



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



COMPENDIUM OF STATISTICAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THE UGANDA STATISTICAL SYSTEM AND SERVICES

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FOREWORD

The National Statistical System (NSS) in Uganda is decentralized with many institutions/agencies collecting/compiling statistical data and information. In order to rationalize the development of the NSS, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics was established in 1998 to play a coordinating role in these developments. Specifically, the Bureau was established as a semi-autonomous body “to provide for the development and maintenance of a national statistical system which will ensure collection, analysis and dissemination of integrated, relevant, reliable and timely statistical information”. In its effort to initiate and ensure coordination and harmonization between data producers and users, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics developed a Compendium of Concepts and Definitions. The Compendium provides a list of useful concepts and definitions as used in the National Statistical System. Use of the Compendium by all actors in the National statistical system will ensure adherence to common standards in data production and use, and enhanced comparability.

In 2001, the Bureau in consultation with key producers and users developed Volume I of the Compendium. Following consultations with key stakeholders in 2003, Volume II was developed as an improved version of Volume I. Volume II was disseminated widely at six regional workshops to reach out to all the districts. Comments from the regional dissemination workshops and further consultations with close to 50 stakeholder institutions have been used to develop this Volume III.

Since the publication of the first volume, there has been a major re-think about the best way to develop a National Statistical System. There is now all around consensus that coordination and collaboration among data producers and users is the best way forward. At the centre of this effort is the adoption of a uniform set of concepts and definitions to be used by all data producers such that comparability between the different sets of data can be easily achieved.

We are most grateful to our stakeholders who contributed a lot in the process of updating Volumes I and II and those that have supported the development of this volume. This third Volume of Concepts and Definitions may not be complete. However, re-classification has been made so that each chapter contains definitions and concepts that are related to each other. Together, we shall take the National Statistical System to greater heights.

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Executive Director

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1 GENERAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

This part of the Compendium gives the general concepts and definitions used in the National Statistical System (NSS).

1.1 Population

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

1.1.1 Population Size

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

1.1.2 Population Distribution

The arrangement of the population in space at a given time, that is geographically or among the various types of residential areas.

1.1.3 Population Structure

The distribution of the Population by sex and age groups

1.1.4 Population Pyramid

A diagram showing the comparison of a human population by sex and age at a given time, consisting of a pair of histograms, one for each sex, laid horizontally in ascending order of age groups with a common base. The diagram is intended to provide a quick overall comparison of the age and sex structure of the population.

1.1.5 Population Change

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

1.2 Census

The comprehensive total count of units of interest at a given time in a given area /defined territory/country. Examples of these include Population and Housing Census, Agricultural Census, Census of Business Establishments, etc.

1.2.1 Population Census

The collection of basic, social, demographic and economic data for the entire population of the country. It normally takes place every 10 years. In Uganda as in most countries participation is mandatory (required by law). There are two types of Population Census:

1.2.2 Defacto Population Census

The collection of basic social, demographic and economic data for all people who will have spent a specified night in the area. It is like taking a snapshot of the people in the area on that census night.

Practically, the enumeration of people is done at household level or institution level (like a dormitory in a school, a ward in a hospital, a cell in a prison etc.) At this level a de facto census involves counting people who will have spent a specified night in a household or an institution.

Special categories of people like those who will have spent the night fishing or working as watchmen are assumed to have spent the specified night in their respective households.

Care is taken to cover people who neither live in households nor institutions like street children, vagrants, people in hotels, people in transit at airports and those who will have been traveling at night.

1.2.3 Dejure Population Census

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

At household or institution level the dejure census includes only the usual members. The problem with the dejure census is to define the "**usual member**" of a household or an institution. A common definition of a "usual member" of a household as used in the Uganda National Household Survey Programme and the 2002 Population and Housing census is "a person who has continuously stayed in the household for 6 or more months, during the last 12 months".

1.2.4 Housing Census

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

1.2.5 Census Night

The night preceding the population census.

1.3 Sample

The selected portion of a population drawn to provide information on the population as a whole or units of interest.

1.3.0 Sample Size

The number of sampling units which are to be included in the sample. In the case of a multi-stage sample this number refers to the number of units at the final stage in the sampling.

1.3.1 Sampling Unit

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

1.3.1 .1 Sample space

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

1.3.2 Sampling

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

1.4 Sample Survey

The study of a selected part of the population from which inference can be made about the population.

The types of sample surveys include;

1.4.1 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 behavior of such variable.

1.4.2 Cross-Sectional Survey

A survey that collects data on variables of interest at a particular period of time. e.g. National Household Surveys.

1.5 Questionnaire

A group or sequence of questions designed to elicit information upon a subject, or sequence of subjects, from a respondent.

1.6 Survey

A relatively extensive and comparatively widespread study that uses interviews or self-administered questionnaires as the methods of collecting the data and where sampling techniques are employed to select the respondents or units of interest.

1.7 Sampling Frame

A comprehensive list of distinct and distinguishable units within a population from which a sample is selected.

1.8 Sampling Design

The mechanism used to select a sample. The sampling designs are divided into two broad categories: the random and non random sampling design. The types of sampling designs include:

1.8.1 Simple Random Sampling (SRS)

Under SRS, the desired elements are selected by a chance or probability process and each element in the population has an equal chance of being selected/chosen.

1.8.2 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).

For example to select a sample of n units, we take a unit at random from the first k units and every k^{th} unit thereafter. If s is 15 and the first unit drawn is number 20, the subsequent units are numbered 35, 50, 65 etc.

1.8.3 Random Sampling without Replacement

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

1.8.4 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.

1.8.5 Cluster Sampling

This is where the elements are not selected individually but rather in groups, often based on proximity. This allows overcoming the constraints of costs and time associated with a much dispersed population.

NB: All the elements in the selected group are included in the study.

1.8.6 Stratified Sampling

In Stratified Sampling, the population is divided into homogeneous sets or strata with respect to the characteristics being studied and a random sample is selected from each stratum independently.

1.8.7 Strata

In stratified sampling the population of N units is first divided into non overlapping sub populations of N_1, N_2, \dots, N_L units respectively. These subpopulations are referred to as strata.

1.8.8 Quota Samples

A sample, usually of human beings, in which each investigator is instructed to collect information from an assigned number of individuals (the quota) but the individuals are left to his personal choice. In practice this choice is severely limited by "controls", e.g. s/he is instructed to secure certain numbers in assigned age groups, equal numbers of the two sexes, certain numbers in particular social classes and so forth.

1.8.9 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.

1.9 Statistical Error

The variance/difference between the true population parameters and the estimated parameters using a sample.

1.9.1 Systematic Error

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.

1.9.2 Sampling Error

An error that results from sampling. It arises because observations are made on the basis of a sample rather than on a whole population under study.

1.9.3 Non Sampling Error

A error that arises because of misinterpretation of questionnaires or failure to record the correct answers by interviewers and giving wrong answers by respondents. It is not in any way connected to the selected sample.

1.10 Estimate

The approximate value (from the sample), of the true population parameters.

1.11 Indicator

A pointer used specifically to shed light on a variable of interest. This variable may be demographic, social, economic or political.

1.11.1 Rate

The estimate that indicates percentage change in the variables of interest over two different periods of time. It shows the growth or decline in such variables. For instance Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates, rate of inflation, population growth rates etc. It may also mean the amount of one variable considered in relation to one unit of another variable. For example, the speed given as kilometers per hour, the exchange rate in shillings per one US Dollar, etc.

1.11.2 Ratio

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

1.11.3 Proportion

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

1.11.4 Parameter

Any numerical value describing a characteristic of the population. An example of a parameter is the mode. The mode is the value in the population that occurs most frequently. Other examples of parameters are a population's mean (or average) and its variance.

1.11.5 Statistic

Any numerical value describing a characteristic of the sample.

1.11.6 Variable

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

1.11.7 Independent Variable

A variable that you believe might influence your outcome measure. This might be a variable that you control, like a treatment, or a variable not under your control, like an exposure. A variable whose values are independent of changes in the values of other variables

1.11.8 Dependent Variable

In a research study, the variable that you believe might be influenced or modified by some treatment or exposure. It may also represent the variable you are trying to predict.

1.12 Time Series

A pattern of information on variables, which is collected over a certain period of time to give a trend of such variables. It may be monthly, yearly etc. For example Consumer Price Index (CPI), etc.

1.13 Sex Ratio

The ratio of the number of males to the number of females usually expressed as a percentage.

1.14 Household

A group of persons who normally live and eat together. Very often the household will be a family living in the same house or compound and eating together. A household will normally consist of a man, his wife and children and sometimes relatives and maids. The following scenarios may constitute a household:

- (i) One person who lives and eats on his or her own.
- (ii) Several persons who are not related to each other but they live together in the same house or compound and eat together.
- (iii) A man with two or more wives who, together with their children live and eat together. However, if the wives and their children live and eat separately, they will form separate households.

If two or more groups of persons, each of which has its own separate eating and housekeeping arrangements, live in the same dwelling, they are treated as separate households i.e., cooking and eating together takes precedence over living together in the definition of the household. People who live together but each of them buys food from a restaurant using his/her own money are regarded as separate households.

1.15 Head of Household

The person in the household acknowledged as head by the other members either by virtue of his age or social standing in the household. The head has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs. However, in cases where such authority and responsibility are not vested in one person, it may be necessary to try and identify the head of the household.

1.15.1 Child Headed Household

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

1.15.2 Male Headed Household

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

1.15.3 Female Headed Household

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

- **Defacto female headed:** - household where the husband is not present and the wife becomes the main decision maker in his absence.
- **Dejure female headed:** - Is the household where the main decision maker is a female who has never been married or is divorced or widowed.

1.16 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 enumeration. This excludes visitors.

1.17 Respondent

A respondent is the person who provides answers to the interviewer or the person who records the answers in a self-administered questionnaire. This person should be mature and well informed about the unit of enumeration and its characteristics.

1.18 Response

An answer provided by the respondent during an interview/inquiry or the answer recorded by the respondent in a self-administered questionnaire.

1.19 Enumeration Area (EA)

The smallest ground area, mapped with definite boundaries within which a study or interview has to be carried out. It can be a local administrative unit, part, whole or a combination of villages. Census enumeration areas demarcated during the mapping exercise (cartography) are examples. An EA should conveniently be covered by one enumerator in a given time period. EAs should therefore not have beyond a certain number of enumeration units.

1.20 Enumerator

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

1.21 Vulnerability

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

1.22 Natural Disaster

A sudden, calamitous event such as earthquake, floods, volcanic eruptions, cyclones or landslides, or an on-going misfortune such as drought or desertification.

1.23 Risk Assessment

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

2 SOCIAL STATISTICS**2.1 Population Concepts****2.1.1 Age**

The difference between 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.

2.1.2 Sex

The category in which a person is grouped in reference to their reproductive functions. However, care should be taken when determining the sex of a person from either the physical appearance or attire or both especially children.

2.1.3 Marital Status

The term describes whether an adult person is married or not. If not married, it describes whether the person was married before. Categories under marital status include single, married, divorced, separated and widowed.

2.1.3.1 Marriage

A union or bond between a woman and a man, who become husband and wife under the laws governing marriage. In Uganda, these 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. However, where a man and a woman are co-habiting, they should be regarded as married if they regard themselves to be so.

2.1.3.2 Monogamous Marriage

A situation where couples live together in a one to one ratio (i.e. one man one woman).

2.1.3.3 Levirate Marriage

A situation where widows are inherited.

