

UGANDA

COUNTRY PROFILE



World Health Organization

Department of Making Pregnancy Safer



List of indicators

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Number of antenatal care visits
Skilled Birth Attendant at delivery
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Utilization of services by subregion (map)
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Place of delivery
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Utilization of services by wealth quintile
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Teenage pregnancy by age
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Family planning
Contraceptive use
Contraceptive use by age
Contraceptive use by subregion

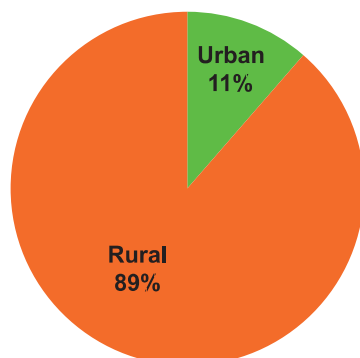
TREND ANALYSIS

For data from the Demographic and Health Surveys, years refer to the years surveys were conducted. Estimates are based on data referring to five years preceding the surveys.

Coverage of interventions (DHS Uganda, 1988 - 2006)

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

(2006)

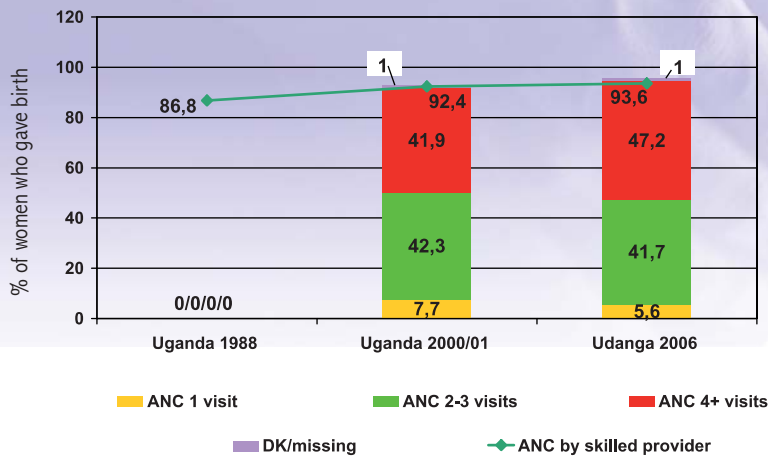


Among women interviewed, approximately 89% of births occurred in rural areas.

Estimated total number of births (in thousands) : 1366 (2005)

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. CD-ROM Edition - Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publications, ST/ESA/SER.A/266).

■ NUMBER OF ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) VISIT



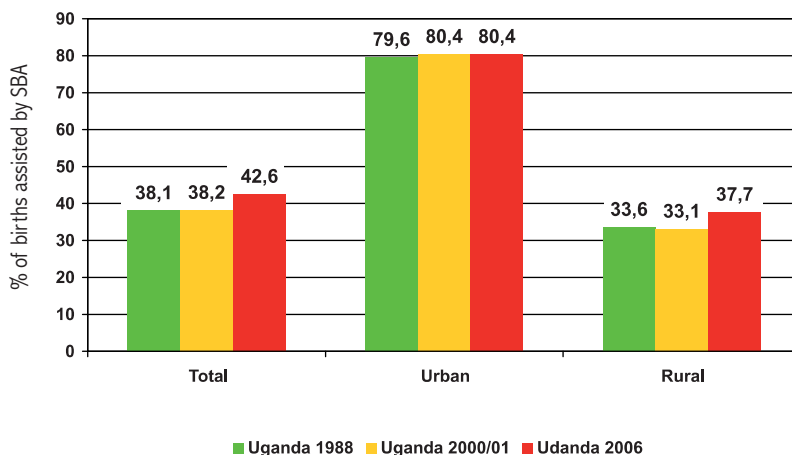
The survey in 2004 showed that approximately 97% of women who gave at least a live birth received ANC, and 95% did so from a skilled provider.

