



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



COMPENDIUM OF STATISTICAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions
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FOREWORD

Statistical work has long been guided by, and associated with homogeneity of data production processes in fostering national and international comparisons. As the agency coordinating the development and maintenance of the National Statistical System (NSS), the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is responsible for promoting standardisation in the production of statistics to ensure quality, adequacy of coverage and reliability of statistical information. Notably, deliberate efforts have been made to increase stakeholder appreciation and informed utilisation of statistics, through building vibrant and durable partnerships across Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and other stakeholders in the NSS.

Within the context of the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD), the Bureau in collaboration with key MDAs developed the 4th edition of the Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions. The Compendium is an effective tool that facilitates harmonisation, comparability and use of standard statistical concepts and definitions in the NSS. Previous editions of the Compendium were produced and widely disseminated to stakeholders in 2001, 2003 and 2006 respectively. Accordingly, the final update of the 3rd edition of the Compendium was undertaken in 2011, to further strengthen harmonisation initiatives.

The fourth edition of the compendium has been further enriched with new key statistical concepts and definitions on Uganda's economy, including those about the newly discovered and enlivening oil and natural gas industry.

I wish to thank all participating stakeholders under the PNSD for their contribution and continued collaboration towards building a coherent, reliable, and demand driven National Statistical System.



John B. Male-Mukasa
Executive Director

ACRONYMS

ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
BEC	Broad Economic Category
BCG	Bacillus Camete Guerin
BERD	Business Enterprise Research & Development expenditure
BOR	Bed Occupancy Rate
BOU	Bank of Uganda
CDO	Community Development Officer
CET	Common External Tariff
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EA	Enumeration Area
EAC-CET	EAC Common External Tariff
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EGR	Expenditure Gap Ratio
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
DENIVA	Development Network for Indigenous Voluntary Organisations
FPOS	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
GDI	Gender-related Development Index
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GERD	Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development
GOVERD	Government Research & Development expenditure
GIR	Gross Intake Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCR	Head-Count Ratio
HDI	Human Development Index
HERD	Higher Education Research and Development expenditure
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSCODE	Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System
HLGs	Higher Local Governments

HRST	Human Resources in Science and Technology
HSSP	Health Sector Support Programme
HTML	HyperText Markup Language
ICD	International Classification of Disease
ICF	International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health
IEC	International Electro technical Commission
IoP	Index of Production
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
IPFs	Indicative Planning Figures
LAN	Local Area Network
LC	Local Council
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
LFM	Logical Framework Matrix
LLGs	Lower Local Governments
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTCI	Ministry of Trade, Cooperatives and Industries
MWTH	Ministry of Wildlife, Tourism and Heritage
MOV	Means of Verification
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGL	Natural Gas
NGO	Non-Government Organisation

NIR	Net Intake Rate
NSS	National Statistical System
NMHCP	National Minimum Health Care Package
OPD	Out-Patient Department
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
OIN	Other Items Net
P0	Head Count Ratio
PNPERD	Private Non-profit Research and Development Expenditure
PNSD	Plan for National Statistical Development
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPI-M	Producer Price Index for Manufacturing
PPI-H&R	Producer Price Index for Hotels and Restaurants
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
R&D	Research and experimental Development
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SRS	Simple Random Sampling
SNA	System of National Accounts
STS	Science and Technology Services
STET	Scientific and Technological Education and Training
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNCST	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
USD	US Dollars
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Services

URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census
VAT	Value Added Tax
VIP	Ventilated Improved Latrine
WHO	World Health Organisation
WWW	World Wide Web

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PRELIMINARY

Section 2 of the UBOS Act (1998), defines the “**National Statistical System**”, hereinafter referred to as the **NSS**, as all agencies in Uganda, whether Government or not, responsible for gathering statistical data directly through surveys or through administrative action.

“**Lead agency**” is a Ministry, Department, or Agency (MDA) of Government, local authority or Private Sector, and other key users or providers of statistics.

“**Statistics**” is a branch of mathematics that deals with the collection, analysis, interpretation or explanation, and presentation of data.

“**Official Statistics**” are statistics produced by an agency in the National Statistical System, which the Head of the National Statistical Office designates or certifies as official, according to Section 4(1) (b) of the UBOS ACT (1998).

“**National Statistics**” are statistics produced by an agency within the public domain, which have not yet been designated or certified as Official.

“**An indicator**” is a measure of the state, level or condition of a variable of interest. The condition of interest may be demographic, social, economic or political.

“**Data producers**” are individual units, enterprises or organisations that generate data for either personal, administrative, statistical or development purposes. Data producers include: the National Statistics Office, Statistics units in Government MDAs, private sector organisations, NGOs, Civil Society Organisations and Training and Research Institutions.

“**Data users**” are recipients of the data produced. They include: Government MDAs, Regulatory Bodies, Private Sector Companies, NGOs, Researchers and Development Partners, International and Regional Organisations, Service institutions and the media.

“**Data providers**” are suppliers of the data produced. They include: MDAs, establishments or institutions in the public and private sectors, households, and various community groups.

1 GENERAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The section presents General Statistical Concepts and Definitions used in the National Statistical System (NSS).

1.1 Population

The totality of all persons or other units of interest in a study or investigation under consideration at a given time in a given area.

1.2 Census

A total count of all individual units of interest at a given time, in a given area, defined territory or country. Examples of individual units include: *businesses for business censuses, schools for educational institutions censuses, holdings for agricultural censuses, and households, housing units or individuals for Population and Housing Censuses.*

1.2.1 Population Census

The collection, compilation and dissemination of basic social, demographic and economic data about the entire population of the country. According to the United Nations (UN), the Population Census takes place every 10 years. Broadly, the two types of Population Census include: *the Defacto Population Census and the Dejure Population Census.*

i. Defacto Population Census

The collection of basic demographic, economic and social data for all persons who will have spent a specified night in the area. The enumeration of people is done at household or institution level (like a dormitory in a school, a ward in a hospital, a cell in a prison, etc.).

ii. Dejure Population Census

The collection of basic demographic, economic and social data for all the people who normally reside in the country. It excludes visitors from other countries, and includes residents that would be outside the country at the time of enumeration.

1.2.2 Housing Census

The collection of information on the housing conditions for the household population.

1.2.3 Census Night

The night preceding the population census day.

1.2.4 Target population

A set of elements for which information is wanted and estimates are required.

1.3 Statistical Sample Survey

A statistical operation in which only a selected part (*sample*) and not all units (*whole population*) of interest are enumerated. There are two types of sample surveys namely:

i. Longitudinal (Panel) Survey

A survey where data is collected on the variables of interest from the selected sample repeatedly over time in order to study the trend of behaviour of such variables.

ii. Cross-Sectional Survey

A survey that collects data on variables of interest at a particular period of time for example, the Uganda National Household Surveys.

1.3.1 Sampling

The process of obtaining a representative sample from a given population.

1.3.2 Sample

A subset of a population made up of one or more sampling units. It is a selected portion of a population drawn to provide information on the population as a whole or units of interest.

1.3.3 Sample Size

The number of observations or replicates to include in a statistical sample.

1.3.4 Sampling Unit

An element or group of elements of a population suitable for selecting samples. A sampling unit can be a group of persons, households or administrative areas.

1.3.5 Sample space

The set of all units from which a sample can be drawn.

1.3.6 Sampling Frame

A list or register that delimits, identifies and allows access to the elements of the target population.

1.4 Sampling Design

The mechanism used to select a sample. Sampling designs are divided into two categories namely; *random and non-random sampling designs*.

1.4.1 Random Sampling Design

Design in which every unit in the population has an equal chance of being selected, and the probability that any particular unit being selected in the sample can be accurately determined. The types of Random Sampling Designs include:

i. Simple Random Sampling (SRS)

Under SRS, the desired elements are selected by a chance or probability process and each element in the population has the same probability of selection.

ii. Systematic Sampling

The elements are consecutively numbered and the first unit (k) in the sample is selected randomly. The sample is then selected by taking the k th, $(k + s)$ th, $(k + 2s)$ th, ...,etc., where k is not larger than the sampling interval(s). The sampling interval is obtained by dividing the total population by the sample size (n).

iii. Random Sampling without Replacement

The element that has been drawn / selected is removed from the population for all the subsequent draws.

iv. Random Sampling with Replacement

At any draw, all the members of the population are given an equal chance of being drawn no matter how often they have already been drawn.

v. Cluster Sampling

In cluster sampling; the elements are not selected individually but rather in groups, often based on proximity. The elements within the cluster should be as heterogeneous as possible. All the elements in the selected group are included in the sample.

vi. Stratified Sampling

In Stratified Sampling, the population is divided into mutually exclusive homogeneous sets or strata with respect to the characteristics being studied and a random sample is selected from each stratum independently. In stratified sampling the population of N units is first divided into mutually exclusive sub-populations of N_1, N_2, \dots, N_L units respectively. These sub-populations are often referred to as strata.

vii. Multi-stage Sampling

A method where selection of the sample is carried out in several stages, i.e. primary units are regarded as a population from which sub-samples of secondary units are selected.

1.4.2 Non-Random Sampling Design

Any sampling method where some elements of the population have no chance of selection, or where the probability of selection cannot be accurately determined. The types of Non-Random Sampling Designs include:

i. Quota Sampling

A sample, usually of human beings, in which each investigator is instructed to collect information from a predetermined number of individuals (the quota) but the selection of individuals is left to the investigator's choice.

ii. Snowball Sampling

In this type of sampling, the researcher asks the initial subject to identify another potential subject who also meets the criteria of the research.

iii. Convenience sampling

With convenience sampling, the samples are selected because they are easily accessible to the researcher.

iv. Consecutive sampling

Consecutive sampling is very similar to convenience sampling except that it seeks to include ALL accessible subjects as part of the sample.

v. Judgmental/Purposive sampling

In this type of sampling, subjects are chosen to be part of the sample with a specific purpose in mind.

1.5 Statistical Error

The difference between the true population parameter and the estimated parameter (*statistic*) using a sample.

1.5.1 Systematic Error

The error reported consistently over time and/or between responding units (*generally undetectable by editing*). A phenomenon caused either by the consistent misunderstanding of a question on the survey questionnaire during the collection of data or by consistent misinterpretation of certain answers in the course of coding.

1.5.2 Sampling Error

A miscalculation or inaccuracy resulting from sampling.

1.5.3 Non-Sampling Error

A miscalculation or inaccuracy arising from misinterpretation of questionnaires or failure to record the correct answers by interviewers and giving wrong answers by respondents.

1.6 Estimate

This is an observed value of an estimator. It is an approximate value (*from the sample*), of the true population parameters.

1.7 Rate

The estimate that indicates percentage change in the variables of interest over two different periods of time. It shows the growth or reduction in such variables. For instance Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates, inflation rates, and population growth rates.

1.8 Ratio

A mathematical relationship indicating the relative size of two numbers. It shows the magnitude of one quantity relative to another.

1.9 Proportion

A number in a particular group relative to the total number. For example, the number of children aged 0-14 years relative to the total population of Uganda.

1.10 Parameter

Any numerical value describing a characteristic of the population or an index of a family of distributions.

1.11 Statistic

Any numerical value describing a characteristic of a sample.

1.12 Variable

The characteristic of a unit being observed that may assume more than one set of values to which a numerical measure (*e.g. income, age, weight*) or a category from a classification (*e.g. "occupation", "industry", "disease", etc*) can be assigned.

Variables can either be dependent or independent.

- i. **Independent variable:** one whose values are not influenced by changes in the values of other variables
- ii. **Dependent variable:** one whose values are influenced by changes in the values of other variables.

1.13 Time Series

A sequence of information on variables collected at successive times, often with equal intervals between them to give a trend of such variables. *i.e. weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually.*

1.14 Seasonal adjustment

Estimation of recurring or cyclic factors and applying them to a time series to remove the seasonal variations, which represent the composite effect of climatic and institutional factors that repeat with a certain regularity within the year.

1.15 Household

A group of persons who normally live and eat together as follows;

- i. One person who lives and eats on his or her own.
- ii. Several persons who are not related to each other but live and eat together in the same house or compound.
- iii. A man with two or more wives who, together with their children, live and eat together. If, however, the wives and their children live and eat separately they will form separate households.
- iv. If two or more groups of persons have their own separate eating and housekeeping arrangements but live in the same dwelling they are treated as separate households.

1.16 Household Head

A person in the household acknowledged as the head by other members either by virtue of their age, or social standing or responsibility.

1.16.1 Child Headed Household

A household whose main decision maker or source of livelihood is below the age of 18 years.

1.16.2 Male Headed Household

A household whose primary decision-maker or source of livelihood (income) is a man.

1.16.3 Female Headed Household

A household whose primary decision-maker or source of livelihood (income) is a woman.

i. Defacto female headed

A household where the husband is not present, and the wife becomes the main decision maker in his absence

ii. Dejure female headed:

A household where the main decision maker is a female who has never been married is divorced or widowed.

1.17 Household Member

A person who normally lives in a household and is either present or temporarily away from the household for a period of less than six months at the time of total enumeration.

1.18 Questionnaire

A structured form with targeted questions or queries, designed to obtain subject specific information or information on a series of subjects from a respondent.

1.19 Respondent

Any individual or company from, or about whom data is collected or is approached for an interview. The respondent should be mature and well informed about the unit of enumeration and its characteristics.

1.20 Response

A reply or answer provided by the respondent during an interview or inquiry.

1.21 Enumeration Area (EA)

The smallest ground area, mapped with definite boundaries within which a study or interview is carried out.

1.22 Enumerator

A person who collects the requisite information from the enumeration area through interviews or any other method of obtaining information.

1.23 Vulnerability

A measure of the extent to which a community, individual, structure, service or geographic area is likely to be damaged, disrupted or impoverished, on account of its nature or location, by the impact of a particular disaster or hazard.

1.24 Natural Disaster(s)

Sudden catastrophic events such as earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, cyclones or landslides or an on-going misfortune such as drought, famine or desertification.

1.25 Risk Assessment

Quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the threat posed to human health and/or the environment by the actual or potential presence of, and exposure to particular disasters.

1.26 Catalogue

A structured and comprehensive list covering a variety of items or products available in an organisation.

1.27 Micro-data

Observation data collected on an individual object or statistical unit.

1.28 Data confidentiality

Obligation or responsibility to uphold the privacy of data/information provided by the respondent to avoid unauthorised disclosure.

1.29 Electronic media

An open and simple platform that facilitates dissemination and electronic data exchange.

1.30 Estimator

A statistic used in estimating a parameter.

1.31 Misclassification

Erroneous classification and categorization of items may result from misreporting by study subjects, using inadequate optimal measurement devices, or from random error.

1.32 Reference period

A point in time or definite time frame relevant for a particular subject/issue or condition.

1.33 Respondent burden

The effort in terms of time and cost, required for respondents to provide satisfactory answers to a survey.

1.34 Respondent fatigue

This occurs when respondents are disinclined to give appropriate answers to an interviewer, or gradually lose interest to participate due to lengthy research projects which may lead to invalid responses.

1.35 Scope

The extent or range of view of what is to be observed. In relation to data production, it is the total membership or population of a defined set of people, objects or events.

1.36 Coverage

The extent to which a sampling frame includes all the elements of the target population

1.37 Statistical programme

A set of interrelated activities carried out to achieve specific objectives or goals aimed at improving statistical production and use.

1.38 Procedure

Systematic steps or techniques followed in order to undertake a planned activity or event.

1.39 Monitoring

A systematic and continuous process of collecting information to track actual performance against what was planned or expected according to pre-determined standards or objectives.

1.40 Evaluation

A time-bound exercise that attempts to systematically and objectively assess the relevance, performance and success, or the lack thereof, of ongoing and completed programmes.

1.41 Assumptions

A belief or feeling that something is true or that something will happen, although there is no proof.

1.42 Baseline

The existing (or initial) state in a project which serves as a reference point against which changes are measured, usually expressed quantitatively.

1.43 Baseline Study

It is an undertaking to assess the status and condition of a given situation or problem, prior to implementing an intervention, against which progress can be assessed or comparisons made.

1.44 Benchmark

A reference point or standard (*best practice*) against which performance can be compared.

1.45 Feedback

The dissemination or communication of findings and results of monitoring and evaluation activities to stakeholders, in order to improve programme management, decision making and organisational learning.

1.46 Finding

A factual statement based on empirical evidence gathered through monitoring and evaluation activities.

1.47 Goal

A long term objective that relates to national development objectives, to which a programme/project can contribute.

1.48 Impact

The long term effects of an intervention on the stakeholders, whether positive or negative, tangible or intangible, primary or secondary, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended

1.49 Implementation

The process of undertaking specific steps to achieve a specific objective(s)

1.50 Inputs

The financial, human, material, technological and information resource used to implement a project or programme.

1.51 Logical Framework Approach (LFA)

Refers to strategic planning methodology used to prepare a programme or project.

1.52 Logical Framework Matrix (LFM)

A systematic matrix usually presented in a 4X4 alignment that summarises the programme or project following the analysis undertaken in the Logical Framework Approach.

1.53 Means of Verification (MOV)

Specific sources from which the status of performance indicators is ascertained. MoV's include progress reports, survey reports, inspection reports and inventories.

1.54 Objective

A specific statement of the desired results or accomplishments of the programme or project.

1.55 Outcome

The intended or achieved short and medium-term results and effects of a programme's outputs, usually involving the collective effort of partners.

1.56 Purpose

The intended reason for which a development programme or project is undertaken, usually a result of outputs being achieved.

1.57 Strategy

A method or series of action steps taken to obtain a specific intended result in a specified period of time.

1.58 Vision

Vivid perception, conception or anticipation of what an organisation or programme or project wants to be or wants to stand for and achieve.

1.59 Participation

An active process through which beneficiaries influence the directions and execution of a development project with view of enhancing their well-being, in terms of incomes and personal growth.

1.60 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

A set of approaches and methods involving stakeholders that emphasize local knowledge and enable people to appraise, analyse, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate their programmes.

1.61 Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA)

A way of learning about a community and its ways of life as expressed by the community itself.

1.62 Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)

A process of learning from, and with, community members, investigating, analysing and evaluating constraints and opportunities and making informed decisions regarding development projects and programmes.

1.62.1 Social Map

A cartographic representation of the social and economic features of interest in a community at a particular time.

1.62.2 Resource Map

A cartographic Participatory Learning and Action tool used to get baseline information on community resources or assets such as health units, schools, water points, forests, and swamps in a village.

1.62.3 Daily Activity Profile

A tool used to perform gender analysis in order to understand the daily roles performed by women in relation to those by men and those performed by girls in relation to those by boys and how this promotes or retards development.

1.62.4 Institutional Diagrams

A tool that guides researchers about a community's own assessment of and how different institutions relate to a community's welfare.

