



**UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

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

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## FOREWORD

This document is a revised version of the one that was produced in 2001 as Volume 1. As a living document, it will regularly be updated to include new concepts and definitions and also to cater for any previous omissions from earlier versions. This draft Volume 2 provides a comprehensive list of the common concepts and definitions used in the Uganda National Statistical System and Services. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in consultation with other key data producers developed Volume 1 of the “Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions” as part of its effort to initiate and ensure coordination and harmonization between data producers and users. Further Consultations have led to the development of this volume.

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 modal 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”.

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 Volume 1 of this document.

J. B. Male-Mukasa  
**Executive Director**

**April, 2003**

## INTRODUCTION

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) was established by an Act of Parliament and its primary role is the collection, analysis and dissemination of integrated, relevant, reliable and timely official statistics in Uganda. The UBOS conducts various surveys in the socio-economic, agricultural and labour force areas and these generate a wealth of data and information. In addition, the Bureau conducts Censuses of Population and Housing and the Censuses of Business Establishments. The Bureau also compiles and publishes the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI), a quarterly Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and undertakes/participates in ad-hoc surveys like the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, District Resource Endowment Profile Surveys (DREPS) and National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS).

There are several line Ministries, Agencies and Institutions that collect, process and analyze data and information. There is thus a necessity to harmonize the concepts and definitions used by the different agencies collecting data. This process allows data to be compared and aggregated where necessary. This will ensure uniformity in data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of results and information countrywide. These concepts and definitions are aimed at guiding data collection, processing and analysis effort already being utilized in UBOS-conducted programmes (studies or surveys).

This second volume of concepts and definitions may not be complete. It is a revision of the first volume and subsequent volumes will be produced in future as may be found appropriate.

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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

It is the total number of units of interest in a study or investigation at a given time in a given area /defined territory/country.

## 1.2 Census

It is the 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.

There are two types of Population Census:

### 1.2.1 Defacto Population Census

This is the total count of all people who will have spent a specified night in the country. It is like taking a snapshot of the people in the country 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.

### **1.2.2 Dejure Population Census**

This is the total count of 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 stayed in the household for 6 or more months, during the last 12 months".

### **1.3 Sample**

It is part of the population on which information can be obtained to infer about the whole population of units of interest.

#### **1.3.1 Types of Samples**

There are two types of samples:

- a) Purposive (Subjective) samples:- Where the composition is determined by the practitioner without using any chance mechanism e.g. Participatory approaches, Quota samples etc;
- b) Random Samples: - Where sampling units have an equal chance of being selected.

### **1.4 Sampling**

This is a process of obtaining a desired sample from a given population.

#### **1.4.1 Sampling Unit**

This is 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.

## 1.5 Sample Survey

It is a process of studying a selected part of the population from which inference can be made about the population.

Types of sample surveys include;

### 1.5.1 Longitudinal (Panel) Survey

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

### 1.5.2 Cross-Sectional Survey

This is a survey, which collects data on variables of interest at a particular period of time e.g. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), District Resource Endowment Profile Survey (DREPS), etc.

## 1.6 Sampling Frame

This is a comprehensive list of distinct and distinguishable units within a population from which a sample is drawn. For example a list frame is a comprehensive list of sampling units which can be identified without using a map. There are also area or land segments that are used as first stage sampling units.

## 1.7 Types of sampling design

### 1.7.1 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.

### 1.7.2 Systematic Sampling

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

### **1.7.3 Cluster Sampling**

This is where the elements are not drawn individually but rather in groups, often based on proximity. This allows overcoming the constraints of costs and time associated with a very dispersed population. NB all the elements in the selected group are included in the study.

### **1.7.4 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 drawn from each stratum independently.

### **1.7.5 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.

## **1.8 Error**

Is the variance between the true population parameters and the estimated parameters using a sample.

### **1.8.1 Sampling Error**

This is 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.

### **1.8.2 Non Sampling Error**

Is an 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.

## **1.9 Estimate**

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

## **1.10 A Statistical Indicator**

This refers to statistical information that summarizes a larger set of data into meaningful guides about the issue of investigation. It is usually chosen specifically to shed light on a specific variable of interest. This variable may be demographic, social, economic or political.

Examples of Statistical Indicators include:

### **1.10.1 Rate**

This is 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.

### **1.10.2 Ratio**

This provides a relationship between one part of a population (unit) and the unit itself or a relationship between two variables of interest at any given time. Examples include per capita income, population density etc.

### **1.10.3 Percentage**

Is the mathematical relationship between two variables multiplied by 100. This is normally computed to ease analysis and comparison of the variables of interest. Rates are normally expressed as percentages for easy interpretation.

## **1.11 Time Series**

This is 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.

## **1.12 Sex Ratio**

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

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### 1.13 Household

A household is defined as 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) A household may consist of one person who lives and eats on his or her own.
- (ii) A household may consist of several persons who are not related to each other. What matters is that they live together in the same house or compound and eat together.
- (iii) If a man has two or more wives and they and their children live and eat together, they form one household. If the wives and their children live and eat separately, they will form separate households.
- (iv) If two or more groups of persons, each of which has its own separate eating and housekeeping arrangements, live in the same dwelling, treat them as separate households i.e., cooking and eating together takes precedence over living together in the definition of the household.

### 1.14 Head of Household

The head of household is 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 Household member

Is 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.

**1.16 Response**

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

**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 Enumeration Area (EA)**

It is the smallest ground area, mapped with definite boundaries within which a study or interview has to be carried out. It can be part of an LC1, an LC1, a combination of LC1s, a parish etc. 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.

**1.19 Enumeration Unit**

Is an element selected from the sampling frame from where information is collected e.g. a household.

**1.20 Enumerator**

An Enumerator is a person who collects the required information from the enumeration unit through interviews or any other method of obtaining information.

## **2 SOCIAL STATISTICS**

### **2.1 Population Concepts**

#### **2.1.1 Age**

This is the interval between date of birth and date of interview usually 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**

A person is either male or female. However, the interviewer should take care when determining the sex of a person from either the physical appearance or attire or both.

#### **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 Married**

This refers to 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 “illegally” staying together, they should be regarded as married if they regard themselves to be so.

##### **2.1.3.2 Single**

Includes men and women who have never been married.

##### **2.1.3.3 Divorced**

This is 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.

#### **2.1.3.4 Separated**

This is 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.