NB: Gap to 100% refers to the proportion of women who did not received ANC.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

■ SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (SBA) AT DELIVERY

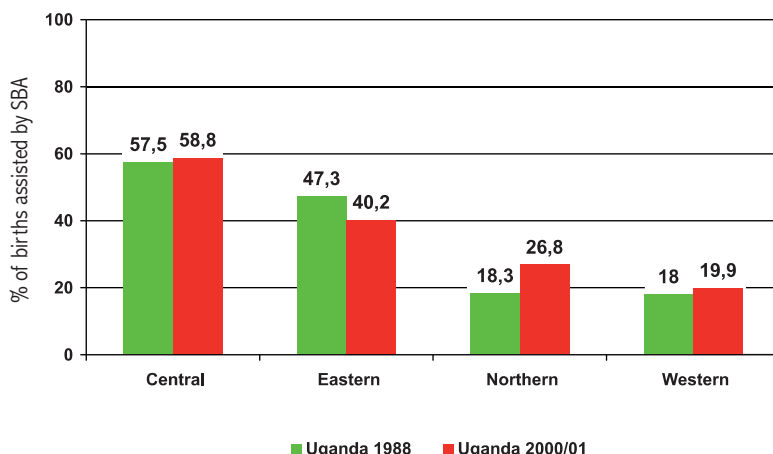
Utilization of services



The latest survey in 2006 indicated that 42% of births were assisted by skilled personnel. Three surveys showed that the utilization of SBA was much higher among women living in urban areas than their rural counterparts.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

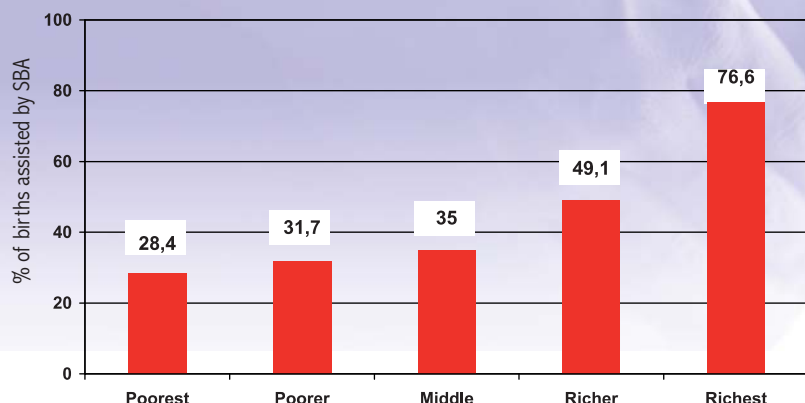
Utilization of services by subregion



At subregional level, according to the latest survey in 2006, the utilization of SBA ranged from 59% in Central area to 20% in Western area.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

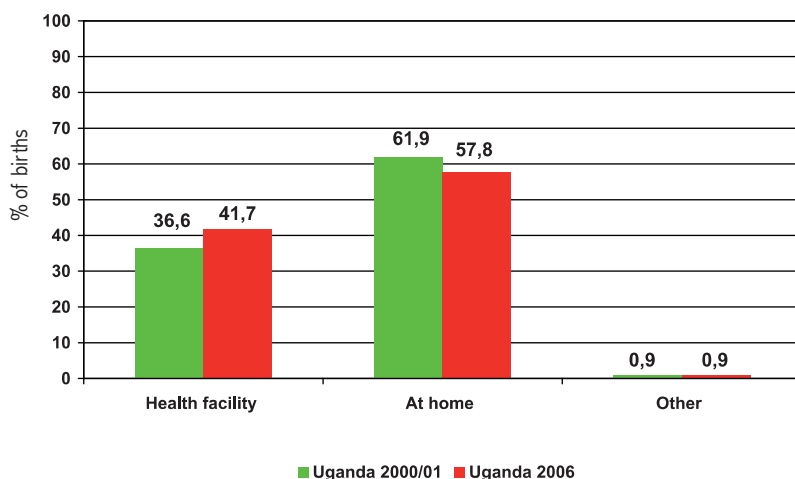
Utilization of services by wealth quintile (2006)



By wealth status, women at the richest quintile had 2.7 times higher access to skilled care than their poorest counterparts.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and Macro International Inc. 2007. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2006. Calverton, Maryland, USA: UBOS and Macro International Inc.