1.63 Accountability

An obligation to work in compliance with agreed rules and standards or to report fairly and accurately on performance results against the available resources, mandated roles and plans.

1.64 Livelihood Analysis

A comprehensive assessment and interpretation of the way an individual, household or given community lives and survives.

1.65 Well-Being Ranking

A rating technique used to investigate perceptions on wealth differences and inequalities in a community.

1.66 Pair-wise Ranking

A unique rating method used to determine key challenges or preferences of community members and used to compare two variables out of a given set of problems, priorities or preferences at a given time.

1.67 Preference Ranking

The process of determining the main preferences of individuals or groups within a given set of items.

1.68 Causal Flow-Charts

A visualisation layout showing the root causes and effects of the problems associated with community welfare.

1.69 Time Trend

A method that captures the historical perspectives of a community and helps the communities to discuss the comparative perspectives of their present state and the past, thereby weighing whether poverty trends are reducing or increasing and the causes of these trends.

1.70 Scale

A calibrated range of values forming a standard system for the measuring or grading of a characteristic.

1.71 Effectiveness

The extent to which planned activities are realised and planned results achieved.

1.72 Efficiency

The relationship between the result achieved and the resources used.

1.73 Guidelines

Strategies or principles used in the development, maintenance and application of rules; they may or may not be necessarily mandatory, but are provided as an aid to interpretation and use of rules.

1.74 Verification

Authentication processes through provision of objective evidence that specified requirements have been fulfilled.

1.75 Validation

Validation is a process. It uses objective evidence to confirm that the requirements which define an intended use or application have been met.

1.76 Review

Re-evaluation to determine the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the subject matter to achieve established objectives.

1.77 Appraisal

An overall assessment of the relevance, value, feasibility and potential sustainability of a development intervention prior to a decision of funding.

1.78 Methodology

A description of how something will be done. It describes a set of analytical methods, procedures and techniques used to collect and analyse information appropriate for evaluation of the particular programme, component or activity.

1.79 User satisfaction with Statistical Products

A measure of the degree to which statistical products and services generated in the NSS meet user requirements or surpass their expectations.

1.80 Best practices

They are the successful innovations or techniques of other top-performing organisations that you wish to learn about through benchmarking.

1.81 Process

A series of related activities designed to gather inputs, and convert them into the desired result.

1.82 Feasibility

The determination of whether an assigned task or activity can be accomplished using the available resources.

1.83 Index Number

A single number which gives the average value of a set of related items, expressed as a percentage of their average value at a specified point, commonly referred to as the base period.

1.84 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

An annual rolling three year expenditure agenda and plan designed by Government, that underlines the medium term expenditure priorities and budgets against which sector plans are developed and refined in the country.

1.85 Budget Framework Paper

A macro-economic framework through which Government implements its policies, and forms the basis for resource projections and indicative expenditure allocations.

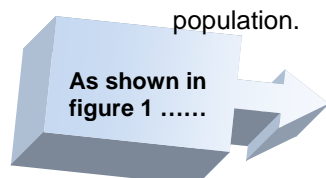
2 SOCIAL STATISTICS

2.1 Demography

The statistical study of human populations and sub-populations. It encompasses the study of size, structure, and distribution of these populations, and spatial and/or temporal changes in them in response to birth, migration, age and death.

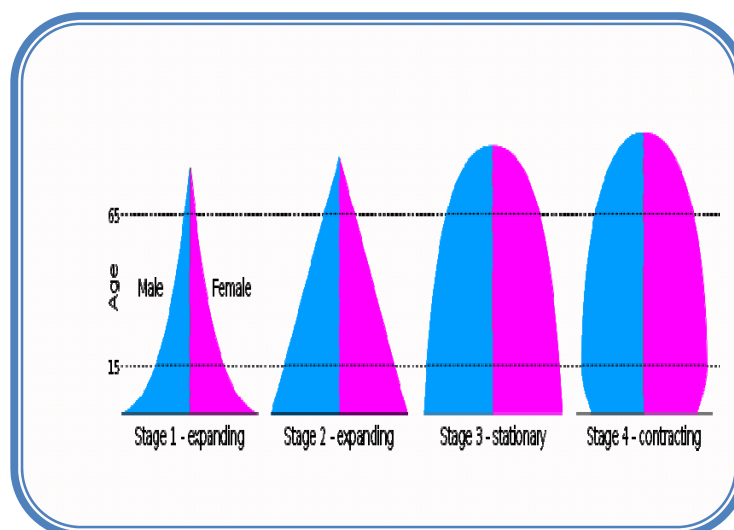
2.1.1 Population Pyramid

An age structure diagram that shows the distribution of various age groups within a given country or regional population.



The key broad categories of population pyramids include: **stable pyramid** which shows an unchanging pattern of fertility and mortality, **stationary pyramid** which is typical of countries with

low fertility and low mortality, **expansive pyramid** which shows a broad base, indicating a high proportion of children, a rapid rate of population growth, and a low proportion of older people and **constrictive pyramid** which reflects lower numbers or percentages of younger people, longer life expectancy, a low death rates, and low birth rates.



2.1.2 Population Size

The total number of persons or units in a specified area at a specified point in time.

2.1.3 Population Distribution

The arrangement of the population in space i.e. geographically or among the various types of residential areas at a given time.

2.1.4 Population Density

Total population per square unit of area (sq Km).

2.1.5 Population Growth

The change in a given population or in one of its structural units within a given time interval. The components of change in total population are births, deaths and migration.

2.1.6 Population doubling time

The time taken for the population to double over a specified period of time.

2.1.7 Urban population

Total number of persons residing in gazetted urban areas (such as City, Town and Municipal councils).

2.1.8 Rural population

Total number of persons residing in rural areas or countryside areas that are not urbanised. Usually, most land in rural areas is utilised for agriculture.

2.1.9 Average Household size

The ratio of the total population to the total number of households in the country.

2.1.10 Annual Population Growth rate

This refers to the change in the population over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population at the beginning of that period.

2.1.11 Age

The length of time or duration of one's life. It is the difference between the date of birth and any other date of reference commonly expressed in complete years. For example, a person who is 22 years and 11 months is recorded as having an age of 22 and not 23.

2.1.12 Age Dependency Ratio

The ratio of the population aged 0-14 and 65 years and above to the population aged 15-64 years.

2.1.13 Child Dependency Ratio

The proportion of children less than 15 years relative to the population of "working ages".

2.1.14 Sex

The biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women. It is the differentiation of individuals, groups or an entire population of a country with reference to their reproductive functions.

2.1.15 Sex Ratio

The relative number of total males to females, usually expressed as a percentage.

2.1.16 Marital Status

A condition of being married or unmarried. Categories under marital status include single, married, divorced, separated and widowed.

i. Marriage

The formal union or bond of a man and a woman, recognised by law, through which they are acknowledged husband and wife. In Uganda, the marriage laws include; *The Customary Marriage (Registration decree 1973)*; *the Marriage and Divorce of Mohammedans Act*; *the Marriage of Africans Act*; and *the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act*. Categories of these include;

- **Monogamous Marriage**

A situation where a married couple lives together in a one to one ratio (*i.e. one man one woman*).

- **Levirate Marriage**

A situation where widows are inherited.

- **Polygamous Marriage**

A situation where a man is living together with two or more women that he regards as his wives.

ii. Cohabiting

A state where a man and woman are not related but are living together in a sexual union.

iii. Consensual Union

A situation where a man and a woman staying together illegally do not regard themselves as married.

iv. Single

A man or woman who has never been married or never been in a consensual union.

v. Divorced

A condition where legally married couples legally separate for life and each stays away from the other thereafter. However either of the two (man or woman) can re-marry.

vi. Separated

A situation where married couples separate from each other without legalising the separation, and hence can re-unite after some time. However they are still regarded as married from the legal point of view.

vii. Widowed

A situation where one partner in a marriage is dead. It applies to both monogamous and polygamous marriages. In case of polygamous marriages where the man is dead, the women are referred to as widows. However, where a man loses one of his many wives, he cannot be referred to as a widower.

2.1.17 Crude Marriage rate

The proportion of the married population to the total population in the country.

2.1.18 General Marriage rate

The proportion of the married population aged 10 years and above to the total population in the country.

2.1.19 Age specific Marriage rate

The ratio of the married population within a specific age group to the total population in that age group in the country.

2.1.20 Crude Divorce rate

The proportion of the divorced population to the total population in the country.

2.1.21 General Divorce Rate

The proportion of the divorced population aged 10 years and above to the total population aged 10 years and above in the country.

2.1.22 Age Specific Divorce Rate

The ratio of the divorced population within a specific age group to the total population in that age group in the country.

2.1.23 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

This is the mean age at first marriage of women in the country marrying before they reach the age of 50 years.

2.1.24 Child

Biologically, a child is a human being between the stages of birth and puberty. Legally, a child is a person younger than the majority (*a minor*). In the case of Uganda, a child is a person below 18 years of age (*as per the Children's Statute 1997*).

2.1.25 Infant

A newborn baby who has not attained his/her first birthday as per the reference period.

2.1.26 Adolescent

A person between puberty and below 18 years of age.

2.1.27 Orphan

A child whose biological parent or both parents are dead. Single orphans are children who have lost one biological parent, while double orphans are those who have lost both biological parents.

2.1.28 Youth

Any person aged between 18 and 30 years (*As per the National Youth Council Statute 1993 of Uganda*).

2.1.29 Adult

A person aged 18 years and above, as per the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda.

2.1.30 Older Person

A person aged 60 years and above. Previously, older persons were commonly referred to as "*the Elderly*".

2.2 Education

Education is the formal process through which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills, customs and values from one generation to another, for example through instruction in schools.

2.2.1 Education System

The overall network of institutions and programmes through which different education types or levels is provided to the population in the country.

2.2.2 Educational Programme

A set of organised and purposeful learning experiences with a minimum duration of one school or academic year, usually offered in an educational institution.

2.2.3 Course

A planned series of learning experiences in a particular subject matter.

2.2.4 Educational Level

The highest rank of formal training attained by an individual or group of people following a prescribed curriculum. In Uganda the four levels of formal education include: *pre-primary*, *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*.

i. Pre-Primary Education

Programmes at the initial stage of organised instruction designed to introduce young children, *aged three years and above*, to a school environment. Such programmes include; infant education, nursery education, pre-school education, or early childhood education.

ii. Primary Education

The first stage of compulsory education which provides pupils with basic literacy and numeracy principles, and a foundation in science, mathematics, geography, history and other social sciences.. It is preceded by pre-school or nursery education. The entry age for primary education usually varies between five and seven years. In Uganda this level covers seven years of elementary education.

iii. Secondary Education

Educational level following primary school education. In Uganda, secondary level education (*ordinary level*) covers four years of general instruction at the initial stage, and two extra years of specialised instruction (*advanced level*).

iv. Tertiary Education

Educational level following the completion of secondary school education. Tertiary education also refers to third stage, third level, and post-secondary education.

2.2.5 Universal Primary Education (UPE)

One of the Government of Uganda's main policy tools for achieving poverty reduction and human development by providing the facilities and resources to enable every child to enter and remain in school until the primary cycle of education is complete.

2.2.6 Compulsory Education

A situation where children and youths of school going age are legally obliged to attend school for a given number of years. In Uganda, the legal minimum age is 6 years.

2.2.7 School-age Population

The number of children in the officially defined primary school age-group, whether enrolled in school or not.

2.2.8 Pupil

A learner of school going age who is enrolled in an educational pre-primary and primary programme.

2.2.9 Student

A student is a person of either sex, not usually as classified economically active, who attends any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education.

2.2.10 Pupil-year

A non-monetary measure of educational inputs or resources. One pupil-year denotes the resources spent to maintain a pupil in school for one year.

2.2.11 Pupil Cohort

A group of pupils who enter the first grade level of education in the same school year and subsequently experience promotion, repetition, drop-out or successful completion individually and respectively.

2.2.12 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school-year.

2.2.13 Pupil-Stance Ratio

The number of pupils in the school divided by the total number of latrine stances in the school.

2.2.14 Pupil-Textbook Ratio

The number of pupils using a single textbook.

2.2.15 Pupil-Classroom Ratio

The average number of pupils (students) per class at a specific level of education in a given school-year.

2.2.16 New Entrant

A pupil or student who joins an education system for the first time.

2.2.17 Graduate

A student who successfully completes first tertiary education irrespective of whether one was full or part time provided he/she fulfilled the awarding requirements of that institution.

2.2.18 Grade

A stage of instruction attained in one school year for a particular education level usually covered in one school year. *For example Grade 5 (or P5) in primary level or Grade 3 (or S3) in secondary level.*

2.2.19 Class

A stage of instruction in primary or secondary, that is, Primary One through Primary Seven and Senior One through Senior Six.

2.2.20 Child Friendly School

A school that has facilities that can cater for all categories of children. For example separate toilet facilities for boys and girls.

2.2.21 Informal Education

A non-curriculum education based on people's experiences. Non-formal education may take place both within and/or outside educational institutions

2.2.22 Functional Literacy

A knowledgeable, well read, and cultured person or group of people that can effectively steer a learning group or community towards personal or community skills development for example through sharing practical reading and writing skills.

2.2.23 Basic Education

A wide range of educational activities undertaken in different settings, aimed at meeting the basic learning needs of interested parties, as defined in the *"World Declaration on Education for All" (Jomtien, Thailand, 1990)*. It comprises both formal instructions (*primary and sometimes lower secondary*), and various informal public and private educational activities targeting defined basic learning needs for all age groups.

2.2.24 Basic Learning Needs

These are essential learning tools (*such as literacy, oral expression, numeracy, and problem solving*), and basic learning content (*such as the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes*) that are required by human beings to survive, to develop their full capacities, to live and work in dignity, to participate fully in development, to improve the quality of their lives, to make informed decisions, and to continue learning.

2.2.25 Complementary Education

Any organised systematic and quality education and training programs outside the formal school system that is consciously aimed at meeting specific learning needs of children, youth and adults. The goal of Comprehensive Education is to provide quality education and related services to all whom, by choice or circumstance are outside the formal education system.

2.2.26 Literacy

The ability to write meaningfully and read with understanding in any language. A person who cannot write meaningfully and read with understanding in any language is considered illiterate.

i. Literacy rate

This is the proportion of pupils/students aged 10 years and above who are able to read and write with understanding in any language expressed as a percentage of the total population in the country.

ii. Adult Literacy

Persons above 18 years who can read and write meaningfully with understanding in any language.

2.2.27 Coefficient of Efficiency

A proficiency measure of the internal competence of an education system. It is a ratio of the ideal number of pupil-years required for a pupil cohort to complete a level or cycle of education (e.g. the primary level) to the estimated total number of pupil-years actually spent by the same pupil cohort.

2.2.28 Educational Institution

An establishment or body whose primary function is providing education services. Such institutions are normally accredited, or sanctioned, by a public or Government authority.

i. Public Educational Institutions

Are controlled, managed and operated by a public education authority or government agency or by a governing body (*council, board, committee*) most of whose members are either appointed by a public authority or elected by public vote.

ii. Private Educational Institutions

These are educational institutions controlled and managed by a private body or have a governing board most of whose members are not selected by a public agency or elected by public vote. Private educational institutions operate within generally acceptable regulations (*they have to follow guidelines used by public institutions*).

2.2.29 Teacher

A person who provides education for pupils (children) and students (adults). In their respective professional capacities, teachers guide and direct learners in gaining knowledge, attitudes and skills whilst following a definite curriculum programme.

i. Full-time Teacher

A person engaged in teaching for a specified number of hours per week on a permanent basis in accordance with the official working regulations of the country.

ii. Part-time Teacher

A person engaged in teaching for a limited number of hours per week in addition to other official responsibilities or engagements they may have.

2.2.30 Pedagogical Staff

These are non-teaching personnel, for example head teachers and school administrators, supervisors, school health personnel and librarians working in education institutions.

2.2.31 Enrolment

Those pupils who were admitted or re-admitted and fully recorded in the school's register at the beginning of the first term. It includes all those pupils whose names appear on the school register (including repeaters and those temporarily absent).

2.2.32 Gross Enrolment Ratio

This is the total enrolment in a specific level of education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year. Official school age groups for the specific levels of education include;

- i. Pre-primary 3 – 5 Yrs
- ii. Primary 6–12 Yrs
- iii. Secondary 3-18 Yrs
- iv. Tertiary 9-25 Yrs

2.2.33 Net Enrolment Ratio

This is the enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

2.2.34 Enrolment Ratio

The proportion of the population in a specified age group attending primary school to the total population in that age group.

2.2.35 Crude Enrolment Ratio

The percentage of the total Enrolment at all levels to the total population. It is obtained by total Enrolment at all levels (Crude Enrolment) divided by the total population (*where Enrolment includes all those attending primary, secondary and tertiary institutions*).

2.2.36 Grade Specific Enrolment Ratio

The ratio of the Enrolment in a specific class to the total Enrolment at all levels.

2.2.37 Accessibility Rate

The proportion of children with access to education to the total population in the official school admission age.

2.2.38 Intake Rate

The proportion of children that are joining school for the first time to the total number of children in the official admission age.

2.2.39 Late Starters Rate

The proportion of new entrants in Grade One (*at primary level*) that are above the official admission age (*over 6 years*) to the total population of official admission age (*6 years*).

2.2.40 Transition Rate

The proportion of pupils or students admitted into first grade of a higher education level in a given year to the total number of candidates who successfully completed the final grade of the lower level of education in the previous year.

2.2.41 Dropout Rate

The percentage of pupils or students enrolled in a given grade, cycle or level of education in a given school year that have left school either voluntarily or otherwise.

2.2.42 Repeater

A pupil or student who is enrolled in the same grade for more than one school year.

2.2.43 Repetition Rate

This is the proportion of pupils/students from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school-year who study in the same grade in the following school-year.

2.2.44 Retention Rate

The proportion of learners that completed to the total number of learners who started the qualification, excluding transfers to other institutions. For programmes of study of two years or more, retention is calculated across the whole programme i.e. from the start to the end of the qualification.

2.2.45 Promotion rate

The percentage of pupils advancing to the next grade in the following school year to the total number of pupils in an institution.

2.2.46 Out-of-school children

Children in the official school-age group who are not enrolled in school as adopted by the Ministry of Education and Sports.

2.2.47 Early Childhood Development

Programmes offering a structured and purposeful set of learning activities either in a formal institution (pre-school) or as part of a non-formal childcare programme.

2.2.48 Educational Survival Rate

The percentage of a pupil cohort that enters together in the first grade of primary education that reaches a given grade (e.g. Grade 5) or the final grade of an education cycle either with or without repeating a grade.

2.2.49 Special Needs Education

Educational interventions and other support designed to address special learning needs. This term has come to replace the older term 'special education' which referred mainly to the education of children with disabilities, usually in special school or institutions.

