1.978	0.108	0.245	0.379
Currently using a modern method	0.296	0.033	745	615	1.943	0.110	0.231	0.361
Currently using pill	0.017	0.005	745	615	1.104	0.310	0.006	0.027
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.004	745	615	1.177	0.443	0.001	0.018
Currently using male condoms	0.015	0.005	745	615	1.191	0.353	0.004	0.026
Currently using injectables	0.173	0.022	745	615	1.597	0.128	0.129	0.218
Currently using implants	0.051	0.012	745	615	1.462	0.231	0.028	0.075
Currently using female sterilisation	0.017	0.005	745	615	1.003	0.283	0.007	0.026
Currently using rhythm	0.007	0.003	745	615	1.025	0.438	0.001	0.014
Currently using withdrawal	0.006	0.003	745	615	0.978	0.458	0.001	0.012
Used public sector source	0.689	0.032	295	233	1.195	0.047	0.624	0.753
Want no more children	0.410	0.020	745	615	1.095	0.048	0.370	0.449
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.395	0.018	745	615	1.022	0.046	0.358	0.431
Ideal number of children	4.849	0.078	1,196	1,000	1.382	0.016	4.692	5.006
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.923	0.028	693	582	2.743	0.030	0.866	0.979
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.713	0.017	693	582	0.963	0.023	0.680	0.746
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.577	0.051	1,084	905	2.719	0.089	0.475	0.679
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.101	0.009	1,014	845	0.896	0.086	0.084	0.118
Treated with ORS	0.529	0.062	101	85	1.213	0.118	0.405	0.653
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.749	0.041	101	85	0.943	0.055	0.667	0.832
Vaccination card seen	0.805	0.042	190	149	1.418	0.053	0.720	0.890
Received BCG vaccination	0.938	0.019	190	149	1.051	0.020	0.899	0.976
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.799	0.030	190	149	1.008	0.038	0.738	0.860
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.757	0.031	190	149	0.954	0.041	0.696	0.819
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.154	0.034	190	149	1.244	0.220	0.086	0.222
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.664	0.038	190	149	1.072	0.058	0.588	0.741
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.005	0.005	190	149	0.979	1.000	0.000	0.016
Received measles vaccination	0.841	0.027	190	149	0.962	0.032	0.788	0.894
Received all basic vaccinations	0.669	0.039	190	149	1.086	0.058	0.592	0.746
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.345	0.025	361	311	0.980	0.072	0.295	0.395
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.023	0.011	362	313	1.451	0.479	0.001	0.046
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.091	0.016	365	315	1.018	0.176	0.059	0.123
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.553	0.046	324	275	1.609	0.083	0.461	0.645
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.321	0.037	382	316	1.547	0.116	0.247	0.396
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.082	0.020	335	281	1.309	0.239	0.043	0.121
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.263	0.032	335	281	1.326	0.121	0.199	0.326
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.998	0.001	1,213	1,014	1.080	0.001	0.995	1.001
Knows about condoms	0.902	0.015	1,213	1,014	1.724	0.016	0.872	0.931
Knows about limiting partners	0.956	0.006	1,213	1,014	1.101	0.007	0.944	0.969
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.022	0.005	1,213	1,014	1.115	0.214	0.013	0.031
Condom use at last sex	0.099	0.048	25	22	0.800	0.488	0.002	0.196
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.441	0.025	1,213	1,014	1.785	0.058	0.391	0.492
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.610	0.042	282	231	1.446	0.069	0.525	0.694
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.403	0.031	607	532	1.548	0.077	0.341	0.464
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.110	0.019	607	532	1.465	0.169	0.073	0.147
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.423	0.043	474	371	1.889	0.102	0.337	0.509
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.256	0.024	474	371	1.196	0.094	0.208	0.304
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.011	0.339	3,330	2,784	1.370	0.056	5.333	6.688
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	34.547	5.660	1,970	1,641	1.245	0.164	23.228	45.867
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.502	5.097	1,957	1,632	1.295	0.179	18.308	38.697
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	63.049	8.605	1,970	1,641	1.387	0.136	45.838	80.260
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.180	3.702	1,904	1,583	0.860	0.136	19.775	34.584
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	88.515	9.357	1,980	1,648	1.271	0.106	69.802	107.229

Continued...

Table B.16—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
MEN									
Urban residence	0.198	0.029	323	265	1.304	0.147	0.140	0.256	
Literacy	0.660	0.044	323	265	1.662	0.067	0.572	0.748	
No education	0.060	0.015	323	265	1.160	0.256	0.029	0.091	
Secondary education or higher	0.312	0.038	323	265	1.462	0.121	0.236	0.387	
Never married (in union)	0.347	0.029	323	265	1.100	0.084	0.289	0.405	
Currently married (in union)	0.590	0.032	323	265	1.150	0.053	0.527	0.653	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.508	0.046	251	203	1.464	0.091	0.415	0.601	
Want no more children	0.275	0.039	195	156	1.208	0.141	0.197	0.352	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.424	0.048	195	156	1.340	0.112	0.328	0.519	
Ideal number of children	5.635	0.239	310	254	1.117	0.042	5.157	6.113	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.218	0.026	323	265	1.133	0.120	0.166	0.270	
Condom use at last sex	0.189	0.046	69	58	0.977	0.246	0.096	0.281	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.562	0.068	99	83	1.344	0.120	0.426	0.697	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.030	0.009	323	265	0.996	0.316	0.011	0.049	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.456	0.032	323	265	1.136	0.069	0.393	0.519	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.210	0.023	316	259	0.993	0.108	0.165	0.256	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.411	0.105	22	16	0.977	0.255	0.201	0.620	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.086	0.018	320	262	1.151	0.211	0.050	0.122	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.083	0.053	22	16	0.875	0.629	0.000	0.189	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.077	0.016	320	262	1.067	0.207	0.045	0.109	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.145	0.071	22	16	0.924	0.489	0.003	0.286	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.429	0.040	259	213	1.297	0.093	0.348	0.509	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.065	0.017	259	213	1.088	0.257	0.032	0.099	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.146	0.031	187	135	1.199	0.213	0.083	0.208	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.104	0.024	187	135	1.063	0.229	0.056	0.152	

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Tooro sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.215	0.033	1,301	1,357	2.907	0.155	0.148	0.281	
Literacy	0.591	0.022	1,301	1,357	1.579	0.036	0.548	0.634	
No education	0.115	0.014	1,301	1,357	1.628	0.126	0.086	0.144	
Secondary education or higher	0.256	0.023	1,301	1,357	1.904	0.090	0.210	0.302	
Never married (never in union)	0.251	0.017	1,301	1,357	1.451	0.070	0.216	0.286	
Currently married (in union)	0.626	0.016	1,301	1,357	1.188	0.025	0.594	0.658	
Married before age 20	0.618	0.022	1,024	1,061	1.473	0.036	0.573	0.663	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.667	0.020	1,024	1,061	1.351	0.030	0.627	0.707	
Currently pregnant	0.106	0.010	1,301	1,357	1.134	0.091	0.087	0.126	
Children ever born	3.135	0.115	1,301	1,357	1.459	0.037	2.904	3.365	
Children surviving	2.771	0.099	1,301	1,357	1.448	0.036	2.572	2.969	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.036	0.221	161	162	1.050	0.031	6.595	7.477	
Currently using any method	0.433	0.023	822	849	1.305	0.052	0.388	0.479	
Currently using a modern method	0.374	0.022	822	849	1.294	0.059	0.330	0.417	
Currently using pill	0.022	0.005	822	849	1.031	0.240	0.011	0.033	
Currently using IUD	0.006	0.003	822	849	1.215	0.543	0.000	0.013	
Currently using male condoms	0.029	0.007	822	849	1.158	0.235	0.015	0.042	
Currently using injectables	0.231	0.021	822	849	1.451	0.092	0.189	0.274	
Currently using implants	0.049	0.009	822	849	1.182	0.182	0.031	0.067	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.020	0.005	822	849	1.064	0.260	0.010	0.030	
Currently using rhythm	0.011	0.003	822	849	0.961	0.322	0.004	0.018	
Currently using withdrawal	0.046	0.007	822	849	0.975	0.155	0.032	0.061	
Used public sector source	0.579	0.027	395	409	1.077	0.046	0.526	0.633	
Want no more children	0.413	0.022	822	849	1.306	0.054	0.368	0.458	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.394	0.020	822	849	1.185	0.051	0.354	0.435	
Ideal number of children	4.962	0.119	1,283	1,339	1.877	0.024	4.725	5.199	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.980	0.004	781	806	0.877	0.004	0.972	0.989	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.787	0.021	781	806	1.403	0.026	0.746	0.829	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.759	0.028	1,173	1,210	1.920	0.037	0.703	0.816	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.220	0.017	1,104	1,140	1.284	0.076	0.186	0.253	
Treated with ORS	0.544	0.038	241	250	1.130	0.069	0.469	0.619	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.647	0.038	241	250	1.231	0.059	0.570	0.724	
Vaccination card seen	0.672	0.037	230	241	1.186	0.055	0.599	0.745	
Received BCG vaccination	0.963	0.014	230	241	1.136	0.015	0.935	0.991	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.747	0.032	230	241	1.112	0.043	0.684	0.811	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.615	0.034	230	241	1.051	0.055	0.548	0.683	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.230	0.034	230	241	1.218	0.147	0.162	0.297	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.538	0.042	230	241	1.288	0.079	0.453	0.623	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.014	0.008	230	241	0.980	0.535	0.000	0.029	
Received measles vaccination	0.869	0.025	230	241	1.146	0.029	0.818	0.920	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.512	0.039	230	241	1.197	0.077	0.433	0.591	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.406	0.031	439	454	1.171	0.077	0.343	0.469	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.033	0.007	441	457	0.859	0.215	0.019	0.047	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.133	0.023	442	458	1.301	0.171	0.087	0.178	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.450	0.040	409	423	1.545	0.090	0.369	0.530	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.294	0.028	434	454	1.259	0.094	0.239	0.349	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.034	0.010	371	390	1.087	0.300	0.014	0.054	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.256	0.026	371	390	1.150	0.101	0.205	0.308	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.993	0.002	1,301	1,357	0.926	0.002	0.989	0.997	
Knows about condoms	0.861	0.011	1,301	1,357	1.115	0.012	0.839	0.882	
Knows about limiting partners	0.942	0.008	1,301	1,357	1.234	0.009	0.926	0.958	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.032	0.006	1,301	1,357	1.286	0.195	0.020	0.045	
Condom use at last sex	0.161	0.072	42	44	1.246	0.447	0.017	0.306	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.642	0.020	1,301	1,357	1.478	0.031	0.603	0.681	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.574	0.037	274	293	1.242	0.065	0.500	0.649	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.438	0.025	634	658	1.277	0.058	0.388	0.488	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.263	0.023	634	658	1.316	0.088	0.216	0.309	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.456	0.035	522	495	1.583	0.076	0.387	0.526	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.313	0.027	522	495	1.342	0.087	0.258	0.367	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.427	0.232	3,596	3,751	1.278	0.043	4.962	5.892	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.442	3.120	2,228	2,282	0.853	0.114	21.201	33.682	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.686	3.550	2,233	2,287	1.087	0.157	15.585	29.786	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	50.127	4.487	2,232	2,286	0.909	0.090	41.153	59.102	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.704	5.017	2,205	2,263	1.164	0.153	22.670	42.738	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	81.192	7.664	2,241	2,294	1.169	0.094	65.863	96.520	

Continued...

Table B.17—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	0.202	0.030	393	400	1.499	0.151	0.141	0.263
Literacy	0.792	0.024	393	400	1.163	0.030	0.744	0.839
No education	0.052	0.018	393	400	1.564	0.339	0.017	0.087
Secondary education or higher	0.352	0.027	393	400	1.136	0.078	0.297	0.407
Never married (in union)	0.384	0.030	393	400	1.222	0.078	0.324	0.444
Currently married (in union)	0.549	0.028	393	400	1.112	0.051	0.493	0.605
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.552	0.037	288	293	1.256	0.067	0.478	0.626
Want no more children	0.340	0.035	214	220	1.085	0.104	0.270	0.411
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.427	0.046	214	220	1.356	0.108	0.334	0.519
Ideal number of children	5.411	0.176	381	389	1.176	0.032	5.060	5.762
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.265	0.027	393	400	1.211	0.102	0.211	0.319
Condom use at last sex	0.151	0.044	105	106	1.246	0.290	0.063	0.239
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.320	0.047	144	146	1.194	0.146	0.227	0.413
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.064	0.017	393	400	1.358	0.262	0.031	0.098
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.540	0.029	393	400	1.166	0.054	0.481	0.598
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.176	0.021	386	393	1.099	0.121	0.133	0.218
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.316	0.126	14	13	0.981	0.400	0.063	0.568
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.104	0.015	390	397	0.969	0.144	0.074	0.134
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.175	0.114	14	13	1.076	0.653	0.000	0.403
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.070	0.013	390	397	1.001	0.185	0.044	0.096
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.125	0.061	14	13	0.684	0.493	0.002	0.248
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.534	0.034	280	304	1.146	0.064	0.465	0.602
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.122	0.022	280	304	1.141	0.183	0.077	0.167
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.306	0.045	194	188	1.362	0.148	0.215	0.396
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.199	0.038	194	188	1.305	0.189	0.124	0.274

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Ankole sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.277	0.019	1,301	1,498	1.500	0.067	0.240	0.315	
Literacy	0.789	0.019	1,301	1,498	1,694	0.024	0.750	0.827	
No education	0.098	0.011	1,301	1,498	1,338	0.112	0.076	0.121	
Secondary education or higher	0.274	0.025	1,301	1,498	1,982	0.090	0.225	0.323	
Never married (never in union)	0.210	0.014	1,301	1,498	1,248	0.067	0.181	0.238	
Currently married (in union)	0.657	0.017	1,301	1,498	1,290	0.026	0.623	0.691	
Married before age 20	0.625	0.023	1,061	1,225	1,578	0.038	0.578	0.672	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.500	0.023	1,061	1,225	1,503	0.046	0.454	0.546	
Currently pregnant	0.088	0.009	1,301	1,498	1,204	0.108	0.069	0.107	
Children ever born	3.339	0.100	1,301	1,498	1,231	0.030	3.140	3.538	
Children surviving	2.906	0.086	1,301	1,498	1,259	0.030	2.733	3.079	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.402	0.179	256	295	1,015	0.028	6.044	6.761	
Currently using any method	0.431	0.023	852	984	1,343	0.053	0.385	0.476	
Currently using a modern method	0.362	0.020	852	984	1,213	0.055	0.322	0.402	
Currently using pill	0.021	0.006	852	984	1,139	0.264	0.010	0.033	
Currently using IUD	0.019	0.006	852	984	1,165	0.285	0.008	0.030	
Currently using male condoms	0.014	0.004	852	984	1,034	0.302	0.005	0.022	
Currently using injectables	0.217	0.016	852	984	1,105	0.072	0.186	0.248	
Currently using implants	0.070	0.010	852	984	1,128	0.141	0.050	0.089	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.017	0.004	852	984	0,990	0.254	0.009	0.026	
Currently using rhythm	0.011	0.005	852	984	1,368	0.436	0.001	0.021	
Currently using withdrawal	0.053	0.008	852	984	1,098	0.160	0.036	0.069	
Used public sector source	0.591	0.030	358	412	1,149	0.051	0.531	0.651	
Want no more children	0.412	0.019	852	984	1,105	0.045	0.375	0.450	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.335	0.015	852	984	0,905	0.044	0.306	0.364	
Ideal number of children	4.703	0.105	1,253	1,440	1,701	0.022	4.493	4.913	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.969	0.007	707	819	1,064	0.007	0.956	0.983	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.769	0.025	707	819	1,566	0.032	0.719	0.818	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.708	0.032	1,047	1,209	1,928	0.045	0.645	0.772	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.166	0.016	1,002	1,157	1,337	0.099	0.133	0.198	
Treated with ORS	0.270	0.030	174	192	0,863	0.112	0.209	0.331	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.640	0.038	174	192	0,988	0.060	0.564	0.717	
Vaccination card seen	0.755	0.033	178	210	1,023	0.043	0.690	0.821	
Received BCG vaccination	0.967	0.013	178	210	0,979	0.014	0.940	0.993	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.834	0.030	178	210	1,078	0.036	0.775	0.894	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.756	0.035	178	210	1,092	0.046	0.686	0.826	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.183	0.026	178	210	0,887	0.139	0.132	0.235	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.747	0.034	178	210	1,047	0.046	0.678	0.816	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.021	0.012	178	210	1,082	0.543	0.000	0.045	
Received measles vaccination	0.820	0.036	178	210	1,207	0.043	0.749	0.891	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.618	0.042	178	210	1,153	0.069	0.533	0.703	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.293	0.027	341	399	1,104	0.092	0.239	0.347	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.018	0.007	342	400	0,979	0.387	0.004	0.032	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.099	0.016	342	400	0,987	0.159	0.068	0.131	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.306	0.039	308	359	1,439	0.127	0.229	0.384	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.275	0.031	420	484	1,431	0.113	0.213	0.338	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.056	0.013	377	436	1,079	0.227	0.031	0.082	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.274	0.022	377	436	0,940	0.079	0.231	0.317	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.995	0.002	1,301	1,498	0,935	0.002	0.992	0.999	
Knows about condoms	0.884	0.010	1,301	1,498	1,157	0.012	0.863	0.904	
Knows about limiting partners	0.965	0.006	1,301	1,498	1,122	0.006	0.954	0.977	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.008	0.003	1,301	1,498	1,189	0.363	0.002	0.014	
Condom use at last sex	0.200	0.159	11	12	1,224	0.794	0.000	0.517	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.553	0.020	1,301	1,498	1,430	0.036	0.514	0.593	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.746	0.035	238	272	1,220	0.046	0.677	0.815	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.517	0.024	714	752	1,286	0.047	0.469	0.565	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.258	0.023	714	752	1,418	0.090	0.212	0.305	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.560	0.028	594	590	1,349	0.049	0.505	0.615	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.377	0.026	594	590	1,322	0.070	0.324	0.429	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.943	0.241	3,668	4,227	1,338	0.049	4.461	5.426	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.253	4.579	2,154	2,461	1,217	0.215	12.094	30.411	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.433	3.277	2,150	2,454	1,053	0.169	12.880	25.986	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	40.686	5.565	2,156	2,462	1,106	0.137	29.557	51.815	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.603	4.310	2,115	2,407	1,073	0.132	23.982	41.224	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	71.963	7.343	2,171	2,480	1,172	0.102	57.278	86.648	

Continued...