Place of delivery

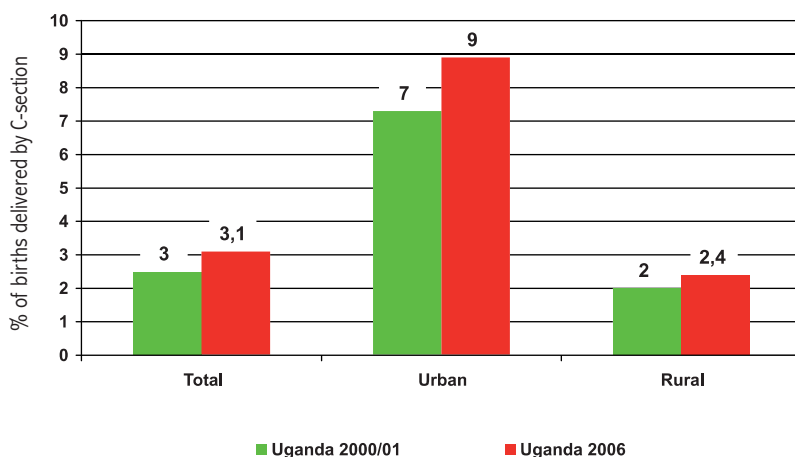


The data showed that less than 50% of births in the five years preceding each survey took place in health facilities.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

Caesarean section (C-section)

Utilization of services

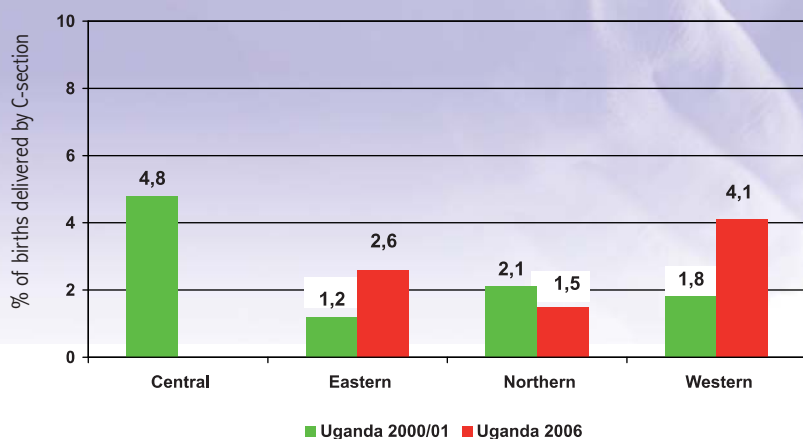


Caesarean section is one of the life saving emergency obstetric care when complications occur during childbirth

The survey in 2006 indicated that 3% of births were delivered by C-section. There were apparent gap in accessing to C-section between urban and rural areas.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

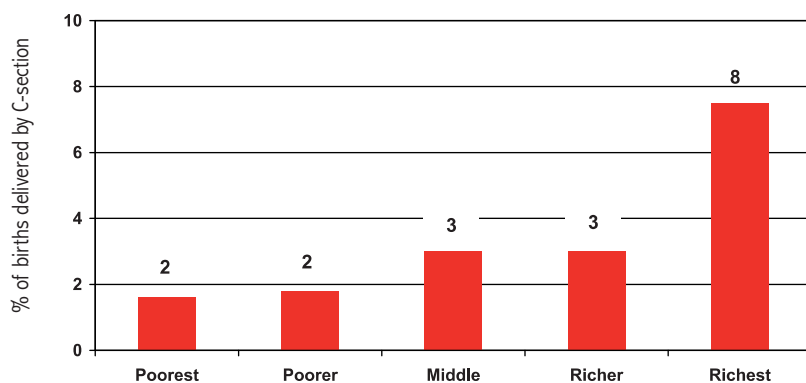
Utilization of services by subregion



According to the survey in 2006, the prevalence varied from a high of 4% in Western area to a low of 1.5% in Northern part.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

Utilization of services by wealth quintile (2006)