2.1.3.4 Polygamous Marriage

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

2.1.3.5 Cohabiting

A man and woman are not related but are living together

2.1.3.6 Consensual Union

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

2.1.3.7 Single

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

2.1.3.8 Divorced

A situation where legally married couples legally separate for life, and each stays alone thereafter. However either of the two (man or woman) can re-marry.

2.1.3.9 Separated

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

2.1.3.10 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!

2.1.4 Child

Legally (as per the Children's Statute 1997), a child is a person below 18 years of age.

2.1.5 Infant

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

2.1.6 Adolescent

A person between puberty and below 18 years of age.

2.1.7 Orphan

A person (child) below the age of 18 years who has lost either one or both biological parents. Single orphans are those children who have lost one parent while double orphans are those who have lost both parents.

2.1.8 Youth

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

2.1.9 Adult

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

2.1.10 Older Person

A person aged 60 years and above. Previously such people used to be referred to as “the Elderly”

2.2 Education

2.2.1 Education System

The overall network of institutions and programmes through which education of all types and/or all levels is provided to the population.

2.2.2 Formal Education

The education attained in nurseries, primary, secondary schools and, tertiary institutions that follow a given approved curricula.

2.2.3 Educational Programme

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

2.2.4 Course

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

2.2.5 Educational Level

The highest level of formal training attained by an individual. In Uganda there are four levels of formal education namely primary, secondary, higher and tertiary.

2.2.5.1 Pre Primary Education

Programmes at the initial stage of organized instruction, which are designed mainly to introduce groups of very young children, usually from age three or so, to a school-type environment, i.e. to provide a bridge between the home and the school. Such

programmes are variously referred to as infant education, nursery education, pre-school education, or early childhood education.

2.2.5.2 Primary Education

Sometimes called elementary education, refers to educational programmes that are normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education. The entry age for primary education usually varies between five and seven years. In Uganda this level covers seven years of full-time schooling.

2.2.5.3 Secondary

The level immediately after the primary school level. Education at the second level based on at least four years of instruction at the first level and providing general or specialized instruction or both, such as middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher training school at this level and vocational or technical school. In Uganda, this level is divided into two namely ordinary level lasting four years and advanced level lasting two years.

2.2.5.4 Tertiary

Education at the third level such as universities, teachers' colleges and higher-level professional schools requiring as a minimum condition of admission the successful completion of education at the second level or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge.

2.2.6 Universal Primary Education (UPE)

The Government policy allowing all children in the Primary School-going age to attend a Government Aided School. Under this arrangement, pupils are exempted from paying tuition fees.

2.2.7 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.

2.2.8 School-age Population

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

2.2.8.1 Pupil

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

2.2.8.2 Student

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

2.2.9 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.

2.2.10 Pupil Cohort

A group of pupils who enter the first grade of a level of education in the same school year and subsequently experience promotion, repetition, drop-out or successful completion, each in his or her own way.

2.2.10.1 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Total number of pupils enrolled in a given school divided by the total number of teachers in the same school.

2.2.10.2 Pupil-stance Ratio

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

2.2.10.3 Pupil-textbook Ratio

The number of pupils using a single textbook.

2.2.10.4 Pupil-classroom Ratio

Average number of primary school pupils per primary school classrooms.

2.2.11 New Entrant

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

2.2.12 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.

2.2.13 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.

2.2.14 Class

A stage of instruction in primary or secondary, that is, Primary one through Primary seven and Senior one through Senior six.

2.2.15 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.

2.2.16 Informal Education

A non-curriculum education based on people's experiences. Non-formal education may take place both within and/or outside educational institutions set of skills, usually offered by an educational or training institution or programme for one or more pupils.

2.2.18.1 Functional Literacy

A person functionally literate is one who can engage in all those activities in which literacy is required for effective function of his or her group and community and also for enabling him or her to continue to use reading, writing and calculation of one's personal or own community development.

2.2.17 Basic Education

A whole range of educational activities that take place in different settings that aim at meeting basic learning needs as defined in the "*World Declaration on Education for All*" (Jomtien, Thailand, 1990). It thus comprises both formal schooling (primary and sometimes lower secondary) as well as a wide variety of informal public and private educational activities offered to meet the defined basic learning needs of groups of people of all ages.

2.2.18 Basic Learning Needs

Comprise both essential learning tools (such as literacy, oral expression, numeracy, and problem solving), and basic learning content (such as the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes) 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.

2.2.19 Complementary Education

Any organized 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 who by choice or circumstance are outside the formal education system.

2.2.20 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.

2.2.20.1 Adult Literacy

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

2.2.20.2 Literacy rate

The proportion of the population above 10 years of age who can write and read with understanding, expressed as a percentage of the total population above that age.

2.2.21 Coefficient of Efficiency

A measure of the internal efficiency 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. The reciprocal of the coefficient of efficiency is the input-output ratio. A coefficient of one indicates maximum internal efficiency.

2.2.22 Educational Institution

Any institution whose sole or main purpose is the provision of education. Such institutions are normally accredited, or sanctioned, by some public authority.

2.2.22.1 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.

2.2.22.2 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 may be operated by a non-governmental organization or association, a religious body, a special interest group, a foundation, or a business enterprise, on either a profit or non-profit basis. Private educational institutions operate within generally acceptable regulations (they have to follow guidelines followed by public institutions).

2.2.23 Teachers

Persons who, in their professional capacity, guide and direct learners in gaining knowledge, attitudes and skills that are stipulated by a defined curriculum programme.

2.2.24 Full-time Teacher

A person engaged in teaching for a specified number of hours per week according to official regulations in the country.

2.2.25 Part-time Teacher

A person whose working load and associated financial remuneration are less than that of a full-time teacher.

2.2.26 Pedagogical Staff

This includes non-teaching staff like headmasters (head teacher) and school administrators, supervisors, school health personnel and librarians working in education institutions

2.2.27 Enrolment

Those pupils who were admitted/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).

2.2.28 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The total enrolment of pupils in a grade or cycle or level of education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the corresponding eligible official age-group population in a given school year.

2.2.29 Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

The number of pupils in the official school-age group expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. In Uganda, this includes all children attending classes from primary 1 to 7 that have their ages ranging from 6 years to 12 years respectively.

2.2.30 Enrollment Ratio

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

2.2.31 Crude Enrollment Ratio

The percentage of the total enrollment at all levels to the total population. It is obtained by total enrollment at all levels (crude enrollment) divided by the total population. Where, enrollment includes those attending primary, secondary and tertiary institutions.

2.2.32 Grade Specific Enrollment Ratio

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

2.2.33 Accessibility Rate

The proportion of the children who have got access to schooling to the total population of the official school admission age.

2.2.34 Intake Rate

The proportion of children, out of all children of admission age, who are joining school for the first time.

2.2.35 Late Starters Rate

The total number of new entrants to grade 1 at primary level, who are over the official admission age (over 6 years), divided by the total population of official admission age (6 years).

2.2.36 Transition Rate

The proportion of pupils who progress from the final grade of one level to the first grade of the next level, expressed as a percentage of those enrolled in the final grade of the preceding school year. For example from Primary seven to Senior 1.

2.2.37 Dropout Rate

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

2.2.38 Repeater

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

2.2.39 Repetition Rate

The percentage of pupils who are enrolled in the same grade in the current school year as in the current school year.

2.2.40 Retention Rate

The number of learners completed, divided by the number of learners who started the qualification, excluding transfers out. 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. The retention rate (completers only) will be lower than the retention rate (inc. continuers) when a significant amount of learners are recorded as "continuing or intending to continue the learning activities leading to the qualification aim" beyond their expected end date.

2.2.41 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.

2.2.42 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.

2.2.43 Early Childhood Development (ECD)

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.

2.2.44 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.

2.2.45 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. Moreover, the concept of 'children with special educational needs' now extends beyond those who have physical or other disabilities to cover also pupils who are failing in school for a wide variety of other reasons.

2.3 Health

2.3.1 Anthropometry

The use of the age, height and weight of children less than five years to determine their nutritional status. This helps in determining the level of stunting, wasting, and under weight in these children. "Stunting" is a situation where one's height is too low for his/her age, "Wasting" is a situation where one's weight is too low for his/her height, while "Underweight" is where a person is too light for his/her age.

2.3.2 Vital Events

Events that are essential to the existence or continuity to life. Internationally, "Vital Events" include live births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages, divorces, adoptions, legitimations, recognitions, annulments, and legal separations. These vital events affect the continuity or destruction of a population.

2.3.3 Vital Statistics Registration System

According to the *United Nations Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods*, a vital Statistics System can be defined as 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'. These include live births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages, divorces, adoptions, legitimations, recognitions, annulments and legal separations"

The end products of the system that are used by demographers are, of course, the vital statistics and not the legal issues of the documents.

It should be noted that countries with a Vital Statistics Registration System do not necessarily register all the above events. In the case of Uganda only live births and deaths are registered.

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 may include the registration of other events in addition to "Vital events". For example registration of new residents or visitors at LC 1.

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 1000gr 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

The total number of live-births per 1000 mid-year population of a specific 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

Average number of children born alive to a woman during her life time if she were to bear children at each age in accordance with the prevailing Age-specific fertility rates. It is obtained by summing up all Age-specific fertility rates for each year of the childbearing span.

2.3.11 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

The number of men/women of reproductive age who are using contraception per 100 men/women of reproductive age.

2.3.12 Death

The 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 number of death in a year per 1000 mid-year population of a specific year. It is the ratio of annual number of deaths occurring to the number exposed to the risk of dying during the reference period. The population could be that of a country, region, district etc. There are other death rates such as 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 =

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths among residents age 25- 34 in an area in a year} \times 100,000}{\text{Average (for mid year) population age 25 – 34 in the area in that year}}$$

2.3.15 Cause Specific Death Rate

A mortality rate indicating the number of deaths attributable to a specific health problem/disease in a given time period (usually expressed per 100,000 population per year).

2.3.16 Infant and Child Mortality Rate

The childhood mortality measures are presented as follows;

Neonatal mortality rate: the probability of dying within the first month of life

Post neonatal mortality rate: the arithmetic difference between infant and neonatal mortality

Infant mortality rate: The probability of dying between exact ages one and the fifth birthday.

Under-five mortality rate: The probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday.

** 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.*

It is rare however to come across 1,000 births on the same day and follow their death pattern until their first birthday. This rate is therefore estimated using statistical /demographic techniques.

2.3.17 Foetal Mortality

Death of foetus prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother e.g. still-births.

2.3.18 Maternal Mortality Rate

The number of female deaths that occurred during pregnancy, child-birth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy because of any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes per 100,000 live births in that year.

2.3.19 Life Expectancy

An estimate of the average number of additional years a person could expect to live if the age specific death rates for a given year prevailed for the rest of his /her life. This can be derived for either male or female and is, in most populations, slightly higher for females. The commonly used life expectancy is that at birth. Life expectancy can be derived at any other age based on the current death rates.

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.

- Morbidity Incidence rate: Number of persons contracting a disease per 1,000 population at risk, for a given period of time.
- Morbidity Prevalence Rate: 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

A disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from an impairment or a disability

2.3.26 Out-Patient Department Utilization Rate

The number of total OPD attendance (i.e. new attendance and re-attendance) per Catchment Population for the year in question (or catchment population divided by four for the quarter) expressed as a percentage. This rate is used to measure whether or not the functionality of the Out Patient Department (OPD) is good and whether the OPD services are being sufficiently utilised.

2.3.27 Bed Occupancy Rate (BOR)

BOR is defined as 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 is usually expressed in percentage terms. It measures the extent to which inpatient facilities are being utilized.

