UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

UBOS
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THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL STATISTICAL META DATA DICTIONARY

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First Edition

Foreword

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is mandated to coordinate the National Statistical System (NSS). By creating vibrant and durable partnerships within and across Ministries, Departments and Agencies, and among users, it ensures that the data collected, compiled and disseminated by different MDAs are consistent, coherent and can be used with confidence. Coordination of efforts also helps to reduce duplication of efforts, working at cross purpose and increases trust among key stakeholders.

The design of the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) has enhanced statistical development through four strategic areas namely; strengthening coordination and management, human resources development and management, statistical programmes development, and, ensuring long term sustainability of the NSS by securing funding for priority data production, analysis and dissemination. One key evolving coordination element under the plan is the development of a common metadata dictionary. The metadata dictionary has been developed to increase usability of data.

Some key data producers in the NSS adhere to internationally recommended standards, classifications, guidelines and methodologies. These standards and guidelines include, among others: the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS) adopted by the UN Commission in 1994; Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) for recording prices and expenditure; International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev.2 for classifying businesses; the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) 2001 manual and the Chart of Accounts for classification and compiling public finance statistics; the System of National Accounts (SNA)1993; the Central Product Classification (CPC) for classifying products; and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) for trade classification.

The development of a *common metadata dictionary* with a set of clearly defined indicators is critical for the NSS. This will ensure that all sectors use standardized definitions for the same indicators, making it possible to collate and cross-analyze data from several sources and sectors.

UBOS in collaboration with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) under the PNSD developed the draft National Metadata dictionary for Uganda. The initial dictionary comprises of metadata sheets from sixteen (16) MDAs and it is a living document which will be updated frequently. I wish to encourage key stakeholders to make maximum use of this valuable information.

John B. Male-Mukasa
Executive Director

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Acronyms

ACP	African Caribbean Pacific Countries
AGO	Automotive Gas Oil (Diesel)
AHSPR	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports
ALD	Aid Liaison Department
ANC	Antenatal Care
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data
BATU	British American Tobacco Uganda
BFP	Budget Framework Paper
BIK	Bulk Illuminating Kerosene
BOP	Balance of Payments
BOU	Bank of Uganda
BPAFS	Bank Payment Advice Forms
BTTB	Background To The Budget
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CDO	Cotton Development Organization
CDOS	Community Development Officers
CDD	Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases
CFRS	Central Forest Reserves
CET	Common External Tariff
CIF	Cost Insurance and Freight
CMD	Community Medicine Distributor
COBE	Census Of Business Establishments
COFOG	Classifications of Functions of Government
COICOP	Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPC	Central Product Code
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSOS	Civil Society Organizations
CSI	Construction Sector Index
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DAMFAS	Debt and Aid Management and Financial Analysis System
DCR	Development Cooperation Report
DENIVA	Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations
DEA	Directorate of Environment Affairs
DEOS	District Education Officers
DSCS	Directorate of Statistical Coordination Services
DFS	District Forestry Services
DIT	Directorate of Information Technology
DOM	Department of Meteorology
DPT	Diptheria Pertussis Tetanus
DSOER	District Status of Environment Report
DTI	Data Trader Input
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
EAC	East African Community
ECB	Electronic Cash Book
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EID	Environment Inspection Division
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
EMIS	Education Management Information Systems
EMOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority
ESSD	Environment Support Services Department
ESSAPR	Educational and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FOB	Free On Board
FOS	Field Of Science
FSSD	Forest Support Services Department
FTE	Fulltime Equivalent
FTG	Full Tensor Gravity
FY	Financial Year
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GERD	Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GFSM	Government Finance Statistics Manual
G&G	Geophysical and Geological
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geo Information Systems
GIR	Gross Enrollment Ratio
GOU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSMD	Department of Geological Survey and Mines
KW	Kilo Watts
HC	Head Count
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HRST	Human Resources in Science and Technology
HSC	Harmonized System Code
HSI	Human Skills Index
IAC	Inter Agency Committee
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMTS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
IOP	Index of Production
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
IPT	Intermittent Presumptive Treatment
IRIP	International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISCED	International Classification of Education
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
IT	Information Technology
KEIS	Key Economic Indicators
KCCL	Kasese Cobalt Company Limited
L/C/D	Litres per Capita per day

Acronyms

LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTO	Large Taxpayer Office
M1	Narrow money
M2	Broad Money
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDAS	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDD	Metadata Dictionary
MDG(S)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MET	Meteorology Department
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MOES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MOWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MOVIS	Motor Vehicle Information Systems
MPS	Ministerial Policy Statement
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTTI	Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
MUK	Makerere University
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MW	Mega Watts
NAPE	National Assessment of Progress in Education
NCHE	National Council for Higher Education
NBS	National Biomass Study
NBFP	National Budget Framework Paper
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority

NER	Net Enrollment Ratio
NFA	National Forest Authority
NDAS	Net Domestic Assets
NDP	National Development Plan
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NSOER	National Status of Environment Report
NSS	National Statistical System
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NSIC	National Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities
NTLP	National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Control Programme
NW&SC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OLAP	Online Analytical processing
OPD	Out Patient Department
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PEPD	Petroleum Exploration and Production Department
PMS	Premium Motor Spirit (Petrol)
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission
PNSD	Plan for National Statistical Development
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
PPI-M	Producer Price Index - Manufacturing
PPI-H&R	Producer Price Index – Hotels &Restaurants
PTU	Pay Phone Users
PWDS	People with Disabilities
R&D	Research and Development
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SITAN	Situation Analysis
S.I.T.C	Standard International Trade Classification
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SQL	Sequential Query Language
S&T	Science and Technology
SNA	System of National Accounts
SSPS	Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics
STS	Science and Technology Services
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation

STET	Scientific and Technological Education and Training
TAI	Technology Achievement Index
TCI	Technology Creation Index
TIN	Tax Identification Number
UBI	Uganda Business Inquiry
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCA	Uganda Census of Agriculture
UCC	Uganda Communication Commission
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UDHS	Uganda Demographic Health Survey
ULFS	Uganda Labour Force Survey
UMI	Uganda Management Institute
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNCST	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UNEPI	Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunization
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNRA	Uganda National Road Agency
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNEB	Uganda National Examination Board
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNMHCP	Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UTA	Uganda Tea Authority
VAT	Value Added Tax
WFP	World Food Programme
WMSD	Wetlands Management Services Department
WMD	Wetlands Management Department

1.0   Introduction

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is a semi-autonomous government agency created under the UBOS Act 1998. It is mandated to ensure the production of quality and timely official statistics, and constitutes a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body for the National Statistical System (NSS). In collaboration with key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), UBOS developed a 5 year (2007/8 – 2011/12) comprehensive Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD). The PNSD provides a framework for strengthening statistical development and capacity in the entire NSS in order to support the results-based agenda of government. Under the PNSD, UBOS in collaboration with the MDAs have agreed to a common vision of 'building a World Class National Statistical System'.

UBOS has embarked on the revision of the UBOS Act (1998) to establish a Legal and institutional framework that emphasizes the role of all key stakeholders in the NSS, and the Bureau's central function. The alignment of existing laws and mandates and the development of data exchange policies between MDAs and the general public will increase demand for statistics.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics is committed to strengthening data development components across the National Statistical System. However, common constraining factors that include; limited comparability of data, inconsistent access to and use of data, lack of consistent standards (concepts, codes, and methodologies), and inadequate metadata are still a challenge. To this effect, efforts have been made through stock-taking existing data in MDAs, defining the related statistical terms and methods (through the compendium of statistical concepts and definitions), establishing/strengthening data bases (management information systems), and providing information about the information produced and stored (meta data).

Metadata is a description of data (information about information). The primary role of metadata is to facilitate information sharing and appropriate interpretation of statistics by both users and producers of data in the NSS. The national Metadata dictionary has been designed to guide stakeholders on the definitions, data sources, compilation practices, computation methods, accessibility and availability and accounting conventions for key indicators.

1.1　The process

The need for a common metadata dictionary was conceived during the implementation of the PNSD and also as a result of appreciating the IMF General Data Dissemination System. In consultation with the Phase I and II MDAs, the metadata concept and its significance were discussed. Each MDA designed its own metadata sheet as an input to the national metadata dictionary. The MDAs involved included;

  i. Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
  ii. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)
  iii. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
  iv. Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES)
  v. Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry (MTTI)
  vi. Ministry of Health (MOH)
  vii. Bank of Uganda (BOU)
  viii. Uganda Police Force (UPF)
  ix. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)
  x. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)
  xi. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)
  xii. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)
  xiii. Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCS&T)
  xiv. Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)
  xv. Development Network for Indigenous Voluntary Association (DENIVA)
  xvi. Uganda Prisons Service

Review meetings organized and facilitated by UBOS were scheduled for each MDA to present its findings. The discussions and comments led to the improvement of content, flow and format of the metadata drafts. These drafts were consolidated into the national metadata dictionary, which will be reviewed and updated frequently.

2.0   Structure of metadata tool

The Meta Data Sheets have been arranged for each of the MDAs under specific components following a standard format. The format requires information on all components, but this varies across indicators. Each compiled indicator captures the following information;

- Definition and standard classifications.
- Scope and coverage
- Sources of data
- Compilation practices
- Computation method
- Accessibility and availability of data
- Accounting conventions
- Comments and limitations

3.0   Meta Data Sheets

3.1   Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Demographic Statistics								
Total Population	The total count of all persons present in the country at the time of the Population and Housing Census. The population is categorised by size and distribution, composition and characteristics. **Standard classifications:** National Classification of Occupations, an adapted version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations.	National and District level	Population and Housing Census (PHC)	Total Enumeration of all households, Institutions and, hotels using household, institutional and hotel questionnaires. The data is centrally captured using CSPro and analyzed at UBOS.	Total count of all persons in the country.	Population and Housing Census Reports www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 Years	Some people may not be available at the time of enumeration
Total Projected Population	This is the projected population present in the country at a particular time.	National, District, Sub county and parish levels.	Population and Housing Census	At national level, the Cohort component method is used to project the population while the exponential method is applied at district level. At sub county and parish levels, the ratio method is used to project the population.	Projections are computed using proration of the district results to later add up to the cohort component method.	Annual Statistical Abstract National and sub-national Population Projection Reports www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Due to the increasing number of districts in the country, the exponential method ceases to apply to newly created districts.
Urban population	This is the total number of persons residing in gazetted urban areas (City, Town and Municipal councils). .	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Total Enumeration of all households, Institutions and, hotels is done using household, institutional and hotel questionnaires The data is centrally captured using CSPro and analyzed using the "Area of Residence variable".	Summation of all persons residing in gazetted urban areas. The ratio method is used as at Census time.	Annual Statistical Abstract Population and Housing Census Reports, National and sub-national Population Projection Reports www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	There is no clear definition of an urban area given the regular creation of new Administrative Units.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Urbanisation Rate	This is the degree or increase in urban character at a specific time. It is the proportion of total population or area in urban localities or areas (cities and towns), or the increase of this proportion over time. It is the *level* of urban population relative to total population or area, or the *rate* at which the urban proportion is increasing.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	The urbanisation rate is derived from the place of residence variable captured from household, institutional and hotel questionnaires.	Total number of persons residing in urban areas divided by the total population multiplied by 100	Annual Statistical Abstract, Population and Housing Census Reports, National and sub-national Population Projection Reports www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	There is no clear definition of an urban area given the regular creation of new Administrative Units.
Projected Urban population	This is the projected population residing in gazetted urban areas.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	Estimations of the urban population from the UNHS sample are used to compile the indicator.	The ratio of the urban areas (PHC) multiplied by the total projected population	Annual Statistical Abstract, Population and Housing Census Reports, National and sub-national Population Projection Reports **UBOS website** UNHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	There is no clear definition of an urban area given the regular creation of new Administrative Units.
Population density	This is the total population per square unit of area (sq KM)	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	The data is extracted from the Population and Housing Census and UNHS, after administering household questionnaires. The total land area is determined by GIS coordinates for each area under review.	Population density is the quotient of population and total land area (Square KM) Total population of the country divided by the square unit of area (sq KM)	Annual Statistical Abstract, Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	The land area is an estimate based on coordinates.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Population change	This is the change in the size of a population between two or more specified periods as a result of changes in the births, deaths and migration of the population	National and Sub national levels	Population and Housing Census	The population change (natural increase) is derived from the total births, deaths and migration data	Population change *(Natural Increase)*= Summation of total births, total in migrants, less total deaths and total out-migrants of the current year	Annual Statistical Abstract, Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 Years	
Age Dependency Ratio	This is the proportion of the working age population to the non working age population.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	Total Enumeration of all households through Household interviews.	The quotient of dependents (aged 0-14 and age of 65 and over) and the total population (aged 15-64) expressed as a percentage. Population below 15 years + Population 65 years and above divided by the total population 15-64 years.	Annual Statistical Abstract, Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UNHS Report Labour force Survey Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	
Child Dependency Ratio	This is the proportion of children less than 15 years relative to the population of "working ages."	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	Total Enumeration of all households through Household interviews	Population below 15 years divided by the total population 15-64 years	Annual Statistical Abstract, Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UNHS Report Labour force Survey Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	
Population doubling time	This is the time taken for the population to double.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census	The population doubling time is derived from the exponential method formulae.	It is estimated by dividing $l_n 2$ (69.3 or natural log of 2) by the growth rate Population doubling time = Natural Log of 2 divided by the growth rate. Where n is the natural log at time T. Time T is the time of census.	Population and Housing Census Reports.	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 Years	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Crude Marriage Rate	This is the proportion of the married population to the total population in the country.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Number of marriages divided by the total population multiplied by 1,000	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UNHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	
General Marriage Rate	This is the proportion of the married population aged 10 years and above to the total population in the country.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Number of marriages divided by the total population aged 10 years and above multiplied by 1,000	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UNHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	
Age Specific Marriage Rate	This is the ratio of the married population within a specific age group to the total population in that age group in the country.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Number of marriages in a specific age group divided by the total population in that age group multiplied by 1,000	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UNHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	
Crude Divorce Rate	This is the proportion of the divorced population to the total population in the country	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Number of divorces divided by the total population multiplied by 1,000	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UNHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	
General Divorce Rate	This is the proportion of the divorced population aged 10 years and above to the total population aged 10 years and above in the country.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Number of divorced persons aged 10 years and above divided by the total population aged 10 years and above multiplied by 1,000	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UNHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Age Specific Divorce Rate	This is the ratio of the divorced population within a specific age group to the total population in that age group in the country.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Number of divorces in a specific age group divided by the total population in that age group multiplied by 1,000	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UNHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	
The median age of a population	This is a measure that describes and determines a population as "young" or "old." This particular statistical measure indicates that half the people counted in the 2002 P&H census were younger than the median age; the other half were older.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census	The total population is tabulated by age group and used as the frequency to determine the median population. Spectrum software is also used to determine the median population.	Total population is divided by 2 to determine the middle point. The middle point is used to determine the age group in which that particular population lies using cumulative frequencies.	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 Years	Populations with a median age under 20 years are considered to have a "young" age structure while medians of greater than 40 years are considered as relatively "old".
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)	The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50.	National level	Population and Housing Census	The SMAM is derived from the data on single persons who marry before age 50, which is captured from the Population and Housing Census.	SMAM is approximated by the indirect method from cross-sectional data on marital status by age Mean age at marriage of women marrying before they reach the age of 50 years.	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 Years	
Average household Size	This is the ratio of the total population to the total number of households in the country.	National, District, Sub county and Parish levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	Total Enumeration of all households through Household interviews	Total number of households divided by the total household population.	Annual Statistical Abstract, Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UNHS Report Labour force Survey Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Migration Stream	This refers to a group of migrants having a common origin and destination in a given migration period within a country.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UNHS	Migration stream is extracted from the previous residence variable which is captured from the Population and Housing Census.	Summation of the population that has migrated to a particular place within a country	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UNHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	
Crude Migration Rate	This is the difference between the number of in-migrants and the number of out-migrants per 1,000 populations in the country.	National level	Population and Housing Census	Migration stream is extracted from the previous residence variable at country level which is captured from the Population and Housing Census.	Summation of the population that has migrated to a particular place within a country divided by the total population multiplied by 1000	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 Years	
Sex Ratio	This is the proportion of males relative to females in a given population in a country.	National District Sub county and Parish levels	Population and Housing Census UDHS	Total Enumeration of all households through Household interviews	Number of males divided by the number of females multiplied by 100	Annual Statistical Abstract, Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UDHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 5 Years After every 10 Years	
Sex Ratio at Birth	This is the number of male births per 100 female births in the country.	National level	Population and Housing Census UDHS	Sex ratio at birth is derived from the birth history data at country level which is captured from the Population and Housing Census.	Number of male births divided by the number of female births multiplied by 100	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UDHS Report National and sub-national Population Projection Reports	**Periodicity of production:** After every 5 Years After every 10 Years	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Annual Population Growth rate	This refers to the change in the population over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population at the beginning of that period.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census	This is derived from the inter-census figures using the mathematical growth methods (Exponential method) captured from the Population and Housing Census	Growth rate derived from the exponential formulae Growth rate = crude birth rate - crude death rate + net immigration rate divide by the population at the beginning of that period.	Annual Statistical Abstract Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 Years	
Life Expectancy at Birth	This is the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if current mortality rates continue to apply.	National level	Population and Housing Census	This is derived from the mortality questions asked during the Population and Housing Census. Life tables which present the probability of dying, the death rates and number of survivors for each age or age group are generated and the life expectancy computed.	A cohort of the population is subjected to the probability of dying using the life table method.	Population and Housing Census Reports www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 Years	
Crude Birth Rate	This refers to the number of live births per 1000 population in a given year.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UDHS UNHS	This is derived from the fertility questions captured in the birth history module as part of the household questionnaires administered during the Population ad Household Census.	Total number of births divided by the total population multiplied by 1000	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UDHS Report UNHS Reports	**Periodicity of production:** After every 3 Years After every 5 Years After every 10 Years	
Crude Death Rate	This refers to the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year.	National and District levels	Population and Housing Census UDHS UNHS	This is derived from the mortality questions captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population and Household Census.	Total number of deaths divided by the total population multiplied by 1000	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UDHS Report UNHS Reports	**Periodicity of production:** After every 3 Years After every 5 Years After every 10 Years	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Infant Mortality Rate	This is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one, if subjected to age-specific mortality rates of that period, per 1000 live births.	National level	Population and Housing Census UDHS	This is derived from birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population ad Household Census and UDHS.	The ratio of deaths of infants aged less than one year divided by the total births multiplied by 1000. The above is then converted to the probability of dying.	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UDHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** After every 5 Years After every 10 Years	
Under five mortality rate	This is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five, if subjected to age-specific mortality rates of that period, per 1000 live births.	National level	Population and Housing Census UDHS	This is derived from birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population ad Household Census and UDHS.	The ratio of deaths of infants aged less than 5 years divided by the total births multiplied by 1000. The above is then converted to the probability of dying.	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UDHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** After every 5 Years After every 10 Years	
Total Fertility Rate	This is the average number of children who would be born to each woman in her reproductive age (15-49) following a particular ASFR at a particular period.	National and regional levels	Population and Housing Census UDHS	This is derived from the birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population ad Household Census and UDHS.	Using the cumulative parity fertility P/F Ratio (Brass method)	Population and Housing Census Reports, www.ubos.org UDHS Report	**Periodicity of production:** After every 5 Years After every 10 Years	
Education Statistics								
Enrolment	This is the total number of pupils/students admitted/re-admitted in a term and fully registered.	National level Covers a sample of schools in a region	Population and Housing Census (P&HC) UNHS	Data on enrollment is obtained through the UNHS conducted by UBOS every 5 years and the P&HC conducted after every 10 years.	Enrollment = Total number of pupils/ students at any given level and period	Annual Statistical abstract UNHS Socio-economic module report www.ubos.org Monograph on education	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3Years After every 10 Years	Non response from some schools The time lag given the 3 year period for the UNHS and the 10 year for the census.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Literacy rate	This is the proportion of pupils/ students aged 10 years and above who are able to read and write with understanding in any language expressed as a percentage of the total population in the country.	National level Covers a sample of schools in a region	Population and Housing Census UNHS	Data on literacy rates is obtained through the UNHS & UDHS conducted by UBOS every after 3 and 5 years and the P&HC conducted after every 10 years.	Total number of those aged 10 years and above who can read and write meaning fully divided by the total population aged 10 years and above multiplied by 100	Annual Statistical abstract Population and Housing Census (P&HC)reports UNHS reports UDHS reports www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years After every 5years After every 10 years	Non response from some households
Education attainment	This is the proportion of the pupils/students that have achieved different levels of education i.e. Primary, secondary and tertiary.	National level Covers a sample of schools in a region	Population and Housing Census UNHS	Data on education attainment is obtained through the UNHS&UDHS conducted by UBOS after every 3 & 5 years and the P&HC conducted after every 10 years.	Total population at any level of education regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the total population	Annual Statistical abstract Population and Housing Census (P&HC)reports UNHS reports UDHS reports www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years After every 5years After every 10 years	Non response from some households
Migration and Tourism Statistics								
Room Occupancy Rate	This is the level of utilization of rooms per night over a specified period of time.	National level Covers major hotels in major towns of the country.	UBOS	Information is obtained using hotel forms administered by UBOS and centrally captured and analyzed using MS Access and Excel.	Total number of room nights sold divided by the total number of rooms on offer multiplied by 100.	Annual Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually and Bi-annually	Not all accommodation establishments are covered.
Bed occupancy rate	The level of utilization of bed space per night over a specified period of time.	National level Covers major hotels in major towns of the country.	UBOS	Information is obtained using hotel forms administered by UBOS and centrally captured and analyzed using MS Access and Excel.	Total number of bed space sold divided by the total number of bed space on offer multiplied by 100.	Annual Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually and Bi-annually	Not all accommodation establishments are covered.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of accommodation establishments	This refers to the number of any facilities that regularly provide overnight accommodation for tourists. Accommodation establishments are classified by type, size and location	National level Covers all accommodation establishments within selected districts.	UBOS	Information is obtained using hotel forms administered by UBOS and centrally captured and analyzed using MS Access and Excel.	Summation of accommodation establishments by category.	Annual Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually and Bi-annually	Currently, not all districts are covered.
International tourism receipts	This refers to income generated from tourism activities in the country.	National level Covers the major entry/ exit points i.e. *(Malaba, Busia, Entebbe and Katuna)*	UBOS-Expenditure and motivation survey.	Information is obtained through Expenditure and motivation survey conducted by UBOS.	Summation of consumption expenditures by international visitors	Expenditure and motivation survey Report.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually and Bi-annually	The data is not regularly updated.
Total Arrivals	This refers to both residents and non-residents entering a country through formal entry points with formal travel documents.	National level Covers all formal entry points.	Ministry of internal affairs - Directorate of Citizenship and migration.	Information on total arrivals is obtained from the filled immigration cards administered by Ministry of Internal Affairs at all formal entry points, and centrally captured and analysed using PC-edit and TPL at UBOS.	Total arrivals = Total Arrivals by point of entry and Mode of transport.	Key economic indicators release Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report UBOS website	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Data is not collected on a monthly basis
Total departures	This refers to both residents and non-residents leaving the country through formal entry points with formal travel documents.	National level Covers all formal exit points.	Ministry of internal affairs - Directorate of Citizenship and migration.	Information on total departures is obtained from the filled immigration cards administered by Ministry of Internal Affairs at all formal entry points, and centrally captured and analysed using PC-edit and TPL at UBOS.	Total departures = Total departures by point of exit and Mode of transport.	Key economic indicators release Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Data is not collected on a monthly basis
International Tourist Arrivals	This refers to non- resident visitors who stay at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the place visited.	National level Covers all entry points.	Ministry of internal affairs - Directorate of Citizenship and migration.	Information on international tourist arrivals is obtained from the filled immigration cards administered by Ministry of Internal Affairs at all formal entry points, and centrally captured and analysed using PC-edit and TPL at UBOS.	Total international Tourist arrivals = Total International Arrivals minus the total resident arrivals.	Key economic indicators release Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Data is not collected on a monthly basis

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Public Health Statistics								
HIV prevalence	This is the percentage of a given population whose blood samples tested positive for HIV.	National and regional levels Covers Antenatal HIV sentinel sites	Ministry of Health (MOH)-*Aids Control Programme(ACP)* Uganda HIV Sero-Behavioural Survey (UHSBS)	Information is extracted from the ACP report compiled by the MOH-ACP UHSBS-The population is stratified into regions from which selected households are tested for HIV by health technicians. The information is collected using household questionnaires and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	The total number of those testing positive expressed as a percentage of the sample *(both positive and negative)*	UHSBS Report: MOH website and UBOS resource centre	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 5 Years from the UHSB Survey	Limited coverage of the antenatal sites considered in the sample. More women than men are tested for HIV.
Number of health facilities	This refers to the structures that have a roof and walls, and stand more or less permanently in one place with in-patient services. Health facilities include; hospitals and health centres II,III &IV	National level	MOH	Information is extracted from the health facility inventory which is maintained at the MOH.	Summation of all health facilities by category	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The health facility inventory is not regularly updated.
National immunization rates	This is the percentage of children that have received a given vaccine. Immunization covers children under one year and those between12 to 23 months.	National level	MOH UBOS-Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Information for children under 1 year is obtained from district aggregated summaries generated by UNEPI. Information for children between 12 to 23 months is obtained through the UDHS conducted by UBOS every 5 years.	National Immunization rate = total number of children who received a given vaccine divided by the number of children in the target population multiplied by 100*(estimated number of births in a given year).* In surveys, it's the percentage of children ages 12–23 months who receive at least one dose of the vaccine either any time before the survey or before the age of 12 months.	Annual Statistical abstract UDHS Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The full immunization coverage can only be compiled from the UDHS conducted every 5 years.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Morbidity prevalence	This refers to the frequency of existence of a disease state or poor health due to any cause in a defined period of time.	National and regional levels	UBOS- UNHS MOH	UNHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS. Information on Morbidity prevalence is obtained from the aggregated summaries generated by MOH.	The number of persons with existing disease state divided by the total population Morbidity prevalence is computed at both household and facility level.	UNHS report Annual statistical abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 2- 3 years	
Maternal mortality rate	This is the proportion of deaths of women from pregnancy -related causes, when pregnant or within 42 days of termination of the pregnancy for a specified period per 100,000 live births.	National level	UBOS-UDHS	UDHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS	Maternal mortality rate = Number of maternal deaths divided by the total number of recorded live births in the same period multiplied by 100,000.	UDHS report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 5 years	Under reporting of maternal deaths.
Contraceptive prevalence rate	This refers to the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing any form contraception. This is reported for women aged 15-49 years.	National level	UBOS-UDHS	UDHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	The number of women aged 15-49 years who report that they are practising (or whose sexual partners are practising) any form of contraception divided by the total number of women aged 15-49 years multiplied by 100	UDHS Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 5 years	
Pit latrine coverage	This is the percentage of households that have a functional pit latrine.	National and regional levels	UBOS- UNHS and Population and Housing Census (P&HC) MOH	UNHS&P&HC)-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS. Information on Morbidity prevalence is obtained from the district aggregated summaries generated by MOH.	Number of households that have a functional pit latrine divided by the total number of households multiplied by 100.	UNHS Report Population and Housing Census analytical report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 5 years After every 10 years	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Labour Force Statistics								
Labour force participation rate	This is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the working-age population (14-64 years). Labour force refers to all persons aged 14-64 years who were either working or actively looking for work. Labour force is categorized by age, sex, region and school.	National and regional levels	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys - ULFS Population & Housing Censuses (PHC) Household Surveys – UNHS, UNPS, NSDS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	The LFP participation rate = Number of persons in the labour force divided by the working-age population multiplied by 100.	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports National Service Delivery Survey Reports.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years.	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.
Employment - to-population ratio.	This is the proportion of an economy's working-age population that is <u>employed</u>. A person, of specified age, is considered employed if during a specified brief period of one week was; in <u>paid employment</u> (employees) or <u>self–employment</u> (employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family workers).	National and regional levels	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys-ULFS Population & Housing Censuses (PHC) Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS,NSDS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	The number of persons employed divided by the total working-age population multiplied by 100.	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports National Service Delivery Survey Reports.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Status in Employment	This refers to the different categories of employment which include; wage and salaried workers (also known as employees); self-employed workers; and contributing family workers.	National and regional levels	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys-ULFS Population & Housing Censuses (PHC) Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS,NSDS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	The different categories of status in employment expressed as percentages of the total employed.	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports National Service Delivery Survey Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas
Inactivity rate	This is the proportion of the working age population which is neither employed nor unemployed.	National and regional levels	UBOS-Labour Force Surveys-ULFS Population & Housing Censuses (PHC) Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS,NSDS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS.	The population not in the labour force divided by the working age population multiplied by 100 percent.	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports National Service Delivery Survey Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Employment by Sector	This refers to the distribution of the employed persons by sector. Employment by sector is categorized into three broad groupings by economic activity; -Agriculture -Industry -Services	National and regional levels	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys-ULFS Population & Housing Censuses (PHC) Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS,NSDS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS.	The number of employed persons in that sector divided by the total employment multiplied by 100.	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports National Service Delivery Survey Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas
Average wages	This refers to the payroll divided by total employment for a particular cluster/industry-region combination.	National and regional levels	UBOS-Labour Force Surveys-ULFS Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS Establishment survey-Employment &Earning Survey and UBI	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS.	Payroll divided by the total employment.	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Employment and Earnings Survey Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Total hours actually worked	This refers to the aggregate number of hours actually worked in all job categories.	National and regional levels	UBOS -Labour Force Surveys- ULFS Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS Establishment survey-Employment &Earning Survey	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	Summation of all actual hours worked in all job categories Hours worked are also computed on weekly and annual basis	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Employment and Earnings Survey Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas
Unemployment rate	This refers to the proportion of the working age population without work, looking for work and available for work during specified reference period (one week)	National and regional levels	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys- ULFS Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	The total number of persons un employed divided by the working-age population multiplied by 100	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas
Time Related Underemployment Rate	This is the proportion of the employed persons that worked less than 40 hours per week and were willing and available to work for more hours. Under employment refers to under-utilization of the productive capacity of the employed population.	National and regional levels	UBOS-Labour Force Surveys- ULFS Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	Time-related underemployment rates = Number of underemployed persons divided by total employment multiplied by 100.	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
National Youth unemployment rate	This refers to the proportion of the working age population who are youth (18-30 years) without work, looking for work and available for work during specified reference period (one week).	National and regional levels	UBOS-Labour Force Surveys-ULFS Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS. The ULFS covers only urban areas	This indicator is computed as follows; a)Youth unemployment rate = the unemployed youth divided by the youth population labour force multiplied by 100	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas
Urban Unemployment Rate	This refers to the proportion of the working age population without work, looking for work and available for work in urban areas during a specified reference period (one week)	National level Covers only urban areas	UBOS-Labour Force Surveys-ULFS Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	The total number of persons un employed in urban areas divided by the labour force multiplied by 100	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas
Long term unemployment rate	This refers to the proportion of the working age population without work, looking for work and available for work during a specified reference period *(at least 6 months)*	National level Covers only urban areas	UBOS-Labour Force Surveys-ULFS Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	The total number of persons aged 14-64 years who have been un employed for at least 6 months divided by the labour force multiplied by 100	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Informal employment rate	This is the proportion of the total number of informal jobs to the total employment Informal employment includes; owner account workers and employers in their informal sector enterprise, contributing family workers, employees in informal jobs, members of the informal producers' cooperatives and own account workers engaged in production of goods exclusively for own final use.	National and regional levels	UBOS-Labour Force Surveys- ULFS Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	Total number of persons informally employed divided by the total employment multiplied by 100	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas
Labour cost index	This is a measure of the rate of change in the total labour cost. It shows also the labour costs relative to the base period in the selected manufacturing establishments. It provides a better understanding of how specific labour markets adjust to changes in the demand and supply and is a timely measure of wage pressure.	National and regional levels	UBOS- Employment and Earnings survey Uganda Business Inquiry	Information is obtained from formal establishments using self administered questionnaires and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS.	The labour cost index is computed for both nominal and real wage values **Nominal wages** Nominal wage index $(NRi) = (wi/wo)*100$ Where wo = nominal wage for the base year – 2004 Wi =n ominal wage for year i **Real wages** Real wages index $(R_i) = (NR_i/P_i)*100$ Where P_i = mean all items CPI	Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Employment and Earnings Survey reports	Annually	Non response from the some formal establishments