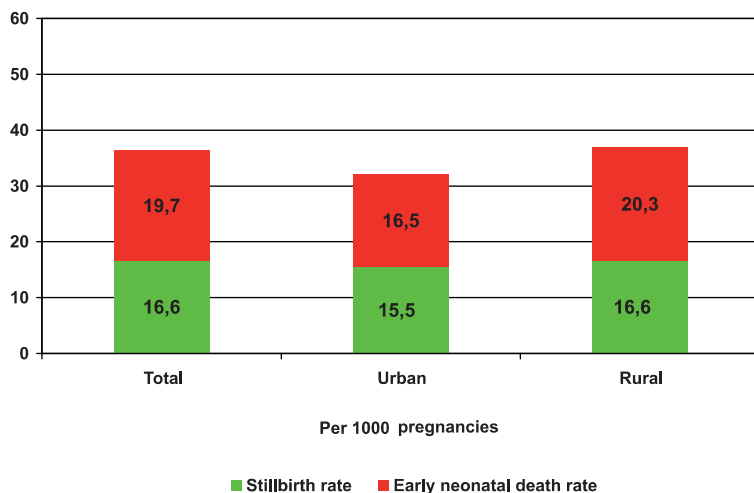


By women's wealth status, a 4-fold difference was observed in C-sections between women in the richest socioeconomic group and the poorest group.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and Macro International Inc. 2007. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2006. Calverton, Maryland, USA: UBOS and Macro International Inc.

Perinatal mortality rate (2004)

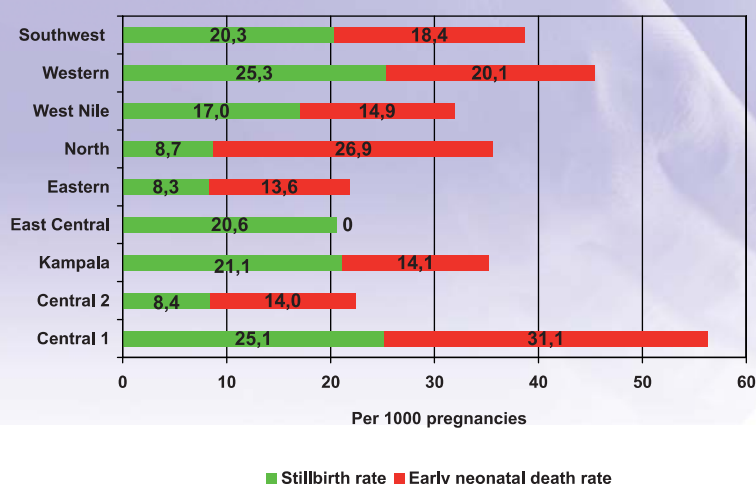
Total perinatal mortality rate (2006)



Perinatal mortality rate consists of stillbirth rate and early neonatal mortality rate. The survey in 2006 reported that perinatal mortality rate was 36 per 1000 pregnancies in total, showing a higher rate among women living in rural areas.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and Macro International Inc. 2007. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2006. Calverton, Maryland, USA: UBOS and Macro International Inc.

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE BY SUBREGION (2006)

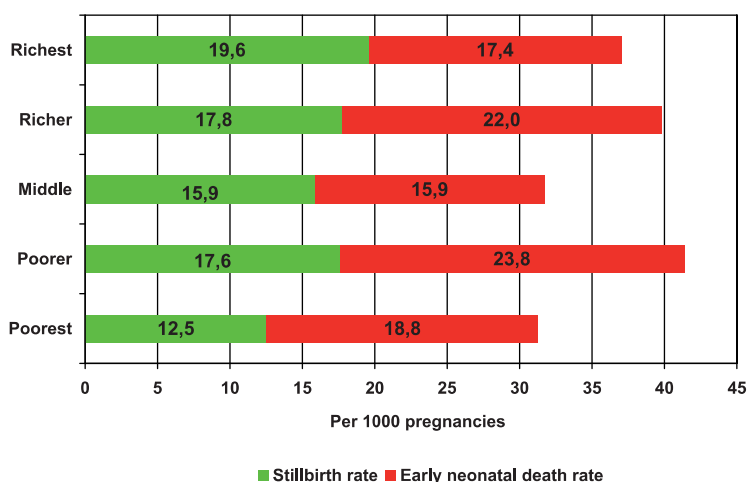


At subregional level, the rate varied from 21 per 1000 pregnancies in the Eastern Central area to 56 per 1000 pregnancies in the Central 1 area.

