



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

COMPENDIUM OF CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS ON GENDER STATISTICS

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Foreword

Gender statistics is not an isolated field but rather cuts across traditional fields of statistics such as economics, health, employment, to explore the differences that exist between women and men in society. Such information is vital to inform policy and decision makers and to make advance towards achieving gender. There is a growing awareness today of the need for gender statistics to create a basis for policies, plans and programmes; support the initiatives on the demand for equality and monitor changes. The contribution of women and men to society, their partnership and full participation, their different needs and different access to resources are essential components that need to be reflected.

According to the National Development Plan, Uganda's development progress is being constrained by gender inequality. Further to this, it is also true that in order to achieve MDG 3 on gender equality and women empowerment access to gender responsive data is crucial. The Beijing Platform for Action highlights production of gender statistics and its use in policy and programme planning and implementation as one of the specific action on gender statistics. Therefore, as a principal data collecting and disseminating agency, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics has produced a Compendium on Concepts, Definitions and Terminologies on Gender Statistics to ensure that Gender Disaggregated Data is produced and availed to the end user.

The main objective of the Compendium is to facilitate regular documentation and user access of up to date gender statistics concepts, definitions and terminologies in the NSS to support management priorities and development initiatives.

The information contained in this booklet will guide planners, policy makers, Civil Society Organizations and researchers, in their respective roles towards the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Bureau wishes to express our sincere appreciation to the UNFPA and UN Women for supporting the development of this Compendium through the UN Joint Program on Gender Equality and Empowerment. We also wish to acknowledge the UBOS staff and the Gender Statistics Sub Committee and technical team that greatly contributed to the compilation and review processes.



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BEN PAUL MUNGYEREZA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Acronyms

AHSPR	Annual Health Sector Performance Report
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DIT	Directorate of Industrial Training
ESSAPR	Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
HMIS	Health Management Information System
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
NDP	National Development Plan
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NSS	National Statistical System
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PNSD	Plan for National Statistical Development
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
R&D	Research and Development
STI	Science, Technology and Innovations
S&T	Science and Technology
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy
UHSBS	Uganda HIV Sero Behaviour Survey
ULFS	Urban Labour Force Survey
UNCST	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UNEB	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife and Education Centre
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census

Executive Summary

Harmonization of concepts, definitions and terminologies is a prerequisite for quality statistics, and there is an urgent need for such action in Gender Statistics to increase its coherence and comparability. Uganda Bureau of Statistics periodically produces a Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions with the most recent being for the year 2012.

This Compendium of Gender Statistics, therefore, builds on the existing efforts with emphasis on gender responsive information. It is a living document that will be updated every three years with input from various data sources and subject area specialists in the National Statistical System (NSS). It is an effective tool for documentation, harmonization and collation of key gender statistics.

The purpose of the Compendium is to facilitate regular documentation and user access of up to date gender statistics concepts, definitions and terminologies in the NSS to support management priorities and development initiatives. Specifically, the Compendium is intended to;

1. Promote effective documentation and harmonization of gender statistics concepts, definitions and terminologies among data producers and users, and,
2. Increase awareness and usability of gender statistics concepts, definitions and terminologies produced in the NSS.

The document contains Metadata sheets that present currently available gender disaggregated data at national and gender sensitive indicators at international level.

In accordance with recommended national statistical standards, guidelines and international practices, gender statistics from existing data has been collected and updated in a standard structure and template. The indicators have been structured to include; the Concept, Definition and standard classifications; Scope and coverage; Compilation practices; Computation method; Accessibility and availability of data; Accounting conventions; and Comments and limitations.

The Compendium will be useful for data producers, researchers and Policy makers.

1.0 Introduction

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) constitutes the coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body for the NSS. It is mandated to ensure the production of quality and timely official statistics for planning, decision making and development frameworks including the National Development Plan (NDP), Uganda Gender Policy (UGP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The UGP policy requires all sectors to among all things disaggregate data and information by sex and gender where applicable to inform progress towards the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda. The NDP highlights gender equality as a principle of balanced development and underscores the importance of gender mainstreaming in the planning process.

