

Largest urban agglomeration or Capital city: KAMPALA Official language: ENGLISH Surface area (square kms): 241038 Population density (per square km): 120

	DEMOGRAPHIC AND SO	CIOECONOMIC	S STATISTICS ^a	YEARS	UGANDA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
	number		(000)	2005	28 816	738 083
Population	annual growth rate		(%)	1995-2004	2.9	2.2
	in urban		(%)	2005	12	38
Total fertility rate (pe	er woman)			2004	7.1	5.3
Adolescent fertility p	roportion		(%)	1999	13.6	11.7
Adult literacy rate			(%)	2000-2004	68.9	60.1
Net primary school	enrolment ratio	Males	(%)	1998–2004		70
		Females	(%)	1990-2004		63
Gross national incor	ne per capita		(PPP Int.\$)	2004	1520	2 074
Population living bel	ow the poverty line		(% with <\$1a day)	1999	84.9	44

^{...} Data not available or not applicable.

^a WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/

HEALTH STATUS STATISTICS MORTALITY	(*	YEARS	UGANDA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Males	2004	48	47
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Females	2004	51	49
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years)	Males	2002	42	40
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years)	Females	2002	44	42
Probability of dying per 1 000 population between 15 and 60 years (adult	Males	2004	525	519
mortality rate)	Females	2004	446	465
Probability of dying per 1 000 live births under 5 years (under-5 mortality	Both sexes	2004	138	167
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	Both sexes	2004	81	100
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	Both sexes	2000	32	43
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Females	2000	880	910
	HIV/AIDS	2003	290	313
Cause-specific mortality rate (per 100 000 population) (Both sexes)	TB among HIV-negative people	2004	71	53
	TB among HIV-positive people	2004	22	28
	Non-communicable diseases	2002	824	800
Age-standardized mortality rate by cause (per 100 000 population)	Cardio-vascular diseases	2002	422	404
(Both sexes)	Cancer	2002	146	144
	Injuries	2002	154	133
	Communicable diseases	2002	84	59
Years of life lost by broader causes (%) (Both sexes)	Non-communicable diseases	2002	8	10
	Injuries	2002	8	8
	Neonatal causes	2000	23.6	26.2
	HIV/AIDS	2000	7.7	6.8
	Diarrhoeal diseases	2000	17.2	16.6
Causes of death among children under 5 years of age (%) (Both sexes)	Measles	2000	3.0	4.3
3	Malaria	2000	23.1	17.5
	Pneumonia	2000	21.1	21.1
	Injuries	2000	2.2	1.9
	Other	2000	2.1	5.6

^{...} Data not available or not applicable.

WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/

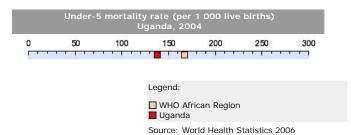


Mortality Country Fact Sheet 2006

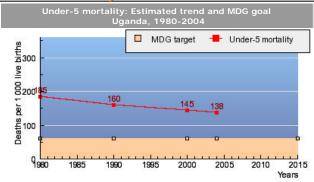




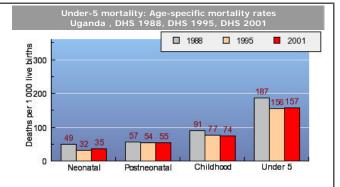
Summary	Year	Males	Females	Both sexes
Population (millions)	2005	14.4	14.4	28.8
Life expectancy (years)	2004	48	51	49
Under-5 mortality (per 1 000 live births)	2004	144	132	138
Adult mortality (per 1 000)	2004	525	446	
Maternal mortality (per 100 000 live births) Source: World Health Statistics 2006	2000		880	



Under-5 mortality



Source: i) WHO mortality database ii) World Health Statistics 2006



Note: rate for 5 years preceding the survey Source: DHS 1988 , DHS 1995 DHS 2001

			_	
Under-5 mortality: for highest and lowest quintiles Uganda, DHS 2001				
Wealth/assets quintiles	Lowest	Highest	Ratio	
	192	106	1.8	
Sex	Males	Females	Ratio	
	164	150	1.1	
Urban/Rural	Rural	Urban	Ratio	
	164	101	1.6	
Mother's education quintiles	None	Higher	Ratio	
	187	93	2.0	

Note: rate per 1 000 live births for 10-year period preceding the survey Source: DHS 2001

. F			a, DHS 200		
200 -					
-	400				
3200	192	173	164	136	
100					106
000					
5					