Patient Bed Days: The product of total admissions and total duration of stay i.e. patient days are calculated by counting the total number of days that patients were admitted to a healthy facility. This information is found in the in-patient register under length of stay.

2.3.28 Malaria-Case Fatality Rate in Children under 5 years

Expressed in percentage terms, it relates to the number of deaths in children less than 5 years due to malaria in health unit (s) divided by the number of cases of diagnosed

malaria among children under 5 years admitted to health unit (s) during a specified time period. This measure is used to determine whether or not malaria cases are being handled properly by health unit in-patient departments.

2.3.29 Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) - Pneumonia Case Fatality Rate

The ratio of the number of deaths due to pneumonia in health units to the number of cases of diagnosed pneumonia admitted to health units during a specified time period. The result is expressed as a percentage. Measures the extent to which ARI- pneumonia cases are being handled by the health unit inpatient departments.

2.3.30 Pneumonia Death

Death from ARI- pneumonia among patients admitted to the inpatient department. Deaths, which occur in the OPD or outside of health units, are not counted in this indicator.

Cases of diagnosed pneumonia are those inpatients whose diagnosis on discharge (or final diagnosis) is pneumonia. Cases detected in the OPD or in the community but that are not admitted to the inpatient department are not counted in this indicator.

2.3.30.1 Diarrhea Death

A death from diarrhea among patients admitted to the in patient department. Deaths that occur in the OPD or outside of health units are not counted in this indicator. Diarrhea is defined as three or more loose or watery stools (take the shape of a container) in a 24-hour period (see details in standard case definitions handbook)

2.3.30.2 Diarrhea Case Fatality Rate

The number of deaths due to diarrhea in health units divided by the number of cases of diagnosed diarrhea cases admitted to health units during a specified time period. The rate is expressed in percentage terms.

2.3.31 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.

2.3.31.1 Antenatal Attendance Coverage

The number of new clients at Antenatal clinic per the total number of estimated pregnancies in the service population. The resultant ratio is expressed in percentage

terms. It is also used to determine the extent to which pregnant women are attending the Antenatal clinic.

2.3.31.2 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. Ideally, it is important to know the percentage of women in the entire country whose pregnancies (and therefore new-born babies) are protected.

2.3.31.3 Delivery in Health Facility

Delivery that takes place in a health facility. Health facility includes government and NGO health centres, clinics and hospitals. Generally the birth takes place in a maternity ward. A delivery that occurs before arriving at a facility but is then seen at the facility for follow-up care is not included in this indicator.

2.3.31.4 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

2.3.31.6 Immunization Rate

Measures (as a percentage of the age group) the full vaccination coverage of children under one year of age for two of the target diseases of the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI)– measles, DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus).

2.3.32 Child Health and Immunizations

2.3.32.1 BCG Immunization Coverage

The number of children under one year of age who have received BCG immunization expressed as a percentage of the number of children under one year or expected births in the absence of true census of children under one year of age.

2.3.32.2 Measles Immunization Coverage

The number of children under one year of age who have received the 1st dose of measles vaccines divided by the number of children under 1 year or expected births in the

absence of true census of children under one year of age. It measures children under one year who receive their complete immunization schedule for measles.

2.3.33 Outreach to the Community and Population Coverage

2.3.33.1 Access to the Minimum Health Care Package

The number of people residing within 5 kilometres of a health facility that provides the National Minimum Health Care Package (NMHCP) divided by the total population. *The National minimum health care package is described in detail in the Ministry of Health National Health Policy, September 1999, pages 10-14.*

2.3.33.2 Population Satisfaction with Health Services

The number of people surveyed expressing satisfaction with health services divided by the total population surveyed. It tries to measure whether the population is satisfied with health services and is expressed in percentage terms.

2.3.33.3 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).

2.3.33.4 Outreach Activity

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

2.3.33.5 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.

2.3.33.6 Total Client Contacts

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

2.3.34 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.

2.3.35 Epidemic

The occurrence in a community or region of cases of an illness specific health related behavior or other health related events clearly in excess of normal expectancy. The community or region and the period in which the cases occur are specified precisely. 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. Epidemicity is thus relative to usual frequency of the disease in the same area, among the specified population, at the same season of the year. A single case of a communicable disease long absent from a population, or first invasion by a disease not previously recognized in that area requires immediate reporting and full field investigation; two cases of such a disease associated in time and place may be sufficient evidence to be considered an epidemic.

2.3.36 Doctor-Patient Ratio

The number of patients per registered doctor

2.3.37 Catchment/Service Area

Region from which the clients of a particular health facility are drawn. Such a region may be well or ill defined.

2.3.38 Community Health Workers

Workers who respond to national definition of health care providers and are neither physicians nor midwives, nurses, dentists or pharmacists.

2.4 Housing Concepts and Characteristics

2.4.1 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. A building may consist of a roof with supports only, that is, without constructed walls. In some cases, a roofless structure consisting of a space enclosed by walls may be considered a building. It may be used as living quarters or for industrial purposes exclusively, or it may be partially used for both purposes. Buildings used entirely or primarily for agricultural purposes such as warehouses, stores, stables, barns, office building, etc. are classified as non-residential buildings.

2.4.2 House

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

2.4.3 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.

2.4.4 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.

2.4.5 Permanent Dwelling Units

These are built with durable materials (wall, floor and roof) that can maintain their stability for at least 15 years.

2.4.6 Semi-permanent Dwelling Units

These are dwelling units built with a combination of durable materials and require regular maintenance.

2.4.7 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.

2.4.8 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.

2.4.9 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. It also covers buildings for persons living in institutions, such as hospital building, prisons, military establishments and so forth.

2.4.10 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.

2.4.11 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.

2.4.12 Shack

A small, rough hut or shabby old house.

2.4.13 Room

A space in a housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least 4 square metres. Passage ways, verandahs, lobbies, bath-rooms, and toilet rooms are not expected to be counted as rooms, even if they meet the criteria.

2.4.14 Kitchen

A room or space in a dwelling, set apart for storage of food and various operations involved in preparation and service of meals and cleaning of dishes and cooking utensils.

2.4.15 Toilet

An installation for the disposal of human excreta. This category includes three sub-categories;

(a) "Flush toilet" is an installation connected with piped water, arranged for humans to discharge their wastes and from which wastes are flushed by water.

(b) Ventilated Improved Latrine (VIP) is a latrine with a pipe inserted to get rid of foul smells and flies.

(c) Pit Latrine is a toilet made by digging a ground hole for deposit of excreta.

2.4.16 Tenure

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

2.4.17 "Tenant" or "Renter"

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

2.4.18 Rent

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

2.4.19 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.

2.4.20 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.

2.4.21 Slum

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

2.5 Gender Concepts

2.5.1 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: roles, responsibilities, access to resources, constraints, opportunities, needs, perceptions, views, etc. held by both women and men and their interdependence relationships.

2.5.2 Gender Analysis

The process of identifying and classifying the roles of women and men in a given economic activity, their relations, access to and control over resources and benefits. It also includes a systematic examination of the different impacts (potential and/or actual) of a development programme on women and men.

2.5.3 Gender Desegregated Data

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

2.5.4 Sex Desegregated Data

Data that is classified by sex i.e. female or male.

2.5.5 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.

2.5.6 Reproductive Gender Roles

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

2.5.7 Community Management Roles

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

2.5.8 Practical Gender Needs

The different needs of women and men that when met, enables them to carry out their socially and culturally defined roles efficiently and effectively. For example, a young female needs to be taught what to do during the onset of her menstrual period and the body changes that occur to her. On the other hand younger males may need to be taught how to deal with a partner say when she has just become pregnant and a lot of changes are taking place around her.

2.5.9 Strategic Gender Needs

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

2.5.10 Mainstreaming

Effective integration of cross-cutting policy themes such as gender, rights, environment, HIV/AIDS etc in a manner that ensures that they are integral to all development decisions and interventions.

2.5.11 Gender Gaps

Disparities between genders involving quality or quantity. A gender gap favoring the male sex is called a pro-male gender gap, while the opposite is called a pro-female gender gap. Many people, however, are offended by gender gaps that favor the opposite sex. Men are believed to be better doing some things, and women are believed to be better in other things. A classic example of a gender gap is the difference in pay between men and women for the same job responsibilities. There are gender gaps which favor men for example men have stronger muscles than women while women live longer than men.

2.5.12 Equity

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

2.5.13 Equality

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

2.5.14 Empowerment

Process of giving voice to the disenfranchised and allowing the poor and vulnerable to have access to the tools and materials they need to forge their own destinies by allowing

each and every household the possibility of becoming producers of their own welfare, rather than consumers of others' charity.

2.5.15 Gender Bias

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

2.5.16 Social Construct

The ways in which individuals and groups create their perceived reality. As an approach, it involves looking at the ways social phenomena are created, institutionalized, and made into tradition by humans. Their focus is on the description of the institution, the action and so on, not on analyzing causes and effects.

2.5.17 Culture

The values, morals, customs, traditions, practices, knowledge and skills transmitted both within and across generations.

2.5.18 Cultural Industries

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

2.5.19 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.

2.5.20 Human Rights

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

2.5.21 Income Generating Activities

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

2.5.22 Safety Nets

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

2.5.23 Social Development

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

2.5.24 Social Development Concerns

These include issues such as exclusion, inequity, inequality, vulnerability, unemployment and powerlessness of different groups.

2.5.25 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 Migration

The movement of persons from their usual place of environment to another place to stay there permanently or temporarily. There are two broad categories of movements namely, internal migration and international migration.

2.6.1 Immigration

The management of the flow of persons into and out of a country.

2.6.2 International Migration

The movement of persons across national boundaries. It has two components, namely, emigration and immigration.

2.6.3 International Emigration

The movement of a non-resident of Uganda into the country to settle permanently or temporarily.

2.6.4 Life Time Migrant

A person who migrates from one place to another to stay there permanently.

2.6.5 Return Migrant

A person who migrates from one place to another on a temporary basis.

2.6.6 Resident

A person whose usual residence is in Uganda including those whose nationality is non Ugandan.

2.7 Law and Order Concepts

2.7.0 Crime

2.7.1 Homicide

The killing of human beings by another human being. It is the act of a human being, taking away the life of another human being. A homicide may be lawful (and therefore not punishable) or unlawful (therefore attract Penal Provisions)

2.7.2 Murderer

Any person who, with malice aforethought, causes the death of another person by any unlawful act or omission.

2.7.3 Robber

Any person who steals any thing, and, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of stealing it, uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to obtain or retain the things stolen or prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen or retained, is guilty of an offence.

2.7.4 Aggravated Robbery

A robbery where a deadly weapon is involved. Deadly weapons include any instrument made or adapted for shooting, stabbing or cutting and any instrument which, when used for offensive purposes, is likely to cause death.

2.7.5 Simple Robbery

A Robbery where a deadly weapon is not involved or used.

2.7.6 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.

2.7.7 Theft

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

2.7.8 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.

2.7.9 House Breaking

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

2.7.10 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.

2.7.11 Common Assault

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

2.7.12 Aggravated Assault

An assault that is involving grievous harm.

- Grievous harm means 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. Normally, an expert doctor is used to decide on whether an injury amounts to grievous harm.

2.7.13 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.

2.7.14 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 organization.

Normally, a person accused of embezzlement should have committed the offence by virtue of being:

- a) an employee, servant or officer of Government or public body;
- b) a director, officer or employee of a company or corporation;
- c) a clerk or servant employed by any person, association or a religious or other organizations ; or
- d) a member of an association, religious or other organization.