#### **2.1.3.5 Widowed**

This is a situation where either partner in a marriage is dead.

#### **2.1.4 Children**

Legally, children are persons below 18 years of age.

#### **2.1.5 Infants**

Are newborn babies who have not attained their first birthday as per the reference period.

#### **2.1.6 Adolescence**

This is a period of rapid physical, psychological and social transition from childhood to adulthood. Adolescents are persons between puberty and adulthood. In conventional use, adolescents are persons usually between the ages 10 – 19 years.

### **2.2 Education**

#### **2.2.1 Education System**

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

#### **2.2.2 Formal Education**

Is the education attained in nurseries, schools, tertiary institutions and universities that follow a given approved curriculum.

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### 2.2.3 Informal Education

Refers to any organized and sustained educational activities that do not follow any approved curriculum. Non-formal education may take place both within and outside educational institutions set of skills, usually offered by an educational or training institution or programme for one or more pupils.

### 2.2.4 Basic Education

Refers to 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.

### 2.2.5 Basic Learning Needs

Comprise both essential learning tools (such as literacy, oral expression, numeracy, and problem solving). It also includes the 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.

### 2.2.6 Coefficient of Efficiency

Is a measure of the internal efficiency of an education system obtained by dividing the ideal number of pupil-years required for a pupil cohort to complete a level or cycle of education (e.g. the primary level) by 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.

### 2.2.7 Compulsory Education

Refers to the number of years or the age-span during which children and youth are legally obliged to attend school.

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**2.2.8 Course**

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

**2.2.9 Educational Institution**

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

**2.2.10 Educational Personnel**

Is a broad term covering three categories namely: teaching staff, pedagogical and administrative staff and support staff. Teaching staff are those persons who participate directly in instructing pupils/students, pedagogical and administrative personnel include headmasters, school health personnel, librarians, curriculum developers, as well as educational administrators at the local, regional and central levels. Support personnel include clerical personnel, building operations and maintenance staff, security personnel, transportation workers, catering staff etc.

**2.2.11 Educational Programme**

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

**2.2.13 Literacy**

This is the ability to write or read with understanding in any language.

**2.2.14 Literacy rate**

This is the proportion of the population above 15 years of age who can write and read with understanding write expressed as a percentage of the total population above that age.

**2.2.15 Educational Level**

This refers to the highest level of formal training attained by an individual. In Uganda there are four levels of formal education namely primary, secondary, higher and tertially.

**2.2.16 Grade**

Is a stage of instruction usually covered in one school year. For example Grade 5 (or P5) in primary level or Grade 3 (or S3) in secondary level.

**2.2.17 Enrollment Ratio**

This is the proportion of the population in a specified age group attending school to the total population in that age group.

**2.2.18 Crude Enrollment Ratio**

This is 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.

**2.2.19 Grade Specific Enrollment Ratio**

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

**2.2.20 Accessibility Rate**

Accessibility is defined as that proportion of the children who have got access to schooling and the total population of the official school admission age.

**2.2.21 Intake Rate**

This rate indicates the proportion of children, out of all children of admission age, who are coming to school for the first time.

**2.2.22 Late Starters Rate**

This rate is calculated by dividing the total number of new entrants to grade 1, who are over the official admission age (over 6 years), by the total population of official admission age (6 years).

**2.2.23 Transition Rate**

This is 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

**2.2.24 Dropout Rate**

Is the percentage of pupils enrolled in a given grade or cycle or level of education in a given school year who are not enrolled in any grade during the following school year.

**2.2.25 Repetition Rate**

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

**2.2.26 Out-of-school children**

Are those in the official school-age group who are not enrolled in school.

**2.2.27 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.

**2.2.28 Graduate**

Is a pupil or student who successfully completes a level of education such as primary education, University education etc.

**2.2.29 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)**

Is 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.

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**2.2.30 Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)**

Is 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 primary 7 and have their ages ranging from 6 years to 12 years respectively.

**2.2.31 Pupil-Teacher Ratio**

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

**2.2.32 Pre Primary Education**

Refers to 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.

**2.2.33 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 in the entry age for primary education usually varies between five and seven years. In principle, this level covers about seven years of full-time schooling.

**2.2.34 Primary School Enrollment**

This is the total number of students studying in primary schools at a particular time.

**2.2.35 Secondary School Enrollment**

This is the total number of students studying in secondary schools at a particular time.

**2.2.36 New Entrant**

Is a pupil who enters primary education for the first time.

**2.2.37 Promotion rate**

Is the percentage of pupils promoted to the next grade in the following school year.

**2.2.38 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.

**2.2.39 Private Educational Institutions**

Are not operated by a public authority, but rather are 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.

**2.2.40 Pupil**

Is a young person who is enrolled in an educational programme.

**2.2.41 Pupil-year**

Is 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.

**2.2.41 Pupil Cohort**

Is 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.

**2.2.42 Repeater**

Is a pupil who is enrolled in the same grade for a second (or further) year.

**2.2.43 Survival Rate**

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

**2.2.44 Second Stage of Basic Education**

More commonly called **Lower Secondary Education** is typically designed to complete the development of basic skills and knowledge. In many countries, the educational aim is to lay the foundation for lifelong learning and individual development. The programmes at this level are usually on a subject – oriented pattern, requiring specialized teachers for each subject area. The end of this level often coincides with the end of compulsory education.

**2.2.45 Special Needs Education**

Refers to 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.

**2.2.46 School-age Population**

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

**2.2.47 Teachers**

Are persons who, in their professional capacity, guide and direct pupils’ learning experiences in gaining knowledge, attitudes and skills that are stipulated by a defined curriculum programme. A full-time teacher is a person engaged in teaching for a specified number of hours per week according to official regulations in the country. A part-time teacher is one whose working load and associated financial remuneration are less than that of a full-time teacher.

### **2.2.48 Universal Primary Education (UPE)**

Means full enrolment of all children in the primary school age-group, i.e. 100% net enrolment ratio.

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## 2.3 Health

### 2.3.1 Anthropometry

It is 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

The adjective "vital" means essential to the existence or continuity of life; necessary or essential to life; being a source or support of life; affecting especially destroying 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.

### 2.3.4 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.

### **2.3.5 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".

### **2.3.6 Live Birth**

Is 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.

### **2.3.7 Birth Rate**

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

### **2.3.8 Crude Birth Rate**

This refers to the total number of live-births per 1000 mid-year population of a specific year.