Table B.18—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	0.268	0.025	351	406	1.056	0.093	0.218	0.318	
Literacy	0.824	0.026	351	406	1.274	0.031	0.772	0.876	
No education	0.024	0.008	351	406	0.951	0.325	0.008	0.039	
Secondary education or higher	0.365	0.032	351	406	1.224	0.086	0.302	0.428	
Never married (in union)	0.405	0.026	351	406	0.995	0.065	0.352	0.457	
Currently married (in union)	0.543	0.026	351	406	0.987	0.048	0.491	0.596	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.286	0.036	261	302	1.275	0.125	0.215	0.358	
Want no more children	0.374	0.031	191	221	0.879	0.082	0.313	0.436	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.358	0.037	191	221	1.064	0.103	0.284	0.432	
Ideal number of children	4.704	0.190	349	403	1.114	0.040	4.323	5.085	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.176	0.026	351	406	1.262	0.146	0.124	0.227	
Condom use at last sex	0.195	0.066	60	71	1.276	0.339	0.063	0.327	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.513	0.049	130	151	1.119	0.096	0.415	0.612	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.054	0.013	351	406	1.078	0.242	0.028	0.080	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.468	0.033	351	406	1.219	0.069	0.403	0.533	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.156	0.026	341	395	1.341	0.169	0.103	0.209	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.235	0.084	28	34	1.028	0.356	0.067	0.402	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.165	0.020	342	395	0.984	0.120	0.125	0.204	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.261	0.081	29	35	0.975	0.310	0.099	0.422	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.074	0.015	342	395	1.054	0.203	0.044	0.103	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.201	0.074	29	35	0.981	0.369	0.053	0.350	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.462	0.053	267	304	1.737	0.115	0.356	0.569	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.053	0.013	267	304	0.920	0.239	0.027	0.078	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.242	0.035	187	190	1.107	0.144	0.172	0.311	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.120	0.026	187	190	1.076	0.213	0.069	0.172	

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Kigezi sample, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Lower (R-2SE)			Upper (R+2SE)	
WOMEN									
Urban residence	0.166	0.021	959	732	1.762	0.128	0.124	0.208	
Literacy	0.735	0.029	959	732	2.006	0.039	0.678	0.793	
No education	0.124	0.018	959	732	1.704	0.146	0.088	0.161	
Secondary education or higher	0.272	0.021	959	732	1.480	0.078	0.230	0.315	
Never married (never in union)	0.274	0.018	959	732	1.280	0.067	0.237	0.311	
Currently married (in union)	0.620	0.019	959	732	1.230	0.031	0.582	0.659	
Married before age 20	0.521	0.022	757	569	1.221	0.043	0.477	0.566	
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.419	0.031	757	569	1.711	0.073	0.357	0.480	
Currently pregnant	0.097	0.010	959	732	1.061	0.104	0.077	0.117	
Children ever born	2.775	0.095	959	732	1.056	0.034	2.586	2.965	
Children surviving	2.476	0.079	959	732	1.012	0.032	2.317	2.634	
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.131	0.199	163	127	0.931	0.032	5.733	6.530	
Currently using any method	0.465	0.032	602	454	1.573	0.069	0.401	0.529	
Currently using a modern method	0.432	0.030	602	454	1.479	0.069	0.372	0.492	
Currently using pill	0.039	0.008	602	454	1.005	0.204	0.023	0.055	
Currently using IUD	0.021	0.005	602	454	0.878	0.243	0.011	0.032	
Currently using male condoms	0.013	0.004	602	454	0.917	0.325	0.005	0.022	
Currently using injectables	0.218	0.020	602	454	1.177	0.091	0.178	0.257	
Currently using implants	0.121	0.021	602	454	1.587	0.175	0.079	0.163	
Currently using female sterilisation	0.008	0.004	602	454	1.157	0.531	0.000	0.016	
Currently using rhythm	0.007	0.004	602	454	1.152	0.579	0.000	0.014	
Currently using withdrawal	0.021	0.005	602	454	0.814	0.228	0.011	0.030	
Used public sector source	0.778	0.026	287	217	1.057	0.033	0.725	0.830	
Want no more children	0.378	0.017	602	454	0.880	0.046	0.344	0.413	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.389	0.021	602	454	1.036	0.053	0.348	0.430	
Ideal number of children	4.365	0.099	927	705	1.764	0.023	4.167	4.563	
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.998	0.002	476	353	1.043	0.002	0.993	1.002	
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.870	0.018	476	353	1.149	0.021	0.834	0.906	
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.707	0.036	690	506	1.796	0.050	0.636	0.778	
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.158	0.017	660	484	1.107	0.106	0.124	0.192	
Treated with ORS	0.541	0.062	112	76	1.169	0.115	0.417	0.665	
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.707	0.051	112	76	1.071	0.072	0.605	0.809	
Vaccination card seen	0.810	0.037	120	87	0.958	0.045	0.737	0.884	
Received BCG vaccination	0.983	0.012	120	87	0.964	0.012	0.959	1.006	
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.881	0.030	120	87	0.922	0.034	0.822	0.940	
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.782	0.039	120	87	0.961	0.049	0.704	0.859	
Received inactivated polio vaccination (1 dose)	0.199	0.039	120	87	1.004	0.197	0.121	0.277	
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.834	0.034	120	87	0.937	0.041	0.767	0.902	
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.054	0.028	120	87	1.182	0.527	0.000	0.111	
Received measles vaccination	0.956	0.020	120	87	1.075	0.021	0.915	0.997	
Received all basic vaccinations	0.720	0.043	120	87	0.997	0.060	0.634	0.806	
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.307	0.035	226	168	1.103	0.114	0.237	0.378	
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.038	0.014	226	168	0.978	0.361	0.011	0.065	
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.098	0.016	226	168	0.786	0.168	0.065	0.131	
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.315	0.040	211	156	1.213	0.128	0.234	0.395	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.169	0.035	292	225	1.584	0.205	0.100	0.238	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.014	0.008	254	197	1.104	0.569	0.000	0.031	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.298	0.033	254	197	1.143	0.109	0.233	0.363	
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.999	0.001	959	732	0.972	0.001	0.997	1.001	
Knows about condoms	0.901	0.012	959	732	1.293	0.014	0.876	0.926	
Knows about limiting partners	0.961	0.008	959	732	1.297	0.008	0.944	0.977	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.015	0.004	959	732	1.025	0.268	0.007	0.023	
Condom use at last sex	0.197	0.110	16	11	1.069	0.559	0.000	0.418	
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.507	0.024	959	732	1.471	0.047	0.459	0.554	
Absstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.756	0.030	223	180	1.055	0.040	0.695	0.817	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.456	0.031	538	370	1.428	0.067	0.394	0.517	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.227	0.019	538	370	1.057	0.084	0.189	0.265	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.493	0.029	445	279	1.210	0.058	0.435	0.550	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.340	0.025	445	279	1.122	0.074	0.289	0.390	
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.618	0.245	2,676	2,033	1.141	0.053	4.129	5.108	
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.964	4.545	1,349	1,003	0.997	0.182	15.874	34.053	
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.751	4.713	1,348	1,002	1.076	0.239	10.325	29.177	
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	44.715	6.578	1,352	1,005	1.032	0.147	31.558	57.871	
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.958	5.673	1,337	999	1.188	0.247	11.612	34.304	
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	66.646	8.220	1,358	1,010	0.975	0.123	50.206	83.086	

Continued...

Table B.19—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of Cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)				Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN									
Urban residence	0.180	0.033	234	181	1.313	0.184	0.114	0.247	
Literacy	0.779	0.030	234	181	1.099	0.038	0.720	0.839	
No education	0.023	0.009	234	181	0.947	0.405	0.004	0.042	
Secondary education or higher	0.392	0.046	234	181	1.428	0.117	0.300	0.484	
Never married (in union)	0.469	0.037	234	181	1.136	0.079	0.395	0.544	
Currently married (in union)	0.502	0.036	234	181	1.109	0.072	0.429	0.574	
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.347	0.048	169	128	1.315	0.139	0.250	0.444	
Want no more children	0.424	0.043	117	91	0.944	0.102	0.337	0.510	
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.446	0.044	117	91	0.952	0.098	0.358	0.534	
Ideal number of children	4.485	0.173	223	171	1.280	0.039	4.139	4.831	
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.225	0.027	234	181	0.972	0.118	0.172	0.278	
Condom use at last sex	0.193	0.065	47	41	1.111	0.336	0.063	0.322	
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.420	0.059	93	73	1.150	0.141	0.302	0.539	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.034	0.014	234	181	1.204	0.423	0.005	0.062	
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.388	0.043	234	181	1.336	0.110	0.303	0.473	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 15-49)	0.153	0.031	224	174	1.299	0.205	0.090	0.215	
Prevalence of anaemia (men 50-59)	0.220	0.110	13	10	0.925	0.500	0.000	0.440	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 15-49)	0.105	0.027	226	175	1.332	0.259	0.051	0.160	
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 (men 50-59)	0.377	0.104	13	10	0.754	0.275	0.169	0.584	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 15-49)	0.095	0.022	226	175	1.144	0.236	0.050	0.139	
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25 (men 50-59)	0.205	0.104	13	10	0.897	0.505	0.000	0.413	
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.601	0.049	179	128	1.328	0.081	0.503	0.699	
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.101	0.024	179	128	1.061	0.238	0.053	0.149	
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by wife/partner	0.306	0.051	112	73	1.157	0.166	0.205	0.407	
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by wife/partner	0.178	0.046	112	73	1.252	0.256	0.087	0.269	

Table B.20 Sampling errors for adult, maternal, and pregnancy-related mortality rates, Uganda DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits					
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)				
FEMALE												
Adult mortality rates												
15-19	2.259	0.291	48,355	48,245	1.310	0.129	1.676	2.842				
20-24	2.479	0.275	51,233	51,312	1.231	0.111	1.929	3.028				
25-29	3.254	0.328	43,740	44,110	1.197	0.101	2.598	3.911				
30-34	4.786	0.481	34,346	34,506	1.250	0.101	3.824	5.748				
35-39	5.004	0.549	25,468	25,488	1.215	0.110	3.907	6.101				
40-44	6.163	0.684	16,992	17,022	1.120	0.111	4.795	7.532				
45-49	7.202	0.995	10,136	10,313	1.167	0.138	5.212	9.192				
15-49 (Age adjusted)	3.775	0.187	230,271	230,995	1.212	0.049	3.402	4.149				
Adult mortality probabilities												
³⁵ Q15	144.290	7.230	230,271	230,995	1.468	0.050	129.829	158.750				
Maternal mortality rates												
15-19	0.388	0.107	48,355	48,245	1.197	0.276	0.174	0.603				
20-24	0.607	0.145	51,233	51,312	1.337	0.239	0.317	0.897				
25-29	0.660	0.152	43,740	44,110	1.246	0.231	0.355	0.965				
30-34	0.911	0.203	34,346	34,506	1.247	0.222	0.506	1.317				
35-39	0.652	0.161	25,468	25,488	1.004	0.246	0.331	0.973				
40-44	1.186	0.281	16,992	17,022	1.065	0.237	0.624	1.748				
45-49	0.164	0.101	10,136	10,313	0.801	0.615	0.000	0.366				
15-49 (Age adjusted)	0.633	0.061	230,271	230,995	1.189	0.097	0.511	0.756				
Maternal mortality ratio	336.469	32.334	230,271	230,995	1.189	0.096	271.802	401.137				
Pregnancy-related mortality rates												
15-19	0.413	0.110	48,355	48,245	1.163	0.265	0.194	0.633				
20-24	0.700	0.151	51,233	51,312	1.298	0.216	0.397	1.002				
25-29	0.762	0.166	43,740	44,110	1.263	0.218	0.431	1.094				
30-34	0.955	0.205	34,346	34,506	1.233	0.215	0.545	1.365				
35-39	0.753	0.171	25,468	25,488	0.993	0.227	0.412	1.095				
40-44	1.186	0.281	16,992	17,022	1.065	0.237	0.624	1.748				
45-49	0.164	0.101	10,136	10,313	0.801	0.615	0.000	0.366				
15-49 (Age adjusted)	0.692	0.063	230,271	230,995	1.178	0.091	0.566	0.818				
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio	367.671	33.257	230,271	230,995	1.178	0.090	301.156	434.186				
MALE												
Adult mortality rates												
15-19	3.273	0.355	46,961	47,548	1.289	0.108	2.563	3.982				
20-24	3.646	0.344	49,640	49,683	1.219	0.094	2.958	4.334				
25-29	4.954	0.454	43,796	43,596	1.320	0.092	4.046	5.862				
30-34	7.411	0.555	36,308	36,598	1.217	0.075	6.302	8.521				
35-39	8.204	0.656	26,689	27,188	1.151	0.080	6.892	9.515				
40-44	10.352	0.875	17,019	17,227	1.089	0.085	8.602	12.102				
45-49	12.496	1.329	10,170	10,143	1.187	0.106	9.839	15.153				
15-49 (Age adjusted)	5.948	0.236	230,582	231,982	1.205	0.040	5.477	6.419				
Adult mortality probabilities												
³⁵ Q15	222.708	8.435	230,582	231,982	1.460	0.038	205.837	239.578				

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Uganda DHS 2016

Age	Women		Men			Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,563	3.4	1,538	3.6	37	328	0.7	321	0.8	
1	1,416	3.1	1,480	3.5	38	464	1.0	415	1.0	
2	1,518	3.3	1,550	3.7	39	316	0.7	231	0.5	
3	1,669	3.7	1,667	3.9	40	514	1.1	562	1.3	
4	1,705	3.7	1,681	4.0	41	222	0.5	173	0.4	
5	1,570	3.4	1,642	3.9	42	377	0.8	333	0.8	
6	1,611	3.5	1,686	4.0	43	244	0.5	222	0.5	
7	1,515	3.3	1,540	3.6	44	238	0.5	217	0.5	
8	1,541	3.4	1,534	3.6	45	353	0.8	448	1.1	
9	1,350	3.0	1,289	3.0	46	251	0.6	216	0.5	
10	1,562	3.4	1,558	3.7	47	195	0.4	182	0.4	
11	1,052	2.3	1,001	2.4	48	243	0.5	244	0.6	
12	1,398	3.1	1,405	3.3	49	168	0.4	139	0.3	
13	1,352	3.0	1,252	3.0	50	302	0.7	295	0.7	
14	1,014	2.2	1,089	2.6	51	188	0.4	120	0.3	
15	878	1.9	963	2.3	52	344	0.8	193	0.5	
16	1,031	2.3	989	2.3	53	237	0.5	146	0.3	
17	760	1.7	851	2.0	54	261	0.6	198	0.5	
18	937	2.1	900	2.1	55	238	0.5	135	0.3	
19	786	1.7	632	1.5	56	194	0.4	191	0.5	
20	1,024	2.2	849	2.0	57	131	0.3	103	0.2	
21	617	1.4	484	1.1	58	137	0.3	134	0.3	
22	824	1.8	666	1.6	59	79	0.2	71	0.2	
23	766	1.7	616	1.5	60	335	0.7	267	0.6	
24	746	1.6	556	1.3	61	75	0.2	59	0.1	
25	852	1.9	710	1.7	62	132	0.3	121	0.3	
26	663	1.5	511	1.2	63	90	0.2	92	0.2	
27	564	1.2	440	1.0	64	95	0.2	89	0.2	
28	741	1.6	549	1.3	65	184	0.4	150	0.4	
29	495	1.1	385	0.9	66	91	0.2	60	0.1	
30	973	2.1	814	1.9	67	87	0.2	81	0.2	
31	327	0.7	307	0.7	68	101	0.2	79	0.2	
32	577	1.3	531	1.3	69	61	0.1	47	0.1	
33	335	0.7	282	0.7	70+	1,155	2.5	828	2.0	
34	344	0.8	332	0.8	Don't know/missing	9	0.0	50	0.1	
35	573	1.3	545	1.3	Don't know/missing	9	0.0	50	0.1	
36	445	1.0	363	0.9	Total	45,532	100.0	42,397	100.0	

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Uganda DHS 2016

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	6,378	na	na	na
15-19	4,392	4,246	22.9	96.7
20-24	3,978	3,835	20.7	96.4
25-29	3,314	3,202	17.3	96.6
30-34	2,557	2,458	13.3	96.2
35-39	2,126	2,065	11.1	97.2
40-44	1,596	1,548	8.4	97.0
45-49	1,209	1,170	6.3	96.8
50-54	1,332	na	na	na
15-49	19,171	18,525	100.0	96.6

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-59, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-54 and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Uganda DHS 2016

Age group	Household population of men age 10-59	Interviewed men age 15-54		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	2,071	na	na	na
15-19	1,340	1,281	24.3	95.6
20-24	1,004	929	17.6	92.5
25-29	805	748	14.2	92.9
30-34	763	701	13.3	91.9
35-39	585	528	10.0	90.3
40-44	498	471	8.9	94.6
45-49	371	342	6.5	92.3
50-54	295	282	5.3	95.5
55-59	228	na	na	na
15-54	5,661	5,282	100.0	89.7

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Uganda DHS 2016

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Day Only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	4.14	40,586
Month Only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	1.86	40,586
Month and Year (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.06	40,586
Age at Death (Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.00	3,185
Age/date at first union ¹ (Ever married women age 15-49)	0.00	13,723
Age/date at first union (Ever married men age 15-54)	0.00	3,254
Respondent's education (All women age 15-49)	0.00	18,506
Respondent's education (All men age 15-54)	0.00	5,336
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks (Living children 0-59 months)	2.34	14,493
Height (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	2.76	5,395
Weight (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	2.89	5,395
Height or weight (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	2.93	5,395
Height (Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	4.39	6,389
Weight (Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	4.58	6,389
Height or weight (Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	4.64	6,389
Height (Men age 15-49 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	8.26	5,376
Weight (Men age 15-49 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	8.57	5,376
Height or weight (Men age 15-49 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	8.61	5,376
Anaemia (Living children age 6-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	3.79	4,927
Anaemia (All women from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	5.06	6,389
Anaemia (All men from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	9.16	5,671

¹ Both year and age missing**Table C.4 Births by calendar years**

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Uganda DHS 2016

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given			Sex ratio at birth ¹			Calendar year ratio ²		
	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T
2016	2,027	97	2,124	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.3	144.8	102.0	na	na	na
2015	2,968	133	3,102	100.0	99.2	99.9	99.1	150.1	100.9	na	na	na
2014	2,864	155	3,019	99.9	97.7	99.7	106.3	102.2	106.1	98.1	104.0	98.4
2013	2,869	165	3,034	99.7	98.2	99.6	100.3	112.2	100.9	100.4	98.2	100.3
2012	2,849	180	3,030	99.3	97.8	99.2	87.9	158.8	91.0	99.2	106.3	99.6
2011	2,877	175	3,052	99.0	94.4	98.7	111.6	112.5	111.7	101.4	78.7	99.7
2010	2,827	263	3,090	98.2	89.3	97.4	98.3	131.6	100.7	105.3	127.5	106.9
2009	2,490	238	2,728	98.0	92.1	97.4	101.9	103.6	102.0	90.6	95.2	91.0
2008	2,669	237	2,906	98.2	88.4	97.4	101.5	132.0	103.7	111.8	103.0	111.0
2007	2,286	223	2,509	98.2	93.1	97.8	92.9	138.2	96.2	90.3	94.2	90.6
2012-2016	13,578	730	14,308	99.8	98.4	99.7	98.5	130.5	99.9	na	na	na
2007-2011	13,149	1,136	14,286	98.3	91.2	97.8	101.4	123.4	103.0	na	na	na
2002-2006	10,302	1,264	11,566	97.2	91.2	96.6	94.6	117.6	96.9	na	na	na
1997-2001	7,095	1,277	8,372	96.9	91.4	96.0	99.0	108.7	100.4	na	na	na
<1997	6,807	1,690	8,498	95.9	89.0	94.5	102.6	116.6	105.2	na	na	na
All	50,932	6,097	57,029	98.0	91.5	97.3	99.0	117.9	100.9	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ (Bm/Bf)×100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively² [2Bx/(Bx+1+Bx+1)]×100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under 1 month of age by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Uganda DHS 2016

