EDITORIAL

We congratulate the Bureau upon getting a new Executive Director. One of the most interesting things about the Bureau is the broad diversity of its brain power to inform, educate and address different statistical needs. This is exhibited in the wide range of statistical products and services rendered over time. Appreciation goes to the entire staff for the effort rendered in the month of March in accomplishing the various tasks such as the Release of the Consumer Price Index, Producer Price Index, Gender Issues Statistical Report and the Launch of the Development of Master List for Education Institutions. The Bureau continues to shine even on the international arena and this is exhibited in the many foreign delegations that visit the Bureau for Benchmarking purposes such as the Seirra Leone Team that has just left the Bureau as highlighted in this publication.

Putting together this bundle of stories, art and photography has previously been a quarterly programme, specifically for the Newsletter, however, for purposes of increased awareness among the staff and the Public regarding UBOS activities, we zeroed in having a monthly publication so as to regularly inform and update the staff and the public about the recent events in the Bureau.

Enjoy the reading.

Dr. CHRIS NDATIRA MUKIZA, APPOINTED UBOS NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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EDITORIAL TEAM

1. Mr. Godfrey Nabongo—Managing Editor
2. Mr. Nkoobe Oscar—Compiler & Graphic Designer
3. Mr. Joshua Mubulire—Photo Editor
4. Mr. Didacus Okoth—Editor
Dr. Chris N. Mukiza has been appointed the new Executive Director of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). This follows a successful interview process that involved seven other competitors where he emerged as the best candidate for the topmost statistics job in Uganda.

His appointment comes at a time when the Bureau has been waiting in suspense since the post was declared vacant following the resignation of the former UBOS boss Mr. Ben Paul Mungyereza who left for the African Development Bank in August last year.

Dr. Mukiza has worked with a number of institutions such as the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in 1992, where he served as a Statistician for a period of one year. He later joined Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) from 1997 -2000.

Dr. Mukiza has served the bureau for the past 19 years having joined UBOS in 2000. He held various positions within UBOS with the most recent being the Director for Macro-Economic Statistics where he had served for a period of 10 years.

He was officially unveiled to the UBOS staff on Friday 29th March, 2019 at Statistics House. During the ceremony, he said “my vision is to make the Bureau become an excellent Centre in Statistical Production in the region”. He added that he was looking forward to seeing that UBOS takes lead in production of quality and reliable statistics for good governance and accountability.

He thanked the Board for the transparent processes and for their fairness in the search for the new Executive Director.
The production of quality statistics is one of the key activities that the Bureau undertakes in order to inform all programmes both at National and International levels.

On 11th March 2019, the Bureau in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) and the Department for International Development (DFID) launched the exercise to develop a Master List of Education Institutions in Uganda (MEIU). This exercise was supported through the project Strengthening Education Systems for Improved Learning (SESIL) of the DFID.

The overall objective of the launch was to give a wide and national publicity to the Development of the Master list of Education institutions in Uganda exercise.

The Event was presided over by Hon. JC Muyingo, State Minister, in charge of Higher Education who represented Hon. Janet K. Museveni, First Lady and Minister of Education and Sports. The event was attended by His Excellency Peter West, British High Commissioner to Uganda, the Head of DFID Uganda and other technical staff from the MoES, UBOS, Field officers, Supervisors and journalists.

The Communication and Public Relations teams of UBOS and Ministry of Education and Sports developed information materials, that were used to further publicise the exercise.

Ag. Executive Director UBOS-Vitus Kato Mulindwa welcomed the participants to the Bureau and thanked them for their
interest in statistics. He reechoed the fact that Statistics act as a mirror to society and emphasized that the Bureau tells the Ugandan story as it is. Mulindwa assured them that the field interviewers had been trained and therefore well equipped with key skills in communication and interviewing. He was optimistic that they would get the correct information needed for effective planning in the Education and Sports sector.

Mr. Alex Kakooza Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Sports informed the audience that the development of the Master List of Education Institutions was long overdue. He appreciated the UK Government through DFID for allowing to partner with Government of Uganda to ensure the smooth implementation of the Exercise.