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Share of women in non-agriculture wage employment	This refers to the number of women in non agricultural employment to the total non agriculture employment	National and regional level	UBOS-Labour Force Surveys-ULFS Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	The number of women in non agricultural employment divided by the total non agriculture employment	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas
Vulnerability employment rate	This is the proportion of own – account and contributing family workers to total employment.	National and regional level	UBOS-Labour Force Surveys-ULFS Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	The number of persons who are own account workers and contributing family workers divided by the total employment	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas
Poverty Statistics								
Poverty head count (P0)	This is the percentage of the population estimated to be living in households with real private consumption per adult equivalent below the poverty line. *Poverty line is a monetary measure determined at a given point in time meeting a minimum selection of basic needs.*	National and Regional levels	UBOS - UNHS and CPI	Household consumption expenditure data is aggregated and adjusted for price changes using CPI data. *(real private consumption)* All household members are converted to the adult equivalent basing on their calorific intake. Aggregation is done based on a standard reference period.	Total number of households below the poverty line divided by the total number of households multiplied by 100 *Computed based on the method of Ravallion and Bidani (1994).*	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 2-3 years	The pre-determined poverty line should be revised. The poverty figure is based on consumption expenditure data.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Poverty gap (P1)	This is a measure of how far below individuals are from the poverty line.	National and Regional levels	UBOS - UNHS and CPI	The already computed poverty status of the households is used to determine this gap. Household expenditure data is aggregated and adjusted for price changes using CPI data. *(real private consumption).*	Summation over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line divided by the poverty line.	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 2-3 years	Distribution of consumption among the poor is not considered
Squared poverty gap (P2)	This is a measure of the severity of poverty at household level. *(i.e. how poor are the poor)*	National and Regional levels	UBOS - UNHS	The already computed deviations from P1 are squared to derive the indicator.	Summation over all individuals of the square of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line divided by the poverty line.	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 2-3 years	This indicator further describes P1.
Income and Expenditure Statistics								
Total consumption Expenditure Per Household	This is an aggregation of all household expenditures i.e. food items, non/ semi-durable goods and durable goods and services per household in a specified period.	National and Regional levels	UBOS - UNHS	Household expenditure data is collected using different reference periods for different goods and services. The information is standardized to the same reference period during computation.	Summation of total expenditures per household for the different expenditure categories	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 2-3 years	
Gini Coefficient	This is the measure of inequality in household consumptions per adult equivalent.	National and Regional levels	UBOS - UNHS	The average household consumption expenditure data is divided into deciles for which comparisons are made for the different consumptions per decile. Comparisons can be made at regional or rural/urban levels.	Summation of household expenditures per decile divided by the number of households in the decile	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 2-3 years	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Real household Consumption Expenditure Per Capita	This is an aggregation of all household consumption expenditures in a specified period adjusted for price changes divided by the household population.	National and Regional levels	UBOS - UNHS	Household expenditure data is collected using different reference periods for different goods and services. The information is standardized to the same reference period during computation, and adjusted for price changes using CPI data. *(real private consumption)*	Summation of total expenditures per household for the different expenditure categories adjusted for price changes divided by the household population.	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 2-3 years	
Mean Consumption expenditure Per Capita	This is the computed average consumption expenditure per person in a household for a specified period.	National and Regional levels	UBOS - UNHS	Household expenditure data is collected using different reference periods for different goods and services. The information is standardized to the same reference period during computation, and adjusted for price changes using CPI data and adult equivalents.	Summation of total expenditures per household for the different expenditure categories adjusted for adult equivalents divided by the household population.	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 2-3 years	
Environment Statistics								
Precipitation	This refers to falling products of condensation of atmospheric water vapour that is pulled down by gravity and deposited on the Earth's surface as snow, hail or rain within a given period.	National level **Covers synoptic stations**-(Arua, Kitgum, Lira, Gulu, Soroti, Masindi, Kasese, Mbarara, Kabale, Tororo, Jinja and Kampala, **Automatic Weather stations:** Abim, Kabong, Kotido, Moroto,Nakapiripirit, Amuria, Katakwi, Kumi and Soroti.	MWE -Met. Department.	Information is collected from recordings of the rain gauges in selected synoptic and automatic stations in districts by the MWE -Met. Department. Aggregated data is obtained from MWE -Met. Department and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	**Rainfall computation:** Summation of the monthly millimeters of rainfall for each station	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison *(World Metereological Organization Standards)*	Coverage is limited to selected districts in the country. Data has 70% proof level In Uganda, only rainfall is measured under precipitation.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Actual evapotranspiration	This is the total actual volume of evaporation from the ground, wetlands and natural water bodies and transpiration of plants.	National and district levels Covers Synoptic and automatic weather stations	MWE -Met. Department.	Information is extracted from the recordings of the Evaporation Pan A instrument from synoptic stations and censors in the automatic stations in selected districts collected by the MWE -Met. Department. The aggregated data is analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Derived from a number of parameters; i.e. Temperature, relative humidity,vapour pressure, wind speed etc *(refer to Penman monteith evapotranspiration equation)*	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison *(World Metereological Organization Standards)*	Coverage is limited to selected weather stations. Inadequate human capacity& equipment to affect data collection.
Potential evapotranspiration	This refers to the Environmental demand for evapotranspiration of short green crop completely shading the ground of uniform height with adequate water status in the soil profile.	National and district levels Covers Synoptic and automatic weather stations	MWE -Met. Department.	Information is extracted from recordings of the Evaporation Pan A instrument from synoptic stations and censors in the automatic stations in selected districts collected by the MWE -Met. Department. The aggregated data is analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Derived from a number of parameters; i.e. Temperature, relative humidity,vapour pressure, wind speed, crop coefficient etc *(refer to Penman monteith evapotranspiration equation)*	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison *(World Metereological Organization Standards)*	The coverage of the data is limited to Agro meteorological stations which are few in number.
Wetland Area	This is an area permanently or seasonally flooded by water where characteristic plants and animals have become adapted.	National level Covers Areas under Wetlands	DWD, DWRM, NW&SC	Information is obtained through Surveys conducted by MWE and aggregated data from NW&SC. The tabulated data is obtained from MWE and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Summation of total area under wetlands	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually and biannually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Average monthly temperature	This is the monthly mean of the daily (24 hour) temperature. *Temperature is the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment.*	National level Covers some Synoptic and automatic stations which are currently operational.	MWE -Met. Department.	Information is obtained from thermometer recordings in the selected synoptic and automatic stations in districts by the MWE - Met. Department. The aggregated data is obtained from MWE and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Average of the monthly temperatures for each station *(in degrees)*	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison *(World Metereological Organization Standards)*	Incomplete coverage of all districts in the country Data has 70% proof level
Average relative humidity	This is the ratio of the partial pressure of water vapor in a parcel of air to the saturated vapor pressure of water vapor at a prescribed temperature.	National level Covers some Synoptic and automatic stations which are currently operational.	MWE -Met. Department.	Information is extracted from recordings of wet and dry bulb thermometers from selected stations by the MWE - Met. Department. The aggregated data is obtained from MWE and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Average of the monthly relative humidity for each station expressed as a percentage.	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison *(World Metereological Organization Standards)*	Incomplete coverage of all districts in the country. Data has 70% proof level.
Sunshine duration	This is the sum of that sub-period for which the direct solar irradiance exceeds 120 W m-2.	National level Covers some Synoptic and automatic stations which are currently operational.	MWE -Met. Department.	Information is extracted from sunshine recorders in selected stations by the MWE - Met. Department. The aggregated data is obtained from MWE and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Average of the monthly sunshine hours for each station.	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison *(World Metereological Organization Standards)*	Incomplete coverage of all districts in the country Data has 70% proof level

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
National Accounts								
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	This is the total market value of all finished and unfinished goods and services produced in a country in a given period *(quarterly and annually).* **International Standard classification:** International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev.3	National level Covers all economic production sectors	UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU Posta Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs	Information is obtained using secondary data from administrative sources and UBOS surveys and censuses. Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel. National Accounts are compiled according to the 1993 system of National Accounts (SNA 93).	Summation of value added of all goods *(finished and unfinished)* and services produced within a given period.	Annual Statistical Abstract Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and annually	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors.
GDP at market prices	This is the sum of gross values added of all resident producers' prices less subsidies on imports plus all non deductible value added taxes or similar taxes.	National level	UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU Posta Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs.	Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel National Accounts are compiled according to the 1993 system of National Accounts (SNA 93)	Summation of gross values added of all resident producers' prices less subsidies on imports plus all non deductible value added taxes or similar taxes	Annual Statistical Abstract Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and annually	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors.
GDP at basic prices	This is the value of goods and services excluding indirect taxes on production such as sales tax, excise duty, VAT etc.	National level	UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU Posta Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs	Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel National Accounts are compiled according to the 1993 system of National Accounts (SNA 93)	Summation of the value of goods and services excluding indirect taxes on production	Annual Statistical Abstract Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
GDP at constant Prices	This is the total value of goods and services of the current year using prices of the determined base/reference year.	National level	UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU Posta Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs.	Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel National Accounts are compiled according to the 1993 system of National Accounts (SNA 93)	Summation of total value of goods and services at base year prices	Annual Statistical Abstract Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors
GDP at current prices	This is the total value of goods and services priced in the current year of reporting	National level	UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU Posta Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs	Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel National Accounts are compiled according to the 1993 system of National Accounts (SNA 93)	Summation of total value of goods and services priced in the current year of reporting	Annual Statistical Abstract. Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors
GDP by expenditure	This refers to the total final expenditures on consumption, gross capital formation and net exports. GDP by expenditure is classified as Household and public Final consumption expenditures, capital formation expenditure, and inventories, including net exports	National level	MOFPED, BOU and UBOS.	Information is obtained using secondary data from administrative sources and UBOS surveys and censuses Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel National Accounts are compiled according to the 1993 system of National Accounts (SNA 93).	Summation of final expenditures on consumption, gross capital formation and exports less imports.	Annual Statistical Abstract Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually.	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Government Finance Statistics								
Total Revenue	This is defined as all non-repayable receipts including Government taxes. Revenue is classified according to different characteristics depending on the type of revenue. Grants are classified by the source while taxes are classified by the base on which the tax is levied.	National level Covers the central government (MDAs and statutory bodies)	MFPED	Information is obtained from MFPED. The Figures obtained are outturn figures which cover a specific period of time. These figures are revised annually.	Total revenue = Summation of domestic taxes plus taxes on international trade plus grants plus other non-tax revenue	Annual Statistical Abstract Background to the Budget (BTTB)	Revenue is compiled on a cash basis. **Periodicity of production:** Annually	Revenue generated by the local government is not currently included. There is a three months Time lag.
Total expenditure	This is defined as all non-repayable payments whether for capital or current purposes by Government.	National level Covers both central and local governments	MFPED, statutory bodies *(Parliamentary Commission, Uganda Human Rights Commission, Electoral Commission, Uganda Law reform Commission, Judiciary, National Planning Authority, etc)*, Municipal Councils and Districts	Method of selection of the districts is based on purposive sampling. At least 70% of data for local government is obtained and the 30% is estimated using the rate up factor based on the outturn of the previous year. No adjustments are done for the central government.	Total expenditure = recurrent plus development expenditures based on the 1986 GFS Manual	Annual Statistical Abstract Background to the Budget (BTTB)	Expenditure is compiled on a modified cash basis. **Periodicity of production:** Annually	Categorisation of the expenditure should be changed from recurrent and development to recurrent and capital expenditures Expenditure figures produced are unconsolidated.
Net lending/ repayments	This is the net amount a unit or a sector has available to finance/ liable to pay directly or indirectly to other units or other sectors.	National level Covers budgetary central government.	MFPED	Revenue and expenditure data are obtained from MFPED and analysed at UBOS. Compilation is based on the 1986 GFS Manual	Gross government lending minus Repayments of past government lending minus net government borrowing	Annual Statistical Abstract Background to the Budget (BTTB)	Net lending/ repayments are compiled on a cash basis. **Periodicity of production:** Annually	Coverage is limited to budgetary central government

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Government final consumption	This is defined as expenditure incurred by government on consumption of goods and services *on FY basis.*	National level Covers both central and local governments	MFPED, statutory bodies, Non-profit institutions, Municipal councils and Districts	Data is extracted from district Administrative Accounts, Outturn Reports from MFPED and Institutional Final Accounts obtained on a quarterly basis. The consumption is revised twice *(produced in October and revised in March of the same FY)*	Approximated by summation of compensation of employees plus intermediate consumption minus the sales of goods and services	Annual Statistical Abstract. Background to the Budget (BTTB)	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The consumption estimates exclude consumption of fixed capital and expenditure on social benefits in kind. The consumption is produced for national accounts purposes.
External Trade Statistics								
Exports	This refers to the total goods and services which subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by leaving its economic territory *Economic territory:* In many cases, a Country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory which is the territory in which the customs law of a country applies in full. Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding Nomenclature (HS)- 2007, developed by the World Customs Organization **International Standard classification:** Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision3, compiled by the United Nations. Exports are categorized by Domestic and re-exports Exports are presented by commodity category, value and volume	National level	URA- Customs department UCDA, CAA,UTA,ICBT Survey, KCCL, Petroleum companies UMEME	Information is obtained from URA's – Customs declaration forms. Non URA data is integrated into the main UBOS data base *Compilation is based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS)*	Summation of the goods and services exported by the country Exports are computed on Free On Board (FOB) basis.	Annual Statistical Abstract External Trade Bulletin www.ubos.org ICBT Survey Reports Soft copies by email, CDs etc	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Re-exports	These are imported goods that are exported directly to the rest of the world, from any part of the economic territory of the country in the same state as previously imported without much value addition according to the prevailing Rules of Origin of a region. Re-exports are presented by commodity type, value and volume.	National level	URA- Customs department UCDA, CAA,UTA,ICBT Survey, KCCL, Petroleum companies UMEME	Information is obtained from URA's – Customs declaration forms. Non URA data is integrated into the main UBOS data base *Compilation is based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS)*	Summation of the goods and services leaving the country Exports are computed on Free On Board (FOB) basis.	Annual Statistical Abstract External Trade Bulletin www.ubos.org ICBT Survey Reports Soft copies	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly	Information is provisional until revisions are made.
Imports	These are total goods and services which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Imports are presented by commodity type, value and volume.	National level	URA- Customs department ICBT Survey UMEME	Information is obtained from URA –Customs declaration forms. Non URA data is integrated into the main UBOS data base. *Compilation is based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS*	Summation of total value of goods and services consumed by residents of the country	Annual Statistical Abstract External Trade Bulletin www.ubos.org ICBT Reports Soft copies by email, CDs etc	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly	Information is provisional until revisions are made. Compilation of trade in services is being developed Merchandise imports prone to commodity misclassification and under invoicing
Re-imports	These are imports of domestic goods which were previously recorded as exports Re-imports are presented by commodity type, value and volume.	National level	URA- Customs department ICBT Survey UMEME	Information is obtained from URA –Customs declaration forms. Non URA data is integrated into the main UBOS data base *Compilation is based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS)*	Summation of the goods and services entering the country	Annual Statistical Abstract External Trade Bulletin www.ubos.org ICBT Reports Soft copies by email, CDs etc	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly	Information is provisional until revisions are made. Compilation of trade in services is being developed
Export growth	This is the percentage change in the value of exports relative to the previous year.	National Level	UBOS	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.	Total exports in the*(current year)/* Total exports*(previous year) *100*	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Trade balance	This is the difference between the value of total exports and total imports of a nation during a specified period.	National level	UBOS	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.	Trade balance = Total value of Exports minus Total value of Imports	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The trade balance covers both formal and informal merchandise trade.
Partner Export Share	This is the percentage of exports to a particular trading partner (country or regional bloc) to the total exports of the country	National level	UBOS	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.	Exports to a particular country/Total exports from the country	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin Soft copies by email, CDs etc	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Partner Import Share	This is the percentage of imports from a trading partner (country or regional bloc) to total imports of the country.	National level	UBOS	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Imports from a partner country/Total imports of the country	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin Soft copies by email, CDs etc	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Import Growth	This is the percentage change in the value of imports relative to the previous year.	National level	UBOS	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade database and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Total imports in the current year/ Total imports in the previous year *100	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Trade growth	This is the percentage change of value of total trade relative to the previous year.	National level	UBOS	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Total trade in the current year/Total trade in the previous year *100	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Total trade	This is the total value of exports and imports for a country.	National level	UBOS	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of the value of exports and imports.	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Partner Trade share	This is the percentage of total trade with a partner to total trade of the country.	National level	UBOS	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Total trade with a partner/ total trade of the country * 100	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Export to GDP ratio	This is the proportion of total Exports to the Gross Domestic product of the country in a given year.	National level	UBOS	Information is extracted from the external trade and National Accounts data bases, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Total Exports/ GDP for a given year	Annual Statistical abstract External Trade Bulletin	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	GDP at current prices is used.
Export Price Index	This measures changes in the prices of exports of merchandise from a country.	National level	UBOS	Information is extracted from the external trade database and analysed to derive the index.	Computed using the Laspayres, Paasche and Fishers' index formulae	Annual Statistical abstract External Trade Bulletin	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Unit Values are used in the computation. The index considers only merchandise exports
Import Price index	This measures changes in the prices of imports of merchandise into a country.	National level	UBOS	Information is extracted from the external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.	Computed using Laspayres, Paasche and Fishers' index formulae	Annual Statistical abstract External Trade Bulletin	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Unit Values are used in the computation.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Prices								
Consumer Price Index	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a summary Measure that reflects the **levels of prices** for a fixed basket of consumer goods and services overtime in reference to a specific period, called BASE YEAR It is a measure of the **changes in the cost** of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by households in a country. Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) of the ILO.	National and district levels CPI covers the: 1. Items 2. Weights 3. Price 4. Index Formula 5. Base Period The consumer Price Index is compiled using prices data for 276 items (goods and services) The prices data corresponds to goods while charges are collected on services. The data is collected from **8 URBAN** centres of Uganda- Kampala High Income, Kampala Middle and Low income, Masaka, Jinja, Mbale, Mbarara, Gulu Arua	The data is collected from representative sources/outlets in urban areas which include: 26 Open Markets, Shops around the markets, Supermarkets, Clinics & hospitals, pharmaceutical shops, schools, Hotels & restaurants, taxi and bus parks …. Etc. .	To generate item weights, the HHS/ HBS/LSS/UNHS consumption and expenditure data is used. A National expenditure and consumption survey is conducted to determine the **BASKET** of goods and services and weights. The surveys data cover a complete year July to June. Therefore the base period is 12 months. Monthly price collections every first and second (15th) week of the month. At least three price values are collected for each item. Unit Average prices are computed using the Average or Geo mean for some items Foods Price change above 20 per cent are checked for possible errors.	The CPI is computed following the modified laspayres index formula. Base: 2005/06 =100	CPI Press release Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org The CPI is released following a release calendar	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly The prices are recorded following the reference date of 15th of every month. Price changes after the 15th are reflected during the following month. ***Reweighting and Rebasing rounds :*** 1988/89, 1997/98, 2005/2006,	Coverage is small and limited to urban selected urban areas.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
	Standard Classifications: Classification by groups of the CPI –Food, Beverages, Clothing and footwear, transport and communication, Education, Health & others, Rent, Fuel & Utilities, Household & personal goods. 4 major decomposed classifications, the Headline index, Core index, Energy Fuel and Utilities (EFU), and Food Crop index. A **Weight** is a value in percentage that reflects the relative importance of an item in the CPI Basket of goods and services. A national **Household Budget Survey** is a survey used to get information on the consumption and expenditure pattern of Households over a specific period.			Price change of 5% or more is declared as being significant for most goods and services For Fuel, Salt, Sugar, charcoal and firewood a rise of 1% is significant and is reported. Update of the CPI is allowed up to only one month after the reference period. Imputed for missing data for up to three months, instead of carrying prices forward. Using weights the 8 urban centres CPIs are merged into one CPI value for Uganda. The CPI is rebased items, weights or base period become obsolete.		CPI by districts and by individual items CPI not provided.		Frequent closure of businesses impacts on the number of outlets available for data collection.
Business Register								
Total Number of business establishments by economic sector	This is the total count of all Business Establishments operating in a fixed location by economic sector. **Standard classifications:** Activities Classified by International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev 4	National, Regional and District levels	Census of Business Establishments (COBE)	Questionnaires are administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	Summation of the number of business establishments by economic sector	Business Register Reports. Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 5 Years	The business register is not regularly updated. Irregular casual workers are excluded.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of persons employed by economic sector	This is the total number of persons employed in the business establishments operating in a fixed location. **Standard classifications:** Activities Classified by International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev 4	National , regional and district levels Covers non- household based businesses operating in a fixed location.	Census of Business Establishments (COBE)	Questionnaires are administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	Summation of employees of the different establishments categorized by sex and economic sector	Business Register Reports. Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 5 Years	The business register is not regularly updated. Irregular casual workers are excluded.
Cost of staff by economic sector	This is the compensation of employees payable by economic sector *(total remuneration which includes; Directors' fees, salaries and wages, payments in cash and kind, contributions to Social security fund and pension fund.)* **Standard classifications:** Activities Classified by International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev. 4 International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIP) 2008	National and Regional levels	Survey of sampled Business Establishments	Questionnaires are administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured at UBOS. Information is also extracted from financial statements/ Audited Accounts of businesses.	Summation of total remuneration of employees by economic sector	Uganda Business Inquiry reports. Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After five years following the business censuses	The business register is not regularly updated hence the in availability of a sampling frame for the survey.
Gross Output by economic sector	This is the sum of the value of all goods or services that are produced within an economic sector in a given financial year. **Standard classifications:** Activities Classified by International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIP) 2008	National and regional levels	Survey of sampled Business Establishments	Questionnaires are administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured at UBOS. Information is also extracted from the final Accounts of Businesses and returns collected from the different establishments. Data validation: field & office editing; Diagnostics checks	Gross output = Total sales plus total other operating incomes plus closing stock less opening stock less the goods purchased for resale in a given period. Computed following the guidelines specified in the System of National Accounts (SNA 93).	Annual Statistical Abstract Uganda Business Inquiry Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After five years following the business censuses	The business register is not regularly updated hence the in availability of a sampling frame for the survey.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Value Added by economic sector	This is the additional value of goods and services generated out of the production process over and above the value of its inputs. **Standard classifications:** Activities Classified by International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev. 4 International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIP) 2008	National and regional levels	Survey of sampled Business Establishments	Businesses are sampled from the master frame which is regularly updated. Data is collected using questionnaires administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS. Information is also obtained from financial statements of business establishments. The different components of Gross output and intermediate consumption are extracted from all these statements.	Value added = Gross output -intermediate consumption Computed following the guidelines specified in the System of National Accounts (SNA 93)	Annual Statistical Abstract Uganda Business Inquiry Reports www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After five years following the business censuses	The business register is not regularly updated hence the in availability of a sampling frame for the survey.
Gross Fixed Capital Formation by economic sector	This is the total value of fixed capital acquired in a particular period, before depreciation is netted off. **Standard classifications:** Classified by International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC)Rev. 4 International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIP) 2008	National and regional levels	Survey of sampled Business Establishments	Data is collected using questionnaires administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS. Information is also obtained from financial statements of business establishments. Validation: field & office editing; Diagnostics checks.	Summation of the value of Non - Current Assets. Computed following guidelines that are specified in the System of National Accounts (SNA 93).	Annual Statistical Abstract Uganda Business Inquiry Reports www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After five years following the business censuses	The business register is not regularly updated hence the in availability of a sampling frame for the survey.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Producer price Index-Manufacturing (PPI – M)	Producer Price Index- Manufacturing (PPI-M) is a measure of the average change over time in selling prices received by domestic producers of manufactured goods. **Standard classifications:** The classification of activities based on International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev 3, Product Classification by Central Product by Activity (CPA) and SNA 93.	National level	Quarterly Survey of business establishments in the formal manufacturing sector	Administered questionnaires to sampled businesses from the UBI Basic prices *(prices net of taxes but inclusive of subsidies)* are collected and analysed at UBOS to derive the index. Validation: field & office editing; Diagnostics checks Revision policy, once for the previous quarter Compilation is based on the IMF PPI Manual.	Computed using the Modified laspeyres index formula The formula uses the basic prices and weights derived from the gross output of the businesses.	Annual Statistical abstract Quarterly PPI press releases www.ubos.org Advance release calendar	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly	This is an output Price Index Imputation is done for non -response
Producer price Index- Hotels & Restaurants (PPI - H&R)	Producer Price Index - Hotels & Restaurants (PPI-H&R) is a measure of the average change over time in prices received by Owners of Hotels and Restaurants for the different services provided. **Standard classifications:** The compilation is based on International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev 3, CPA and SNA 93.	National level	Quarterly Survey of selected Hotels & Restaurants	Administered questionnaires to sampled businesses from the UBI Basic prices *(prices net of taxes but inclusive of subsidies)* on accommodation, food, drinks and conference facilities are collected and analysed at UBOS to derive the index. Validation: field & office editing; Diagnostics checks in the system Revision policy, once for the previous quarter Compilation is based on the IMF PPI Manual.	Computed using the Modified laspeyres index formula. The formula uses the basic prices and weights derived from the gross output of the business inquiry.	Annual Statistical abstract Quarterly PPI press releases www.ubos.org Advance release calendar	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly	This is an output Price Index Imputation is done for non -response

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Index of Production (**IoP**)– Manufacturing	Index of Production (IoP) – Manufacturing is a volume index that measures the average change over time in the volume of manufactured goods produced in the domestic market. **Standard classifications:** International Recommendations for Index of Industrial Production (IRIIP) 2010 International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 3, Central Product Code (CPC) Ver. 2	National level	Surveys of sampled Business Establishments in the formal manufacturing sector Administrative data from URA	Self administered questionnaires are given to sampled businesses; Value Added Tax Data is obtained from URA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Validation: field & office editing; Diagnostics checks in the system Revision policy, once for the previous quarter	Computed using the Modified laspeyres index formula, using the deflated value sales method i.e A value index is computed using sales data/Turnover data Where sales data is not obtained from the survey, VAT data is used as a proxy to compute the Turnover. The PPI-M is used as a deflator to compute the volume index. For selected homogenous products (cotton, coffee, tea and tobacco) a quantity index is computed and integrated into the final index.	Annual Statistical abstract IoP reports www.ubos.org Advance release calendar	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly	Imputation is done for non -response
Quantity produced for selected commodities	This is the total quantity produced for selected homogeneous goods in specific units of measure. **Standard classifications:** Central Product Code (CPC) Version. 2	National level Covers the formal sector	Surveys of sampled Business Establishments in the formal manufacturing sector Cotton Development Authority Coffee Development Authority Tea Association	Self administered questionnaires are given to sampled businesses; Administrative data is obtained from Cotton Development Authority, Coffee Development Authority, Tea Association and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Validation: office editing.	Summation of volume of production by product *Data is converted to standard units of measure.*	Annual Statistical abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly	Limited to homogenous goods. Incomplete data.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Turnover by economic sector	This is the total value of sales in a given economic sector. **Standard classifications:** ISIC Rev 3	National level Covers the Formal sector	Administrative data from URA	To derive the indicator, sales variables provided in the VAT return obtained from URA are used.	Summation of Turnover by economic sector Turnover data is computed as the sum of Zero rated sales+ Standard rated sales + Exempt sales.	Quarterly turnover report Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and annually	This is only limited to data on the VAT list provided by URA, therefore businesses below the VAT threshold are excluded. Incomplete data from URA.
Distributive Trade Index	This is a volume index that measures the average change over time in the volume of Trade undertaken. It covers the Trade Sector which includes; Wholesale, Retail and Repair & maintenance of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles. **Standard classifications:** International Recommendations for Distributive Trade Statistics (IRDTS) 2008 ISIC Rev 3	National level Covers the Formal Sector	Administrative data from URA UBOS - PPI-M and CPI	Value Added Data is obtained from URA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the index. Deflators are extracted from PPI-M, CSI and CPI. Validation: office editing for VAT data; Diagnostics checks in the system. Revision policy, once for the previous quarter.	Computed using the Modified Laspeyres formula. Value Index of the Turnover data is computed and deflated with an appropriate price index – the CPI and the PPI. This is done by industry within the Trade sector	Annual Statistical Abstract Distributive Trade Reports. www.ubos.org .	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly	Accurate coding of activities in the VAT database. Indicator yet to be released. Incomplete VAT data.
Building Statistics								
Number of Plans submitted for Approval	These are building plans by type of building drawn and submitted to Municipalities and Town Councils for approval. It covers Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional and other types of buildings	National level	Administrative data from Municipalities and Town Councils	Questionnaires are administered to the respective Municipalities and Town Councils and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS.	Summation of submitted plans for approval by category	Quarterly Building Statistics reports Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Coverage of Town Councils is limited. Incomplete data.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of Building Plans Approved	These are building plans by type of building drawn, and accepted as meeting the requirements of construction and therefore approved by Municipalities and Town Councils for commencement of construction.

It covers Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional and other types of buildings. | National level | Administrative data from Municipalities and Town Councils | Questionnaires are administered to the respective Municipalities and Town Councils and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS. | Summation of building plans approved by category | Quarterly Building Statistics reports

Annual Statistical Abstract | **Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually | Coverage of Town Councils is limited.

Incomplete data. |
| **Number of Occupation Permits Issued** | These are certificates issued by the Municipality or Town Council by type of the building permitting occupation by the owner of the building to begin using it.

It covers Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional and other types of buildings. | National level | Administrative data from the Municipalities and town Councils | Questionnaires are administered to the respective municipalities and Town Councils and centrally captured at UBOS. | Summation of permits issued by type of building | Quarterly Building Statistics reports

Annual Statistical Abstract | **Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually | Coverage of Town Councils is limited.

Incomplete data. |
| **Energy Statistics** | | | | | | | | |
| **Total energy production** | This is the amount of energy produced from different sources including hydro and thermal energy.

Energy produced is categorised by source and volume. | National level | Administrative data from MEMD | Tabulated data on energy production is obtained from MEMD and converted into relevant units (cubic metres) at UBOS | Aggregation of all energy produced in one common unit (Tons of Oil Equivalent (toe)) | Annual Statistical Abstract

www.ubos.org

Quarterly progress reports. | **Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually | The need to have conversion factors for converting all types of energy produced in to one common unit |
| **Share of renewable energy sources in total energy production** | This is the percentage amount of renewable energy resources to total energy produced.