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	175	157	104	115	551
1	67	100	51	46	263
2	42	32	15	14	103
3	26	22	8	11	68
4	13	14	5	14	46
5	3	2	4	3	13
6	4	2	5	4	15
7	28	25	25	30	108
8	2	2	1	3	8
9	3	0	0	1	4
10	0	3	3	1	8
11	0	1	0	0	1
12	1	0	2	2	5
13	1	0	0	0	1
14	24	24	28	18	94
15	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	1	0	0	1
17	0	1	0	0	1
18	0	0	0	1	1
19	0	2	0	0	2
20	1	1	2	1	4
21	6	10	5	3	24
22	0	1	1	0	2
23	1	0	0	0	1
26	2	0	0	0	2
27	0	1	0	0	1
28	0	1	0	0	1
29	0	1	0	3	4
30	0	2	0	0	2
Total 0-30	400	404	259	269	1,333
Percentage early neonatal ¹	82.5	81.2	74.1	76.8	79.3

¹ 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under 2 years of age by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Uganda DHS 2016

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	400	404	259	269	1,333
1	37	44	52	38	172
2	40	42	54	33	169
3	24	32	42	54	152
4	21	34	34	54	143
5	12	20	41	34	107
6	25	41	67	61	194
7	18	29	46	41	133
8	11	23	43	56	134
9	11	31	52	40	134
10	8	7	19	17	50
11	13	23	19	21	75
12	16	22	42	39	120
13	10	15	25	15	65
14	14	23	24	29	89
15	11	18	25	18	73
16	10	19	7	12	48
17	4	4	14	11	34
18	12	31	46	48	136
19	4	8	5	5	23
20	6	12	17	8	42
21	2	6	6	0	15
22	3	4	1	0	8
23	4	2	1	2	9
Total 0-11	620	730	727	718	2,796
Percentage neonatal ¹	64.6	55.4	35.7	37.5	47.7

^a Includes deaths under one month reported in days

¹ Under one month/under one year

Table C.7 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 2016

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	58,072	100.0	59,585	100.0	117,657	100.0
Living	47,418	81.7	46,958	78.8	94,376	80.2
Dead	10,617	18.3	12,580	21.1	23,197	19.7
Survival status unknown	37	0.1	47	0.1	84	0.1
Living siblings	47,418	100.0	46,958	100.0	94,376	100.0
Age reported	46,778	98.7	46,278	98.6	93,056	98.6
Age missing	640	1.3	680	1.4	1,320	1.4
Dead siblings	10,617	100.0	12,580	100.0	23,197	100.0
AD and YSD reported	9,809	92.4	11,710	93.1	21,519	92.8
Missing only AD	82	0.8	104	0.8	186	0.8
Missing only YSD	351	3.3	394	3.1	745	3.2
Missing AD and YSD	375	3.5	372	3.0	747	3.2

Table C.8 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Uganda DHS 2016

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size ¹	Sex ratio of siblings at birth ²
15-19	6.9	99.5
20-24	7.2	102.7
25-29	7.3	100.7
30-34	7.4	103.3
35-39	7.5	108.1
40-44	7.8	104.4
45-49	7.8	107.0
Total	7.3	102.8

¹ Includes the respondent

² Excludes the respondent

Table C.9 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

Age	Pregnancy-related mortality rates ^{1,2}		
	2009-2016	2004-2011	1999-2006
15-19	0.41	0.43	0.55
20-24	0.70	0.79	0.88
25-29	0.76	1.04	1.35
30-34	0.95	1.30	1.41
35-39	0.75	1.38	0.93
40-44	1.19	1.06	0.65
45-49	0.16	1.11	0.79
Total 15-49 ^a	0.69	0.93	0.94
Total fertility rate (TFR)	5.8	6.2	7.0
General fertility rate (GFR) ³	188	212	225
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) ⁴	368	438	418
Confidence interval	(301 – 434)	(368 – 507)	(314 – 521)
Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death ⁵	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 $1 - (1 - \text{PRMR})^{\text{TFR}}$ where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the seven years preceding the survey

^a Age-adjusted rate

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2016 UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix D

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS (UBOS)

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QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **E**

**2016 UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**

UGANDA
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION				
EA NAME _____				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____				
CLUSTER NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY AND BIOMARKER TESTING? (1=YES, 2=N)				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV? (1=WOMAN, 2=MAN)				
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY MONTH YEAR INT. NO. RESULT*
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME	_____	_____		
*RESULT CODES:				TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** <u>ENGLISH</u> **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 06 NGAKARIMOJONG 02 LUGANDA 07 RUNYANKOLE/RUKIGA 03 LUO 08 RUNYORO/RUTORO 04 LUGBARA 09 LUSOGA 05 ATESO 96 OTHER (SPECIFY) SUPERVISOR CAPI MANAGER NAME NUMBER

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Uganda Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Uganda. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 20 to 30 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED ...

1
↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED ...

2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS	<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				
		MINUTES					

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER		IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY								
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-34 FOR EACH PERSON.</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95.'	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-54	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5							
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1	2																

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?

YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?

YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?

YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD	07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND	08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER	09 = OTHER RELATIVE
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD
05 = GRANDCHILD	11 = NOT RELATED
06 = PARENT	98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	IF AGE 1-14 YEARS	IF FEMALE AGE 10-14 YEARS
	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION	DEWORMING	HPV VACCINATION
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night?	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night?	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2016 school year? SEE CODES BELOW.	During this school year, what level and grade is (NAME) attending?	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = SHORT CERT SEEN 2 = LONG CERT SEEN 3 = BIRTH CERT NOT SEEN 4 = REGISTERED, NO CERT 5 = NOT REGISTERED 8 = DON'T KNOW	Did [NAME] take any medication for intestinal worms in the past 6 months?	Has [NAME] ever had the HPV vaccine to prevent cancer?
01	Y N DK 1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 16	Y N 1 2 GO TO 21	LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> GRADE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Y N 1 2 GO TO 21	LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> GRADE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
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06	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 16	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
07	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 16	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
08	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 16	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
09	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 16	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
10	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 16	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	1 2 GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL
 0 = PRESCHOOL
 1 = PRIMARY
 2 = "O" LEVEL
 3 = "A" LEVEL
 4 = TERTIARY

GRADE
 5 = UNIVERSITY
 6 = FAIL
 8 = DON'T KNOW
 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
 (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY.
 THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED
 FOR Q. 19.)
 98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER		IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY									
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-34 FOR EACH PERSON. SEE CODES BELOW.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95.'	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-54	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5								
11		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>			1	2	M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			11	11	11
1	2																	
12		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>			1	2	1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			12	12	12
1	2																	
13		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>			1	2	1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			13	13	13
1	2																	
14		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>			1	2	1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			14	14	14
1	2																	
15		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>			1	2	1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			15	15	15
1	2																	
16		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>			1	2	1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			16	16	16
1	2																	
17		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>			1	2	1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			17	17	17
1	2																	
18		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>			1	2	1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			18	18	18
1	2																	
19		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>			1	2	1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			19	19	19
1	2																	
20		<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>			1	2	1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			20	20	20
1	2																	

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?

YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?

YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?

YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 = HEAD | 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW |
| 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND | 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER |
| 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER | 09 = OTHER RELATIVE |
| 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW | 10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD |
| 05 = GRANDCHILD | 11 = NOT RELATED |
| 06 = PARENT | 98 = DON'T KNOW |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	IF AGE 1-14 YEARS	IF FEMALE AGE 10-14 YEARS
	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION	DEWORMING	HPV VACCINATION
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night?	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER.	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night?	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2016 school year? SEE CODES BELOW.	During this school year, what level and grade is (NAME) attending?	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = SHORT CERT SEEN 2 = LONG CERT SEEN 3 = BIRTH CERT NOT SEEN 4 = REGISTERED, NO CERT 5 = NOT REGISTERED 8 = DON'T KNOW	Did [NAME] take any medication for intestinal worms in the past 6 months?	Has [NAME] ever had the HPV vaccine to prevent cancer?
11	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> GRADE <input type="checkbox"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> GRADE <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
12	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
13	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
15	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
16	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
17	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
18	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
19	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	
20	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8	

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL

0 = PRESCHOOL	6 = FAL
1 = PRIMARY	5 = UNIVERSITY
2 = "O" LEVEL	8 = DON'T KNOW
3 = "A" LEVEL	
4 = TERTIARY	

GRADE

00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY.)
THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 5 OR OLDER					
LINE NO.	DISABILITY					
	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all?	Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid? Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
1	Y N ↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		Y N ↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
2	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
3	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
4	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
5	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
6	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
7	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
8	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
9	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
10	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 5 OR OLDER				IF AGE 2 OR OLDER	
	29	30	31	32	33	34
	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	Does [NAME] have any other difficulties that have lasted or are expected to last 6 months or more?	What types of difficulties does [NAME] face? LIST UP TO TWO DIFFICULTIES
1				Y N DK ↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
2				↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
3				↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
4				↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
5				↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
6				↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
7				↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
8				↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
9				↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
10				↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

CODES FOR Q. 34: DISABILITY

A = Limited use of legs, feet	H = Deafness	O = Frequent nightmares
B = No leg(s), feet	I = Serious speech impediment	P = Mood changes
C = Limited use of arm(s), hand(s)	J = Unable to speak	Q = Feeling of helplessness
D = No arm(s), hand(s)	K = Poor vision	R = Epilepsy, fits
E = Facial mutilation (nose, lips, ears)	L = Blindness	S = Chronic joint disease
F = Serious problem with back spine	M = Mental retardation	T = Leprosy
G = Hearing difficulty	N = Mental illness	U = Loss of feeling

	IF AGE 5 OR OLDER					
LINE NO.	DISABILITY					
	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid? Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
11	Y ↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		Y ↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
12	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
13	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
14	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
15	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
16	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
17	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
18	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
19	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	
20	↓ GO TO 25	(GO TO 26)		↓ GO TO 28	(GO TO 29)	

	IF AGE 5 OR OLDER				IF AGE 2 OR OLDER	
LINE NO.	DISABILITY				DISABILITY	
	29	30	31	32	33	34
	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	Does [NAME] have any other difficulties that have lasted or are expected to last 6 months or more?	What types of difficulties does [NAME] face? LIST UP TO TWO DIFFICULTIES
11					Y N DK ↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
12					↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
13					↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
14					↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
15					↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
16					↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
17					↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
18					↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
19					↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
20					↓ ↓ GO TO NEXT ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

CODES FOR Q. 34: DISABILITY

A = Limited use of legs, feet	H = Deafness	O = Frequent nightmares
B = No leg(s), feet	I = Serious speech impediment	P = Mood changes
C = Limited use of arm(s), hand(s)	J = Unable to speak	Q = Feeling of helplessness
D = No arm(s), hand(s)	K = Poor vision	R = Epilepsy, fits
E = Facial mutilation (nose, lips, ears)	L = Blindness	S = Chronic joint disease
F = Serious problem with back spine	M = Mental retardation	T = Leprosy
G = Hearing difficulty	N = Mental illness	U = Loss of feeling

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			
SL1	CHECK COL. 7 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND WRITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS.	TOTAL NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
SL2	CHECK THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS IN SL1: ZERO <input type="checkbox"/> → SKIP TO SL10 TWO OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> ONE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	SKIP TO SL9 AND RECORD THE RANK NUMBER AS '1', ENTER THE LINE NUMBER, CHILD'S NAME AND AGE			
SL2A	LIST EACH OF THE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS BELOW IN THE ORDER THEY APPEAR IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. DO NOT INCLUDE OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF THE AGE RANGE 1-14 YEARS. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, SEX, AND AGE FOR EACH CHILD.				
SL3. RANK NUMBER	SL4. HH LINE NUMBER	SL5. NAME FROM COL. 2	SL6. SEX FROM COL. 4		SL7. AGE FROM COL. 7
RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE
01	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
02	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
03	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
04	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
05	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
07	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
08	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
09	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
10	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
11	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
12	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
13	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
15	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

NO.

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE

HOW TO USE THE TABLE FOR SELECTION OF A CHILD

SL8 LAST DIGIT OF QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN (SL1)
 (GO TO THIS ROW NUMBER) (GO TO THIS COLUMN NUMBER)
 IF ZERO → GO TO SL10

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN [SL1] ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE RANK NUMBER OF THE CHILD SELECTED FOR THE CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS FROM THE BOX OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN [SL3]. WRITE THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AND RANK NUMBER OF THE SELECTED CHILD IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER IS '716' AND [SL1] SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 IN THE HOUSEHOLD. SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO [SL3] AND FIND THE SECOND CHILD. WRITE THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AND RANK NUMBER OF THE CHILD IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 IN HOUSEHOLD FROM [SL1]							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9 NAME OF SELECTED CHILD: _____ HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED CHILD:
 RANK NUMBER OF SELECTED CHILD:

NO.	SELECTION OF INDIVIDUAL FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS																																																																																																																			
SL10	ONLY ONE INDIVIDUAL (ONE WOMAN <u>OR</u> ONE MAN) SHOULD BE SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY AND BIOMARKER TESTING? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> GO TO SL13 </div>																																																																																																																			
SL11	<p><u>HOW TO USE THE TABLE FOR SELECTION OF A RESPONDENT</u></p> <p>LAST DIGIT OF QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN (COL 9) <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO THIS ROW NUMBER) (GO TO THIS COLUMN NUMBER) IF ZERO → GO TO CD2</p> <p>LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN (COLUMN 9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN COLUMN 9 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.</p> <p><u>EXAMPLE:</u> THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND WOMAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE HER NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER</th> <th colspan="8">TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> <th>7</th> <th>8+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN: _____ HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> GO TO CD2 </div>									LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5	2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7	4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8	5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1	6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2	7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3	8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4	9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5
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NO.

SELECTION OF INDIVIDUAL FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS
TABLE FOR SELECTION OF MEN FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS

HOW TO USE THE TABLE FOR SELECTION OF A RESPONDENT

SL13 LAST DIGIT OF QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE MEN (COL 10)
 (GO TO THIS ROW NUMBER) (GO TO THIS COLUMN NUMBER)
 IF ZERO → GO TO CD2

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE MEN (COLUMN 10) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE MAN SELECTED FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE MEN IN COLUMN 10 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED MAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 10 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE MEN AGE 15-54 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE MEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND MAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE MAN'S INTERVIEW (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE HIS NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE MEN AGE 15-54 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 10							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL14 NAME OF SELECTED MAN: _____ HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED MAN:

CHILD DISCIPLINE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
CD2	WRITE THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF THE CHILD FROM SL9.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____ NO CHILD <input type="checkbox"/>	101																								
CD3	<p>Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or anyone else in the household has used this method with (NAME) in the past month.</p> <p>a) Took away privileges, forbade something (NAME) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>b) Explained why (NAME)'s behaviour was wrong.</p> <p>c) Shook (him/her).</p> <p>d) Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>e) Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>f) Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>g) Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object.</p> <p>h) Called (him/her) dumb, lazy, or another name like that.</p> <p>i) Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head, or ears.</p> <p>j) Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>k) Beat him/her up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 60%;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center; width: 20%;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SHOOK HIM/HER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) HIT ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) HIT WITH HARD OBJECT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) CALLED NAME</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) HIT ON HEAD/FACE/EARS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) HIT ON HAND/ARM/LEG</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k) BEAT HIM/HER UP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	YES	NO	a) TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES	1 2	b) EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR ..	1 2	c) SHOOK HIM/HER	1 2	d) SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED ..	1 2	e) GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO	1 2	f) HIT ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND ..	1 2	g) HIT WITH HARD OBJECT	1 2	h) CALLED NAME	1 2	i) HIT ON HEAD/FACE/EARS	1 2	j) HIT ON HAND/ARM/LEG	1 2	k) BEAT HIM/HER UP	1 2	
YES	NO																										
a) TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES	1 2																										
b) EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR ..	1 2																										
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h) CALLED NAME	1 2																										
i) HIT ON HEAD/FACE/EARS	1 2																										
j) HIT ON HAND/ARM/LEG	1 2																										
k) BEAT HIM/HER UP	1 2																										
CD4	Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NO OPINION 8																									
CD4A	To the best of your knowledge, is there a government law that prohibits one from abusing a child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									

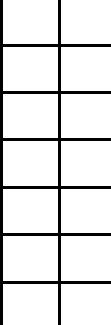
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 BICYCLE WITH JERRYCANS 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 BOTTLED WATER 91 SACHET WATER 92 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 BICYCLE WITH JERRYCANS 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
105	CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21' CIRCLED? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 107

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE 15 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT 23 COMPOSTING TOILET/ECOSAN 31 BUCKET TOILET 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 113
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 0 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY 01 LPG/CYLINDER GAS 02 BIOGAS 04 KEROSENE 05 CHARCOAL 07 WOOD 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 09 AGRICULTURAL CROP 10 ANIMAL DUNG 11 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 → 116 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
114	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 2 OUTDOORS 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 116
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES 1 NO 2	
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
117	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2 → 119	
118	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'.	a) Local cattle? b) Exotic/cross-breed cattle? c) Horses, donkeys, or mules? d) Goats? e) Sheep? f) Chickens or other poultry? g) Pigs?	a) LOCAL CATTLE b) EXOTIC CATTLE c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES d) GOATS e) SHEEP f) CHICKENS/POULTRY g) PIGS 
118A	Are there any animals that sleep in the house where people sleep?	YES 1 NO 2	
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES 1 NO 2 → 120A	
120	How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	ACRES	 95 OR MORE ACRES 950 DON'T KNOW 998
120A	Does any member of this household own any non-agricultural land?	YES 1 NO 2	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	Does your household have: a) Electricity? b) A radio? c) A television? d) A non-mobile telephone? e) A computer? f) A refrigerator? g) A cassette/CD/DVD player? h) A table? i) A chair? j) A sofa set? k) A bed? l) A cupboard? m) A clock?	a) ELECTRICITY 1 b) RADIO 1 c) TELEVISION 1 d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE .. 1 e) COMPUTER 1 f) REFRIGERATOR 1 g) PLAYER 1 h) TABLE 1 i) CHAIR 1 j) SOFA SET 1 k) BED 1 l) CUPBOARD 1 m) CLOCK 1	YES NO
122	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) A car or truck? g) A boat with a motor? h) A boat without a motor?	a) WATCH 1 b) MOBILE PHONE 1 c) BICYCLE 1 d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1 e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 f) CAR/TRUCK 1 g) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 h) BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR 1	YES NO
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account, mobile money account, or account with an agent?	YES 1 NO 2	
124	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5	
125	At any time in the past 6 months, has anyone come into your dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 127
126	Who sprayed the dwelling? PROBE FOR ANY OTHERS. RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	GOVERNMENT WORKER/PROGRAM A PRIVATE COMPANY B NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) .. C OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
126A	Did you pay for your dwelling to be sprayed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
127	Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 139
128	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS	<input type="text"/>