### **2.3.9 Age-Specific Fertility**

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.

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### 2.3.11 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Refers to the number of women of reproductive age who are using contraception per 100 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

This refers to 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 Infant and Child Mortality Rate

The childhood mortality measures are presented as follows;

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

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

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

Under-five mortality: 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.

### 2.3.15 Foetal Mortality

Is used to refer to deaths of foetus prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception.

**2.3.16 Maternal Mortality Rate**

Is 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.

**2.3.17 Maternal Mortality Ratio**

Is the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or child bearing in a given year per 100,000 live births in that year.

**2.3.18 Life Expectancy**

Is 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. Life expectancy is normally determined at birth but can be derived at any other age based on the current death rates.

**2.3.19 Survivorship**

This is an indicator that measures the number of children with or without parents. However for policy purposes, children without parents are normally considered.

**2.3.20 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.

**2.3.21 Morbidity**

Is 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.

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### 2.3.21 Disability

This refers to a limitation in the kind of or amount of activities that a person can do because of ongoing difficulty(ies) due to a long term physical condition or health problem that has lasted six months or more. This includes all those difficulties that are expected to last more than six months.

### 2.3.21 Out-Patient Department Utilization Rate

It is defined as 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.

**New Out Patient Department Attendance:** A new attendance is an episode of illness in a person and a re-attendance is two or more visits for the same episode of illness.

### 2.3.22 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 sufficiently utilised and is expressed in percentage terms.

**Patient Bed Days:** Is 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 hospital. This information is found in the in-patient register under length of stay.

The bed occupancy rate gives the average percentage of occupied beds during the period under review (usually one year). The bed occupancy rate should ideally be 80 percent or more. Two sets of parameters determine the occupancy rate: the need for service, and the service delivery factors.

With regard to the need for inpatient care, it is important to look at the patient mix when interpreting this indicator. For example, a hospital that is treating long term chronic illness will have a higher average bed occupancy rate than a hospital that is treating few chronically ill patients.

### 2.3.23 Malaria-Case Fatality Rate in Children Under 5 years

Expressed in percentage terms, it relates to the number of deaths in children under 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.

**Malaria death:** Death of a child under 5 years where the principal cause of death was malaria. Malaria presents with diverse symptoms and signs.

### 2.3.24 Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) - Pneumonia Case Fatality Rate

It is measured as 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.

**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.

### 2.3.25 Diarrhoea 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.

**Diarrhoea death:** A death from diarrhea among patients admitted to the inpatient department. Deaths that occur in the OPD or outside of health units are not counted in this indicator. Diarrhoea 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)

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## **2.3.26 Reproductive Health**

### **2.3.26.1 Antenatal Attendance Coverage**

It is defined as the number of new clients at Antenatal clinic per the total number of estimated pregnancies in the catchment 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.

### **2.3.26.2 New Clients at Antenatal Clinic**

Pregnant woman presenting for the first time during pregnancy to an Antenatal Clinic conducted by health care professionals

### **2.3.26.3 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.

### **2.3.26.4 Delivery in Health Facility**

This is a 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.

### **2.3.26.5 Birth Attended by Skilled Health Staff**

This is 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

### **2.3.26.6 Immunization**

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 Programmed of

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Immunization – measles, DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus). Coverage rates are supplied by member states. The ages of vaccination vary across nations.

### **2.3.27 Child Health and Immunizations**

#### **2.3.27.1 BCG Immunization Coverage**

Is 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.

#### **2.3.27.2 DPT 3 Immunization Coverage**

It is defined as the number of children under one year of age who have received the 3<sup>rd</sup> dose of DPT divided by the number of children under one year or expected births in the absence of true census of children under one year of age (expressed in percentage terms). It protects children less than one year from Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus.

DPT coverage should be compared to the incidence of Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus to confirm that the vaccine is conveying immunity. If the number of cases is increasing this may indicate a diminished effectiveness of the vaccine. An investigation into possible breakdown in the cold chain should be investigated.

#### **2.3.27.3 Measles Immunization Coverage**

Is defined as the number of children under one year of age who have received the 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

### **2.3.28 Outreach to the Community and Population Coverage**

#### **2.3.28.1 Access to the Minimum Health Care Package**

Defined as the number of people residing within 5 kilometres of a health facility providing 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.*

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### **2.3.28.2 Population Satisfaction with Health Services**

It is defined as 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.

Patient or client satisfaction with health services has been identified as one of the indicators for monitoring the Health Sector Support Programme (HSSP). However, few studies have examined this question in Uganda and other developing countries as a whole. If client satisfaction is to be used for monitoring the HSSP, the methods for measurement of client satisfaction should be reproducible. This favours the use of hard data from surveys in preference to soft data from qualitative assessment. It has been observed that client satisfaction can be affected by other factors outside the immediate control of health services, like age, severity of illness etc. It is therefore important to take these into account when interpreting this indicator. Collection of this indicator requires a population-based survey, conducted approximately every 5 years.

### **2.3.28.3 Access to Safe Water**

Is defined as 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).

### **2.3.28.4 Outreach Activity**

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

### **2.3.28.5 Essential Drugs**

Essential Drugs for monitoring the Health Sector Support Programme (HSSP) are of Chloroquine tablets, Cotrimoxazole tablets (Septrin), measles vaccines and ORS sachets.

An adequate stock level is a level between the maximum and minimum. A stock out should not happen. It is an indication of inadequate stock management, or of an unplanned extremely large increase in use, or routine misuse of the commodity. Under normal circumstances, the Balance on Hand should not fall below the Minimum.

To the general public availability of drugs in health institutions is key for the confidence they would have in the health system.

#### **2.3.28.6 Total Client Contacts**

Include all 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.

### **2.4 Housing Concepts and Characteristics**

#### **2.4.1 Building**

A building is 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. In tropical areas, 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 designed for residential or non-residential purposes or both and may be occupied or not.

#### **2.4.3 Housing Unit**

It is 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.

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**Housing Units can be classified into:**

(a) **"Conventional dwelling"** which is a room or suite and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof, which by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the time of enumeration, used wholly for other purposes. A permanent building is understood to be a structure that may be expected to maintain its stability for 10 years or more.

(b) **"Unconventional dwellings"**, refer to units that are occupied by households but are considered inappropriate for human habitation.