NB: No cases of early neonatal death were reported from the Eastern Central area.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and Macro International Inc. 2007. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2006. Calverton, Maryland, USA: UBOS and Macro International Inc.

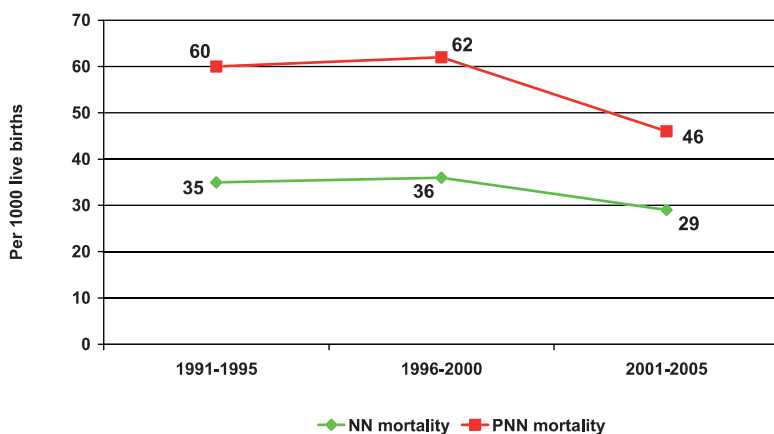
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE BY WEALTH QUINTILE (2006)



By women's wealth quintile, minimal differences were observed in the rate between women in the poorest and the richest socioeconomic groups.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and Macro International Inc. 2007. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2006. Calverton, Maryland, USA: UBOS and Macro International Inc.

■ NEONATAL (NN) AND POST-NEONATAL (PNN) MORTALITY

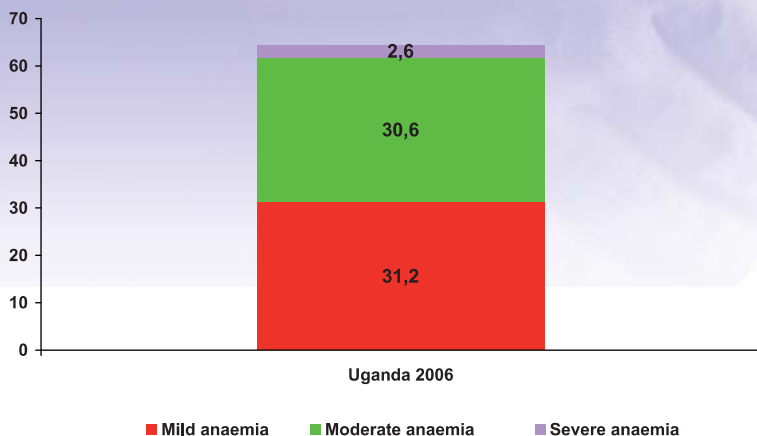


The survey in 2006 reported that the neonatal mortality rate was 29, and the post neonatal mortality was 46 per 1000 live births.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

NUTRITION

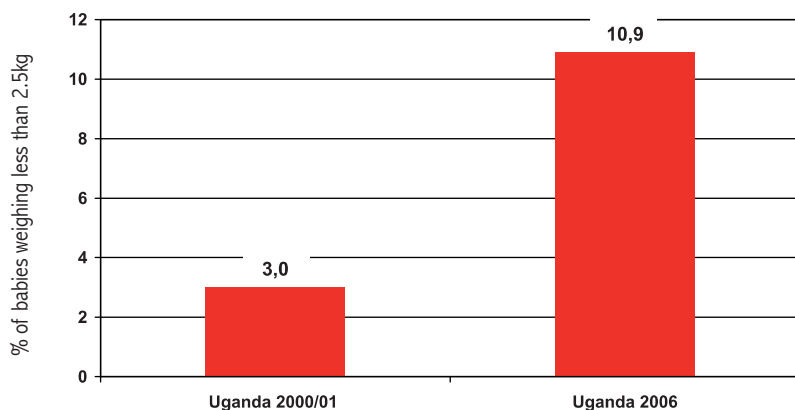
ANAEMIA IN PREGNANCY (2006)



According to the latest survey, 64% of pregnant women were reported to be anaemic. Of those who were anaemic, majority were reported to suffer from mild (31%) to moderate anaemia (31%).