2.2.50 Gross Intake Rate

The total enrolment of new entrants into the first level of an education cycle regardless of expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school entry age population corresponding to the same level of the given education cycle.

Official school-entry ages for the sub sectors include;

- i. Pre-primary 3 years
- ii. Primary 6 years
- iii. Secondary 13 years
- iv. Tertiary 19 years

2.2.51 Net Intake Ratio

This is the number of new entrants of official age expressed as a proportion of the official school entry age (3 years for pre- primary, 6years for primary, 13 years for secondary and 19 years for tertiary).

2.2.52 Numeracy Rate

This is the percentage of pupils who can use numbers, make additions, subtraction, simple multiplication, division, undertake weights and measures, count money and tell time.

2.2.53 Completion Rate

Total number of pupils or students who successfully sat and passed end of cycle exams regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary or secondary graduation age.

2.2.54 Education attainment

This is the proportion of the pupils/students that have achieved different levels of education i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary.

2.2.55 Gender Parity Index

This is a social-economic index designed to measure the relative access to education of male and female pupils or students. It is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education.

2.2.56 Performance Index

This is an index that measures the quality of passing at all levels of Education.

2.2.57 Absenteeism in Education

The persistent absence of pupils, students and teachers from schools or other institutions.

2.2.58 Attendance

The act or state of being present, for example at school, work, event, etc.

2.3 Health

A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

2.3.1 Anthropometry

The use of the age, height and weight of children less than five years to determine their nutritional status.

2.3.2 Vital Event

An occurrence that is essential to the existence or continuity of life. Internationally, "*Vital Events*" include live births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages, divorces, adoptions, legitimations, recognitions, annulments, and legal separations.

2.3.3 Vital Statistics Registration System

A system that includes the legal registration, statistical recording and reporting of the occurrence of, and the collection, compilation, analysis, presentation, and distribution of statistics pertaining to 'Vital events'.

2.3.4 Civil Registration

The words "Vital Registration" and "Civil Registration" are sometimes used interchangeably. The word "Civil" means a community of citizens, their government, or their interrelations that are not military or religious. Civil registration includes the registration of other events in addition to the "Vital events".

2.3.5 Live Birth

The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Each product of such a birth is considered live-born.

2.3.6 Still Birth

Birth of a baby showing no signs of life. For inter-comparisons of pre-natal mortality rates only such still born infants with a birth weight of 1000gms or more are included.

2.3.7 Birth Rate

The number of live births observed in a population to the size of the population during the reference period. The rate is usually stated per 1000 and the most usual period is one year.

2.3.8 Crude Birth Rate

This refers to the total number of live births per 1000 population in a given year.

2.3.9 Age Specific Fertility Rate

The number of live births in a given year per 1000 women or per woman in each child bearing age group from 15-19 up to 45 – 49.

2.3.10 Total Fertility Rate

The average number of children who would be born to each woman in her reproductive age (15-49) following a particular Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) at a particular period.

2.3.11 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

The percentage of women, or women whose sexual partners use any form of contraception. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate is recorded for women aged 15-49 years.

2.3.12 Death

Permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (*post-natal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation*).

2.3.13 Crude Death Rate

The total number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Other death rates include: the Age Specific Death rates and Cause Specific death rates.

2.3.14 Age Specific Death Rate

The number of deaths at a specified age or age group per 1000 of the population of that age or age group.

Age-specific death rate =

Number of deaths among residents age 25- 34 in an area in a year x 100,000

Average (for midyear) population age 25 – 34 in the area in that year

2.3.15 Cause-Specific Death Rate

The number of deaths attributable to a specific disease in a given population in a given time period (*often expressed per 100,000 person-years at risk*).

2.3.16 Infant and Child Mortality Rate

Childhood mortality measures are presented as follows;

i. Neonatal Mortality rate

The probability of dying within the first month of life

ii. Post Neonatal Mortality rate

The arithmetic difference between infant and neonatal mortality

iii. Infant Mortality rate

The probability of a child born in a specific year or period, dying before reaching the age of one if subjected to age-specific mortality rates of that period, per 1000 live births.

iv. Under-five Mortality rate

The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five, if subjected to age-specific mortality rates of that period, per 1000 live births. ** All rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to the first birthday.*

2.3.17 Foetal Mortality

Death of foetus prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, for example: still-births.

2.3.18 Maternal Mortality Rate

The proportion of deaths of women that occur during pregnancy, child birth, within two months after the birth, or termination of the pregnancy for a specified period per 100,000 live births.

2.3.19 Life Expectancy

An estimate of the average number of additional years a person is expected to live, if the age specific death rates for a given year prevailed for the rest of his or her life.

2.3.20 Survivorship

The number of children with or without parents. However, for policy purposes children without parents are normally considered.

2.3.21 Survival rate

The proportion of persons in a specified group (*age, sex, or health status*) alive at the beginning of an interval (such as 5-year period) who survive to the end of the interval.

2.3.22 Morbidity

The frequency of disease, illness, injuries, and disabilities in a population.

- i. Morbidity Incidence rate
- ii. Number of persons contracting a disease per 1,000 population at risk, for a given period of time.
- iii. Morbidity Prevalence Rate
- iv. Number of persons having a particular disease at a given point in time per 1,000 population at risk.

2.3.23 Disability

Loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in every day life on equal level with others due to impairment.

2.3.24 Impairment

Any loss or abnormality of psychological or anatomical structure of a function.

2.3.25 Handicap

The condition of being unable to perform as a result of physical or mental unfitness, impairment or a disability.

2.3.26 Out-Patient Department Utilisation Rate

The number of total OPD attendance (i.e. new attendance and re-attendance) per catchment population for the year in question expressed as a percentage.

2.3.27 Patient Bed Occupancy Rate

The number of patient bed days in a given period (e.g. quarter or year) divided by the product of number of beds in an institution and number of days in time period under review. It measures the extent to which in-patient facilities are being utilised.

2.3.28 Patient Bed Days

The number of days during which a person is confined to a bed, and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital.

2.3.29 Case Fatality Rate

Usually expressed as the percentage of persons diagnosed as having a specified disease who die as a result of that illness within a given period. In Uganda, health related data is compiled from the health unit in-patient departments to generate the case fatality rates for different diseases including; malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea.

2.3.30 Pneumonia Death

Death from ARI- pneumonia among patients admitted to the in-patient department.

2.3.31 Diarrhoea Death

Death from diarrhoea among patients admitted to the inpatient department. Diarrhoea is the condition of having three or more loose or liquid bowel movements per day.

2.3.32 Communicable disease

An infectious illness or ailment that can be transmitted from one individual to another either directly by contact or indirectly by fomites and vectors

2.3.33 Chemoprophylaxis

The administration of chemicals including antibiotics, to prevent development or progression of infections into diseases.

2.3.34 Reproductive Health

A complete physical, mental and social well being in all matters relating to reproductive system and its functions and processes. WHO includes the term not limited to absence of disease at all stages of life.

i. Antenatal Attendance Coverage

The number of new clients attending antenatal clinics as a proportion of the total number of estimated pregnancies in the service population.

ii. Tetanus Toxoid (TT) Coverage

Number of TT1, TT2, TT3, TT4, and TT5 doses given to pregnant women expressed as a percentage of the number of expected pregnancies in the same period. The coverage of pregnant women attending Antenatal clinic with TT vaccine is an indicator of quality of care.

iii. Delivery in Health Facility

Delivery that occurs in a health facility. Health facilities include government and NGO health centres, clinics and hospitals.

iv. Birth Attended by Skilled Health Staff

The percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour, and the post partum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for the newborns.

v. National Immunisation Rate

The percentage of children that have received a given vaccine. Immunisation covers children under one year and those between 12 to 23 months.

2.3.35 Child Health and Immunisations

i. BCG Immunisation Coverage

The number of children below one year who receive BCG immunisation expressed as a percentage of the total number of children below one year or expected births in the absence of true census of children aged one year and below.

ii. Measles Immunisation Coverage

The number of children below one year that receive the 1st dose of measles vaccines divided by the number of children below one year or expected births in the absence of true census of children below one year of age.

2.3.36 Outreach to the Community and Population Coverage

i. Access to the Minimum Health Care Package

The number of people residing within five kilometres of a health facility that provides the National Minimum Health Care Package (NMHCP) divided by the total population.

ii. User Satisfaction with Health Services

The number of people surveyed expressing satisfaction with health services divided by the total population surveyed.

iii. Access to Safe Water

Access to adequate amounts (20 litres per person per day minimum) of safe drinking water (treated surface water or uncontaminated borehole / protected well water) within a convenient distance from the user's dwelling (within a walking distance of not more than half a kilometre).

iv. Outreach Activity

A visit by staff from the health unit(s) to a community to conduct preventive and promote activities such as immunisation, growth monitoring, family planning, etc.

v. Essential Drugs

Selected drugs that are meant to address the most prevalent diseases in a cost effective manner within a given geographical area. Essential Drugs for monitoring the Health Sector Support Programme (HSSP) are of Chloroquine tablets, Cotrimoxazole tablets (Septrin), measles vaccines and ORS sachets.

vi. Total Client Contacts

OPD new attendance and re-attendance, all Antenatal new clients and re-attendance, all Postnatal Visits, all Immunisation doses, and all Family Planning new users and revisits.

2.3.37 Pandemic

An outbreak of an infectious disease that affects people or animals over an extensive geographical area. An epidemic over a wide geographical area and affecting a large proportion of the population.

2.3.38 Epidemic

The occurrence an illness, specific health related behaviour or other health related events clearly in excess of normal expectancy in a given community or region. The number of cases indicating the presence of an epidemic varies according to agent, size, and type of population exposed; previous experience or lack of exposure to the disease; and time and place of occurrence.

2.3.39 Doctor-Patient Ratio

The number of patients per registered doctor.

2.3.40 Standardised Mortality Ratio

This represents a proportional comparison to the number of deaths that would have been expected if the population had been of a standard composition in terms of age, gender, etc.

2.3.41 Community Health Workers

These are personnel who are chosen by community members or organizations to provide basic health and medical care to their communities. Community health care providers include: *village health workers, community health aides, community health promoters, and lay health advisors.*

2.3.42 HIV Prevalence

The percentage of a given population whose blood samples tested positive for HIV.

2.3.43 Health Facility

A structure that has a roof and walls, and stands more or less permanently in one place with in-patient services. Health facilities include; hospitals and health centres II, III & IV.

i. Health Centre II

Out-patient clinics treating common diseases and offering antenatal care. According to the Uganda government's health policy, every parish is supposed to have a Health centre II.

ii. Health Centre III

Health centre with facilities which include an operation room and a section for minor surgery headed by a clinical officer.

iii. Health Centre IV

A mini hospital with the kind of services found at Health Centre III. Health centre IV is classified as a small hospital. In addition to having an operation room, it has beds for in-patients.

2.3.44 Pit latrine coverage

The percentage of households that have a functional pit latrine.

2.4 Gender

The differences between women and men, boys and girls within the same household and within and between cultures that are socially and culturally constructed, and change over time. These differences are reflected in: *the roles, responsibilities, access to resources, constraints, opportunities, needs, perceptions, views, etc*, conceptualised by both women and men and their interdependence relationships.

2.4.1 Gender Analysis

The systematic gathering and examination of information on gender differences and social relations in order to identify understand and redress inequities based on gender. It is the process of identifying and classifying roles of women and men in a given economic activity, their relations, access to and control over resources and benefits.

2.4.2 Gender Desegregated Data

This is information about socially defined roles and activities of women and men in any social or economic activity.

2.4.3 Sex Disaggregated Data

Statistical information classified by sex, that is, by whether the subject of reference is *female or male*.

2.4.4 Productive Gender Roles

The production of goods and services (by women and men), which have a potential direct or indirect monetary gain to an economic unit.

2.4.5 Reproductive Gender Roles

The care and maintenance of the household and its members, including the rearing of children, preparation of food and the fetching of water and fuel, etc.

2.4.6 Community Management Roles

The functions performed within the community as part of social responsibility e.g. maintenance of water source, attending community meetings, funerals etc.

2.4.7 Community participation

The involvement of all members of a community in decision-making processes and actions that affect them.

2.4.8 Practical Gender Needs

Different requirements of women and men, which when fulfilled enable them to effectively undertake their socially and culturally defined roles. For example, preparation of young females for adulthood and the body changes that may occur as they mature or specific tutoring for young males as they transition from the adolescent stage into maturity.

2.4.9 Strategic Gender Needs

The needs of women and men that, when met, enable them to carry out those roles that are not socially and culturally ascribed to their sex.

2.4.10 Gender Mainstreaming

A conscious approach of an organisation to consider gender equality concerns and issues in all policy, programme, administrative and financial activities as well as organisational structures and procedures.

2.4.11 Gender Gaps

Disparities involving quality or quantity between genders. A gender gap favouring the male sex is called a pro-male gender gap, while the opposite is called a pro-female gender gap. An example of a gender gap is the difference in pay between men and women handling the same employment responsibilities. T

2.4.12 Equity

Fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits, rights and responsibilities in society.

2.4.13 Equality

Absence of discrimination in resource allocation, power, opportunity, benefits or access to services on the grounds of a person's status, including gender.

2.4.14 Empowerment

Increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities.

2.4.15 Gender Bias

The separation of gender in a way that prefers one sex over the other.

2.4.16 Social Construct

Refers to by-products of countless human choices rather than laws resulting from divine will or nature.

2.4.17 Indigenous knowledge

The unique, traditional, local knowledge existing within and developed around the specific conditions of women and men indigenous to a particular geographical area.

2.4.18 Human Rights

Inherent claims to social arrangements that protect each and every person from abuse and deprivation that would prevent them from attaining their full potential.

2.4.19 Income generating Activities

Productive initiatives engaged in by individuals or groups for monetary gains.

2.4.20 Safety Nets

Measures to restore the worth of those who had lost their dignity and sense of self-esteem.

2.4.21 Social Development

Human progress that is equitable and empowers poor and vulnerable groups to participate effectively in development initiatives that affect their lives

2.4.22 Social Development Concerns

Issues such as exclusion, inequity, inequality, vulnerability, unemployment and powerlessness of different groups.

2.4.23 Affirmative action

Preferential treatment measures for redressing inequalities or imbalances in accessing resources, power or opportunities.

2.4.24 Gender Division of Labour

The allocation of different tasks, responsibilities and activities to women and men in households, communities and society considered socially and culturally appropriate.

2.4.25 Gender Issue

A point of undesirable gender inequality that requires intervention.

2.4.26 Gender Identity

One's own perception of being male or female and of the roles that we consider should accompany that conception of ourselves.

2.4.27 Gender Responsiveness

The ability of an individual or agency to take into account the social relations of women and men as well as differences in their needs in any undertaking or decision.

2.4.28 Gender Sensitivity

This ability to recognise different situations and needs of women and men, throughout the decision making process. Gender sensitivity recognises issues related to the relationship between males and females, and the differences in perceptions and interests between males and females arising from their different social position and different gender roles.

2.4.29 Gender and Development

An approach that affirms and supports women's equal role in development.

2.4.30 Gender-related Development Index (GDI)

A distribution-sensitive measure that accounts for the Human Development impact of existing gender gaps in the "*Life Expectancy Index*", "*Education Index*" and "*Income Index*". The index is developed by the United Nations (UN) and disseminated in the UN annual Human Development Report.

2.4.31 Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

Determinant of whether women and men are able to actively participate in both economic and political lifestyles, and also take part in decision-making.

2.4.32 Gender Discrimination

Systematic, unfavourable treatment of individuals on the basis of their gender, which denies them rights, opportunities or resources.

2.4.33 Gender Planning

The technical and political procedures undertaken to implement a gender-sensitive policy.

2.4.34 Violence against women

Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. (*The United Nations General Assembly*).

2.5 Culture

The distinctive patterns of ideas, beliefs, and norms which characterise the way of life and relations of a society or group within a society. It includes arts and letters, modes of life, fundamental rights of human beings, value systems, traditions, habits and behaviour (UNESCO).

2.5.1 Cultural Industries

Businesses involved in the production and distribution of creative products, which convey ideas, messages, symbols, opinions and information of moral and aesthetic values.

2.5.2 Cultural change

Transformation of basic values, norms, ethnic beliefs, traditional cultural patterns and ways of life of people. The transformation can either be positive or negative.

2.5.3 Cultural cooperation

Direct or indirect support and teamwork to enhance closer national and trans-national ties in the field of culture. It entails collaboration and exchange of social and cultural experiences.

2.5.4 Cultural sites

Natural and man-made works of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

2.5.5 Cultural tourism

Consumption of culture through experiencing cultural environments whether in the form of tangible heritage like sites, monuments, visual arts, crafts, material settlements or intangible heritage like values, traditions, beliefs and lifestyles.

2.5.6 Heritage

Tangible and intangible realities that communities, groups and individuals recognise and cherish as part of their lifestyle. Heritage items can be tangible such as artifacts, traditional clothing or intangible items including languages, oral traditions, customs, music, dance and traditional rituals.

2.6 Social Protection

The formal and informal initiatives that provide assistance to the extremely poor individuals and households; services to groups who need special attention or would otherwise be denied access to basic services. It is an insurance to protect against risks and consequences of livelihood shocks; and equity to protect people against risks such as discrimination and/or abuse.

2.6.1 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

Persons with permanent and substantial functional limitation of daily activities caused by physical, mental or sensory impairment and environmental barriers resulting in limited participation.

2.6.2 Social Partners

Are governments, the trade unions and the employers (or their representative organisations) engaged in social dialogue.

2.6.3 Vulnerable groups

Category of people who lack security and/ or are susceptible to risk and/or are exploited.

2.6.4 Vulnerable child

The child who, based on a set of criteria when compared to other children, bears a substantive risk of suffering significant physical, emotional or mental harm.

2.6.5 Stigmatisation

A societal attitude that renders a person or a group of people to feel worthless or helpless as a result of an ailment, disability or social status.

2.6.6 Inclusion

Incorporation of the concerns of vulnerable groups into development policies and national programmes.

2.6.7 Essential Services Package

Basic and priority interventions that offer a supportive environment for orphans and other vulnerable children to realise their full potential. Priority areas include socio-economic security, food security and nutrition care and support, mitigating the impact of conflict, education, psychosocial support, health, child protection, legal support and capacity enhancement.

2.6.8 Marginalised

These are persons in society deprived of equal opportunities to support their ordinary way of life in the communities where they belong.

2.7 Migration

It is generally defined as the movement of persons, mammals, birds or atoms from one area to another. In this case, it is the movement of persons from their usual location to another place, whether permanently or temporarily. There are two broad categories of migration namely, internal migration and international migration.