H.E Peter West, the British High Commissioner to Uganda lauded Uganda for undertaking the exercise saying that it would enable the identification of schools and communities that most need help. Ambassador West noted that reliable data would enable the Education ministry to make decisions, allocate resources and develop policies based on increasingly reliable evidence.

He explained that establishing a valid and reliable data-frame for all the schools and education institutions in the country is a vital step towards revitalising Uganda’s Education Management Information System (EMIS).

The Hon. Minister and Chief guest- Hon JC Muyingo, State Minister in charge of Higher Education conveyed regards from Hon. Janet K. Museveni, First Lady and Minister of Education and Sports who was unable to attend the function due to other equally important activities. In his speech he emphasized that the Education sector had not been given as much attention as other sectors categorized as productive since it is considered consumptive. Hon. Muyingo however emphasized the need to highly train the country’s human resource and equip them with skills so that they can serve the Ugandan public better. He appealed to the field teams to capture true information which should help in assessing the Education and Sports Sector.

Journalists from various media houses attended the event. They interviewed different personalities about the exercise. News stories featured on Television, Radio and Social media platforms.

The participation of high caliber dignitaries added weight to the importance of the entire exercise of developing a Master list of all education institutions in the country.

The launch was followed with a nationwide publicity programme in which teams comprising of UBOS and Ministry of Education officials held sensitisation workshops in all Districts. Participants included District Officials, Heads of Education Institutions and Teacher Associations, Lower Local Government Officials such as Sub County Chiefs and LC III Chairpersons were sensitised and called upon to embrace and support the Programme.

Radio talk shows and announcements were ran on all local radio stations to further sensitise the masses about the data collection exercise for the MEIU. All media houses reported about it and thus enabled the achievement of the objective which was to give the exercise a national publicity in all important media.
The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in conjunction with United Nations Women, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD), Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG), Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) with support from Statistics Sweden/SIDA conducted a gender based analysis on three key thematic areas i.e. Gender Based Violence (GBV), Asset ownership and Employment Status, with a major objective of identifying gender gaps from existing survey data to inform gender policy and decision making.

The analysis of the survey data was finalized and a national dissemination workshop to share the findings with different stakeholders was held on Tue 12 Mar 2019.

On behalf of the Executive Director UBOS, Mr. James Muwonge welcomed the participants for the meeting and thanked UBOS stakeholders such as Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Civil Society Organisations and Development partners, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), in cooperation with Statistics Sweden that offered training to our staff who later produced the report.

At the event attended by officials from government Ministries, Departments and agencies, non-government organisations, Civil society and the media fraternity and presided over by Hajjati Janat Mukwaya - the Hon. Minister for Gender, Labour and Social Development. The Analytical Report on Gender Based Violence, Asset Ownership And Employment Status In Uganda was Launched at Statistics House, Conference Hall.

Hon. Mukwaya echoed that at national level, gender issues are encompassed under the 2006 Uganda National Gender Policy. These policies have seen Uganda register some progress in reducing gender inequalities and vulnerabilities through social protection programmes like the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP), the Youth Livelihoods Programme (YLP), Labour Works Programme, and Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE), among others. However while these policies and programmes have expanded opportunities to attain gender equity and equality, gender biases still remain. For instance, the Gender Inequality Index (GII) for Uganda of about 0.565 shows a loss in human development between women and men achievements in all the education, reproductive health and empowerment dimensions (UNDP, 2015).

The report provides friendly facts on sex disaggregated information on prominent gender issues on GBV specifically physical and sexual, asset ownership and employment in Uganda. In addition, there are clear interlinkages between GBV, asset ownership and unemployment that drive the gender biases. The subsequent sections discuss the three gender issues of concern covering the status in terms of age, area of residence, education, among others disaggregated by sex over the years. Data in the report was sourced from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) specifically, from the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2012/13 and 2016/17 and the Uganda Demographic Household Survey (UDHS), 2011 and 2016.

Mr. Okello Patrick - Director Agriculture and Environment Statistics delivered closing remarks for the dissemination workshop. He thanked all the participants for attending the workshop and congratulated UBOS, MGLSD and partners upon the development and release of the Gender Issues Report.
A Producer Price Index is a number (which can be positive or negative). It is an overall measure of the change in prices received by producers for goods produced either as they leave their place of production (Output Index) or as they enter the production process (Input Index). PPIs measure price changes from the perspective of the Producer for example How much does a manufacturer receive on average for a unit of good that he/she sells now compared to what he/she received previously? The current PPI-M&U being compiled is an Output Price Index and is valued at Basic Prices i.e. exclusive of taxes such as VAT, EXCISE DUTY.