Renewable energy resource: an energy resource that is replaced rapidly by natural processes. Some examples of renewable energy resources are sunlight, hydropower (water falling through a dam), and wood | National level | Administrative data from MEMD | The energy balance sheet is obtained from MEMD and the relevant variables are extracted for computation. | Total renewable energy produced by type divided by total energy produced multiplied by 100 | Annual Statistical Abstract

www.ubos.org

Quarterly progress reports

Annual in Energy Balance Sheet | **Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually | Involves estimations |

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Total Electricity generated	This is the electric power generated by electricity companies in the country.	National level	Administrative data from ESKOM, UETCL	Tabulated monthly data on electricity generated is obtained from the electricity companies and analyzed at UBOS	Summation of the electricity generated	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org Quarterly progress reports	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Covers all electric generating companies in the country
Total electricity consumed	This is the electricity consumed by category of the consumers i.e. domestic, industrial, street lighting etc	National level	Administrative data from UMEME	Tabulated monthly data on electricity consumed is obtained from UMEME and analyzed at UBOS	Summation of the electricity consumed by category	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org Quarterly progress reports	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	All categories of consumers are covered. Data has been so far at national level
Total petroleum products imported	This is the amount of petroleum products imported by type. They include heavy and light fuel.	National level	Administrative data from URA	Tabulated import data by type is obtained from URA and analyzed at UBOS	Summation of the petroleum imports by category	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org Quarterly progress reports	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Data easily captured by URA, so usually timely available
Total sales of petroleum products	This is the volume of petroleum products sold by different oil depots.	National level	Administrative data from MEMD	Tabulated sales petroleum data is obtained from MEMD and analyzed at UBOS.	Summation of the petroleum sales by category	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org Quarterly progress reports	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Small Oil companies take oil products directly to petrol stations and data may not be captured for such transactions. Dumped fuel data is also not easy to capture
Construction Statistics								
Construction Sector Indices (CSI)	This is a measure of the average change in the prices of inputs into the construction sector with reference to the base period. The inputs include; bitumen, cement, paint, etc as specified in the basket. The index is further categorized into the sub sector and basic headings. **Standard classification used**: ISIC Rev.4	National and district level	Construction Firms, Oil companies and equipment hire companies Stone Quarries Covers all buildings and civil works. UBOS *(CPI&Trade)*	Self administered Questionnaires are completed by selected companies and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS For the informal sector, raw data is obtained from CPI and analyzed to derive the relevant variables. Lime and cement data is obtained from the trade section of UBOS and analyzed.	Weighted averages of prices are computed using the modified laspeyres index formula	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org CSI Quarterly press release	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly	The index coverage is limited to Kampala Delayed return of completed questionnaires

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Total net cement consumption	This is the total quantity of cement used in the country in tonnes.	National level	Cement factories URA	Information is obtained from cement factories using self administered questionnaires Data is also extracted from URA and analysed at UBOS.	Imports plus local production less exports of cement in tonnes.	Annual Statistical Abstract www.ubos.org CSI Quarterly press release	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	This indicator is used as a proxy to measure the level of construction activity in the country.
Transport Statistics								
Length of National road network.	This refers to the total distance of paved and unpaved roads in the country in kilometres.	National, Regional and district levels	Uganda National Road Agency (UNRA)	Tabulated data is obtained from UNRA and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Summation of total kilometres of roads by category	Annual transport report. Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Incomplete data. This excludes feeder roads.
Number of Newly Registered Vehicles	These are all newly registered vehicles in the country. *(new and used)*	National level	URA	Tabulated data by type is obtained from URA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Summation of all newly registered vehicles in the country by type	Annual transport report. Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The data provided is complete data.
Number of registered vehicles on road	This is the total number of vehicles operating on road excluding non registered and foreign registered vehicles.	National level	Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)	Tabulated data by type is obtained from MoWT and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Summation of the number of vehicles operating on road by category	Annual transport report. Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Estimations are used. The data is not regularly updated and incomplete. There is need to undertake surveys.
Rail traffic volumes *(freight)*	This is the tonnage of cargo transported by rail in the country.	National level	Rift Valley Railways	Tabulated data is obtained from Rift Valley Railways and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Summation of cargo transported by rail in tonnes.	Annual transport report. Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Delayed submissions of data.
Passenger air traffic	This is the number of passengers traveling by air *(local and international).*	National level	Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)	Tabulated data is obtained from CAA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Summation of passenger traffic by category	Annual transport report. Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Incomplete data.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Air traffic volumes	This is the tonnage of cargo transported by air in the country *(local and international)*	National level	Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)	Tabulated data is obtained from CAA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Summation cargo transported by air in tonnes	Annual transport report. Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Incomplete data.
Agriculture Statistics								
Total cultivated area	This is the total land under crops. **International Standard classification/comparison** Based on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	National, regional and district levels	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) , UNHS MAAIF	The Population and Housing Census (PHC) provides a frame for farming households. Area measurements are taken for sampled crop plots using the GPS equipment. Data is captured using CSPro software and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. **Validation**: Field & office editing, machine editing using	Total Cultivated area = Weighted sum of all land under crops	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	Irregular shapes of plots. Cases of small plots especially those less than 100m^2 Respondents with-hold information on crop plots
Total Arable Land	This refers to all land generally under rotation whether it's under temporary crops, left temporarily fallow or used as temporary pastures.	National, regional and district levels.	UCA, UNHS	Land Area is measured on sampled holdings using GPS equipment Area measurements are taken for sampled crop plots using the GPS equipment. Data is captured using CSPro software and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. **Validation**: Field & office editing, machine editing.	Total Arable land = (All land under temporary crops + left temporarily fallow + under temporary pastures+ All other arable land)	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	The farmer's estimates method is used incases were farmers don't know the exact size area of their land. Respondents with-hold information on crop plots

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Land under permanent crops	This refers to land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years;	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	Land Area is measured on sampled holdings using the GPS equipment. Data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. **Validation**: Field & office editing, machine editing.	Weighted sum of the area of land under permanent crops	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	The farmer's estimates method is used incases were farmers don't know the exact size area of their land. Respondents with-hold information on crop plots
Land under permanent pastures	This refers to land used permanently *(for five years or more)* to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation or naturally. *(Grazing land).*	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	Farmer's estimates are obtained and captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Weighted sum of the area of land under permanent pastures	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	Permanent pastures are not easy to measure.
Land under temporary pastures	This is the land used temporarily *(for less than five years)* to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation or naturally. (grazing land).	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. **Validation**: Field & office editing, machine editing.	Weighted sum of the area of land under temporary pastures	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	
Total aquaculture land area	This refers to the area of land under water used for aqua- culture. It is surface area covered by pond, paddy field, lagoon, estuary, irrigation canal used for aquaculture.	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. **Validation**: Field & office editing, machine editing.	Weighted sum of land under water used for aquaculture.	UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 years.	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Aquaculture based on arable land	This refers to aquaculture based on arable land. Aquaculture land maybe categorized into; **1.Type of site** a) Arable Land based b) Non arable land based c) Inland open water **2) Type of production facility** a) Rice–cum-fish culture (Paddy fields) Land area	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Weighted sum of land area under Paddy fields, fish ponds and other land area used for aquaculture	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	
Aquaculture based on non arable land	This refers to aquaculture based on non arable land	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Weighted Sum of land area under tanks, raceways, wet land used for aquaculture	UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 years.	Area under land changes with seasons
Aquaculture based on Inland open water	This refers to aquaculture based on inland open water.	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Weighted sum of land area of dams, reservoirs, lakes and rivers used for aquaculture	UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 years.	
Rice–cum-fish culture land area	This refers to land used for growing both rice and aquatic organisms.	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator**.**	Weighted sum of land area of rice-cum fish/ paddy fields and land area under rice in one season and fish in the subsequent season *or vice versa.)*	UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 years.	Land with paddy fields which is associated with fish from the wild that enters during flooding is not included.
Total Livestock grazing area	This refers to all land under cultivation or naturally growing pastures used for grazing livestock.	National, regional and district levels	UCA, PHC, UNHS, and other agriculture based surveys	Area under pasture is measured or a farmer's area estimate is given depending on the methodology used for a specific census or survey. The data collected is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Summation of all land area under permanent and temporary pastures	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	Sometimes communal grazing land area is either included or excluded depending on the survey or census.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Total number of holdings	This is the number of all economic units of agricultural production under single management comprising of all livestock kept and , all land used partly or wholly for agricultural production.	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS PHC	All Households in the EA are listed and categorized according to those engaged in any form of agriculture. Data is then edited and captured using CSpro. The data is later analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Weighted Sum of all agricultural Holdings	UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 years.	
Average holding size	This is the total area of holdings divided by the total number of holdings.	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	All the sampled holdings are measured using GPS. Data is then edited and captured using CSpro. The data is later analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Total area of holdings divided by the total number of holdings	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	
Total number of Parcels	This refers to the total number of parcels of holdings. It includes those parcels rented in by the holder and excludes parcels rented out. A parcel refers to a piece of land that is part of the holding but is entirely surrounded by other land, water, a road, forest, etc not forming part of the holding. This implies that a parcel is a part of a holding, which is physically separate from the main holding.	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS PHC	A record of all parcels operated by agricultural Households is generated. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Weighted sum of parcels operated by agricultural Households	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	Parcels for a given holding may vary across seasons
Total number of crop plots	This refers to the plots owned by all agricultural Households. A plot is a piece of land within the holding on which a specific agricultural enterprise is carried out.	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	A record of all crop plots operated by agricultural Households is generated. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Weighted sum of all plots operated by agricultural Households	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Average plot size	This is the ratio of the total plot area to the total number of plots.	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	The plot area is measured using GPS for all sampled holdings. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Average plot size = weighted sum of all plot areas divided by the total number of plots	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	
Proportion of holdings with Storage facilities	This is a ratio of holdings with storage facilities to the total number of holdings.	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS PHC	A record of all holdings that own any storage facility operated by agricultural Households is generated. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Summation of all holdings with storage facilities divided by the total number of holdings	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	Computation of the volume of a storage facility is not easily computed due to the varying sizes of storage facilities.
Average volume of storage facilities	This is the ratio of the total volume of all storage facilities to the total number of storage facilities	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS	Storage capacity is measured in Cubic metres for all storage facilities of sampled holdings. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Weighted sum of volumes of all storage facilities divided by total number of storage facilities	UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** After every 10 years.	Computation of the volume of a storage facility is not easily computed due to the varying sizes of storage facilities.
Proportion of holdings with access to credit	This is the number of holdings that receive credit for agricultural purposes to the total number holdings within a given period of time.	National, regional and district levels	UCA UNHS PHC	A record of all the sampled holdings with access to credit for agriculture is generated. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Summation of all holdings that receive credit for agricultural purposes divided by the total number of holdings	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report www.ubos.org	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 10 years.	Information on income is not easily provided.

3.2   Ministry of Education and Sports

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Gross Enrolment Ratio	This is the total enrolment in a specific level of education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year. Official school age groups for the specific levels of education are; Pre-primary: 3 – 5 Yrs Primary : 6–12 Yrs Secondary :13-18 Yrs Tertiary : 19-25 Yrs **Type of disaggregation** Gender geographical location (region, urban/rural) level of education Ownership (i.e. Public & Private)	National and District levels	Schools *(Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year).* UBOS (population Projections. Updated annually.)	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures are obtained and the Gross Enrolment Ratio derived. Population figures are officially requested from UBOS. **Data Validation** EMIS carries out verification exercises as sample studies to verify the accuracy of data provided by school heads in the census questionnaires	(Number of pupils/ students enrolled in a given level of education regardless of age) divide by (the population of the age-group which officially corresponds to the given level of education) and multiply the result by 100.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet Statistical abstract ESSAPR. Data availed on request Release calendar is available in December	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	GER can be over 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils/ students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. In this case, a rigorous interpretation of GER needs additional information to assess the extent of repetition, late entrants, etc Non response which may affect the accuracy of figures computed

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Net Enrolment Ratio	This is the enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. **Type of disaggregation** Gender geographical location (region, urban/rural) level of education Ownership (i.e. Public & Private)	National and District levels	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year.) UBOS (population Projections. Updated annually.)	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures are obtained and the Net Enrolment Ratio derived. Population figures are officially requested from UBOS. **Data Validation** EMIS carries out verification exercises as sample studies to verify the accuracy of data provided by school heads in the census questionnaires	Divide the number of pupils/students enrolled who are of the official age-group for a given level of education by the population for the same age-group and multiply the result by 100.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet Statistical abstract ESSAPR. Data availed on Request. Release calendar is available in December	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	For tertiary education, this indicator is not pertinent because of the difficulties in determining an appropriate age-group due to the wide variations in the duration of programmes at this level of education. For border districts, the migration affects the NER. Comprehensive studies should be undertaken to establish Adjustment factors per district

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Gross Intake Rate (GIR)	This is the total number of new entrants in the first grade of a given level of education (Primary and Secondary), regardless of age, expressed as a Percentage of the population at the official school-entrance age. Official school-entrance ages for the specific education levels are; Pre-primary: 3 years Primary : 6 years Secondary : 13 years Tertiary : 19 years **Type of disaggregation** Gender geographical location (region, urban/rural) level of education	National, and District levels	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year.) UBOS (population Projections. Updated annually.)	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures are obtained and the Gross Intake Rate derived. Population figures are officially requested from UBOS. **Data Validation** EMIS carries out verification exercises as sample studies to verify the accuracy of data provided by school heads in the census questionnaires	Divide the number of new entrants in grade 1, irrespective of age, by the population of official School-entrance age, and multiply the result by 100.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet Statistical abstract ESSAPR. Data is availed on Request. Release calendar is available in December	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	A high GIR may be the effect of a backlog of over-aged children who have not entered school when they were at the official school-entrance age. Also cases of under-age children who enter school before the official school-entrance age can affect GIR

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Net intake ratio	This is the number of new entrants of official age expressed as a proportion of the official school entry age *(3 years for pre- primary, 6years for primary, 13 years for secondary and 19 years for tertiary).* **Type of disaggregation** Gender geographical location (region, urban/rural) level of education	National and District levels	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year.) UBOS (population Projections. Updated annually.)	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures are obtained and the Net intake ratio derived. Population figures are officially requested from UBOS. **Data Validation** EMIS carries out verification exercises as sample studies to verify the accuracy of data provided by school heads in the census questionnaires	Divide the number of new entrants in grade 1, aged 6 for primary and 13 for secondary expressed as a proportion of the official School – entry age population, and multiply the result by 100.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet Statistical abstract ESSAPR. League tables District profiles Release calendar is available in December	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The maximum NIR is 100. It cannot go over 100

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Percentage of Non-Government enrolment	This is the enrolment in Non-Government educational institutions at a given level of education expressed as a percentage of total enrolment at the same level. By 'Non- Government' covers all educational institutions not operated by a public authority, whether or not they receive financial support from such authorities. **Type of disaggregation** Gender geographical location (region, urban/rural) level of education	District and Parish levels	(Annual school census and head count undertaken every fiscal year). Surveys	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures are obtained and the Percentage of Non- Government enrolment derived.	Divide the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in non-government educational institutions in a given level of education by the total enrolment (public and non-government) at the same level of education, and multiply the result by 100.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet Statistical abstract ESSAPR. Data is availed on Request. Release calendar is available in December	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The fact that some religious or private schools are not registered with the government nor follow the common national curriculum may also result in them not being included in official statistics, hence preventing a realistic assessment of the share of enrolment in private education.
Dropout Rate	This is the percentage of pupils/students enrolled in a given grade, cycle or level of education in a given school year that have left school either voluntarily or otherwise. **Type of disaggregation** Gender	National and District levels	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year). Surveys: Rapid headcount surveys, USE/ UPPET dropout reports	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures are obtained and the drop out rate determined.	Dropouts are calculated as the difference between pupil/student enrolment in the first term of a given school year and the pupils/ students sitting end of final term (third term) of the same school year. Dropout rate is calculated as the number of dropouts divided by the enrolment and the result multiplied by 100	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet Statistical abstract ESSAPR. Data is availed on Request.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Accuracy at district level is bound to be affected by cross district transfers (i.e pupils/students leaving one district to study in another within the same school year)

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Gender Parity Index	This is a social-economic index designed to measure the relative access to education of male and female pupils/students. It is calculated as the quotient of the number of female by the number of male pupils/ students enrolled in a given level of education. **Type of disaggregation** Gender geographical location (region, district urban/rural) level of education Ownership (Government, Private and Community)	National and district levels Covers all School levels by Class	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year). Surveys Headcount exercises	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures and the Gender Parity Index determined.	Percentage of male enrolment in a given school year divided by the percentage of female enrolment in the same school year.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet Statistical abstract ESSAPR. Data is availed on Request.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Repetition Rates	This is the proportion of pupils/students from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school-year who study in the same grade in the following school-year. **Type of disaggregation** Gender geographical location (region, district urban/rural) level of education Ownership (Government, Private and Community)	National and district levels Covers all School levels by Class	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year).	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures and number of repeaters are obtained.	Divide the number of repeaters in a given grade a school-year (**t+1**) by the number of pupils from the same cohort enrolled in the same grade in the previous school-year (**t**).	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet Statistical abstract ESSAPR. Data is availed on Request.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The level and maximum number of grade repetitions allowed can in some cases be determined by the educational authorities with the aim of coping with limited grade capacity and increasing the internal efficiency and flow of pupils (or students). Care should be taken in interpreting this indicator, especially in comparisons between Education systems. Repetition Rate should not exceed 100%.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Transition Rate	This is the number of pupils/ students admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year, expressed as a proportion of the number of candidates who successfully sat and passed the final grade of the lower level of education in the previous year. Example; <u>S1 (year t+1)</u> P7 (year t) **Type of disaggregation** Gender level of education	National level	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year). UNEB results	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures are obtained. Data on candidates' final grade examinations from UNEB is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass final grade examinations of lower level determined.	Divide the number of new entrants in the first grade of the specified higher cycle or level of education by the number of pupils who were enrolled in the final grade of the preceding cycle or level of education in the previous school year, and multiply by 100.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet ESSAPR. Data is availed on Request.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This indicator can be distorted by incorrect distinction between new entrants and repeaters, especially in The first grade of the specified higher level of education. Students who interrupted their studies for one or more years after having completed the lower level of education, together with the migrant students could also affect the quality of this indicator. A study should be undertaken to ascertain the different ages of school going group

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Survival Rate by Grade	This is the percentage of a cohort of pupils (or students) enrolled in the first grade of a given level or cycle of education in a given school-year who reach successive grades. **Type of disaggregation** Gender level of education	National level	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year). Headcount exercises are also undertaken to obtain this data	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures are obtained and the Survival Rate by Grade determined.	Divide the number of pupils/students in the final grade (P7, S4 and S6) expressed as a proportion of the corresponding cohort that started the first grade (P1, S1 and S5) e.g. <u>P7 in 2003</u> Divide the total number of pupils belonging to a school-cohort who reached each successive grade of the specified level of education by the number of pupils in the school-cohort i.e. those originally enrolled in the first grade of primary education, and multiply the result by 100.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet Data is availed on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Given that this indicator is usually estimated using **cohort analysis** models that are based on a number of assumptions, care should be taken in using of the results in comparisons.
Completion Rate	This is the total number of pupils/students who successfully sat and passed end of cycle exams regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary/secondary graduation age. **Type of disaggregation** Gender level of education	National level	UNEB results UBOS (population Projections. Updated annually.)	Data on candidates' final grade examinations from UNEB is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass examinations determined. Population figures are officially requested from UBOS.	Divide the number of candidates that sat and passed PLE/UCE by the 12/16 year old population, and multiply the result by 100.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet League tables Newsletter Data is availed on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annual	There are a few candidates who register for PLE but fail to sit some or all exams. However this is a negligible number. In addition, it is assumed that on registering for PLE, the candidate will have mastered literacy and numeracy which is one of the UPE objectives.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Pupil Teacher Ratio	This is the average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school-year. Teachers are defined as persons whose professional activity involves the transmitting of knowledge, attitudes and skills that are stipulated in a formal curriculum programme to students enrolled in a formal educational institution. **Type of disaggregation** Regional, District level of education Ownership Government and Non- Government (Private and community)	Regional and district levels Covers all School levels	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year).	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) and in this case, data on pupil enrolment and teachers is obtained.	Divide the total number of pupils enrolled at the specified level of education by the number of teachers at the same level.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet Statistical abstract ESSAPR. District Profiles Data is availed on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This indicator does not take into account differences in teachers' qualifications, pedagogical training, experiences and status, teaching methods, teaching materials and variations in classroom conditions, factors which could affect the quality of teaching/ learning.
Pupil Classroom Ratio	This is the average number of pupils (students) per class at a specific level of education in a given school-year. **Type of disaggregation** Regional, District level of education Ownership Government and Non- Government (Private and community)	Regional and district levels Covers all School levels	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year). Ministry of Public Service	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where data on enrolment and classrooms is obtained.	Divide the total number of pupils enrolled at the specified level of education by the number of Classrooms at the same level.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet Statistical abstract ESSAPR. District Profile Data is availed on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This indicator takes into account of all the total classrooms in use.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Literacy in primary schools:	This is the percentage of pupils with the ability to read and write in any language.	National and district levels	NAPE/ UNEB survey conducted every year	A survey is carried out annually where a sample of pupils is selected in P.3 and P.6. across the country Tests in literacy are given to the sampled pupils and marked to determine pupil literacy.	Divide the number proficient pupils in literacy by total number of pupils tested and multiply the result by 100.	www.education.go.ug NAPE Report, Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet ESSAPR. Data is availed on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This indicator reflects results from primary school pupils
Numeracy Rate	This is the percentage of pupils who can use, numbers, make additions, subtraction, simple multiplication, simple division, simple weights and measures, money counting and telling time	National level	NAPE/ UNEB survey conducted every year	A survey is carried out annually where a sample of pupils is selected in P.3 and P.6. across the country Tests in numeracy are given to the sampled pupils and marked to determine the numeracy rate.	Divide the number proficient pupils in Numeracy by total number of pupils tested and multiply the result by 100.	www.education.go.ug NAPE Report, Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet ESSAPR. Data is availed on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Adult literacy rate	This is the percentage of the population aged 18 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.	National level	UBOS	This information is obtained from UBOS and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Divide the number of literates by the corresponding age-group population and multiply the result by 100.	www.education.go.ug Fact booklet ESSAPR.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	To be updated by UBOS

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of teachers	This is the total number of persons whose professional activity involves the transmitting of knowledge, attitudes and skills that are stipulated in a formal curriculum programme to students enrolled in a formal educational institution. **Type of disaggregation** Regional, District Qualification obtained Gender	Regional and district levels Covers all School levels	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year).	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where data on teachers is obtained.	Summation of all teachers in all schools at a given level of education/institution.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet ESSAPR. Data availed on request.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
% share of education expenditure to GDP.	This is the total public expenditure on education *(current and capital)* expressed as a proportion of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in a given financial year.	National level	MoFPED UBOS	Total public expenditure on education data is obtained from the MoFPED and UBOS and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Divide total public expenditure on education in a given financial year by the GDP of the country for the corresponding year and multiply by 100	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet ESSAPR.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Use of this data is limited to MoES. Not all direct contributions to education by donors to local Governments are captured.
Percentage share of education expenditure to the total Government expenditure	This is the total public expenditure on education (current and capital) expressed as a proportion of total government expenditure (all government agencies/ departments) in a given financial year.	National level	MoFPED UBOS	Total public expenditure on education data is obtained from the MoFPED and UBOS and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Divide total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/ departments in a given financial year by the total government expenditure for the same financial year and multiply by 100.	www.education.go.ug Fact sheet Fact file Fact booklet ESSAPR.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Information captured from other ministries not exhaustive due to non response. Public expenditure on education as a percentage of government expenditure can never be 100% since the latter includes expenditure on many economic and social sectors, besides education.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Performance Index	This is an index that measures the quality of passing at all levels of Education.	National and District levels	UNEB	Candidates are weighted according to the grade of passing with the highest grade carrying the highest weight, then the candidates in each category are multiplied by the respective weight, then the actual weight is summed up and expressed as a ratio of the expected weight for maximum performance (number of candidates that sat multiplied by the weight for the highest grade).	([summation of number in different grades multiplied by their respective weights]/[number of candidates that sat multiplied by the highest weight])*100	League Table	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The index acknowledges the quality of passing
Number of certified apprentices recorded	These are persons who have signed apprenticeship contracts for the purpose of receiving training in a trade profession or any other profession.	National level	MoES -Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT)	This information is collected by the Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT). It is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of all certified apprentices	MoES Annual Ministerial Policy Statement DIT Reports www.education.go.ug MoES Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all apprentices are registered with the Ministry

3.3 Uganda Police Force

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Human and Non-human Statistics								
Total Police Personnel Strength	This is the total number of personnel working in the Police by category, rank, education level, district, gender, age, disciplinary offence, personnel on leave, etc	National level Covers all Police posts in the country	Police Districts &Divisions	Aggregated information is obtained from nominal rolls of various police units and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator. The indicator is generated and available by 15th of the following month.	Summation of all personnel on nominal rolls from the various police units	UPF Human Resource report	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Includes both Police and civilian staff
Police Strength	This is the total professional police personnel by category, rank, education level, district, gender, age, wastages, disciplinary offence, personnel on leave, etc	National level Covers all Police units in the country	Police Stations& Divisions	Aggregated information is obtained from nominal rolls of various police units and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator. The indicator is generated and available by 15th of the following month	Summation of all police personnel on nominal rolls	UPF Human Resource report	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Includes both Police and civilian staff.
Effective Police Strength	This is the total police strength less wastages.	National level Covers all Police units in the country	Police station& Divisions	Aggregated information is obtained from the various police units and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Effective Police Strength = Police strength- Wastages	UPF Human Resource report	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The indicator is a planning tool for deployment & recruitment
Housing Units	This refers to the total dwelling Units accommodating personnel by ownership i.e. rented and Police owned	National level Covers all Police units in the country	Police stations& Divisions	Aggregated information is obtained from the various police units and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator. The indicator is regularly updated following payments on rented housing units	Summation of all housing units in the country	Annual reports by O/C barracks & unit commanders	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The indicator is a planning tool for deployment & recruitment

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Police Office accommodation	This is the number of rooms used to conduct police work in addition to locker rooms, cells and interview/ interrogation rooms.	National level Covers all Police units in the country	Police stations& Divisions	Aggregated information is obtained from the various police units and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator. The indicator is regularly updated following payments on rented housing units.	Summation of rooms used as offices for police work	Annual reports by O/C barracks & unit commanders	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	In police, an office is not necessarily limited to a structure.
Police Residential accommodation	These are rooms used as accommodation for police personnel and other members of staff.	National level Covers all Police units in the country	Police stations& Divisions	Aggregated information is obtained from the various police units and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator. The indicator is regularly updated following payments on rented housing units.	Summation of all rooms used as accommodation for police personnel and other members of staff.	Annual reports by O/C barracks & unit commanders	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The indicator is a planning tool for police personnel accommodation
Expenditure on Rent	This is the total amount spent on rented office and residential units	National level Covers all police units in the country with rented housing units	Police Stations& Divisions	Aggregated information is obtained from the various police units with rented housing units and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Total payments made on the rented office& housing facilities by UPF	Annual reports by O/C barracks & unit commanders, UPF Finance department reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The indicator will help to determines the level of spending on rent facilities.
Police Fleet	This covers categories of all means of transport used by police in their day to day operations including lorries, helicopters, boats, motor cycles, bicycles, motor vehicles, engineering plants, etc	National level Covers all Police units in the country	Police Stations &Divisions	Aggregated information is obtained from the various police units and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator. The indicator is regularly updated upon acquisition of new fleet or writing off old fleet.	Summation of all police means of transport by category.	Annual Transport report	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The indicator does not sufficiently elucidate the ease of disposition of personnel.
Police to Population ratio	This is the proportion of total police strength to the total population of the country.	National, District, sub county and parish levels Covers all police units& divisions	Police stations &Divisions UBOS	Aggregated information is obtained from the Monthly nominal roll returns and population estimates from the various police units and UBOS, and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Ratio of the total police strength to the total population of the country	Directorate of Research & Planning Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The UN standard of 1:500 has not been effectively adhered to.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Crime Statistics								
Total Cases reported	This is the total number of case files registered in a given police unit either criminal or non criminal.	National level Covers all police units in the country.	Police stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID head quarters	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Summation of cases reported by category	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual crime reports www.upf.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Cases taken to court	This is the total number of cases investigated and taken to court.	National level Covers all police units in the country.	Police Stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID head quarters	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Summation of cases investigated and taken to court by category.	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual crime reports www.upf.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Incases where the sum of individual monthly figures differ from the annual at the end of the year, the annual report is considered.
Case backlog	These are cases that have exceeded the mandatory investigation period of six months (capital) and three months (non capital offences)	National level Covers all police units in the country.	Police Stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID head quarters	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Summation of case backlog by category	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual crime reports.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Crime distribution	This is the occurrence of crime by geographical location.	National level Covers all police units in the country.	Police Stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID head quarters	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator. Comparisons of crime reports are made to determine the crime distribution levels. Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Summation of the number of times a crime occurs by geographical location.	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual crime reports www.upf.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.
Time of occurrence	This is the time of day/ night an incidence of crime takes place.	National level Covers all police units in the country.	Police Stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID head quarters	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Summation of the number of crimes happening at a specific time.	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual crime reports. www.upf.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.
Persons taken to court	This refers to the total number of suspects arrested and taken to court categorised by gender. These include persons; Arrested, Convicted, Acquitted, Dismissed, Awaiting trial, Fined.	National level Covers all police units in the country.	Police Stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID head quarters	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Summation of persons taken to court by category.	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual crime reports. www.upf.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Victims of crime	These are persons that have been directly affected as a result of crime occurrences.	National level Covers all police units in the country.	Police Stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID head quarters	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator. Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Summation of victims of crime by category	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual crime reports. www.upf.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.
Value of property	This is the total Monetary value of property reported to a police unit: Value of property is categorised either under; a) Lost b) Recovered	National level Covers all police units in the country.	Police Stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID head quarters	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Total monetary value of property reported to a police unit by category	CID Monthly, Quarterly and annual reports. www.upf.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.
Detection rate	This is the percentage of cases where evidence is established to sustain a charge for prosecution to the total number of cases reported.	National level Covers all police units in the country.	Police stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID head quarters	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Detection Rate = cases with convictions Total cases reported& investigated x 100	Monthly Crime reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Conviction rate	This is the percentage of suspects who are found guilty in the courts of law to the total cases taken to court	National level Covers all police units in the country.	Police Stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID head quarters	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Conviction Rate = $\frac{\text{Cases with Convictions}}{\text{Total cases taken to court}} \times 100$	Monthly Crime reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.
Detective Workload	This is the number of cases handled by a given detective at given time.	National level Covers all police units in the country.	Police Stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID head quarters	Information is extracted from the Monthly nominal rolls submitted to the CID head quarters and analysed to derive the indicator.	Detective workload= No. of cases investigated divided by the No. of detectives	Monthly CID Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Traffic Statistics								
Accidents Reported	This is the total number of fatal (involving death), serious (injury to hospital/ admission level), or minor accidents reported.	National level Covers all cases reported and registered with the Police	Police Stations/ Divisions	Traffic Returns from police Units are obtained and submitted to the traffic department at Police headquarters, were the data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of all fatal, serious and minor accidents reported in the country.	Bi-annual and Annual Traffic Reports. www.upf.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Some accidents that occur are not reported to Police. Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.
Victims of traffic accidents	These are persons directly involved in accidents. It involves persons killed, seriously injured and those with minor injuries. Victims are categorised by age, sex, road user category (drivers, motor cyclists, pedal cyclists, passengers, pedestrians). Standard definitions are derived from the Traffic Road& Safety Act	National level Covers all cases reported and registered with the Police	Police Stations/ Divisions	Information is extracted from Monthly traffic returns and submitted to the traffic department at Police headquarters, where the data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of all victims of road accidents by category	Bi-annual and Annual Traffic Reports.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Causes of accidents	These are the factors that contribute to the different categories of accidents i.e. *fatal, serious and minor*.	National level Covers all cases reported and registered with the Police	Police Stations/ Divisions	Information is extracted from Monthly traffic returns and submitted to the traffic department at Police headquarters, where the data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of accident by category	Bi-annual and Annual Traffic Reports. www.upf.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Some accidents that occur are not reported to Police.
Class of vehicle involved in accidents	This is the total number of vehicles by class involved in accidents.	National level Covers all cases reported and registered with the Police	Police Stations/ Divisions	Information is extracted from Monthly traffic returns and submitted to the traffic department at Police headquarters, where the data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of each class of vehicle involved in an accident by category	Bi-annual and Annual Traffic Reports. www.upf.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Some accidents that occur are not reported to Police.
Time of occurrence of accident	This refers to the time of day/ night when an accident occurs.	National level Covers all cases reported and registered with the Police	Police Stations/ Divisions	Information is extracted from Monthly traffic returns and submitted to the traffic department at Police headquarters, where the data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of the accidents that occurred at a specific time by category.	Bi-annual and Annual Traffic Reports. www.upf.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Some accidents that occur are not reported to Police.