2.7.1 Immigration

Movement of non-native people into a country in order to settle there.

2.7.2 Emigration

Movement of persons from one country or region to settle in another.

2.7.3 International Migration

Movement of persons across national boundaries.

2.7.4 Life Time Migrant

A person that moves from one place to another on a permanent basis.

2.7.5 Return Migrant

A person that moves from one place to another on a temporary basis.

2.7.6 Resident

A person whose usual residence is in a given country even if the person is not a citizen of that country.

2.7.7 Migration stream

This refers to a group of migrants having a common origin and destination in a given migration period within a country.

2.8 Crime

The breach of rules or laws for which the governing authority (*via mechanisms such as legal systems*) ultimately prescribe a conviction.

2.8.1 Homicide

The act of a human killing another. A homicide may be lawful (*and therefore not punishable*) or unlawful (*therefore attracting Penal Provisions*).

2.8.2 Murder

The unlawful killing of another human being with "*malice aforethought*". Generally this state of mind distinguishes murder from other forms of unlawful homicide (*such as manslaughter*).

2.8.3 Robbery

The act of taking or attempting to take something of value by force or threatening force which induces fears in victims. Robbery differs from simple theft in its use of violence and intimidation.

2.8.4 Aggravated Robbery

Robbery where a deadly weapons are used. Deadly weapons include any instrument made or adapted for shooting, stabbing or cutting or any other instrument which, when used for offensive purposes is likely to cause death.

2.8.5 Simple Robbery

A robbery in which deadly weapons are not involved or used.

2.8.6 Rape

The act of having unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or a girl without her consent, or with her consent if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind.

2.8.7 Theft

The act of stealing or fraudulently taking something from somebody without his/her consent.

2.8.8 Burglary

The act of breaking into or entering at night, in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling, with intent to commit any offence.

2.8.9 House Break-in

Similar to burglary except that the breaking and entry is done during the day.

2.8.10 Assault

The intentional application of force to the person of another without consent, or the threat of using force by some act of gesture if the person threatening has, or causes the person threatened to believe that he has the present ability to carry out his purpose.

i. Common Assault

Assault where force involved or applied is slight for example pushing or slapping.

ii. Aggravated Assault

An assault that involves any harm which amounts to a maim or dangerous harm, or seriously or permanently injures the health or which is likely to injure health, or which extends to permanent disfigurement

iii. Indecent Assault/Conduct

Any person who, intending to insult the modesty of any woman or girl, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman or girl, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman or girl.

2.8.11 Embezzlement

The act of stealing any chattel, money or valuable asset, received or taken into possession by that person for or on account of an employer, master, association, religious or other organisation.

2.8.12 Forgery

The making of false document with intent to defraud or to deceive.

2.8.13 Uttering a false document

The act of knowingly presenting a false document.

2.8.14 Fraud

Includes cases of forgery, uttering a false document, issuing false cheques, counterfeiting, abuse of office and causing financial loss.

2.8.15 Defilement

The act of having sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of eighteen years. Defilement also refers to:

- i. An attempt to have sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of eighteen years.
- ii. Having carnal knowledge knowingly with a girl known to be an idiot or imbecile, or attempt to have carnal knowledge of her under circumstances not amounting to rape, but which prove that the offender knew at the time of the commission of the offence that the woman or girl is an idiot or imbecile.

2.8.16 Case backlog

These are cases that have exceeded the mandatory investigation period of six months (capital) and three months (non-capital offences).

2.8.17 Crime distribution

The occurrence of crime by geographical location.

2.8.18 Detection rate

The percentage of cases where evidence is established to sustain a charge for prosecution to the total number of cases reported.

2.8.19 Conviction rate

The percentage of suspects who are found guilty in the courts of law to the total cases taken to court.

2.8.20 Detective Workload

The number of cases handled by a given detective at given time.

2.9 Traffic

The passage or flow of vehicles, pedestrians, ships, or planes along defined routes such as highways, sidewalks, sea lanes, or air lanes in a particular locality, during a specified period of time.

2.9.1 Accident

An unforeseen and unplanned event or circumstance, often with lack of intention or necessity. In Uganda, accidents commonly reported result from motor vehicles in motion (*crashing of automobiles, motorbikes etc*) or any other moving object. Accidents are grouped into:

i. Fatal Accidents

These are accidents where loss of life has occurred.

ii. Serious Accidents

This is where there is serious injury or destruction of property or both, but no loss of life.

iii. Minor Accidents

This involves minor injury or minor destruction of property or both but no loss of life.

2.9.2 Vehicle

A machine or implement of any kind drawn or propelled along roads, whether by animal, mechanical, electrical or any other motive power.

2.9.3 Bicycle

Any vehicle which has at least two wheels, and is propelled by means of pedals or hand cranks solely by the muscular energy of the person riding it.

2.9.4 Driver

In relation to a Motor Vehicle, a person who drives or attempts to drive or is in charge of a motor vehicle or other vehicles (including a cycle) or is an instructor of a learner driver. In relation to animals, a person who guides cattle, singly or in herds or flocks, or draught, pack of saddle animals on a road and, in a relation to a towed vehicle, a person who drives the towing vehicle.

2.9.5 Motor Vehicle

Any self propelled mode of transport intended or adapted for use on roads.

2.9.6 Accident victims

Persons directly involved in accidents, including those that have been killed and persons that sustain minor or serious injuries. They are categorised by age, sex and purpose or use (for example the; drivers, motor cyclists, pedal cyclists, passengers, pedestrians).

2.9.7 Police Personnel Strength

Total number of persons working in the Police Force by category, rank, education level, district, gender, age, disciplinary offence, and personnel on leave.

2.9.8 Police Fleet

Means of transport used by the police force in their day to day operations, including lorries, helicopters, boats, motor cycles, bicycles, motor vehicles, and engineering plants.

2.10 Housing

The provision of lodging, buildings, dwelling or shelter in which people live.

2.10.1 Building

Any independent, free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof.

2.10.2 House

A house is a structure/building designed for residential or non-residential purposes or both and may be occupied or not.

2.10.3 Housing Unit

A separate and independent place of abode, intended for habitation by one household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of enumeration.

2.10.4 Dwelling Unit

A constructed unit or building comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls, which extend from the foundation to the roof. Dwelling units are either permanent, semi permanent or temporary.

i. Permanent Dwelling Unit

A dwelling unit built with durable materials (*wall, floor and roof*) that can sustain the structure for at least 15 years.

ii. Semi-permanent Dwelling Unit

A dwelling unit built with a combination of durable materials, but requires regular maintenance.

iii. Temporary Dwelling Unit

A dwelling unit that is provided in response to emergency situations or for temporary relocation purposes or intended to be occupied for limited time only.

2.10.5 Residential building

A building for which the major part (more than 50% of its gross floor area) is built for dwelling purposes, i.e. for habitation of households.

2.10.6 Non Residential building

A building where more than 50% of floor space area is not intended for dwelling but for other purposes such as commercial or industrial or for provision of services i.e. factories, office building, government buildings, garages, warehouses, barns etc.

2.10.7 Condominium

A multi-family dwelling in which each unit is individually owned, but the land and common areas and facilities are owned and maintained by all owners on a pro-rated share basis.

2.10.8 Tenement

A low-rent apartment building located in a slum, often ageing and in sub-standard condition, poorly maintained, over-crowded and meeting minimum safety.

2.10.9 Shack

A small, rough hut or shabby old house.

2.10.10 Room

Space in a housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls, (*from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, at least 2 metres high*), with a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, (*at least 4 square metres*).

2.10.11 Kitchen

A room or space in a dwelling, used for preparation and service of meals, cleaning and storage of food.

2.10.12 Toilet

Structure installed for the disposal of human excreta. Toilets are categorised as follows;

i. "Flush toilet"

An installation connected with piped water, arranged for humans to discharge their wastes and from which wastes are flushed by water.

ii. Ventilated Improved Latrine (VIP)

A latrine with a pipe inserted to get rid of foul smells and flies.

iii. Pit Latrine

A toilet made by digging a ground hole for deposit of excreta.

2.10.13 Tenure

The right, terms or mode of holding or occupying property, whether owner-occupied, rental or co-ownership.

2.10.14 Tenant

An occupant of land or building in subordination to the owner's title and with the owner's consent, who holds the real estate under lease, pays rent in return for the right to occupy the land or building, holds or possesses land or building by title.

2.10.15 Rent

The charge for use of land, buildings or other real property, payable by a tenant to a landlord at regular intervals, usually monthly.

2.10.16 Institutions

Any set of premises in a structure designed to house groups (usually large) of persons who are bound by either a common public objective or a common personal interest. In this type of living quarters, persons of the same sex frequently share dormitories. Hospitals, barracks, boarding schools, convents, prisons etc. fall within this category.

2.10.17 Camps

A set of premises originally intended for accommodation of persons with common activities or interests, *e.g. military camps, refugee camps and camps established for the housing of workers in mining, agriculture, public works or other types of enterprises.*

2.10.18 Slum

A predominantly residential area characterised by high population densities, deteriorated buildings, littered streets, unsanitary and hazardous conditions and economic distress.

2.10.19 Structure plans

Instruments used to guide the development or re-development of a particular area.

2.10.20 National Housing Stock

The total number of housing units in the country.

2.10.21 Housing Compliance

The housing units built according to required housing standards in the Country.

2.10.22 House rent: income ratio

The ratio of average annual rent of a dwelling unit to the average annual household income of renters in the country.

2.10.23 Floor Area per person

The average usable living space per person in a household.

3 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

3.1 Economic activity

All *market production* and *certain types of non-market production*, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own-account construction (*owner occupied dwellings*) and other production of fixed assets for own use. (*United Nations Systems of National Accounts -SNA*).

i. Formal sector

The formal sector or formal economy is that part of an economy that is taxed, monitored by Government, or included in Gross National Product (GNP).

ii. Informal sector

The informal sector or informal economy is that part of an economy that is not taxed, monitored by any form of Government, or included in Gross National Product (GNP).

3.1.1 Economically Active Population

Persons of working age (14-64 years) who contribute, or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services.

3.1.2 Labour Force

The economically active population including persons aged 14-64 years, who were either employed or unemployed during the last 7 days prior to the interview.

3.1.3 Working Age population

The number of persons aged 14-64 years who are either employed, unemployed or outside the labour force.

3.1.4 Working Population

The number of persons aged 14-64 years who are employed.

3.1.5 Labour Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the working age population (14-64 years).

3.1.6 Employment

The state of gainful engagement in any economic activity.

3.1.7 Employment to Population Ratio

The total number of persons aged 14-64 years who are employed as a percentage of the population in the same age group.

3.1.8 Inactivity Rate

The number of persons aged 14-64 years that are neither employed nor unemployed as a proportion of the working age population.

3.1.9 Status in Employment

The ranking or grading of persons in employment. Employment status is broadly categorised as *self employed and the paid employees*.

3.1.10 Paid Employment (Employees)

These are persons who during the last 7 days or 12 months performed some work for a wage or salary in cash or in kind, as well as persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period for reasons such as illness or injury, holiday or vacation, and who had a formal attachment to their job as evidenced by one or more of the criteria such as the continued receipt of a wage or salary. These include:

i. Government Employees

Persons engaged in the civil, public and parastatal organisations in addition to the central and local government.

ii. Private Employees

Persons engaged by privately owned, registered companies or individuals.

iii. Permanent Employees

Persons who are engaged in permanent and pensionable terms. They also include those on probation.

iv. Temporary Employees

Paid employees who are engaged on short-term basis for varying periods. This category of workers is not eligible for any benefit after the end of their contract/engagement.

3.1.11 Casual Workers

Persons who are called upon once in a while to carry out specific assignments for a business.

3.1.12 Self Employed

Comprises of Employers and Own Account Workers.

3.1.13 Employer

A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in an economic activity, and hires one or more employees. Other employers include institutions, organisations and the government.

3.1.14 Own Account Worker

A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise without employing other people as helpers.

3.1.15 Unpaid Family Worker

A person who helps in a family enterprise (farm or non-farm) or profession. He/she may or may not receive remuneration or payment for this work.

3.1.16 Working Proprietors

Owners including working partners of the enterprise who regularly work but do not get any salary or wage from the enterprise but if they receive salaries/wages, they should be classified as employees.

3.1.17 Industry

The main type of activity carried out at person's place of work irrespective of what other work is done.

3.1.18 Occupation

The main type of task and duties performed by a person during the reference period preceding the interview by persons in paid employment, unpaid family work or self-employment jobs.

3.1.19 Wage Bill

All cash payments made by the employer in return for the labour provided by the employees including salaries, all allowances and bonuses.

3.1.20 Average wage

The Wage Bill divided by total employment for a particular cluster/industry-region combination.

3.1.21 Actual Hours of Work

The number of hours worked during normal periods of work plus overtime and time spent on activities related to the place of work.

3.1.22 Labour Productivity

The output measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per unit of labour input.

3.1.23 Underemployment

Under-utilisation of the productive capacity of an employed population.

3.1.24 Time-Related Underemployment Rate

The proportion of employed persons that worked less than 40 hours per week and were willing and available to work for more hours.

3.1.25 Unemployed

All persons who during the last seven days were without work, available for work or actively seeking for work.

i. Unemployment Rate

The proportion of the Labour Force without work, available for work or actively seeking for work during specified reference period usually one week.

ii. National Youth Unemployment Rate

The proportion of the Labour Force aged 18-30 years without work, available for work or actively seeking for work during a specified reference period usually one week.

iii. Urban Unemployment Rate

The proportion of the Labour Force living in urban areas without work, available for work or actively seeking for work during a specified reference period usually one week.

iv. Long term unemployment rate

The proportion of the Labour Force without work, available for work or actively seeking for work during a specified reference period of at least 6 months.

3.1.26 Child Work

Activities undertaken by children within or outside their households for income, family gain or profit, including unpaid family work.

3.1.27 Child Labour

The employment of children under the minimum legal age. Child labour comprises: i) All children involved in work aged 5-11 years; ii) All children aged 12-14 years involved in work beyond their capacity, as provided for in the national legislation or who work for a total of 14 hours and above per week; iii) All working children aged 15-17 involved in hazardous work or, who work for an equivalent of 43 or more hours per week.

3.1.28 Worst Forms of Child Labour

These include; child trafficking, bondage, children in prostitution or pornography, children in drug smuggling or trafficking, children in armed conflict and children involved in work which is harmful to their health and safety.

3.1.29 Labour Cost Index

A measure of the change in average hourly labour costs, taking into account changes in the composition and characteristics of the labour input.

3.1.30 Labour Administration

A coherent national labour policy; a coordinated system; organisation integrating active participation of management and labour, and of their respective organisations; and appropriate human, financial and material resources for an effective and efficient service.

3.1.31 Casualisation of Labour

Daily or hourly basis work where payment of wages is due at the completion of each day's work.

3.1.32 Decent work

Involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organise and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

3.2 Poverty

Pronounced deprivation in well-being or welfare. The phenomenon has many different dimensions, ranging from material well-being (basic needs of life like nutrition, good health, sanitation, shelter, education, etc) to lack of human rights, citizenship or social networks. In addition, cultural values, beliefs or attitudes may place some people at a disadvantaged position, while the lack of a political voice or physical insecurity can impoverish others. Economic factors such as low income and lack of assets, access to markets or public services can lead into poverty.

3.2.1 Poverty Profile

A description of how the extent of poverty varies across sub groups of a given population characterised by either gender, geographical location, type of economic activity, or source of income.

3.2.2 Priority Poverty Indicators

These are specific indicators which when consolidated provide an overview of the State of poverty in a given area. They include head-counts and indicators of both income and social aspects of poverty.

3.2.3 Poverty Line

A monetary measure determined at a given point of time in a given area meeting a minimum selection of basic requirements. Households or individuals whose incomes fall below the poverty line or whose consumption level is valued at less than the value of a determined poverty line are classified as poor.

3.2.4 Poverty Gap

The difference between the poverty line and the mean income of the poor expressed as a ratio of the poverty line.

3.2.5 Poverty Gap Index (P1)

A measure of the depth of poverty. It is the proportion by which an individual or a household is below the poverty line.

3.2.6 Relative Poverty

The position of an individual or household income compared to the average income in a given area.

3.2.7 Head-Count Ratio (HCR or P0)

The percentage or proportion of persons taken to be poor, in relation to the total population in a given area.

3.2.8 Gini Coefficient

The ratio of the area between the 45-degree line and the Lorenz curve to the area of the entire triangle, which measures inequality in household consumption per adult equivalent.

3.2.9 Absolute Poverty

A condition of extreme deprivation of human needs, characterised by the inability of individuals or households to meet or access the minimum requirements for decent human well-being such as nutrition, health, literacy and shelter.

3.2.10 Chronic Poverty

A state of perpetual need due to lack of the basic necessities and means of production, social support and feelings of frustration and powerlessness.

3.2.11 Absolute Poverty Line

The level of the standard of living measure that enables a household to meet its basic needs. It reflects the monetary cost of meeting basic food and non-food requirements of life.

3.2.12 Relative Poverty Line

The variation in the average of total population consumption.

3.2.13 Standard of living

The level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socio economic class in a certain geographic area.

3.2.14 Expenditure Gap Ratio (EGR)

The degree of poverty and the extent to which expenditure of the poor lies below the poverty line.

3.2.15 Decomposable Poverty Index (DPI or P2)

Measures the degree of inequality among the poor. The DPI measures the incidence of poverty, and degree of inequality among the poor using an aversion parameter which determines the proportionate decrease from the poverty line.

3.2.16 Welfare

The well-being of individuals or groups, their health, happiness, safety, prosperity, and fortunes.

3.3 Trade

The transfer of ownership of goods & services from one person or entity to another.

3.3.1 Exports

Outward flows comprising of goods and services leaving the customs territory to the rest of the world. Exports are categorised as either domestic or as re-exports. They are presented by commodity category, value and volume. Other concepts under exports include;

i. Re-exports

Imported goods that are exported directly to the rest of the world, from any part of the economic territory of the country in the same state as previously imported without much value addition according to the prevailing Rules of Origin of a region.

ii. Traditional Export Crops

Export crops formerly introduced to a country by the colonial masters during the colonial days e.g. cotton and coffee.

iii. Non-Traditional Exports

Commodities that have just featured in Uganda's export trade over the last ten years e.g. flowers and fish.

iv. Domestic Exports

Goods or services for export that originate wholly or mainly from the domestic area.

v. Export Tariff

A levy on goods or commodities at the time they leave the customs territory of a given country.

vi. Export index

The measure of change in the price of exports of merchandise from a country.

vii. Export Growth

The percentage change in the value of exports relative to the previous period.