“Prices are also called Factory Gate Prices” Businesses can use specific PPIs to compare the growth rate of their own prices with those of the representative index for the industry or the commodity and be able to make a decision. PPIs are commonly used in contract escalation thus escalating purchase and sales contracts. For instance if the price of wheat flour increases, bread prices may increase.

The Investors/Entrepreneurs can use the PPIs to help them in making a decision as to where to invest (location) and in what commodity/business activity.

Monitor short-term price inflation: PPI with detailed product and industry data allows monitoring of short-term price inflation for different types or through different stages of production. Researchers use it for economic analysis and studies.

According to Ms. Kaudha Aliziki– Principal Statistician in the Directorate of Business and Industry Statistics, The Combined Average producer prices for manufactured goods and utilities decreased by 2.8% during the year ending January 2019 compared to 3.3% decrease recorded for the year ended December 2018.

This implies that customers mostly whole sellers who bought directly from factories and Service Providers paid less by 2.8% in January 2019 compared to January 2018 for the same basket of manufactured/produced Products.

A decrease in the prices of Manufactured Products by 3.3% for the year ending January 2019 compared to 3.8% decrease registered for the year ended December 2018. The monthly producer prices for manufactured goods and Utilities increased by 0.1% in January 2019 compared to a 0.7% decrease registered in December 2018.

The increase in the monthly prices was due to price increases in :- The Utility sub-sector by 0.8% for the period of January 2019. This implies that customers (mostly whole sellers) who bought directly from factories paid more by 0.1% in January 2019 compared to December 2018 for the same basket of manufactured Products.

The Monthly producer prices of manufactured goods produced for domestic consumption decreased by 0.5 % in the month of January 2019 compared to 0.7 % decrease registered in December 2018. This was driven by an increase in export prices of :- Food products by 2.3% in January 2019 and is driven by an increase in prices of:- Processed Coffee attributed to a low supply of coffee off season and the demand remaining constant both at regional and on the international market.

The Average Annual Producer prices for Manufacturing and Utility Sectors decreased by 2.8% for year ending January 2019. This implies that customers mostly whole sellers who bought directly from factories paid less by 2.8% in January 2019 compared to January 2018 for the same basket of manufactured Products.

Monthly changes showed that the Combined Producer price index increased by 0.1% in January 2019. This implies that customers who bought directly from factories paid more by 0.1% in January 2019 compared to December 2018 for the same basket of manufactured Products.
The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has taken lead in the promotion and development of statistics profession in Uganda. This has been done through the association of the Uganda Statistical Society. The Uganda Statistical Society (USS) is a statistical body that brings together all statistics professionals and students who are pursuing their studies in statistics.

USS coordinates statistics professionals and the young statisticians through their statistics students associations within their respective academic institutions.

These associations help to bring together students who are pursuing statistics related courses in a more organised manner with the intention of boosting statistics profession among students.

During a handover ceremony organised by the Statistic Association of Kyambogo University (SAKU) on 23rd March this year at Nanjing Restaurant Kololo, Mr Godfrey Nabongo, the Manager Communication and Public Relations at UBOS, thanked the students body for exhibiting such a coherent arrangement which ensures a continuous learning process for different students regime year after year. He added that “I am pleased to see young students showcase such great interest in the statistics profession. It is the only way we can keep professional continuity”.

The Bureau made a financial contribution of 1 million shillings to support the handover ceremony.

The Uganda Statistical Society Coordinator Ms. Ayeera Sylvia during the dinner appreciated UBOS for the great support they have always rendered to the Universities thus promoting and bringing together Statisticians at all levels.
UBOS presents statistical information on real estate price developments on a Quarterly basis. The information covers Residential Property Price Index (RPPI). The Geographical coverage of the indices is the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA), Covering Kampala district and urban areas of Wakiso district.