3.4   Bank of Uganda

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Monetary Statistics								
Narrow money (M1)	This is currency outside Commercial Banks and Uganda shilling denominated demand deposits of the resident private sector. The concept and coverage of **residency** for economic units is based on "centre of economic interest", and is common to all macroeconomic data sets.	National level	Commercial Banks Bank of Uganda	Information is extracted from Commercial Banks' statutory returns submitted to BOU and the Bank of Uganda Balance sheet. This information is analysed at BOU to derive the indicator Compilation is based on the IMF *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)*	Currency outside Bank of Uganda minus vault cash in Commercial Banks plus Uganda shilling denominated demand deposits of the resident private sector	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	**Accrual accounting:** Accrued Interest on deposits is reported alongside the outstanding amount of the liability. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Data of the Micro Deposit taking Institutions (MDIs) and Credit Institutions (CIs) shall be included in the compilation by end of 2010.
Broad money (M2)	This is currency outside Commercial Banks and Uganda shilling denominated demand, savings and time deposits of resident private sector	National level	Commercial Banks Bank of Uganda	Information is extracted from Commercial Banks' statutory returns submitted to BOU and the Bank of Uganda Balance sheet. This information is analysed at BOU to derive the indicator Compilation is based on the IMF *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)*	M1 plus time and savings deposits of the resident private sector	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	**Accrual accounting:** Accrued Interest on deposits is reported alongside the outstanding amount of the liability. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Data of the Micro Deposit taking Institutions (MDIs) and Credit Institutions (CIs) shall be included in the compilation by end of 2010.
Broad money (M3)	This is currency outside Commercial Banks plus the Uganda shilling and foreign currency denominated demand, savings and time deposits of resident private sector	National Level	Commercial Banks Bank of Uganda	Information is extracted from Commercial Banks' statutory returns submitted to BOU and the Bank of Uganda Balance sheet. This information is analysed at BOU to derive the indicator Compilation is based on the IMF *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)*	M2 plus foreign currency deposits of the resident private sector	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	**Accrual accounting:** Accrued Interest on deposits is reported alongside the outstanding amount of the liability. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Data of the Micro Deposit taking Institutions (MDIs) and Credit Institutions (CIs) shall be included in the compilation by end of 2010.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Base Money	This is currency issued by BOU and transaction balances of operating Commercial Banks with BOU, plus Commercial Banks' investment in BOU instruments	National Level	BOU	Information is extracted from monthly Commercial Banks' statutory returns and the BOU balance sheet. The information is analysed at BOU to derive the indicator. Compilation is based on the *IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)*	Base money = Net currency issued by BOU + transaction balances of operating Commercial Banks + Commercial Banks' investment in BOU instruments	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Research Department, BOU or to info@bou.or.ug	**Accrual accounting:** Accrued Interest on securities is reported alongside the outstanding amount of the asset/liability in the Balance Sheet. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Where market price quotations are not available, fair values (market equivalent values) of securities are estimated. Market prices are used to value securities.
Net Foreign Assets (NFA)	These are External Assets less Foreign Liabilities for both Bank of Uganda and Commercial Banks	National level	Commercial Banks Bank of Uganda	Information is extracted from Commercial Banks' statutory returns submitted to BOU and the Bank of Uganda Balance sheet. This information is analysed at BOU to derive the indicator Compilation is based on the IMF *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)*	External Assets minus short term foreign liabilities of BOU plus External Assets minus Foreign Liabilities of Commercial Banks Market prices are used to value the amounts.	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	**Accrual accounting:** Accrued Interest on deposits, loans and advances, and securities is reported alongside the outstanding amount of the asset/liability. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	For accurate positions on NFA, liabilities and assets must be valued at market prices and for non-residents only.
Domestic Credit (DC)	These are net claims on Government by the Central Bank (BOU) and the Commercial Banks, plus loans to public entities, and the private sector, Net claims on Central Government is the amount advanced to Government by the Commercial Banks and BOU, plus BOU and Commercial Banks' holdings of Government securities less Government deposits at the Commercial Banks and at BOU.	National Level	Commercial Banks Bank of Uganda	Information is extracted from Commercial Banks' statutory returns submitted to BOU and the Bank of Uganda Balance sheet. This information is analysed at BOU to derive the indicator Compilation is based on the *IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)*	DC = Claims on Central Government (Net) + Claims on parastatals + Claims of Local Government+ Claims on the Private Sector.	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	**Accrual accounting:** Accrued Interest on deposits, loans and advances, and securities is reported alongside the outstanding amount of the asset/liability. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	The central Bank does not pay interest on deposits. Where market price quotations are not available, fair values (market equivalent values) are estimated. Loans are reported at book value, without adjusting for loan losses. Market prices are used to value securities.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Net Domestic Assets (NDA)	These are net claims on Government by the Central Bank (BOU) and the Commercial Banks, plus loans to public entities, and the private sector, and other items net (OIN). **Other Items, net (OIN)** are other assets and liabilities net of BOU and the Commercial Banks. These are all assets or liabilities not included elsewhere above e.g. fixed assets, capital and reserves.	National level	Commercial Banks Bank of Uganda	Information is extracted from Commercial Banks' statutory returns submitted to BOU and the Bank of Uganda Balance sheet. This information is analysed at BOU to derive the indicator Compilation is based on the IMF *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)*	NDA = DC + Other Items Net (OIN)	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	**Accrual accounting:** Accrued Interest on deposits, loans and advances, and securities is reported alongside the outstanding amount of the asset/liability. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	The central Bank does not pay interest on deposits. Where market price quotations are not available, fair values (market equivalent values) are estimated. Loans are reported at book value, without adjusting for loan losses Market prices are used to value securities.
Sales and purchases of foreign exchange currency	These are foreign exchange sales by the foreign exchange bureaux and the Commercial Banks to, and their purchases from the public.	National level	Commercial Banks Forex bureaus	A summary of weekly/ monthly returns of sales and purchases of foreign currency extracted from Commercial Banks' and Bureaux statutory returns are generated and analyzed at BOU to derive the indicator. Quarterly returns on financial statements are verified by auditors Annual audited financial statements are in accordance with international standards.	Summation of records from the Bureaux and banks as reported to BOU.	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Non-Bank Financial Institutions Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Foreign currency loans	These are loans and advances of Commercial Banks to their customers which are denominated in a currency other than the Uganda shilling. Distinction is made for loans to residents and non-residents, and for different resident sectors.	National level	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial Banks' statutory returns submitted to BOU and analysed to derive the indicator Compilation is based on the *IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)*	Summation of all loans to the different resident sectors, and to the non-residents, which are denominated in foreign currency.	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug.	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Data of the Micro Deposit taking Institutions (MDIs) and Credit Institutions (CIs) shall be included in the compilation by end of 2010. Loans are reported as gross
Private sector deposits	These are the current, savings and time deposits of the resident private sector with the Commercial Banks. They are denominated in Uganda shillings or foreign currency.	National level	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial Banks' statutory returns submitted to BOU and analysed to derive the indicator Compilation is based on the *IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)*	Summation of all deposits of the private sector with the Commercial Banks; demand or checking accounts, savings accounts, time (fixed) deposit accounts.	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug.	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Accrued Interest on deposits is reported alongside the outstanding amount of the liability.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Balance Of Payments (BOP) Statistics								
Current Account Balance (CAB)	Current Account Balance (CAB) is the balance on transactions in goods, income, services and current transfers, between residents and non-residents. The concept and coverage of **residency** for economic units is based on "centre of economic interest", and is common to all macroeconomic data sets. An economic entity is resident of a country if it dwells, has a place of production or other premises, and if it intends to continue to engage in a significant amount of economic activity, for a period of more that one year, in the economic territory of that country.	National level Covers all transactions between residents and non-residents.	URA and cross border trade surveys Commercial Banks MoFPED Foreign exchange bureaux etc	Aggregated data on the Current Account Balance is derived from various sources depending on the account i.e. **Goods account**- from URA and cross border trade surveys. **Services account**- from surveys **Income account**- returns from Commercial Banks, Central Depository System, government records and surveys. **Current transfers**- from MFPED, monthly returns from Commercial Banks and foreign exchange bureaux, and surveys. The balance is compiled based on *the IMF Balance of Payments Manual 5th Edition (BPM5)* Transactions are recorded whenever the economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred or extinguished.	CAB = Goods account balance + net balance on Services and Income accounts + Net current transfers.	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@ bou.or.ug	**Accrual accounting:** Time of recording is done on Accrual basis **Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually. .	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Net Services	This is the balance of total services exported less those imported.	National level Services covered include transportation services, travel services, and other services like communication, insurance, financial, computer & information, royalties & license fees, government services and any other business services.	Commercial Banks Foreign Exchange Bureaux Transport, insurance and travel companies etc	Data on computer & information services, royalties & license fees and other business services is obtained from monthly returns of Commercial Banks and foreign exchange bureaux. The rest of the services data is obtained through quarterly surveys conducted by BOU and administrative records from the respective institutions.. Compilation is based on the *IMF Balance of Payments Manual 5th Edition (BPM5)*	Total inflows from services exported - Total outflows for services imported.	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Net Income	This is the difference between the income earned by Ugandan residents from non-residents and income earned by non-residents from Ugandan residents	National level The income account covers compensation of employees and investment income (direct, portfolio and any other investment income),interest on BOU and commercial bank deposits)	MoFPED BOU UBOS	Data on compensation of employees is obtained from MoFPED. Data on direct investment income is obtained from the annual private capital flows survey conducted by BOU and UBOS. Data on portfolio investment income is extracted from the Central Depository System (CDS) at BOU. Data on interest earned on BOU and commercial bank deposits is obtained from the BOU cash flow and the Commercial Banks' profit and loss statements. The aggregated data obtained is validated and analyzed at BOU to derive the indicator. Compilation is based on the *IMF Balance of Payments Manual 5th Edition (BPM5)*	Total inflows of income-total outflows of income.	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	Accrual accounting is followed **Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Data on inflows of direct and portfolio investment income and compensation of employees is not available.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Net Current Transfers	These are all transfers that directly affect the level of disposable income and consumption	National level The coverage includes data on general government and on other sectors. Data captured under general government covers grants received for the budget, government development projects and HIPC grants Data captured under other sectors includes workers' remittances and inflows through NGOs.		Data recorded under general government is obtained from MFPED and BOU. Data on workers' remittances is obtained from an annual survey carried out by BOU and UBOS. Data on NGO inflows is extracted from monthly returns from Commercial Banks and MFPED. The aggregated data obtained is validated and analyzed at BOU to derive the indicator. Compilation is based on the *IMF Balance of Payments Manual 5th Edition (BPM5)*	Total inflows of current transfers - total outflows of current transfers.	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually.	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Capital and Financial Account Balance	This is the sum of the balances on the Capital and Financial accounts.	National level The capital account covers all transactions that involve the receipt or payment of capital transfers and acquisition or disposal of non-produced, no financial assets. It is categorized into general government and other sectors. The financial account covers all transactions associated with changes of ownership in the financial assets and liabilities between residents and non-residents. It covers direct investment, portfolio investment, derivatives and other investments (loans, trade credits, currency and deposits).		Capital account data for general government consists of debt forgiveness and is obtained from MFPED and BOU. Under the financial account, data on direct investment is obtained from the Foreign Private Capital flows survey and the Private Sector Investment surveys carried out by BOU, UBOS and UIA. Data on portfolio investment is obtained from the CDS and the registrar of companies for the companies whose shares are quoted on the Uganda Securities Exchange. Data on derivatives is obtained from daily reports of Commercial Banks' forex transactions. Data on other investments is obtained from MFPED, BOU, Commercial Banks' balance sheets and the BIS. The aggregated data obtained is validated and analyzed at BOU to derive the indicator. Compilation is based on the *IMF Balance of Payments Manual 5th Edition (BPM5)*	Capital account balance + Financial account balance.	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Data on transactions in the capital account for other sectors is not available. Data on direct investment abroad is not available.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Reserves Assets	These are foreign financial assets available to, and controlled by the monetary authorities of an economy for funding payments imbalances and, in some instances, meeting other financial needs	National level Covers monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), country's reserve position in the fund and foreign exchange (currency, deposits and securities) held by the monetary authorities	MoFPED BOU	Change in reserve assets is obtained from the BOU cash flow. Data on exceptional financing (rescheduling, cancellation and accumulation of arrears on current maturities, and the rescheduling and cancellation of old arrears) is obtained from MoFPED and BOU. Data on purchases of foreign currency from and repurchases/repayments of both principal and interest to the IMF is obtained from BOU. The aggregated data obtained is validated and analyzed at BOU to derive the indicator. Compilation is based on the *IMF Balance of Payments Manual 5th Edition (BPM5)*	Total of all foreign financial assets	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports www.bou.or.ug Requests for information can be made to the Director Statistics Department, BOU or an email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production**: Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	
BOP overall balance as a percentage of GDP	The BOP overall balance is the sum of the current account balance and the capital and financial account balance.	National level	BOU UBOS	Aggregated data on BOP overall balance & GDP is obtained from BOU and UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator.	BOP overall balance expressed as a percentage of GDP	BOU Monthly, quarterly and annual economic reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS (FSI)								
Capital Adequacy								
Regulatory Capital to Risk-weighted Assets	This is a ratio that measures the minimum levels of capital (Tier 1and 2), to cushion against potential losses, time liabilities, discourage risky lending and comply with statutory capital requirements. Tier 1 includes Share holders' equity, share premium, retained earnings, less goodwill Tier 2 includes subordinated debt and general provisions.	National level	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Numerator = (Tier 1 plus Tier 2 capital) less 50% profit after taxes. Denominator = Risk Weighted Assets	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk-weighted Assets	This is the ratio that measures the most freely and immediately available resources to meet claims against deposit takers.	National Level	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Core Capital (Tier 1) and Total Risk Weighted Assets+ Risk Weighted Off-Balance Sheet Entries *Core Capital/(Total Risk Weighted Assets+ Risk Weighted Off-Balance Sheet Entries)*	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Total Capital to Total Assets	This is the ratio of total capital to the total number of assets of Commercial Banks. This FSI provides an indication of the financial leverage-that is, the extent to which assets are funded other than by own funds and is another measure of capital adequacy	National level	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator.	Total Capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2) / Total Assets	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Assets Quality								
Non Performing Loans (NPLs) to Total Gross Loans	This is a measure of asset quality in the loan portfolio. A non-performing loan is a loan that is in default or close to being in default.	National level National – Non-performing loans and total gross loans	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator.	NPLs/Total Gross loans	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
NPLs Net of Provisions to Capital	This ratio is an indication of bank capital to withstand Non- Performing Loan-related losses (net of provisions).	National level National - Non-Performing Loans, Specific Provisions and Total Capital	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator.	(NPLs-Specific Provision)/Total Capital	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Sectoral Distribution of Loans to Total Loans	This FSI is intended to identify vulnerabilities arising from the sectoral credit concentration risk.	National level National - Provides information on the distribution of loans to resident sectors and non residents.	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Outstanding Loans by sector/Total Loans	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Large Exposures to Capital	This FSI is intended to identify vulnerabilities arising from the credit concentration risk.	National level National - Large Exposures (Exposures amounting to 10% or more of core capital) and total capital	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Aggregate Large Exposures/Total Capital	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Earning Assets to Total Assets	This FSI measures the proportion of the deposit takers' assets that are earning income National - Earning assets (interest bearing assets) and Total assets	National level	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Earning Assets/Total Assets	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Earnings & Profitability								
Return on Assets (ROA)	This is the measure of profitability and deposit takers efficiency in using their assets National - Annualized Profit After Tax and Average Assets(carrying value)	National level	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Net income After Tax divided by the Average Total Assets (Over the period)	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Return on Equity (ROE)	This is the measure of profitability and deposit takers efficiency in using their capital. Annualized Profit After Tax (PAT) and Average Shareholders Funds	National level	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Annualized PAT divided by the Average Shareholders' Funds	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Interest Margin to Gross Income	This is a measure of the relative share of net interest earnings *(interest earned less interest expensed)* within gross income. It is also used to analyze risks associated with high borrowing and low capitalization	National level	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Net Interest Income/ Gross Income *(Net Interest Income (interest income less interest expenses) and gross income)*	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Non-Interest Expenses to Gross Income	This FSI is intended to capture the share size of administrative expenses (overheads) to gross income. It is an indication of the efficiency of banks' use of resources	National level Covers Non-interest expenses (overheads) and gross income	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Non Interest Expenses/ Gross Income	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Liquidity								
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	This FSI provides an indication of the liquidity available to meet expected and unexpected demand for cash	National level Covers Liquid Assets and Total assets	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Liquid Assets/Total Assets	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Liquid Assets to Short-term Liabilities	This FSI is intended to capture the liquidity mismatch of assets and liabilities and provides an indication of the extent to which banks could meet short-term withdrawal of funds without facing liquidity problems	National level Covers Liquid Assets and Short-term liabilities	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Liquid Assets/Short-term Liabilities	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Liquid Assets to Total Deposits	This FSI indicates the how liquid a bank is relative to deposits level	National level: Covers Liquid Assets and Total Deposit	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Liquid Assets/Total Deposits	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Total Loans to Total Deposits	This liquidity indicator measures the extent to which depositors' money has been lent out	National level: Covers Total Loans and Total Deposits	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Total Loans/Total Deposits	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Borrowings from Central Bank to Total Deposits	This liquidity indicator measures the extent of deposit takers' reliance on borrowing from central bank	National level: Covers Amounts due to the Central Bank and total deposits	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Borrowing from Central Bank / Total Deposits	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Sensitivity To Market Risk								
Net Open Position in Foreign Exchange to Capital	This is a ratio that measures the mismatch of foreign currency asset and liability positions to assess the vulnerability to exchange rate movements *Net open position in foreign exchange is foreign currency assets less foreign currency liabilities*	National level	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Summation of the Foreign currency positions / total capital	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Interest Bearing Assets to Interest Bearing Liabilities	This FSI is intended to identify exposure to interest rate risk	National level: Covers Assets and liabilities that earn or charge interest over a specified period of time	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Interest Bearing Assets / Interest Bearing Liabilities	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Foreign Currency Denominated Assets to Total Assets	A measure of the relative size of foreign currency assets with total assets , an exposure of the bank's asset value to movements in foreign exchange rates	National Level: Covers Foreign currency denominated assets and Total Assets	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Foreign Currency Denominated Assets to Total Assets	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Foreign Currency Denominated Liabilities to Total Liabilities	This is a measure of the relative importance of foreign currency funding within total liabilities.	National Level: Covers Foreign currency denominated liabilities and Total Liabilities	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator.	Foreign Currency Denominated Liabilities to Total Liabilities.	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
Spread between lending and deposits rate	This FSI measures market efficiency. It is an indication of perceived risk in the financial system. The less the spread, the better.	National level: Covers Weighted average lending and deposit rates	Commercial Banks	Information is extracted from Commercial bank returns submitted to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision provides guidelines on the components of this indicator	Weighted average lending rate less weighted average deposit rate.	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports Requests are made to the Director, Commercial Banking Department, BOU or through email to info@bou.or.ug	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Financial Soundness Indicators for Non Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIS)								
NBFI Assets to total financial system assets	This indicates size and significance within the financial sector	National level: Covers NBFI Assets and Financial sector assets	Microfinance deposit-taking institutions (MDIs) and Credit institutions (CIs) regulated by BOU Uganda Insurance Commission for insurance companies, Pension funds	Information is extracted from returns submitted by MDIs and CIs, and financial statements provided by the Uganda Insurance Commission and pension funds (NSSF) to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator.	NBFI Assets / Financial sector assets	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	
NBFI Assets to GDP	This indicates size and significance within the economy	National Level: Covers NBFI Assets and GDP	Microfinance deposit-taking institutions (MDIs) and Credit institutions (CIs) regulated by BOU Uganda Insurance Commission for insurance companies, Pension funds	Information is extracted from returns submitted by MDIs and CIs, and financial statements provided by the Uganda Insurance Commission and pension funds (NSSF) to the Central Bank and analyzed to derive the indicator.	NBFI Assets / GDP	Annual Supervision function report Bi-annual Financial stability reports	**Frequency of production:** Quarterly	

***Note:** The information in the Meta data sheet above is not exhaustive; it mainly focuses on key monetary and financial indicators and Balance of Payments among others.*

3.5   Ministry of Health

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Percentage of the Government of Uganda (GoU) budget allocated to the health sector	This is the proportion of funds allocated by the Government of Uganda to the health sector in the country.	National level	GoU approved budget records MoFPED MOH	This information is extracted from the GoU budget allocation records from the MoFPED budget directorate and MOH health sector reports and analyzed to derive the indicator. In the event that the budget has not yet been approved, other sources like the Budget framework papers or Ministerial policy statements can be used.	GoU budget allocation to the health sector divided by the total budget multiplied by 100	MOH annual performance reports MOH budget reports www.health.go.ug Ministerial policy statements Information is also available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	There is GoU commitment to the health sector.
Percentage of PHC conditional grants released to the health sector	This is the proportion of Primary Health Care (PHC) conditional grants (*non-salary recurrent & capital)* released on time to the health sector.	National level	MOH MoFPED	Information on Primary Health Care (PHC) conditional grants is derived from the GoU budget allocation records from the MoFPED budget directorate and MOH health sector reports.	Conditional grant releases to the health Sector divided by the conditional grant releases as per the budget multiplied by 100.	MOH quarterly and annual performance reports MOH budget reports www.health.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	
Proportion of districts submitting HMIS monthly returns	This is the percentage of districts submitting Health Management Information System (HMIS) monthly returns to the Ministry Of Health in a particular period of time e.g. monthly, quarterly, year etc.	National and District levels	MOH	Information is extracted from the Health Management Information System on a monthly basis and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Number of district HMIS monthly returns submitted to MOH in time divided by the number of district HMIS monthly returns expected at the Ministry of Health in a particular period multiplied by 100	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). Quarterly health progress reports fro the districts MOH Resource Centre. Disseminated on request	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Percentage of facilities without any stock outs of essential medicines	This is the proportion of facilities without any stock outs of first line antimalarial drugs/ Fansidar, measles vaccine, Depo Provera, ORS and cotrimoxazole. This is a measure of the availability of essential medicines in health facilities and for drug management protocols.	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities	MOH - HMIS	Information on health facilities without any stock outs of essential medicines is derived from the Health Management Information System maintained at the Ministry.	Total number of health facilities without stock outs of essential medicines expressed as a percentage of the total number of health facilities	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This is an NDP indicator
Percentage of the population residing within 5kms of a health facility	This is the proportion of the population residing within 5kms of a health facility that is either public or private not for profit. It is used to measure the geographical access to health facilities	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities	MOH UBOS - UDHS	Information on the population residing within 5kms of a health facility is obtained through the UDHS which is conducted by UBOS every 5 years.	Total number of people residing within 5kms of health facility in the facility's catchment population expressed as a percentage of the total population in the health facility's catchment population	Health survey reports MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract www.health.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** After every 5 years	Irregular data sources
Percentage of health units providing all UNMHCP components	This is the proportion of health units by level providing all components of the UNMHCP This is a measure of the functionality of health facilities.	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities	Health surveys	Information on the health units providing all UNMHCP components is extracted from the HMIS.	Total number of health facilities providing all components of the UNMHCP by level divided by the total number of health facilities by level multiplied by 100	Health survey reports MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract www.health.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Irregular data sources
Percentage of Health units providing EMOC	This is the proportion of Health units providing EMOC to the population This is a measure of the quality of obstetric care provided by health facilities.	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities	MOH - HMIS Health Surveys	Information on health units providing EMOC is extracted from the HMIS.	Total number of health facilities providing quality obstetric care services divided by the total number of health facilities multiplied by 100	Health survey reports MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract www.health.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Irregular data sources

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Percentage of children < 1yr receiving 3 doses of DPT/ Pentavalent vaccines	This is the proportion of children < 1yr receiving 3 doses of DPT/ Pentavalent vaccines in the country. This is a measures of the utilization of immunization services for children < 1yr	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities	MOH - HMIS Health Surveys	Information on children < 1yr receiving 3 doses of DPT/Pentavalent vaccines is extracted from the HMIS and compiled on a monthly basis.	Number of children < 1yr who received the 3rd dose of DPT / Pentavalent vaccine expressed as a percentage of the population of children under < 1yr	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). Quarterly health progress reports fro the districts MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This is an NDP indicator
Couple Years of Protection (CYP)	This is a measure of the utilization of family planning services in the country.	National and District levels	MOH - HMIS	Information on Couple Years of Protection is extracted from the HMIS and compiled on a monthly and quarterly basis.	Aggregation of the amounts of contraceptives dispensed.	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). Quarterly health progress reports fro the districts MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	CYP set target should be reviewed
Quality of health services delivered	This indicator measures the proportion of the population that expresses satisfaction with the quality of health services provided in health facilities.	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities	MOH- Community surveys MOH - Client satisfaction Surveys Yellow star programme.	Information is obtained through Community surveys conducted by the Ministry, Client satisfaction Surveys and the Yellow star programme. The information is centrally captured at the centre and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Number of people expressing satisfaction with health services divided by the total number of people surveyed in the population.	Health survey reports MOH Resource Centre MOH Annual Statistical Abstract www.health.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** After every 2 - 5 years	Irregular data sources

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Urban/rural specific HIV sero-prevalence rates	This is the total number of people who tested positive out of the total number of people tested in the population in the country. This measures the HIV infection rate in the country.	National and District levels	MOH Sero-surveys UBOS- UDHS	Data is obtained through ANC surveillance conducted annually (PMTCT). ANC reports from sentinel sites are compiled and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Number of people who tested positive expressed as a percentage of the total number of people tested.	HIV/AIDS surveillance reports Health survey reports MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract www.health.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 5 years	Regular data is required for monitor trends of HIV Prevalence in the country This is an NDP indicator
Percentage of deliveries per health facility supervised by a health Professional	This is the proportion of deliveries taking place in a health facility (*GOU and PNFP)* that are supervised by a health Professional. This measures utilization of maternal health services	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities	MOH - HMIS	Information on deliveries per health facility supervised by health Professionals is derived from the HMIS and compiled monthly	Number of deliveries taking place in GOU and PNFP health facilities divided by the number of expected deliveries multiplied by 100	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This is an NDP indicator
Total OPD utilization per person	This is the total Government and NGO OPD utilization per person per year in the country. This measures the utilization level of outpatient services in health facilities.	National and District levels	MOH - HMIS	Information on Caesarian Sections conducted in health facilities is derived from the HMIS and compiled monthly.	Number of OPD new attendances divided by the total Population	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This is an NDP indicator
Caesarian Sections per expected pregnancies	These are caesarian sections conducted in health facilities out of the total number of expected pregnancies. This measures the level of EmOC coverage	National and District levels Covers all registered Hospitals	MOH - HMIS	Information on Caesarian Sections conducted in health facilities is derived from the HMIS.	Number of caesarian sections conducted in the health facility divided by the total number of expected pregnancies (denominator)	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR).	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Coverage is limited to Hospitals

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Proportion of Tuberculosis cases notified	This is the percentage of tuberculosis cases notified out of the cases that were expected. This measures the effectiveness of the surveillance system in identifying Tuberculosis.	National and District levels	MOH	The information on Tuberculosis cases notified is derived from NTLP reports which are compiled annually.	Number of cases notified divided by the number of TB cases expected multiplied by 100	Disseminated annually through the Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). Disseminated on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Proportion of Tuberculosis cases that are cured	This is the percentage of tuberculosis cases cured out of the cases that were notified. This measures the quality of Tuberculosis care in health facilities.	National and District levels	MOH	The information on Tuberculosis cases that are cured is derived from NTLP reports which are compiled annually.	Number of TB cases that were cured divided by the number of TB cases notified multiplied by 100	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Proportion of < 5 years with fever who receive malaria treatment within 24 hrs	This is the percentage of children under 5 years of age who access malaria treatment (ACT's) from Community Medicine Distributors (VHT) within 24 hrs of developing fever out of all the children under five years who developed fever	National, District and Sub county levels	MOH - HMIS	Information on < 5 years with fever who receive malaria treatment within 24 hrs is derived from the HMIS. The information is also extracted from CDD reports which are compiled quarterly.	Number of < 5yrs with fever who received malaria treatment (ACT's) within 24hours from a CMD expressed as a percentage of the total number of < 5 years with fever	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request National malaria control program quarterly reports District health reports www.health.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Increasing dropout rate of CMDs This indicator measures access to care as well as health seeking behaviors of mothers.
Proportion of pregnant women receiving a complete dose of IPT	This is the percentage of pregnant women receiving a complete dose of IPT out of the total number of new ANC (Antenatal Care) attendances in the country	National and District levels	MOH -HMIS	Information on pregnant women receiving a complete dose of IPT is derived from the HMIS and compiled on a monthly basis.	Number of mothers receiving IPT 2 expressed as a percentage of the number of New ANC attendances	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request www.health.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
HIV/AIDS Service availability	This is the coverage of HIV/AIDS services provided/available in the country	National and District levels	MOH	Data on HIV/AIDS service availability is obtained through sero surveys conducted by the Ministry and Client satisfaction Surveys. The data is centrally captured and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Total number of sites providing HIV/AIDS services expressed as a percentage of the total number of recommended sites expected to provide the services	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). HIV/AIDS reports MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract District health reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Note: The health sector generates very many indicators. However, only the key indicators were compiled and included in the sector Meta data sheet above

3.6   Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups Statistics								
Percentage of OVCs accessing essential OVC services	This is the proportion of OVCs that have benefited from essential OVC services package[1*] OVCs are Orphans and Vulnerable children	National and district levels	UBOS, Local Governments, CSOs and MGLSD (OVC Secretariat)	Information is extracted from district registers, UBOS survey reports, MGLSD – OVC reports and CSOs reports and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator	Total number of OVCs that have access to comprehensive OVC service packages divided by the total number of OVCs, multiplied by 100 The total number of OVCs is an estimate from the Population and Household Censuses	www.mglsd.go.ug OVC Secretariat Reports, Annual Ministerial Policy Statement (MPS) MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Percentage of PWDs accessing comprehensive PWD services and skills package	This is the proportion of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) that have benefited from comprehensive PWD services and skills package[2Φ]	National and district levels	UBOS, Local Governments and CSOs	Information on PWDs is extracted from Local Government reports, UBOS/UNHS reports & CSOs reports and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of PWDs accessing comprehensive services and skills divided by Total number of PWDs multiplied by 100 The total number of PWDs is an estimate from the Population and Household Censuses	www.mglsd.go.ug Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) database Annual Ministerial Policy Statement (MPS) MGLSD annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Percentage of youth groups accessing financial and logistical support	This is the proportion of youth groups that receive financial and logistical support from Government	National, and district levels	Districts - Local Governments Department of Children and Youth - MGLSD District and National Youth Councils	Information is extracted from District Budget Framework Papers, District Quarterly and Annual reports and district and National Youth Councils and analyzed at the Ministry to derive the indicator. The Department of Department of Children and Youth also provides information on youth groups accessing support from Government.	Number of youth groups supported divided by the total number of youth groups in the country multiplied by 100. The number of youth groups in the country is an estimate from the National Youth Council	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually and quarterly	Previous year records are used incases of non response