2.7.15 Forgery

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

2.7.16 Uttering

The act of knowingly presenting a false document.

2.7.17 Fraud

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

2.7.18 Defilement

The act of having sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of eighteen years.

Defilement can also mean:

- An attempt to have sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of eighteen years.
- 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.

2.8.0 Traffic Concepts

2.8.1 Accident

An un-intended event that involves property damage or personal injury or loss of life (death) as a result of motor vehicle in motion 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 is where there is no loss of life, and minor injuries or minor destruction of property or both is involved.

2.8.2 Vehicle

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

2.8.3 Bicycle

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

2.8.4 Driver

- (a) 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 an instructor of a learner driver.
- (b) 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
- (c) In a relation to a towed vehicle, a person who drives the towing vehicle.

2.8.5 Motor Vehicle

Means any self propelled vehicle intended or adapted for use on the roads.

3 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

3.1 Economic activity

3.1.1 Economic activity

Economic activity as defined by United Nations Systems of National Accounts (SNA) means all market production and certain types of non-market productions, 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.

3.1.2 Economically Active Population

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

3.1.3 Labour Force

The currently economically active population. It comprises all persons aged 14 to 64 years who, during the last 7 days were either employed or unemployed.

3.1.4 Working Age population

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

3.1.5 Working Population

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

3.1.6 Labour force Participation Rate

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

3.1.7 Employment-to-population ratio

The proportion of an economy's working-age population that is employed.

3.1.8 Status in Employment

The indicator of status of employment distinguishes between three categories of the total employed, i.e (a) wage and salaried workers (also known as employees); (b) self-employed workers; and (c) contributing family workers (also known as unpaid family workers).

3.1.8.1 Paid Employment (Employees)

Persons who during the last 7 days or 12 months performed some work for 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.

They can be categorized into:

3.1.8.2 Government Employees

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

3.1.8.3 Private Employees

Persons engaged by privately owned, registered companies or individuals.

3.1.8.4 Permanent Employees

Include salaried persons who are engaged in permanent and pensionable terms. They also include those on probation.

3.1.8.5 Temporary Employees

These include 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.

3.1.9 Casual Workers

Persons who are called upon once in a while to carry out specific assignments for a business. They may receive cash payment or payment in kind. They are not permanent employees but may be engaged during peak seasons for instance those picking tea in plantations.

3.1.10 Self Employed

Comprises of Employers and Own Account Workers.

3.1.10.1 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, organizations and government

3.1.10.2 Own Account Worker

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

3.1.11 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

3.1.12 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.

3.1.13 Industry

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

3.1.14 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.

3.1.15 Wage Bill

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

3.1.16 Actual Hours of Work

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

3.1.17 Labour Productivity

Output – measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – per unit of labour input.

3.1.18 Under Employment

A situation where a person's productivity is under utilized, i.e. performing below the expected level of output.

3.1.18.1 Time-related Underemployment

Workers are classified as underemployed if they have worked less than **40 hours per week**, **willing** and **available** to work additional hours within the last seven days, otherwise fully employed.

3.1.19 The Unemployed

All persons who during the last seven days were without work, available for work and did not necessarily take steps to search for work.

3.1.20 Youth Unemployment

The indicator measures unemployment as defined above but targeting the "youth", which comprises persons aged 18 to 30 years.

3.1.21 Child Work

Activities that children carry out within or outside their households for income, family gain or profit, including unpaid family work.

3.1.22 Child Labour

Child labour comprising of: i) All children involved in work aged 5-11 years; ii) All working children aged 12-14 years involved in work beyond their capacity or work which is not 'light work' as provided for in national legislation and, or, they work for a total of 14 hours or more hours a week and; iii) All working children aged 15-17 involved in hazardous work and, or, they work an equivalent of 43 or more hours per week.

3.1.23 Worst Forms of Child Labour

Includes child trafficking, bondage, children in prostitution or pornography children in drug smuggling or trafficking, children in armed conflict and children in work which is harmful to their health, safety and morals.

3.2 Poverty

3.2.1 Poverty

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

3.2.2 Poverty Profile

A description of how the extent of poverty varies across sub groups of a given population, characterized by, for example, their gender, geographical location, type of economic activity, source of income, etc.

3.2.3 Priority Poverty Indicators

Specific indicators that taken together provide an overview of the state of poverty in a given area. They may include head-counts and indicators of both income and social aspects of poverty. The priority income indicators include unskilled wage rates (urban and rural) and rural terms of trade. The priority social indicators include net primary school enrolment, under-five mortality rate, immunization coverage, child malnutrition (to be modified to become measurable), percentage of total public expenditures on basic social services, etc. Other social indicators include demographic indicators, life expectancy, total fertility rate maternal mortality rate, etc.

3.2.4 Poverty Line

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

3.2.5 Poverty Gap

The difference between the poverty line and the mean income of the poor expressed as a ratio of the poverty line. When multiplied by the headcount index, it gives the poverty gap index.

3.2.6 The Poverty Gap Index (P_1)

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

3.2.7 Relative Poverty

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

3.2.8 The Head-Count Ratio (HCR or P_0)

The percentage or proportion of persons taken to be poor, in relation to the total population in a given area. In other words, it is the proportion of the population whose standard of living is lower than the area-specific poverty line (usually measured in terms of income or consumption)

3.2.9 The Gini Index

Shows how close a given distribution of income is to absolute equality or inequality. The Gini coefficient is the ratio of the area between the 45-degree line and the Lorenz curve and the area of the entire triangle. As the coefficient approaches zero, the distribution of income or consumption approaches absolute equality and absolute inequality if it approaches 1.

3.2.10 Absolute Poverty

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

3.2.11 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. The major categories of the chronically poor include the disabled, widows, street kids, orphans, the elderly, landless, casual laborers, refugees and the internally displaced persons. Factors that maintain the poor in poverty include the lack of productive assets, exploitation, discrimination, lack of opportunities, low education, lack of skills, ignorance, weather, disempowerment, etc.

3.2.12 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.

3.2.13 Relative Poverty Line

A relative poverty line is a variation in average of total population consumption. It involves drawing an arbitrary relative line by identifying the proportions (like mean, median, or even a fraction of the mean) from expenditure or income data.

3.2.14 The Standard of Living of a Individual/Household

The ability for an individual/household to access his/her/its needs in accordance with their preferences i.e. basic needs such as minimum accommodation, food, medical care, education and sanitation.

3.2.15 Expenditure Gap Ratio (EGR)

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

3.2.16 Decomposable Poverty Index (DPI or P_2)

Measures the degree of inequality among the poor, the DPI was developed by Forster Greer & Thorbecke (1984) and used by World Bank (1993 and 1995). The DPI is considered conventional and measures the incidence of poverty and the degree of inequality among the poor using an aversion parameter and determines the proportionate decrease from the poverty line. It also shows the living standards and relates them to the population at large.

3.3 Trade Concepts

3.3.1 Exports

Outward flows comprising of goods and services leaving the customs territory of a country to the rest of the world.

3.3.2 Re-Exports

Goods imported into the country and then exported in the same form or after minor operations like blending, packaging, drying and repairing.

3.3.3 Traditional Export Crops

Export crops formerly introduced to Uganda by the colonial masters during the colonial days. Non-Traditional Exports are commodities that have just featured in Uganda's export trade over the last ten years e.g. Beans, Maize etc.

3.3.4 Imports

Inward flows comprising of goods and services entering the customs territory of a country from the rest of the world.

3.3.5 Customs Territory

The territory in which the customs law of a state applies in full" (The Kyoto Convention).

3.3.6 Domestic Exports

Goods or services for export that are wholly or mainly of domestic origin.

3.3.7 Export Tariff

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

3.3.8 Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HSCODE)

The primary commodity classification based on the nature of commodities.

3.3.9 Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

A classification of commodities according to their level of processing and their end use.

3.3.10 Broad Economic Category (BEC)

Defined in terms of SITC, it groups large economic classes of goods with reference to their end use.

3.3.11 Trade Balance

The difference between value of exports and imports for a given period of time.

3.3.12 Bilateral Trade Agreement

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

3.3.13 Applied Tariff Rate

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

3.3.14 Barter Trade

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

3.3.15 Common External Tariff (CET)

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

3.4 Price Statistics

3.4.1 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The measure of the changes in the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by households. The basket relates to a selection of goods and services that is representative of the consumption habits of most households in the country.

3.4.2 Inflation

The persistent increase in the general level of prices. The consumer price index is used to estimate the rate of inflation in Uganda. Two sets of measure of inflation are most commonly used, namely monthly inflation and annual inflation. Monthly inflation is defined as the percentage change in the index on a month-by-month basis where as an annual inflation rate is calculated as the percentage change in the index over the last twelve months, it encapsulates a full year of the history of the price.

3.4.2.1 Headline Inflation Rate

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

3.4.2.2 Underlying Inflation Rate

A measure of inflation based on relative changes in prices for all goods and services excluding food crops (excluding food crops minimizes the effects of irregular long-term price fluctuations that are mainly induced by weather conditions).

3.4.2.3 Creeping Inflation Rate

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

3.4.2.4 Basket

Commonly used term for the national set of goods and services, specified precisely in terms of commodity and quantity, whose prices are surveyed for the purpose of calculating indexes such as consumer price index.

3.4.2.5 Chain-linked Index

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

3.4.2.6 Cost of Living Index

An index measuring the changing cost of purchasing a varying set of commodities, which will provide a fixed level of consumer satisfaction, in line with changing household's tastes. This index takes account of changes in technology, fashion and expectations as well as price changes.

3.4.2.7 Lasspeyres Price Index

An index formula, which measures the changing cost overtime of purchasing the same basket of the commodities, purchased during the stated base period.

3.4.2.8 Regimen (of an Index)

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

3.4.2.9 Weighting Base

The period for which expenditures on commodities paid by consumers was surveyed to form the regimen of the index.

3.5 Income and Expenditure

3.5.1 Income

All receipts (cash and in kind) in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or transfer earnings e.g. inherited wealth, donations etc.

3.5.2 Household Income

Receipts by households in both cash and kind. It consists of receipts that accrue to the members of the household from their employment and/ or enterprises, gifts, etc.

3.5.3 Per Capita Income

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

3.5.4 Asset

A durable item that can be used for more than one year. It can appreciate or depreciate in value.

3.5.5 Expenditure

Consumption, which includes all cash expenditure on goods and services, incurred by the household and establishment for consumption purposes. It also includes imputed value for own produced items consumed by the household.

3.5.6 Capital Expenditure

Expenditure incurred by a company which cannot be treated as a cost in calculating its profits. It is either paid for out of post-tax income or by raising external finance. It also includes purchasing of existing businesses and of patents and trademarks.

3.5.7 Household Expenditure

The amount of money spent by the household in cash, kind or through barter. The household expenditure is subdivided into consumption and non-consumption expenditure.

3.5.8 Consumption Expenditure

Expenditure accruing to the household in a specified period. It includes expenditure on frequently purchased items of food, beverages and tobacco, non-durable goods and frequently purchased services and semi-durable goods and services.

3.5.9 Non-consumption Expenditure

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

3.5.10 Household Enterprise

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

3.6 Business

3.6.1 Establishment/Business

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.

3.6.1.1 Enterprise

A group of business establishments under one umbrella. They may or may not be under the same legal ownership, but may benefit from a certain degree of autonomy in decision making.

3.6.1.2 Micro Business

A business establishment employing less than 5 persons, normally with no regular books of account and may not be licensed.