3.3.2 Imports

Inward flows comprising goods and services entering the customs territory of a country from the rest of the world. Other concepts under imports include;

i. Re-imports

These are imports of domestic goods which were previously recorded as exports.

ii. Import index

The measure of the change in the prices of imports of merchandise into a country.

3.3.3 Customs Territory

The territory in which the customs law of a state applies in full.

3.3.4 Trade Balance

The difference between the value of total exports and total imports of a nation during a specified period.

3.3.5 Bilateral Trade Agreement

An agreement between two countries setting out the conditions under which trade between them will be conducted.

3.3.6 Applied Tariff Rate

The tariff rates imposed by customs when a good crosses the border and are usually lower than bound rates.

3.3.7 Barter Trade

An exchange of actual goods or services for other goods or services estimated to have the same value.

3.3.8 Common External Tariff (CET)

The uniform tariff rates applied by member states of a customs union against non-member states.

3.3.9 Trade Growth

The percentage change of value of total trade relative to the previous year.

3.4 Prices

Quantities of payment or compensation given by one party to another in return for goods and services. As the consideration given in exchange for transfer of ownership, prices form the basis for commercial transactions.

3.4.1 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The measure of the price changes in a fixed basket of consumer goods and services from one period to the next within the same country or nation.

3.4.2 Basket of goods and services

The basket refers to a selection of goods and services that is representative of the consumption habits of most households in the country.

3.4.3 Regimen of an Index

The basket of goods and services whose prices are surveyed for the purpose of compiling a price index.

3.4.4 Inflation

The persistent increase in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time.

i. Headline Inflation Rate

The measure of inflation based on relative changes in prices of all items in consumer price index basket.

ii. Underlying Inflation Rate

A measure of inflation based on relative changes in prices for all goods and services excluding volatile elements (such as food crops, utilities, fuel and electricity for the case of Uganda).

iii. Creeping Inflation Rate

Inflation at moderate rates but persisting over a long period. It is regarded as a normal state of affair in many countries.

3.4.5 Chain-linked Index

A linked index series undergoing frequent expenditure weight revisions, commonly at regular intervals.

3.4.6 Cost of Living Index

A measure of the change in the cost of purchasing a varying set of commodities which provide a fixed level of consumer satisfaction, in line with changing household's tastes over a given period of time.

3.5 Income and Expenditure

Income refers to all receipts (*cash and in kind*) gained in exchange for employment, returns on capital investment, or transfer earnings. Expenditure is the payment of cash or cash equivalent for goods or services, or a charge against available funds in settlement of an obligation.

3.5.1 Household Income

The total income (*both cash and in kind*) from all persons living in a particular household.

3.5.2 Household Expenditure

Payment of cash or cash equivalent for goods or services, or a charge against available funds in settlement of an obligation incurred by a household.

3.5.3 Consumption Expenditure

Expenditure accruing to the household within a specified period.

3.5.4 Non-consumption Expenditure

Expenditure on items such as taxes and duties paid by the household, remittances and contributions to members of other households.

3.5.5 Household Enterprise

An economic activity taking place in the household but which does not have a physical address (cannot be easily seen) such as backyard chicken rearing, and hand crafts.

3.5.6 Per Capita Income

The average income per person in a country, in a given time period, usually one year. It is the ratio of GDP to the total population and is sometimes referred to as Per Capita GDP.

3.5.7 Asset

Anything valuable that an entity owns, benefits from or has use of, in generating income. It can appreciate or depreciate in value.

3.5.8 Capital Expenditure

Expenditure incurred by a company but is not treated as a cost in calculating its profits.

3.6 Business

An economic system in which goods and services are exchanged for one another or money, on the basis of their perceived worth.

3.6.1 Business Establishment

An enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location established for conducting an economic activity. It may or may not be in a fixed location.

3.6.2 Enterprise

A group of business establishments under one entrepreneurial structure.

3.6.3 Micro-Business

A licensed or unlicensed business establishment employing less than 5 persons, normally with no regular books of account.

3.6.4 Small Business

A licensed or unlicensed business establishment employing between 5 and 20 persons.

3.6.5 Medium Business

A formally registered business establishment employing between 20 and 50 persons, formally registered. It normally has regular final accounts.

3.6.6 Large Business

A licensed, VAT registered business employing more than 50 persons and having regular final accounts.

3.6.7 Final Accounts

A set of statements that explain the results from the planned activities for a period of 12 months.

3.6.8 Balance Sheet

A financial statement of values of assets owned and the non-financial claims (liabilities) against the owner of the assets drawn at a particular point in time.

i. Fixed Assets

Long-term tangible items of a business that are central to its operation and are not traded any sooner than at least one year such as land, buildings, plant and machinery, motor vehicles, other office equipment and work in progress.

ii. Current Assets

Tangible or intangible items owned by a business and are disposed or used within one year such as stocks, raw materials, creditors and cash.

3.6.9 Business Activity

Measurable amount of business work performed to convert inputs into outputs such as manufacturing, banking, insurance, hotels and hospitality, and trade among others.

3.6.10 Activity Code

A 4-digit unique international number allocated to each type of activity underlined in the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

3.6.11 Statistical Business Register

A comprehensive list of all active businesses operating within the country.

3.6.12 Intermediate Consumption

The value of all goods and services purchased for use in a given business and the cost of materials used.

3.6.13 Gross Output

The sum of the value of all goods or services that are produced within an economic sector in a given financial year.

3.6.14 Value Added

The additional value of goods and services generated out of the production process over and above the value of its inputs.

3.6.15 Legal Entity

Type of ownership under which a business has legal status according to the National law.

These include:

i. Sole Proprietorship

A business which is solely owned by one person with unlimited liability i.e. the person has total responsibility for all aspects of risk-taking and management of the business.

ii. Partnership

A business jointly owned by two or more persons, each with unlimited liability, and for which the distribution of investment, extent of risk taken and management responsibility is agreed between the partners (the agreement may/may not be in writing).

iii. Private Limited Liability Company

An organisation registered under the Companies Act and is comprised of shares of specified limited liability, the majority of which are owned by government. It has a legal entity separate from its shareholders.

iv. Public Limited Liability

A company or business established in which total ownership is by the State.

v. Statutory Corporation

An organisation established by an Act of Parliament, which is neither a Public Limited Company nor a Department of the Public Service under leadership of a Board or Trust that is responsible or answerable to a given Ministry of the State.

vi. Co-operative

A joint venture arrangement between growers or traders with common interest which includes the word "co-operative" in its title, and is created within the legislative provisions of the Co-operatives Act. Each Co-operative is owned and controlled by those who formed it.

vii. Joint Government Venture

A business arrangement that caters for interests of both the private sector (*i.e. Sole Proprietorship, Private Limited Company or Cooperative*) and at least one Government or Statutory Corporation.

viii. Religious Organisation

An institution operating under any religious denomination employing at least one person such as the; Catholic Church, Church of Uganda, Seventh Day Adventist Church, Orthodox Church, Islam and Pentecostal Churches.

ix. Non Governmental Organisation (NGO)

All businesses operating under a recognised non-profit making organisation but employing at least one person.

x. Parastatal

A quasi-government organisation instituted by decree or by an Act of Parliament and designed to perform specific functions on behalf of Government such as Uganda Coffee Development Authority, and Uganda Exports Promotion Board.

3.6.16 Depreciation

The wear and tear of an asset during the reference period. It is also referred to as the gradual decrease in value of assets.

3.6.17 Base Period

A reference period to which a series of index numbers relate usually expressed as a percentage.

3.6.18 Producer Price Index (PPI)

This is a measure of the average changes in prices received by domestic producers for their output.

i. Producer Price Index- Manufacturing (PPI-M)

A measure of the average change over time in selling prices received by domestic producers of manufactured goods. PPI-M is an output index

ii. Producer Price Index- Hotels and Restaurants (PPI-H&R)

A measure of the average change over time in prices received by owners of hotels and restaurants for the different services provided.

3.6.19 Construction Sector Index

A measure of the average change in the prices of inputs into the construction sector with reference to the base period.

3.6.20 Gross Fixed Capital Formation

The total value of fixed capital acquired in a particular period, before depreciation is netted off.

3.7 Industry

Manufacturing or technically productive enterprises in a particular field, country, region or economy viewed collectively, or one of these individually.

3.7.1 Manufacturing

The physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, or done in a factory or at the workers home.

3.7.2 Production Quantity

The total amount of a homogeneous commodity manufactured from an establishment in a given period of time, expressed in standard units of measurement.

3.7.3 Production Value

The worth or price of the quantities produced by an establishment in a given period of time.

3.7.4 Sales Quantity

The quantity sold of a homogeneous commodity of an establishment given in standard units of measurement in a given period of time.

3.7.5 Sales Value

The worth or price of all commodities sold by an establishment within a given period. Sales value is often referred to as turnover.

3.7.6 Maximum Production Capacity

The highest level of output that an enterprise can manufacture, with the existing machinery given the available inputs in a given period.

3.7.7 Shifts worked

The number of sessions of work, usually of eight hours, in a day adopted by an establishment.

3.7.8 Unit of Measurement

A specific magnitude of a physical quantity defined and adopted by convention, and or by law, that is used as a standard for measurement of the same physical quantity.

3.7.9 Index of Production (IoP)

This is a volume index that measures the average change over time in the volume of goods produced domestically.

3.6.10 Distributive Trade Index

Measures the average change over time in the volume of trade undertaken. The index covers Wholesale, Retail and Repair & maintenance of motor vehicles and motor cycles in the trade sector.

3.8 Taxation

A fee charged (levied) by Government on a product, income, or activity.

3.8.1 Tax Revenue

Compulsory, non-repayable levies on individuals, firms and transactions by government for which there is no direct benefit. This is revenue collected from taxable goods and services.

3.8.2 Gross Tax Revenue

Total revenue collected from taxable goods and services.

3.8.3 Net Tax Revenue

Gross tax revenue less government tax payments and tax refunds.

3.8.4 Tax Refund

A tax credit in excess of the tax liability which is paid back to a taxpayer.

3.8.5 Non Tax revenue

All revenue other than taxes accruing to Government through its Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) from their operations.

3.8.6 Domestic Direct Taxes

Taxes charged on income of any person. Income is defined to include any gains, profits, interest, dividends and any non-monetary benefit.

3.8.7 Domestic Indirect Taxes

Taxes chargeable on consumption of domestically produced goods.

3.8.8 International Trade Taxes

Taxes collected on imports and exports.

3.8.9 Pay As You Earn (PAYE)

The value of any benefit granted; and others as is detailed in the Income Tax Act, 1997.

3.8.10 Corporation Tax

Tax chargeable on business income earned by limited liability companies. The rate of the tax charged is prescribed in the Income Tax Act, 1997.

3.8.11 Withholding Tax

Tax deducted at source by a person on the basis of the gross value of another person to whom the tax is applicable (income tax advance payment).

3.8.12 Individual Income Tax

Tax levied on the registered taxpayers who are not classified under limited companies.

3.8.13 Presumptive Income Tax

Tax charged on businesses whose annual sales turnover is below Uganda Shilling 50 million. It excludes taxpayers engaged in the following lines of businesses; Medical/Dental practices, Architecture, Engineering, Audit/Accountancy, Legal Practice, Public Entertainment services like theaters, Public Utility services, Construction services and Other Professional services.

3.8.14 Tax on Interest in Banks

Tax charged on interest income earned on deposits in commercial banks.

3.8.15 Rental Income Tax

Tax on rental income for a given year derived from the lease of immovable property in the country, with deductions of any expenditures and losses incurred in respect to the property.

3.8.16 Casino Tax

Tax charged on income earned from gambling.

3.8.17 Value Added Tax (VAT)

Tax levied at each stage of production of goods and services, based on the value added to the product at that stage.

3.8.18 Excise Duty

Tax levied on specific goods and commodities imported and produced or sold within the country and on selected items according to the Excise Management Act, 2003.

3.8.19 Import Duty

A levy imposed on imported goods as per the East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004, East African Community Common External Tariff Handbook (EAC-CET) and the Harmonised System Code (HSCODE).

3.8.20 Gross Income

The total amount of Business income, Employment income and Property income derived during the year by the person, other than income exempt from tax.

3.8.21 Business Income

Any income derived by a person in carrying on a business.

3.8.22 Employment Income

Any income derived by an employee from any employment.

3.9 Tourism

Travel for predominantly recreational or leisure purposes, or the provision of services to support leisure travel.

3.9.1 Visitor

Any person travelling to a place other than that of his or her usual residence, for less than twelve months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

3.9.2 Tourist

A visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

3.9.3 Same Day Visitor

A visitor who doesn't spend a night in the place visited.

3.9.4 International Visitors

Visitors whose country of usual residence is different from the country visited including nationals residing permanently abroad or across national borders.

3.9.5 International Tourist

A non-resident visitor who comes to a country for a pleasure trip, holiday, business, family affairs, mission, meeting or religious purposes and stays at least for one night in a collective or private accommodation.

3.9.6 Domestic Visitors

Visitors whose country of usual residence is the same country visited. These may be nationals or foreigners of the same country.

3.9.7 Inbound Tourism

Travelling of non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference.

3.9.8 Outbound Tourism

Travelling of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference.

3.9.9 Tourist Accommodation

Any facility that regularly provides overnight accommodation for tourists usually categorised by type, size and location.

3.9.10 Collective Tourist Establishment

Any accommodation providing overnight lodging to a traveller in form of a room, or other unit.

3.9.11 Private Tourist Accommodation

Any form of accommodation that does not conform to the definition of collective tourist establishment.

3.9.12 Bed Nights

The total number of nights spent by guests in an accommodation establishment over a given period of time by;

- i. Accommodation type
- ii. Grade of accommodation

- iii. Location of accommodation
- iv. Size of accommodation
- v. Month

3.9.13 Bed-place

The number of beds set up in the accommodation establishment, ignoring any extra bed(s) that may be set up on customer request with double beds being counted as two bed-places.

3.9.14 Room Occupancy Rate

Percentage number of room nights sold to the average number of room nights on offer for sale during a particular month. This indicator shows the level of utilisation of rooms.

3.9.15 Bed Occupancy Rate

The percentage number of bed-places sold to the number of bed-places on offer for sale in a particular month.

3.9.16 Physical tourist sites

Protected or reserved areas that offer tourist products and facilities. The sites are classified by category, size and location.

3.9.17 Sectional Artifacts

Objects made or modified by human culture, and later recovered by an archaeological endeavour categorised by geographical location, age, use and date of collection.

3.10 Transport

Movement of people, animals, and goods from one location to another using modes of transport such as air, rail, road, water, cable, pipeline and space.

3.10.1 Traffic

Movements by vehicles, aircraft, ships, passengers, freight or mail, departing or arriving at airports, stations, ports, and parks.

3.10.2 Domestic Traffic

The traffic between two points located in the same country or territory.

3.10.3 International Traffic

The traffic performed between the designated points in one country and points in another country or territory.

3.10.4 Freight

Any property carried on a transport mode other than mail, stores and baggage including express freight and parcels and diplomatic bags but not passenger baggage.

3.10.5 Passenger

Any person who makes a journey including infants in arms but excluding on-duty crew.

3.10.6 Flight

A scheduled trip by plane between designated airports.

3.10.7 Station

An area of land (including any buildings, installations and equipment) for use either wholly or in part for the arrival and departure of vehicles, or trains.

3.10.8 Port

A location on a coast or shore containing one or more harbors where ships can dock and transfer people or cargo to or from land.

3.10.9 Airport

A defined area of land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft.

3.10.10 Aircraft

Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of air against the earth's surface.

3.10.11 Commercial Air Transport Flight

The operation of an aircraft on one or more flight stages, on a scheduled or non-scheduled basis available to the public for transportation of passengers or freight.

3.10.12 Direct Transit Traffic

Traffic, which continues its journey on the same aircraft on a flight having the same flight number as the flight on which it arrived.

3.10.13 Domestic Airport

Any airport not designated to handle international air traffic.

3.10.14 Domestic Flight

A commercial flight within civil aviation where the departure and arrival take place in the same country.

3.10.15 International Airport

Any airport designated by the State in the territory of which it is situated as an airport of entry and departure for international air traffic, where the formalities incident to customs, immigration, public health, agricultural quarantine and similar procedures are carried out, whether such facilities are provided on a full time or part time basis.

3.10.16 International Flight

A commercial flight that takes off in one country and arrives in another country.

3.10.17 Non-scheduled Commercial Air Transport

Commercial air transport flights other than scheduled service flights.

3.10.18 Transfer or Indirect Transit Passengers

Passengers arriving and departing on a different aircraft within 24 hours, or on the same aircraft bearing different flight numbers.

3.10.19 Rail traffic volumes (freight)

The tonnage of cargo transported by rail within a country.

3.10.20 Passenger air traffic

The number of passengers travelling by air (*both domestic and international*).

4 MACRO ECONOMIC STATISTICS

4.1 National Accounts

National Accounts or National Accounts Systems are the implementation of complete and consistent accounting techniques for measuring the economic activity of a nation. Economic data from National Accounts are also used for empirical analysis of economic growth and development. National Accounts broadly present output, expenditure and income activities of economic actors (*households, corporations and government*) in an economy, including their relations with other countries' economies and their wealth (*net worth*). One of the most common measures of aggregate economic activity is the GDP.

4.1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The total market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period.

4.1.2 GDP at Constant Prices

The total value of goods and services of the current year using prices of the determined base or reference year.

4.1.3 GDP at Current Prices

The total value of goods and services priced in the current year of reporting. The series are referred to as nominal prices.

4.1.4 GDP at Basic Prices

The value of goods and services excluding indirect taxes on production such as sales tax, excise duties etc.

4.1.5 GDP at Factor Cost

The value of goods and services after taxes on production such as payroll taxes or taxes on buildings and vehicles are subtracted from the basic prices.

4.1.6 GDP at Market Prices

The sum total of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible Value Added Taxes (VAT) or similar taxes.

4.1.7 Per Capita GDP

The average production per person of goods and services for a specified period such as one year. Per Capita GDP is often considered an indicator of a country's standard of living, and can also be used to compare the relative welfare in different countries in a given period. However, this indicator is not a measure of personal income.

4.1.8 Gross Value Added at Basic Prices

Output valued at basic prices, less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.

4.1.9 Recurrent Expenditure

The expenditure incurred by Government in the day today running of the State in line with the budget, within a period of 12 months or a financial year.

4.1.10 GDP by expenditure

The total final expenditures on consumption, gross capital formation and net exports. GDP by expenditure is classified as Household and public Final consumption expenditures, capital formation expenditure, and inventories, including net exports.

4.1.11 Balance of Payment

A statistical statement that summarises the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world, for a specific time period.

4.2 Banking and Currency

Banking is the business of receiving money on current or deposit accounts, paying and collecting cheques drawn by or paid in by customers, and providing credit advance to customers through a licensed financial institution.