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups Statistics								
Percentage of juveniles accessing justice	This is the proportion of children offenders whose cases are disposed off in the courts of law	National and District levels	Children Remand homes and reception centers District probation offices Family courts and police Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs	Information is extracted from District probation office registers; Reports submitted to MGLSD by remand homes and reception centers, Family court case reports and Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs Annual reports and analyzed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Summation juveniles granted justice divided by the total number of juveniles in the country multiplied by 100. The total number of juveniles in the country is an estimate from the remand homes and reception centers.	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Percentage of indigenous ethnic minorities accessing financial support	This is the proportion of indigenous ethnic minorities[3K] accessing financial support.	National level	Department of Equity and Rights Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) Districts CSOs working with indigenous ethnic Minorities	Information is obtained from Department of Equity and Rights reports, Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) reports, District annual reports and CSOs reports and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Number of indigenous minorities accessing financial support divided by the total number of indigenous ethnic minorities in need of financial support multiplied by 100. The total number of indigenous ethnic minorities is an estimate from the Population and Household Censuses.	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract www.mglsd.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Percentage of Older Persons accessing grants	This is the proportion of older persons accessing cash grants from Government.	National and District levels	MFPED Directorate of Social Protection (MGLSD) CSOs working with Older Persons	Information on older persons accessing grants is obtained from MFPED, and from district cash transfer reports, Directorate of Social Protection (MGLSD) Annual Reports and CSOs working with Older Persons and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Number of Older Persons accessing grants and health services divided by the total number of older persons multiplied by 100 The total number of Older persons is an estimate from the Population and Household Censuses	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements, MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract www.mglsd.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Social Protection for Vulnerable Groups Statistics								
Percentage of poor households benefiting from SAGE programme	This is the proportion of poor Households which are supported by the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme.	National and District levels	Districts Directorate of Social Protection (MGLSD).	Information on the poor households benefiting from the programme is extracted from SAGE programme annual reports produced by the Directorate of Social Protection (MGLSD.	Number of poor Households benefiting from SAGE divided by the total number of poor households multiplied by 100 The total number of poor households is an estimate from the Population and Household Censuses	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract www.mglsd.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Community Mobilization and Empowerment Statistics								
Number of CDOs at the various levels of Government	This is the number of people duly appointed and working as Community Development Officers (CDOs) at national, district and sub-county levels	National, District and Sub-county	Districts Ministry of Public service	Information is obtained from District Quarterly and Annual reports submitted to the Ministry, which is analysed to derive the indicator. Head Counts are also undertaken by the Department of Community Development and Adult Literacy (MGLSD) to verify the figures obtained.	Total number of CDOs at the various levels of Government	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Previous year records are used incases of non response
Number of sub-counties with functional community centers	Number of centers in a sub-county with meeting facilities for community members and have hosted meetings at least twice in a year	National, District levels	District Quarterly and Annual Reports submitted to MGLSD. Department of Community Development and literacy reports	Information is obtained from District Quarterly and Annual Reports submitted to MGLSD. Information on sub-counties with functional community centers is also derived from the Department of Community Development and literacy reports produced by the Ministry.	Summation of the functional community centers from all the districts	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Functional adult literacy enrolment	Total number of learners enrolled into the Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) Programmes in the districts	National and District levels	Districts FAL Census - MGLSD	Data is extracted from the National Adult Literacy Management Information System maintained at the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator. Information on functional adult literacy enrolment is also obtained through the FAL census and District Quarterly and Annual reports. The Ministry undertakes head counts to verify the figures.	Summation of all adults enrolled into functional adult literacy programmes	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Previous year records are used incases of non response
Completion rate for functional adult literacy learners	This is the proportion of learners who successfully complete all modules of the adult literacy class as per the curriculum provided by MGLSD.	National and District levels	Districts FAL Census - MGLSD	Data is extracted from the National Adult Literacy Management Information System maintained at the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator. Information on functional adult literacy learners is also obtained through the FAL census and District Quarterly and Annual reports.	Number of learners that successfully completed all modules of the adult literacy class divided by total enrolment at the start of the first module divided by 100.	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Percentage of families that are self sustaining	This is the proportion of families in the country that are able to provide the basic necessities for themselves.	National and District levels	Department of Culture and family affairs(MGLSD) UBOS (PHC & UNHS reports)	Information is extracted from the Department of Culture and family affair's Annual Reports at the Ministry, and UBOS (PHC & UNHS reports) and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Number of families that are able to meet economic and social needs of their members divided by the total number of families in Uganda multiplied by 100	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Total number of families is an estimate from the Population and Household Censuses

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of cultural goods and services at different levels of government	These are cultural goods and services[4M] produced at different levels of government	National and District level	Department of Culture and family affairs - MGLSD Districts Uganda National Cultural Centre MGLSD Surveys	Data on cultural goods and services at different levels of government is obtained through surveys conducted by the MGLSD statistics unit. Information is also extracted from the Department of Culture and family affairs Annual Reports, District annual reports, Uganda National Cultural Center's reports and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Total number of cultural goods and services at different levels of government	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Obtaining this data is still a challenge.

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Institutional Development and Monitoring and Evaluation statistics								
Percentage of personnel trained in professional programmes	This is the proportion of personnel who completed professional training programmes sponsored by Government	National and district levels	MGLSD	The Ministry obtains this information from Personnel reports, training programme records, and training committee minutes and analyses it to derive the indicator. The Ministry also undertakes a physical count of personnel trained in professional programmes from the respective institutions and districts to verify the figures obtained from reports.	Persons who have completed professional training programmes divided by the total number of personnel multiplied by 100	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Mainstreaming Social Development Concerns (Gender and Rights)								
Percentage of women in decision making positions	This is the proportion of women in leadership positions in the country. Decision making positions by category include; Cabinet (Executive), Top level civil service, and women in Legislative assembly- (Parliament)	National, district and sub county levels	Ministry of Public Service Ministry of Local Government MGLSD The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Parliament of Uganda	Data is obtained through Gender-based surveys conducted by the Ministry. The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information on women in decision making positions is also obtained from the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development payrolls, Lists of public servants from the Ministry of Public Service and Ministry of Local Government, Parliament Reports and reports from the Office of the President and analysed to derive the indicator Information is also extracted from district quarterly reports	Number of women in decision making positions divided by the total number of persons *(women and men)* in decision making positions multiplied by 100	GOU reports on global commitments (Beijing, MDGs, CEDAW etc) www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Annual Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Sector Review reports Ministerial Policy Statement MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This indicator excludes women employed in the private sector
Percentage of population experiencing GBV	This is the proportion of the population that has experienced any form of Gender Based Violence (GBV). Categories of GBV include; - Physical - Emotional - Sexual - Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	National and district levels	Districts GBV Surveys -MGLSD Uganda Police Force CSOs MOH and MoJCA	Data on GBV is collected through GBV surveys conducted by the Ministry in collaboration with UBOS. The data is centrally captured by the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator. Information on GBV is also extracted from district reports, UDHS reports from UBOS, GBV Project Annual Reports (MGLSD), UPF and CSOs Reports.	Number of persons who have experienced GBV categorized by gender divided by the total population multiplied by 100	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This indicator is an estimate because many GBV cases are never reported by victims

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Mainstreaming Social Development Concerns (Gender and Rights)								
Percentage of policy makers and technical staff trained in gender and rights mainstreaming	This is the proportion of policy makers and technical staff trained in gender and rights mainstreaming by the MGLSD.	National and district levels	Districts Department of Equity and rights (MGLSD) Department of Gender and women affairs (MGLSD)	Information is extracted from the various gender and rights training reports, District annual training reports, Department of Gender and Women Affairs Annual training reports (MGLSD) and Department of Equity and rights annual reports (MGLSD) and analysed to derive the indicator.	Number of policy makers and technical staff trained in mainstreaming gender and rights divided by the total number of policy makers and technical staff multiplied by 100	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements Budget Framework Paper www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This is a proxy indicator for assessing progress in Mainstreaming of gender and rights Trainings undertaken by Civil Society Organizations are not covered
Percentage of Budget Framework Papers addressing gender and equity issues	This is the proportion of Budget Framework Papers (BFPs) addressing gender and equity issues[5β]	National and district levels	All Districts Budget Framework Papers All Ministries Budget Framework Papers	An assessment of all districts' and Ministries' Budget Framework Papers by Gender experts identified by the Ministry is undertaken based on standard guidelines to determine whether gender and equity issues are addressed.	BFPs that are Gender and rights sensitive divided by the Total number of BFPs multiplied by 100	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Annual Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This is a proxy indicator for assessing progress in Mainstreaming of gender and rights
Percentage of Development/ Strategic plans addressing Gender and equity issues	This is the proportion of Development/Strategic plans addressing Gender and equity issues	National and district levels	All Districts' Development/ Strategic Plans All Sectors/ Ministries' Strategic Investment Plans	An assessment of all districts' and Ministries' Strategic Plans & Strategic Investment Plans by Gender experts identified by the Ministry, is undertaken based on standard guidelines to determine whether gender and equity issues are addressed.	Number of development/ Strategic plans addressing gender and equity issues divided by the total number of development plans multiplied by 100	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Annual Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This is a proxy indicator for assessing progress in Mainstreaming of gender and rights

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Promotion Of Employment and Productivity statistics								
Percentage of Labour laws operationalised	This is the proportion of Labour laws with operational guidelines developed and are being implemented	National and district levels	Labour Department (MGLSD)	Information on labour laws operationalised is derived from Quarterly and annual reports generated by the Labour Department (MGLSD)	Total number of Labour laws that have been operationalised divided by all the Labour laws in the country multiplied by 100	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Some laws are outdated and not enforceable
Number of Labour Inspectors	These are labour Inspectors recruited by Public Service Commission and the District Service Commissions	National and district levels	District Service Commissions Labour MGLSD	Information on labour inspectors is derived from Local Government Community Based Services Directorates' reports and the Directorate of Labour, Employment, Occupational Safety and Health (MGLSD) reports	Summation of all new Labour Inspectors recruited by Local Governments and the central Government (MGLSD)	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements and Uganda Gazette www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Inability for the Central and Local governments to recruit enough inspectors
Number of job placements by the public and private employment services	These are persons who secured jobs through public and private employment agencies.	National and district levels	Department of Employment Services – MGLSD Licensed recruitment Firms	Information is extracted from Quarterly returns from licensed recruitment firms submitted to the Department of Employment Services (MGLSD) by potential employers and advertisements and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of all new job placements carried out by Labour offices and private employment agencies	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This indicator is limited to the formal sector. Not all employees are recruited through the employment services.

Promotion Of Employment and Productivity statistics

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Percentage of occupational accidents investigated	This is the proportion of cases of occupational accidents investigated and reported to the Labour office.	National and district levels	Districts Labour unions Affected employees MGLSD	Data is collected using prescribed forms (LD 31) from the employment companies and centrally captured and analysed at the Ministry's labour office to derive the indicator. Information on occupational accidents is also extracted from accident registers and insurance companies and district quarterly and annual reports.	Number of cases investigated divided by the total number of cases reported multiplied by 100	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all cases are reported to the Ministry
Number of statutory examinations carried out	These are periodic checks carried out as required by the Occupational safety and health Act on categorized workplace equipment namely; boilers, lifts, hoists, cranes etc **Standard classifications:** ISIC - International standard classification	National and district levels	MGLSD	Information is extracted from the Occupational safety and health prescribed forms at the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator.	Total number of statutory equipment examined and certified.	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all equipment that is eligible is examined and certified Regular examination of equipment is not done.
Number of sexual harassment cases at workplaces	These are direct or indirect sexual unwelcome threats that affect employers/ employees at workplaces as per section 7 of the Employment Act (2006). Cases reported are disaggregated by gender	National and district levels	Districts MGLSD Uganda Police Force Employers' records	Information on sexual harassment cases at workplaces is derived from labour registers submitted to the Ministry, district quarterly & annual reports and employers' records.	Summation of workers who reported sexual harassment cases categorized by gender	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all sexual harassment cases are reported at work places

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Promotion Of Employment and Productivity statistics								
Percentage of industrial disputes resolved	This is the proportion of industrial disputes resolved by the labour administration to the total disputes reported.	National and district levels	1. Industrial Court 2. Labour unions and employers 3. Directorate of Labour, Employment, Occupational Safety & Health	Information is extracted from dispute registers, quarterly and annual reports submitted to the Ministry from labour unions and employers, district labour offices and strikes registers and analysed to derive the indicator.	Number of disputes resolved divided by the number of disputes reported multiplied by 100	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all industrial disputes are reported
Number of strikes and lock outs reported	This refers to work stoppages by either workers or employers due to their failure to meet each others' demands.	National and district levels	Districts	Information is extracted from district annual reports and strikes registers from the directorate of Labour-MGLSD and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Total number of registered strikes and lock outs	Annual Ministerial Policy Statement Uganda Gazette www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Number of collective bargaining agreements registered	Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) are written agreements between workers' representatives and employers or their representatives relating to terms and conditions of employment.	National level Covers all work places in the formal sector	Registered Labour Unions	Extract information from Information is extracted from CBA registers and registered labour Union reports and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of all registered CBAs	Annual Ministerial Policy Statement Uganda Gazette www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Number of labour unions registered	These are organizations created by employees for the purpose of representing the rights and interests of the employees.	National level	MGLSD National labour centers	Information is extracted from labour Union registers submitted to the Ministry and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of all registered Labour Unions	www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

3.7   Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Net Operating balance	This is defined as revenues less expenses.	National level Covers Central Government/Local Governments, NSSF	Central & Local Government, NSSF -Administrative: Statements of financial operations	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table to GFSM2001, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Net operating balance = revenues minus expenses	International Monetary Fund (IMF), Government Finance (GFS) year book Background To The Budget (BTTB)	The central and local governments follow modified cash basis accounting NSSF data follows accrual basis. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, and Annually for budgetary central government statements Annually for budgetary local government statements.	Data on expenditures of donor funded projects are estimates. Data on local governments available with a one year lag
Gross operating balance	This is revenue less expenses other than consumption of fixed capital	National level Covers Central Government/Local Governments, NSSF	Central & Local Government, NSSF -Administrative: Statements of financial operations	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table to GFSM2001, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Gross operating balance = revenue minus expenses other than consumption of fixed capital	International Monetary Fund (IMF), Government Finance (GFS) year book Background To The Budget (BTTB)	The central and local governments follow modified cash basis accounting NSSF data follows accrual basis. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, and Annually for budgetary central government statements Annually for budgetary local government statements.	Data on expenditures of donor funded projects are estimates. Data on local governments available with a one year lag

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Net lending/ Borrowing	This refers to net operating balance minus the net acquisition of non-financial assets	National level Covers Central Government/Local Governments, NSSF	Central & Local Government, NSSF -Administrative: Statements of financial operations	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table to GFSM2001, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Net lending or borrowing = net operating balance minus net acquisition of non-financial assets	International Monetary Fund (IMF), Government Finance (GFS) year book Background To The Budget (BTTB)	The central and local governments follow modified cash basis accounting NSSF data follows accrual basis. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, and Annually for budgetary central government statements Annually for budgetary local government statements.	Data on expenditures of donor funded projects are estimates. Data on local governments available with a one year lag
Overall Fiscal Deficit/ Surplus including grants	This refers to domestic revenues and grants minus total expenditures and net lending	National level Covers Central Government/Local Governments, NSSF	Central & Local Government, NSSF -Administrative: Statements of financial operations MoFPED	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table largely aligned to GFSM1986, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Overall Fiscal Deficit/ Surplus including grants = domestic revenues plus grants minus total expenditures and net lending	International Monetary Fund (IMF), Government Finance (GFS) year book Background To The Budget (BTTB) Budget Performance Reports	The central and local governments follow modified cash basis accounting NSSF data follows accrual basis. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, and Annually for budgetary central government statements Annually for budgetary local government statements.	Data on expenditures of donor funded projects are estimates. Data on local governments available with a one year lag
Overall Fiscal Deficit / Surplus excluding grants	This refers to domestic revenues minus total expenditures and net lending	National level Covers Central Government/Local Governments, NSSF	Central & Local Government, NSSF -Administrative: Statements of financial operations	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table largely aligned to GFSM 1986, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Overall Fiscal Deficit/ Surplus excluding grants = domestic revenues minus total expenditures and net lending	International Monetary Fund (IMF), Government Finance (GFS) year book Background To The Budget (BTTB) NBFP, Budget call circular	The central and local governments follow modified cash basis accounting NSSF data follows accrual basis. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, and Annually for budgetary central government statements Annually for budgetary local government statements.	Data on expenditures of donor funded projects are estimates. Data on local governments available with a one year lag

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Primary Balance	This refers to fiscal deficit including grants plus interest expense	National level Covers Central Government/Local Governments, NSSF	Administrative: Central & Local Government, NSSF -Administrative: Statements of financial operations	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table largely aligned to GFSM1986, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Primary Balance = deficit including grants plus interest expense	International Monetary Fund (IMF), Government Finance (GFS) year book Background To The Budget (BTTB) Budget Performance Reports	The central and local governments follow modified cash basis accounting NSSF data follows accrual basis. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, and Annually for budgetary central government statements Annually for budgetary local government statements.	Data on expenditures of donor funded projects are estimates Data on local governments available with a one year lag
Operating Surplus/ Deficit	This refers to revenues minus expenses excluding finance costs.	National level Covers Central Government	Ministries, Departments and Agencies -Administrative: Statements of financial operations	Information is extracted from Financial Statements of Various central Government Institutions consolidated (IPSAS) and analysed to derive the indicator.	Operating surplus/ deficit is = revenues minus expenses excluding finance costs.	Audited Accounts	The central government follows modified cash basis accounting **Periodicity of production:** Bi annually	There is a time lag of six months
Net Surplus to deficit	These are extra resources beyond what is required to finance the budget/ the budget financing gap minus financing costs in form of domestic/ external borrowings	National level Covers Central Government	Ministries, Departments and Agencies -Administrative: Statements of financial operations	Information is extracted from Financial Statements of Various central Government Institutions consolidated (IPSAS) and analysed to derive the indicator.	Net surplus/ deficit = Operating Surplus/ Deficit minus financing costs	Audited Accounts	The central government follows modified cash basis accounting **Periodicity of production:** Bi annually	
Fiscal Burden or Total Revenue / GDP	These are domestic revenues including tax and non-tax revenues as a percentage of nominal GDP at market prices	National level Covers Central Government/ Local Governments	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development URA BOU UBOS	Information is extracted from Domestic Revenues based on GFSM while the GDP aggregate is based on SNA and analysed to derive the indicator.	Fiscal burden = Domestic Revenues divided by nominal GDP at market prices * 100	Background To The Budget (BTTB) Budget Performance Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Tax Revenue/ GDP	This is tax revenue expressed as a percentage of GDP	National level	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development URA UBOS	Data on Domestic Revenues which based on GFSM while the GDP aggregate which is based on SNA is obtained, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Tax Revenue/GDP = Tax Revenue/ GDP * 100	BTTB Financial statements Budget Performance Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Total expenditure by economic classification	This is the Summation of; 1. Compensation of employees 2. Purchase of goods and services 3. Consumption of fixed capital 4. Interest 5. Subsidies 6. Grants 7. Social benefits 8. Other expenses	National level Covers Central Government, Local Governments, NSSF	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Local Governments -Financial Statements	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table to GFSM2001, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of expenditure by economic classification	Budget Speech NBFP International Monetary Fund (IMF), Government Finance (GFS) year book BTTB Financial statements	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly for central government and annually for local governments and NSSF	Data on donor funded projects are estimates.
Total expenditure/ net lending	This is the sum of recurrent expenditure, development expenditure and net lending for policy purposes. Recurrent expenditures are defined to include salaries and other non-wage recurrent expenditures. Net lending for policy purposes includes loans net of repayments to other non central government entities	National level Covers Central Government, Local Governments, NSSF	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Local Governments -Financial Statements	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table to GFSM2001, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of the different expenditure categories	www.finance.go.ug BTTB Financial statements Budget Speech NBFP IMF GFS Year book Data for local governments only published in IMF GFS year book, otherwise available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly for central government and annually for local governments	Data on donor funded projects are estimates.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Total Expenditure Composition	These are expenditures classified by the GFS2001 COFOG nomenclature	National level Covers Central Government, Local Governments	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Local Governments -Financial Statements	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table to GFSM2001, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of the various government outlays across the COFOG divisions	www.finance.go.ug BTTB Financial statements Budget Speech NBFP IMF GFS year book	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Data on donor funded projects are estimates.
Total Expenditure Composition	These are expenditures categorized by Budgetary Framework Sectors and Votes	National level Covers Central Government, Local Governments	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Local Governments -Financial Statements	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using the National Budget framework and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of the various government outlays across the budgetary framework sectors	www.finance.go.ug BTTB Financial statements Budget Speech NBFP IMF GFS year book	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Data on donor funded projects are estimates.
Absorption rate	This is the rate at which Ministries, Departments and Agencies utilise funds released to them in line with their respective outputs as indicated in their performance charter and annual work plans.	National level Covers Ministries Departments and Agencies, Local Governments	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and analysed to derive the indicator.	((expenditure on outputs+ committed funds)/Total releases)%	Budget speech Ministerial Policy Statement Performance charters MoFPED Progress reports	Follows cash basis accounting **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually Quarterly and annual basis	
Acquisition of non financial assets	These are non current assets acquired during a given period	National level Covers Central Government, Local Governments, NSSF	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, BOU, NSSF, Local Governments -Financial Statements	Information on the total non current assets acquired during the period is obtained from the Ministry records and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of non current assets acquired during a given period	IMF GFS year book, BTTB Financial statements Financial statements	The central and local governments follow modified cash basis accounting NSSF data follows accrual basis. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, and Annually for budgetary central government statements Annually for budgetary local government statements.	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	This is approximated by compensation of employees, plus the use of goods and services, plus consumption of fixed capital	National level Covers Central Government, Local Governments	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development MDAs and Local Governments Financial Statements	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table to GFSM2001, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Government final consumption expenditure = compensation of employees, plus the use of goods and services, plus consumption of fixed capital	IMF GFS year book, BTTB Financial statements Financial statements	The central and local governments follow cash basis accounting **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, and Annually for budgetary central government statements Annually for budgetary local government statements.	
Net Financial Worth	This is the difference between financial assets and public liabilities.	National level Covers Central Government, Local Governments	MDAs and Local Governments Financial Statements	Information is extracted from Financial statements of Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments and analysed to derive the indicator.	Net Financial worth = financial assets minus public liabilities	IMF GFS year book, BTTB Financial statements	The central and local governments follow cash basis accounting **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually for budgetary central government statements Annually for budgetary local government statements.	
Gross Public Debt Position	This is the sum of Domestic and External Public Debt in the country.	National level Covers Central Government, Public sector	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU	Information is extracted from DAMFAS and analysed to derive the indicator.	Gross Public Debt Position = Domestic Debt + External Public Debt	BTTB Financial statements, NBFP MoFPED Annual Statistical Abstract	Follows Accrual basis accounting **Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Gross External Public Debt Position	This is the amount of external public loans disbursed and still outstanding	National level Covers Public Sector	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU	The data captured through the DAMFAS information system is reconciled and analysed to derive the indicator.	Total Loan Amounts withdrawn minus Repayments	BTTB Financial statements NBFP MoFPED Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Gross Domestic Public Debt Position	This is the amount of Domestic Public liabilities incurred and still outstanding. It includes domestic arrears which are Government Bills Payable and Outstanding at year end and debt arising out of the issuance of treasury instruments (bills and bonds) in the money markets	National level Covers Public Sector	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU	The data captured through the DAMFAS information system is reconciled and analysed to derive the indicator.	Face Value Securities issued minus Redemptions plus Government Bills Payable and Outstanding at year End	BTTB Financial statements NBFP MoFPED Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Contingent Liabilities	This is the stock of explicit government (public sector) guarantees plus the net present value of the obligations of social security schemes	National level Covers Public Sector	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU	The data captured through the DAMFAS information system is reconciled and analysed to derive the indicator.	Estimate in line with IPSAS/ the sum of publicly guaranteed debts.	Financial statements Report to parliament on loans, grants and guarantees.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Commitment Fees	These are charges on Loan Amounts signed but not yet disbursed	National level	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU	The data captured through the DAMFAS information system is reconciled and analysed to derive the indicator.	% of Committed undisbursed Loans	MoFPED Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
External Interest costs	This is a charge on loan amounts disbursed and still outstanding.	National level	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU	The data captured through the DAMFAS information system is reconciled and analysed to derive the indicator.	% of Disbursed Outstanding Loan Amounts	MoFPED Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Disbursements	These are amounts of Loans & Grants drawn in a particular period	National level	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU	The data captured through the DAMFAS information system is reconciled and analysed to derive the indicator. The information on disbursements is also compiled through DMS(Development Management System)	Summation of Loans & Grants drawn in a Particular Period	Aid Data Unit (ALD) reports, Report to Parliament on Loans, Grants and Guarantees, DCR (Development Cooperation Report)	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

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Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Tax revenues	These are compulsory, non-repayable levies on individuals, firms and transactions by government for which there is no direct benefit.	National level Covers Central Government & Local Governments	URA, Local Governments Financial Statements	Aggregated data is obtained from URA using pre formatted templates and aligned to the budgetary framework, as well as GFSM2001 and 1986. The data is validated and analysed to derive the indicator.	Tax Revenues= Total tax collections - tax refunds - government tax payments	www.finance.go.ug BTTB Financial statements Budget Speech NBFP	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	
Non Tax Revenue	Non Tax Revenue (NTR) is all revenue other than taxes accruing to Government through its Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) from their operations, either through the use of Government Assets/Facilities to provide services to stakeholders or through the enforcement of regulations that require stipulated payments to be made to Government through its MDAs, or as a return on government investments	National level Covers Central Government & Local Governments	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU URA Local Governments Financial Statements	Aggregated data is obtained from URA using pre formatted templates and aligned to the budgetary framework, as well as GFSM2001 and 1986. The data is validated and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of revenues other than taxes collected by government including levies on services by governments, dividends, loyalties	www.finance.go.ug BTTB Financial statements Budget Speech NBFP IMF GFS Year book	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Delayed postings by Bank of Uganda Reconciliation is still a challenge between URA and Collecting Agencies
Recurrent Expenditure	These are expenses, other than those incurred in the development budget which include salaries, non wage transfers to local governments and other non wage expenditures	National level Covers Central Government & Local Governments	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Local Governments Financial Statements	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table to GFSM2001, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of salaries, non wage transfers to local governments & other non wage expenditures not incurred in the development budget	www.finance.go.ug BTTB Financial statements Budget Speech NBFP	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Development Expenditure	This is expenditure by government projects in the capital budget including acquisition of land, buildings, and physical capital equipment meant to be used for more than one year as well as requisite recurrent expenditures incurred by the projects	National level Covers Central Government & Local Governments	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table to GFSM2001, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of expenditure by government projects in the capital budget including acquisition of land, buildings, and physical capital equipment meant to be used for more than one year as well as requisite recurrent expenditures incurred by the projects	www.finance.go.ug BTTB Financial statements Budget Speech NBFP	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Data on donor funded projects are estimates.
Wage Expenditure	This is the remuneration to government employees excluding allowances and other employee costs. *The definition is derived from the National budgetary framework*	National level Covers Central Government and salary transfers to local governments	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Local Governments Financial Statements	Information is extracted from payrolls submitted to the Ministry from the respective Government MDAs and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of wages by scale from the monthly pay change reports	MoFPED Annual Statistical Abstract Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Data excludes
Domestic interest costs	This is interest paid on domestic debt in respective treasury instruments (bills and bonds)	National level Covers Central Government	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU	Data is obtained from Auctions and issuances of government securities registers from BOU, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Difference between issue and cost values of securities during the year and across all tenures.	MoFPED Annual Statistical Abstract Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	
Total Grants	These are voluntary payments made by foreign governments, international organizations, and individuals	National level Covers the central Government	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU	Information on grants is derived from the DMS (Development Management System) at the Ministry.	Multiply Donor currency amounts by the respective OECD exchange rates to US dollars	Aid Data Unit (ALD), Report to Parliament on Loans, Grants and Guarantees, DCR	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	
Budget support	This is aid funding to government that is disbursed through the consolidated fund and not earmarked to specific projects or expenditure items to finance the domestic budget	National level Covers the central Government	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU	Information on budget support is derived from the DMS (Development Management System) at the Ministry.	Multiply Donor currency amounts by the respective OECD exchange rates to US dollars	Aid Data Unit (ALD), Report to Parliament on Loans, Grants and Guarantees, DCR	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Debt Service/ Exports	This is debt service expressed as a percentage of exports	National level Covers the central Government	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU UBOS	Aggregated data on debt service and exports numbers is obtained from URA, the Ministry database and UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator.	Debt Service/Exports (% After HIPC)	Debt Sustainability Analysis reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Debt Service to Revenue	This is the debt service as percentage of revenue.	National level Covers the central Government	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, BOU, UBOS	Aggregated data on debt service and revenue is obtained from URA, the Ministry database, BOU and UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator.	Debt Service divided by Revenue	Debt Sustainability Analysis reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Domestic balance	This is the extent to which domestic revenues can finance the budget excluding external interest costs and donor funded projects	National level	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, BOU URA	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table largely aligned to GFSM1986, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Domestic Balance = Domestic Revenues – Total Expenditures and Net lending + External interest costs + donor funded project expenditures	IMF GFS year book, BTTB Financial statements	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	
GDP Forecast	This is the projected total value of all final goods and services to be produced within an economy during a specified period	National level	Ministries, Departments and Agencies i.e. BOU, UBOS and Other Sectors of the Economy	Data used in forecasting GDP is collected from the different Ministries, departments and Agencies, BOU, UBOS as well as other participating private sector institutions. It is centrally captured and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Forecast GDP is computed by Consolidating data acquired from various sectors of the economy	www.finance.go.ug MoFPED Annual Statistical abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Bi-annually.	
Total budget / GDP	This is the total budget expressed as a percentage of GDP	National level	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development BOU UBOS	Aggregated data on total budget & GDP is obtained from the Budget Directorate-MoFPED, BOU and UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator.	Total Budget divided by GDP multiplied by 100	MoFPED Annual Statistical abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

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3.8   Ministry of Water and Environment

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Water Statistics								
Safe drinking (domestic) water coverage	This is the percentage of the population within easy reach of a safe water source in rural and urban areas i.e. • 1.0km for rural • 0.2km for urban areas • 30 minutes (total collection time) Sources of safe water include. : • Rural - piped water, boreholes, protected springs, GFS • Urban – only piped water • Others – Bottled, rainwater,	National Regional and District levels	Districts Private Water Supply Operators UBOS surveys MoWE	Aggregated data from districts and private water operators is compiled using a standard format and captured using the ministry's rural and urban databases. The data is analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator. Information on safe drinking water coverage is also extracted from the UNHS, UDHS, NSDS and UPHC reports obtained from UBOS.	Coverage = No. of rural people within 1.0km and urban people with 0.2km radius from a safe water source / Total population The numerator is estimated and reported in 3 ways: - Water source: man ratio method, i.e. 300people/ borehole; 200people/ spring, 6people/yard tap, 150 people/public tap on Gravity Flow Schemes. The Population Density Distance method which is estimated as; people served within 1.0km of the water source. Survey method – Percentage of respondents (HHs), reporting access to safe water, within reasonable distance (1.0km)	www.mwe.go.ug MWE Resource Centre, Library Annual Sector Performance Reports Annual Statistical Abstract UBOS Survey reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually (Sept/ Oct) at the Joint Sector Review meetings	The estimation methods vary overtime due to occasional reviews. Non response & limited Coverage Access, utilisation and Water coverage are used interchangeably
Access to safe drinking (domestic) water	This is the percentage of people whose main source of water for domestic use is a safe water source.	National and Regional levels	UBOS surveys	Information on access to safe drinking (domestic) water is extracted from the UNHS, UDHS, NSDS and UPHC reports obtained from UBOS	Access = No. of people responding that a safe water source is their main source of water for domestic use/ Total population	**MoWE website** www. mwe.go.ug MWE Resource Centre, Library Annual Sector Performance Reports Annual Statistical Abstract UBOS Survey reports	**Periodicity of production:** After every 3 years After every 5 years	The term "Access" is often used interchangeably with "coverage"

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Water source functionality	This is the percentage of improved water sources that are functional at the time of the spot check.	National Regional and District levels	Districts

Private Water Supply Operators

UBOS surveys

MoWE | Aggregated data from districts and private water operators is compiled using a standard format and captured using the ministry's rural and urban databases. The data is analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.