At a press conference held on Friday 29th March, 2019 in the Conference hall at Statistics House it was revealed that The Residential Property Price Index (RPPI) for GKMA registered a growth of 9.4 percent for the year ending March 2019 (third quarter 2018/19) compared to 7.1 percent registered for the year ended December 2018 (Second quarter 2018/19).

The increase was due to residential properties in Kampala Central & Makindye areas that increased to 18.4 percent for the year ending March 2019 (third quarter 2018/19) compared to 6.4 percent registered for the year ended December 2018. In addition, prices of properties in Kawempe and Rubaga areas increased to 17.1 percent for the year ending March 2019 compared to 2.3 percent registered during the year ended December 2018.

The RPPI for GKMA decreased by minus 5.7 percent during the third quarter 2018/19 from the 3.5 percent increase registered during the second quarter 2018/19.

This quarterly drop was due to Wakiso properties quarterly inflation that decreased to minus 16.3 percent during the third quarter 2018/19 from the 4.8 percent increase registered during the second quarter of 2018/19. In addition, Nakawa quarterly prices of residential properties decreased to minus 2.5 percent during the third quarter 2018/19 from the 1.9 percent registered in the second quarter 2018/19. However, residential properties prices for Kawempe and Rubaga areas, increased to 5.9 percent during the third quarter of 2018/19 compared to the minus 6.2 percent recorded during the second quarter of 2018/19.

We Congratulate our dear Drivers upon their graduation.

Capacity building is the process by which individuals and organizations obtain, improve, and retain the skills, knowledge, tools, equipment and other resources needed to do their jobs competently and render services with greater capacity.

According to Mr. Mukurasi Julius – Transport Officer, as part of government efforts to promote skilling among the Citizens of Uganda, UBOS was among those entities selected to champion the project of skilling staff.

Having identified skills gaps among the Drivers, The Division of Administration and Human Resource - Transport Section identified and selected UBOS Drivers that lacked skills in Motor Vehicle Mechanics to undertake training so as to fill the skills gap in the trade of Motor Vehicle Mechanics.

Through the Directorate of Industrial Training under the Ministry of Education and Sports, 14 Drivers were trained in Motor Vehicle Mechanics Course at St. Theresa Vocational Training Institute, Zigoti for a period of one year.

Having concluded the training on 23rd March, 2019 at a graduation ceremony held at the Industrial Training Institute UBOS drivers were awarded Certificates in Vocational Training.

As a result the Bureau is to achieve improved levels of Operational efficiency of UBOS Vehicles since the Drivers can now easily identify Mechanical Faults with Vehicles at an early stage. Staff confidence levels were also enhanced.

UBOS staff are encouraged to identify skills gaps and benefit from the various training programmes available through the Division of Administration and Human Resources.
UBOS releases inflation figures on a Monthly basis. At a press release held on Friday 29th, March, 2019 in the Conference hall at Statistics House it was revealed that, The Annual Headline Inflation for the year ending March 2019 is recorded at 3.0 percent the same rate recorded during the year ended February 2019. This is largely attributed to the Annual Core Inflation, which increased to 4.6 percent for the year ending March 2019 compared to the 3.7 percent registered for the year ended February 2019. The increase in Annual Core Inflation was offset by the deceleration in Annual Food Crops and Related Items Inflation that registered a minus 9.9 percent for the year ending March 2019 compared to the minus 4.4 percent registered for the year ended February 2019.

The drive for the increase in Annual Core inflation was Annual Other Goods and Tobacco Inflation rose to 2.4 percent for the year ending March 2019 compared to the 1.1 percent recorded for year ended February 2019. However, Annual Services Inflation decreased to 4.4 percent for the year ending March 2019 compared to 4.8 percent registered in February 2019, notably Annual Education Inflation decreased to 3.6 percent for the year ending March 2019 compared to the 4.3 percent registered in February 2019.

The Annual Energy, Fuels and Utilities (EFU) Inflation decreased to 5.3 percent for the year ending March 2019 compared to the 5.9 percent recorded for the year ended February 2019. The decline in Annual EFU Inflation is mainly due to Annual Liquid Energy Fuels Inflation that registered 5.5 percent for the year ending March 2019 compared to the 8.0 percent recorded for the year ended February 2019.
The International Women’s Day (IWD) is celebrated annually on the 8th of March. It is a day in recognition of the role and contribution of women to the development process all over the world. The day provides an opportunity to enhance advocacy for inclusion of women’s concerns in the development agenda at all levels by calling on United Nations Member States to design and implement interventions aimed as attaining gender equality and the empowerment of women.