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

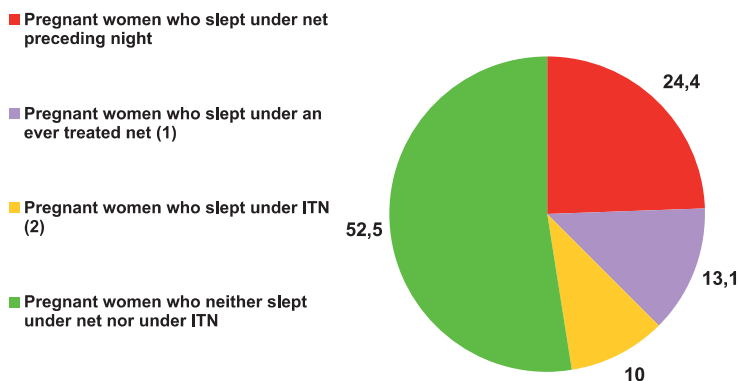


Overall, 11% of babies were reported to weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth, showing an increase of 8 percentage points between the two surveys.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

USE OF INSECTICIDE TREATED NET (2006)



Among pregnant women, 24% reported to have slept under a net, 13% slept under an ever-treated net, and 10% slept under an ITN the night before the interview.

(1) An ever-treated net: pretreated net or a non-pretreated net which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time

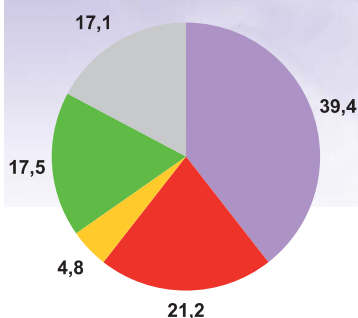
(2) An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a) factory treated net that does not require any further treatment, or b) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or c) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

HIV IN PREGNANCY

HIV COUNSELLING AND TESTING FOR PREGNANT WOMEN IN ANC VISITS (2006)

- Percentage who received HIV counseling during antenatal care (1)
- Percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and who received results (2)
- Percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and who did not receive results (2)
- Percentage who were counselled, offered and who accepted an HIV test, and who received results (2)
- Percentage who were neither counselled nor tested for HIV



Among pregnant women who received ANC services, 39% were counselled and tested for HIV. Of those 26% of women who voluntarily tested for HIV, 21% received results and 5% did not. 18% were counselled, and tested for HIV and received the results.

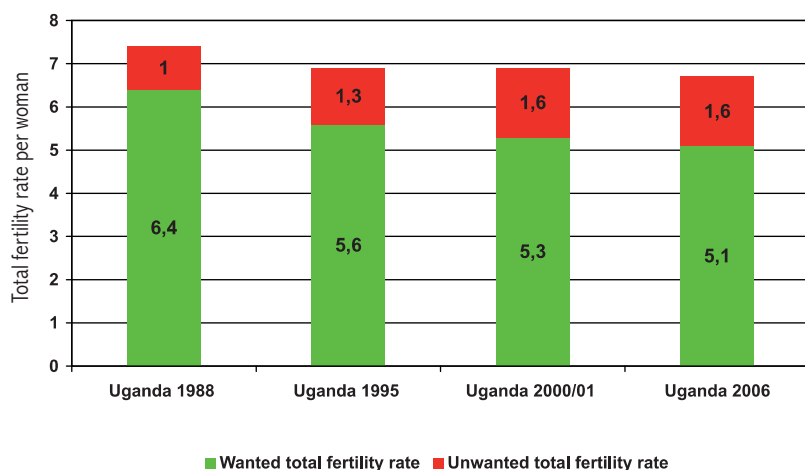
(1) counseled refers to the condition that following three dialogues were exchanged with the respondent: babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother, preventing the virus, getting tested for the virus.

(2) Questions were asked to women who were offered the test. Thus, women who were either required or asked for the test are excluded from the numerator of this measure.

Source: HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database. <http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata/>, October 3 2007.