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
129	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 3 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
130	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98
131	OBSERVE OR ASK BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET 11 DURANET 12 INTERCEPTOR 13 NETPROTECT 14 OLYSET 15 DAWNNET 16 ICONLIFE 17 YORKOOL 18 DK BRAND 19 GOVT BRAND 20 OTHER 21 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 134) ←	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET 11 DURANET 12 INTERCEPTOR 13 NETPROTECT 14 OLYSET 15 DAWNNET 16 ICONLIFE 17 YORKOOL 18 DK BRAND 19 GOVT BRAND 20 OTHER 21 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 134) ←	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET 11 DURANET 12 INTERCEPTOR 13 NETPROTECT 14 OLYSET 15 DAWNNET 16 ICONLIFE 17 YORKOOL 18 DK BRAND 19 GOVT BRAND 20 OTHER 21 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 134) ←
		OTHER BRAND 96 DK BRAND .. 98	OTHER BRAND 96 DK BRAND .. 98	OTHER BRAND 96 DK BRAND .. 98
132	Since you got the net, was it ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 134) ← NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 134) ← NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 134) ← NOT SURE 8
133	How many months ago was the net last soaked or dipped? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98
134	Did you get the net through a mass distribution, during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT 3 (SKIP TO 136) ← NO 4	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT 3 (SKIP TO 136) ← NO 4	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT 3 (SKIP TO 136) ← NO 4

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
135	Where did you get the net?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITA..... 11 GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 12 PNFP/NGO HOSPITAL..... 21 HEALTH FACILITY .. 22 PRIVATE SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC..... 31 PHARMACY 32 OTHER SOURCE SHOP/MARKET 41 HAWKER 42 CHW 43 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION..... 44 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW..... 98	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITA..... 11 GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 12 PNFP/NGO HOSPITAL..... 21 HEALTH FACILITY .. 22 PRIVATE SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC..... 31 PHARMACY 32 OTHER SOURCE SHOP/MARKET 41 HAWKER 42 CHW 43 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION..... 44 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW..... 98	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITA..... 11 GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 12 PNFP/NGO HOSPITAL..... 21 HEALTH FACILITY .. 22 PRIVATE SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC..... 31 PHARMACY 32 OTHER SOURCE SHOP/MARKET 41 HAWKER 42 CHW 43 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION..... 44 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW..... 98
136	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8
137	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME _____ LINE NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table>	NAME _____ LINE NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table>	NAME _____ LINE NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table>
		NAME _____ LINE NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table>	NAME _____ LINE NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table>	NAME _____ LINE NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table>
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138		GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO TO 129 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) A ASH, MUD, SAND B NONE Y	
142	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND 11 DUNG 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 CONCRETE 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT SCREED 34 CARPET 35 STONES 36 BRICKS 37 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF 12 MUD 13 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT 21 TINS 22 WOOD PLANKS 23 CARDBOARD 24 TARPAULIN 25 FINISHED ROOFING IRON SHEETS 31 WOOD 32 ASBESTOS 33 TILES 34 CONCRETE 35 ROOFING SHINGLES 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
144	<p>OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p>	<p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>NO WALLS 11 THATCHED/STRAW 12 DIRT 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>POLES WITH MUD 21 STONE WITH MUD 22 UNBURNT BRICKS WITH MUD 23 PLYWOOD 24 CARDBOARD 25 REUSED WOOD 26 UNBURNT BRICKS WITH PLASTER 27 BURNT BRICKS WITH MUD 28</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT 32 BURNT BRICKS WITH CEMENT 33 CEMENT BLOCKS 34 UNBURNT BRICKS WITH CEMENT 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES 36</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	
144A	<p>Where do you and your family mainly go for health care?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 13 MOBILE CLINIC 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 16 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PRIVATE DOCTOR 22 MOBILE CLINIC 23 PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
144B	Do you pay any money for the services offered?	<p>YES, OFFICIAL FEES 1 YES, TOKEN OF THANKS 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 145
144C	<p>How do you make the payment?</p> <p>PROBE FOR ANY OTHERS. RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>DIRECTLY OUT OF POCKET A COMMUNITY-BASED INITIATIVE/SAVINGS B HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER C SOCIAL SECURITY D OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE E</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	
145	<p>I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household?</p> <p>TEST SALT FOR IODINE.</p>	<p>IODINE PRESENT 1 NO IODINE 2 NO SALT IN HOUSEHOLD 3 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)</p>	

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

A01	Now I would like to ask you about road traffic accidents that anyone in your household may have been involved in during the last 12 months. Was anyone in your household killed in a road traffic accident in the past 12 months or injured in a road traffic accident with injuries severe enough that for at least one day they could not carry out their normal daily activities?	YES 1 NO 2	→A12				
A02	What is the name of the persons injured or killed? ENTER THE NAME OF EACH PERSON INJURED OR KILLED IN A03. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN TWO PERSONS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).						
A03	ENTER THE NAME OF EACH PERSON INJURED OR KILLED RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. RECORD '00' IF PERSON NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NOT IN HOUSEHOLD 00			NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NOT IN HOUSEHOLD 00		
A04	Was (NAME) in a car, truck, bus, motorcycle, bicycle, another kind of vehicle, or a pedestrian? IF A PERSON HAD MORE THAN ONE ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT, ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MOST RECENT ACCIDENT ONLY.	CAR 01 TRUCK 02 BUS 03 MOTORCYCLE 04 BICYCLE 05 PEDESTRIAN 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	CAR 01 TRUCK 02 BUS 03 MOTORCYCLE 04 BICYCLE 05 PEDESTRIAN 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98				
A04A	CHECK A03 LINE NUMBER:	00 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → (SKIP TO A10)	00 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → (SKIP TO A10)				
A05	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 (SKIP TO A09A) ← NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO A09A) ←	YES 1 (SKIP TO A09A) ← NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO A09A) ←				
A06	Was (NAME)'s death related to the road traffic accident?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2				
A06A	Was (NAME)'s death registered with the civil authority?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8				
A07	Was (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2				
A08	What was (NAME)'s age when (NAME) died? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'. DON'T KNOW 98 (SKIP TO A11) ←	YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98 (SKIP TO A11) ←			YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98 (SKIP TO A11) ←		
A09A	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2				
A09B	How old is (NAME)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'. DON'T KNOW 98	YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98		
A10	What kind of injuries did (NAME) have as a result of the accident? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PARALYZED A BRAIN DAMAGE B DISFIGUREMENT C LOSS OF LIMB D LOSS OF LIMB FUNCTION E LOSS OF EYE SIGHT F CHRONIC PAIN G BURN H CUTS I BROKEN BONE J EMOTIONAL TRAUMA K BRUISING L OTHER X (SPECIFY)	PARALYZED A BRAIN DAMAGE B DISFIGUREMENT C LOSS OF LIMB D LOSS OF LIMB FUNCTION E LOSS OF EYE SIGHT F CHRONIC PAIN G BURN H CUTS I BROKEN BONE J EMOTIONAL TRAUMA K BRUISING L OTHER X (SPECIFY)				
A11		GO BACK TO A04 IN NEXT COLUMN, OR IF NO MORE PERSONS WITH ACCIDENTS, GO TO A12.	GO BACK TO A04 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE, OR IF NO MORE PERSONS WITH ACCIDENTS, GO TO A12.				

INJURIES

A12	Now I would like to ask you about other incidents that anyone in your household may have been involved in during the last 12 months. Was anyone in your household killed in the last 12 months or injured in any other incident such as a fire, violent attack, animal bite, fall, drowning or anything else with injuries severe enough that for at least one day they could not carry out their normal daily activities?	YES 1 NO 2	→ A23				
A13	What is the name of the person(s) injured or killed? ENTER THE NAME OF EACH PERSON INJURED OR KILLED IN A14. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN TWO PERSONS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).						
A14	ENTER THE NAME OF EACH PERSON INJURED OR KILLED: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. RECORD '00' IF PERSON NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NOT IN HOUSEHOLD 00			NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NOT IN HOUSEHOLD 00		
A15	In what type of incident was (NAME) injured or killed?	VIOLENCE/ASSAULT 01 FIRE/BURNING 02 ANIMAL BITE 03 ACCIDENTAL FALL 04 DROWNING 05 POISONING 06 ACCIDENT WHILE WORKING 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	VIOLENCE/ASSAULT 01 FIRE/BURNING 02 ANIMAL BITE 03 ACCIDENTAL FALL 04 DROWNING 05 POISONING 06 ACCIDENT WHILE WORKING 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98				
A15A	CHECK A14 LINE NUMBER:	00 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → (SKIP TO A21)	00 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → (SKIP TO A21)				
A16	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 (SKIP TO A20A) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO A20A) ← NO 2				
A17	Was (NAME)'s death related to this incident?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2				
A17A	Was (NAME)'s death registered with the civil authority?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8				
A18	Was (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2				
A19	What was (NAME)'s age when (NAME) died? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98 (SKIP TO A22) ←			YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98 (SKIP TO A22) ←		
A20A	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2				
A20B	How old is (NAME)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98		
A21	What kind of injuries did (NAME) have as a result of the incident? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PARALYZED A BRAIN DAMAGE B DISFIGUREMENT C LOSS OF LIMB D LOSS OF LIMB FUNCTION E LOSS OF EYE SIGHT F CHRONIC PAIN G BURN H CUTS I BROKEN BONE J EMOTIONAL TRAUMA K OTHER X (SPECIFY)	PARALYZED A BRAIN DAMAGE B DISFIGUREMENT C LOSS OF LIMB D LOSS OF LIMB FUNCTION E LOSS OF EYE SIGHT F CHRONIC PAIN G BURN H CUTS I BROKEN BONE J EMOTIONAL TRAUMA K OTHER X (SPECIFY)				
A22		GO BACK TO A15 IN NEXT COLUMN, OR IF NO MORE PERSONS WITH INJURIES, GO TO A23.	GO BACK TO A15 IN NEXT COLUMN, OR IF NO MORE PERSONS WITH INJURIES, GO TO A23.				

DEATHS

A23	<p>CHECK A05 AND A16:</p> <p>DEATHS DUE TO RTA OR OTHER INCIDENTS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Apart from anyone in your household that you already mentioned that was killed in a road traffic accident or other incident, has any other member of your household died in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>NO DEATHS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Has any member of your household died in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p align="right">→ A32</p>				
A24	<p>What is the name of the other person(s) who died? ENTER THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO DIED IN A25. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN TWO PERSONS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).</p>						
A25	ENTER THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO DIED:	NAME _____	NAME _____				
A26	Was (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2				
A27	What was (NAME)'s age when (NAME) died? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>		
A28	What was the cause of (NAME)'s death?	<p>ILLNESS 01 AGE 02 NON-TRAFFIC ACCIDENT 03 ASSAULT/VIOLENCE 04 WITCHCRAFT 05 RELATED TO BIRTH 06</p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>ILLNESS 01 AGE 02 NON-TRAFFIC ACCIDENT 03 ASSAULT/VIOLENCE 04 WITCHCRAFT 05 RELATED TO BIRTH 06</p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>				
A29	Where did (NAME)'s death take place?	<p>HEALTH FACILITY 01 ON WAY TO HEALTH FACILITY 02 HOME/OTHER HOUSE 03 OUTSIDE 04</p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>HEALTH FACILITY 01 ON WAY TO HEALTH FACILITY 02 HOME/OTHER HOUSE 03 OUTSIDE 04</p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>				
A30	Was (NAME)'s death registered with the civil authority?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8				
A31		GO BACK TO A26 IN NEXT COLUMN, OR IF NO MORE PERSONS WHO DIED, GO TO A32.	GO BACK TO A26 IN NEXT COLUMN, OR IF NO MORE PERSONS WHO DIED, GO TO A32.				

<u>ELIGIBILITY AND CONSENT FOR DISABILITY SURVEY</u>											
A32	<p>CHECK COLUMNS 24-25 AND Q 27-32 FOR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WITH A RESPONSE OF '2 - SOME DIFFICULTY', '3 - A LOT OF DIFFICULTY', OR '4 - CANNOT AT ALL' IN ANY OF THE COLUMNS.</p> <p>ANY RESPONSE OF 2, 3, OR 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ALL RESPONSES 1 OR 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → SKIP TO 146</p>										
A33	<p>At a later point in time, my colleagues who are working with the Uganda Bureau Of Statistics would like to revisit your household to conduct a study on disabilities. The study team will conduct a brief interview to assess the impact of disabilities on individuals and households. You don't have to permit the visit, but we hope you will agree since your household participation is very important. Your responses will remain confidential.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? Do you agree for your household to be revisited?</p> <p>SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____</p> <p>RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE REVISTED .. 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE REVISTED .. 2</p> <p>↓ ↓</p>										
146	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS
TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

2016 UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

FORMATTING DATE: 12 June 2016
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 02 Feb 2016

UGANDA
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION				
EA NAME _____ NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ CLUSTER NUMBER _____ HOUSEHOLD NUMBER _____				
FIELDWORKER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY _____
FIELDWORKER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH _____
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS _____
TIME	_____	_____		YEAR _____
NOTES: 				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN _____ TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN _____ TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN _____
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1		LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** 	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** 	TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2)
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** <u>ENGLISH</u>		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 06 NGAKARIMOJONG 02 LUGANDA 07 RUNYANKOLE/RUKIGA 03 LUO 08 RUNYORO/RUTORO 04 LUGBARA 09 LUSOGA 05 ATESO 96 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____		
SUPERVISOR NAME _____ NUMBER _____		CAPI MANAGER NAME _____ NUMBER _____		INTERVIEWER NAME _____ NUMBER _____

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____
103	What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY MONTH YEAR ...   	DAY MONTH YEAR ...   	DAY MONTH YEAR ...   
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2011-2016?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG.... NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG.... NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG.... NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM.... NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 107A) ←	CM.... NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 107A) ←	CM.... NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 107A) ←
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2
107A	OBSERVE: IS THE CHILD AN ALBINO?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NOT PRESENT 4 OTHER 6	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NOT PRESENT 4 OTHER 6	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NOT PRESENT 4 OTHER 6
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	 FIELDWORKER NUMBER	 FIELDWORKER NUMBER	 FIELDWORKER NUMBER
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2
110	NAME OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2011 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?</p>		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3
112A	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria.</p> <p>We ask that all children born in 2011 or later take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. One blood drop will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the malaria test?</p>		
112B	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____
112C	ASK CONSENT FOR VITAMIN A TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a vitamin A deficiency test. Vitamin A deficiency is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat vitamin A deficiency. We ask that all children born in 2011 or later take part in vitamin A deficiency testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>A few blood drops will be collected on a paper card and taken to a laboratory for testing. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the vitamin A deficiency test?</p>		
112D	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0; border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/> (SIGN) ←	GRANTED 1 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0; border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/> (SIGN) ←	GRANTED 1 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0; border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/> (SIGN) ←
112E	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>We ask you to allow the Uganda Bureau of Statistics/Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.</p> <p>The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the vitamin A testing in this survey.</p> <p>Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?</p>		
112F	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0; border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/> (SIGN) ←	GRANTED 1 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0; border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/> (SIGN) ←	GRANTED 1 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0; border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/> (SIGN) ←
112G	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
112H	ADDITIONAL TESTS.	CHECK 112F IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 112F IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 112F IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
112I	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT IN 112D 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT IN 112D 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT IN 112D 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA AND MALARIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
113A	CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT.	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←
113B	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA AND MALARIA PAMPHLET.	P.F. ONLY 1 P.V. ONLY 2 BOTH 3 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 4 OTHER 6	P.F. ONLY 1 P.V. ONLY 2 BOTH 3 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 4 OTHER 6	P.F. ONLY 1 P.V. ONLY 2 BOTH 3 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 4 OTHER 6
113C	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←
113D	<u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. (SKIP TO 114)		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).							
		CHILD 1		CHILD 2		CHILD 3		
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
113E	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms:	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	
	a) Extreme weakness?	EXTREME WEAKNESS	1 2	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1 2	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1 2	
	b) Heart problems?	HEART PROBLEMS	1 2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1 2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1 2	
	c) Loss of consciousness?	LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1 2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1 2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1 2	
	d) Rapid or difficult breathing?	RAPID BREATHING	1 2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1 2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1 2	
	e) Seizures?	SEIZURES	1 2	e) SEIZURES	1 2	e) SEIZURES	1 2	
	f) Abnormal bleeding?	BLEEDING	1 2	f) BLEEDING	1 2	f) BLEEDING	1 2	
	g) Jaundice or yellow skin?	JAUNDICE	1 2	g) JAUNDICE	1 2	g) JAUNDICE	1 2	
	h) Dark urine?	DARK URINE	1 2	h) DARK URINE	1 2	h) DARK URINE	1 2	
113F	CHECK 113E: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED?	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		(SKIP TO 113I) ←		(SKIP TO 113I) ←		(SKIP TO 113I) ←		
113G	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELLOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA	1	BELLOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA	1	BELLOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA	1	
		(SKIP TO 113I) ←		(SKIP TO 113I) ←		(SKIP TO 113I) ←		
		8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE	2	8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE	2	8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE	2	
		NOT PRESENT	3	NOT PRESENT	3	NOT PRESENT	3	
		REFUSED	4	REFUSED	4	REFUSED	4	
		OTHER	6	OTHER	6	OTHER	6	
113H	In the past two weeks has (NAME) taken or is taking COARTEM/ACT given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT	YES	1	YES	1	YES	1	
		(SKIP TO 113J) ←		(SKIP TO 113J) ←		(SKIP TO 113J) ←		
		NO	2	NO	2	NO	2	
		(SKIP TO 113K) ←		(SKIP TO 113K) ←		(SKIP TO 113K) ←		
113I	SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM. (SKIP TO 113O)	The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away.						
113J	ALREADY TAKING COARTEM/ACT REFERRAL STATEMENT	You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received COARTEM/ACT for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional COARTEM/ACT. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for two days after the last dose of COARTEM/ACT, you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. (SKIP TO 114)						
113K	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called COARTEM/ACT. COARTEM/ACT is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to accept the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not.						