Currency refers to a generally accepted medium of exchange. These are usually coins, and banknotes of a particular government which comprise the physical aspects of a nation's money supply.

4.2.1 Money

Any object or record that is generally accepted as payment for goods and services and repayment of debts in a given country or socio-economic context.

i. Narrow Money (M1)

Currency outside commercial banks and the local currency denominated demand deposits of the resident private sector.

ii. Broad Money (M2)

Currency outside commercial banks and the local currency denominated demand, savings and time deposits of resident private sector.

iii. Broad Money (M3)

Currency outside commercial banks plus the local and foreign currency denominated demand, savings and time deposits of resident private sector.

iv. Base Money

Currency issued by BOU and transaction balances of operating commercial banks with BOU, plus commercial banks' investment in BOU instruments.

4.2.2 Loan

The amount of money or securities supplied by one party (*the lender*) to a second party (the borrower) in a transaction in return for a promised future payment by the other.

4.2.3 Overdraft

A short-term bank loan given to an account holder in a bank to withdraw more than the balance on one's account.

4.2.4 Securities

Securities include government debt, both long and short term, company shares, and company debt.

4.2.5 Promissory Note

An unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another, signed by the issuer of the note promising to pay on demand, or at a fixed determinable future date, a certain sum of money to a specified person or to his/her order or to bearer.

4.2.6 Bond

A security with a redemption date of over a year later than its date of issue.

4.2.7 Treasury Bill

Short-term securities with maturities of 91 days, 182 days, 273 days, or 364 days.

4.2.8 Interest Rate

The cost or price of borrowing, or the gain from lending, normally expressed as an annual percentage amount.

4.2.9 Dividend

A payment of income by a company to its shareholders. Dividends are a form of property income received by owners of shares to which they become entitled as a result of placing funds at the disposal of firms or companies.

4.2.10 Retained Reserves

Sums of money set aside from the profits accrued by a firm or company before distribution of dividends.

4.2.11 Devaluation

A fall in price of a local currency in terms of other currencies. Less foreign currency can be bought with a unit of the currency that has been devalued. Devaluation makes exports cheaper abroad in terms of foreign currency and the imports dearer at home in terms of home currency hence it tends to improve the balance of trade.

4.2.12 Budget

A statement of the government's planned receipts and expenditures for some future period, normally a year. The annual budget statement in Uganda is a statement of the government's financial plans made in Parliament by the Minister of Finance.

4.2.13 Development Plan

Documentation by a Government planning agency about the current national economic conditions, proposed public expenditures, likely developments in the private sector, a Macroeconomic projection of the economy, and a review of government policies.

4.2.14 Cash Flow

The pattern of a firm's or Government's actual receipts and payments over time.

4.2.15 Liquidity

A measure of the extent to which a person or organization has cash to meet immediate and short term obligations or assets that can quickly be converted to do this.

4.2.16 Net Foreign Assets

External Assets less Foreign Liabilities for both the central bank and commercial banks.

4.2.17 Net claims on the Central Government

The amount advanced to Government by the commercial banks and BOU, plus BOU and commercial banks' holdings of Government securities and less Government deposits at the commercial banks and at BOU.

4.2.18 Domestic Credit

Net claims on Government by the Central Bank (BOU) and the commercial banks, plus loans to public entities, and the private sector.

4.2.19 Net domestic Assets

Net claims on Government by the Central Bank (BOU) and the commercial banks, plus loans to public entities, and the private sector, and Other Items Net (OIN).

4.2.20 Current Account Balance

Balance on transactions in goods, income, services and current transfers, between residents and non-residents.

4.2.21 Net income

The difference between the income earned by residents of a country from non-residents and income earned by non-residents from residents.

4.2.22 Net current transfers

All transfers that directly affect the level of disposable income and consumption.

4.2.23 Reserves Assets

Foreign financial assets available to, and controlled by the monetary authorities of an economy for funding payments imbalances and, in some instances, meeting other financial needs.

5 AGRICULTURE & LAND MANAGEMENT STATISTICS

5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture (*also called farming or husbandry*) is the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi, and other life forms for food, fibre, and other products used to sustain life.

5.1.1 Agricultural Year

For the purpose of time reference during the census or survey, a calendar year from January to December is considered an agricultural year.

5.1.2 Season

A growing cycle of a crop. The first crop season refers to the growing cycle of crops that are planted and harvested in the first half of the year, occasionally extending up to the end of June. The second crop season is the period between July and December.

5.1.3 Farmland

Land used for agricultural purposes. Farmland consists of cropland, pasture land and grazing land.

5.1.4 Agricultural Holding

An economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising of all livestock kept and land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form, size or location.

5.1.5 Holder

A person who exercises management control over the holding operations and takes major decisions regarding resource use.

5.1.6 Gross Cultivable Area

All land area under the respective land-use classes. In addition to cropped area and other cultivated areas, it also includes uncultivated patches, bunds, footpaths, ditches, headlands, shoulders and shelterbelts.

5.1.7 Net Cultivable Area

The difference between gross cultivable area and uncultivated patches, bunds, footpaths, ditches, headlands, shoulders and shelterbelts.

5.1.8 Area Harvested

The total area from which the crop is gathered.

5.1.9 Temporary Crops

Crops that mature within one or more rain seasons and are destroyed after harvesting, for example, beans and maize.

5.1.10 Perennial Crops

Plants that need not be replanted after each harvest, for example, bananas, and sugar canes.

5.1.11 Permanent Crops

Crops which are not re-planted but are continuously harvested, for example, mangoes, and coffee. They are crops whose maturity exceeds one season.

5.1.12 Permanent Crops of Productive Age

This includes permanent crops already bearing fruit or otherwise productive. Most tree crops and some other permanent crops become productive after a certain age.

- i. Crops at that stage should be enumerated as "of productive age" even if, due to meteorological conditions or other reasons they have not yielded a harvest during the reference year.
- ii. It is important to classify trees into productive and non-productive age groups. Senile or other trees of productive age but no longer productive, should not be enumerated if it is possible to identify them.

5.1.13 Cash Crops

Crops grown specifically for sale. Examples of traditional cash crops include coffee, cotton and tea among others. Non-traditional cash crops include low-value food staples like maize, beans and other cereals; spices and high-value industrial crops like vanilla, ginger and chilies; and oil seeds, horticultural crops (*roses, vegetables, and pineapples*).

5.1.14 Food Crops

Crops that are mainly grown for food consumption. However, many of these crops have in the recent years been sold for cash including in the export markets, for example, Maize, Simsim, Beans, and Soya Beans.

5.1.15 Successive Cropping

The growing of a given crop or a different crop on a specific plot in successive seasons in an agricultural year.

5.1.16 Pure Stand

Where a single crop is cultivated alone in a plot. A pure stand crop is either temporary or permanent.

5.1.17 Mixed Crops

Mixed crops are two or more different temporary crops or two or more different permanent crops grown simultaneously in the same plot.

5.1.18 Associated Crops

A combination of temporary and permanent crops grown together in the same plot at the same time.

5.1.19 Inter-planted Crops

Crops planted between rows of another crop for example; sorghum or groundnuts between cotton rows, or groundnuts between maize or sorghum rows.

5.1.20 Compact Plantation

Plants, trees and shrubs planted in a regular systematic manner.

5.1.21 Fertilisers

Anything added to the soil to increase the amount of plant nutrients available for crop growth. They are divided into organic and inorganic fertilisers.

5.1.22 Organic Fertiliser

Nutrient sources of organic origin either natural or processed, containing at least 5% of one or a combination of the three primary nutrients (N; P_2O_5 ; K_2O). These include farm yard manure, compost, green manure and seaweed. Farmyard manure refers to farm faeces and urine mixed with litter (mainly straw) to absorb the urine.

5.1.23 Inorganic or Chemical Fertiliser

Fertiliser materials derived from minerals, atmospheric gases, water, and inert materials. It can be natural or synthetic products of chemical reactions. These are classified into two types namely: NPK and Ammonium Phosphates..

5.1.24 Pesticides

Any substance used in agriculture intended to control, destroy, repel, or attract a plant pest. Pests are animals (such as insects or mice), unwanted plants (weeds), or micro-organisms (such as plant diseases). Pesticides include different chemicals (organic and inorganic), and micro-organisms namely:

i. Herbicides

Chemicals used to control undesirable or noxious plant growth, generally called weeds, in areas dedicated to crop production or in non-crop areas where plant growth is unwanted.

ii. Insecticides

Natural or synthetic substances which kill insects. Insecticides are used in a number of ways, including spraying and dusting, or in granular forms as seed dressings.

iii. Fungicides

Chemicals used to kill fungi or restrict their growth. Fungicides are available as sprays or dusts for use on crops.

5.1.25 Irrigation

Purposely providing land with water other than rain, for improving crop production.

5.1.26 Drainage

The removal of excess water from land surface and/or the upper soil layer to make non-productive wetland productive and productive wetland more productive.

5.1.27 Livestock

All animals and birds kept or reared specifically for agricultural purposes including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, poultry, rabbits, and donkeys.

5.1.28 Livestock System

Features of livestock keeping practices adopted and maintained in the country.

The commonly used systems include:

- i. **Nomadic or totally pastoral** - a practice of livestock keeping which involves moving from place to place in search of water and food for animals.
- ii. **Semi-nomadic or semi-pastoral** – where livestock is kept by households that establish permanent residence and might also cultivate crops as a supplementary food source, but move herds on transhumance to assure forage and water.
- iii. **Agro-pastoral** - Livestock keeping and crop cultivation are carried out by establishment of farms or households with permanent residence.
- iv. **Commercial Livestock System** - where Livestock are kept in fenced farms on a commercial scale.

5.1.29 Livestock Population

The total number of animals and birds present on the holding on the day of enumeration regardless of ownership. *Livestock population excludes livestock temporarily absent or in transit at the time of enumeration.*

5.1.30 Overgrazing

Feeding by livestock or wildlife to the point where the grass cover is depleted, leaving bare and unprotected patches of soil.

5.1.31 Paddock

The process of establishing stalls for livestock on a farm. Paddocks are designed to ensure short-duration grazing followed by an appropriate (related to species, soil type and weather conditions) rest period for re-growth and stand maintenance.

5.1.32 Agricultural Inputs

Consumable and expendable inputs in agricultural production for both crops and livestock, for example fertilisers, seeds, and veterinary drugs.

5.1.33 Machinery and Equipment

All tools and Implements used in agricultural production for example: Tractors, Ploughs, and Hoes.

5.1.34 Agricultural Transport

Mode of movement used for agricultural goods in the holding, members of the holder's households, or workers from one place to another for agricultural purposes.

5.1.35 Machinery and Equipment Source

The way the holder has obtained the right machinery and equipment.

- i. **"Owned solely by the holder"** refers to agriculture machinery and equipment that the holder has exclusive and full right to use, primarily for agricultural work on his holding.
- ii. **"Owned jointly by the holder and others"** refers to agricultural machinery and equipment, the right of use of which the holder shares with others primarily for agricultural work on his holdings.
- iii. Machinery and equipment owned by co-operatives, of which the holder is a member, are not included in this class.
- iv. Machinery and equipment provided by the landlord, other holders, private contractors, co-operatives or government agency and owned by holder, either individually or jointly with others, but are provided by landlord private contractor, co-operative or government agency, without a fee for use in agricultural work on the holding.
- v. "Machinery supplied by private contractors" refers to machinery and equipment provided on a contractual basis by private enterprises

5.1.36 Forest Trees

Trees grown to produce wood for industry, fuel, forage protection of other purposes, but not included among trees grown as permanent crops. Forest trees include bamboo and other woody vegetation used for above- listed purposes.

5.1.37 Natural Forest Trees

Forest trees that are growing in their natural habitat.

5.1.38 Plantation Trees

Trees that are planted by the holder on the holding e.g. Eucalyptus trees.

5.1.39 Savannah Woodland

Vegetation, which is predominantly composed of grass interspersed with short bushes and occasional tall trees.

5.1.40 Shifting Cultivation

Land utilisation method where a particular piece of land is cultivated for a given number of years (x), and then abandoned for a period (greater than x), sufficient for it to restore its fertility by natural vegetation growth before it is then re-cultivated. The distinguishing characteristic of the shifting cultivation is that neither fertilisers nor manure is used to replace soil fertility.

5.1.41 Agro-ecological Zone

A geographical area which is fairly homogeneous with the climate, soils and general ecology.

5.1.42 Terracing

Shaping of hillsides to create flatter levels that shelve water and soil for farming.

5.1.43 Mulching

Protective covering, usually of organic matter such as leaves, straw, or peat, placed around plants to prevent the evaporation of moisture, the freezing of roots, and the growth of weeds.

5.1.44 Farming Systems

The classification of populations of individual farm types that have similar resource bases, enterprise patterns, household livelihoods and constraints, and for which similar development strategies and interventions would be appropriate.

5.1.45 Producer Price Index for Agriculture

A measure of the change in farm gate prices of agricultural products in reference to a specific period (Base Year) in the country.

5.1.46 Landing Site

A specified area where fish is landed.

5.1.47 Fishing Craft

The means through which fishing ground can be accessed. This can be done using a boat, canoe etc.

5.1.48 Fishing Gear

A tool or equipment used to capture fish from the water. Examples of fishing gear are hooks, nets, and spears.

5.1.49 Off-take Rate

The percentage of animals slaughtered in a given year.

5.2 Land Management

Land management is the process of administering the use and development (*in both urban and rural settings*) of land resources in a sustainable way. Land resources are used for a variety of purposes which interact and may compete with one another; therefore, it is desirable to plan and manage all uses in an integrated manner.

5.2.1 Land Utilisation

Different ways in which land is used in a holding. Broad categories of land utilisation include:

- i. Arable land
- ii. Land under permanent crop
- iii. Land under permanent pastures
- iv. Wood or forest land
- v. All other land.

5.2.2 Arable land

All land generally under rotation whether it is under temporary crops, left temporarily fallow or used as temporary pastures. Total arable land may be divided into the following four classes.

- i. Land under temporary crops
- ii. Land under temporary pastures
- iii. Land temporarily fallow
- iv. All other arable land.

Land under Temporary crops includes all land used for crops with a growing cycle of under one year, sometimes only a few months, which needs to be newly sown or planted for further production after the harvest.

Land under temporary pastures is the land temporarily cultivated, with pastures. Because some practical difficulties may arise, differentiating temporary from permanent pastures, it is suggested that such crops cultivated for a period of less than two years be considered temporary.

Land temporarily fallow is land at rest for a period of time before it is cultivated again. If the land remains fallow for more than two years, it might acquire certain characteristics, which would determine its inclusion in other major land-uses groups, such as Permanent Pastures" (if it could be used for grazing) or "wood or forest land" (if it has become overgrown with trees and could be used as timber, firewood, etc.) or "all other land" (when it becomes wasteland).

All other arable land: All rotation land not put to any of the uses mentioned above during the reference year such as arable land temporarily damaged by floods, land prepared for cultivation but not sown because of unforeseen circumstances and abandoned land.

Land under Permanent Crops: Land cultivated with crops which occupy it for a year or longer and which do not have to be destroyed after harvest.

Land under trees, is included under this broad category (except land under forest trees,' which should be classified under, "wood or forest land". Permanent pastures are excluded.

Land under Permanent Pastures: Land used permanently (i.e. for five years or more), seeded and cared- for or grows naturally (grazing land) permanent pastures on which trees and shrubs are grown should be recorded under this heading only if the growing of grass (naturally growing grass) is the most important used of the area.

Wood or Forest Land: Wood lots or tracts of timber, natural or planted, which have or will have value as wood, timber, or other forest products. Nurseries of forest trees should also be classified under this category. Wood or forest land used only for recreation purposes should be reported instead under "land not elsewhere Specified".

All other land includes all other land not elsewhere specified, whether potentially Productive or not. Generally it refers to unused lands and areas under buildings, roads, parks, swamps, rocky areas, etc.

5.2.3 Total Land Owned

All land owned legally, traditionally or conventionally by members of the household or enterprise singly or jointly.

5.2.4 Cultivable Land

Land that can be put to use for crop farming purposes. This excludes land under permanent pasture, wood or forest and all other non-agricultural land put under residential use or for other enterprise activities.

5.2.5 Land under Fallow

The portion of cultivable land owned that is left to rest to regain its fertility.

5.2.6 Land for Cultivation Leased in

Land obtained legally for cultivation from the rightful owner for a period of either 49 or 99 years.

5.2.7 Land for Cultivation taken on Rent

Land obtained for cultivation from the rightful owner by another, subject to terms and conditions agreed upon by the two parties.

5.2.8 Land for Cultivation Leased out or given on Rent

The portion of cultivable land that is given to others on lease or rent.

5.2.9 Land Tenure

A system of owning land and interests in land. Land ownership in Uganda falls under 4 types, namely, customary, freehold, mailo and leasehold.

5.2.10 Freehold Tenure

A form of tenure which involves the holding of registered land in perpetuity or for a period less than perpetuity which may be fixed by a condition or enables the holder to exercise subject to the law, full powers of ownership of land.

5.2.11 Mailo Tenure

This involves the holding of land in perpetuity. It permits the separation of ownership of land from the ownership of developments on the land made by a lawful or bona fide occupant, and enables the holder to exercise all powers of ownership. The owner of the Mailo land should have a land title.

5.2.12 Leasehold Tenure

A form of tenure created by contract or by operation of law.

5.2.13 Customary Land

Land owned through prevailing customs, traditions or tribal laws of the community.

5.2.14 Public Land

Government land:

- i. Used by the Government itself
- ii. Occupied by private entities on the basis of, and agreement with the concerned authority for a temporary period until Government decides to take it over for building public utilities.

5.2.15 Squatter

A person or holder who operates land without ownership title and without paying rent, or without retaining legal rights of land use.

5.2.16 Bonafide Occupant

Any person who before the coming into force of the constitution- either; Occupied and utilised or developed any land unchallenged by the registered owner or agent of the registered owner for twelve years or more; or had been settled on land by the Government or an agent of the Government, which may include a local authority.

5.2.17 Parcel

A piece of land that is part of the holding but is entirely surrounded by other land, water, a road, forest, etc not forming part of the holding. This implies that a parcel is a part of a holding, which is physically separate from the main holding.

5.2.18 Plot

A piece of land within the holding on which a specific agricultural enterprise is carried out. It may be made up of one or more plots.

5.2.19 Size of Holding (Total Holding Area)

The combined area of all the Parcels in a Holding within a given Area. It covers;

- i. Land owned by the holder but rented to others should not be included in the total holding area.
- ii. The holding area includes farmland, and land occupied by farm buildings if the house is located within the holding.
- iii. Land area of the holder's house is also included in the total holding area if the house is not located off the holding and is not used solely for residential purposes.
- iv. The total area of the holding practicing shifting cultivation should include area under crops during the reference period and area prepared for cultivation but not sown or planted at the time of enumeration. It should exclude land abandoned prior to reference period.
- v. Holders having access to communal grazing land should not include their estimated share of such land in their total holding area. The total holding area should be equal to total land area under various uses.