Note: rate for 10-year period preceding the survey

Source: DHS 2001



Mortality Country Fact Sheet 2006

Causes of death in children under-5

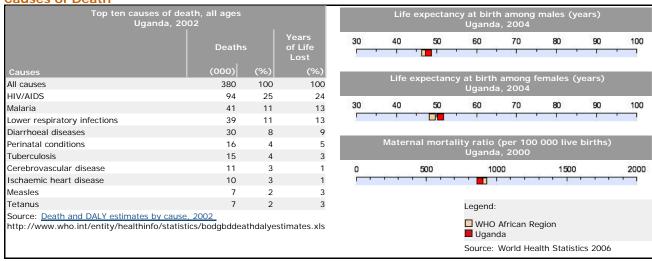
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Distribution of causes of death among children under 5 years of age Uganda, 2000-2003				
	Deaths ^b	Regional average		
Causes	(%)	(%)		
Total neonatal deaths	100	100		
Neonatal causes ^a	24	26		
HIV/AIDS	8	7		
Diarrhoeal diseases	17	17		
Measles	3	4		
Malaria	23	17		
Pneumonia	21	21		
Injuries	2	2		
Others	2	6		

- a. Includes diarrhoea during neonatal period
- Sum of individual proportions may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

by o	nated proportions of cause for neonates Uganda, 2000	death
	Deaths ^c	Regional average ^c
Causes	(%)	(%)
Total neonatal deaths	100	100
Neonatal tetanus	5	9
Severe infection ^a	26	27
Birth asphyxia	27	24
Diarrhoeal diseases	2	3
Congenital anomalies	7	6
Preterm birth ^b	25	23
Others	8	7

- a. Includes deaths from pneumonia, meningitis, sepsis/septicaemia and other infections during the neonatal period.
- Includes only deaths directly attributed to prematurity and to specific complications of preterm birth such as surfactant deficiency, but not all deaths in preterm infants.
- Sum of individual proportions may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Causes of Death





HEALTH STATUS STATISTI	CS MORBIDITY *	YEARS	UGANDA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
HIV prevalence amond adults (15 - 49) (%)	Both sexes	2003	4.1	7.1
TB prevalence (per 100 000 population)	Both sexes	2004	646	518
TB incidence (per 100 000 population)	Both sexes	2004	402	356
Number of comfirmed polio cases	Both sexes	2005	0	854

^{...} Data not available or not applicable.

WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/

BEHAVIOUR AND ENVIRONMENT	'AL RISK FACTORS *	YEARS	UGANDA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
	ee> http://www.afro.who.int/dnc/info	base/Uganda.pdf		
Chilfren under-5 stunted for age (Both sexes) (%)		2000-01	39.1	
Children under-5 underweight for age (Both sexes) (%)		2000-01	22.9	
Children under-5 overweight for age(Both sexes) (%) Newborns with low birth weight(Both sexes) (%)		2000-01 2000-2002	2.6 12	 14
Adults (≥15) who are obese (%)	Males Females			
Access to improved water sources (%)	Urban Rural	2002 2002	87 52	84 45
Access to improved sanitation(%)	Urban Rural	2002 2002 2002	53 39	58 28
Population using solid fuels(%)	Urban Rural	2002 2003 2003	85 99	
Prevalence of current tobacco use (%)Adolescents (13 - 15)	Both sexes			
Prevalence of current tobacco use (%) Adults (≥15)	Males Females	2001 2001	25.2 3.3	
Condom use by young people (15 - 24) at higher risk sex (%)	Males Females	2004 2004	55 53	

^{...} Data not available or not applicable.

WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/



HEALTH SERVICI	ES COVERAGE STATISTIC	S ª	YEARS	UGANDA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
	Measles	(%)	2004	91	66
Immunization coverage among 1-year-olds	DTP3	(%)	2004	87	66
	HepB3	(%)	2004	87	35
Automotel company	At least 1 visit	(%)	2000-01	92	
Antenatal care coverage	At least 4 visits	(%)	2000-01	40	
Births attended by skilled health personnel		(%)	2000	39	
Contraceptive prevalence rate		(%)	2000-01	22.8	
Children under-5 sleeping under insecticide-trea	ted nets	(%)	2000-01	0.2	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage		(%)	Dec 2005	51	17
TB detection rate under DOTS		(%)	2004	43	48
TB detection treatment success DOTS		(%)	2003 cohort	68	72
Children under-5 with ARI symptoms taken to fa	cility	(%)	2000-01	66.5	
Children under-5 with diarrhoea receiving ORT		(%)	2000-01	27.7	
Children under-5 with fever who received treatm	ent with any antimalarial	(%)			
Children 6-59 months who received vitamin A su	pplementation	(%)	2002	46.0	
Births by Caesarean section		(%)	2000-01	3	

^{...} Data not available or not applicable.

WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/

HEALTH SYSTEMS STATISTIC	cs a	YEARS	UGANDA
Physicians	Number	2004	2 209
•	Density Number	2004 2004	0.08 16 221
lurses	Density per 1000	2004	0.61
	Number	2004	3 104
idwives	Density per 1000	2004	0.116
matina de	Number	2004	363
ntists	Density per 1000	2004	0.01
armacists	Number	2004	688
muoioto	Density per 1000	2004	0.03
blic and environmental health workers	Number	2004	1 042
	Density per 1000	2004	0.04
nmunity Health workers	Number Density per 1000		
	Number	2004	1 702
technicians	Density per 1000	2004	0.06
r health workers	Number	2004	3 617
nealth workers	Density per 1000	2004	0.14
th management and support workers	Number	2004	6 499
•	Density per 1000	2004	0.24
expenditure on health as % of gross domestic product		2003	7.3
ral government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure	re on health	2003	30.4
e expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health		2003	69.6
ral government expenditure on health as % of total governme	ent expenditure	2003	10.7
nal ressources for health as % of total expenditure on health I security expenditure on health as % of general government	evpenditure on health	2003 2003	28.5 0.0
f-pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health	experiorale on nearin	2003	52.8
e prepaid plans as % of private expenditure on health		2003	0.2
apita total expenditure on health at average exchange rate (U	IS\$)	2003	18
pita total expenditure on health at international dollar rate	,	2003	75
pita government expenditure on health at average exchange	e rate (US\$)	2003	5
apita government expenditure on health at international dollar		2003	23
rage of vital registration of deaths (%)		2002	<25
pital beds (per 10 000)			

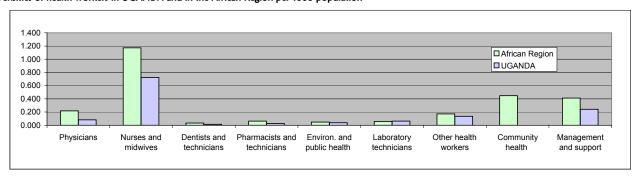
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" WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/

HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH Country Fact Sheet Uganda

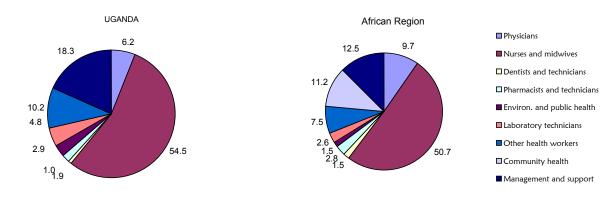
Total numbers and densities of the health workforce in UGANDA (2002)

			Density per	
			1000	Density per
	To	otal number UGANDA	UGANDA	1000 AFRO
Physicians		2209	0.083	0.217
Nurses and midwives		19325	0.724	1.172
Dentists and technicians		363	0.014	0.035
Pharmacists and technicians		688	0.026	0.063
Environmental and public health workers		1042	0.039	0.049
Laboratory technicians		1702	0.064	0.057
Other health workers		3617	0.135	0.173
Community health workers		n.a.	n.a.	0.449
Health management and support		6499	0.243	0.411
Sum total		35445	1.328	2.626

Densities of health workers in UGANDA and in the African Region per 1000 population



Distribution of health workforce by cadre





MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS ^a	YEARS	UGANDA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
DAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER			
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	2000	22.8	26
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption AL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY			
13. Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births, %)	1990	165	
	2003	140	171
	2004	138	167
14. Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births, %)	1990	104	
	2003	81	
	2004	81	100
15. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles, %	2003	82	63
	2004	91	66
DAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH			
16.Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	1990	1200	
	1995	1100	
	2000	880	990
	2003		
	2004		
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2000	39	43
DAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES			
18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24			
- HIV prevalence among adults (15-49) %, both sexes	2003	4.1	7.1
Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate Contraceptive prevalence rate	2000	22.8	•••
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS			•••
21. Prevalence rate associated with malaria			
- Death rates associated with malaria (per 100 000)	2000	 151	•••
, ,	2000	131	
Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and trreatment measures			
23. Prevalence rate associated with tuberculosis (per 100 000)	1990	284	317
	2000	544	
	2004	646	518
- Death rates associated with tuberculosis	1990	57	41
	2000	61	
	2004	92	81
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS	2003	44	50
	2004	43	48
- Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under DOTS	2002	60	73
	2003	68	72
DAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY			
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	2002	>95	76
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, urban	2002	87	84
- Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, rural	2002	52	45
31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	53	58
- Proportion of rural population with access to improved sanitation	2002	39	28
DAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT			

^{...} Data not available or not applicable.

^a THE WORLD HEALTH REPORT 2004 UPDATED WITH THE WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/