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).													
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3										
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____										
113L	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6										
113M	CHECK 113L: MEDICATION ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←										
113N	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p align="center">TREATMENT WITH COARTEM/ACT</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding-bottom: 5px;">Weight (in Kg) – Approximate age</th> <th style="text-align: right; padding-bottom: 5px;">Dosage *</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding-bottom: 5px;">Under 4 months</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding-bottom: 5px;">Refer to health facility</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-bottom: 5px;">5 kgs. to 14 kgs. (from 4 months up to 3 years)</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding-bottom: 5px;">1 tablet twice daily for 3 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-bottom: 5px;">15 kgs. to 24 kgs. (from 3 years up to 7 years)</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding-bottom: 5px;">2 tablets twice daily for 3 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding-top: 5px;">* Co-formulated tablets containing 20 mg Artemether and 120 mg Lumefantrine per tablet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>First day starts by taking first dose followed by the second one 8 hours later; on subsequent days the recommendation is simply "morning" and "evening" (usually around 12 hours apart). Take the medicine (crushed for smaller children) with high fat food or drinks like milk.</p> <p>Make sure that the FULL 3 days treatment is taken at the recommended times, otherwise the infection may return. If your child vomits within an hour of taking the medicine, you will need to get additional tablets and repeat the dose.</p> <p>ALSO TELL THE PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SKIP TO 114</p>			Weight (in Kg) – Approximate age	Dosage *	Under 4 months	Refer to health facility	5 kgs. to 14 kgs. (from 4 months up to 3 years)	1 tablet twice daily for 3 days	15 kgs. to 24 kgs. (from 3 years up to 7 years)	2 tablets twice daily for 3 days	* Co-formulated tablets containing 20 mg Artemether and 120 mg Lumefantrine per tablet	
Weight (in Kg) – Approximate age	Dosage *													
Under 4 months	Refer to health facility													
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* Co-formulated tablets containing 20 mg Artemether and 120 mg Lumefantrine per tablet														
113O	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←										
113P	<u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.												
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.													

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).																					
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6																		
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NAME _____			LINE NUMBER <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NAME _____			LINE NUMBER <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NAME _____														
103	What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTH <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEAR ... <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							DAY <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTH <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEAR ... <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							DAY <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTH <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEAR ... <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2011-2016?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←																		
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> . <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996					KG. <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> . <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996					KG. <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> . <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996										
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM.... <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> . <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 107A) ←					CM.... <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> . <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 107A) ←					CM.... <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> . <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 107A) ←										
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2																		
107A	OBSERVE: IS THE CHILD AN ALBINO?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NOT PRESENT 4 OTHER 6	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NOT PRESENT 4 OTHER 6	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NOT PRESENT 4 OTHER 6																		
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> FIELDWORKER NUMBER			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> FIELDWORKER NUMBER			<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> FIELDWORKER NUMBER														
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2																		
110	NAME OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____																		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2011 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?</p>		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3
112A	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria.</p> <p>We ask that all children born in 2011 or later take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. One blood drop will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the malaria test?</p>		
112B	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____
112C	ASK CONSENT FOR VITAMIN A TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a vitamin A deficiency test. Vitamin A deficiency is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat vitamin A deficiency. We ask that all children born in 2011 or later take part in vitamin A deficiency testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>A few blood drops will be collected on a paper card and taken to a laboratory for testing. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the vitamin A deficiency test?</p>		
112D	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ←	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ←	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ←
		REFUSED 2	REFUSED 2	REFUSED 2
		NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3
112E	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>We ask you to allow the Uganda Bureau of Statistics/Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.</p> <p>The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the vitamin A testing in this survey.</p> <p>Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?</p>		
112F	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ←	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ←	GRANTED 1 <hr/> (SIGN) ←
		REFUSED 2	REFUSED 2	REFUSED 2
		NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3
112G	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
112H	ADDITIONAL TESTS.	CHECK 112F IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 112F IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 112F IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED, WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TESTS" ON THE FILTER PAPER.

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
112I	PLACE BAR CODE LABEL.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT IN 112D 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT IN 112D 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. NOT PRESENT IN 112D 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA AND MALARIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
113A	CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT.	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←
113B	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA AND MALARIA PAMPHLET.	P.F. ONLY 1 P.V. ONLY 2 BOTH 3 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 4 OTHER 6	P.F. ONLY 1 P.V. ONLY 2 BOTH 3 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 4 OTHER 6	P.F. ONLY 1 P.V. ONLY 2 BOTH 3 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 4 OTHER 6
113C	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←
113D	<u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. (SKIP TO 114)		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).									
		CHILD 4		CHILD 5		CHILD 6				
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
113E	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms:	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO			
	a) Extreme weakness?			a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1 2	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1 2	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1 2	
	b) Heart problems?			b) HEART PROBLEMS	1 2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1 2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1 2	
	c) Loss of consciousness?			c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1 2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1 2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1 2	
	d) Rapid or difficult breathing?			d) RAPID BREATHING	1 2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1 2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1 2	
	e) Seizures?			e) SEIZURES	1 2	e) SEIZURES	1 2	e) SEIZURES	1 2	
	f) Abnormal bleeding?			f) BLEEDING	1 2	f) BLEEDING	1 2	f) BLEEDING	1 2	
	g) Jaundice or yellow skin?			g) JAUNDICE	1 2	g) JAUNDICE	1 2	g) JAUNDICE	1 2	
	h) Dark urine?			h) DARK URINE	1 2	h) DARK URINE	1 2	h) DARK URINE	1 2	
113F	CHECK 113E: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED?	NO	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
				(SKIP TO 113I) ←						(SKIP TO 113I) ←
113G	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
		(SKIP TO 113I) ←			(SKIP TO 113I) ←			(SKIP TO 113I) ←		
		8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		NOT PRESENT	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT PRESENT	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT PRESENT	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
		REFUSED	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	REFUSED	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	REFUSED	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
		OTHER	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER	6	<input type="checkbox"/>
113H	In the past two weeks has (NAME) taken or is taking COARTEM/ACT given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT	YES	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
		(SKIP TO 113J) ←			(SKIP TO 113J) ←			(SKIP TO 113J) ←		
		NO	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		(SKIP TO 113K) ←			(SKIP TO 113K) ←			(SKIP TO 113K) ←		
113I	SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM. (SKIP TO 113O)	The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away.								
113J	ALREADY TAKING COARTEM/ACT REFERRAL STATEMENT	You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received COARTEM/ACT for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional COARTEM/ACT. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for two days after the last dose of COARTEM/ACT, you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. (SKIP TO 114)								
113K	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called COARTEM/ACT. COARTEM/ACT is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to accept the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not.								

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA, VITAMIN A TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).													
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6										
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____										
113L	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6										
113M	CHECK 113L: MEDICATION ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←										
113N	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p align="center">TREATMENT WITH COARTEM/ACT</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding-bottom: 5px;">Weight (in Kg) – Approximate age</th> <th style="text-align: right; padding-bottom: 5px;">Dosage *</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding-bottom: 5px;">Under 4 months</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding-bottom: 5px;">Refer to health facility</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-bottom: 5px;">5 kgs. to 14 kgs. (from 4 months up to 3 years)</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding-bottom: 5px;">1 tablet twice daily for 3 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-bottom: 5px;">15 kgs. to 24 kgs. (from 3 years up to 7 years)</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding-bottom: 5px;">2 tablets twice daily for 3 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding-top: 5px;">* Co-formulated tablets containing 20 mg Artemether and 120 mg Lumefantrine per tablet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>First day starts by taking first dose followed by the second one 8 hours later; on subsequent days the recommendation is simply "morning" and "evening" (usually around 12 hours apart). Take the medicine (crushed for smaller children) with high fat food or drinks like milk.</p> <p>Make sure that the FULL 3 days treatment is taken at the recommended times, otherwise the infection may return. If your child vomits within an hour of taking the medicine, you will need to get additional tablets and repeat the dose.</p> <p>ALSO TELL THE PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SKIP TO 114</p>			Weight (in Kg) – Approximate age	Dosage *	Under 4 months	Refer to health facility	5 kgs. to 14 kgs. (from 4 months up to 3 years)	1 tablet twice daily for 3 days	15 kgs. to 24 kgs. (from 3 years up to 7 years)	2 tablets twice daily for 3 days	* Co-formulated tablets containing 20 mg Artemether and 120 mg Lumefantrine per tablet	
Weight (in Kg) – Approximate age	Dosage *													
Under 4 months	Refer to health facility													
5 kgs. to 14 kgs. (from 4 months up to 3 years)	1 tablet twice daily for 3 days													
15 kgs. to 24 kgs. (from 3 years up to 7 years)	2 tablets twice daily for 3 days													
* Co-formulated tablets containing 20 mg Artemether and 120 mg Lumefantrine per tablet														
113O	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←										
113P	<u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.												
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.													

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
202	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____
203	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2
204	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2

205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
		NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
206A	OBSERVE: IS THE WOMAN AN ALBINO?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER
208	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←
209	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T F O R A N E M I A T E S T

A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T	<p>210 ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p>			
C O N S E N T	<p>211 CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.</p> <p>GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←</p>	
211A	<p>Are you pregnant?</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 SKIP TO 231 ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 SKIP TO 231 ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 SKIP TO 231 ←</p>	

216	<p>RECORD NAME OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.</p> <p>NAME _____</p>	<p>NAME _____</p>	<p>NAME _____</p>
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P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T F O R A N E M I A T E S T

P A R E N T R E S P A D U L T	<p>217 ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?</p>			
218	<p>CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.</p> <p>GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←</p>	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST				
MINOR RESPONDENT	219 ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p>		
	CONSENT	220 CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231)
220A Are you pregnant?		YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
231	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
232	CHECK 231: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 234) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 234) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 234) ←
233	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	The anemia test shows that (you have/(NAME) has) severe anemia. (You are/(NAME) is) very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.	The anemia test shows that (you have/(NAME) has) severe anemia. (You are/(NAME) is) very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.	The anemia test shows that (you have/(NAME) has) severe anemia. (You are/(NAME) is) very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.
234	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.			

WEIGHT WEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15-54

301	CHECK COLUMN 10 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
302	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 10. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____	LINE NUMBER NAME _____
303	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	15-17 YEARS 1 18-54 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-54 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-54 YEARS 2
304	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2

305	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
306	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
		NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
306A	OBSERVE: IS THE MAN AN ALBINO?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
307	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER
308	CHECK 303: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-54 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 310) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-54 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 310) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-54 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 310) ←
309	CHECK 304: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 316) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 316) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 316) ← OTHER 2

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15-54

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T F O R A N E M I A T E S T

A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T	<p>310 ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p>			
C O N S E N T	<p>311 CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.</p> <p>GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (SKIP TO 331)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 331) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (SKIP TO 331)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 331) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (SKIP TO 331)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 331) ←</p>	

P	<p>316 RECORD NAME OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.</p> <p>NAME _____</p>	<p>NAME _____</p>	<p>NAME _____</p>
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P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T F O R A N E M I A T E S T

P A R E N T R E S P A D U L T	<p>317 ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?</p>			
C O N S E N T	<p>318 CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.</p> <p>GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (SKIP TO 331)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 331) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (SKIP TO 331)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 331) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (SKIP TO 331)</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 331) ←</p>	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15-54

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST				
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T	319 ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
C O N S E N T	320 CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN)
		NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	331 RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
	332 CHECK 331: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 334) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 334) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 334) ←
	333 <u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	The anemia test shows that (you have/(NAME) has) severe anemia. (You are/(NAME) is) very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.	The anemia test shows that (you have/(NAME) has) severe anemia. (You are/(NAME) is) very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.	The anemia test shows that (you have/(NAME) has) severe anemia. (You are/(NAME) is) very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.
334	GO BACK TO 302 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.			

FIELDWORKER'S OBSERVATIONS
TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

2016 UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

FORMATTING DATE: 16 June 2016
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 1 June 2016

UGANDA
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION																			
EA NAME																			
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD																			
CLUSTER NUMBER	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																		
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																		
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN																			
CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO)																			
CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SL12: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO)																			
INTERVIEWER VISITS																			
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT															
DATE				<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td>DAY</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MONTH</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>YEAR</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>INT. NO.</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>RESULT*</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	DAY			MONTH			YEAR			INT. NO.			RESULT*		
DAY																			
MONTH																			
YEAR																			
INT. NO.																			
RESULT*																			
INTERVIEWER'S NAME																			
RESULT*																			
NEXT VISIT: DATE																			
TIME				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="text"/>															
*RESULT CODES:	1 COMPLETED 2 NOT AT HOME 3 POSTPONED	4 REFUSED 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 6 INCAPACITATED	7 OTHER <input type="text"/>	SPECIFY <input type="text"/>															
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	0 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <input type="text"/>															
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 06 NGAKARIMOJONG 02 LUGANDA 07 RUNYANKOLE/RUKIGA 03 LUO 08 RUNYORO/RUTORO 04 LUGBARA 09 LUSOGA 05 ATESO 96 OTHER <input type="text"/> (SPECIFY)																
SUPERVISOR			CAPI MANAGER																
NAME <input type="text"/>	NUMBER <input type="text"/>	NAME <input type="text"/>	NUMBER <input type="text"/>																

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ . I am working with Uganda Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Uganda. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

DATE

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>								
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> → 105								
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3									
104	Before you moved here, which district did you live in?	DISTRICT CODE OUTSIDE OF UGANDA 996	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>								
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>								
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>								
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111								
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, "O" level, "A" level, tertiary or university?	PRIMARY 1 "O" LEVEL 2 "A" LEVEL 3 TERtiARY 4 UNIVERSITY 5									

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest [CLASS/YEAR] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	[CLASS/YEAR] <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY OR <input type="checkbox"/> "O" OR "A" LEVEL <input style="vertical-align: bottom;" type="text"/>	HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE <input style="vertical-align: bottom;" type="text"/> (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) 4 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED <input style="vertical-align: bottom;" type="text"/>	CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 122
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 122
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	What is your religion?	NO RELIGION 10 ANGLICAN 11 CATHOLIC 12 MUSLIM 13 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST 14 ORTHODOX 15 PENTECOSTAL/BORN AGAIN/EVANGELICAL 16 BAHAI' 17 BAPTIST 18 JEWISH 19 PRESBYTERIAN 20 MAMMON 21 HINDU 22 BUDDHIST 23 JEHOVAH'S WITNESS 24 SALVATION ARMY 25 TRADITIONAL 26 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
123	What is your tribe?	TRIBE CODE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY)	
124	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 201
125	In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 208								
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD b) GIRLS DEAD	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES ↓ NO	PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.									
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ↓	NO BIRTHS	→ 226								

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

<p>211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.</p>																					
212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	221												
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday?	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?												
01	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (NEXT BIRTH)	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			Days 1 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> Months 2 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> Years 3 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							
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212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	221												
What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday?	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?												
RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.					RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.																
06	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			DAY 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTH 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
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07	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			DAY 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTH 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
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08	BOY 1	SING 1	DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			DAY 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTH 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
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SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)?	YES 1 (RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN BIRTH HISTORY	NUMBERS ARE SAME <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> (PROBE AND RECONCILE) <input type="checkbox"/>	
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2011-2016	NUMBER OF BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> NONE 0	→ 226
225	C FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2011-2016, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. C ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 239
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2011-2016 <input type="checkbox"/> LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2010 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 234 → 239

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
LINE NO.	233 In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end?	234 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended? NUMBER OF MONTHS	235 (1) Since January 2011, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth? YES 1 NO 2
01		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	→ NEXT LINE → 236
02	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT LINE → 236
03	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT LINE → 236
04	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2 → 236
236	C FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2011-2016 OR LATER, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.		
237	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2011?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 239
238	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2011 end?	MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
239	When did your last menstrual period start? <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 150px; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4 IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
240	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 242
241	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
242	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES	1
		NO	2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES	1
		NO	2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES	1
		NO	2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES	1
		NO	2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES	1
		NO	2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES	1
		NO	2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES	1
		NO	2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES	1
		NO	2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES	1
		NO	2
10	Standard Days Method/Moon Beads. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES	1
		NO	2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES	1
		NO	2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES	1
		NO	2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES	1
		NO	2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) NO	A B Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 312
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 312
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I STANDARD DAYS METHOD/MOON BEADS J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 307 → 309 → 306 → 309
305	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	PILPLAN PLUS 01 SOFT SURE 02 NEWFEM 03 LO-FEMENOL 04 MICROGYNON 05 OVRETTE 06 MICROLUT 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309
306	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	PROTECTOR 01 CONDOM O 02 ENGABU 03 TRUST 04 LIFE GUARD 05 GOVT BRAND 06 NO BRAND 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
307	<p>In what facility did the sterilization take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 13 MOBILE CLINIC 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 22 MOBILE CLINIC 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p style="text-align: right;">26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>									
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	<p>MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p>									310
309	<p>Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping?</p> <p>PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?</p>	<p>MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p>									
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309	<p align="right">YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="center">GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).</p>									
	NO <input style="vertical-align: middle;" type="checkbox"/>										

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION)

311	<p>CHECK 308 AND 309:</p> <p align="center">YEAR IS 2011-2016 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.</p> <p align="center">THEN CONTINUE</p> <p align="right">YEAR IS 2010 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2011.</p> <p align="right">THEN (SKIP TO 324) ←</p>			
312	<p>I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.</p> <p>C USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2011. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.</p>			
	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	
312A	<p>MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.</p> <p align="center">MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR</p>	<p align="center">MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR</p>	<p align="center">MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR</p>	
312B	<p>Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←</p>	
312C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>
312D	<p>How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.</p> <p align="center">IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95</p>	<p align="center">IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95</p>	<p align="center">IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95</p>	
312E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR
312F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95
312G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR
312H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>
312I		GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ANY METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 326
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD/MOON BEADS 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 326 → 319 → 327 → 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 308 OR 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 13 MOBILE CLINIC 14 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VH 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 MOBILE CLINIC 24 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 31 CHURCH 32 FRIEND/RELATIVE 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD/MOON BEADS 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 323 → 322 → 323