**2.4.4 Residential building**

It refers to 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.

**2.4.5 Non Residential building**

It refers to buildings where the majority 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.

**2.4.6 Room**

Is defined as 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. The total number of rooms, therefore, includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, study rooms, habitable attics, servants' rooms, kitchens etc. Passage ways, verandahs, lobbies, bathrooms, and toilet rooms are not expected to be counted as rooms, even if they meet the criteria.

**2.4.7 Kitchen**

Is a room equipped for the preparation of principal meals and is intended primarily for that purpose.

**2.4.8 Toilet**

May be defined as 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 remove out the foul smell.

**(c) Pit Latrine** is a latrine hole with a shelter.

**2.4.9 Tenure**

Refers to the arrangement under which the household occupies its housing unit.

**2.4.10 "Tenant" or "Renter"**

Is defined as one occupying a housing unit which is not the property of the tenant, and who pays (in money or in kind) for using the unit as living quarters for his or her household.

**2.4.11 Rent**

Is the amount paid periodically (weekly, monthly etc) for the space occupied by the household.

**2.4.12 Dwelling Unit**

This is 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 foundations to the roof. For the purposes of household-based surveys, only structures used as dwelling units are normally considered.

#### **2.4.13 Hotels, Rooming Houses and other Lodging Houses**

Comprise permanent structures which provide lodging on a fee basis and in which the number of boarders or lodgers exceeds five. Hotels, Motels, Inns, Boarding Houses, Lodging Houses etc. fall within this category.

#### **2.4.14 Institutions**

Cover any set of premises in a permanent 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.

#### **2.4.15 Camps**

Are set of premises originally intended for the temporary 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.

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## 2.5 Employment and Earning

### 2.5.1 Labour Force

Refers to the working age population i.e. persons of a specific age range (15 to 64 years), excluding students. Comprises of all working-age people who are employed or unemployed during the reference period.

### 2.5.2 Work

Any activity carried out by an individual, *and whose product contributes to the National output (GDP)*, irrespective of whether the person doing it is paid (cash and/or kind) or not paid.

### 2.5.3 Economic Status

It is a variable for measuring the level of economic well being of individuals. Income and ownership of assets are commonly used.

### 2.5.4 Employment

All persons above the specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories:

#### (a) Paid employment

(a<sub>1</sub>) "at work": persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind.

(a<sub>2</sub>) "with a job but not at work": persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job.

This formal job attachment should be determined in the light of National circumstances, according to one or more of the following criteria:

- i) the continued receipt of wage and salary

- ii) an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return.

**(b) Self - employment**

(b<sub>1</sub>) "at work": persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind;

(b<sub>2</sub>) "with an enterprise but not at work": persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.

- i. For operational purposes, the notion of "some work" may be interpreted as work for at least one hour in the last 7 days.
- ii. Persons temporarily not at work because of illness or injury, holiday or vacation, strike or lock-out, educational or training leave, maternity or parental leave, reduction in economic activity, temporary disorganization or suspension of work due to such reasons as bad weather, mechanical or electrical breakdown, or shortage of raw materials or fuels, or other temporary absence with or without leave should be considered as in paid employment provided they had a formal job attachment.

**(c) Self Employed**

It comprises of Employers and Own Account Workers.

**(i) Employer**

This is a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in an economic activity, and hires one or more employees.

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**(ii) Own Account Worker**

This is a person who operates his/her own economic enterprise(s) without employing other people as helpers and work for his/her own consumption or profit.

**(iii) Unpaid Family Worker**

Refers to a member of a household who works in an enterprise operated by a relative living in the same household or at times in a different household without pay or profit

**2.5.5 Unemployment**

State of non-engagement in any economic activity but available and willing to work. i.e. Comprises of persons in the working age population, who were not working during the reference period but were seeking and/or available for work.

All persons aged 5 years and above who had no employment during the reference week but were available for work and had made specific efforts to find employment during the 4-week period ending with the reference week.

**2.5.6 Under Employment**

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

A person is said to be underemployed if his/her employment is inadequate in terms of hours of work (visible underemployment), occupational skill (training and work experience) and income (invisible underemployment). Of the two principal forms of underemployment, only visible underemployment can be measured easily by Labour Force Surveys.

A visibly under employed person is an employed person who during the reference week, has worked involuntarily for less than the normal duration of work in his or her particular activity, while being available for additional work.

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### 2.5.7 Unemployment Rate

This is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

### 2.5.8 Labour force Participation Rate

The labour force expressed as a percentage of the working age population.

### 2.5.9 Activity Status

Refers to position of each individual in relation to his employment. It also includes those who are not working like students, disabled, attending to domestic duties, and too young or too old.

**Economic/Productive Activity** is defined as work, which involves the production of goods and/or services for sale or exchange and production of certain products for own consumption.

**Economic Participation Rate** is computed as the percentage of the economically active population over the total of the active plus non-active population aged 5 years and above.

### 2.5.10 Economically Active Population

These are persons of working age who contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services.

The employed and unemployed populations constitute the economically active population. The economically active population measured in relation to a short reference period (one week) is known as the **currently active population** or the **Labourforce**. It gives a measure of the number of persons constituting the supply of labour at a given point in time.

### 2.5.11 Economically Not Active

These include persons in the working age population who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period because of school attendance; household

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domestic duties, retirement or old age; or other reasons like not interested in working, disability etc.

### **2.5.12 Working Proprietors**

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

### **2.5.13 Paid Employees**

Persons who work regularly and are on contract/understanding to work for a relatively long term and include all wage and salary earners like directors, managers, etc.

#### **Paid Employee**

Is a person who performs work for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in form of a wage, salary or commission, in cash or in kind. Government employees are those engaged in the civil, public and parastatal organisations in addition to the central and local government. Private employees are persons engaged by privately owned or registered companies.

#### **1. Permanent Employees**

These include salaried persons who are engaged in permanent and pensionable terms. These include those on probation.

#### **2. 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.

#### **2.5.14 Casual Workers**

These are a category of workers whose services are for hire by the day. They convene every morning at special assembly places to be recruited by an employer for a day's work. They do not have a formal job attachment

#### **2.5.15 Unpaid Family/Household Members**

These are household members working in a household enterprise or establishment for family gain without pay. Other Unpaid Workers include those persons who are not members of the household yet work for the enterprise and are not paid, .