Information on water source functionality is also extracted from the UNHS, UDHS, NSDS and UPHC reports obtained from UBOS. | Number of functional water sources divided by the total number of water sources | Annual Sector Performance Reports

Annual Statistical Abstract | **Periodicity of production:** Annually (Sept/ Oct) at the Joint Sector Review meetings | |
| **Access to improved household Sanitation** | This is the percentage of people (households) with access to improved sanitation | National Regional and District levels | Ministry of Health

UBOS surveys | Information is extracted from the district Health Inspectors' Sanitation Survey (HIASS) reports obtained by the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator. | Number of households with improved sanitation divided by the total population | Ministry of Health survey reports

Annual Statistical Abstract | **Periodicity of production:** Annually | |
| **Water Resources Management Compliance** | This is the percentage of water abstraction and discharge permit holders complying with permit conditions

This is disaggregated by waste water discharge, surface water abstraction and ground water abstraction | National level | MWE | Information on water resources management compliance is obtained from permit holders by the Directorate of Water Resources Management at the Ministry. | Total number of water abstraction and discharge permit holders complying with permit conditions as a percentage of the total number of permit holders. | Annual Sector Performance Reports

Annual Statistical Abstract | **Periodicity of production:** Annually | |

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Environment Statistics								
Forest cover	This is the total area under forests. Forests are categorised as • natural & plantation • Central Forest Reserves, Local Forest Reserves, Community & private forests	National, Regional and District levels	MWE (FSSD, DESS) Districts (DFS) – for LFRs, community & private forests NFA – for CFRs NEMA – NSOER	The data is collected through Aerial surveys, Cadastral surveys and Satellite images. The aggregated data obtained is centrally captured and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator. Information on forest cover is also extracted from administrative records from the district planning and Natural resources departments.	Summation of the total area under natural and plantation forests.	www.mwe.go.ug www.nfa.org.ug www.nemaug.org MWE/NFA/NEMA Resource Centre, Library Annual Sector Performance Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 2 years - NSOER After every five years - National Biomass Study	The websites are not regularly updated Changes in forest cover are rapid and therefore require a rigorous data collection approach
Accumulation of solid waste	This is the proportion of solid waste not safely/ properly disposed off.	National level Covers rural and urban areas	Urban Authorities Districts SOER NEMA MWE	Information on solid waste generated is obtained from administrative records obtained by the Ministry from the respective entities and analysed to derive the indicator.	Quantity of solid waste not safely/ properly disposed off divided by the Quantity of solid wastes generated per year *Quantity is measured in tonnage*	Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Poor management of solid wastes generated. Tracking information on solid waste generated in rural and peri-urban areas is a challenge.
Reduction in wetland coverage.	These are activities both offsite and onsite which adversely affect or reduce the capacity of various types of ecosystems that are characterised by water logging at different times of the year to perform ecological and hydrological functions.	National and district levels Covers Central and Local Governments	WMD, DSOER, DEA, NSOER.	Information is extracted from the District Wetland related reports and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Wetland coverage = district total land area under wetland coverage divided by the district total land area. Reduction in wetland coverage = *Previous wetland coverage - Current wetland coverage divided by the previous wetland coverage*	MWE resource centre,	**Periodicity of production:** After every 2 years - NSOER	Inadequate verification process to provide reliable data

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Increased flooding	This is the inability of the sponge like land surface characterised by water retention and discharge at different times of the year to control surface water flow.	National and district levels Covers Central and Local Governments	WMD, DSOER, DEAP, NSOER.	Information is extracted from the District Wetland related reports and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Flood frequency in districts at different times of the year	MWE	**Periodicity of production:** After every 2 years - NSOER	Not all areas experiencing floods are covered.
Environmental related cases taken to the courts of law	These are unlawful acts related to environmental management taken to the courts of law	National and district levels	Courts of Judicature, Uganda Police Force MWE	Information on environmental related civil cases reported in courts of law is extracted from Courts of Judicature and Uganda Police Force records obtained by the Ministry.	Summation of environmental related civil cases reported in courts of law.	Judiciary, MJCA, Internal Affairs Ministry.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Unclear categorisation of these cases
Environmental compliance	The act of submitting to the existing environmental laws, Policies, Acts, regulations, and guidelines. It involves conforming to Environment Management tools (e.g. EIAs prepared and approved), enforcement of legislation (cases before Courts of law)	National and district levels Covers both Central and Local Governments	MWE(DESS, FSSD, WMD, NEMA, UWA, -NFA Courts of Judicature, Uganda Police Force MJCA	Information is obtained through aggregation of Environmental Cases by district and/or at the centre Aggregation of EIA Statements or Reports by district or at the centre. Consolidation of facility establishments that comply with environmental standards. The aggregated data is analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Summation of EIA's, Cases.	www.mwe.go.ug www.nemaug.org MWE, NEMA, MJCA Resource centers	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all EIA's prepared and submitted are approved

Note: For the MWE Sector, 5 key indicators were compiled for the Meta data sheet. More indicators will be included as and when this information is updated

3.9   Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Electricity Generation Statistics								
Number of Operational hydro- power sites	This is the number of water body sites generating electricity. These can be categorized into; Large - Above 20 MW, Mini - 1-20 MW, Micro 50KW - 1MW, Pico below 50 KW	National level	Kasese Kilembe Mines, Kisiizi hospital, Kuluva Hospital, UEGCL etc	Data is collected through site inspections, and audits conducted by the Ministry. The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. **Data validation** Different site visits are undertaken to verify the figures.	Summation of all the hydro-power operational sites	Annual reports www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	The indicator is not comparable with other countries due to differences in classifications
Power from operational Hydro- power sites	This is the power generated from the water body sites generating electricity categorized accordingly; Large - Above 20 MW, Mini - 1-20 MW, Micro 50KW - 1MW and Pico below 50 KW	National level	Kasese Kilembe Mines, Kisiizi hospital, Kuluva Hospital, UEGCL etc	Data is captured using the data logger machine from the power generation sites and consolidated at the centre (Ministry). The data is analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of power (watts) by capacity from operational hydro-sites	Annual reports www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly, Annually	The indicator is not comparable with other countries due to differences in classifications
Energy per capita	This is the amount of energy available per person in Uganda	National Level	Local Governments MEMD UBOS	Analyzing data from reports and integrating this data and summing up the energy produced. Maps are also produced using ArcGis software	Total Energy produced divided by the total population	Annual reports www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Energy contribution to GDP	This is the percentage share of monetary value of energy produced to the total GDP of the country in a given year.	National Level	UBOS	Aggregated data on energy produced to GDP is obtained from UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator.	Monetary value of energy produced divided by the total GDP	Annual reports www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Power per potential Hydro power site	This is the expected number of Mega Watts (MW) from a Potential Hydro site. This can be classified into Large - Above 20 MW, Mini - 1-20 MW, Micro 50KW - 1MW and Pico below 50 KW	National Level	MEMD	Data is captured through Site inspections and surveys carried out per site using the GPS. The data obtained is analyzed at the centre using Arc Gis 9.3 software to derive the indicator	Power produced = Efficiency of turbine * Head (m) *Discharge (cm^3)* gravity	Annual reports www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The database is not regularly updated.
Number of potential Geothermal Sites	This is the total number of sites with potential Geothermal energy.	National Level	MEMD	Data is captured through Site inspections and surveys carried out by the Ministry. The data obtained is centrally captured and analyzed using Arc Gis 9.3 software to derive the indicator Maps showing the incidence of geothermal energy generated and sites selected after doing the field surveys are also produced and used	Summation of the Potential Geothermal power sites	Annual reports www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	Periodicity of production: Annually	The database is not regularly updated.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Power per potential Geothermal site	This is the expected power expected from a potential Geothermal site	National level	MEMD	Underground fluid characteristics of selected areas are studied in order to get the positions with the highest heat discharge. These characteristics include temperatures, discharge rate, Fluid density and fluid enthalpy. The aggregated information obtained from the studies is centrally captured and analysed at the Ministry to derive the respective indicator.	Geothermal power = Max Temperature * Discharge rate*Fluid density * Fluid enthalpy.	Annual reports www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Coverage of geothermal sites is limited.
Number of units connected to the electricity grid	This is the total number of units supplied with electricity by the main grid. Categorization is by: ♦ Company, ♦ Household, ♦ Factory, and ♦ Small scale business.	National Level	UMEME and UETCL. MEMD -Field surveys	Data is obtained through site inspections, audits and also extracted from UMEME reports. The aggregated data obtained is analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Summation of units that have electricity.	Annual reports www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, and Annually	The database is not regularly updated with the new grid lines under construction
Electricity coverage	This is the percentage coverage of the electricity grid in the country.	National Level	Reports form UMEME and UETCL. Field surveys Consultancy reports (MEMD) Site inspection and survey reports	Data is captured from surveys carried out along the electricity grid using GPS. The data captured is analyzed at the centre using Arc Gis 9.3 software to derive the indicator.	Total area coverage of grid lines in square KM over the total area of the country in square KM expressed in percentage.	Annual reports www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, and Annually	Reliable data is compiled

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Renewable Energy Assessment Statistics								
Potential Energy from Agro-residues	This is the total expected number of MW of energy produced from the agro-residues (Biomass).

Categorization is by; Coffee husks, tobacco dust, rice straw, groundnut shells and bagasse | National level

Covers Rural Areas and Urban Centers | Agro-residue industries like Coffee factories Fish Processing Marts Tea factories and Sugar factories

MEMD- Field surveys | Information is extracted from the reports from Agro-residue industries submitted to the Ministry ad analysed to derive the indicator.

The Ministry also undertakes field visits on an annual basis to the respective Agro-residue industries to capture data on potential energy. | Percentage of Agro-residue in tons that can produce energy. This amount in tons is converted into MW of energy. | MEMD GIS Database

Annual reports

Annual statistical abstract | **Periodicity of production:** Annually | The database is not regularly updated with information on the degradation of the biomass resource |
| **Potential energy from wood resources** | This is the total available amount of wood intended for firewood in m3 or tonnage converted into energy and expressed as Mega Watt of electricity (MWe) for energy | National level | Administrative records - National Forestry Authority,

GIS-based survey | Data on potential energy from wood resources is extracted from National Forestry Authority reports, GIS-based survey reports and the Ministry database. | Summation of total woody biomass resources minus wood destined for timber | National Authority GIS database

Annual statistical abstract | **Periodicity of production:** Annually | |
| **Actual Energy from Firewood resources** | This is the actual amount of energy obtained from firewood consumed expressed as Mega Watt of electricity (MWe) | National level | Administrative records - Rural industries

UBOS Household surveys | Data on actual energy from firewood resources is obtained through Field surveys conducted by the Ministry to the different Rural industries and analysed to derive the indicator.

Information is also extracted from Household survey reports obtained from UBOS | Summation of per capita consumption of firewood in rural and urban areas; from SMEs, Industries and Institutions | MEMD GIS database

Annual reports

Institutional reports

Annual statistical abstract | **Periodicity of production:** Annually | The database is not regularly updated with information on the current state of firewood consumption in rural, urban, institutional and industrial settings. |
| **Wood fuel Production** | This is the total amount of charcoal produced from woody biomass. | National level | MEMD Local Governments

Departments of Forestry and Natural Resources | Information on Wood fuel Production is obtained through   Field surveys conducted by the Ministry and also extracted from Local Governments reports and Departments of Forestry and Natural Resources production reports | Summation of Local Government Forestry / Natural Resources Production reports, in tons. | MEMD GIS Database

MEMD Annual reports

www.energyandminerals. go.ug

Annual statistical abstract | **Periodicity of production:** Annually | The database is not regularly updated with information on the degradation of the biomass resource. |

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Ratio of wood resource converted into charcoal	This is the amount of wood used to produce a unit amount of charcoal expressed as a percentage (Charcoal conversion efficiency)	National level	MEMD	Information on wood resource converted into charcoal is obtained through Field surveys and on site study visits conducted by the Ministry.	Average of results from different site studies on charcoal conversion	Annual reports GIS database www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The database is not regularly updated with new information on charcoal production activities and experimental results.
Total energy from charcoal	This is the total amount of energy obtained from charcoal consumed expressed as Mega Watt of electricity (MWe)	National level	MEMD Lime and Iron ore smelting factories	Data is obtained through MEMD Field surveys in the respective Lime and Iron ore smelting factories. The aggregated data obtained is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of charcoal consumed in tonnes from different consuming entities, converted into MWe	Annual reports, Local Government natural production exports reports www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	The database is not regularly updated with new information on charcoal production and consumption statistics country wide
Number of biogas digesters and gasifiers installed	This is the Number of installed Biogas digesters and Gasification plants	National level	MEMD	Data is obtained through MEMD Field surveys to farms and institutions, and is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information is also extracted from Operator NGO reports submitted to the Ministry.	Summation of the Biogas and Gasification plants installed by category	Annual reports Heifer Project reports	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	The database is not regularly updated with more information on installation and use of biogas
Number of Improved Biomass energy technologies adopted.	This is the total number of installed and operational Biomass Energy Technologies: These can be classified as; ♦ Household and Institutional Stoves, ♦ Ovens, ♦ industrial Kilns and, ♦ Furnaces.	National level	MEMD	Data is obtained through MEMD Field surveys and is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information is also extracted from Artisans and fabricators reports submitted to the Ministry.	Summation of the improved biomass energy technologies by category	Annual reports, Dealer NGO reports www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	A monitoring and evaluation tool for concrete results on adoption of stoves and other technologies hasn't been developed.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Energy from gasification of biomass	This is the total gas (M3) produced from gasifiers, biogas and Wood gas, (*from Plant and animal residues).*	National level	MEMD Selected Dealer companies Institutions e.g. Nyabyeya, Makerere University, Tea factories etc	Data is obtained through MEMD Field surveys to Farms, Factories, Institutions and individual homes and is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information is also extracted from Dealer company reports submitted to the Ministry.	Summation of gas volumes produced for the two gas categories. *Energy measurements are converted into standard units (MWe, MWt)*	Annual reports	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	The database is not regularly updated with information on new installations and their gas capacity production.
Energy Predictions Statistics								
Energy Demand Forecasts	This is the total predicted demand for energy in a country at a specified period of time. The energy is categorized as firewood energy, charcoal energy and electricity energy.	National level	National Forestry Authority MEMD UBOS UMEME and UETCL	The data obtained through MEMD Field surveys is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information on energy demand forecasts is extracted from National Forestry Authority reports, Uganda Population Census Reports from UBOS and reports from UMEME and UETCL.	Use the Population growth rate in 5, 10 and 15 years time to project firewood demand in 5, 10 and 15 years. Charcoal availability in 5, 10, and 15 years depending on the previous trends is also computed, as well as the Electricity generation potential in 5, 10 and 15 years.	MEMD GIS Database Annual statistical abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Reliable data compiled. The firewood demand which is converted into energy depends on the availability of firewood at that time.
Minerals Statistics								
Quantities of Minerals produced	These are the total amounts of minerals produced by mining license holders measured in tons, pounds, carats and ounces by category and type The Categories include; - Precious metals - Precious stones, - Base metals and - Industrial minerals - Aggregate, stone and clays	National level	MEMD	Information is extracted from GSMD records of monthly returns submitted by licensed holders to the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator. Field inspections are also undertaken to validate the records submitted, and to identify missing records.	Summation of quantities of minerals produced by category.	GSMD databank Annual report www.energyandminerals.go.ug www.ugandamining.go.ug Quarterly Performance Reports Annual statistical abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Update of the databank is dependent on timely submissions of mining returns and field verification Different methods of capturing data from un licensed holders

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Quantities of Minerals mined	These are the total Quantities of minerals mined by category i.e. • Precious stones • Precious metals • Base metals • Industrial Minerals	National Level	Licensed Mineral producing entities/mining companies	Information is extracted from Monthly reports of Mining entities/ companies submitted to the Ministry and from the GIS Database and analysed to derive the indicator. Site visits are also undertaken to verify the information obtained.	Summation of quantities of minerals mined by category.	GMSD databank Annual report Annual statistical abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Update of the databank is dependent on timely submissions of mining returns and field verification
Quantity of Minerals Exported	These are the total quantities of mineral exported by category;- • Precious stones • Precious metals • Base metals • Industrial Minerals	National level	Licensed Mineral producing and mineral dealing entities/ companies URA MEMD	Inspections to the different producing and purchasing sites are undertaken to collect data on the minerals exported. Information is also extracted from Monthly reports of Mining and mineral dealing entities/ companies and the URA tax collection receipts and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Summation of quantities of different categories of minerals exported as per Permits issued.	GMSD databank Annual report Annual statistical abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Update of the databank is dependent on timely submissions of mining returns and field verification.
Quantity of Minerals Imported	These are the total quantities of mineral imported, by category;- • Precious stones • Precious metals • Base metals • Industrial Minerals	National level	Licensed Mineral dealing entities/ companies URA MEMD	Inspections to the different producing and purchasing sites are undertaken to collect data on the minerals imported. Information is also extracted from Monthly reports of Mining and mineral dealing entities/ companies and the URA tax collection receipts and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Summation of quantities of different categories of minerals imported as per Permits issued.	GMSD databank Annual report,	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	Update of the databank is dependent on timely submission of mining returns and field verification.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of Mineral dealers' license holders	These are the total number of companies, individuals holding licenses permitting them to buy and sell minerals	National level	DGSM data bank	Information on mineral dealers' license holders is extracted from the License registers for the respective companies and individuals and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Summation of all holders of mineral dealers licenses issued By DGSM	GMSD databank Annual report,	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	Information is accurate
Number of Imports and export permits issued	These are the total number of permits issued authorizing import and export of minerals in two categories;- • Import permits • Export permits	National el	DGSM and Uganda Revenue Authority	Information on mineral Imports and export permits issued is extracted from URA records and the DGSM data bank at the Ministry.	Summation of import and export permits issued by category	GMSD databank	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, quarterly and Annual	Information is accurate
Percentage recoveries of minerals and metals	This is the proportion of recoveries of minerals and metals. They include; Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Cobalt, Nickel, Manganese, Galena, Zinc, Beryl, Bismuth, Columbite Tantalite, Chromite, Iron, Wolfram, Diatomite, Feldspar, Graphite, Gypsum, Kaolin, Kyanite, Limestone, Marble, Mica, Phosphate, Rock Salt, Silica Sand, Talc, Vermiculite	National level	Licensed mining companies	Information on recoveries of minerals and metals is obtained from plant audits undertaken by the Ministry, and also extracted from the monthly returns from licensed mining companies.	The product of mineral grade and quantities produced expressed as a percentage of the total quantity produced	Annual report Monthly reports from mineral producing entities Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annual	There is under reporting by mining companies and non existence of plant performance reports.
Mineral Rent fees collected	This is the total amount of money collected annually from the holders of mineral rights of the following categories:- • Mining lease, • Location license • Retention license and; • Exploration license.	National level	DGSM databank URA	Information on annual Mineral Rent fees collected is extracted from URA receipts obtained by the Ministry and the DGSM data bank.	Summation of money collected as mineral rent fees by category	GSMD Data bank Annual report	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Royalty on Minerals mined	This is the total amount of money collected monthly from the holders of mining rights as royalty on the minerals produced.	National level	DGSM databank, URA	Information on Royalty on Minerals mined is extracted from URA receipts obtained by the Ministry and the DGSM data bank.	Summation of money collected as mineral royalty	GSMD Data bank Annual report	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, quarterly and Annual	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Value of Mineral Commodities produced	This is the total amount of money obtainable from the sale of the mineral commodities mined in the country over a particular period of time.	National level	MEMD	Information on the value of Mineral Commodities produced is extracted from monthly reports of mining operations and prevailing commodity market prices submitted to the Ministry.	Summation of the product of mineral commodity unit price and the quantity of the mineral commodity mined over a particular period of time	GSMD data bank Annual report	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, quarterly and Annual	
Value of Minerals Imported	This is the total amount of money obtained from the sale of the mineral commodities imported into the country over a particular period of time	National level	MEMD	Information on the value of minerals imported is extracted from monthly reports of mineral dealing operations, and prevailing International commodity market price lists submitted to the Ministry.	Summation of the product of the mineral commodity unit price and the quantity of the mineral commodity imported over a particular period of time	GSMD data bank Annual report	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, quarterly and Annual	
Value of Minerals Exported	This is the total amount of money obtainable from the sale of the mineral commodities exported out of the country over a particular period of time	National level	MEMD	Information on the value of minerals exported monthly reports of mineral producing operations, mineral dealing operations, and prevailing International commodity market price lists.	Summation of the product of the mineral commodity unit price and the quantity of the mineral commodity exported over a particular period of time	GSMD data bank Annual report	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, quarterly and Annual	
Investment in the Mineral Sector	This is the total amount of money spent on exploration and mining operations in the country over a given period of time.	National level	MEMD	Information on investment in the mineral sector is extracted from monthly reports of exploration and mining operations.	Summation of amounts spent by different exploration and mining operations over a particular period of time.	GSMD data bank Annual report	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, quarterly and Annual	This indicator will be captured in the Modern mining Cadastre System.
Total employment in Exploration and Mining	These are the total number of Person (s) in the service of another/company in the mineral sector under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, where the employer has the right to mine or carry out mineral exploration.	National level	MEMD	Information on Employment in Exploration and Mining is extracted from nominal payrolls and monthly reports of exploration and mining operations submitted to the Ministry.	Summation of the number of people directly or indirectly employed in mining and exploration operations.	GSMD data bank Annual report	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, quarterly and Annual	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Energy Balance	This is the total supply and demand for energy. Energy balance is categorized into demand and supply of: Fuel wood, Charcoal, Residues, Gasoline, Av Fuel, Kerosene, Diesel, Fuel Oil, LPG, Electricity	National level	MEMD	Data is obtained through field surveys undertaken by the Ministry. The aggregated data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Total supply and demand of energy	MEMD GIS Database	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly	The Energy Balance does not include the energy produced by renewable energy technologies
Mining								
Small Scale mining sites	These are quarries where building minerals and industrial minerals are mined.	National level	MEMD	Information on small scale mining sites is derived from the GIS Database at the Ministry and the small scale mining handbook.	Summation of all small scale mining sites	MEMD GIS Database	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Programmes to support the development of small scale mining should be embarked on.
Petroleum Supply *(Down stream)* Statistics								
Total consumption of Petroleum Products	This is the total amount of petroleum products consumed. These are categorized as: 1. Premium Motor Spirit (PMS) (Petrol) 2. Automotive Gas Oil (AGO) (Diesel) 3. Bulk Illuminating Kerosene (BIK) (Kerosene) 4. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 5. Jet – A1 6 Aviation Gasoline (AVGAS) 7. Heavy Oils 8. Lubricants 9. Bitumen	National Level	Oil and gas marketing companies	Information is extracted from Receipts and performance reports from the oil marketing companies submitted to the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator. Data reconciliation is done with data returns from URA border stations.	Summation of petroleum products consumed by category	Petroleum supply department database Annual reports Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Incomplete data due to non-response or under-declaration

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of Petroleum facilities and installations	This is the total number of dealers in petroleum products categorized under; 1.Filling stations 2.Service stations 3.Depots 4. Bulk consumers (Importation for own use)	National and Regional levels	1. PSD – Monitoring and Inspection section - MEMD 2.NEMA 3.Local Councils 4. URA and 5. UNBS	Information is extracted from quarterly field inspection reports and application forms submitted by the developers to the Ministry where it is captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of the number of petroleum facilities and installations by category	PSD Quarterly Monitoring and Inspection reports Annual statistical abstract Annual reports, www.energyandminerals.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	The data is reliable. Developers having illegal installations
Magnetic Statistics								
Number of line Km	This is the total distance covered through Station Points. The distance for Land, lake and airborne Magnetic considerations can be determined	National level	1. Albertine Graben 2. Hoima Basin 3. Lake Wamala Basin 4. Moroto-Kadam Basin 5. Lake Victoria Basin	To obtain the line distance, The PERD-MEMD uses Magnetometers and the GPS to observe and locate the station points for recording. The spatial raw data is centrally captured and processed by the software at the Ministry to reduce the data for quick interpretation in a specified format, and to derive the total distance across the observed points.	Total distance across the observed points	PEPD Quarterly Reports. MEMD Annual Reports The data (including the raw data) are available at the Ministry on request and at a cost.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually Follows international conventions like SEG, AAPG, EAGE etc	The establishment of a PEPD GIS Database System is underway.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of Station Points	This is the total number of points occupied. The points for Land, lake and airborne Magnetic considerations can be determined	National level	1. Albertine Graben 2. Hoima Basin 3. Lake Wamala Basin 4. Moroto-Kadam Basin 5. Lake Victoria Basin	To obtain the line distance, The PERD-MEMD uses Magnetometers and the GPS to observe and locate the station points for recording. The spatial raw data is centrally captured and processed by the software at the Ministry to reduce the data for quick interpretation in a specified format, and to derive the total station points in the survey area.	Summation of the number of station points	PEPD Quarterly Reports. Annual Reports The data (including the raw data) are available at the Ministry on request and at a cost.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually Follows international conventions like SEG, AAPG, EAGE etc	The establishment of a PEPD GIS Database System is underway.
Seismicity Statistics								
Number of Earthquakes	This is the total number of Earthquakes occurring in the country in a specified period of time.	National level	MEMD	Identification of earthquakes at different monitoring stations is done. This information is obtained by the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator.	Total number of earthquake occurrences in the country	MEMD Catalogues; Bulletins MEMD GIS Database	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly	There is limited infrastructure and inadequate seismic network coverage. There are few existing earthquake monitoring stations
Drilling *(Well)* Statistics								
Number of exploration wells	These are wells drilled with the objective of discovering a new oil or gas accumulation or for the purposes of obtaining stratigraphical information which may assist in the discovery of a new oil or gas accumulation	National	EA1, EA2, EA3A, EA5 MEMD Oil Companies	The Ministry undertakes and records measurements which include wire line logs, mud logs and lithologic logs. The information obtained from these recordings is analyzed for formation evaluation and used to determine the total number of exploration wells in the country.	Summation of exploration wells	PEPD Quarterly Reports. Annual Reports The data (including the raw data) are available at the Ministry on request and at a cost.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually Follows international conventions like SEG, AAPG, EAGE etc	Establishment of a resource data bank is underway.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of the data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of Appraisal Wells	Wells being drilled to define the extent of an already discovered oil or gas accumulation.	Country wide	EA1, EA2, EA3A	The Ministry undertakes and records measurements which include wire line logs, mud logs and lithologic logs. The information obtained from these recordings is analyzed for formation evaluation and used to determine the total number of appraisal wells in the country.	Summation of appraisal wells	PEPD Quarterly Reports. Annual Reports The data (including the raw data) are available at the Ministry on request and at a cost.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually Follows international conventions like SEG, AAPG, EAGE etc	Establishment of a resource data bank is underway.
Number of Development wells	Wells drilled in a formation for the purpose of producing oil and gas	Country wide		The Ministry undertakes and records measurements which include wire line logs, mud logs and lithologic logs. The information obtained from these recordings is analyzed for formation evaluation and used to determine the total number of development wells in the country.	Summation of development wells	PEPD Quarterly Reports. Annual Reports The data (including the raw data) are available at the Ministry on request and at a cost.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually Follows international conventions like SEG, AAPG, EAGE etc	Establishment of a resource data bank is underway.