FERTILITY

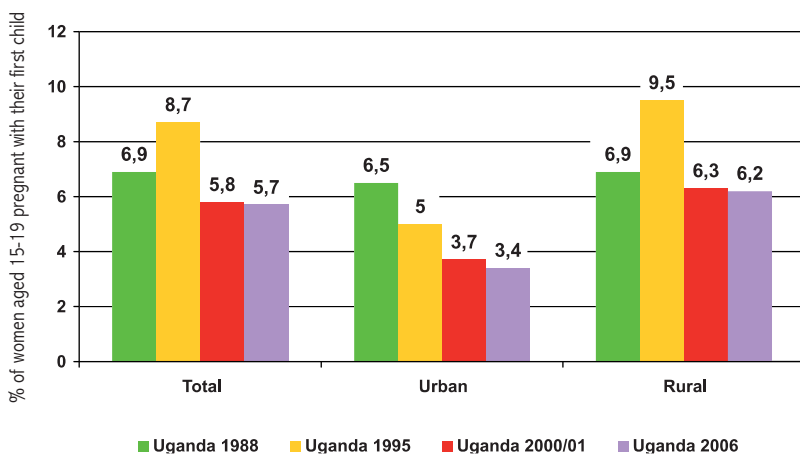
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



Total fertility rate consists of wanted total fertility rate and unwanted total fertility rate. The average women in Uganda would have approximately 6 to 7 children by the end of her reproductive age. Of those, according to the survey in 2006, approximately 5 were reported to be wanted fertility, reflecting substantial demand for having children.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

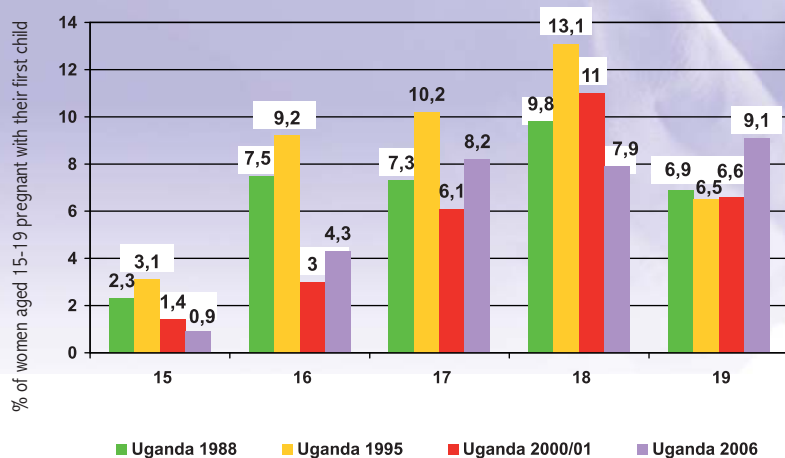
TEENAGE PREGNANCY



At national level, approximately 6% of women aged 15–19 were reported to be currently pregnant with their first child.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

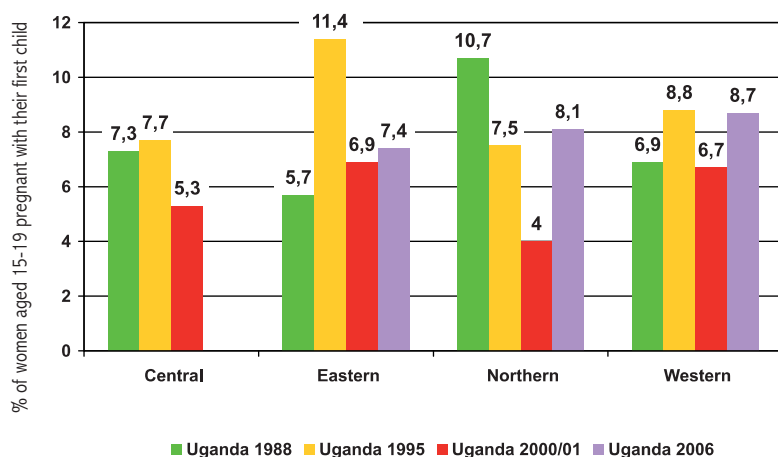
TENNAGE PREGNANCY BY AGE



Because the absolute number in each category are very small, it may be difficult to interpret trends.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