This year, International Women’s Day was celebrated under the global theme: “Think Equal, Build Smart, and Innovate for Change”. This theme focused on creating a paradigm shift for transforming mind sets to the goal of gender equality as well as identifying new ways of advancing the women’s agenda at all levels.

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The Bureau joined the rest of the Country to celebrate the International Women’s Day on Friday March 08, 2019 in Bunyangabu District under the National Theme: “Empowering Women through Innovative Approaches to Social Protection: A Pre-requisite for Inclusive and Sustainable Development”.

A team comprising of UBOS Top management, officers from all departments of the bureau attended the event at which a matching team was lead by Ms. Nabufuge Harriet as the team commander. A booklet containing National statistics on women, Bunyangabu District and Toro Sub region was compiled and shared at the event.

At the event organised by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and presided over by His Excellency the President Yoweri Museveni as the Chief Guest recognized the importance of providing social protection to women with the aim of minimizing their vulnerability, building their potential through innovative approaches so that they contribute to and benefit from the development process. He emphasized that government shall continue to come up Sustainable development Initiatives that are aimed at meeting the needs of the present population without compromising the needs of future generations in accordance with the National Development Plan II that states that “the attainment of gender equality and women’s empowerment is a pre-requisite for accelerated socio-economic transformation.”

The president concluded the event by encouraging the masses to engage in the key sectors for wealth creation such as commercial agriculture, fish farming, factories and mining as important sources of wealth.
The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is responsible for collecting, producing and disseminating official statistics. The Bureau coordinates the Nationals Statistical System and provides quality demand driven statistics that support Policy, decision making, research and development initiatives. But how does the Bureau achieve this? By conducting various programmes of statistical importance and among the many products it produces are; price indices (price index). A price index is percentage number that shows the extent to which a price (or a ‘basket’ of prices) has changed over a period (month, quarter, year) as compared with the price(s) in a certain year (base year) taken as a standard.

The Bureau produces various price indices such as the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index for Manufacturing and Utility sectors (PPI M&U), Producer Price Index for Hotels and Restaurants (PP H&R), and the Construction Sector Indices (CSI). Each of these indices play valuable roles across the economy and when well utilised they form better understanding of investment portfolio across the country. But what exactly would these price indices mean to various stakeholders?

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - is a general indicator of price levels paid by households for consumer goods and services. That amount of money one spends on food, fuel, clothing and footwear. However, there is also what is known as CPI basket: which is a commonly used term for the goods and services priced for the purpose of compiling the Consumer Price Index. Some of these goods include food crops, fruits and vegetables. There is also another category of Energy, Fuels and Utilities (EFU) which include petrol, diesel, firewood, and charcoal.

The CPI basket further includes communication services like (Postal services, Telephones and Telefax equipment and Telefax services), Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics, Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance, Alcoholic Beverages, Clothing and Footwear, Water, Electricity, Gas, Medical Products, Appliances & Equipment, Outpatient Services, and Hospital Services as well as transport. Take for example in the month of February 2019, the Annual Headline Inflation for the year ending February 2019 was recorded at 3.0 percent compared to the 2.7 percent registered during the year ended January 2019. This is a 0.3 percentage point increase from that recorded during the year ended January 2019. This means that a consumer paid an extra of 0.3 percent in the month of February 2019 compared to the month of January 2019 for the same basket of goods or services.

The monthly Consumer Price Indices for Uganda is collected from the ten baskets of Kampala High Income, Kampala Middle Income, Kampala Low Income, Jinja, Mbale, Masaka, Mbarara, Fortportal, Gulu and Arua. All the baskets are for the urban households.

The CPI is a key component in the economy because of its ability to monitor the prices changes of goods and services also gazetted as inflation, a term commonly used to refer to changes in price levels. Notably, a rise in prices is called inflation, and a persistent fall is called deflation. The CPI figures is mainly used by Bank of Uganda among other agencies as well informing the public on their expenditures.