The Bureau has developed and is implementing a Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) as a comprehensive framework for strengthening statistical capacity to produce quality data for the development of a gender responsive, coordinated and demand driven NSS. It has embraced the global agenda of increasing availability and use of Gender Disaggregated Data (GDD) and Statistics for national policy formulation, planning, budgeting, programming and monitoring. Empirical evidence shows that Uganda has made efforts to implement the actions recommended in the Beijing Platform of Action (BPfA), objective H3 through increased sex disaggregation of data, and improved gender analysis of data and identification of gaps in statistical products. The PNSD (2006-2011) identifies gender statistics as one of the key outputs in the production and dissemination of Social Statistics; and highlights engendering statistics as one of the strategic areas for development and management of quality data.

The harmonization of concepts, definitions and terminologies is a prerequisite for quality statistics hence the urgent need to harmonize the concepts for quality and comparability purposes. UBOS periodically produced a Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions, the most recent being for the year 2012. The Compendium has, therefore, been developed to build on existing efforts with emphasis on gender responsive information. It is a living document that will be updated every three to five years with input from the respective data sources and subject area specialists in UBOS.

The Compendium an effective tool for ensuring the use of standardized concepts and definitions and will strengthen regular documentation and harmonization of statistical products as well as collaboration among key gender statistics producers and users.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Compendium guide is to facilitate regular documentation and user access of up to date gender statistics concepts, definitions and terminologies in the NSS to support management priorities and development initiatives. Specifically, the Compendium is intended to;

- i. Promote effective documentation and harmonization of gender statistics concepts, definitions and terminologies among data producers and users.
- ii. Increase awareness and usability of gender statistics concepts, definitions and terminologies in the NSS.

2.0 Common Concepts, Definitions and Terminologies

2.1 Affirmative action

Affirmative action is the preferential treatment measures for redressing inequalities or imbalances in accessing resources, power or opportunities.

2.2 Community participation

This is the involvement of all members of a community, both women and men in decision-making processes and actions that affect them.

2.3 Discrimination

This refers to giving of preferential treatment basing on sex which puts members of the other sex at a disadvantage.

2.4 Empowerment

This is increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, and / or economic strength of women and men, and communities.

2.5 Equality

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

2.6 Household Decision-Making Scale

This is used to measure women's household decision-making, as perceived by couples, men alone, and women alone. (*UNESCO's Gender Mainstreaming Implementation Framework www.unesco.org*).

2.7 Gender

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

2.8 Gender Analysis

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

2.9 Gender Awareness

This is described as the recognition that the life experiences, expectations, and needs of women and men are different, and that they many times involve inequity, and are subject to change (www.sachet.org).

2.10 Gender Balance

Gender balance is the equal and active participation of women and men in all areas of decision-making, and in access to and control over resources and services.

2.11 Gender Based Violence

Gender Based violence is an umbrella term used to describe any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. Major categories of Gender Based Violence (GBV) include: Physical, Sexual and Emotional Violence.

2.12 Gender Bias

Gender bias refers to the preference or prejudice toward one gender over another.

2.13 Gender and Development

Gender and development is an approach that affirms and supports women's equal role in development.

2.14 Gender Differentials

These are gaps and differences in how men and women experience everyday life. They reflect differences in access to and control over resources and decision making power.

2.15 Gender Disaggregated Data

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

2.16 Gender Discrimination

This is the systematic, unfavorable treatment of individuals on the basis of their gender, which denies them rights, opportunities or resources.

2.17 Gender Division of Labour

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

2.18 Gender Equality

Gender equality is the equal valuing by society of the similarities and the differences of girls, women, boys and men, and the roles they play. This means that girls, women, boys and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development. It is based on women and men being

full partners in their home, their community and their society. Gender equality starts with equal valuing of girls and boys.

2.19 Gender Equity

This means the “fairness of treatment for women and men, according to their respective needs, including the equal treatment or treatment considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities”. To ensure fairness, measures must often be put in place to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from operating on a level playing field.

2.20 Gender Equity Index

The Gender Equity Index (GEI) was developed to make gender inequities more visible and to monitor the evolution in the different countries of the world. The GEI is based on information available that can be compared internationally, and it makes it possible to classify countries and rank them in accordance with a selection of gender inequity indicators in three dimensions, education, economic participation and empowerment.