5.2.20 Acre

An imperial unit of measure of land area, and it approximately equals to half of a standard football ground. The exact area is 5000 square metres (approximately 100 metres x 50 metres).

5.2.21 Registered Land

Land that has been entered in the register of titles administered by the Commissioner of Land Registration. The owner of such land is called the "Registered owner", but the land may also have "bona fide occupants" and/or "lawful occupants" or "tenants".

5.2.22 Topographic Survey

A survey leading to a map showing physical features of an area. Physical features include water bodies, landscapes, infrastructure, vegetation cover and other land uses in the area.

5.2.23 Cadastral Survey

A baseline exercise involving documentation of boundaries of land ownership, through the production of diagrams, maps, sketches, plans, markstones and areas of registerable land parcel or plot charts.

6 WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS

6.1 Water Supply

A system through which water is provided to different locations that need it, for example communities or regions a country.

6.1.1 Safe Drinking Water

Clean water supplied from an improved water source, such as a borehole/shallow well fitted with a hand pump, or a protected spring or gravity flow scheme, or treated piped water, subject to maintenance of a safe drinking-water chain. Bottled water packed by approved companies is considered safe water.

6.1.2 Domestic Water

Water used for household purposes such as drinking, food preparation, washing and subsistence gardening. *Water for not more than 30 livestock or watering subsistence fishponds also falls under this category.*

6.1.3 Access to Safe Water

Percentage of the population within easy reach of a safe water source in rural and urban areas i.e. 1.0km for rural areas and 0.2km for urban areas with 30 minutes of total collection time. A reliable water source is one capable of supplying its beneficiaries, a minimum 20 litres per capita per day.

6.1.4 Water Source Functionality Rate

The percentage of improved water sources that is functional at the time of a spot check.

6.1.5 Sanitation

Maintenance of hygienic conditions through services such as garbage collection and waste water disposal. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and across communities.

6.1.6 Water Resources Management Compliance

The percentage of water abstraction and discharge permit holders complying with permit conditions to the total number of permit holders.

6.1.7 Water Conservation

The control and development of water resources, both surface and underground water, in a manner that promotes sustainable use.

6.1.8 Water Pollution

Contamination of water with harmful substances (*mainly from sewers, industrial wastes and rainwater run-offs*) in sufficient concentrations, which makes water unfit for domestic use.

6.2 Environment

The totality of all the external conditions (*physical, biological and socio-economic*) affecting the life, development and survival of an organism.

6.2.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

A systematic examination conducted to determine whether or not a project, policy, program, etc, will have any adverse impacts on the environment.

6.2.2 Conservation

The protection, preservation and management of eco-systems.

6.2.3 Environmental Protection

Any activity undertaken to maintain or restore the quality of the environment, through preventing the degradation of air, land, and water resources.

6.2.4 Air Pollution

The presence of contaminants or pollutant substances in the air at levels that interfere with the health or welfare of human and other organisms or can produce other harmful environmental effects.

6.2.5 Land Degradation

The physical, chemical or biological impairment of the attributes of land.

6.2.6 Alkalinisation

Soil degradation caused by the accumulation of alkaline water-soluble salts.

6.2.7 Eco-system

A biological environment with all living organisms in a particular area and the non living organisms, with which the organisms interact, such as air, soil, water and sunlight. It is a complex set of relationships among living resources, habitats, and residents of an area.

6.2.8 Bio-diversity

The total variety of life on earth in all its forms, levels and combinations. It includes diversity within genetic differences, species differences and eco-system differences in a given area.

6.2.9 Biological Sludge

The by-product of a biological treatment of effluents (waste products from industries). The biological sludge can then be used for soil improvement. The amount of waste that can be treated with biological means for other useful purposes.

6.2.10 Biomass

Total living weight (generally dry weight) of all organisms in a particular area or habitat. It is sometimes expressed as weight per unit area of land or per unit volume of water.

6.2.11 Land Reclamation

It is the process of returning land to productive state that might have been damaged by either man made process (like oil extraction, industrial waste dumping), or natural earth movements.

6.2.12 Wetland

An area which is permanently or seasonally flooded by water, where characteristic plants and animals have become adapted.

6.2.13 Water Catchment Area

An area from which rainwater drains into river systems, lakes and seas.

6.2.14 Watershed

An area separating one or more water catchments.

6.2.15 Weather

The day-to-day or sometimes instantaneous changes of atmospheric conditions of a given place or area.

6.2.16 Climate

The average weather conditions at a particular location or region over a long period of time, usually 30 years or more. Climate is a long-term summation of atmospheric elements such as solar radiation, temperature, humidity, precipitation, atmospheric pressure, wind variations etc.

6.2.17 Climatic Change

Any systematic change in the long-term statistics of climate elements sustained over several decades.

i. Greenhouse Gases

Gases that trap the infra-red (heat) radiation in the Earth's atmosphere, producing the greenhouse effect. The two major greenhouse gases are water vapour and carbon dioxide.

ii. Greenhouse Effect

The trapping of infra-red (heat) radiation from the Earth's surface in the atmosphere by the greenhouse gases.

iii. Enhanced Greenhouse Effect The heating effect associated with a rise in the levels of carbon dioxide, methane and other greenhouse gases in the lower atmosphere, brought about by human use of fossil fuels and clearance of vegetation.

iv. Greenhouse Gas Emission

Emission of those gases that, by affecting the radiation transfer through the atmosphere, contribute to the greenhouse effect.

v. Enhanced Greenhouse Emissions

A situation where the natural greenhouse gas emissions have been enhanced by anthropogenic (*human*) emissions.

6.2.18 Global Warming

The increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere and oceans that has been observed in the recent decades.

6.2.19 Emission

Discharge of gases, heat and sound into the atmosphere from sources such as smokestacks, vents, surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities etc.

6.2.20 Afforestation

Establishment of a forest or stand of trees in an area where there was no forest.

6.2.21 Reforestation

Re-establishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially. Naturally means natural seeding, coppice, or root suckers, while artificially means direct seeding or planting.

6.2.22 Deforestation

The removal of a forest or stand of trees where the land is thereafter converted to a non-forest use.

6.2.23 Fauna

All animal life in any particular region or time while

6.2.24 Flora

All plant life in any particular region or time.

6.2.25 Waste

Any material (*solid, liquid or gaseous*) discharged into the environment without immediate use.

i. Solid Waste

Any useless and sometimes hazardous material with low liquid content. Solid wastes include municipal garbage, industrial and commercial waste, sewage sludge, wastes resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry operations and other connected activities, demolition wastes and mining residues.

ii. Biological Waste

Waste containing natural organic materials (remains of plants, animal excreta, biological sludge from waste-water treatment, plants, etc) and capable of undergoing biological degradation.

iii. Agricultural Waste

Any waste produced as a result of various agricultural operations. It includes manure and other wastes from farms, poultry houses and slaughter house, harvest waste, fertiliser run-offs from fields, pesticides that enter into water, air or soils, etc.

iv. Industrial Waste

Liquid, solid and gaseous wastes originating from the manufacture of specific products.

6.2.26 Species

A group of organisms capable of interbreeding and producing fertile offspring. Presence of specific locally adapted traits may further subdivide species into subspecies. A species is one of the basic units of biological classification and taxonomic rank.

6.2.27 Precipitation

Falling products of condensation of atmospheric water vapour that is pulled down by gravity and deposited on the Earth's surface as snow, hail or rain within a given period.

6.2.28 Average Monthly Temperature

Temperature is the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment. Average monthly temperature is, therefore, the monthly mean of the daily (24 hour) temperature.

6.2.29 Average Relative Humidity

The ratio of the partial pressure of water vapour in a parcel of air to the saturated vapour pressure of water vapour at a prescribed temperature.

6.2.30 Sunshine Duration

The sum of that sub-period for which the direct solar irradiance exceeds 120 W m⁻².

6.2.31 Pollution

Introduction of contaminants into a natural environment that causes instability, disorder, harm or discomfort to the ecosystem.

6.2.32 Meteorology

The scientific study of the atmosphere that focuses on weather processes and forecasting.

6.2.33 Salinisation

The net increase in salt concentration in the top soil leading to declining productivity or biodiversity.

6.2.34 Desertification

The process of land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors including climatic variations (e.g. drought) as well as direct and indirect human activities, for example, overgrazing and intensive agricultural cultivation.

7. ENERGY AND MINERAL STATISTICS

7.1 Energy

The capacity a physical system has to do work on other physical systems. Since work is defined *as force acting through a distance*, energy is always equivalent to the ability to exert pulls or pushes against the basic forces of nature along a path of a certain length.

7.1.1 Electricity

Power generated from water, mineral oil, coal, gas, solar energy, wind energy, atomic energy or any other means. *Power* is the time rate at which work is done or energy is transferred.

7.1.2 Hydro-electric power

The electric power generated from water bodies. The *electric power sites* are the water bodies which have the capacity to generate electricity.

7.1.3 Geo-thermal power

The power generated from natural steams, hot water, hot rocks, or lava in the earth

7.1.4 Distribution

The ownership, operation, management or control of distribution facilities for the movement or delivery of electricity to consumers

7.1.5 Installation

A system of machinery or other apparatus set up for energy use.

7.1.6 Transmission

The ownership, operation, management or control of electricity transmission facilities for whatever purpose.

7.1.7 Energy to GDP Ratio

The total value of energy produced as a proportion of the national GDP.

7.1.8 Electricity Loss

The amount of electricity generated but not accounted for.

7.1.9 Electricity Use per Capita

The average amount of electricity used per person per year.

7.1.10 Electricity Tariff

The price of a unit of electricity consumed.

7.1.11 National Grid Electrification Rate

The rate (*in percentages*) at which Electricity customers are connected to the National Grid.

7.1.12 Electricity Coverage

The percentage coverage of the electricity grid in the country.

7.1.13 Energy Balance

The total supply and demand for energy. Energy balance is categorised into demand and supply of: Fuel wood, Charcoal, Residues, Gasoline, Av Fuel, Kerosene, Diesel, Fuel Oil, LPG, and Electricity.

7.1.14 Energy Demand Forecasts

The total predicted demand for energy in a country at a specified period of time. The energy is categorised as firewood energy, charcoal energy and electricity energy.

7.1.15 Energy intensity of GDP at constant Purchasing Power Parities

The ratio of primary energy consumption to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measured in constant UG Shillings at purchasing power parities. It measures the total amount of energy necessary to generate one unit of GDP.

7.1.16 Share of renewables in electricity production

The ratio between the electricity production from renewables (*hydro, wind, geothermal and solar*) and the total electricity production.

7.1.17 Share of renewables in primary consumption

The sum of the electricity production from renewables (*hydro, wind, geothermal and solar*) and the primary energy consumption divided by the primary energy consumption.

7.1.18 Total primary production

The quantity of natural energy resources ("*primary energy sources*") extracted or produced in a country. For natural gas, the quantities flared or reinjected are excluded. Production of hydro, geothermal, nuclear and wind electricity is considered as primary production.

7.1.19 Total energy production

The balance of primary production, external trade, marine bunkers and stock changes in a country. Total energy consumption includes biomass.

7.2 Oil Exploration

Petroleum or crude oil is a naturally occurring flammable liquid consisting of a complex mixture of hydrocarbons of various molecular weights and other liquid organic compounds that are found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface. Crude oil includes all liquid hydrocarbons to be refined from natural gas (NGL), and semi-refined products. *Exploration* is the art of searching or travelling around a terrain for purposes of discovering resources, information or new slave races.

7.2.1 Oil Well

A hole drilled or dug in the earth from which petroleum flows or is pumped.

i. Appraisal oil Well

A well being drilled to define the extent of an already discovered oil or gas accumulation.

ii. Exploration oil Well

A well being drilled with the object of discovering a new oil or gas accumulation or for the purposes of obtaining stratigraphical information which may assist in the discovery of a new oil or gas accumulation.

iii. Stripper oil well

An oil well whose production has declined to less than ten barrels a day.

iv. Production Well

A development well specifically for the extracting of reservoir fluids.

v. Suspended Well

A well in which all operations have been suspended before completion, with the intention of resuming operations at a later date.

7.2.2 Fixed Platform

A permanent structure anchored in the lake bed from which petroleum exploration operations or operations for recovery of petroleum are carried out, or are expected to be carried out.

7.2.3 Formation Test

A temporary completion of a well by means of special testing equipment for the purpose of evaluating the potential productivity of a reservoir, and obtaining a sample of the reservoir fluids.

7.2.4 Mobile Drilling Unit

A vessel or floating structure anchored in a lake bed that supports the drilling equipment.

7.2.5 Mud

A drilling fluid with suitable mixture of water, oil, clay, or any other material commonly used in the petroleum industry, to remove drill cuttings, control rock and reservoir pressures, stabilize disturbed formation conditions and seal formation into which fluid from the hole might escape.

7.2.6 API Gravity

A scale reflecting the density of a fluid such as crude oil, water or natural gas.

7.2.7 Barrel

A common measure of crude oil containing 42 US.gal or 0.15899m³.

7.2.8 Basin

A general term for any large area of tectonic origin with a thick accumulation of sedimentary rocks.

7.2.9 Kerosene

Fuel used as an illuminant for lighting and domestic purposes for example cooking.

7.2.10 Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)

These are hydro-carbons which are gaseous under conditions of normal temperature and pressure, but are liquefied by compression or cooling to facilitate storage, handling and transportation.

7.2.11 Aviation Fuel

A specialised type of petroleum-based fuel used to power aviation gas-turbine engines.

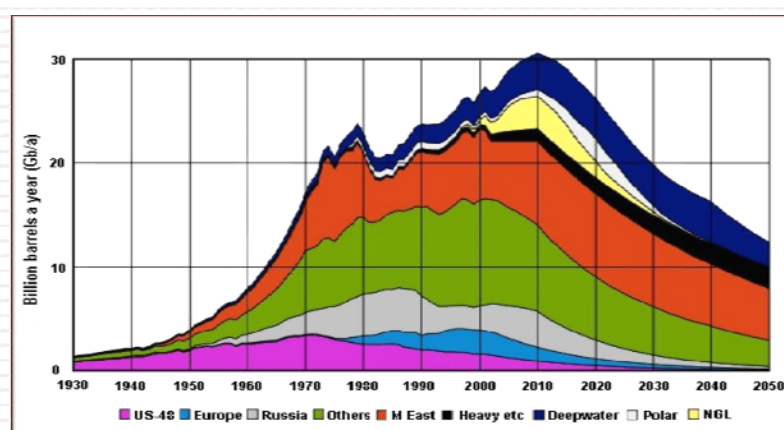
7.2.12 Exploration Area

Land covered by or acquired under an exploration license.

7.2.13 Peak Oil

The scientific projection that future petroleum production (*whether for individual oil wells, entire oil fields, whole countries, or worldwide production*) will reach the maximum point, and later decline gradually until the available reserves are exhausted.

Figure 2: Global Peak Oil Forecast



Source: Newsletter by the Association for the Study of Peak Oil and Gas

7.3 Mining

It is the extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth.

7.3.1 Mineral

An element or chemical compound that is normally crystalline or amorphous and that has been found as a result of geological processing. Minerals include: building and industrial minerals.

i. Building Mineral

Any rock, clay, gravel, laterite, murram, sand, sandstone and slate, mined by a person from land owned or lawfully occupied for building, or mined by a person for his or her own use for road making, and includes any other minerals that may be declared as building minerals by the state.

ii. Industrial Minerals

Minerals that are commercially mined by a person for use in Uganda or industrially processed into finished or semi- finished products, and includes such other minerals as the Government may from time to time declare by notice published in the Gazette, to be industrial minerals. Examples of such minerals are barite, rock, clay, dolomite, feldspar, granite, gravel, gypsum, laterite, limestone, mica, magnesite, marble, phosphate rock, sand, sandstone, slate and talc.

7.3.2 Mine

Any place, excavation or working area where operations connected with mining are carried out.

7.3.3 Holder

A person to whom a license is granted under the mining laws, and includes every person to whom that license is lawfully transferred or assigned.

7.3.4 Mineral Deposit

A mass of naturally occurring mineral material of economic value.

7.3.5 Mineral Processing

Procedures, such as dry and wet crushing and grinding of ores or other products containing minerals to raise concentration of the substance mined.

7.3.6 Mineral Product

A substance derived from an ore by mining or processing.

7.3.7 Mining Area

Land subject to a mining lease.

7.3.8 Precious Minerals

These include precious stones namely: *agate, amber, amethyst, cat's eye, chysolite, diamond, emerald, garnet, opal, sapphire, turquoise* and all other substances of a nature similar to any of them; and precious metals, namely gold, silver, platinum, iridium, osmium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, or any other rare earth elements.

7.3.9 Prospect

The act of searching for minerals and mineral deposits, including any operations to test the mineral bearing qualities of any land or mining area.

7.3.10 Retention Area

Land subject to a retention license.

7.3.11 Mineral Right

It is the right of the owner to exploit mine and/or produce any or all of the minerals lying below the surface of the property.

7.3.12 Location License

A license for prospecting and mining operations which do not involve substantial expenditure and use of specialised technology. Currently "substantial expenditure" means expenditure in excess of ten million Uganda shillings necessary to bring a mine into production.

7.3.13 Retention License

A license applied for by a holder of an exploration license on grounds that identification of a mineral deposit within the exploration area is potentially of commercial significance and such mineral deposit cannot be developed immediately by reason of adverse market conditions, economic factors and other factors beyond their reasonable control, which are of temporary nature.

7.3.14 Mineral Dealer's License

A license authorizing buying and selling of minerals.

7.3.15 Goldsmith's License

A license authorizing manufacturing of any article from any precious mineral or from substance containing any precious mineral.

7.3.16 Mineral Rent

Rent payable by an applicant upon being granted a mining lease, location license, retention license or exploration license per unit area and thereafter annually on the anniversary of the grant until termination of the mineral right concerned. While *total mineral rent* is the totla amount of money payable annually by an applicant for, or the holder of, a mining lease, a location license retention license or an exploration license.

7.3.17 Royalty

An amount payable on the gross value of the minerals based on the prevailing market price of the minerals at such rates as prescribed in the Mining Regulations, 2004. Royalty is payable on minerals obtained in the course of prospecting, exploration, mining or mineral beneficiation operations.

7.3.18 Beacon

A post with a notice board fixed on it erected for demarcating an area subject to mineral right.

8 CARTOGRAPHY AND ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS

8.1 Cartography

The art, technique or practice of production, construction of projections, design and drafting of maps or charts.