#### **2.5.16 Industry**

Industry refers to the main type of activity carried out at person's place of work irrespective of what other work is done.

#### **2.5.17 Occupation**

Occupation refers to the main type of task and duties performed during the reference period preceding the interview by persons in paid employment unpaid family worker or self-employment jobs.

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## **2.6 Poverty**

### **2.6.1 Poverty Profile**

Is a description of how the extent of poverty varies across sub groups of a given population, characterised by, for example, their gender, region of residence, type of economic activity, source of income, etc.

### **2.6.2 Priority Poverty Indicators**

Are country-specific indicators that taken together provide an overview of the state of poverty in that country. 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, immunizations, child malnutrition, public expenditures on basic social services, etc. Other social indicators include demographic indicators, female and male life expectancy, total fertility rate and maternal mortality, etc.

### **2.6.3 Poverty Line**

A poverty line is a line drawn at a particular level of income or consumption. Households/individuals whose incomes fall below a given level of poverty line or whose consumption level is valued at less than the value of the poverty line are classified as poor.

### **2.6.4 Poverty Gap**

This is 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.

### **2.6.5 The Poverty Gap Index ( $P_1$ )**

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

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### 2.6.6 Relative Poverty

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

### 2.6.7 The Head-Count Ratio (HCR or $P_0$ )

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

### 2.6.8 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.

### 2.6.9 Absolute Poverty

Is a condition of life so characterized by malnutrition, illiteracy and disease, so as to be beneath any reasonable definition of human decency. It regards average local levels of welfare in its dimension.

### 2.6.10 Absolute Poverty Line

This line defines that level of the standard of living measure which enables a household to meet its basic needs. This usually involves identifying a minimum basket of goods and services considered essential. Thus it is the amount of money required to meet certain basic needs of society. The food part of the basket is defined on the basis of energy requirements of a person.

**2.6.11 Relative Poverty Line**

Relates to a given social way of living in reference to a particular set of values. It simply means that some people are poorer than others. It is comparative between people within the same society. Under the relative poverty line approach, a household can be defined as poor, relative to others in the same society or economy. Thus a relative poverty line varies as the average of total population consumption varies. It involves drawing an arbitrary relative line by identifying the proportions (like mean, median, or even a fraction of the mean) and establishing a poverty line(s) from expenditure or income data.

**2.6.12 The Standard of Living of a Household**

Is the ability for a individual/household to meet his/her/its needs in accordance with its preferences i.e. basic needs such as minimum accommodation, food, medical care, education and sanitation.

**2.6.13 Expenditure Gap Ratio (EGR)**

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

**2.6.14 Decomposable Poverty Index (DPI or  $P_2$ )**

Measures the degree of inequality among the poor, the DPI was developed by Forster et al. (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.

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### **3 ECONOMIC STATISTICS**

#### **3.1 Agricultural Concepts**

##### **3.1.1 Total Land owned**

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

##### **3.1.2 Cultivable Land**

This is 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.

##### **3.1.3 Cultivated Land**

This relates to the total land under crops.

##### **3.1.4 Land under Fallow**

This refers to the portion of cultivable land owned that is left to rest to regain its fertility.

##### **3.1.5 Land for Cultivation Leased in or taken on Rent**

This includes land taken from others either on a lease, on rent or obtained free without ownership rights or through other means with the objective of cultivation. It also includes squatter land.

##### **3.1.6 Land for Cultivation Leased out or Given on Rent**

This refers to the portion of cultivable land that is given to others on lease, or rent.

##### **3.1.7 Land Tenure**

This refers to arrangements or rights, which the holder has or uses to holding land.

**3.1.8 Freehold Tenure**

This is 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.

**3.1.9 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.

**3.1.10 Leasehold Tenure**

This is a form of tenure created by contract or by operation of law.

**3.1.11 Customary Land**

This is land owned through prevailing customs, traditions or tribal laws of the community.

**3.1.12 Public Land**

Government land occupied by private households on the basis of verbal agreement from the concerned authority for a temporary period till the government decides to take it over for building roads, schools, hospitals or other public utilities.

**3.1.13 Squatter**

This refers to a form of tenure whereby the holder operates land without ownership title and without paying rent, or without retaining legal rights of land use.

**3.1.14 Agricultural Holding**

An Agricultural Holding is 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 or size.

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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.

The holding may consist of one or more parcels located in one or more separate areas provided the parcels share the same production means utilized by the holding such as labour, farm buildings, farm implements and machinery or drought animals. 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.
- (iv) Land which is open to communal grazing is not considered a holding or part of the holding.

### **3.1.15 Holder**

A holder is a person who exercises management control over the holding and takes major decisions regarding resource use. The holder may run this holding himself, his wife or other relatives or an employed manager. 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.

**3.1.16 Parcel**

Is 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.

**3.1.17 Plot**

A plot is defined as a piece of land within the holding on which a specific crop or crop mixture is cultivated. A parcel may be made up of one or more plots.

**3.1.18 Size of Holding (Total Holding Area)**

This is the combined area of all the Parcels in a Holding within the Enumeration Area (EA). 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. Land area of the holder's house is also included in the total holding area if the house is not located off the holding (e.g. a house for residential purposes in a village or town) 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.

**3.1.19 Acre**

This is an imperial unit of measure of land area, and it approximately equals to half of a standard football ground. The exact area is 4840 square yards (approximately 70 yd x 70 yd)

**3.1.20 Agricultural Year**

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

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### 3.1.21 Season

The main or first season normally refers to the growing cycle of temporary crops that are planted and harvested in the first half of the year, occasionally extending up to the end of June.

The second 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. The first rains are generally longer than the second rains.

### 3.1.22 Gross and Net Area

Gross area refers to 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. Net area can be obtained by deducting these areas.

### 3.1.23 Area Harvested

Area harvested for a particular crop refers to 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.

### 3.1.24 Cash Crops

Are crops grown specifically for sale. Examples in Uganda include Coffee, cotton, Tea, Tobacco etc.

### 3.1.25 Food Crops

Food crops 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.