3.6.1.3 Small Business

A business establishment employing between 5 and 20 persons and may be licensed

3.6.1.4 Medium Business

A business establishment employing between 20 and 50 persons, formerly registered, licensed and normally have regular final accounts

3.6.1.5 Large Business

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

3.6.1.5 Final Accounts

A summary of the financial transactions of a business over a specified period of time, normally one year. It also includes the Balance sheet of a Business.

3.6.1.6 Balance Sheet

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

3.6.1.7 Fixed Assets

Tangible items of a business that are central to its operation and not traded. They include land, buildings, plant and machinery motor vehicles, work in progress and other office equipment.

3.6.1.8 Current Assets

Tangible or intangible items owned by a business and are disposed or used within one year. They include stocks, raw materials, cash at hand and creditors, among others.

3.6.2 Activity

What the establishment/business is engaged in e.g. manufacturing, banking, insurance, trade etc.

3.6.3 Activity Code

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

3.6.4 Statistical Business Register

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

3.6.5 Intermediate Consumption

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

3.6.6 Gross Output

The total income received by a business from the sale of its own goods, and/or services, income from rent or gifts received adjusted for stock changes.

3.6.7 Value Added

The outcome when factors of production combine to produce goods and services. Technically Value Added is the difference between the value of production and the value of intermediate inputs use.

3.6.8 Legal Entity

The kind of ownership under which a business is being held/possessed. They include:

3.6.8.1 Sole Proprietorship

A business which is solely owned by one person without liability and that person has total responsibility for all aspects of risk-taking and management of business.

3.6.8.2 Partnership

A business jointly owned by two or more persons without and for which the distribution of investment, risk taking and management responsibility is agreed between the partners (the agreement may/may not be in writing).

3.6.8.3 Private Limited Liability

An organization registered under the Companies Act and comprised of shares of specified limited liability the majority of which are owned by government. It has a legal entity separate from its shareholders. Its management is in the hands of the Executive Directors and/or Managers who are employees of the company regardless of the extent of their shareholding. The organizations registered name will include the term "limited" although it may operate under the trading names without the term.

3.6.8.4 Public Limited Liability

A company/business established in which total ownership is by the Republic of Uganda.

3.6.8.5 Statutory Corporation

An organization established by an Act of Parliament, which is neither a Public Limited Company nor a Department of the Public Service. Its management may be controlled by a Board or Trust that is responsibly/answerable to a given Ministry of the Republic of Uganda. Examples are the Uganda Bureau of Statistics answerable to the Ministry of Finance, Uganda Investment Authority etc.

3.6.8.6 Cooperative

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

3.6.8.7 Joint Government

A business arrangement that includes the combination for the purpose of that business arrangement of one or more establishments in the private sector (i.e. Sole Proprietorship,

Private Limited Company or Cooperative) and at least one Government or Statutory Cooperation.

3.6.8.8 Religious Organization

A business operating under any religious denomination but employing at least one person. The organizations include among others the Catholic Church, Church of Uganda, Seventh Day Adventist Church, Orthodox Church, Islam and Pentecostal Churches.

3.6.8.9 Non Governmental Organization (NGO)

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

3.6.8.10 Parastatal

A quasi-government organization instituted by decree or by an Act of Parliament of Uganda and designed to perform specific functions on behalf of Government e.g. the then Produce Marketing Board, Coffee Marketing Board, Custodian Board, etc.

3.6.9 Depreciation

The wear and tear of an Asset during the reference period.

3.6.10 Dividends

A form of property income to which shareholders become entitled, once declared as a result of placing funds at the disposal of businesses.

3.6.11 Formal Business

A registered/licensed business with regular final accounts.

3.6.12 Informal Business

A business establishment operating in the country and may not be registered/licensed and normally has no final accounts and also employs less than 5 persons.

3.6.13 Base Period

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

3.6.14 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 some point commonly known as base period. It is used to measure the change in some quantity/price, which we cannot observe directly. An index number is, therefore, limited to the measurement of changes in the magnitude from one situation to another.

3.6.15 Producer Price Index (PPI)

A Price index that measures the average change over time in selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services. PPIs can broadly represent either Outputs or Inputs to the production process.

3.6.16 Output Producer Price Index

The Output PPIs indicate changes in the prices manufacturers charge for goods as they leave the factory gate. These prices should be net of VAT and Excise Duty and after any discounts, but include any subsidies. An output PPI for goods and services can be a PPI for goods and services produced for the Local Market (PPI for Local Market) or export, (PPI for Exports).

3.6.17 Input Producer Price Index

A measurement for the rate of change in the prices of the inputs/raw materials purchased by the producer and are categorized as PPI for local or imported raw materials.

3.7 Industry

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, whether it is done in a factory or in the workers home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail.

3.7.2 Production Quantity

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

3.7.3 Production Value

The value of the quantities produced by an establishment in a given period of time

3.7.4 Sales Quantity

The quantity produced 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 total sales of all commodities sold by an establishment within a given period. Some times it is referred to as turnover.

3.7.6 Maximum Production Capacity

The maximum output that a plant can produce with existing machinery and in the availability of sufficient 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 single item of the type of product that an establishment produces. A fixed quantity that is used as a standard measure.

4 MACRO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS

4.1 National Accounts

4.1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The total value of goods and services produced by resident producer units of a country for a specified period of time, usually one year. It is the sum of gross value added of all resident producer units (institutional sectors or industries).

4.1.2 GDP at Constant Prices

The total value of goods and services of the current year using prices of a determined base/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 (Factor Cost)

The value of goods and services excluding indirect taxes on production such as sales tax, excise duties etc. If taxes on production such as payroll taxes or taxes on buildings and vehicles are subtracted from the basic prices, then GDP will be at factor cost.

4.1.5 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).

4.1.6 Per Capita GDP

The average production per person of goods and services for a specified period i.e. one year. It is used to compare the relative welfare or standard of living in different countries in a particular period

4.1.7 Gross Value Added at Basic Prices

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

4.1.8 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.

4.1.9 Balance of Payments

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

4.2 Banking and Currency

4.2.1 Banking

A function where a licensed institution provides services of storing deposits (savings or current/checking deposits) on behalf of its customers, extending credit facilities to individuals, firms or government.

4.2.2 Money

Anything that members of a community are willing to accept in payment for goods or services. It is also a marketable good used as a store of value, medium of exchange and unit of account.

4.2.3 Currency

Another term for money. It is a unit of exchange used to facilitate exchange of goods and services. Currency comprises notes and coins issued by the Central Bank or Government.

4.2.4 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. Such transactions normally include the payment of interest due to the lender as per agreed repayment schedules between the two parties.

4.2.5 Overdraft

A short-term bank loan given to an account holder in a bank to withdraw more than the balance on the account. Generally, there is a charge fee for the provision of the overdraft facility.

4.2.6 Securities

Securities include government debt, both long and short term, company shares, and company debt. Securities may be registered, where legal ownership depends on the entry in a register, normally run by a bank and the paper is merely evidence of ownership, or in bearer form, where the bearer is conferred by possession of the document.

4.2.7 A 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.

4.2.8 Bond

A security with a redemption date over a year later than its date of issue. Firms, financial institutions or governments may issue bonds. They may have a fixed redemption date, an option for the borrower to repay at any date over a period.

4.2.9 Treasury Bill

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

4.2.10 Interest Rate

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

4.2.11 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/companies. Dividends are so called since a company is legally required to divide any sum available for distribution between its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held.

4.2.12 Retained Reserves

Sums of money set aside out of the profits of a firm/company that have not been distributed as dividends. They are created for the purpose of meeting future capital needs of the company through either a bonus or rights issue.

4.2.13 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.

4.2.14 Budget

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

4.2.15 Development Plan

Documentation by a government planning agency of 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. Many developing countries publish five year development plans to announce their economic objectives.

4.2.16 Cash Flow

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

4.2.17 Projection

A prediction made based on past and current observations.

4.2.18 Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs)

A set of forecasts produced by government of activity in various sectors, which would persuade firms that their own investment would be profitable.

4.3 Taxation Concepts

4.3.1 Tax Revenue

Revenue collected from taxable goods and services.

4.3.2 Gross Tax Revenue

Tax revenue including Government tax payments and tax refunds.

4.3.3 Net Tax Revenue

Net tax revenue refers to Gross tax revenue minus Government tax payments and tax refunds.

4.3.4 Tax Refund

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

4.3.5 Domestic Direct Taxes

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

4.3.6 Domestic Indirect Taxes

Taxes chargeable on consumption of domestically produced goods.

4.3.7 International Trade Taxes

Taxes collected on imports and Exports.

4.3.8 Pay As You Earn (PAYE)

Tax chargeable on employment income paid to an employee. This may be in cash, in kind or both.

4.3.9 Corporation Tax

Corporation tax refers to tax chargeable on Business Income earned by limited companies.

4.3.10 Withholding Tax

A tax deducted at source by a person on the basis of the gross value of another person to whom the tax is applicable. Withholding tax is in fact income tax paid in advance or as a final tax depending on the circumstances.

4.3.11 Individual Income Tax

Tax charged on income earned by individuals like sole traders. The term is more applied to individual self employed business. However, individual income tax is not limited to business income alone. It includes all income earned by an individual from all sources except that income which is assessable separately like rental income.

4.3.12 Presumptive Income Tax

Tax charged on businesses whose annual sales turnover is below Uganda Shilling 50 million. This definition 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.

4.3.13 Tax on Interest in Banks

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

4.3.14 Rental Income Tax

Tax charged on income earned by individuals from letting out property on commercial terms.

4.3.15 Casino Tax

Tax charged on income earned from gambling.

4.3.16 Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT refers to a consumption tax which is levied at each stage of production of goods and services based on the value added to the product at that stage.

4.3.17 Excise Duty

Tax levied on specific goods and commodities produced or sold within the country. The level of duty is contingent upon the policies of the Government to raise revenue, protect industries or discourage consumption.

4.3.18 Import Duty

A levy imposed on imported goods.

4.3.19 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.

4.3.20 Business Income

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

4.3.21 Employment Income

Any income derived by an employee from any employment.

5 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

5.1 Agricultural Concepts

5.1.1 Total Land Owned

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

5.1.2 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.

5.1.3 Cultivated Land

This relates to the total land under crops.

5.1.4 Land under Fallow

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

5.1.5 Land for Cultivation Leased in

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

5.1.6 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.

5.1.7 Land for Cultivation Leased out or given on Rent

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

5.1.8 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.

5.1.9 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.

5.1.10 Mailo Tenure

This involves the holding of land in perpetuity, 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.

5.1.11 Leasehold Tenure

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

5.1.12 Customary Land

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

5.1.13 Public Land

Government land:

- (a) used by the Government itself
- (b) occupied by private entities on the basis of an agreement from the concerned authority for a temporary period till the government decides to take it over for building public utilities.

5.1.14 Squatter

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

5.1.15 Bonafide Occupant

A bonafide occupant may be one of the following:

Any person who settled on registered land twelve years consecutively before the constitution was passed without the permission of the registered owner and unchallenged by the registered owner or his agent. This means that by 8th October 1983 that person was already living on that land

Any person who was settled by government/local government or their agents on registered land before the Constitution was passed.

5.1.16 Agricultural Holding

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

Single management may be exercised by an individual or household, jointly by two or more individuals or households, by a clan or tribe or a co-operative or government parastatals.

An economic unit is under the same management and shares the same means of production such as labour, farm buildings, farm implements and machinery or drought animals

The holding may consist of one or more parcels located in one or more separate areas provided the parcels belong to the same economic unit.. The requirements of sharing the same production means should be fulfilled to a great degree to justify the consideration of various parcels as components of one economic unit.