8.1.1 Map

Representation of the entire earth's surface or part of it in a reduced form showing physical and/or man-made features existing on it.

8.1.2 Geographical Information System (GIS)

A computer system capable of capturing, storing, editing, integrating, manipulating, analysing and displaying data related to positions on Earth's surface. A Geographical Information System (or Spatial Information System) is used for handling maps of one kind or another.

8.1.3 Global Positioning System (GPS)

A satellite based navigation system used to determine the location of any point on the earth's surface with a high degree of accuracy. The level of accuracy depends on the type of receiver and its application.

8.2 Administrative area

Division of a country delineated by Government for purposes of administration. Administrative divisions may be large, intermediate or small in size. In Uganda they are often referred to as 1st order - e.g. regions; 2nd order e.g. districts; 3rd order e.g. counties; 4th order e.g. *sub-counties*, 5th *quarter* e.g. *parishes*, and so on.

8.2.1 Region

An area with clearly defined boundaries either by counties, districts, countries or any other specificity, normally defined according to the compass direction with respect to its surrounding areas. In Uganda, there are four regions namely: *Central, Eastern, Northern and Western*.

8.2.2 Urbanisation

The process by which there is an increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas.

8.2.3 Rural area

An area that lacks most if not all the facilities/amenities found in the urban areas. The population tends to be scattered.

8.2.4 Peri-urban area

An area that somewhat mirrors the characteristics of an urban area but to a lesser extent. In this area, only some of the facilities found in urban areas exist; the population concentration is also moderate.

8.2.5 Administrative source

Administrative source is the organisational unit responsible for implementing an administrative regulation (or group of regulations), for which the corresponding register of units and the transactions are viewed as a source of statistical data.

8.2.6 Administrative data

Administrative data collection is the set of activities involved in the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of statistical data from one or more administrative sources.

9 DECENTRALISATION & COMMUNITY INFORMATION STATISTICS

9.1 Decentralisation

The transfer of legal, administrative and political authority to make decisions and manage public functions, from the central government to local governments. The major forms of decentralisation include de-concentration, devolution, delegation and privatisation.

9.1.1 De-concentration

This involves minimum transfer of power. It amounts to shifting workload from the centre.

9.1.2 Devolution

The transfer of resources, tasks and decision making power to lower-level authorities which are largely or wholly independent of the central government, and democratically elected people.

9.1.3 Fiscal Decentralisation

The transfer of powers to raise local revenue from a range of specific taxes such as market dues, trading licenses, property rates etc. in order to finance the delivery of decentralised services to the population.

9.1.4 Grant

Financial Assistance or funds in form of soft loans given to Local Governments support to undertake their mandated roles in improving service delivery.

9.1.5 Local Revenue

Financial resources generated, mobilised or collected from taxes or revenue sources which are controlled by the Local Government such as licenses, permits, market dues, plan fees, etc.

9.1.6 Central Government Transfers

Release of funds from the Central Government to Local Governments such conditional grants, unconditional and equalization grants.

9.1.7 Conditional Grants

Funds given to Local Governments to finance programmes agreed upon between the central Government and Local Governments.

9.1.8 Unconditional Grant

The minimum grant that is extended to a local Government to run decentralised services.

9.1.9 Equalization Grant

Monetary funds allocated to a Local Government lagging behind the national average standard for a particular service.

9.1.10 Development Project

A set of interrelated with specific objectives to address the identified needs and problems. Projects normally have a limited life span of between 3-5 years.

9.1.11 Development Plan

Involves a series of well-planned activities, which are intended to change/improve the well-being of an area.

9.1.12 Development Planning Process

The process of setting goals and objectives, mobilisation and judicious allocation of resources with the aim of achieving sustainable socio-economic development and poverty eradication in an area.

9.1.13 LOGICS

A computerised Local Government Information and Communication System, designed to support Local Governments monitor their performance to improve service delivery.

9.1.14 Co-funding

A complementary contribution to a given grant by the local community to ensure project sustainability.

9.1.15 Degree of Autonomy

The extent of Local Government total budget resources on which they have discretion to allocate to different expenditure obligations.

9.1.16 Grants Allocation Formulae

The criteria of allocating grants among local governments

9.1.17 Fiscal Capacity

The ability of local governments to raise revenue from their own sources.

9.1.18 Higher Local Governments (HLGs)

In Uganda, Higher Local Governments include Districts, Municipalities and the City Council.

9.1.19 Lower Local Governments (LLGs)

The Lower Local Governments include Sub-Counties and Town Councils

9.2 Community Information System (CIS)

A Government programme established to generate information from households and communities on a regular basis for planning, monitoring and evaluation.

9.2.1 Community Mobilisation

The process of rigorous organisation, involvement and engagement of communities to respond appropriately to various community needs. It promotes involvement of community members in formulation and implementation of programmes and other development initiatives.

9.2.2 Community Development Officer (CDO)

A community representative that works collectively with a particular community or communities to bring about social change and improvement in the quality of life.

9.2.3 Community Registers Management

The process of handling, administering and storage of all data collection materials and community registers (*both used and unused*) at all administrative levels.

10 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

10.1 Statistical Information

A collection of facts or numerical measure of certainty with an experimental outcome.

10.2 Communication Technology

Communication is a mechanism of conveying information. *Communication Technology* is a wide range of communication applications and techniques used in the country. It includes: cable (land) based or wireless connections. Examples of cable technologies are, telephones and facsimiles, while wireless technologies include radios, televisions, microwaves and satellites.

10.3 Information Technology

Methods and techniques used for information handling and retrieval through automatic means for example: *computer hardware, peripherals, computer software and computer literacy*.

10.4 Data Collection

Process of gathering and measuring information on different variables of interest in a systematic way that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes.

10.5 Data Processing

Any process that converts data into information

10.6 Data Dissemination

Systematic distribution of information or knowledge through various mechanisms to potential beneficiaries or users.

10.7 Data Archiving

Electronic documentation and storage of data in a central place.

10.8 Computer Hardware

All physical parts and components of a computer. In addition, a *peripheral* is any hardware device connected to a computer, for example the monitor, keyboard, printer, disk, tape, graphics tablet, scanner, joy stick, paddle and mouse.

10.9 Computer Software

Organised collections of computer data and instructions often categorised under: *system software and application software*.

i. System Software

Computer programs (instructions) that control, integrate, and manage the individual hardware components of a computer system.

ii. Application Software

Computer programs (instructions) that accomplish specific tasks for which people use computers, other than just running the computer system.

10.10 Computer Literacy

Computer Literacy is the knowledge and ability a person has to use computers and technology efficiently.

10.11 Network

A group of two or more computer systems linked together.

10.12 The Internet

A collection of networked computers all over the world. A capital letter "I" at the beginning of the word is used to distinguish the Internet from An internet.

10.13 An internet

A network of other networks. The function of an internet is to move information from one Local Area Network (LAN), for example, to another LAN that may be geographically distant.

10.14 World Wide Web (WWW)

A specific category of internet interface that uses hyperlinks and multimedia documents. The **www** is a system of Internet servers that supports a collection of documents that are written and formatted using the same type of programming language, called Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML.

10.15 Bandwidth

The amount of data that can be carried from one point to another in a given time period (usually a second). This kind of bandwidth is expressed in bits (of data) per second (bps). Occasionally, it is expressed as bytes per second (Bps). A modem that works at 57,600 bps has twice the bandwidth of a modem that works at 28,800 bps.

11 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION STATISTICS

11.1 Research and experimental Development

Creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. (*Frascati Manual, 2002*)

11.2 Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development (

The total intramural expenditure on R&D performed on the national territory during a given period.

11.3 Intramural expenditures

All expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

11.4 GERD per capita

The Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D divided by the total population.

11.5 Business Enterprise R&D expenditure

Accounts for contributions to R&D activity made by firms, organisations and institutes that primarily produce goods and services (excluding higher education) for sale to the general public, as well as the non-profit private institutions that service them. Contributions to R&D by public sector enterprises are also included within this category.

11.6 Government R&D expenditure (GOVERD)

Incorporates R&D expenditure by agencies, offices, and other entities that offer public goods and services (excluding higher education), as well as those that oversee governmental, economic, and social policies of the country or community in question. This indicator includes expenditure by non-profit institutions funded and directed by the government.

11.7 Higher Education R&D expenditure (HERD)

Accounts for R&D expenditure by higher education institutions, including universities and colleges, irrespective of their source of funding, degree of dependence on public policies or legal profile. It includes expenditure by research centers, experimental stations and clinics that operate under the wing of higher education institutions or those affiliated with such institutions.

11.8 Private Non-profit R&D Expenditure

Includes expenditure by non-profit institutions that serve the public sector, as well as those by individual donors to R&D activity.

11.9 Technology

The making, usage, and knowledge of tools, machines, techniques, crafts, systems or methods of organization in order to solve a problem or perform a specific function.

11.10 Patent

A legal property right over an invention which is granted by national patent offices. Patent statistics are increasingly used in various ways by technology students as indicators of the output of invention activities.

11.11 Technology Creation Index

A measure of changes in the number of patents granted to residents per capita and receipts of royalties and license fees from abroad per capita. This Index is used to capture the level of innovation in a society.

11.12 Diffusion of recent innovations index

A measure of changes in the number of Internet hosts per capita and the share of high- and medium-technology exports in total goods exports.

11.13 Diffusion of old innovations index

A measure of changes in the number of active telephones (*mainline and cellular*) per capita and electricity consumption per capita.

11.14 Human Skills Index

This is a measure of the changes in mean years of schooling in the population aged 15 and above and the gross tertiary science enrolment ratio.

11.15 Technology Achievement Index

A composite index that measures the level of technological progress and thus the capacity of a country to participate in the network age.

12 QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

12.1 Quality

Quality is defined as fitness for purpose. Statistical quality is the degree to which a set of inherent characteristics in the statistical data fulfils user requirements; measured in terms of the prerequisites and dimensions/requirements/criteria of quality, namely: *relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, interpretability, comparability and coherence, methodological soundness and integrity.*

12.2 Quality Management System

Part of an organisation function that plans, manages, controls and directs all interrelated processes, towards total quality performance and continuous product or service quality.

12.3 Relevance

The degree to which the data meet the real needs of clients. It is concerned with whether the available information sheds light on the issues that are of great importance to users.

12.4 Accuracy

The degree to which the output correctly describes the phenomena it was designed to measure.

12.5 Timeliness

The delay between the reference point to which the information pertains and the date on which the information becomes available. Timeliness also addresses aspects of periodicity and punctuality of production activities within the Statistics production cycle.

12.6 Accessibility

The ease with which statistical outputs can be obtained and availed to the users. It is the ease with which the existence of information can be ascertained, as well as the suitability of the form or medium through which the information can be accessed.

12.7 Interpretability

The ease with which users understand statistical information through the provision of Metadata.

12.8 Comparability

The ability to compare statistics on the same characteristic between different points in time, geographical areas or statistical domains.

12.9 Coherence

The degree to which statistics can be successfully brought together with other similar statistical information from different sources within a broad analytic framework and over time. It is the extent to which differences between two sets of statistics are attributable to differences between the estimates and the true value of the statistics.

12.10 Methodological soundness

The application of international, national or peer-agreed standards, guidelines, and practices to produce statistical outputs. Application of such standard fosters national and international comparability.

12.11 Integrity

The values and related practices that maintain user's confidence in the agency producing statistics and ultimately in the statistical product. It requires the statistical system to be based on principles of objectivity in collection, compilation and dissemination of data to ensure unbiased statistics which are not subject to confidentiality breaches or premature releases (*United Nations (UN) principles of official statistics*).

12.12 Quality planning

This is part of quality management focused on setting quality objectives and specifying necessary operational processes and related resources to fulfil the quality objectives.

12.13 Quality control

This is part of quality management focused on fulfilling quality requirements. Quality Control is focused on process outputs. Quality control emphasizes product testing to identify defects and reporting on non-conformances while, quality assurance improves and stabilizes production (*and associated processes*) to avoid, or minimize errors.

12.14 Quality assurance

Part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled.

Quality Assurance involves; *quality audits, assessments, inspection, sampling and testing, certification (& accreditation), surveillance, customer feedback (complaints/compliments), documentation and recording*. It is the systematic measurement, comparison with a standard, monitoring of processes and an associated feedback loop that confers error prevention.

12.15 Quality improvement

Part of quality management focused on increasing the ability to fulfill quality requirements.

12.16 Quality characteristic

An inherent characteristic of a product, process or system related to a requirement.

12.17 Quality indicator

An attribute of statistical information that is used to measure its quality.

12.18 Standard

Documented agreements containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines or definitions of characteristics, to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose (*International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO)*).

12.19 Qualification process

The process that demonstrates the ability to fulfill specified requirements.

12.20 Requirement

Criteria to be fulfilled if compliance with the document is to be claimed and from which no deviation is permitted.

12.21 Inspection

A special, on-the-spot investigation of an activity that seeks to resolve particular problems.

12.22 Reliability

Consistency and dependability of data collected through repeated use of a scientific instrument or data collection procedure under the same conditions.

12.23 Self-assessment

A comprehensive and systematic review of an organization's overall maturity, and is used to help achieve and sustain organizational success. Maturity self-assessments evaluate an organization's practices and performance and identify improvement and innovation opportunities.

12.24 Systems approach

Process through which managers treat interrelated processes that make up an organization as an integrated system to achieve organisational objectives. A system is a set of elements that are interrelated or interact with one another.

12.25 Quality Audit

A quality audit is an evidence gathering process. Audit evidence is used to evaluate how well quality audit criteria are being met. Audits must be objective, impartial, and independent, and the audit process must be both systematic and documented. *Quality criteria* include all organisational policies, procedures, and quality requirements. *Quality audit evidence* is used to determine how well all audit criteria are being met and implemented, and whether organisational policies, procedures and quality requirements are conformed to.

12.26 Quality audit findings

Results from the audit process which are evaluated and compared against the quality audit criteria. Audit findings can show that audit criteria are being met (conformity) or that they are not being met (nonconformity). They can also identify improvement opportunities. Audit findings are used to assess the effectiveness of an entire quality management system and identify opportunities for quality improvement. *Audit evidence* includes records, factual statements, and other verifiable information that is related to the audit criteria being used.

12.27 Certification

Formal procedure through which an accredited or authorised person or agency assesses and verifies (*and attests in writing by issuing a certificate*) the attributes, characteristics, quality, qualification, or status of individuals or organisations, goods or services, procedures or processes, events or situations in accordance with established requirements or standards.

13 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS & CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

International Standards and Classification systems provide coherent and hierarchical classification structures for collecting information across different countries. Some of the internationally recommended standards and classification systems used in Uganda include;

13.1 UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS) adopted by the UN Commission in 1994, outline ten guiding principles necessary for building, implementing and maintaining quality official statistical systems in different member countries for evidence-based decision making and policy formulation.

13.2 Africa Statistics Charter

A preliminary delineation of authority that serves as policy framework for statistics development in Africa, especially the production, management and dissemination of statistical data and information at national, regional and continental levels

13.3 ISIC

The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities is a United Nations system for classifying economic data. The United Nations Statistics Division describes it in the following terms: Wide use has been made of ISIC, both nationally and internationally, in classifying data according to kind of economic activity in the fields of production, employment, gross domestic product and other statistical areas. ISIC is a basic tool for studying economic phenomena, fostering international comparability of data, providing guidance for the development of national classifications and for promoting the development of sound national statistical systems.

13.4 SITC

The Standard International Trade Classification is a UN system for classifying commodities according to their level of processing and their end use.

13.5 BEC

The Broad Economic Category defined in terms of SITC, which groups large economic classes of goods with reference to their end use.

13.6 HSCODE

The Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System classify primary commodities based on the nature of commodities.

13.7 COICOP

The Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose is a reference Classification by the United Nations that divides the purpose of individual consumption expenditures incurred by three institutional sectors, *namely households, non-profit institutions serving households and general government*.

13.8 SNA

The System of National Accounts by the United Nations used for estimating national accounts in different countries.

13.9 CPC

The Central Product Classification is a product classification for goods and services promulgated by the United Nations Statistical Commission. It is an international standard for organizing and analyzing data on industrial production, national accounts, trade, prices and so on.

13.10 COFOG

Classification of the Functions of Government by the United Nations is a standard classification of government functions designed to suit different countries implementing this standard.

13.11 ICS

The International Classification for Standards provides a structure for catalogues of international, regional and national standards and other normative documents, and as a basis for standing-order systems for international, regional and national standards. It may also be used for classifying standards and normative documents in databases, libraries, etc. It is developed and published by the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO).

13.12 ISO Standards

ISO is the International Organization for Standardization based in Geneva responsible for promoting standardization throughout the World.

13.13 ICD

The International classification of disease (ICD) is the international standard diagnostic classification for all general epidemiological, many health management purposes and clinical use. It is used to classify diseases and other health problems recorded on many types of health and vital records including death certificates and health records. These records provide a basis for compilation of national mortality and morbidity statistics by WHO Member States.

13.14 ICF

The International classification of Functioning Disability and Health is a multipurpose classification by the World Health Organisation intended for a wide range of uses in different sectors. It is a classification of health and health-related domains. It provides a standard language and framework for the description of health and health-related states.

13.15 ISCO

The International standard classification of Occupation provides a basis for international reporting, comparison and exchange of statistical and administrative data about occupations; provides a model for the development of national and regional classifications of occupations; and a system that can be used directly in countries that have not developed their own national classifications.

13.16 GFS Manual

The Government Finance Statistics Manual guides users on the compilation and reporting of GFS Statistics. The GFS Manual provides a comprehensive conceptual and accounting framework suitable for analyzing and evaluating fiscal policy, especially the performance of the general government sector and the broader public sector of any country.

13.17 ISCED

The International Standard Classification of Education is a classification structure for organizing information on education and training maintained by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It is part of the international family of economic and social classifications of the United Nations.

REFERENCE INDEX

The reference index provides a summarised list of statistical concepts and definitions.

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Synopsis of the Publication

Abstract

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) was established as a semi-autonomous body by the 1998 Act of Parliament, and is mandated to provide for the development and maintenance of a National Statistical System (NSS). *Section 4 (ii) of the UBOS Act, states that the Bureau is responsible for promoting standardization in the collection, analysis and publication of statistics to ensure quality, adequacy of coverage and reliability of statistics information.* The increasing prominence of evidence based approaches to inform policy decisions emphasize the need for standardisation and synchronisation of existing data systems in the National Statistical System (NSS). In this regard, UBOS in collaboration with key MDAs under the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) developed a Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions. The Compendium is an effective tool that facilitates harmonisation, sector-wide adoption, and use of uniform statistical concepts in the NSS. The compendium which is a living document will be updated every four years.

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