**3.1.26 Successive Crops**

The same crop, or different crops, may be grown and harvested successively on the same land more than once during the agricultural year. Successive cropping is important when there exist more than one cropping season. A plot or parts of it may be left to fallow during one or more cropping seasons in the same agricultural year. The successive crop area should be reported for each crop separately each time the area is planted during the agricultural year. Thus, if two different crops are grown successively on the same plot, the plot area will appear once under each of the results, under each of the two crops. Area will be counted similarly if the same crop is grown successively during the agricultural year. In these cases total harvested or sown area for the agricultural year will be larger than the total physical cropland of the holding. Successive harvests from the same standing crop should not be confused with successive cropping. Areas for the former should be reported once only.

**3.1.27 Temporary Crops?????****3.1.28 Permanent Crops?????****3.1.29 Pure Stand**

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

**3.1.30 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.

**3.1.30 Associated Crops**

This is where a temporary and a permanent crop are grown together in the same plot at the same time.

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### 3.1.31 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.

### 3.1.32 Interplanted Crops

A crop planted between rows of another crop (e. g. sorghum or groundnuts between cotton rows, or groundnuts between maize or sorghum rows) is referred to as an inter-planted crop and may be differentiated from mixed temporary crops or associated crops. 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 favourable interactions, in the case of special mixtures, may result in increased yields.

### 3.1.33 Permanent Crops of Product 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 "of productive age" even if, due to meteorological

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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.

#### **3.1.34 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"

#### **3.1.35 Fertilizers**

Fertilizers generally refer to anything added to the soil to increase the amount of plant nutrients available for crop growth. They are divided into organic fertilizers, organic manure and other fertilizers.

#### **3.1.36 Inorganic or Chemical Fertilizers**

Are classified in four types, namely: nitrogenous, phosphate, potash, and mixed complex fertilizers.

#### **3.1.37 Organic Manure**

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 mowings, 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.

#### **3.1.38 Pesticides and Herbicides**

These include insecticides, fungicides, fumigants, herbicides, rodenticides and various other materials, mostly synthetic chemical produced in concentrated form but diluted for

application with various substances such as water, talc, clays, kerosene, etc. They are used for mitigating controlling or eliminating pests troublesome to crops or livestock.

### **3.1.39 Fungicides**

These are chemicals for killing fungi.

### **3.1.40 Irrigation**

Irrigation refers to 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 irrigation.

### **3.1.41 Drainage**

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

### **3.1.42 Livestock**

Livestock refers to all animals or birds kept or reared mainly for agricultural purposes including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, poultry, rabbits, etc

### **3.1.43 Livestock System**

This refers to general characteristics of livestock keeping practices. Different systems are identified:

a) Nomadic or totally pastoral

This is a practice of livestock keeping which involves moving from place in search of water and food for animals.

b) Semi-nomadic or semi-pastoral

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Livestock 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) Sedentary pastoral

Livestock keeping and crop cultivation are carried out by establishment of farms or households with permanent residence.

#### **3.1.44 Livestock Population or Numbers**

The livestock population refers to animal numbers present on the holding on the day of enumeration regardless of ownership. Livestock population excludes livestock temporarily absent or in transit at enumeration time.

#### **3.1.45 Agricultural Inputs**

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

#### **3.1.46 Machinery and Equipment**

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

#### **3.1.47 Transport Equipment**

Used primarily for agricultural purposes to transport agricultural goods of the holding, members of the holder's households, or labourers and employees. In many areas oxen and donkeys are used for agriculture.

#### **3.1.48 Machinery and Equipment Source**

Indicates 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

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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

### 3.1.49 Land Utilization

This section defines how 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 temporarily or under permanent crops as

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the case may be. In case of Uganda these crops take more than a year to mature, therefore, the Department of Agriculture has always classified them as permanent crops (perennial crops). The specialized cultivation of vegetables, flowers, bulbs and market gardens 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 five 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 too long, 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 five 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 use of the area.

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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 forests 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.

### **3.1.50 Forest Trees**

Forest trees are those 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.

### **3.1.51 Natural Forest Trees**

These are forest trees that are growing in their natural habitat.

### **3.1.52 Plantation Trees**

This refers to trees that are planted by the holder on the holding e.g. Eucalyptus trees

### **3.1.53 Savannah Wood Land**

This is vegetation, which is predominantly composed of grass interspersed with short bushes and occasional tall trees e.g. Katakwi district is covered with Savannah woodland.

### **3.1.54 Bamboo**

It is a tall plant with hard, hollow, jointed stems of the grass family.

### **3.1.55 Shifting Cultivation**

This refers to land utilization method where a particular piece of land is cultivated for some years and then abandoned for a period 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.

## **3.2 Trade Concepts**

### **3.2.1 Exports**

Exports refer to outward flows comprising of goods and services leaving the economic territory of a country to the rest of the world.

### **3.2.2 Re-Exports**

Re-Exports refer to goods imported into the country and then exported in the same form or after minor operations like blending, packaging, drying and repairing.

### **3.2.3 Traditional Exports**

Traditional Exports refers to 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.

### **3.2.4 Imports**

Imports refer to inward flows comprising of goods and services entering the economic territory of a country from the rest of the world.

### **3.5 Price Statistics**

#### **3.5.1 Consumer Price Index**

The Consumer Price Index measures the changes in the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by Uganda Households. The basket relates to a selection of goods and services that is representative of the consumption habits of most households in the country.

#### **3.5.2 Inflation**

It is the persistent change 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 often used, namely monthly inflation and annual inflation. Monthly inflation is defined as the percentage change in the index on a month by month basis whereas 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.

### **3.6 Income and Expenditure**

#### **3.6.1 Income**

This comprises of all receipts (cash and in kind) in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or receipts obtained from other sources such as pension, etc.

#### **3.6.2 Asset**

An asset is a durable item that can be used for more than one year.

#### **3.6.3 Household Assets**

Refers to assets used by the household whereas enterprise assets are those used by the enterprise to produce the output.

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### **3.6.4 Expenditure**

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

### **3.6.5 Household Expenditure**

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

### **3.6.6 Consumption Expenditure**

Refers to 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.

### **3.6.7 Non-consumption Expenditure**

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

### **3.6.8 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.

### **3.6.9 Household Income**

These are 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.

### **3.6.10 Per capita Income**

This is the average income per person in a given time period usually one year. It is the ratio of GDP to the total population.

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## **3.7 Tourism and Migration Statistics**

### **3.7.1 Tourists**

Persons who do not reside in Uganda whether of Ugandan nationality or not, travel to Uganda for purposes of leisure, recreation and holidays.