Similarly, other indices such as Producer Price Index for Manufacturing and Utilities (PPIs) measure price changes from the perspective of the Producer. How much does a manufacturer receive on average for a unit of goods that he/she sells now compared to what he/she received previously? The manufacturer therefore, uses this data to monitor short-term price inflation for different types or through different stages of production. In the recently released PPI-M&U for the month of December 2018 and January 2019, the combined annual average producer prices for manufactured goods and utilities decreased by 2.8% during the year ending January 2019 compared to 3.3% decrease recorded for the year ended December 2018.

This implies that customers, (mostly whole sellers) who bought directly from factories and Service Providers paid less by 2.8% in January 2019 compared to January 2018 for the same basket of manufactured/produced products. PPI -M&U, therefore plays a very critical part in guiding investment decisions.

In addition, the Producer Price Indices for Hotels and Restaurants is equally important in measuring the average change in the prices that Hotels and Restaurant Service providers receive for their services. It further reflects the price trend of a constant well-defined and representative basket of services provided by hoteliers such as accommodation, food, conference facilities and drinks.

The Construction Sector Indices (CSI), however, is another critical index with wide scale contribution in the economy especially within the construction industry. This index measures the average changes in the prices of inputs to the construction sector such as construction materials, labour & equipment. And it plays other roles like enabling price escalation clause payments to be calculated on large construction contracts that take at least 18 months. All that said, indices have tremendous role in informing the various sectors of economy and enabling better decision making by the investors, policy makers and individual consumers of goods and services.

This is means that if the contract was signed off to last a period of 18 months and goes beyond the scheduled period, it means that the extended period, may find when the prices of raw materials such as cement, timbers, metal bar, pavers, nails, electric materials and aggregate have either increased or decreased and therefore, the need for contract review.

The Bureau recently released the Construction Sector Indices for the month of November, December 2018 and January 2019 and the figures showed that on annual basis, the average input prices into the Whole Sector level increased by 2.0% in the year ending January 2019 compared to a 1.5% in the year ended January 2018. For the year ending December 2018, prices increased by 2.6% compared to a 1.2% in the year ending December 2017. For the year ending November 2018, prices increased by 3.4% compared to 1.0% in the year ending November 2017.
NAPOLEON HILL THOUGHT OF THE MONTH

Clarence Saunders made millions by borrowing the self-help cafeteria idea for the grocery business and naming it Piggly Wiggly.

Imagination pays!

The founder of the Piggly Wiggly grocery chain was a low-level employee in a corner grocery when he visited a cafeteria and got the idea that the same techniques could be applied to the grocery business. He was ridiculed by experts, but he was convinced that the idea was a good one. Saunders persevered, and his adaptation of the self-service idea to the grocery business led him to become the father of the modern supermarket. It is often true that a great idea alone is not enough to achieve success. Implementation may require as much as or more imagination than coming up with the idea originally. Those who study such things, however, report that when you have a really good idea, even if you can’t prove it, you will intuitively know that it is good. If you’re convinced, stick with it. Others will eventually recognize the value of your idea.

Tips for Communicating Numbers

Many Numerical communications are dry and boring at best, confusing and unreadable at worst. The best communicators (for example, Warren Buffet) are able to talk about the numbers in a way that is clear, engaging, and compelling.

Here are three tips for more effective fiscal messages:

1. Don’t overly focus on the numbers. It’s your job to explain the “so what.” Numbers should be used only to support your main points.
2. Use metaphors and analogies. You don’t need to be poetic, but using metaphors can help you avoid the jargon that often plagues Numerical messages.
3. Be honest and transparent. Candidness instills confidence in your audience; they don’t want to feel like you’re hiding something or trying to gloss over the bad news.

UBOS HOSTS DELEGATION FROM SIERRA LEONE

UBOS was privileged to host a delegation from Sierra Leone that visited Uganda in March 2019 to benchmark on Statistical Coordination Services. The Team attended several training sessions, meetings and excursions at River Nile and Bujagali falls.

L to R: Mr. Kanyeheyo Ivan Matigo—Information Officer Protocol and Customer Care with the Sierra Leone Delegation on Arrival at Entebbe Airport and at an Excursion at the Source of the Nile, Jinja.