TEENPREGNANCY BY SUBREGION

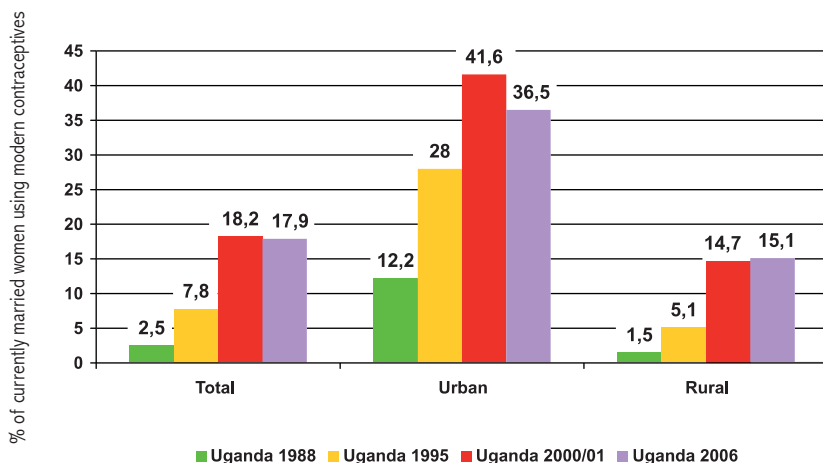


By subregion, the trend seems to vary across all areas.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

FAMILY PLANNING

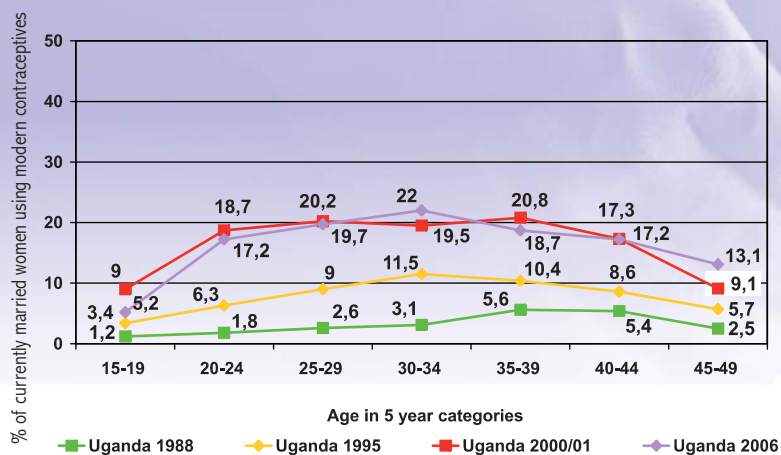
MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE USE



At national level, the latest survey shows that 18% of currently married women were reported to use modern contraceptive methods. Utilization of modern contraceptive methods were much higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

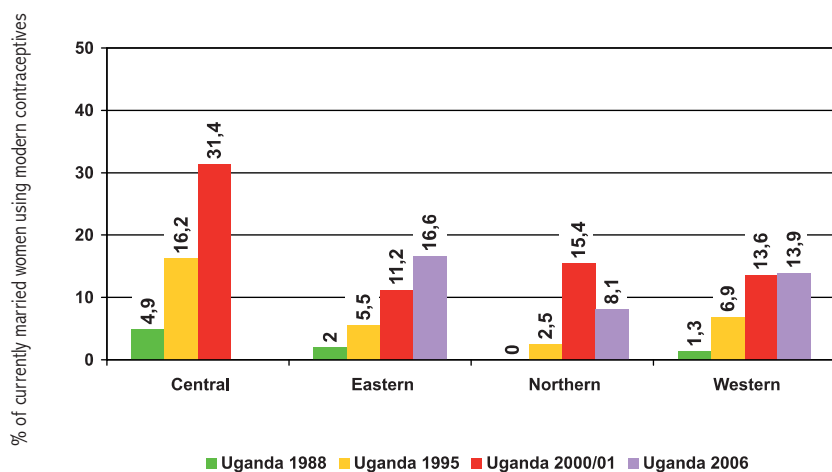
MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE use BY age



The surveys indicated that there had been an improvement in the use of modern contraceptive methods during the four surveys. However, the increase between the two recent surveys was limited across all age groups.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE use BY SUBREGION



According to the latest survey in 2006, use of modern contraceptive remained relatively low across subregions.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

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