### **3.7.2 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

#### **3.7.2.1 International Visitors**

Visitors whose country of residence is different from the country visited; international visitors also include nationals residing permanently abroad, who may represent an important segment of the market with special characteristics

#### **3.7.2.2 Domestic Visitors**

Visitors whose country of residence is the country visited; they can be nationals or foreigners for this country

### **3.7.3 Inbound Tourism**

This is the tourism of no resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference

### **3.7.4 Outbound Tourism**

This is the tourism of no resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference

### **3.7.5 Residents**

Persons whose usual residence is in Uganda including those whose nationality is not Ugandan.

**3.7.6 Room Occupancy Rate**

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

**3.7.7 Bed Occupancy Rate**

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

**3.8 Migration**

This is the movement of people from one place to another.

**3.8.1 International Migration**

This is the movement of people from one country to another.

**3.8.2 Life Time Migrant**

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

**3.8.3 Return Migrant**

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

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## **4 MACRO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS**

### **4.1 Public Finance**

#### **4.1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

It is the total value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a country for a specified period of time, usually one year.

#### **4.1.2 GDP at Constant Prices**

It is the value of goods and services, of the current year, using prices of a determined base/reference year. The series are referred to as Real prices.

#### **4.1.3 GDP at Current Prices**

It is the value of goods and services as in the current year of reporting. The series are referred to as Nominal prices.

#### **4.1.4 GDP at Factor Cost**

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

#### **4.1.5 GDP at Market Prices**

This is the value of goods and services including indirect taxes less subsidies on production i.e, the prices paid by the final consumer of the goods and services.

#### **4.1.6 Per Capita GDP**

It is the average production per person of goods and services for a period of one year. It is used to compare the relative welfare of different countries and of the same country over a number of years.

**4.1.7 Value Added**

Is the difference between the values of goods and services produced and the value of the intermediate goods and services consumed in the course of production.

**4.1.8 Recurrent Expenditure**

This is the expenditure incurred by Government in the day today running of the state in line with the budget.

**4.1.9 Balance of Payments**

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

**4.2 Banking and Currency****4.2.1 Loan**

A loan may be a map 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.

**4.2.2 Overdraft**

This is a type of short-term loan, which is particularly used to supply short-term working capital to tide over the production cycle or finance for seasonal requirements.

**4.2.3 Retained Reserves**

These are sums set aside out of the profits of a 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.

**4.2.4 Revaluation**

This is the increase in value of a currency or the increase in value of fixed assets consisting mainly of freehold land and buildings. These kinds of reserves arise due to the

revaluation of fixed assets but they cannot be paid out as dividends because they are not realized profits. They merely restate the value of an asset.

#### **4.2.5 Treasury Bill**

These are short-term bearer maturities of 91 days, 182 days, 273 days, or 364 days issued by the Bank of Uganda.

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## 5 OTHER CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

This part presents some of the other main concepts and definitions used in the National Statistical System.

### 5.1 Geographical and Mapping Concepts

#### 5.1.1 Map

Is 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.

#### 5.1.2 Administrative Units

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.

#### 5.1.3 Zone

This is a shortened form of an agro-ecological zone. It refers to 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.

#### 5.1.4 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, ethnicity, 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.

### 5.1.5 Urban Area

Areas that are gazetted administrative centers like District Headquarters, Cities, Municipalities, Towns, Town Boards and all Trading Centres with a population of over 1000 persons are all classified as urban areas. Some administrative centers may not necessarily have a population of over 1000 persons. Elevating an urban area to a city, municipality or town board is done under the Urban Authority Act following specific guidelines or specified criterion like population, income-generating activities, urban characteristics etc. By 2000, the urban categories were as in Appendix 2.

## **5.2 Qualitative Assessment Concepts**

### **5.2.1 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)**

Is a set of participatory approaches and methods that emphasize local knowledge and enable local people to appraise, analyze, plan, act, monitor and evaluate. 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.

### **5.2.2 Participatory Rapid Rural Appraisal (PRRA)**

Is 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 emphasize.

### **5.2.3 Social/Resource Map**

Is a map showing distribution of social services and infrastructure of given area. The major information generated by this exercise is location of the various households that would be later used during the well-being ranking exercise. The resource map is used to assess access to social services and infrastructure and involves the whole group present at the meeting.

### **5.2.4 The Seasonal Calendar Daily Activity Profile**

The main purpose of these exercises was to bring out the gender differences in terms of workload, access to and control of resources as well as the seasonality of livelihood activities of the community. Information on various disease patterns and vulnerability for both human beings and livestock in the community is also generated through these methods.

### **5.2.5 The Daily Activity Profile???????**

### **5.2.6 Farming Systems Analysis and Livelihood Analysis**

These methods are conducted at household level with one or two members of the household. The main information generated by these exercises is the source of livelihood

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and expenditure (resource flow) patterns. The other information derived from these methods is the gender dimension, which indicates who does what activity and who controls resources derived from this activity.

#### **5.2.7 Livelihood Analysis ????????**

#### **5.2.8 Institutional/Venn Diagrams**

The method enables the researchers to know about the community's assessment of various institutions and how these relate to the community's welfare.

#### **5.2.9 Well-Being Ranking**

Through this method households are ranked, by communities themselves, into various categories of well being. The exercise generates information on characteristics of the various categories of well being existing in the community as well as movement between these categories.

#### **5.2.10 Pair-wise Ranking ????????**

#### **5.2.11 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.

#### **5.2.11 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.

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## **5.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS**

### **5.3.1 Afforestation**

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

### **5.3.2 Agricultural Waste**

Waste produced as a result of various agricultural operations. It includes manure and other wastes from farms, poultry houses, slaughter houses, harvest wastes fertilizer run-off from fields, pesticides that enter into water, air or soils and salts or silt drained from soils.

### **5.3.3 Air Pollution**

Is the presence of contaminants or pollutant substances in the air that do not disperse properly, and interfere with human health or welfare or can produce other harmful environmental effects.

### **5.3.4 Alkalinization**

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

### **5.3.5 Bio-diversity**

The range of genetic differences, species differences and eco-system differences in a given area.

### **5.3.6 Biological Waste**

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

### **5.3.7 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.

### **5.3.8 Catchment Area**

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

### **5.3.9 Climate**

The condition of the atmosphere at a particular location or region over a period of time. It is the long-term summation of atmospheric elements such as solar radiation, temperature, humidity, precipitation, atmospheric pressure, wind variations etc.