3.10 Uganda Revenue Authority

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of Data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Gross tax revenue	This is the total revenue collected from taxable goods and services. Tax revenue is classified by tax heads (Domestic taxes, Indirect taxes and International trade taxes)	National level Covers all tax revenue payments in the country	Revenue statements	Information is extracted from the total receipted collections from revenue branches and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Total tax revenue plus Government tax payments and tax refunds	Revenue bulletins www.ugrevenue.com Periodic Performance Rates	Cash basis accounting is followed **Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	
Net tax revenue	This is the gross tax revenue less government tax payments and tax refunds	National level Covers all receipted cash	Revenue statements	Information is extracted from Total receipted collections from revenue branches and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Gross tax revenue minus government tax payments and tax refunds	Revenue bulletins	Cash basis accounting is followed	
Tax Refunds	These are tax credits in excess of the tax liability which is paid back to a taxpayer	National level Covers all credit to taxpayers	Revenue statements	Information is extracted from Total revenue credited to taxpayers and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of all revenue credited to taxpayers	Revenue bulletins	Cash basis accounting is followed **Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	
Non tax revenue	This is all revenue other than taxes accruing to Government through its Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) from their operations	National level Covers all revenue assessed by MDAs i.e. fees, stamp duties, fines etc	Revenue statements	Information is extracted from the total receipted collections from revenue branches submitted by MDAs and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of revenue collected from MDAs	Revenue bulletins	Cash basis accounting is followed **Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	
Revenue Collection to target	This is a revenue performance measure expressed as a percentage of the actual revenue collected to the period target.	National level	Administrative records from URA and National budgets	Information is extracted from the Ratio of revenue collected to target and analyzed to derive the indicator.	All tax heads minus refunds, non tax revenue and government taxes	Revenue bulletins	Cash basis accounting is followed **Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	It excludes real revenue collected.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of Data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
New taxpayers registered	This is the total number of newly registered taxpayers in a given period	National level Covers all eligible taxpayers in the country.	Administrative records from URA and taxpayer registers	Information is obtained through count of taxpayers who have been issued with new Tax Identification Numbers (TIN) and analyzed to derive the indicator. Comparisons of newly registered tin to those for the previous period and the amount of revenue paid are also made.	Summation of all new tax payers registered	Revenue bulletins Statistical reports	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	
Value of imports	This is the monetary value of imports at the point of entry in the country.	National level Covers all l items imported in a given period.	Administration records from URA	The import data collected from the points of entry is captured and analyzed using Electronic systems for customs (ASYCUDA) to derive the indicator.	Summation of values of the imported items as per the HSCODE	System reports Manual registers	Valuation follows the GATT valuation system **Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	
Volume of imports	This is the quantity of imports at the point of entry in the country.	All items imported in a given period.	Administration records from URA	The import data collected from the points of entry is captured and analyzed using Electronic systems for customs (ASYCUDA) to derive the indicator.	Summation of quantities at item classification by HSCODE	System reports Manual registers	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	Units of measurement vary as per item description (i.e Litres, kgs, metres, units)
Exchange rates used for tax purposes	This is the monthly average price of a foreign currency expressed in Uganda shillings.	National level Covers all imports, exports and income tax purposes	Bank of Uganda exchange rates	Information is extracted from the daily Bank of Uganda exchange rates obtained for tax purposes *(i.e in order to get the exchange rate for may, the average for April is compiled).*	Monthly average of daily Bank of Uganda exchange rates for tax purposes prevailing in the months	Revenue bulletins Statistical reports www.ugrevenue.com	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	The URA exchange rate is for tax purposes that include usage for imports, exports and income taxes.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of Data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Pay As You Earn (PAYE)	This is the tax chargeable on employment income paid to an employee. The tax is charged on any income derived by an employee from any employment and includes: Any wages, salary, leave pay, payment in lieu of leave, overtime pay, fees, commission, gratuity, bonus, or the amount of any traveling, entertainment, utilities, cost of living, housing, medical, or other allowance; The value of any benefit granted; and others as is detailed in the Income Tax Act, 1997	National level Covers all employees registered with URA by their employers	Administrative data and filed returns from companies registered with URA	Employers declare tax from employee emoluments every month and submit it to URA. The accounts are aggregated to derive the total PAYE for each period PAYE is compiled following the System on National Accounts (SNA)	PAYE is computed according to the Income Tax Act, 1997 and amendments thereof. Employees are divided into bands and thresholds set. The Act allows a monthly threshold of UGX. 130,000 and a progressive structure with rates of 10%, 20% and 30%	Revenue bulletins Statistical reports Dissemination on request	Cash basis accounting is followed **Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	Some information obtained in manual form may not readily be available when needed.
Corporation Tax	This is tax chargeable on business income earned by limited companies. The rate of tax charged is prescribed in the Income Tax Act, 1997 Classification by sector is done according to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)	National level Covers all limited liability companies registered with URA	Administrative data from company returns filed by businesses registered with URA	The selected businesses undertake self assessments and pay the taxes due for a given year of income. All payments made in a given period are aggregated to derive the total Corporation tax for the period.	The chargeable income of a company for a year of income is charged Corporation tax at a rate of 30% as prescribed in Part II of the Third Schedule to the Act. Chargeable income of a company is arrived at by subtracting from gross income the allowable deductions.	Revenue bulletins Statistical reports Dissemination on request	The tax is recorded in the period in which payment is received. Cash basis accounting is followed **Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	Some information obtained in manual form may not readily be available when needed.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of Data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Rental Income tax	This is tax on rental income for a given year of income derived from the lease of immovable property in the country with deductions of any expenditures and losses incurred in respect to the property.	National level	Administrative data from returns filed by individuals engaged in rental income activities.	Tax payers undertake self assessments and pay the taxes due for a given year of income. All payments made in a given period are aggregated to derive the rental income tax for the period.	The chargeable rental income tax is calculated by applying the relevant rates of tax determined under the Income Tax Act.	Revenue bulletins Statistical reports Dissemination on request	The tax is recorded in the period in which payment is received **Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	
Individual Income tax	This is tax levied on the registered taxpayers who are not classified under limited companies.	National level Covers all registered taxpayers.	Administrative data from returns filed by individuals.	Tax payers undertake self assessments and pay the taxes due for a given year of income. All payments made in a given period are aggregated to derive the individual income tax for the period.	Individual income tax is computed according to the Income Tax Act, 1997 and amendments thereof, individual incomes for tax purposes are divided into bands and thresholds set.	Revenue bulletins Statistical reports	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	Rates differ based on non residence and residence of individuals
Withholding Tax	This is tax deducted at source by a person on the basis of the gross value of another person to whom the tax is applicable (income tax advance payment).	National level	Administrative data from URA	Filed data returns from individuals are centrally captured using the Electronic Cash Book (ECB) and analyzed at URA to derive the indicator. Income is deducted at source on basis of the gross value	Withholding tax is computed according to the Income Tax Act, 1997 and amendments thereof Withholding tax rates differ	Revenue bulletins Statistical reports Dissemination on request	Cash basis accounting is followed. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of Data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Value Added Tax	Value Added Tax (VAT) is a tax levied at each stage of production of goods and services based on the value added to the product at that stage Value Added Tax Act, 1996	National level Covers all imported goods, all imported services and goods supplied by a taxable person and goods and services produced locally.	Administrative data from URA	Information is obtained from businesses which summarize their monthly transactions into returns that are captured by the VAT plus system and analyzed to derive the indicator. **Note:** Taxable persons are required by the 1996 VAT Act to issue tax invoices and account for the VAT thereon at the end of the tax period, whether payment has been received or not.	VAT is computed according to the Value Added Tax Act, 1996	Revenue bulletins Statistical reports Dissemination on request	Accrual basis accounting is followed. **Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Some returns are not captured Falsification of some returns
Excise duty	This is tax levied on specific goods and commodities imported and produced or sold within the country. Excise duty is also charged on selected items according to the Excise Management Act, 2003	National Level	Administrative data from URA	Filed data returns on specific goods are centrally captured using the Electronic Cash Book (ECB) and analyzed at URA to derive the indicator.	Excise duty is computed according to the Excise Management Act, 2003	Revenue bulletins Statistical reports Dissemination on request	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of Data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Taxes on International Trade	**Import Duty** This a levy imposed on imported goods as per the East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004, East African Community Common External Tariff Handbook (EAC-CET) and the Harmonized System Code (HSCODE).	National level	Administrative records from URA (ASYCUDA)	Declarations by traders on the Single Administrative Document (SAD) are obtained and the data is captured and analysed using ASYCUDA to derive the indicator.	Imports are computed on Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) at the port of entry according to the East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004 and amendments thereof Import duty is computed using the transaction value method (price actually paid or payable) Given a correct HSC and Customs value, taxes are calculated thus: Import Duty (ID) = ID rate x Customs value	Revenue bulletins www.ugrevenue.com	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Exempted items as per the East African Community Customs Management Act 2004 are excluded.
	Surcharge on Used Imports This is an extra duty levied on imported goods in an attempt to limit used imports in general.	National level Covers vehicles of 8 years and above and all used items as indicated in the Finance Act	Administrative records from URA (ASYCUDA)	The data is electronically obtained from ASYCUDA and analysed to derive the indicator.	Ad valorem rate on CIF is used. Currently, the rate as per the Finance Act and statutory instruments is applied.	Revenue bulletins	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly and Annually	

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3.11 DENIVA

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Civil Society Index	This is a measure of the performance and state of civil society in the country. The Civil Society Index (CSI) is a participatory needs assessment and action planning tool for civil society in the country, with the aim of creating a knowledge base and momentum for civil society strengthening initiatives. Civil Society are organisations, organized groups, individuals that come together voluntarily to pursue those interests, values and purposes usually termed, the *"common good"*. CSOs are diverse and include NGOs, community groups, labour unions, professional associations, Faith Based Organisations and parts of academia and the media. The CSI is divided into four major dimensions: Structure, Environment, Values and Impact. These major dimensions are further subdivided into sub-dimensions which are also divided into indicators.	National level	Primary &secondary sources and CSOs in the country	Primary data is collected from a variety of sources such as Population surveys, stakeholder questionnaires, consultative meetings, major reviews and expert interviews. Secondary data is also collected from review of reports and documents. The data collected from Civil Society Organisations all over the country is also captured and analysed to derive the Index. The CSI is compiled by assessing the sub-dimensions listed below: • Breadth of Citizen participation • Depth of Citizen participation • Diversity of Civil Society Participants • Level of organization • Inter relations • Resources • Political Context • Basic freedoms and rights • Socio-economic context • Socio-cultural context • Legal Environment • State-Civil Society Relations • Private-Sector Civil Society Relations • Democracy • Transparency • Tolerance • Non violence • Gender Equity • Poverty Eradication • Environmental Sustainability • Influencing Public Policy • Holding State and Private Corporations accountable • Responding to Civil interests • Empowering Citizens • Meeting Societal needs Compilation is based on the CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation standard.	Computation is done following the CIVICUS standard guidelines.	DENIVA reports www.deniva.or.ug	**Periodicity of production:** After every 3 Years	Instability and partisanship which undermine national unity.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Public pay phones usage rate	This is a measure of the total number of people using public pay phones on a monthly basis.	District and parish levels. Covers rural peasants by gender.	Quantitative survey Telephone service providers	Information is extracted from duration records of specific lines, from telephone service providers in the villages and at rural information centres. The records of pay phone usage are obtained every 1st day of the month and compared with the baseline population records of the population census. The information is centrally captured and analysed at DENIVA to derive the indicator.	Percentage of the number of public pay phone users (PTU) to the total village population above 15 years of age.	Quarterly Reports, Radio programs www.deniva.or.ug Press release	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly.	Inaccurate records from telephone service providers.
Rwenzori Agricultural Production Index	The Rwenzori Agricultural Production Index (API) is a measure of the average production per homestead of cash generating crops in the Rwenzori region.	District level Covers farmers of cotton, Coffee, Beans, Maize, Ground Nuts, *matooke* and pineapples in the Rwenzori region. The data is collected from 7 zones where specific crops are produced in abundance i.e. • Katojo-Katholhu (Maize, Ground nuts, Pineapples, Beans, Cotton), • Kichwamba –Rugendebara, • Rwimi (Maize and Beans), • Kabirizi-Lyemubuza (Cotton), • Rukoki-Bustumba (Cotton, Beans Ground nuts) • Bugoye-Maliba, • Mugusu-Kibito, Kabale (*Matooke*).	• Data is collected from 70 Rural farmers selected randomly 10 from each agricultural zone. • Farmers association (marketing groups),	The data is collected from the 7 zones where specific crops are produced in abundance and analysed at the centre to derive the index. The API is compiled on a monthly basis following the Classification of individual farmer production per acre. Update of the API is allowed up to one month after the reference period *i.e. it is not acceptable to revise the API two months after the reference month.* Carrying forward prices is not acceptable for missing data.	The API is computed by getting the average production = total out put of all farmers (TO) divided by the total acre cultivated (TA) API = TO/TA	The API press conference every 2nd Friday of each month. RIC-NET reports and public notice boards in the whole region. RIC-NET website Data requests are accepted only up to what RIC-NET provides.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually and Bi-annually *(After the harvesting seasons March and August).* The production output is recorded as follows: Jan-Feb cotton. Ground nuts, Beans, Maize. June/July. Matooke, pineapples on monthly basis.	Price fluctuations

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Average Market prices of local products	This is a measure of the average market prices of essential /common products in the market.	District level The market Price is	Open Markets, shops around the market, and supermarkets etc in the selected districts. compiled basing	The data is collected from the Key markets of Mpondwe, Lhubiriha, Kisinga, Rwimi, Mugusu and Mpanga markets in the Districts of Kasese, Kabarole and Kyejonjo in the 3rd week of every month and analysed at the centre to derive the index. The average market price is compiled on a monthly basis based on the prices per product and the consumption/demand patterns of the local products. The market price is also based on supply of products *i.e. the higher the supply the lower the price and the lower the supply the higher the price.*	Prices of a local product divided by the Number of respondent records.	Markets records are available on Local Notice boards and information centers in the respective districts. www.deniva.or.ug.	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly All markets are visited in the 3rd week of every month.	

Note: A number of indicators are compiled by DENIVA in collaboration with their key stakeholders. However, the above Meta data sheet reflects only the key indicators. This information will be regularly updated with more indicators.

1.12 Uganda National Council for Science and Technology

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development	**Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD)** is the total intramural expenditure on R&D performed on the national territory during a given period. Intramural expenditures are all expenditures on R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. **Standard Classifications:** National Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (NSIC) for the classification of activities International Standard Classification of Occupations. International Standard Classification of Education GERD is further classified by field of science (FOS) and sector of performance. GERD is also classified by source of funds by sector.	National level. Gross expenditure on R&D covers: Business enterprise expenditure on R&D (BERD), Higher Education expenditure on R&D (HERD), Government expenditure on R&D (GOVERD) and Private Non-profit expenditure on R&D (PNRD).	R&D surveys Institutions in government, Higher education institutions, Business enterprises and private non profit institutions. Administrative records from - MFPED; Office of the Auditor General ; and UNCST	Expenditures on R&D performed by each statistical unit are identified The sources of funds for these R&D expenditures as reported by the performer are also identified Data by sectors of performance and sources of funds is aggregated to derive the significant national totals. Other classifications and distributions are then compiled within the GERD framework For administrative data on treasury records, estimates are made for the sector in question, reference period, or relevant R&D variable, as deemed appropriate, based on budgetary appropriations to the sector, if data are missing. **Data validation** Comparisons with relevant data sources are made to ensure accuracy of the data. This is done through; peer reviews by sector experts, and international benchmarking. **Revision policy** Data revisions are made based on the changes in the International STI Indicator systems.	Summation of intramural expenditure on R&D.	www.uncst.go.ug National STI Status Report Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda, S&T Policy Briefs S&T Indicators Publication GERD is availed to the government and the public before the end of the budgeting cycle of the next financial year in December, 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period. GERD is availed on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually *(Fiscal years)* Provisional data on R&D expenditure are released 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period	The data is collected in basic units, Uganda Shillings Expenditure data is not easily provided by both the public and private sectors due to lack of distinction between the routine S&T surveys and sector audits by Government. While data from public agencies can be obtained through the Treasury Office of Accounts, R&D data from the private sector is rather difficult to obtain.

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Science and Technology Services expenditures	These expenditures are costs incurred on activities concerned with R&D and its contribution to the generation, dissemination and application of scientific and technical knowledge	National level.	**Administrative records** from MFPED, Office of the Auditor General, S&T research registration databank, and the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	Data on STS expenditures is obtained through surveys conducted by UNCST on institutions performing scientific and technological services Expenditures on STS performed by each statistical unit are identified. The sources of funds for these STS expenditures as reported by the relevant performer are also identified. Data by sectors of performance and sources of funds is aggregated to derive the significant national totals. Other classifications and distributions are then compiled within this STS expenditure framework **Validation of data** Comparisons with relevant data sources are made to ensure accuracy of the data. This is done through; peer reviews by sector experts, and international benchmarking. **Revision policy** Data revisions are made based on the changes in the International STI Indicator systems.	Summation of expenditures on Science and Technology Services	www.uncst.go.ug National STI Status Report Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda, S&T Policy Briefs S&T Indicators Publication STS expenditures are availed to the government and the public before the end of the budgeting cycle of the next financial year in December, 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period. STS expenditures is availed on request.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually *(Fiscal years).* Provisional data on STS expenditure are released 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period	The data is collected in basic units, Uganda Shillings

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Scientific and Technological Education and Training expenditures	These expenditures are costs incurred on all activities comprising specialized non-university higher education and training, higher education and training leading to a university degree, post-graduate and further training, and organized life-long training for scientists and engineers. These activities correspond broadly to the International System for Classification of Education levels 5, 6, and 7."	National level.	Surveys from S&T training institutions. Administrative records from MFPED, Office of the Auditor General, MoES, S&T research registration databank - UNCST.	Expenditures on STET are collected through surveys conducted by UNCST on training institutions performing scientific and technical education and training Expenditures on STET expenditures performed by each statistical unit are identified The sources of funds for these STET expenditures as reported by the relevant performer are also identified Data by sectors of performance and sources of funds is aggregated to derive the significant national totals. Other classifications and distributions are then compiled within this STET expenditure framework **Validation of data** Comparisons with relevant data sources are made to ensure accuracy of the data. This is done through; peer reviews by sector experts, and international benchmarking. **Revision policy** Data revisions are made based on the changes in the International STI Indicator systems.	Summation of STET Expenditures	www.uncst.go.ug National STI Status Report Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda, S&T Policy Briefs S&T Indicators Publication STET expenditures are availed to the government and the public before the end of the budgeting cycle of the next financial year in December, 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period. STET expenditures are availed on request.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually *(Fiscal years)*. Provisional data on STET expenditure are released 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period	The data is collected in basic units, Uganda Shillings

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
R&D Personnel	R&D personnel are all persons employed directly on research and experimental development (R&D), as well those providing direct services, such as R&D managers, administrators and clerical staff. **Standard Classifications** International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (NSIC) for the classification of activities International Standard Classification of Occupations. International Standard Classification of Education Classifications are further by Field of Science and Sector of Performance.	National level. Personnel in R&D comprise all persons in the sectors of government, higher education, business, and private non profit sectors working on research and development.	Research performers in the government, higher education, business, and private non profit sectors. The R&D personnel data is collected through a survey of all R&D institutions and government agencies. Personnel data are also obtained from the UNCST's S&T research registration databank.	Personnel in R&D are compiled basing on the national aggregates, calculated as the sum of data by sector and/or field of science and technology. The R&D personnel in each statistical unit are identified; The personnel data by sector of performance is aggregated to derive the national figures; Other classifications and distributions are then compiled within the R&D personnel framework Headcount (HC) and Fulltime equivalent (FTE) are applied in the compilation of R&D personnel. HC covers the total numbers of persons engaged in R&D activities while FTE comprises the time spent on R&D activities by the personnel. Data validation Comparisons with relevant data sources are made to ensure accuracy of the data. Revision policy Data revisions are made based on the changes in the International STI Indicator systems.	Summation of R&D personnel by category	www.uncst.go.ug National STI Status Report Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda, S&T Policy Briefs S&T Indicators Publication Personnel data are availed on request.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually *(Fiscal years).* Provisional data on R&D personnel are released 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period	The inherent operation of Uganda's S&T/R&D system makes the compilation of the FTE difficult and challenging

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Human Resources in Science and Technology	Human Resources in Science and Technology (HRST) are those that have either successfully completed education at the third level in an S&T field of study or not formally qualified as above, but employed in an S&T occupation where the above qualifications are normally required. **Standard classifications** International Classification of Education (ISCED) International Standard classification of Occupations (ISCO) HRST can be classified as either university level HRST (covering levels 6 and 7) or technician level HRST (covering level 5). ISCED	National level. Covers the number of people currently or potentially available to work at a certain level *(The Qualification Dimension)* and the number of people who are actually required in S&T activities at a certain level *(The Occupational Dimension).*	Higher institutions of learning, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and private S&T/R&D institutions in the country. UNCST Data on stocks and flows - Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), and the National Council for Higher Education (NCHE).	Data is extracted from the S&T research registration databank at the UNCST and analysed to derive the indicator. HRST data on (stock and flow) in the relevant statistical units is identified, obtained, and aggregated at the centre; Other classifications and distributions are then compiled within this HRST framework	Summation of the Human Resources in Science and Technology National aggregates are calculated as the sum of country data where data is available by sector or other variable.	www.uncst.go.ug National STI Status Report Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda, S&T Policy Briefs S&T Indicators Publication HRST is availed to the government and the public before the end of the budgeting cycle of the next financial year in December, 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period. Human resources data are availed on request.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually *(Fiscal years).* Provisional data on HRST are released 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period	There are inherent challenges in establishing the actual demand for S&E personnel especially those in the private sector.

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Technology Creation Index	This index is used to capture the level of innovation in a society, and measures changes in the number of patents granted to residents per capita and the receipts of royalties and license fees from abroad per capita. **Standard Classifications:** Patents are classified according to the *International Patent Classification* (IPC).	The TCI covers two indicators: The first is the number of patents granted per capita, to reflect the current level of invention activity. The second is receipt of royalty and license fees from abroad per capita, to reflect the stock of successful past innovations that are still useful and hence have market value. Data on patents granted to residents are available for the most recent years Data relate to the TCI at the national level	Patent data - URSB/ARIPO/ USPTO reference database. Data on royalties and license fees - BOU reference database.	Data are extracted from URSB/ARIPO databases. Reference data are obtained from USPTO reference database. Using these data, UNCST calculates the aggregates and derives the relevant index. **Data validation** UNCST collects data on patents, royalties and license fees which are checked, processed and compared with other relevant data sources. Comparisons are made between the most recent data deliveries and previous data deliveries.	*Calculating the technology creation index*. Patents and receipts of royalties and license fees are used to approximate the level of technology creation. Indices for the two indicators are calculated according to the general formulae. $$\text{Indicators index} = \frac{av - omin.v}{omax.v - omin.v}$$ where, *av = actual value,* *omin.v = observed minimum value* *omax.v = observed maximum value* The technology creation index is the simple average of the patent index and the royalty and license fee index	www.uncst.go.ug National STI Status Report Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda, S&T Policy Briefs S&T Indicators Publication TCI is availed to the government and the public before the end of the budgeting cycle of the next financial year in December, 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually (Calendar years).	Innovation occurs throughout society, in formal and informal settings, although the current trend is towards increasing commercialization and formalization of the process of innovation.

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Diffusion of recent innovations index	This is a measure of changes in the number of Internet hosts per capita and the share of high- and medium-technology exports in total goods exports. **Standard classifications:** The groups classified as high-technology products are aggregated on the basis of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 3).	National level Covers two indicators: the diffusion of the Internet, indispensable to participation, and the exports of high-technology and medium-technology products as a share of all exports.	UNCST UCC and UBOS reference databases	Reference data are extracted from ITU/UCC/ UBOS databases. UNCST calculates the aggregates and derives the relevant index. **Data validation** UNCST collects data on the Internet and Technology exports which are checked, processed and compared with other relevant data sources.	*Calculating the diffusion of recent innovations index.* Internet hosts and the share of high-technology and medium-technology exports in total goods exports are used to compute the *diffusion of recent innovations*. Indices for the two indicators are calculated according to the general formulae. $$\text{Indicators index} = \frac{av - omin.\, v}{omax.v - omin.v}$$ where, *av = actual value,* *omin.v = observed minimum value* *omax.v = observed maximum value* The *diffusion of recent innovations index* is the simple average of the Internet host index and the High-technology and medium-technology export index.	www.uncst.go.ug National STI Status Report Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda, S&T Policy Briefs S&T Indicators Publication Diffusion of recent innovations index is availed to the government and the public before the end of the budgeting cycle of the next financial year in December, 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually (Calendar years).	UNCST and other stakeholders make occasional news releases on new and emerging technologies.

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Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Diffusion of old innovations index	This is a measure of the changes in the number of active telephones *(mainline and cellular)* per capita and electricity consumption per capita.	National level Covers two indicators: telephones and electricity, which are especially important because they are needed to use newer technologies and are also pervasive inputs to a multitude of human activities.	UCC, MoICT UEDCL ERA UMEME	Basic and reference data are extracted from UCC/ UEDCL/ ERA databases and analyzed by UNCST to derive the index. Data is obtained by UNCST through face to face interviews / telephone interviews or through self-administered mail or online web questionnaires from the respective institutions. All ICT data is validated by the Uganda Communications Commission.	*Calculating the diffusion of old innovations index.* Telephones (mainline and cellular) and electricity consumption per capita are used to approximate the *diffusion of old innovations.* Indices for the two indicators are calculated according to the general formulae. The indices are calculated using the logarithm of the value. $$\text{Indicators index} = \frac{\log (av) - \log(omin.v)}{\log (omax.v) - \log(omin.v)}$$ where, av = actual value, $omin.v$ = observed minimum value $omax.v$ = observed maximum value The *diffusion of old innovations index* is the simple average of telephones (mainline and cellular) index and electricity consumption per capita index.	www.uncst.go.ug National STI Status Report Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda, S&T Policy Briefs S&T Indicators Publication Diffusion of old innovations index is availed to the government and the public before the end of the budgeting cycle of the next financial year in December, 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period.	**Periodicity of production:** Annually *(Calendar years).*	It might be subjective to measure technology diffusion within the population as it has inherent pitfalls with regard to population size and distribution of the technologies into the population.

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Human Skills Index	This is a measure of the changes in mean years of schooling in the population aged 15 and above and the gross tertiary science enrolment ratio.	National level Covers two indicators i.e. Mean years of schooling which give a good indication of the overall level of basic educational skills in the population, notwithstanding the fact that education quality varies from country to country. Enrolment in tertiary education in science, mathematics and engineering. This measure gives an idea of the current effort in developing advanced skills in science and mathematics.	Universities MoES NCHE.	Data is extracted from the appropriate databases and analyzed to derive the index. **Data validation** UNCST collects both aggregated and disaggregated data which are checked, processed and compared with other relevant data sources.	*Calculating the human skills index.* Mean years of schooling and the gross tertiary science enrolment ratio are used to compute the *human skills index.* Indices for the two indicators are calculated according to the general formulae. $Indicators\ index = \dfrac{av - omin.v}{omax.v - omin.v}$ where, *av = actual value,* *omin.v = observed minimum value* *omax.v = observed maximum value* The *human skills index* is the simple average of the Mean years of schooling index and the gross tertiary science enrolment ratio National aggregates are calculated as the sum of country data where data is available by sector or other variable.	www.uncst.go.ug National STI Status Report Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda, S&T Policy Briefs S&T Indicators Publication HIS is availed to the government and the public before the end of the budgeting cycle of the next financial year in December, 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period	**Periodicity of production:** Annually *(Calendar years).* Provisional data on human skills index are released 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period	Information on vocational training is not readily available.

Indicators	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Technology Achievement Index	This is a composite index of technological achievement that measures the level of technological progress and thus the capacity of a country to participate in the network age. A composite index helps a country situate itself relative to others, especially those farther ahead. The index captures technological achievements of a country in four dimensions of: 1. creating new technology; 2. diffusing recent innovations; 3. diffusing existing technologies that are still basic inputs to the industrial and the network age; and 4. Building a human skill base for technological creation and adoption.	National level	Covers all data sources for TCI, Diffusion of recent innovations, Diffusion of old innovations, and HSI.	Aggregated data is extracted from the relevant institutions and appropriate databases and analyzed to derive the composite index. **Data validation** UNCST collects data on the TAI which are checked, processed and compared with other relevant data sources. Comparisons are made between the most recent data deliveries and previous data deliveries. **Revision Policy** The TAI is compiled annually with revisions allowed for one preceding year.	TAI is the average of the TCI, diffusion of recent innovation index, diffusion of old innovation index, and the HSI. .	www.uncst.go.ug National STI Status Report Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda, S&T Policy Briefs S&T Indicators Publication HIS is availed to the government and the public before the end of the budgeting cycle of the next financial year in December, 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

3.13 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of the data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Crop production Statistics								
Average farm size	This is the total area under Agricultural production divided by the number of farming households.	National level	UBOS MAAIF	The data is collected through the Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) which is conducted by UBOS in collaboration with MAAIF. The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information is also obtained through the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) conducted by UBOS every 3 years.	Total area under Agricultural production divided by the number of farming households	MAAIF Annual Facts and Figures, MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	Unpredictable weather patterns may affect the agricultural production land area.
Total area per crop	This is the total land area under cultivation by crop type.	National level	UBOS MAAIF	The data is collected through the Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) which is conducted by UBOS in collaboration with MAAIF. The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information is also obtained through the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) conducted by UBOS every 3 years.	Summation of all land area under each crop	MAAIF Annual Facts and Figures, MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	Estimates based on previous surveys are commonly used Coverage is limited to major crops

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of the data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Production by crop type	This is the total production of each crop type.	National level	UBOS MAAIF	The data is collected through the Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) which is conducted by UBOS in collaboration with MAAIF. The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information is also obtained through the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) conducted by UBOS every 3 years.	Summation of production of each crop.	MAAIF Annual Facts and Figures, MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	Estimates based on previous surveys are commonly used
Agriculture contribution to GDP	This is the monetary share of agriculture to the overall GDP of the country in a given period of time.	National level	UBOS	The information is obtained from UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator.	Monetary agricultural value divided by total GDP	MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually Bi-annually	None monetary agricultural production is excluded.
Value of food imports	This is the total monetary value of food items brought into the country. Food imports are presented by commodity type, volume, and value.	National level	UBOS URA	Data is extracted from the MAAIF database and analysed to derive the information. Aggregated data on imports is also obtained from URA to derive the indicator. Food imports are valued at Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF)	Summation of the values of food items imported into the country.	MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	illegal food imports are not captured
Value of agricultural exports	This is the total monetary value of all agricultural products from the country. Agricultural products are presented by commodity type, volume, and value.	National level	UBOS URA UCDA BATU UTA CDO MAAIF etc	Data is extracted from the MAAIF database and analysed to derive the information. Aggregated data is also obtained from UBOS and URA and analysed at MAAIF to derive the indicator.	Summation of values of agricultural products exported.	MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts www.agriculture.go.ug www.ugrevenue.com www.bou.or.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	illegal agricultural exports are not captured Coverage is limited to major agricultural products

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of the data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Total agricultural labour force	This is the total workforce involved in agricultural production in the country. Agricultural Labour force is disaggregated by sex and age.	National, Regional and District levels	UBOS MAAIF	The data is collected through the Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) which is conducted by UBOS in collaboration with MAAIF. The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information is also obtained through the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) conducted by UBOS every 3 years and the Labour force Surveys.	Summation of all labour force involved agricultural production by category.	MAAIF Annual Facts and Figures, MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	
Holdings per extension worker	This is the number of economic units of agricultural production under single management per extension worker.	National, Regional and District levels	NAADS	Aggregated data on agricultural holdings is obtained from NAADs and analysed to derive the indicator.	Total number of holdings divided by the total number of extension workers	NAADS Quarterly reports	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Bi-annually Annually	
Yield per crop	This is the quantity of production per unit area for each crop.	National, Regional and District levels	NARO	Information is collected through Research studies undertaken by NARO and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Quantity produced for each crop divided by total area under each crop. Standard units used are hectares/acres, tonnage	NARO Annual reports MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts UNHS Reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually After every three years	Unpredictable weather patterns may affect the yield of crops. Coverage is limited to major crops
Acreage under Irrigation	This is the total land area under irrigation in the country	National and Regional levels	UBOS MAAIF	The data is collected through household Surveys conducted by UBOS every 3 years and from existing agriculture datasets in MAAIF and analysed to derive the indicator.	Weighted summation of all land area under irrigation	MAAIF Annual reports MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of the data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Agricultural Producer Price Index	This is a measure of the changes of farm gate prices of agricultural products in reference to a specific period *(Base Year)* in the country.	National, Regional and District levels	UBOS	The data is collected through household Surveys conducted by UBOS every 3 years and analysed to derive the indicator.	Computed using the Laspyres index	MAAIF Annual reports

MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts

www.agriculture.go.ug | **Periodicity of production:** Annually | The base year considered may change. |
| **Quantity of pesticides used** | This refers to the total amount of pesticides used in agricultural production in a specific period.

Pesticides are chemicals used to control pests. | National level | MAAIF UBOS | The data is collected through household Surveys conducted by UBOS every 3 years and analysed to derive the indicator. | Summation of pesticides used in production of agricultural crops by type | UNHS reports

MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract

www.agriculture.go.ug | **Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually After every 3 years | Information on some pesticides is not captured |
| **Quantity of fertilizers used** | This refers to the total amount of fertilizers used in the production of crops | National level | MAAIF UBOS | The data is collected through household Surveys conducted by UBOS every 3 years and analysed to derive the indicator. | Summation of quantity of fertilizers used by type

Weights are presented in litres and Kilogrammes | UNHS reports

MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract

www.agriculture.go.ug | **Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually After every 3 years | Information on some fertilizers is not captured.

Coverage is limited to major crops |
| **Quantity of herbicides used** | This refers to the total amount of herbicides used in controlling weeds in agricultural production.