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319: ANY <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> YES 1 NO 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	
324	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD/MOON BEADS 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 327 → 327 → 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. <hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> (NAME OF PLACE) <hr/>	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 13 MOBILE CLINIC 14 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VHT 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR <hr style="margin-top: 10px; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> (SPECIFY) 16	
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 MOBILE CLINIC 24 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR <hr style="margin-top: 10px; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> (SPECIFY) 26	→ 327
		OTHER SOURCE SHOP 31 CHURCH 32 FRIEND/RELATIVE 33 OTHER <hr style="margin-top: 10px; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> (SPECIFY) 96	
326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	
327	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a Community Health Worker/VHT?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 329
328	Did the Community Health Worker/VHT talk to you about family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input style="vertical-align: middle;" type="checkbox"/> a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input style="vertical-align: middle;" type="checkbox"/> b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> IN 2011-2016 <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN <input type="checkbox"/> 2011-2016 → 648		
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2011-2016. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
404	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 408) ← 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 426) ← 2
406	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> BIRTH MORE THAN ONE <input type="checkbox"/> BIRTH a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 426) ←
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 414) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B MEDICAL ASSISTANT/ CLINICAL OFFICER C NURSING AIDE/ASST. D OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT E COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	MONTHS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____												
410	<p>Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	HOME HER HOME A OTHER HOME B PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.. C GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR <hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> <p>E (SPECIFY)</p> PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC F OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR <hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> <p>G (SPECIFY)</p> OTHER X (SPECIFY)													
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98													
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98													
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO</div> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>a) BP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) URINE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BLOOD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) WEIGHT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>	a) BP	1	2	b) URINE	1	2	c) BLOOD	1	2	d) WEIGHT	1	2	
a) BP	1	2													
b) URINE	1	2													
c) BLOOD	1	2													
d) WEIGHT	1	2													
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DON'T KNOW 8													
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 8													
416	CHECK 415:	2 OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 420) ←													
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 420) ← DON'T KNOW 8													

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
418	<p>Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p>	<p>TIMES <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
419	<p>CHECK 418:</p> <p>ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> ONE ↓ MORE <input type="checkbox"/> THAN ONE ↓</p> <p>a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?</p>	<p>YEARS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
420	<p>During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup?</p> <p>SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 422) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
(5)	<p>During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup?</p> <p>IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.</p>	<p>DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	
422	<p>During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 423) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
422A	<p>How many times did you take drugs for intestinal worms during this pregnancy?</p>	<p>TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
423	<p>During this pregnancy, did you take SP/Fansidar to keep you from getting malaria?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 426) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
424	<p>How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during this pregnancy?</p>	<p>TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
425	<p>Did you get the SP/Fansidar during any antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or from another source?</p> <p>IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE, RECORD THE HIGHEST SOURCE ON THE LIST.</p>	<p>ANTENATAL VISIT 1</p> <p>ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT 2</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE 6</p>	
426	<p>When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE 1</p> <p>LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2</p> <p>AVERAGE 3</p> <p>SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4</p> <p>VERY SMALL 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>VERY LARGE 1</p> <p>LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2</p> <p>AVERAGE 3</p> <p>SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4</p> <p>VERY SMALL 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	NAME _____ YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8	NAME _____ YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998
429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B MEDICAL ASSISTANT/ CLINICAL OFFICER C NURSING AIDE/ASST. D OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT E RELATIVE/FRIEND F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B MEDICAL ASSISTANT/ CLINICAL OFFICER C NURSING AIDE/ASST. D OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT E RELATIVE/FRIEND F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. <u>(NAME OF PLACE)</u>	HOME HER HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434) ←	HOME HER HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434) ←
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ←

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?	NAME _____ BEFORE 1 AFTER 2	NAME _____ BEFORE 1 AFTER 2
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
434A	CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 449) ← ↓	
435	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 438) ←	
436	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> DAYS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 3 <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 MEDICAL ASSISTANT/ CLINICAL OFFICER 13 NURSING AIDE/ASST. 14 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 441) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
439	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> DAYS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 3 <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																		
440	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 MEDICAL ASSISTANT/ CLINICAL OFFICER 13 NURSING AIDE/ASST. 14 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)																			
441	<p>Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 445) ←																			
442	<p>How long after delivery did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	HOURS 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="901 795 1029 938"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="901 840 1029 938"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="901 907 1029 938"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> DON'T KNOW 998																			
443	<p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 MEDICAL ASSISTANT/ CLINICAL OFFICER 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)																			
444	<p>Where did the check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr/> (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)																			

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
445	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
446	<p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> WEEKS 3 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998</p>	
447	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 MEDICAL ASSISTANT/ CLINICAL OFFICER 13 NURSING AIDE/ASST. 14 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	
448	<p>Where did this check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 457) ←</p>	
449	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																								
450	<p>How long after delivery did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="906 249 1029 399"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="906 399 1029 428"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="906 428 1029 435"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>																									
451	<p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 MEDICAL ASSISTANT/ CLINICAL OFFICER 13 NURSING AIDE/ASST. 14</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>																									
452	<p>Where did this first check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .. 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>																									
453	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 <i>(SKIP TO 457) ←</i></p>																									
454	<p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS AFTER BIRTH 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="906 1702 1029 1852"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS AFTER BIRTH 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="906 1852 1029 1882"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS AFTER BIRTH 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="906 1882 1029 1911"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>																									

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																							
455	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 MEDICAL ASSISTANT/ CLINICAL OFFICER 13 NURSING AIDE/ASST. 14 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)																								
456 (2)	<p>Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .. 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 SPECIFY																								
457	<p>During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following:</p> <p>a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?</p>	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> <td style="text-align: left;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) CORD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TEMP.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SIGNS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) COUNSEL BREAST- FEED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) OBSERVE BREAST- FEED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	DK	a) CORD	1	2	8	b) TEMP.	1	2	8	c) SIGNS	1	2	8	d) COUNSEL BREAST- FEED	1	2	8	e) OBSERVE BREAST- FEED	1	2	8	
YES	NO	DK																								
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d) COUNSEL BREAST- FEED	1	2	8																							
e) OBSERVE BREAST- FEED	1	2	8																							
458	<p>Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?</p>	YES 1 (SKIP TO 460) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 461) ←																								
459	<p>Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?</p>		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 463) ←																							
460	<p>For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?</p>	MONTHS <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 10px;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			MONTHS <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 10px;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98																					

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH				
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 463) ←					
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) ←					
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98		
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 466) ← NO 2	YES 1 NO 2				
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 470) ← (SKIP TO 471) ←					
466	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES 1 NO 2					
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 471) ←	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 471) ←				
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2					
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8				
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.				

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2013-2016? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 601
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2013-2016. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 501B
504A	Do you have a card or book where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY A BOOK 2 YES, HAS CARD AND A BOOK 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO BOOK 4	→ 507A
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card or book for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 511A
507A	May I see the card or book where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY BOOK SEEN 2 YES, CARD AND BOOK SEEN 3 NO CARD AND NO BOOK SEEN 4	→ 511A

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																																																																																
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																																																																																																																	
508A	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD OR BOOK. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"> </th> <th style="width: 15%;">DAY</th> <th style="width: 15%;">MONTH</th> <th style="width: 15%;">YEAR</th> <th style="width: 15%;"> </th> <th style="width: 15%;"> </th> <th style="width: 15%;"> </th> <th style="width: 15%;"> </th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PCV 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ROTA 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PCV 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ROTA 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PCV 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ROTA 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>IPV</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		DAY	MONTH	YEAR					BCG								POLIO 0								POLIO 1								DPT-HEP.B-HIB 1								PCV 1								ROTA 1								POLIO 2								DPT-HEP.B-HIB 2								PCV 2								ROTA 2								POLIO 3								DPT-HEP.B-HIB 3								PCV 3								ROTA 3								IPV								MEASLES								VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								
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509A	CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES' ALL RECORDED? NO <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 525A																																																																																																																																																
510A	In addition to what is recorded on this (card/book), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A) NO DON'T KNOW 1 2 8	1 (THEN SKIP TO 525A) 2 8 → 525A																																																																																																																																																

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP	
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8	525A
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8	517A
515A	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2	1 2	
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	
517A	Has (NAME) ever received a DPT/pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8	519A
518A	How many times did (NAME) receive the DPT/pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	
519A	Has (NAME) ever received a PCV/pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8	521A
520A	How many times did (NAME) receive the PCV/pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	
521A	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8	523A
522A	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8	
524A	Has (NAME) ever received a polio vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8	
525A	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given: a) Vitamin and mineral powder? b) Rutafa, RUTF or Kipoli from the hospital? (Plumpy'Nut?) c) Odii? (Plumpy'Doz?)	YES NO DK a) POWDER 1 2 8 b) THERAPEUTIC FOOD/ PLUMPYNUT 1 2 8 c) SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD/ PLUMPYDOZ 1 2 8	1 2 8	
526A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.			

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016? MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 <input type="checkbox"/> NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 601
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2013-2016. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 526B
504B	Do you have a card or book where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY A BOOK 2 YES, HAS CARD AND A BOOK 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO BOOK 4	→ 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card or book for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 511B
507B	May I see the card or book where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY BOOK SEEN 2 YES, CARD AND BOOK SEEN 3 NO CARD AND NO BOOK SEEN 4	→ 511B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																																																																																
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <table style="float: right; border: 1px solid black; border-collapse: collapse; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr></table>																																																																																																																																																	
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SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 525B
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 517B
515B	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2	1 2
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
517B	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 519B
518B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
519B	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 521B
520B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
521B	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 523B
522B	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8
524B	Has (NAME) ever received a polio vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8
525B	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given: a) Vitamin and mineral powder? b) Rutafa, RUTF or Kipoli from the hospital? (Plumpy'Nut?) c) Odii? (Plumpy'Doz?)	YES NO DK a) POWDER 1 2 8 b) THERAPEUTIC FOOD/ PLUMPYNUT 1 2 8 c) SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD/ PLUMPYDOZ 1 2 8	
526B	CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016? MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE)	NO MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> IN 2013-2016	→ 601

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

601	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> IN 2011-2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> IN 2011-2016 <input type="checkbox"/>			→ 648	
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2011-2016. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).				
Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)					
603	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
604	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←		
605	In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
606	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SPRINKLES/SYRUPS.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
607	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
609	<p>CHECK 464: EVER BREASTFED?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p>	<p>b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8</p>
610	<p>When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8</p>
611	<p>Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 615) ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 615) ←</p>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
612	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B OUTREACH/ MOBILE CLINIC C FIELDWORKER/VH' D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>E (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC F PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP .. G PRIVATE DOCTOR H MOBILE CLINIC I FIELDWORKER J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>K (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP L TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER M MARKET N</p> <p>OTHER X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B OUTREACH/ MOBILE CLINIC C FIELDWORKER/VH' D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>E (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC F PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP .. G PRIVATE DOCTOR H MOBILE CLINIC I FIELDWORKER J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>K (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP L TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER M MARKET N</p> <p>OTHER X (SPECIFY)</p>
613	CHECK 612:	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED</p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED</p> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p>	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED</p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED</p> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p>
614	<p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.</p>	<p>FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/></p>
615	<p>Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea:</p> <p>a) A fluid made from a special packet called daloozi?</p> <p>c) A government-recommended homemade fluid (salt, sugar, and water)?</p> <p>d) Zinc tablets or syrup?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ... 1 2 8</p> <p>c) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>d) ZINC 1 2 8</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ... 1 2 8</p> <p>c) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>d) ZINC 1 2 8</p>
616	<p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
617	<p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ALL 'NO' <input type="checkbox"/> OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? b) What was given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>Anything else? Anything else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.</p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC E NON-ANTIBIOTIC F UNKNOWN INJECTION G</p> <p>(IV) INTRAVENOUS H</p> <p>HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE I</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC E NON-ANTIBIOTIC F UNKNOWN INJECTION G</p> <p>(IV) INTRAVENOUS H</p> <p>HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE I</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 620) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 620) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>
619	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood taken from (NAME)'s finger or heel for testing?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	<p>CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 624) ←</p>	<p>CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 624) ←</p>
623	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←</p>
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ←</p>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
625	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B OUTREACH/ MOBILE CLINIC C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/ VHT D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>E (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC F PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP .. G PRIVATE DOCTOR H MOBILE CLINIC I FIELDWORKER/VHT J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>K (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP L TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER M MARKET N HAWKER/ITINERANT DRUG SELLER O</p> <p>OTHER X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B OUTREACH/ MOBILE CLINIC C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/ VHT D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>E (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC F PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP .. G PRIVATE DOCTOR H MOBILE CLINIC I FIELDWORKER/VHT J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>K (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP L TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER M MARKET N HAWKER/ITINERANT DRUG SELLER O</p> <p>OTHER X (SPECIFY)</p>
626	CHECK 625:	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED</p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED</p> <p>(SKIP TO 628) ←</p>	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED</p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED</p> <p>(SKIP TO 628) ←</p>
627	<p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.</p>	<p>FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/></p>
628	<p>How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.</p>	<p>DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
629	<p>At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ARTEMISININ A COMBINATION THERAPY (COARTEM/ACT) A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS/SYRUP E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ I (SPECIFY)	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ARTEMISININ A COMBINATION THERAPY (COARTEM/ACT) A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS/SYRUP E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ I (SPECIFY)
631	CHECK 630: ANY CODE A-I CIRCLED?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←
632	CHECK 630: ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY ('A') GIVEN	CODE 'A' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 634) ←	CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 634) ←
633	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take an artemisinin combination therapy?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
634	CHECK 630: SP/FANSIDAR ('B') GIVEN	CODE 'B' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 636) ←	CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 636) ←
635	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take SP/Fansidar?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
636	CHECK 630: CHLOROQUINE ('C') GIVEN	NAME _____ CODE 'C' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 638) ←	NAME _____ CODE 'C' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 638) ←
637	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take chloroquine?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
638	CHECK 630: AMODIAQUINE ('D') GIVEN	NAME _____ CODE 'D' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 640) ←	NAME _____ CODE 'D' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 640) ←
639	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take amodiaquine?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
640	CHECK 630: QUININE ('E' OR 'F') GIVEN	NAME _____ CODE 'E' OR 'F' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODE 'E' OR 'F' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 642) ←	NAME _____ CODE 'E' OR 'F' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODE 'E' OR 'F' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 642) ←
641	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take quinine?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
642	CHECK 630: ARTESUNATE ('G' OR 'H') GIVEN	NAME _____ CODE 'G' OR 'H' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODE 'G' OR 'H' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 644) ←	NAME _____ CODE 'G' OR 'H' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODE 'G' OR 'H' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 644) ←
643	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take artesunate?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
644	CHECK 630: OTHER ANTIMALARIAL ('I') GIVEN	CODE 'I' CIRCLED  ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←	CODE 'I' NOT CIRCLED  ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←
645	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	CHECK 615(a), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET <input type="checkbox"/>	ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID <input type="checkbox"/> FROM ORS PACKET	649
648	Have you ever heard of a special product called ORS (daloozi) you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES NO	1 2
649	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2014-2016 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓	NONE <input type="checkbox"/>	EC1
650	<p>Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods.</p> <p>Did (NAME FROM 649) drink or eat:</p> <p>a) Plain water?</p> <p>b) Fresh fruit juice or juice concentrate?</p> <p>c) Clear broth?</p> <p>d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>f) Any other liquids?</p> <p>g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>h) Cheese or other foods made from milk?</p> <p>i) Any commercially fortified baby food such as Cerelac?</p> <p>j) Rice, posho, kaaro, porridge, bread, chapatti, pasta, macaroni, noodles or other foods (mandazi, doughnuts, pancakes, weetabix, cornflakes) made from grains (millet, sorghum, maize, rice, wheat)?</p> <p>k) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?</p> <p>l) Cassava, yams (Juuni , Ndaggu, Baluggu), white sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, manioc or any other roots or tubers?</p>	YES NO DK a) 1 2 8 b) 1 2 8 c) 1 2 8 d) 1 2 8 NUMBER OF <input type="checkbox"/> e) 1 2 8 NUMBER OF <input type="checkbox"/> f) 1 2 8 g) 1 2 8 NUMBER OF <input type="checkbox"/> h) 1 2 8 i) 1 2 8 j) 1 2 8 k) 1 2 8 l) 1 2 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	m) Banana (Matooke, Ndiizi, Gonja)?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Any dark green, leafy vegetables (dodo, nakati, spinach, amaranth, bugga, sunsa, jobyo, Marakwang, sukuma wiki, Nsugga, Ggobe, Timpa)?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Ripe mangoes, or pawpaws?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Any other fruits or vegetables (passion fruit, jack fruit, pineapple, oranges, sugarcane)?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Any beef, pork, lamb or goat, including products made from these meats (kebabs, sausages, chaps)?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Any chicken, duck, turkey, pigeon, or other poultry?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Eggs (from chickens, ducks or other poultry)?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish (mukene, kenje)?	u) 1 2 8	
	v) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	v) 1 2 8	
	w) Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes or biscuits?	w) 1 2 8	
	x) Any cooking oil, margarine, butter or other oils/fats?	x) 1 2 8	
	y) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	y) 1 2 8	
651	CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'y'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		653
652	Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES 1 GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY NO 2	654
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
654	The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE 04 BURIED 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
EC1	CHECK 217 AND 218: ANY CHILD 0-5 YEARS OLD LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 701
EC2	CHECK 217 AND 218: SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD AGED 0-5 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD FROM Q. 212 _____	LINE NUMBER OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD FROM Q.219 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
EC3	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you some questions about (NAME OF THE CHILD FROM EC2), your youngest child living with you who is 0-5 years old.		
EC4	How many children's books or picture books do you have for (NAME)?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS FOR CHILDREN 0 <input type="checkbox"/> TEN BOOKS OR MORE 10	
EC5	I am interested in learning about the things that (NAME) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: a) homemade toys such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? b) toys from a shop or manufactured toys? c) household objects such as bowls or pots or objects found outside such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves? IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS 'YES' TO THE CATEGORIES ABOVE, THEN PROBE TO LEARN SPECIFICALLY WHAT THE CHILD PLAYS WITH TO ASCERTAIN THE RESPONSE	YES NO DK a) HOMEMADE TOYS 1 2 8 b) TOYS FROM A SHOP 1 2 8 c) HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC6	Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (NAME): a) left alone for more than an hour? b) left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? IF 'NONE', WRITE '0'. IF 'DON'T KNOW' WRITE '8'	a) NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR <input type="checkbox"/> b) NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT TO ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR <input type="checkbox"/>	
EC7	VERIFY 217: AGE OF THE CHILD IN Q. EC3-EC6 CHILD 0, 1, OR 2 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CHILD 3 TO 5 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>		→ EC9
EC8	VERIFY 217 AND 218: ANY CHILD AGE 3-5 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 701
EC8A	CHECK 217 AND 218: SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 TO 5 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 TO 5 FROM Q.212 _____	LINE NUMBER OF YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 TO 5 FROM Q.219 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
EC9	Does (NAME) attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten or community child care?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
EC10	In the past 3 days, did you or any household member over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with (NAME)? IF YES, ASK: Who engaged in this activity with (NAME)? a) Read books to or looked at picture books with (NAME)? b) Told stories to (NAME)? c) Sang songs to (NAME) or with (NAME), including lullabies? d) Took (NAME) outside of the home, compound, yard or enclosure? e) Played with (NAME)? f) Named, counted, or drew things to or with (NAME)?	MOTHER FATHER OTHER NO ONE a) READ BOOKS A B X Y b) TOLD STORIES A B X Y c) SANG SONGS A B X Y d) TOOK OUTSIDE A B X Y e) PLAYED WITH A B X Y f) NAMED OR COUNTED A B X Y	
EC11	I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (NAME). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects (NAME)'s development. Can (NAME) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
EC12	Can (NAME) read at least four simple, popular words?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
EC13	Does (NAME) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
EC14	Can (NAME) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
EC15	Is (NAME) sometimes too sick to play?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
EC16	Does (NAME) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
EC17	When given something to do, is (NAME) able to do it independently?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
EC18	Does (NAME) get along well with other children or adults?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
EC19	Does (NAME) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
EC20	Does (NAME) get distracted easily?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 704 → 702
701A	What kind of marriage are you in?	CIVIL MARRIAGE A CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE B RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE C	→ 704
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN 2 NO 3	→ 712
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 709
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. _____	
706	Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 709
707	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS DON'T KNOW 98	
708	Are you the first, second, ... wife?	RANK _____	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ↓ a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ↓ b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him? _____	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 712
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE _____	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
712	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.										
713	<p>Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table></p>			<p>→ 730A</p>						
714	<p>I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table></p>									<p>→ 716</p> <p>→ 727</p>