In the case of a family which lives and shares meals, all plots cultivated by that family will constitute one holding. On the other hand, if an area of land is cultivated by relatives who live separately, even though they share work on the land, each of them will normally know which plots belong to him. In this case the total area is not a holding but several holdings depending on the number of persons having claim to several plots.

Some of the areas of the holding may be cultivated, fallow, under forest trees belonging to the holder or may be wholly or partly used for grazing livestock.

The following additional points will assist in getting the concept of Holding clearer:

- (i) There are holdings that do not have a significant area e.g. poultry units or piggery, hatcheries, for which a bit of area of land is not absolutely necessary.
- (ii) There are holdings that may be operated by holders who have other occupation in addition to being a holder.
- (iii) There may be holdings that are operated jointly by two or more individuals communal grazing is not considered a holding or part of the holding.

- (vi) Land used by the holder for agricultural production including land owned, land rented in but excluding land rented out.

5.1.17 Holder

A person who exercises management control over the holding operations and takes major decisions regarding resource use. The holder has technical and economic responsibility for the holding and may undertake all responsibility directly or delegate responsibilities related to the day to day work management.

5.1.18 Parcel

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

5.1.19 Plot

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

5.1.20 Size of Holding (Total Holding Area)

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

- ❖ Land owned by the holder but rented to others should not be included in the total holding area.
- ❖ The holding area includes farmland, and land occupied by farm buildings if the house is located within the holding.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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.

5.1.21 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).

5.1.22 Agricultural Year

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

5.1.23 Season

A growing cycle of a crop. The first crop season normally 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 generally the period between July and December. It should be noted that seasons are directly related with rains and are indirectly related with the growing cycle of crops.

5.1.24 Farmland

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

5.1.25 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.

5.1.26 Net Cultivable Area

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

5.1.27 Area Harvested

The total area from which the crop is gathered. Some temporary crops are grown more than once on the same land in the same agricultural year (successive crops). In such cases, the land is counted as many times as the crop is harvested to obtain area harvested for that crop. In reporting area harvested, net area concept is used for temporary crops and gross area concept for permanent crops. As explained before, net

area harvested refers to area actually harvested: gross area harvested includes uncultivated patches, bunds, footpaths, ditches, headlands, shoulders, shelterbelts, etc.

5.1.28 Temporary Crops

Crops that mature within one or more rain seasons e.g. beans and maize, but are destroyed after harvesting.

5.1.29 Perennial Crops

Plants that need not to be replanted after each harvest e.g. bananas, sugar canes etc.

5.1.30 Permanent Crops

Crops which are not re-planted but are continuously harvested, e.g. mangoes, coffee, etc. They are crops whose maturity exceeds one season.

5.1.31 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.

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Senile or other trees of productive age but no longer productive, should not be enumerated if it is possible to identify them. It is important to classify trees into productive and non-productive age groups.

5.1.32 Cash Crops

Crops grown specifically for sale. Examples of traditional cash crops are: coffee, cotton and tea among others. Non-traditional cash crops includes low-value food staples (maize, beans and other cereals), spices and high-value industrial crops (vanilla, ginger and chillies) and Oil seeds, horticultural crops (roses, vegetables, pineapples).

5.1.33 Food Crops

Food crop is a term used to refer to crops that are mainly grown for food consumption. However, many of these crops have in the recent years been sold for cash including exportation markets, e.g. Maize, Simsim, Beans, Soya Beans, etc.

5.1.34 Successive Cropping

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

5.1.35 Pure Stand

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

5.1.36 Mixed Crops

Mixed crops are two or more different temporary crops or two or more different permanent crops grown simultaneously in the same plot. The number, kind and proportions of crops in the mixture will generally be according to prevailing practices or to other factors such as soil, rainfall and other meteorological conditions.

5.1.37 Associated Crops

Where a temporary and a permanent crop are grown together in the same plot at the same time.

5.1.38 Inter-planted Crops

Crops planted between rows of another crop (e.g. sorghum or groundnuts between cotton rows, or groundnuts between maize or sorghum rows).

- ❖ It is desirable to assign the inter-planted crop area to individual crops in proportion to the area occupied by each crop.
- ❖ Yields of some mixed crops may be as large as when grown alone (for example, sweet potatoes, and maize, maize and peas or beans), but the total of area equivalents assigned to individual crops should be equal to the total area under the mixture, even when favorable interactions, in the case of special mixtures, may result in increased yields

5.1.39 Planted and Harvested Area (Current Year Production)

It is important to distinguish clearly between the planted area and the harvested area particularly in respect of the long-duration crops like cassava, yam, plantain etc. Three situations may arise in the case of such crops:

- (a) Planted and harvested wholly or substantially in the same agricultural year;
- (b) Planted in the previous year and harvested wholly or substantially in the current year, and

- (c) Planted in the current year, but to be harvested wholly or substantially in the next year.

These three situations should be normally recorded separately or distinctly, and the production for the current year should be related only to the harvested areas (a) and (b).

If in the above example, in the year next to the year of planting only cassava and yam are found in the field, then in the year, this field should be treated under cassava-yam mixture only.

5.1.40 Compact Plantation

This includes plants, trees and shrubs planted in a regular systematic manner. Plants, trees or shrubs forming an irregular pattern but dense enough to appear compact are also considered "compact plantation"

5.1.41 Fertilizers

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

5.1.42 Organic Fertilizer

Nutrient sources of organic origin either natural or processed, containing at least 5% of one or a combination of the three primary nutrients (N; P₂O₅; K₂O). These include farm yard manure, compost, green manure and seaweed. Farmyard manure refers to farm feaces and urine mixed with litter mainly straw, to absorb the urine. Compost is manure derived from decomposed plant remain, usually fermented waste plant material, such as straw, grass mowing, etc., heaped in alternate layers with lime, nitrogen and water added. Green manure is a crop, such as sand hemp mustard, etc., grown specifically to be ploughed back into the soil to provide humus. Green manure crops are often planted before the rains.

5.1.43 Inorganic or Chemical Fertilizer

Fertilizer 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.

5.1.44 Pesticides

A generic name for plant protection products. It refers to any substance used in agriculture intended to control, destroy, repel, or attract a plant pest. Any living organism

that causes damage or economic loss or transmits or produces disease may be the target pest. Pests can be animals (such as insects or mice), unwanted plants (weeds), or micro-organisms (such as plant diseases). Pesticides include many different kinds of chemicals (organic and inorganic), and micro-organisms. The active substance has the desired toxic effect, though other ancillary materials present in the product are not always benign. There are also some pesticides without a definable active substance, which work mechanically or by smell.

5.1.44.1 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.

5.1.44.2 Insecticides

Natural or synthetic substances which kill insects. Natural insecticides (i.e. those produced from plant extracts) are less harmful to the environment than synthetic insecticides (that are chemically based) which, though effective, are often persistent and kill not only insects but also larger animals when they get into the food chain. Insecticides are used in a number of ways, including spraying and dusting, or in granular forms as seed dressings.

5.1.44.3 Fungicides

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

5.1.45 Irrigation

Purposively providing land with water other than rain, for improving crop production. Uncontrolled land flooding by overflowing of rivers or streams is not considered irrigation. When rain-water or uncontrolled overflow from rivers and streams is collected and later used on the land for crop production, it is considered as irrigation.

5.1.46 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.

5.1.47 Livestock

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

5.1.48 Livestock System

The general characteristics of livestock keeping practices. Different systems are identified:

- a) Nomadic or totally pastoral - a practice of livestock keeping which involves moving from place to place in search of water and food for animals.
- b) 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.
- c) Agro-pastoral - Livestock keeping and crop cultivation are carried out by establishment of farms or households with permanent residence.
- d) Commercial Livestock System - where Livestock are kept in fenced farms on a commercial scale.

5.1.49 Livestock Population or Numbers

The numbers 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 enumeration time.

5.1.50 Overgrazing

Grazing by livestock or wildlife to the point where the grass cover is depleted, leaving bare and unprotected patches of soil. It is a consequence of over-stocking beyond the current carrying capacity of an area.

5.1.51 Paddocking

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

5.1.52 Agricultural Inputs

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

5.1.53 Machinery and Equipment

All the tools and Implements used in agricultural production. This could include items like Tractors, Ploughs, Hoes etc.

5.1.54 Agricultural Transport

The means of carrying agricultural goods of the holding, members of the holder's households, or workers from one place to another for agricultural purpose. These can include oxen, donkeys, bicycles, etc.

5.1.55 Machinery and Equipment Source

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

- ❖ "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.
- ❖ "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.
- ❖ Machinery and equipment owned by co-operatives, of which the holder is a member, are not included in this class.
- ❖ 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
- ❖ "Machinery supplied by private contractors" refers to machinery and equipment provided on a contractual basis by private enterprises

5.1.56 Land Utilization

The way land is utilized at the holding. The recommended broad categories of land utilization are:

- a) Arable land
- b) Land under permanent crop
- c) Land under permanent pastures
- d) Wood or forest land
- e) All other land.

Arable land refers to 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.

Crops remaining in the plot for more than one year should also be considered temporary crops if harvesting destroys the plant (e.g. cassava and yams). Crops grown in rotation and therefore destroyed when the land is ploughed (e.g. grasses) should be considered temporary crops. Pineapple, bananas and sugarcane, for example, are sometimes grown as permanent or perennial crops and sometimes as annual crops, the respective areas should therefore, be classified as under temporary or under permanent crops as the case may be. In case of Uganda these crops take more than a year to mature, and will be classified as permanent crops. The specialized cultivation of flowers should also be included in this category.

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). A maximum period of idleness, probably less than two years, should be specified. On the other hand a piece of land should not be considered temporarily fallow unless it has been, or is intended to be kept at rest for at least one agricultural year. If the time reference for the data falls at a time when sowing has not been completed, the area lying fallow at that time, but which will be put-under crops soon

afterwards should be classified by the crops to be sown or planted and not as fallow land. Fallow land that is temporarily used for grazing should be classified fallow if the land is normally used for the cultivation of temporary crops.

All other arable land includes 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: This is land which is 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 means 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 includes 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.

5.1.57 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.

5.1.58 Natural Forest Trees

Forest trees that are growing in their natural habitat.

5.1.59 Plantation Trees

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

5.1.60 Savannah Wood Land

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

5.1.61 Shifting Cultivation

Land utilization 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 fertilizers nor manure is used to replace soil fertility.

5.1.62 Agro-ecological Zone

A geographical area, which is fairly homogeneous with respect to climate, soils and general ecology. It may change from time to time in terms of area coverage depending on the researchers' needs.

5.1.63 Terracing

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

5.1.64 Mulching

Providing any loose covering for exposed soils such as grass, straw, bark or wood fibre to help control erosion and protect exposed soil

5.1.65 Farming Systems

Refer to 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.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS CONCEPTS

6.1 Environment

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

6.1.1 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. The EIA also provides plans for mitigation of the adverse effects.

6.1.2 Sustainable Use

The present use which does not compromise the right to use the same resource (e.g. land, forest, water etc) by future generations.

6.1.3 Conservation

Management of human use of organisms or eco-systems so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.

6.1.4 Environmental Protection

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

6.1.5 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.

6.1.6 Land Degradation

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

6.1.7 Alkalinization

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

6.1.8 Eco-system

The complex of plant and animal communities and their inter-relations with each other and with non-living environment.

6.1.9 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.

6.1.10 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

6.1.11 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.

6.1.12 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. Originally land reclamation was limited to the process of creating new, dry land on the wetlands and seabeds.