### **5.3.10 Climatic Change**

A term normally used in reference to global warming due to greenhouse gas emissions from human activities.

### **5.3.11 Conservation**

The management of human use of organisms or eco-systems to ensure that such use is sustainable.

### **5.3.12 Deforestation**

Clearing of tree formations and their replacement by non-forest land uses.

### **5.3.13 Desertification**

Land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations (drought) and human activities (over exploitation of dry lands)

### **5.3.14 Emission**

Discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationery sources such as smokestacks, vents, surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities etc.

### **5.3.15 Environment**

The totality of all the external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism.

**5.3.16 Environmental Impact Assessment**

The analytical process that systematically examines the possible environmental consequences of the implementation of projects, programmes or policies.

**5.3.17 Environmental Protection**

Any activity to maintain or restore the quality of the environment, through preventing the emission of pollutants or reducing the presence of polluting substances in the environment.

**5.3.18 Erosion**

The wearing away and transport of the soil by wind, running water, glaciers or waves. Erosion occurs naturally but is often intensified by human land clearing activities related to farming, residential or industrial development.

**5.3.19 Fauna**

All animal life.

**5.3.20 Flora**

All plant life.

**5.3.21 Global Warming**

Phenomenon believed to occur as a result of the build-up of carbon-dioxide and other greenhouse gases. It has been identified by many scientists as a major global environmental threat.

**5.3.22 Habitat**

Place where an organism or population (human, plant, micro-organism) lives.

**5.3.23 Industrial Waste**

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

#### **5.3.24 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.

#### **5.3.25 Overgrazing**

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

#### **5.3.26 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 pollutants.

#### **5.3.27 Sanitation**

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

#### **5.3.28 Solid Waste**

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.

#### **5.3.29 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.

#### **5.3.30 Urbanization**

An increase in the proportion of a population living in urban areas.

**5.3.31 Vulnerability**

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

**5.3.32 Waste Water**

Used water, typically discharged into the sewage system. It contains matter and bacteria in solution or suspension.

**5.3.33 Water Conservation**

Preservation, control and development of water resources, both surface and groundwater, and prevention of pollution.

**5.3.34 Water Pollution**

Presence in water of harmful and objectionable material obtained from sewers, industrial wastes and water run-offs.

**5.3.35 Wetland**

Area of low-lying land where the water table is at or near the surface most of the time. Wetlands include swamps, bogs, marshes and estuaries.

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## **5.4 GENDER CONCEPTS**

### **5.4.1 Gender Desegregated Data**

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

### **5.4.2 Sex Desegregated Data**

Is data that is classified by sex i.e. female or male.

### **5.4.3 Productive Gender Roles**

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

### **5.4.4 Reproductive Gender Roles**

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

### **5.4.5 Community Management Roles**

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

### **5.4.6 Gender Analysis**

Refers to 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.

### **5.4.7 Practical Gender Needs**

These are needs of women and men that when met, enables them to carry out their socially and culturally defined roles efficiently and effectively.

#### **5.4.8 Strategic Gender Needs**

Strategic gender needs are 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.

## CONCLUSION

This is the second 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 Volume, 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, Health, Education, Poverty Profiles, Price statistics, Income and Expenditure Statistics, Financial Statistics, Qualitative Assessment Concepts, Environmental Statistics and Gender Statistics.

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.

## APPENDIX I

Appendix 1: Current Districts in each of the Four Regions in the Country and their 2002 Census Codes

CENTRAL	EASTERN	NORTHERN	WESTERN
101 Kalangala	201 Bugiri	301 Adjumani	401 Bundibugyo
102 Kampala	202 Busia	302 Apac	402 Bushenyi
112 Kayunga	203 Iganga	303 Arua	403 Hoima
103 Kiboga	204 Jinja	304 Gulu	404 Kabale
104 Luwero	213 Kaberamaido	305 Kitgum	405 Kabarole
105 Masaka	205 Kamuli	306 Kotido	406 Kamwenge
106 Mpigi	206 Kapchorwa	307 Lira	411 Kanungu
107 Mubende	207 Katakwi	308 Moroto	406 Kasese
108 Mukono	208 Kumi	309 Moyo	407 Kibaale
109 Nakasongola	214 Mayuge	311 Nakapiripit	408 Kisoro
110 Rakai	209 Mbale	310 Nebbi	415 Kyenjojo
111 Sembabule	210 Pallisa	312 Pader	409 Masindi
113 Wakiso	215 Sironko	313 Yumbe	410 Mbarara
	211 Soroti		411 Ntungamo
	212 Tororo		412 Rukungiri

## APPENDIX II

## Appendix 2: Cities, Municipalities and Town Councils in the Country

City	Municipality	Town council
Kampala City Council	Masaka Municipality	Kalangala T.C.
	Entebbe Municipality	Kiboga T. C.
	Jinja Municipality	Bombo T.C.
	Mbale Municipality	Luwero T. C.
	Soroti Municipality	Wobulenzi T.C.
	Tororo Municipality	Lukaya T. C.
	Arua Municipality	Mpigi T. C.
	Gulu Municipality	Mubende T. C.
	Lira Municipality	Mityana T. C.
	Moroto Municipality	Lugazi T. C.
	Kabale Municipality	Njeru T. C.
	Fort Portal Municipality	Nkonkonjeru T. C.
	Mbarara Municipality	Mukono T.C.
		Kayunga T. C.
		Nakasongola T.C
		Lyantonde T. C.
	Rakai T.C.	
	Kyotera T. C.	
	Bugiri T. C.	
	Busia T. C.	
	Iganga T. C.	
	Nabitende	
	Buwenge T. C.	
	Kamuli T. C.	
	Kapchorwa T.C	
	Katakwi T. C.	
	Kumi T. C.	
	Pallisa T.C.	
	Apac T. C.	
	Koboko T. C.	

		<p>Kitgum T.C  Kaabong T. C.  Kotido T. C.  Nakapiripirit T.C  Moyo T.C.  Paidha T.C.  Nebbi T.C.  Bushenyi T.C.  Hoima T.C.  Kigorobyia T.C  Kasese T.C.  Katwe/Kabatoro T.C.  Kibaale T. C.  Kisoro T.C.  Masindi T.C.  Ibanda T.C.  Ntugamo T.C.</p>
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