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
715	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO ... 1 WEEKS AGO ... 2 MONTHS AGO ... 3	DAYS AGO ... 1 WEEKS AGO ... 2 MONTHS AGO ... 3
716	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ←
717	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
718	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)
719	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO ... 1 WEEKS AGO ... 2 MONTHS AGO ... 3 YEARS AGO ... 4	DAYS AGO ... 1 WEEKS AGO ... 2 MONTHS AGO ... 3 YEARS AGO ... 4	DAYS AGO ... 1 WEEKS AGO ... 2 MONTHS AGO ... 3 YEARS AGO ... 4
720	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES
721	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98
722	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO 2 (SKIP TO 724) ←	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO 2 (SKIP TO 724) ←	
723	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS .. DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 106: AGE 15-24 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	AGE 25-49 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 727
725	CHECK 701: NOT <input type="checkbox"/> IN A UNION <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CURRENTLY MARRIED/ <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 727
726	In the past 12 months have you had sex or been sexually involved with anyone because he gave you or told you he would give you gifts, cash, or anything else?	YES 1 NO 2	
727	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME DON'T KNOW 98	
728	CHECK 716, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN): YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM USED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NO, <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM NOT USED NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 730A → 730A
729	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	PROTECTOR 01 CONDOM O 02 ENGABU 03 TRUST 04 LIFE GUARD 05 GOVT BRAND 06 NO BRAND 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
730	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. <hr/> (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 13 MOBILE CLINIC 14 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VH 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR <hr/> 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 MOBILE CLINIC 24 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR <hr/> 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 31 CHURCH 32 FRIEND/RELATIVE 33 STREET VENDOR 34 LODGE 35 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730A	Sometimes a woman can have a problem of constant leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult childbirth, but may also occur after a sexual assault or after pelvic surgery. Have you ever experienced a constant leakage of urine or stool from your vagina during the day and night?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 730C
730B	Have you ever heard of this problem?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 730F
730C	Did this problem start after you delivered a baby or had a stillbirth?	AFTER DELIVERED BABY 1 AFTER HAD STILLBIRTH 2 NEITHER 3	
730D	Have you sought treatment for this condition?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 730F
730E	Did the treatment stop the leakage completely? IF NO: Did the treatment reduce the leakage?	YES, STOPPED COMPLETELY 1 NOT STOPPED BUT REDUCED 2 NOT STOPPED AT ALL 3 DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT 4	
730F	Now I would like to ask some questions about a practice known as female circumcision. Have you ever heard of female circumcision?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 730H
730G	In some countries, there is a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut. Have you ever heard about this practice?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 731
730H	Have you yourself ever been circumcised?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 731
730I	Were you forced to get circumcised or did you want to get circumcised?	FORCED 1 WANTED 2	
731	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 1 2 MALE ADULTS 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 304: NEITHER <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>	HE OR SHE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED	→ 813
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE	→ 804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/>	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 812
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> USING <input type="checkbox"/>	CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '02' OR MORE YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>	'00-23' MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '00-01' YEAR <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 812
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS AGO <input type="checkbox"/>	YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGO NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 811 → 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP					
810	<p>CHECK 804:</p> <p>WANTS TO HAVE <input type="checkbox"/> A/ANOTHER CHILD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.</p> <p>WANTS NO MORE/ NONE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason? <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>NOT MARRIED A</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX B INFREQUENT SEX C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D CAN'T GET PREGNANT E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH F BREASTFEEDING G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED J OTHERS OPPOSED K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD M KNOWS NO SOURCE N</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERN O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR P COSTS TOO MUCH Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE R NO METHOD AVAILABLE S INCONVENIENT TO USE T INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES U</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>						
811	<p>CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?</p> <p>NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>NO, NOT <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING</p>		→ 813					
812	<p>Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>						
813	<p>CHECK 216:</p> <p>HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) If you could go back to the time 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?</p> <p>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p> <p>NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p>	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW/FATALISTIC 95</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>			→ 815 → 815 → 815			
814	<p>How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?</p>	<p>BOYS GIRLS EITHER</p> <p>NUMBER .. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>						

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	a) RADIO 1 2 b) TELEVISION 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2 d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
817	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> YES, LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NOT IN A UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 901
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> USING		→ 820 → 822
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 821
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE <input type="checkbox"/> NOT <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> HE OR SHE ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED		→ 901
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER 1 MORE CHILDREN 2 FEWER CHILDREN 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING WITH A MAN 	NOT IN <input type="checkbox"/> UNION	→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES NO	1 2 → 906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, "O" level, "A" level, tertiary or university?	PRIMARY "O" LEVEL "A" LEVEL TERTIARY UNIVERSITY DON'T KNOW	1 2 3 4 5 8 → 906
905	What was the highest [CLASS/YEAR] he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	[CLASS/YEAR]	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES NO	1 2 8 → 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES NO	1 2 8 → 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES NO	1 2 → 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES NO	1 2 → 913
911	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES NO	1 2 → 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES NO	1 2 → 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ _____	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																							
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6																								
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 928																							
926	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928																							
927	Is your name on the title deed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																								
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 931																							
929	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 931																							
930	Is your name on the title deed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																								
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	<table> <tr> <td align="center" style="width: 15%;">PRES./</td> <td align="center" style="width: 15%;">NOT</td> <td align="center" style="width: 15%;">NOT</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">PRES.</td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">CHILDREN < 10</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">HUSBAND</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">OTHER MALES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">OTHER FEMALES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> </table>	PRES./	NOT	NOT	PRES.	LISTEN.	LISTEN.	CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALES	1	2	3	OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3		
PRES./	NOT	NOT																								
PRES.	LISTEN.	LISTEN.																								
CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3																							
HUSBAND	1	2	3																							
OTHER MALES	1	2	3																							
OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3																							
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:	<table> <tr> <td align="center" style="width: 15%;">YES</td> <td align="center" style="width: 15%;">NO</td> <td align="center" style="width: 15%;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">a) GOES OUT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">c) ARGUES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">d) REFUSES SEX</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">e) BURNS FOOD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	DK	a) GOES OUT	1	2	8	b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8	c) ARGUES	1	2	8	d) REFUSES SEX	1	2	8	e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8	
YES	NO	DK																								
a) GOES OUT	1	2	8																							
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c) ARGUES	1	2	8																							
d) REFUSES SEX	1	2	8																							
e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8																							

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1042
1002	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1003	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 a) DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
1009	CHECK 1008: AT LEAST <input type="checkbox"/> ONE 'YES' ↓ OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1011
1010	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1011	CHECK 208 AND 215: LAST BIRTH IN 2014-2016 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> → 1027 LAST BIRTH IN 2013 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/> → 1027		
1012	CHECK 408 FOR LAST BIRTH: HAD ANTE NATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO ANTE NATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> → 1020		
1013	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
1014	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth were you given any information about: a) Babies getting HIV from their mother? b) Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? c) Getting tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 a) HIV FROM MOTHER 1 2 8 b) THINGS TO DO 1 2 8 c) TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	
1015	Were you offered a test for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1016	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1020
1017	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. <u>(NAME OF PLACE)</u>	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 13 MOBILE VCT SERVICES 14 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VHT 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR 21 PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP 22 MOBILE VCT SERVICES 23 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 31 WORKPLACE 32 SHOP 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1018	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1020
1019	All women are supposed to receive counseling after being tested. After you were tested, did you receive counseling?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1020	CHECK 430 FOR LAST BIRTH: ANY CODE <input type="checkbox"/> '21-36' CIRCLED 	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1024
1021	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you offered an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
1022	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1024
1023	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1025
1024	CHECK 1016: YES <input type="checkbox"/>  NO OR <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED		→ 1027
1025	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1028
1026	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	→ 1033
1027	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1031

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
1028	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	<p>MONTHS AGO</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>TWO OR MORE YEARS 95</p>			
1029	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>			
1030	<p>Where was the test done?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr/> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 13</p> <p>MOBILE VCT SERVICES 14</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VH 15</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">16 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR 21</p> <p>PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP 22</p> <p>MOBILE VCT SERVICES 23</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 24</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>HOME 31</p> <p>WORKPLACE 32</p> <p>SHOP 33</p> <p>OTHER</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">96 (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 1033</p>		
1031	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 1033</p>		
1032	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr/> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC C</p> <p>MOBILE VCT SERVICES D</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VH E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">F (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR G</p> <p>PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP H</p> <p>MOBILE VCT SERVICES I</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER J</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">K (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">X (SPECIFY)</p>			
1033	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 1035</p>		
1034	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>			

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1035	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1036	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1037	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1041	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1042	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS NOT HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
1043	CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE NEVER HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE		→ 1051
1044	CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1046
1045	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: HAS HAD AN <input type="checkbox"/> INFECTION (ANY 'YES') HAS NOT HAD AN <input type="checkbox"/> INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW		→ 1051

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1049	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1051
1050	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC C MOBILE VCT SERVICES D COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VHT E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR G PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP H MOBILE VCT SERVICES I COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K OTHER SOURCE SHOP L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1051	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1052	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1053	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING WITH A MAN 	NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1101
1054	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1055	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP															
1101	<p>Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?</p> <p>IF YES: How many injections have you had?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>NONE 00</p>																
1102	<p>Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>NONE 00</p>			→ 1104													
1103	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>																
1104	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	→ 1106															
1105	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES																
1106	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	→ 1108															
1107	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	<p>PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO A</p> <p>CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS B</p> <p>WATER PIPE/SHISHA C</p> <p>SNUFF BY MOUTH D</p> <p>SNUFF BY NOSE E</p> <p>CHEWING TOBACCO F</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>																
1108	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem:	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">BIG PROBLEM</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NOT A BIG PROBLEM</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) The distance to the health facility?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Not wanting to go alone?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		BIG PROBLEM	NOT A BIG PROBLEM	a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?	1	2	b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?	1	2	c) The distance to the health facility?	1	2	d) Not wanting to go alone?	1	2	
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b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?	1	2																
c) The distance to the health facility?	1	2																
d) Not wanting to go alone?	1	2																
1108A	Do you know about health insurance for paying for your health care?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ MM01															

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1109	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1110A
1110	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ MM01
1110A	Would you consider joining a health insurance scheme to pay for your health care?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																				
MM01	<p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your natural mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother. DO NOT FILL IN THE ORDER NUMBER YET.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">NAME</td> <td style="width: 15%;">ORDER NUMBER</td> <td style="width: 25%;">NAME</td> <td style="width: 15%;">ORDER NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a _____</td> <td><table style="border: none;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table></td> <td>k _____</td> <td><table style="border: none;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b _____</td> <td><table style="border: none;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table></td> <td>l _____</td> <td><table style="border: none;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; 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MM02	<p>CHECK MM01:</p> <p>ONE OR MORE BROTHERS <input type="checkbox"/> OR SISTERS LISTED </p> <p>NO BROTHERS <input type="checkbox"/> OR SISTERS LISTED </p>		→ MM04																																																																																				
MM03	<p>READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: Are there any other brothers and sisters from the same mother that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.</p>																																																																																						
MM04	<p>Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.</p>																																																																																						
MM05	<p>Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.</p>																																																																																						
MM06	<p>Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your natural mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.</p>																																																																																						
MM07	<p>COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN MM01.</p>	<p>TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . . .</p> <table style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"></table>																																																																																					

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

MM08	CHECK MM07: Just to make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in TOTAL _____ births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		PROBE AND CORRECT MM01 AND/OR MM07.
MM09	CHECK MM07: ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> BROTHERS/SISTERS NO <input type="checkbox"/> BROTHER OR SISTER		
MM10	Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next? RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS.		
MM11	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS ..	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

MM12	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
MM13	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER. ____	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)
MM14	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE ... 1 FEMALE ... 2	MALE ... 1 FEMALE ... 2				
MM15	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (02) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (03) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (04) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (05) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (06) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (07) ←
MM16	How old is (NAME)? GO TO (02)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (03)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (04)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (05)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (06)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (07)	
MM17	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
MM18	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	
MM19	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES 1 GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO MM23 ← NO 2	
MM20	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES 1 GO TO (02) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (03) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (04) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (05) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (06) ← NO 2	
MM21	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM23 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM23 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM23 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM23 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM23 ←	
MM22	How many days after the end of the pregnancy did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
MM23	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES 1 GO TO (02) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (03) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (04) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (05) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (06) ← NO 2	
MM24	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (02)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (03)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (04)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (05)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (06)	
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO DV00.							

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

MM12	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
MM13	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
MM14	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE ... 1 FEMALE ... 2					
MM15	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17					
MM16	How old is (NAME)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (08)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (09)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (10)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (11)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (12)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (13)
MM17	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
MM18	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23
MM19	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES 1 GO TO MM23 NO 2					
MM20	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES 1 GO TO (08) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (09) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (10) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (11) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (12) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (13) NO 2
MM21	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM23					
MM22	How many days after the end of the pregnancy did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
MM23	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES 1 GO TO (08) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (09) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (10) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (11) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (12) NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (13) NO 2
MM24	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (08)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (09)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (10)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (11)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (12)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (13)

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO DV00.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																														
DV00	CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? WOMAN SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOR THIS SECTION ↓	WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SELECTED	→ 1111																														
DV01	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2		→ 1111																														
DV01A	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Uganda. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.																																
DV02	CHECK 701 AND 702: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER')	NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH <input type="checkbox"/> A MAN	→ DV16																														
DV03	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)? a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES NO DK JEALOUS 1 2 8 ACCUSES 1 2 8 NOT MEET FRIENDS .. 1 2 8 NO FAMILY 1 2 8 WHERE YOU ARE 1 2 8																															
DV04	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner). A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever: a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">EVER</th> <th rowspan="2">OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS			YES 1	→ 1	2	3	NO 2	↓			YES 1	→ 1	2	3	NO 2	↓			YES 1	→ 1	2	3	NO 2	↓			
EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES			NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS																												
YES 1	→ 1	2	3																														
NO 2	↓																																
YES 1	→ 1	2	3																														
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YES 1	→ 1	2	3																														
NO 2	↓																																

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV05	A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	
		EVER YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3	
DV06	CHECK DV05A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓	NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES'	→ DV09
DV07	How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95	
DV08	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you: a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2	
DV09	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV11

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																									
DV10	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3																										
DV11	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV13																									
DV12	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3																										
DV13	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3																										
DV14	CHECK 709: MARRIED MORE <input type="checkbox"/> THAN ONCE ↓	MARRIED ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> ONCE	→ DV16																									
DV15	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner). a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	B. How long ago did this last happen? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">EVER</th> <th>0 - 11 MONTHS AGO</th> <th>12+ MONTHS AGO</th> <th>DON'T REMEMBER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	EVER		0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	YES	1	→ 1	2	3	NO	2	↓			YES	1	→ 1	2	3	NO	2	↓			
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YES	1	→ 1	2	3																								
NO	2	↓																										
YES	1	→ 1	2	3																								
NO	2	↓																										
DV16	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV19																									
DV17	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A FATHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVE E CURRENT BOYFRIEND F FORMER BOYFRIEND G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FATHER-IN-LAW I OTHER IN-LAW J TEACHER K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK L POLICE/SOLDIER M FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																										

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV18	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV19	CHECK 201, 226, AND 230: EVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> ('YES' ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) ↓ NEVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>		→ DV22
DV20	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV22
DV21	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER B FATHER/STEP-FATHER C SISTER/BROTHER D DAUGHTER/SON E OTHER RELATIVE F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER G CURRENT BOYFRIEND H FORMER BOYFRIEND I MOTHER-IN-LAW J FATHER-IN-LAW K OTHER IN-LAW L TEACHER M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK N POLICE/SOLDIER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV22	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>		→ DV22B
DV22A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV23 → DV24A
DV22B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV26
DV23	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND 01 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 02 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER 03 OTHER RELATIVE 04 IN-LAW 05 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 06 FAMILY FRIEND 07 TEACHER 08 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK 09 POLICE/SOLDIER 10 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 11 STRANGER 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV23A	After being forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts, have you ever sought help from a doctor or medical personnel?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV23G
DV23B	How long after you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts did you seek help?	WITHIN 3 DAYS 1 AFTER 3 DAYS OF MORE 2	
DV23C	Were you offered drugs to prevent you from getting HIV after you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts?	YES 1 NO 2	
DV23D	Were you offered a test for HIV after you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts?	YES 1 NO 2	
DV23E	Were you pregnant when you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV23G
DV23F	Were you offered a pill to stop you from becoming pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	
DV23G	After being forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts, have you ever sought: a) Psychological support? b) Legal support?	YES NO PSYCHOLOGICAL 1 2 LEGAL 1 2	
DV24	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV25
DV24A	CHECK DV05A (h-j) and DV15A(b) AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓	NOT A <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE 'YES'	→ DV26
DV25	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts? AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW 98	
DV26	CHECK DV05A (a-j), DV15A (a,b), DV16, DV20, DV22A, AND DV22B: AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓	NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES'	→ DV30

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
DV27	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV29								
DV28	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND D FRIEND E NEIGHBOR F RELIGIOUS LEADER G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL H POLICE I LAWYER J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION K COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ DV30								
DV29	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES 1 NO 2									
DV30	As far as you know, did your father or any other husband or boyfriend your mother had ever hit or beat her?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.										
DV31	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE YES, MORE THAN ONCE NO HUSBAND 1 2 3 OTHER MALE ADULT 1 2 3 FEMALE ADULT 1 2 3									
DV32	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____ _____										
1111	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS..... MINUTE.....	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS
TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

B BIRTHS
P PREGNANCIES
T TERMINATIONS

0 NO METHOD

1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
2 MALE STERILIZATION
3 IUD
4 INJECTABLES
5 IMPLANTS
6 PILL
7 CONDOM
8 FEMALE CONDOM
9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
J STANDARD DAYS METHOD/MOON BEADS
K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
L RHYTHM METHOD