6.1.13 Wetland

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

6.1.14 Water Catchment Area

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

6.1.15 Watershed

An area separating one or more water catchments.

6.1.16 Weather

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

6.1.17 Climate

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

6.1.18 Climatic Change

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

6.1.18.1 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 vapor and carbon dioxide.

6.1.18.2 Greenhouse Effect

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

6.1.18.3 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.

6.1.18.4 Greenhouse Gas Emission

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

6.1.18.3 Enhanced Greenhouse Emissions

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

6.1.19 Global Warming

The increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere and oceans that has been observed in the recent decades. It is believed to occur as a result of the build up of carbon dioxide and other green house gases due to anthropogenic emissions.

6.1.20 Emission

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

6.1.21 Afforestation

An artificial establishment of a forest by planting or seeding in an area of non-forest land.

6.1.22 Reforestration

An artificial establishment of a forest by planting or seeding in an area which was originally a forest.

6.1.23 Deforestation

The process of replacement of forests by other land use or vegetation types.

6.1.24 Fauna

All animal life.

6.1.25 Flora

All plant life.

6.1.26 Environmental Sanitation

Improvement of conditions in households that affect human health by means of drainage and disposal of sewage, human excreta and refuse.

6.1.27 Waste

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

6.1.28 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. .

6.1.29 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.

6.1.30 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, fertilizer run-offs from fields, pesticides that enter into water, air or soils, etc.

6.1.31 Industrial Waste

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

6.1.32 Species

All the individuals and populations of a particular kind of organism maintained by biological mechanisms that result in their breeding only with their own kind.

6.1.33 Water Conservation

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

6.1.34 Water Pollution

The presence in water of harmful and objectionable materials (obtained mainly from sewers, industrial wastes and rainwater run-offs) and in sufficient concentrations to make the water unfit for use.

6.2 Land Management

6.2.1 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”.

6.2.2 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.

6.2.3 Cadastral Survey

A survey leading to a map showing boundaries, markstones and area of registerable land parcel/plot.

6.3 Water Supply

6.3.1 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 also considered safe water.

6.3.2 Domestic Water

Safe water for human consumption, washing and cooking by persons resident on the land where the source occurs. Water for not more than 30 livestock or water for irrigating subsistence gardens or for watering subsistence fishponds also falls under this category.

6.3.3 Access to Safe Water (also referred to as “water coverage”)

The percentage of people within reasonable walking distance (1.5km for rural and 0.2km for urban) to an improved reliable water source. A reliable water source is one capable of supplying its beneficiaries, a minimum 20 litres per capita per day. Currently, rain water and bottled water does not contribute access rates.

6.3.4 Water Source Functionality Rate

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

6.3.5 Water for Production

Water for agricultural production (i.e., water for crops, livestock, fish farming) and water for rural industries.

6.3.6 Sanitation

Encompasses the isolation/management of excreta from the environment, maintenance of personal, domestic and food hygiene, safe disposal of solid and liquid wastes, maintaining a safe drinking-water chain and vector control.

7. ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES CONCEPTS

7.1 Electricity

Electric power generated from water, mineral oil, coal, gas, solar energy, wind energy, atomic energy or any other means

7.1.1 Consumer

Any person supplied or entitled to be supplied with electrical energy for personal, industrial and commercial use but does not include a person supplied with electrical energy for delivery to another person

7.1.2 Distribution

The ownership, operation, management or control of distribution facilities for the movement or delivery of electricity to consumers

7.1.3 Installation

The whole of any plant or equipment under one ownership designed for the supply or use of electrical energy.

7.1.4 Public Lamp

An electric lamp used for the lighting of a street or a public place.

7.1.5 Transmission

The ownership, operation, management or control of electricity transmission facilities for whatever purpose.

7.1.6 Energy to GDP Ratio

The total value of energy produced as a proportion of the national GDP.

7.1.7 Electricity/Energy Loss

The amount of electricity generated but not accounted for.

7.1.8 Electricity Use per Capita

The average amount of electricity used per person per year.

7.1.9 Electricity Tariff

The price of a unit of electricity consumed.

7.1.10 National Grid Electrification Rate

The rate (in percentages) at which Electricity customers are connected to the National Grid.

7.2 Petroleum Exploration Concepts

7.2.1 Appraisal Well

A well being drilled to define the extent of an already discovered oil or gas accumulation.

7.2.2 Exploration (or Exploratory) 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.

7.2.3 Fixed Platform

A structure fixed to the lake bed from which petroleum exploration operations or operations for the recovery of petroleum are, or are to be carried out and that is not, or is not to be, capable of being moved from one position to another as such a structure.

7.2.4 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;

7.2.5 Mobile Drilling Unit

A vessel or floating structure including a structure, any part of which may be lowered to the lake bed for the purpose of supporting the structure, that carries or includes equipment for drilling a well from the vessel or structure, or carrying out operations on it, but does not include a fixed platform.

Mobile Platform means a non-fixed construction platform or a mobile drilling unit.

7.2.6 Mud

A drilling fluid consisting of any suitable mixture of water, oil, clay, or other material (or any admixture of all or any of those materials) commonly used in the petroleum industry, which will remove the drill cuttings from the hole and will also control rock and reservoir

pressures, stabilize disturbed formation conditions and seal formation into which fluid from the hole is escaping.

7.2.7 API Gravity

A scale reflecting the density of a fluid such as crude oil, water or natural gas.

7.2.8 Barrel

A common measure of crude oil containing 42 US.gal or 0.15899m³.

7.2.9 Basin

A general term for any large area of tectonic origin with a thick accumulation of sedimentary rocks.

7.2.10 Production Well/Producer

A development well specifically for the extracting of reservoir fluids.

7.2.11 Suspended Well

A well in which all operations have been suspended before completion or abandonment for a considerable period of time, with the intention of resuming operations at a later date.

7.3 Mineral Sector Concepts

7.3.1 Building Mineral

Any rock, clay, gravel, laterite, murrum, sand, sandstone and slate, which is mined by a person from land owned or lawfully occupied by him or her for his or her own domestic use in Uganda for building, or mined by a person for his or her own use for road making, and includes such other minerals as the government may from time to time declare by notice published in the gazette, to the building minerals.

7.3.2 Exploration Area

The land covered by or acquired under an exploration license.

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 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.

7.3.5 Location License / Small Scale Operations

A license for prospecting and mining operations which do not involve substantial expenditure and use of specialized technology. Currently “substantial expenditure” means expenditure in excess of ten million Uganda shillings necessary to bring a mine into production.

7.3.6 Mine

Any place, excavation or working where any operation connected with mining is carried on, together with buildings, premises, erections and appliances used for or in connection with such operation, and includes a quarry where building minerals and industrial minerals are mined.

7.3.7 Mineral

Any substance, whether in solid, liquid or gaseous form occurring naturally in or on the earth, formed by or subject to a geological processes, but does not include petroleum, as defined in the Petroleum Exploration and Production Act, 1985, water and building mineral.

7.3.8 Mineral Agreement

An agreement entered into by the Government relating to matters and activities under exploration or a mining lease.

7.3.9 Mineral Deposit

A mass of naturally occurring mineral material of economic value.

7.3.10 Mineral Right

A prospecting license, an exploration license, a retention license, a mining lease or a location license.

7.3.11 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.

7.3.12 Mineral Product

A substance derived from an ore by mining or processing.

7.3.13 Mining Area

Land subject to a mining lease.

7.3.14 Precious Minerals

These include- precious stones, namely, agate, amber, amethyst, cat's eye, chrysolite, diamond, emerald, garnet, opal, sapphire, turquoise and all other substances of a similar nature to any of them; and precious metal, namely gold, silver, platinum, iridium, osmium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, or any other rare earth elements.

7.3.15 Prospect

Intentionally to search for minerals and mineral deposits and includes any operations to test the mineral bearing qualities of any land or mining area.

7.3.16 Retention Area

Land subject to a retention license.

7.3.17 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.

7.3.18 Mineral Dealer's License

A license authorizing buying and selling of minerals.

7.3.19 Goldsmith's License

A license authorizing manufacturing of any article from any precious mineral or from substance containing any precious mineral.

7.3.20 Mineral Rent

A rent payable by an applicant for grant of 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.

7.3.21 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.

7.3.22 Beacon

A post with a notice board fixed on it erected for demarcating an area subject to mineral right.

7.4 Tourism Concepts

7.4.1 Tourism

The activity of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

7.4.2 Visitor

Any person traveling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment 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.

7.4.3 Tourist (Overnight Visitor)

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

7.4.4 Same Day Visitor

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

7.4.5 International Visitors

Visitors whose country of usual residence are different from the country visited; these international visitors also include nationals residing permanently abroad they cross national borders.

7.4.6 International Tourist

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

7.4.7 Domestic Visitors

Visitors whose country of usual residence is the same country visited;

- they can be nationals or foreigners of this country
- They do not cross national borders

7.4.8 Inbound Tourism

This is the tourism of non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference

7.4.9 Outbound Tourism

The tourism of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference

7.4.10 Tourist Accommodation

Any facility that regularly provides overnight accommodation for tourists. It is divided into *collective tourist establishments and private tourist accommodation*.

7.4.10.1 Collective Tourist Establishment

Any accommodation establishments that provide overnight lodging for the traveler in a room or some other unit.

7.4.10.2 Private Tourist Accommodation

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

7.4.11 Bed Nights

The total number of nights spent by guests in an accommodation establishment over a given period of time. The following should be presented:

- Accommodation type
- Grade of accommodation
- Location of accommodation
- Size of accommodation
- Month

7.4.12 Bed-place

The number of beds set up in the accommodation establishment, ignoring any extra bed(s) that may be set up by customer request. The term bed-place applies to a single bed, Double beds being counted as two bed-places.

7.4.13 Room Occupancy Rate (shows the level of utilization of rooms)

Percentage number of room nights sold to the average number of room nights on offer for sale during a particular month.

7.4.14 Bed Occupancy Rate (shows the level of utilization of beds)

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

7.5 Transport Concepts

7.5.1 Transport

Any movement of goods (freight) and/or passengers using a given network/mode.

7.5.2 Traffic

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

7.5.3 Domestic/Local Traffic

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

7.5.4 International Traffic

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

7.5.5 Freight

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

7.5.6 Passenger

Any person, excluding on-duty crews, who makes a journey. Infants in arms are included in Air Transport.

7.5.7 Station/Port

An area of land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival and departure of vehicles, trains or ships.

7.5.8 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.

7.5.9 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. Dirigibles and surface effect vehicles such as hovercraft are excluded.

7.5.10 Aircraft Movement

An aircraft take-off or landing at an airport. For airport traffic purposes one arrival and one departure is counted as two movements

7.5.11 Commercial Air Transport Flight

The operation of an aircraft on one or more flight stages on a scheduled or non-scheduled basis where the aircraft is available to the public for the transportation of passengers and/or freight and mail, for remuneration and for hire.

7.5.12 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. Direct transit traffic is not unloaded and reloaded at an airport it directly transits.

7.5.13 Domestic Airport

Any airport not designated to handle international air traffic.

7.5.14 Domestic Flight

A flight having exclusively domestic flight stages (airport), using the same flight number.

7.5.15 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.

7.5.16 International Flight

A flight having one or more international flight stages, where all its flight stages use the same flight number.

7.5.17 Non-scheduled Commercial Air Transport

Commercial air transport flights other than scheduled service flights.

7.5.18 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. They are counted TWICE: once upon arrival and once on departure.