Herbicides are chemicals used in the control of unwanted plants (weeds). | National level | MAAIF UBOS | The data is collected through household Surveys conducted by UBOS every 3 years and analysed to derive the indicator. | Summation of quantity of herbicides used in controlling weeds by type

Weights are presented in litres and Kilogrammes | UNHS reports

MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract

www.agriculture.go.ug | **Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually After every 3 years | Some herbicides are may not be captured |
| **Number of Agricultural implements and equipment /machinery** | This is the number of implements and equipment used in agricultural production categorised by type. | National and Regional levels | UBOS | The data is collected through household Surveys conducted by UBOS every 3 years and analysed to derive the indicator. | Summation of implements and equipment / machinery by category. | UNHS reports

MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract

www.agriculture.go.ug | **Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually After every 3 years | Small quantities of implements are not considered. |
| **Total expenditure on agricultural research** | This is the total amount of money invested in research on agriculture. | National, Regional and District levels | NARO MoFPED | Aggregated data on agricultural expenditure and research is obtained from MoFPED and NARO and analysed to derive the indicator. | Total funds disbursed by activity on agricultural research | MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract

MAAIF Policy statement | **Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually Bi-annually | |

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of the data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Fish production Statistics								
Total Fish production	This is the total fish catch by type from all major water bodies in the country.	National level Covers major water bodies like; Lakes Victoria, Albert, Kyoga, Edward and George	MAAIF NARO	The data is collected through the Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) which is conducted by UBOS in collaboration with MAAIF. The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. The information is also obtained through fish frame surveys by the Department of Fisheries Resources-MAAIF and analysed to derive the indicator	Summation of each fish type from major water bodies.	MAAIF Annual Facts and Figures, MAAIF & UBOS Statistical Abstracts www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually Bi-annually	Not all water bodies are covered
Average fish yield	This is the total fish catch per water body in the country for a specified period of time.	National level	MAAIF	The data is collected through fish frame surveys undertaken by the Department of Fisheries Resources and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Total fish catch divided by area under each water body. Fish catch is measured in tonnes and the area under each water body is measured in Sq meters.	Quarterly reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly	Not all water bodies are covered.
Total Fish Landing Sites	This is the total number of fish Landing Sites in the country. Landing sites are specified areas where fish is landed.	National, Regional and District levels Covers gazetted and un gazetted landing sites with a minimum of 30 boats.	MAAIF	The data is collected through fish frame surveys undertaken by the Department of Fisheries Resources and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. The information on fish landing sites is also derived from existing datasets on fisheries production in the Department of Fisheries Resources-MAAIF.	Summation of fish landing sites in the country	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually Bi-annually	Only operational landing sites are considered.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of the data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of Crafts	This is the total number of crafts by type and propulsion method. Crafts are structures used to access a fishing ground e.g. boats, canoes etc. Propulsion is by wind, hand, engine, masts, oars, etc	National, Regional and District levels	MAAIF	The data is collected through surveys undertaken by the Department of Fisheries Resources and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. The information on fish catch is also derived from existing datasets on fisheries production in the Department of Fisheries Resources- MAAIF.	Summation of crafts by type and propulsion	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually Bi-annually	Not all water bodies are covered.
Number of fishing gears	This is the total number of fishing Gears by type and size. Fishing gears are devices used to capture fish from the water e.g. hooks, nets, spears,etc	National and District levels	MAAIF	The data is collected through surveys undertaken by the Department of Fisheries Resources and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. The information on fishing gears is also derived from existing datasets on fisheries production in the Department of Fisheries Resources- MAAIF.	Summation of fishing gears by category	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources **MAAIF Website:** www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually Bi-annually	Not all water bodies are covered.
Number of fishing ponds	This is the total number of fish ponds categorized by size and number. Fish ponds are areas where fish is grown and produced by farmers on small scale or large scale	National and District levels	DFR/MAAIF	The data is collected through surveys undertaken by the Department of Fisheries Resources and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of fish ponds by category	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually Bi-annually	Not all Districts are covered
Total fish exports	This is the total number of fish exported from the country in a given period.	National level	URA, MoFPED, MAAIF	Aggregated data on fish exports is obtained from URA, MoFPED and MAAIF and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of fish exported by type The units are presented in numbers	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of the data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Quantity of fish feeds	This is the total amount of Fish feeds used in Aquaculture production in the country.	National and Regional levels	MAAIF	District summaries and agriculture survey reports are generated and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Summation of quantities of Fish feeds by category. Weights are presented in tonnes.	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Informal production of fish feeds is not covered
Per capita fish consumption	This is the quantity of fish consumed per person per year in the country.	National level	MAAIF	Per capita consumption is derived from datasets on fish production at MAAIF.	Total item consumption divided by the total population	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Fish contribution to total GDP	This is the percentage share of monetary value of Fish and fish products to the total GDP of the country in a given year.	National level	UBOS	Aggregated data on agriculture contribution to GDP is obtained from UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator.	Monetary value of Fish and Fishery products divided by the total GDP	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Fish contribution to GDP has declined due to reduced stocks.
Aquaculture Statistics								
Farmed fish production systems by type	This refers to the number of systems used to produce farmed fish (ponds, cages, tanks) categorized by type.	National, Regional and District levels	MAAIF ARDC Kajjansi UBOS	Information is extracted from district summaries and agriculture survey reports generated and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Summation of production systems by type	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	Aquaculture production has not been explicitly captured in national surveys Unavailability of records on commercial farms
Average size per production system	This is the total acreage/size of each production system divided by the total number of production systems	National, Regional and District levels	MAAIF ARDC Kajjansi UBOS	Information is extracted from district summaries and agriculture survey reports generated and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Total area of each production system divided by the number of production systems	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	Aquaculture production has not been explicitly captured in national surveys Unavailability of records on commercial farms
Annual aquaculture fish production	This is the total aquaculture production by species (Tilapia, Catfish, Carp) and system	National, Regional and District levels	MAAIF ARDC Kajjansi UBOS	Information is extracted from district summaries and agriculture survey reports generated and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Summation of production (kg) by species and by production system (M^3)	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	Aquaculture production has not been explicitly captured in national surveys Unavailability of records on commercial farms.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of the data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Value of aquaculture production	This is the total monetary value of fish produced through aquaculture	National, Regional and District levels	MAAIF ARDC Kajjansi UBOS	Data is extracted from district Fisheries reports, the MAAIF database and analysed to derive the indicator. Aggregated data is also obtained from UBOS and analysed at MAAIF to derive the indicator.	Summation of values of aquaculture products.	MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	Coverage is limited to major aquaculture products sold locally. Currently, most famed fish is locally consumed. In most cases, the farmed fish taken to regional markets is not reported
Livestock production Statistics								
Livestock farm gate prices	This is the unit price of livestock by category at farm level in the country.	National, Regional and District levels	MAAIF UBOS	Summaries from market reports are generated on a monthly basis and submitted to MAAIF were analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Average prices reported at farm level in the country. Unit of measure of prices, (UGX)	MAAIF Monthly reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly	
Livestock Yield	This is the production per unit of livestock by type in the country.	National and Regional levels	MAAIF	District summaries and agriculture survey reports are generated and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Livestock products divided by the total livestock by type in the country	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Quantity of animal feeds	This is the total amount of livestock feeds used in livestock production in the country.	National and Regional levels	MAAIF	District summaries and agriculture survey reports are generated and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Summation of quantities of animal feeds by category. Weights are presented in tonnes.	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all animal feed types are covered
Average prices of major feeds	These are the prices of most commonly used feeds in agricultural production in the country.	Regional level	MAAIF	Average Prices of major feeds are derived from agricultural data sets at the Ministry and analysed.	Average prices reported on commonly used feeds in the country.	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF quarterly and annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	Not all feeds are covered.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of the data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of domesticated animals	This is the total number of domesticated animals. These include livestock, pets etc.	National, Regional and District levels	MAAIF UBOS	The data is collected through livestock censuses and the UNHS undertaken by UBOS. The aggregated data is obtained by the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of domesticated animals by category	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF bi-annual and annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually Bi-annually After every 3 years	Nomadism and under reporting may affect the accuracy of the output
Off take rate	This is the percentage of animals slaughtered in a given year.	National level	Districts MAAIF	Summaries from district reports are submitted to the Ministry and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Total number of animals slaughtered in a given year divided by the total population of livestock multiplied by 100	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Quantity of Hides and skins	This is the total weight of hides and skins produced from domesticated animals in the country.	National level	MAAIF	National summaries are generated from agriculture datasets at the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of hides and skins' weights produced in the country. weights are presented in tonnes	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Informal slaughter facilities are not captured.
Quantity of meat produced	This is the total amount of meat produced by livestock type including poultry in the country in a given period of time.	National level	MAAIF	Information is extracted from agriculture datasets at the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of meat quantities produced by livestock type including poultry in the country. weights are presented in tonnes	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Quantity of milk produced	This is the total amount of Milk produced in the country in a given period of time.	National and District levels	MAAIF	The data is collected through surveys undertaken by the Ministry and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. The information on milk delivered to processing plants is also derived from existing datasets on livestock production in MAAIF.	Summation of milk quantities produced by livestock in the country. weights are presented in litres	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Cases of under reporting are common. Scope is limited to cattle milk

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of the data	Compilation practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Per capita consumption	This is the quantity of Meat/ Milk/Egg consumed per person per year in the country.	National level	MAAIF	Per capita consumption is derived from datasets on livestock production at MAAIF.	Total item consumption divided by the total population	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Number of Livestock exports	This is the total number of live animals exported from the country in a given period.	National level	URA, MoFPED, MAAIF	Aggregated data on livestock exports is obtained from URA, MoFPED and MAAIF and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of live animals exported by type The units are presented in numbers	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Informal trade is also done
Number of livestock imports	This is the total number of live animals imported into the country in a given period.	National level	URA,	Aggregated data on livestock imports is obtained from URA, MoFPED and MAAIF and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of live animals imported by type	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Informal trade is also done
Livestock contribution to GDP	This is the percentage share of monetary value of livestock and livestock products to the total GDP of the country in a given year.	National level	UBOS	Aggregated data on agriculture contribution to GDP is obtained from UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator.	Monetary value of Livestock and livestock products divided by the total GDP	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports www.agriculture.go.ug	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Livestock contribution to GDP has declined due to upcoming sectors.

3.14 Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of Domestic tourists	These are visitors whose country of usual residence is the same country visited.	National and district levels	UBOS -Secondary data UWA, UHOA and UWEC- Primary data	Information is extracted from registers provided by UHOA, UWA and UWEC and analyzed at the centre/ Ministry to derive the indicator	Summation of total domestic arrivals by category i.e.; • Arrivals by district of usual residence, • Arrivals by purpose of visit, • Arrivals by length of stay	MTTI Annual statistical abstracts Newsprints www.mtti.go.ug Ministerial Policy Statements Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Data on other tourist attractions is not available i.e. restaurants, privately owned cultural sites. There is a possibility of double counting tourists who visit different tourist attractions
Number of Physical tourist attractions sites by category	These are protected / reserved areas that offer tourist products and facilities. The sites are classified by category, size and location.	National and district levels Physical tourist attraction sites covered include: • National parks • Game Reserves • Game controlled areas • Historical Sites and Buildings • Museum • Amusement parks	MTTI Uganda Wild Life Authority	Data is collected using pre-designed questionnaires administered by the Ministry. It is centrally captured in MS Excel and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of physical tourist attractions sites by category	MTTI Annual statistical abstracts Newsprints www.mtti.go.ug Ministerial Policy Statements Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Data on physical attractions is incomplete New tourist attraction sites are not captured

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Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Total number of Wild life animals	These are un tamed animals which are reared naturally excluding any domestic animals. The wildlife animals are classified by Species and Protected area	National and district levels	Uganda Wildlife Authority Surveys	Data is collected through bi-annual aerial surveys on savannah parks and ground counts undertaken every 5 years for forested parks/wood land. The data is centrally captured using the MIST software in line with Ms Access, by the Monitoring and research unit at Uganda Wildlife Authority. The information is obtained by the Ministry and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of total number of Wild life animals by classification	MTTI Annual statistical abstracts MTTI Technical reports www.mtti.go.ug Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually Bi-annually for aerial surveys After every after 5 years for forested/ woodland parks	The surveys are limited to animals in protected areas.
Number of visitors to Wildlife protected areas	These are non-resident or resident visitors who go to protected areas to see wild animals and plants. The visitors are categorized by; • country of residence • age • activity • length of stay Visitors to Wildlife protected areas are disaggregated by nationality and gender.	National level.	Uganda Wildlife Authority-Administrative registers	Data is collected using gate registers as visitors enter the protected area. Data which is captured using Ms Excel is submitted to Uganda Wildlife Authority by email The information is obtained by the Ministry and analyzed to derive the indicator. **Data validation:** Data is validated using gate receipts **Revision Policy:** Annually	Summation of total Visitors to Wildlife protected areas by category	MTTI Annual statistical abstracts MTTI Technical reports www.mtti.go.ug Advance release calendar: Every July Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	The available data is limited to protected areas under UWA

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Wildlife Revenue Share to local communities	This is 20% of gate collections from tourists given to local Governments. The 20% of the collections is deposited to local government accounts neighboring the Protected Area	National level. Covers revenues shared with communities neighboring all protected areas	Uganda Wildlife Authority	Information is extracted from the receipts administered by gate collectors in the protected area on a daily basis. This information is obtained and consolidated by the Ministry and analyzed to derive the indicator.	20% of the monthly revenue per protected area **Indicators computed include:** Revenues by Protected area	MTTI Annual statistical abstracts www.mtti.go.ug Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	The data/ information on revenue sharing is manually captured in the protected areas
Number of Museum visitors	These are people who visit heritage sites and museums for research, tourism adventure and ritual purposes. The visitors are classified by: period , Nationality and category *e.g. school groups*	National level	Museums	Information on museum visitors is collected at the reception desk using reception registers and office booking forms This information is aggregated on a daily basis using a tally sheet and later captured in MS Excel worksheets. The aggreagted data is obtained by the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator. **Revision policy**: Monthly basis	Summation of museum visitors by classification	MTTI Quarterly and Annual reports MTTI Annual statistical abstracts www.mtti.go.ug Advance release calendar: first two weeks of the next quarter Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Data on museum visitors is available for only Uganda museums and Kasubi tombs.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of Sectional artifacts	These are objects made or modified by human culture and later recovered by an archaeological endeavor. These objects exhibit information about the culture of its creator and users. Types of artifacts are categorized by geographical location, age, use and date of collection	National and regional levels	MTTI mini-surveys Local communities where artifacts are located	Data on artifacts is collected from local communities using pre-designed forms through mini-surveys (field visits by staff). Data is captured in MS Excel and Word and consolidated into an inventory. Analysis is also done to derive the indicator. **Data validation**: A series of research studies are undertaken to confirm accuracy of the data	Summation of Sectional artifacts by category	MTTI Quarterly and Annual reports MTTI Annual statistical abstracts www.mtti.go.ug Advance release calendar: first two weeks of the next quarter Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Data on artifacts is captured manually, not yet computerized Limited skilled staff to collect data on artifacts In complete data
Number of Cultural/historical sites	These are historic buildings and town sites, important archaeological sites, and works of monumental sculpture or painting. Sites are categorized according to; Geographical locations, ritual attachments to the communities, Age of the site.	National level	Local communities	Data is collected through field visits to local communities and also extracted from the available research reports. The data is captured in Ms Word and Excel and analysed to derive the indicator	Summation of cultural/historical Sites by category i	MTTI Annual reports MTTI Annual statistical abstracts www.mtti.go.ug Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Some sites are privately owned which limits their access Some sites are not protected leading hence incomplete data
Co-operative society membership	This is the number of members registered with a given cooperative society	National level	Cooperative societies.	Information on membership is extracted from the individual co-operative society registers submitted by the respective cooperative societies and analysed to derive the indicator.	Summation of individual cooperative society members by category	MTTI Annual reports MTTI Annual statistical abstracts www.mtti.go.ug Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all cooperatives submit their annual returns.

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Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Share capital of cooperative society	This is the amount of money raised by a cooperative society through the sale of their shares.	National level	Cooperative societies.	Information on share capital is extracted from the annual returns submitted by the individual cooperative societies and analysed to derive the indicator.	Total amount of money raised by each individual cooperative society	MTTI Annual reports MTTI Annual statistical abstracts www.mtti.go.ug Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all cooperatives submit their annual returns.
Total Cooperative savings	This is the amount of money raised through member deposits in the SACCO for their own future use.	National level	Cooperative societies.	Information on cooperative savings is extracted from the annual returns submitted by the individual cooperative societies and analysed to derive the indicator.	Total savings from each individual cooperative society	MTTI Annual reports MTTI Annual statistical abstracts www.mtti.go.ug Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all cooperatives submit their annual returns.
Number of Cooperatives	These are autonomous associations of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise. The definition is derived from the International Co-operative Alliance's Statement on the Co-operative Identity Recommendation 193	National level	Cooperative societies.	Data is collected through field visits by DCOs to cooperative societies, during registration, supervision and inspection. The data is obtained using using Cooperative registers and also extracted from the annual returns submitted to the Ministry by the Cooperative Society. The data is centrally captured in the Ministry access database and analsyed to derive the indicator. **Data validation**: Data on societies is verified by DCOs during their visits before it is captured in the Ministry's access database	Summation of cooperatives by category	MTTI Annual reports MTTI Annual statistical abstracts www.mtti.go.ug Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all cooperatives submit annual returns.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Loan portfolio per district	This is the total amount of money disbursed as loans to members of cooperative societies in a given district.	National level	Cooperative societies.	Information is extracted from the annual returns submitted by individual cooperative societies to the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator.	Total loans given out to society members by district.	MTTI Annual reports MTTI Annual statistical abstracts www.mtti.go.ug Data is available on request	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Not all cooperatives submit their annual returns.
Energy use by manufacturing industries	This is the amount of energy used by a given manufacturing industry categorized by type.	National level	Uganda Industrial Research Institute Industrial surveys Uganda Industrial Research Institute resource centre.	Data is captured on a daily basis at the Uganda Industrial Research Institute. Information is extracted from industrial survey reports generated by Uganda Industrial Research Institute and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator	Aggregation of quantities of energy used categorized by type	Industrial survey reports MTTI Annual statistical abstracts www.mtti.go.ug Data is available on request at the resource centre	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Data is incomplete. Only Kampala is covered
Number of experts in the Industry sector	These are personnel working in the industry sector with professional qualifications and competencies. These are categorized by Name of person, qualification, years of experience, name of institution and relevant assignments	National level	Uganda Industrial Research Institute Industrial surveys Uganda Industrial Research Institute resource centre.	Data on experts in the Industry sector is captured on a daily basis through professional groups, adverts and submitted to Uganda Industrial Research Institute Information is extracted from industrial survey reports generated by Uganda Industrial Research Institute and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Summation of the experts in the industry sector by category	Industrial survey reports MTTI Annual statistical abstracts www.mtti.go.ug Data is available on request at the resource centre	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Incomplete data

3.15 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Land Statistics								
Number of land transactions conducted	These are the total number of land titles sorted, scanned & produced.	District level	Individuals, firms & institutions	Information on land transactions is manually extracted from land registry records of individuals, firms & institutions from the districts and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Summation of all land titles from districts in Uganda	www.mlhud.go.ug Ministerial Policy Statement Budget Frame work paper Baseline survey reports MLHUD Annual reports MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract MLHUD Monitoring and Evaluation reports Presidential Manifesto Implementation reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Lack of a computerized system to generate land registries.
Number of land certificates issued	These are certificates / actual titles processed & issued for:· • Mailo land: land that was provided by the British colonial government to the royal families and other nobles in units of square miles. • Leasehold land: system of owning land on contract. • Freehold: system of owning land in perpetuity and is set up by agreement between the Kingdoms and the central Government • Customary land: system of owning land communally.	District level	Individuals, firms & institutions	Information on land certificates issued is manually extracted from land registry records of individuals, firms & institutions from the districts and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Summation of certificates / actual titles processed & issued by land category	www.mlhud.go.ug Ministerial Policy Statement Budget Frame work paper Baseline survey reports MLHUD Annual reports MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract MLHUD Monitoring and Evaluation reports Presidential Manifesto Implementation reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Lack of a computerized system to generate land registries.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of parcels of land owned by Government	This refers to Government land which is surveyed & titled, surveyed & not titled, not surveyed and not titled and infrastructure on private land.	National level	Uganda Land Commission & Inspectorate Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development (MLHUD)	Information on parcels of land owned by Government is obtained from the Government land inventory which is regularly updated and maintained by the Ministry.	Total number of parcels of land owned by the government	www.mlhud.go.ug Budget Frame work paper Baseline survey reports MLHUD Annual reports MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract MLHUD Monitoring and Evaluation reports Presidential Manifesto Implementation reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Lack of a computerized system to generate land registries.
Housing Statistics								
Number of people supported to own houses.	These are persons that have owned homes as a result of a direct and deliberate government intervention e.g. Government HD policy of 1995, SU initiatives, LCH programs etc.	National level	Housing Finance Bank, Mortgage Department MLHUD	Data is collected through Inspections and tours conducted by the Ministry and analyzed to derive the indicator. Information is also obtained from the housing project records, DH records for housing programs, PDC records and the Housing Finance Bank, Mortgage Department	Summation of the persons supported to own houses	www.mlhud.go.ug Budget Frame work paper MLHUD Annual projection reports MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract MLHUD Monitoring and Evaluation reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Incomplete data Records are not regularly updated
Number of people living in permanent housing	This is the proportion of the national population whose housing units are built with durable BM that can maintain their stability for 15 years and above.	National level	MLHUD UBOS	Data is collected through specific housing surveys conducted by the Ministry. The data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator. Information is also extracted from housing records at the Ministry and the UNHS – Reports at UBOS.	Summation of the persons living in permanent housing	www.mlhud.go.ug MLHUD Annual reports Housing Indicators Status report MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually **Periodicity of production:** Annually	Projections and estimates are frequently applied.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
National Housing Stock	This refers to the total number of housing units in the country.	National level	MLHUD	Data is collected through specific housing surveys conducted by the Ministry. The data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator. Information is also extracted from housing records at the Ministry and the UNHS – Reports at UBOS.	Summation of housing units in the country	www.mlhud.go.ug Housing Indicators Status report MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Projections and estimates are frequently applied.
Housing compliance	This refers to the housing units built according to required standards in the Country.	National level Covers urban areas	Local Governments	Information on housing compliance is derived from Local Government records submitted to the Ministry.	Summation of housing units in the country	Local Governments Annual reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	The scope and coverage of the data is limited to urban areas.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
House rent : Income ratio	This is the ratio of average annual rent of a dwelling unit to the average annual household income of renters in the country.	National level Covers urban areas	MLHUD Local Government planning units	Information on housing compliance is derived from Local Government records submitted to the Ministry. Specific Housing baseline studies are also undertaken by the Ministry to determine the house rent: income ratio in the country.	Average annual rent of a dwelling unit divided by the average annual household income of renters	Housing Indicators Status report	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Specific housing studies are recommended to determine the accuracy of the indicator.
Number of Houses with basic utilities.	This is the number of households that are connected to piped water, electricity & telephone in the country.	National level	MOLHUD Utility Companies i.e. NWSC, UMEME etc	Data is obtained through specific housing surveys undertaken by the Ministry; the data is centrally captured and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator. Information on basic utilities is also obtained from utility body records attained from the respective utility companies.	Summation of households connected to piped water, electricity & telephone	Housing Indicators Status report MLHUD Annual reports MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Floor area per person	This is the average usable living space per person in a household.	National level	MLHUD	Data is obtained through specific housing surveys undertaken by the Ministry; the data is centrally captured and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Average floor area in Sq meters per person	Housing Indicators Status report MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	UN recommends 2 persons per standard room of 12m^2.

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Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Sources of data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and availability of data	Accounting conventions	Comments and limitations
Physical Planning & Urban Development Statistics								
Number of planned urban centres	These are planned areas with an increased density of human-created structures in comparison to the areas surrounding them.	District level	Local Government	Information on planned urban areas is obtained from National survey reports and records from Local Governments.	Summation of urban centres planned in the country	www.mlhud.go.ug Field activity reports MLHUD Annual reports MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract Budget Frame work paper Baseline survey reports MLHUD Monitoring and Evaluation reports Presidential Manifesto Implementation reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	Conflicting data sets produced at the central government and local governments on the current road network
Number of structure plans produced	These are instruments that can be used to guide the development or redevelopment of a particular area.	District level	MLHUD – National surveys	Data is collected through Inspections and tours conducted by the Ministry and analyzed to derive the indicator. Information on structure plans produced is also obtained from MLHUD National survey reports and records from Local Governments.	Summation of structure plans produced	www.mlhud.go.ug MLHUD Progress Reports Field activity reports MLHUD Annual reports MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract Budget Frame work paper Baseline survey reports MLHUD Monitoring and Evaluation reports Presidential Manifesto Implementation reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	
Number of Housing estates established	These are established areas with housing units.	National level	MLHUD- National surveys	Information on Housing estates established is obtained from MLHUD National survey reports.	Summation of housing estates established	www.mlhud.go.ug MLHUD Annual reports MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	

* Note: MLHUD generates a number of indicators. However, some of these indicators are reflected in the Meta data sheet above

3.16 Uganda Prisons Service

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of Data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Number of inmates convicted	This is the number of inmates sentenced by courts of law by category; i.e. age, sex and offences committed, etc	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records -Courts of Law	Information is extracted from the warrants issued to inmates from the courts of law and manually captured at the prisons units using the prisons form and admission books. The information is submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Summation of inmates convicted by category	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly, and Annually	This information is used as a planning tool for rehabilitation of inmates and reducing incidence of crime
Number of inmates on remand	This is the number of inmates in prison custody before sentence by category; i.e. age, sex and offences committed, etc	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records -Courts of Law	Information is extracted from the warrants issued by the courts of law and manually captured at the prison units using prisons form 30 and admission books. The information is submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Summation of inmates on remand by category	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly, and Annually	This information is used as a planning tool for crime prevention.
Recidivism rate	This is the percentage of inmates *(both convicts and remands)* who recommit offences after release from prison.	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records (warrants from courts of law)	Information is collected using the prisons form 1 *(these are monthly returns from the prisons units)* which are submitted to the centre and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Number of persons readmitted into prison per 1000 inmate admissions *(both convicts and remands)*	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	This information acts as an evaluation method for effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes.

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of Data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Escape rate	This is the percentage of prisoners *(both convicts and remands)* who run away from lawful custody.	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records -Courts of Law	Information is collected using prisons forms 13 & 52 (*these are monthly returns from the prisons units)* which are submitted to the centre and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Number of prisoners escaping from custody per 1000 inmates *(both convicts and remands*)	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	This information acts as an evaluation method for safety and security of the public.
Recapture rate	This is the percentage of inmates *(both convicts and remands)* re-arrested after escaping from prison.	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records -Courts of Law	Information is obtained from monthly returns from the respective prisons units and submitted to the centre, where the data is captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Number of persons re-arrested after running away from prison per 100 inmates *(both remands & convicts)*	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly, and Annually	This information acts as an evaluation method for safety and security of the public.
Congestion rate	This is the total number of inmates per 3.6 sq metre of accommodation space.	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records -Courts of Law	Information is extracted from the warrants issued to inmates from the courts of law and manually captured at the prisons units using the prisons form and admission books. The information is submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Number of inmates per 3.6 sq metre of accommodation space in prison wards	Prisons Monthly, Quarterly and annual reports www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper	**Periodicity of production:** Monthly Quarterly, Bi-annually Annually	This information is used as a planning tool for construction of prisons to improve accommodation space for prisoners.
Inmate enrollment into Rehabilitation & Reintegration programmes	This is the total number of inmates who undertake activities meant to instill/teach them new skills and techniques for better survival after release from prison.	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records -Courts of Law	Information is obtained from the quarterly returns from the respective prisons units and submitted to the centre, where the data is captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of all inmates enrolled for rehabilitation programmes like industrial skills, farming skills, guidance & counseling	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This information is used as a planning tool for rehabilitation & reintegration programmes

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of Data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Staff Prisoner ratio	This is the proportion of total prison staff strength to the total prisoners' population.	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records -Courts of Law	Information is extracted from the staff nominal rolls & prisoners' forms *(these are quarterly returns from the prisons units)* and submitted to the centre, where the data is captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Total prison staff strength divided by the total prisoners' population	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This information is used as a planning tool for manpower distribution. This ratio only covers uniformed staff and excludes civilian staff
Total prisons personnel strength	This is the total number of personnel working in prisons service by category, i.e. rank, education level, gender, age etc	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records -Courts of Law	Information is extracted from the staff nominal rolls & prisoners' forms *(these are quarterly returns from the prisons units)* and submitted to the centre, where the data is captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Summation of all personnel working in prisons service by category	Prisons human resource report	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This information is used as a planning tool for manpower needs & welfare of staff
Prisons morbidity rate	This is the percentage of inmates in custody falling sick.	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records -Courts of Law	Information is extracted from the monthly returns from the respective prisons units and submitted to the centre, where the data is captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Total number of inmates falling sick in custody per 1000 inmates	Prisons medical reports Prisons Annual reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This information is used as a planning tool for provision of medical services to inmates & prisons staff
Prisons mortality rate	This is the percentage of inmates dying in custody.	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records -Courts of Law	Information is collected using prisons forms 21 & 22 *(these are monthly returns from the prisons units)* and submitted to the centre, where the data is captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Total number of inmates dying in custody per 1000 per inmates	Prisons medical reports Prisons Annual reports	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This information is used as a planning tool for provision of medical services to inmates & prisons staff

Indicator	Definition and Standard Classifications	Scope and Coverage	Source of Data	Compilation Practices	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Accounting Conventions	Comments and limitations
Distance to court	This is the distance traveled by prisoners to the courts of law *(either by bus or on foot).*	National and Regional levels Covers all prisons units in the country	Prisons census, Administrative records -Courts of Law	Information is extracted from the monthly returns from the respective prisons units and submitted to the centre, where the data is captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Total distance traveled between courts of law & the prison station (Km)	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper	**Periodicity of production:** Annually	This information is used as a planning tool for implementing and effective transport system for prisoners to the courts of law.

nnex A: Meta data format

NAME OF SECTOR	**Contact:** For any question on data and metadata...................

Flow of Content / Format

- Indicator
- Definition and Standard classifications
- Scope and coverage of data
- Sources of data
- Compilation Practices
- Computation Method
- Accessibility and availability of data
- Accounting conventions
- Comments and limitations

DESCRIPTION OF THE METADATA TOOL

Concept	Explanation
Indicator	This refers to the name of indicator produced by sector
Definition and Standard Classifications	Definition of indicator and standard classifications used
Scope and Coverage of data	Scope of the data from which the indicator is generated, total coverage of the data/information collected and the target population
Sources of data	Data sources from which the data produced is obtained/collected.
Compilation practices	Methods used in data collection/compilation, validation of statistical data, Revision Policy*: periodicity with which studies and analysis of revisions are carried out; whether and how they are used internally to inform statistical processes.*
Computation Method	How the indicator is computed.*(The formula used to calculate the indicator)*
Accessibility and availability of data	Statistical presentation, Dissemination: media and format, Advance release calendar, Simultaneous release(*Degree to which statistics are made available to all users at the same time, and modalities used to achieve this*), Dissemination on request (*Dissemination on request of unpublished but non-confidential statistics to the public*)
Accounting conventions	Reference period (*frequency of statistical production: daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually)* Recording of transactions (*Budget estimates for collection of statistics and expenditure recordings*
Comments and limitations	Comments and limitations involved in production of data/ key indicators