M WITHDRAWAL

X OTHER MODERN METHOD

Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
7 COSTS TOO MUCH
8 INCONVENIENT TO USE
F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
X OTHER

(SPECIFY)

Z DON'T KNOW

			COL. 1	COL. 2
	12	DEC	01	
	11	NOV	02	
	10	OCT	03	
2	09	SEP	04	2
	08	AUG	05	
0	07	JUL	06	0
1	06	JUN	07	1
6	05	MAY	08	6
	04	APR	09	
	03	MAR	10	
	02	FEB	11	
	01	JAN	12	
	12	DEC	13	
	11	NOV	14	
	10	OCT	15	
2	09	SEP	16	2
0	08	AUG	17	0
0	07	JUL	18	1
1	06	JUN	19	5
5	05	MAY	20	
	04	APR	21	
	03	MAR	22	
	02	FEB	23	
	01	JAN	24	
	12	DEC	25	
	11	NOV	26	
	10	OCT	27	
2	09	SEP	28	2
0	08	AUG	29	0
0	07	JUL	30	
1	06	JUN	31	1
4	05	MAY	32	4
	04	APR	33	
	03	MAR	34	
	02	FEB	35	
	01	JAN	36	
	12	DEC	37	
	11	NOV	38	
	10	OCT	39	
2	09	SEP	40	2
0	08	AUG	41	0
0	07	JUL	42	
1	06	JUN	43	1
3	05	MAY	44	3
	04	APR	45	
	03	MAR	46	
	02	FEB	47	
	01	JAN	48	
	12	DEC	49	
	11	NOV	50	
	10	OCT	51	
2	09	SEP	52	2
0	08	AUG	53	0
0	07	JUL	54	
1	06	JUN	55	1
2	05	MAY	56	2
	04	APR	57	
	03	MAR	58	
	02	FEB	59	
	01	JAN	60	
	12	DEC	61	
	11	NOV	62	
	10	OCT	63	
2	09	SEP	64	2
0	08	AUG	65	0
0	07	JUL	66	
1	06	JUN	67	1
1	05	MAY	68	1
	04	APR	69	
	03	MAR	70	
	02	FEB	71	
	01	JAN	72	

2016 UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION																			
EA NAME																			
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD																			
CLUSTER NUMBER	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																		
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER																			
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN																			
CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SL13: MAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) <input type="checkbox"/>																			
INTERVIEWER VISITS																			
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT															
DATE				<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td>DAY</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MONTH</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>YEAR</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>INT. NO.</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>RESULT*</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	DAY			MONTH			YEAR			INT. NO.			RESULT*		
DAY																			
MONTH																			
YEAR																			
INT. NO.																			
RESULT*																			
INTERVIEWER'S NAME																			
RESULT*																			
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="checkbox"/>															
TIME																			
*RESULT CODES:	1 COMPLETED 2 NOT AT HOME 3 POSTPONED	4 REFUSED 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 6 INCAPACITATED	7 OTHER _____	SPECIFY _____															
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	0 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**	TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <input type="checkbox"/>															
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 06 NGAKARIMOJONG 02 LUGANDA 07 RUNYANKOLE/RUKIGA 03 LUO 08 RUNYORO/RUTORO 04 LUGBARA 09 LUSOGA 05 ATESO 96 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)																
SUPERVISOR		CAPI MANAGER																	
NAME	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		NAME	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>															
NUMBER			NUMBER																

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Uganda Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Uganda. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1	RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END
--	--

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES	<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 40px;"></table>
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 40px;"></table> → 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3	
104	Before you moved here, which district did you live in?	DISTRICT CODE OUTSIDE OF UGANDA 996	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 40px;"></table>
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 40px;"></table>	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, "O" level, "A" level, tertiary or university?	PRIMARY 1 "O" LEVEL 2 "A" LEVEL 3 TERTIARY 4 UNIVERSITY 5	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest [CLASS/YEAR] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	[CLASS/YEAR]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY OR <input type="checkbox"/> "O" OR "A" LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL	1
		ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE	2
		ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE	3
		NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE <input type="text"/> (SPECIFY LANGUAGE)	4
		BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED	5
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	1
		LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK	2
		NOT AT ALL	3
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	1
		LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK	2
		NOT AT ALL	3
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	1
		LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK	2
		NOT AT ALL	3
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES	1
		NO	2
			→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES	1
		NO	2
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES	1
		NO	2
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES	1
		NO	2
			→ 122
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES	1
		NO	2
			→ 122
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY	1
		AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	2
		LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK	3
		NOT AT ALL	4

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	What is your religion?	NO RELIGION 10 ANGLICAN 11 CATHOLIC 12 MUSLIM 13 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST 14 ORTHODOX 15 PENTECOSTAL/BORN AGAIN/EVANGELICAL 16 BAHA'I 17 BAPTIST 18 JEWISH 19 PRESBYTERIAN 20 MAMMON 21 HINDU 22 BUDDHIST 23 JEHOVAH'S WITNESS 24 SALVATION ARMY 25 TRADITIONAL 26 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
123	What is your tribe?	TRIBE CODE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY)	
124	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 201
125	In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208								
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD b) GIRLS DEAD	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN ↓	HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN ↓	→ 211 → 301								
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2									
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ a) How old were you when your first child was born? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ↓	NO LIVING CHILDREN ↓	→ 301								

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> a) How old is your youngest child? b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 0-2 YEARS (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		→ 301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> a) What is the name of your youngest child? b) What is the name of your child?	(NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 218
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY 1 OTHER 2	
219	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL 1 ABOUT THE SAME 2 LESS THAN USUAL 3 NOTHING TO DRINK 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES	1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES	1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES	1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES	1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES	1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES	1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES	1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES	1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES	1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method/Moon Beads. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES	1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES	1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES	1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES	1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) A YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) B NO	Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2 a) RADIO 1 2 b) TELEVISION 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2 d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	DIS- AGREE a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8 b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8 AGREE DK	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																															
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404 → 402																															
401A	What kind of marriage are you in?	CIVIL MARRIAGE A CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE B RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE C	→ 404																															
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN 2 NO 3	→ 413																															
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410																															
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2																																
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407																															
406	Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																															
407	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married). b) Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married.</p> <p>RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER.</p> <p>IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.</p> <p>ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">NAME</th> <th style="text-align: center;">LINE NUMBER</th> <th style="text-align: center;">AGE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>_____</td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE	_____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			_____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			_____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			_____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday?
NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE																																
_____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																														
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409	<p>CHECK 407:</p> <p>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 411																															
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE 1 ONLY ONCE 2																																

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
411	<p>CHECK 405 AND 410:</p> <p>BOTH ARE <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '2' ↓</p> <p>a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?</p> <p>b) Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW MONTH 98</p> <p>YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998</p>	→ 413								
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>									
413	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.										
414	I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	<p>NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	→ 501								
415	<p>I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>									<p>→ 417</p> <p>→ 427</p>

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
416	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO ... 1 WEEKS AGO ... 2 MONTHS AGO ... 3	DAYS AGO ... 1 WEEKS AGO ... 2 MONTHS AGO ... 3
417	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ←
418	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
419	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6
420	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO ... 1 WEEKS AGO ... 2 MONTHS AGO ... 3 YEARS AGO ... 4	DAYS AGO ... 1 WEEKS AGO ... 2 MONTHS AGO ... 3 YEARS AGO ... 4	DAYS AGO ... 1 WEEKS AGO ... 2 MONTHS AGO ... 3 YEARS AGO ... 4
421	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES
422	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER _____ DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER _____ DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER _____ DON'T KNOW 98
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO 2 (SKIP TO 425) ←	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO 2 (SKIP TO 425) ←	
424	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS .. DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
425	CHECK 419 (ALL COLUMNS): AT LEAST ONE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> IS A SEX WORKER ↓	NO PARTNERS <input type="checkbox"/> ARE SEX WORKERS	→ 427
426	CHECK 419 AND 417 (ALL COLUMNS): CONDOM USED WITH <input type="checkbox"/> EVERY SEX WORKER	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 430 → 431
427	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 429
428	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 431
429	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 431
430	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	In the past 12 months have you given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 433
432	Have you ever given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES 1 NO 2	
433	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME DON'T KNOW 98	
434	CHECK 417: MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN) CONDOM <input type="checkbox"/> USED ↓	NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> NO CONDOM <input type="checkbox"/> USED	→ 438 → 438
435	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	PROTECTOR 01 CONDOM O 02 ENGABU 03 TRUST 04 LIFE GUARD 05 GOVT BRAND 06 NO BRAND 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																		
436	<p>From where did you obtain the condom the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <table> <tr><td>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>MOBILE CLINIC</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VH</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</td><td></td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">16 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <table> <tr><td>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>PRIVATE DOCTOR</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>MOBILE CLINIC</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</td><td></td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <table> <tr><td>SHOP</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td>CHURCH</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>FRIEND/RELATIVE</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER</td><td>96</td></tr> <tr><td>DON'T KNOW</td><td>98</td></tr> </table>	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	11	GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE	12	FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC	13	MOBILE CLINIC	14	COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VH	15	OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC	21	PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP	22	PRIVATE DOCTOR	23	MOBILE CLINIC	24	COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER	25	OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR		SHOP	31	CHURCH	32	FRIEND/RELATIVE	33	OTHER	96	DON'T KNOW	98	
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FRIEND/RELATIVE	33																																				
OTHER	96																																				
DON'T KNOW	98																																				
437	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method other than a condom to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 439 → 440																																		
438	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 440																																		
439	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I STANDARD DAYS METHOD/MOON BEADS J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 501																																		
440	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2																																			

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING WITH A PARTNER ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER		→ 514
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ↓ NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> MAN <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED		→ 514
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER ↓ MORE THAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONE WIFE/ PARTNER		→ 509
504	Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN ↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
509	Are any of your (wives/partners) currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wives/partners) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
511	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998									→ 514
512	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 (WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZED 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
513	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998									
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ↓ a) If you could go back to the time 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? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. NO LIVING CHILDREN ↓ b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?	NONE 00 NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW/FATALISTIC 95 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)					→ 601 → 601 → 601				
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER ... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)									

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY .. 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY .. 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY .. 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615
614	Is your name on the title deed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 618
616	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	Is your name on the title deed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN .. 1 2 8 c) ARGUES 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 727
702	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY .. 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
709	CHECK 708: AT LEAST <input type="checkbox"/> ONE 'YES' ↓	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 711
710	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
711	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
712	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 716
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
714	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 13 MOBILE VCT SERVICES 14 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VH 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR 21 PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP 22 MOBILE VCT SERVICES 23 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 31 WORKPLACE 32 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 718
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 718
717	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC C MOBILE VCT SERVICES D COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VH E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR G PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP H MOBILE VCT SERVICES I COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
718	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 720
719	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
720	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
726	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
728	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE NEVER HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE		→ 736
729	CHECK 727: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 731
730	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
731	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
732	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
733	CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: HAS HAD AN <input type="checkbox"/> INFECTION (ANY 'YES')	HAS NOT HAD AN <input type="checkbox"/> INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW	→ 736
734	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 736
735	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC C MOBILE VCT SERVICES D COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/VH E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR G PHARMACY/DRUG SHOP H MOBILE VCT SERVICES I COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
736	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with women other than his wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805
802	How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
803	Who did the circumcision?	RELIGIOUS PERSON/TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER/FAMILY/FRIEND 1 HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL 2 OTHER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
804	Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL 2 CIRCUMCISION DONE AT HOME 3 RITUAL SITE 4 OTHER HOME/PLACE 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
805	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 808
806	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 808
807	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811 → 810
809	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 812
810	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
811	<p>On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe/Shisha sessions? g) Any others?</p> <hr/> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p>	<p align="center">NUMBER DAILY</p> <p>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> g) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	813
812	<p>On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe/Shisha sessions? g) Any others?</p> <hr/> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p>	<p align="center">NUMBER WEEKLY</p> <p>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> g) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
813	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	<p>EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3</p>	→ 815 → 815A

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
814	<p>On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? e) Any others?</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">TIMES DAILY</p> <p>a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
815	<p>On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? e) Any others?</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">TIMES WEEKLY</p> <p>a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
815A	Do you know about health insurance for paying for your health care?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV00
816	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 817A
817	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER X <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>	→ DV00
817A	Would you consider joining a health insurance scheme to pay for your health care?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																					
DV00	CHECK COVER PAGE: MAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? MAN SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOR THIS SECTION ↓	MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SELECTED	→ 818																																					
DV01	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2		→ 818																																					
DV01A	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a man's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of men in Uganda. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.																																							
DV02	CHECK 401 AND 402: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ LIVED WITH A WOMAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'WIFE/PARTNER') <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH <input type="checkbox"/> A WOMAN		→ DV16																																					
DV03	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some men. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (wife/partner)? a) She (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other women? b) She frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) She (does/did) not permit you to meet your male friends? d) She (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) She (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES NO DK JEALOUS 1 2 8 ACCUSES 1 2 8 NOT MEET FRIENDS ... 1 2 8 NO FAMILY 1 2 8 WHERE YOU ARE 1 2 8																																						
DV04	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (wife/partner). A. Did your (last) (wife/partner) ever: a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">EVER</th> <th rowspan="2">OFTEN</th> <th colspan="2">SOME-TIMES</th> <th rowspan="2">NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES		NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	1	2	YES 1	→	1	2	3	NO 2	↓				YES 1	→	1	2	3	NO 2	↓				YES 1	→	1	2	3	NO 2	↓				
EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES			NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS																																			
		1	2																																					
YES 1	→	1	2	3																																				
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NO 2	↓																																							

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV05	A. Did your (last) (wife/partner) ever do any of the following things to you:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	
		EVER YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3 YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ 1 2 3	
DV06	CHECK DV05A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓	NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES'	DV09
DV07	How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (wife/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
DV08	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (wife/partner) did to you: a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV17	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A FATHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVE E CURRENT GIRLFRIEND F FORMER GIRLFRIEND G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FATHER-IN-LAW I OTHER IN-LAW J TEACHER K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK L POLICE/SOLDIER M FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV18	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV22	CHECK 401 AND 402: EVER MARRIED/EVER <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A WOMAN ↓ LIVED WITH A WOMAN		→ DV22B
DV22A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (wife/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV23 → DV24A
DV22B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV26
DV23	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT/FORMER GIRLFRIEND 01 MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER 02 SISTER/STEP-SISTER 03 OTHER RELATIVE 04 IN-LAW 05 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 06 FAMILY FRIEND 07 TEACHER 08 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK 09 POLICE/SOLDIER 10 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 11 STRANGER 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
DV23A	After being forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts, have you ever sought help from a doctor or medical personnel?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV23G
DV23B	How long after you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts did you seek help?	WITHIN 3 DAYS 1 AFTER 3 DAYS OF MORE 2	
DV23C	Were you offered drugs to prevent you from getting HIV after you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts?	YES 1 NO 2	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV23D	Were you offered a test for HIV after you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts?	YES 1 NO 2	
DV23G	After being forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts, have you ever sought: a) Psychological support? b) Legal support?	YES NO PSYCHOLOGICAL 1 2 LEGAL 1 2	
DV24	CHECK 401 AND 402: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (wife/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV25
DV24A	CHECK DV05A (h-j) and DV15A(b) AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓	NOT A <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE 'YES'	→ DV26
DV25	CHECK 401 AND 402: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) wife/partner? b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
DV26	CHECK DV05A (a-j), DV15A (a,b), DV16, DV22A, AND DV22B: AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓	NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES'	→ DV30
DV27	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV29
DV28	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY A WIFE'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY B CURRENT/FORMER WIFE/PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER GIRLFRIEND D FRIEND E NEIGHBOR F RELIGIOUS LEADER G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL H POLICE I LAWYER J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION K COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP L OTHER X (SPECIFY)	→ DV30

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
DV29	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES 1 NO 2									
DV30	As far as you know, did your father or any other husband or boyfriend your mother had ever hit or beat her?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS COOPERATION AND REASSURE HIM ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HIS ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.										
DV31	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE 1 2 3 WIFE .. OTHER FEMALE ADULT .. MALE ADULT 1 2 3									
DV32	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____ _____										
818	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS..... MINUTE.....	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS
TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

2016 UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

UGANDA
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

LANGUAGE OF
QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

INSTRUCTIONS

We are collecting information on the DHS field staff. Please fill in the information below. The information will be part of the survey data files. Your name will not be in the data files; your information will remain anonymous. If there is any question you do not want to answer you may skip it and go to the next question.

102	In what district do you live?	DISTRICT CODE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) _____	
103	Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL 3	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN 2 WIDOWED 3 DIVORCED 4 SEPARATED 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES 1 NO 2	
109 (1)	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, "O" level, "A" level, tertiary, or university?	PRIMARY 1 O LEVEL 2 A LEVEL 3 TERTIARY 4 UNIVERSITY 5	
110 (1)	What is the highest [CLASS/YEAR] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	[CLASS/YEAR] <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111 (2)	What is your religion?	NO RELIGION 10 ANGLICAN 11 CATHOLIC 12 MUSLIM 13 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST 14 ORTHODOX 15 PENTECOSTAL/BORN AGAIN/EVANGELICAL 16 BAHAI' 17 BAPTIST 18 JEWISH 19 PRESBYTERIAN 20 MAMMON 21 HINDU 22 BUDDHIST 23 JEHOVAH'S WITNESS 24 SALVATION ARMY 25 TRADITIONAL 26 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
112 (2)	What is your tribe?	TRIBE CODE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY)	
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	ENGLISH A LUGANDA B LUO C LUGBARA D ATESO E NGAKARIMOJONG F RUNYANKOLE/RUTORO G LUSOGA H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	ENGLISH 01 LUGANDA 02 LUO 03 LUGBARA 04 ATESO 05 NGAKARIMOJONG 06 RUNYANKOLE/RUTORO 07 LUSOGA 08 RUNYORO/RUTORO 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115	Have you ever worked on a DHS survey prior to this one?	YES 1 NO 2	
116	Have you ever worked on any other survey prior to this one (not a DHS)?	YES 1 NO 2	
117	Were you already working for the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) or the Ministry of Health (MOH) at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES, UBOS 1 YES, MOH 2 NO 3	→ 119
118	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) or the Ministry of Health (MOH)?	PERMANENT 1 TEMPORARY 2	
119	If you have comments, please write them here.		

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.	DHSprogram.com		
STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.	Statcompiler.com		
DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).	Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store		
DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data, and search our archive of FAQs.	userforum.DHSprogram.com		
Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and how to read DHS tables.	www.youtube.com/DHSProgram		
Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.	DHSprogram.com/Data		
Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically-linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).	spatialdata.DHSprogram.com		
Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:			
 Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram		 LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/company/dhs-program	
 YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram		 Blog Blog.DHSprogram.com	
 Twitter www.twitter.com/ DHSprogram			