8 OTHER CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

This part presents some of the other main concepts and definitions used in the National Statistical System which have not been classified in the previous chapters.

8.1 Geographical and Mapping Concepts

8.1.1 Map

The representation of either the entire earth's surface or part of it in a reduced form showing physical and/or man-made features existing on it. It is a carefully designed instrument for recording, calculating, displaying, analyzing and understanding the interrelationships of mapped phenomena in their spatial context.

8.1.2 Geographical Information System (GIS)

A computer system capable of capturing, storing, editing, integrating, manipulating, analyzing and displaying data related to positions on Earth's surface. Typically, a Geographical Information system (or Spatial Information System) is used for handling maps of one kind or another. These may be represented as several layers where each layer holds data about a particular kind of feature. Each feature represented on the graphical image is referenced to the actual ground location.

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.

8.1.4 Cartography

The art and science of the organization and communication of geographically related information in graphic form. It can involve all stages from data acquisition to presentation and use.

8.2 Administrative Concepts

8.2.1 Administrative Area

Area or division of a country delineated by the government for purposes of administration. Administrative divisions may be large, intermediate or small in size and are sometimes referred to as 1st order - e.g. regions; 2nd order e.g. districts; 3rd order e.g. counties; 4th order e.g. sub-counties and so on.

8.2.2 Region

An area with defined boundaries either by counties, districts, countries or any other specificity, which can clearly differentiate boundaries and is normally named according to the campus direction with respect to the surrounding areas. It can be administrative, ethnic, statistical etc. There are four statistical (i.e. non-administrative) regions, i.e. Central, Eastern, Northern and Western. At present, the Districts in each of the four regions are as in Appendix 1.

8.2.3 Urbanization

The process by which there is an increase in the proportion of people living in **urban** areas. The common indices used to describe urbanization are: population size, population density and level of administration.

8.2.4 Rural Area

An area that lacks most if not all the facilities/amenities found in the urban areas. The population tends to be scattered.

8.2.5 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.

8.3 Qualitative Assessment Concepts

8.3.1 Participation

An active process by 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. Participation as opposed to top down processes involves the local people in planning process and incorporates their knowledge in finding solutions to their own problems. Participation is ideal when there is self-organization, self-responsibility and self-actualization.

8.3.2 Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)

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

8.3.3 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

A set of approaches and methods involving stakeholders that emphasize local knowledge and enable people to appraise, analyze, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate their programmes. (PRA is also a set of principles, which includes action follow up, embracing error, showing respect, learning reversals, optimal ignorance, offsetting biases and triangulation of data.)

8.3.4 Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA)

A way of learning about a community and its ways of life as expressed by the community itself. A variation of PRA which is widely used where information is required by external agents but must be expressed by the communities themselves in their way and with their emphasis

8.3.5 Social Map

A PLA tool used to get baseline information on social and economic features of interest in a community and at a particular time. For instance, social maps can be used to plot all the houses in a village, the heads of households, persons with disabilities, pregnant mothers, etc.

8.3.6 Resource Map

A PLA tool that is used to get baseline information on community resources/assets in a given village. For instance, resource maps can be used to plot the health units, schools, water points, forests, swamps or any other important asset for the community.

8.3.7 Daily Activity Profile

One of the PLA tools used to do gender analysis to understand better how men, women, boys and girls relate in society and how this promotes or retards development. The daily activity profile analyzes the different roles performed by women as compared to those of men and those performed by girls compared to boys.

8.3.8 Livelihood Analysis

A set of tools that makes a detailed examination of the way an individual, household or given community lives and survives. The tool helps to understand their problems, coping mechanisms, why they make decisions, etc.

8.3.9 Institutional/Venn Diagrams/Chapati Diagrams

A PLA tool that helps researchers to know about the community's assessment of and how these institutions relate to the community's welfare. They can be used to show the key institutions and individuals in a community and their importance for decision-making.

8.3.10 Well-Being Ranking

A tool used to investigate perceptions on wealth differences and inequalities in a community. The tool brings out local indicators of wealth and well-being and identifies the most disadvantaged members in the community.

8.3.11 Pair-wise Ranking

One of the methods of prioritizing in PLA. It is used to determine the main problems or preferences of individuals/community members by comparing two variables at a time out of a given set of problems/priorities/preferences.

8.3.12 Preference Ranking

The process of determining the main preferences of individuals or groups within a set of given issues. What is most preferred is given the highest rank.

8.3.13 Causal Flow-Charts

Enables the researcher to understand the root causes and effects of the problems on the community welfare. Solutions to these problems are identified and usually, this method is preceded by the **Pair-wise Ranking method** through which communities are able to rank their problems.

8.3.14 Time Trend/Historical Profile

Through this method, the historical perspectives of the community are captured. In addition, the method helps the community to discuss the comparative perspective of their present state and the past thereby weighing whether poverty trends are reducing or increasing and the causes of these poverty trends.

9. DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONCEPTS

9.1 Decentralization

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 decentralization include de-concentration, devolution, delegation and privatization.

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 Decentralization

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 decentralized services to the population.

9.1.4 Grant

Financial Assistance/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, mobilized 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 decentralized services.

9.1.9 Equalization Grant

The money paid to a Local Government that is 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 program

A form of social activity that normally consists of an interrelated group of projects covering a large area

9.1.12 Development Plan

Involves a series of well-planned activities, which are intended to change/improve the well-being of an area.

9.1.13 Development Planning Process

The process of setting goals and objectives, mobilization and judicious allocation of resources with the aim of achieving sustainable socio-economic development and poverty eradication in an area.

9.1.14 LOGICS

An acronym for the Local Government Information and Communication System. It is a computerized system, designed to help Local Governments monitor the performance of their own service delivery.

9.1.15 Monitoring

A systematic and continuous collecting, analyzing and using of information for the purposes of management control and decision-making.

9.1.16 Evaluation

A periodic assessment of the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and relevance of a project in the context of stated objectives.

9.1.17 Budget Framework Paper

Provides comprehensive data and background information to the budgeting process of Local Governments, reviews past performance, medium term framework reflecting on funded priorities.

9.1.18 Co-funding

A complementary contribution to a given grant by the local community to ensure project sustainability.

9.1.19 Accountability

The means by which institutions are entrusted with authority, powers and resources of the public or defined stakeholders to explain how well they have discharged their responsibilities and used the resources to achieve stated objectives. It is being answerable for the actions taken and resources used in discharging responsibilities. It is an essential feature of a democratic government and leads to transparency and good governance.

9.1.20 Degree of Autonomy

The extent of Local Government total budget resources on which they have discretion to allocate to different expenditure obligations.

9.1.21 Grants Allocation Formulae

The criteria of allocating grants among local governments

9.1.22 Fiscal Capacity

The ability of local governments to raise revenue from their own sources.

10. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) CONCEPTS
(from the Web)

10.1 Information and Communication Technologies

“The means of generating, processing, transporting and presenting information” - (OECD)

10.1.1 Data

The raw material of information. Refers mostly to the information entered into, and stored within a computer or file.

10.1.2 Data Collection

The process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes.

10.1.3 Data Processing

Any process that converts data into information

10.1.4 Data Storage

Information stored electronically to be used at a given time.

10.1.5 Information

The result of processing, manipulating and organizing data in a way that adds to the knowledge of the person receiving it.

10.1.6 Information Dissemination

The systematic distribution of information or knowledge through a variety of ways to potential beneficiaries.

10.1.7 Information Technology

The methods and techniques used in information handling and retrieval by automatic means. These include computer hardware and peripherals, computer software and computer literacy

10.1.8 Computer Hardware

A comprehensive term for all of the physical parts of a computer.

10.1.9 Peripherals

Any hardware device connected to a computer, such as a monitor, keyboard, printer, disk, tape, graphics tablet, scanner, joy stick, paddle and mouse.

10.1.10 Computer Software

A generic term for organized collections of computer data and instructions, often broken into two major categories: system software and application software.

10.1.10.1 System Software

Computer programs (instructions) that control, integrate, and manage the individual hardware components of a computer system.

10.1.10.2 Application Software

Computer programs (instructions) that accomplish specific tasks for which people use computers, other than just running the computer system.

10.1.11 Computer Literacy

Computer Literacy is the knowledge and ability a person has to use computers and technology efficiently. Computer literacy can also refer to the comfort level someone has with using computer programs and other applications that are associated with computers. Another valuable component of computer literacy is knowing how computers work and operate. Literacy, which refers to having knowledge and understanding, needs to be distinguished from competency, which refers to having a skill.

10.1.12 Communication Technology

Technologies used to transmit data. There is a wide range of communication technologies available. These fall into two broad groups of either cable (land) based or wireless. Cable technologies include telephones and facsimiles. Wireless technologies include radio, television, microwave and satellite.

10.1.13 Network

A group of two or more computer systems linked together

10.1.14 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.

10.1.15 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.

10.1.16 World Wide Web (WWW)

A specific kind 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.

10.1.17 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 usually 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

CONCLUSION

This is the third effort towards compiling a comprehensive collection of concepts and definitions to be used for statistical purposes. It is a living document that will change as and when new concepts are developed and agreed upon.

Like the first two Volumes, this document has attempted to outline the major concepts used in the broad subjects on which different types of data are usually collected. These include among others, concepts on Population and Social Statistics, Education, Health, Housing, Gender, Migration, Law and Order, Poverty, Trade, Price Statistics, Income and Expenditure, National Accounts, Banking, Taxation, Agriculture, Environment, Energy, Tourism and Transport. Included also are others such as, Qualitative Assessment Concepts, Geographical and Mapping, Decentralization and Information and Communication Technology concepts.

It is hoped that more input will in future be incorporated in the document to make it more comprehensive to cater for the needs of all data producers and users in Uganda. An attempt has also been made to re-classify some of the definitions into groups where they fit best and for the proper flow to the reader.

APPENDIX I

Appendix 1: Districts in each of the Four Regions in Uganda as at June 2006

| CENTRAL | EASTERN | NORTHERN | WESTERN |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Kalangala | 1. Amuria | 1. Adjumani | 1. Bundibugyo |
| 2. Kampala | 2. Bugiri | 2. Amolatar | 2. Bushenyi |
| 3. Kayunga | 3. Bukwo | 3. Apac | 3. Hoima |
| 4. Kiboga | 4. Busia | 4. Arua | 4. Ibanda |
| 5. Luwero | 5. Butaleja | 5. Gulu | 5. Isingiro |
| 6. Masaka | 6. Iganga | 6. Kaabong | 6. Kabale |
| 7. Mityana | 7. Jinja | 7. Kitgum | 7. Kabarole |
| 8. Mpigi | 8. Kaberamaido | 8. Koboko | 8. Kamwenge |
| 9. Mubende | 9. Kaliro | 9. Kotido | 9. Kanungu |
| 10. Mukono | 10. Kamuli | 10. Lira | 10. Kasese |
| 11. Nakaseke | 11. Kapchorwa | 11. Moroto | 11. Kibaale |
| 12. Nakasongola | 12. Katakwi | 12. Moyo | 12. Kiruhura |
| 13. Rakai | 13. Kumi | 13. Nakapiripit | 13. Kisoro |
| 14. Sembabule | 14. Mayuge | 14. Nebbi | 14. Kyenjojo |
| 15. Wakiso | 15. Manafwa | 15. Pader | 15. Masindi |
| | 16. Mbale | 16. Yumbe | 16. Mbarara |
| | 17. Pallisa | | 17. Ntungamo |
| | 18. Sironko | | 18. Rukungiri |
| | 19. Soroti | | |
| | 20. Tororo | | |