The GEI is calculated as a response to the need to reflect all situations that are unfavourable to women. In situations where women are at a proportional disadvantage with respect to men, the GEI does not reach its maximum value of 100 points. The final value on the index depends on the degree of negative inequity for women prevailing in a given country or region regardless of whether there may also be inequities that are positive for women (that is to say negative for men). (<http://www.socialwatch.org/taxonomy/term/527>)

2.21 Gender Gap

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

2.22 Gender Indicator / Gender sensitive indicators

This measures gender related changes in society over time. The term gender sensitive indicator incorporates sex disaggregated indicators which provide separate measures for men and women on a specific indicator such as literacy. Gender sensitive indicators may also refer to gender-specific indicators where the indicator is specific to women or men, for example, Women experiencing physical Abuse (*Gender and Indicators Overview Report July 2007:www.undp.org*)

2.23 Gender Identity

This describes one’s own perception of being male or female and of the roles that we consider should accompany that conception of ourselves.

2.24 Gender Inequality Index

Gender inequality index is a new index for measurement of gender disparity. This index is a composite measure which captures the loss of achievement, within a country, due to gender inequality, and uses three dimensions to do so: reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market participation (*2010 [Human Development Report](#) 20th anniversary edition by the [United Nations Development Programme](#)* (UNDP).

2.25 Gender Inequality Index

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2.26 Gender Info

This resource offers sex disaggregated statistics and indicators on a wide range of policy areas, including: population, families, health, education, work, and political participation.

2.27 Gender Issue

A gender issue is a point of undesirable gender inequality that requires intervention.

2.28 Gender and Land Rights Database

This database contains country-level information on the national and customary laws governing land use, property rights and inheritance. It offers information on women's and men's legal rights in access to land (www.fao.org/gender/gender-home/gender.../gender-statistics/en/).

2.29 Gender Mainstreaming

A strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women and men an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated.

2.30 Gender Parity Index

Gender parity index is the ratio of female to male values of a given indicator. The GPI measures progress towards gender equality. A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI that varies between 0 and 1 typically means a disparity in favour of males; whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of females.

2.31 Gender Planning

Gender planning is a technical and political processes and procedures necessary to implement gender-sensitive policy (<http://www.brodge.ids.ac.uk/reports/re55.pdf>).

2.32 Gender Policies

Gender policies are plans of action for tackling gender related issues (www.wordiq.com).

2.33 Gender-related Development Index

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

2.34 Gender Relations

These are hierarchical relations of power between women and men that tend to disadvantage women (<http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/re55.pdf>).

2.35 Gender Responsiveness

This is the ability of an individual, agency or project / programme to take into account the social relations of women and men, as well as differences in their needs in any undertaking or decision. It entails consistent and systematic attention to the differences between women and men in society with a view to addressing structural constraints to gender equality.

2.36 Gender-responsive objectives

These are programme and project objectives that are non-discriminatory, equally benefit women and men and aim at correcting gender imbalances (*UNESCO's Gender Mainstreaming Implementation Framework* www.unesco.org).

2.37 Gender Roles

Refer to social roles that are not fixed, meaning they change over time. They refer to the way people act, what they do and say, to express being a girl or a boy, a woman or a man. They are affected by changes in class, religion, ethnicity, race, etc. (www.plannedparenthood.org/health-topics/sexual-oriented-gender).

2.38 Gender (Sensitive) Indicator

A measure of gender related changes in society over time. The term gender sensitive indicator incorporates sex disaggregated indicators which provide separate measures for men and women on a specific indicator such as literacy. Gender sensitive indicators are gender-specific indicators where the indicator is specific to women or men.

2.39 Gender Sensitivity

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

2.40 Gender Statistics

This is an area that cuts across traditional fields of statistics to identify, produce and disseminate statistics that reflect the realities of the lives of women and men, and policy issues relating to gender (www.unece.org/stats/gender).

2.41 Gender Stereotypes

Gender stereotypes comprise a set of characteristics that a particular group assigns to women or men (e.g. household chores do not belong to men's responsibilities).

2.42 Gender Training

This is facilitated process of developing awareness and capacity on gender issues, to bring about personal or organizational change for gender equality (<http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/re55.pdf>).

2.43 Literacy Gender Parity Index

The ratio of the female to male adult literacy rates which measures progress towards gender equity in literacy and the level of learning opportunities available for women in relation to those available to men. It serves also as a significant indicator of the empowerment of women in society. (*UNESCO's Gender Mainstreaming Implementation Framework* www.unesco.org).

2.44 Parity in education

These are equivalent percentages of males and females in an education system (relative to the population per age group).

2.45 Practical Gender Needs

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

2.46 Productive Gender Roles

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

2.47 Reproductive Gender Roles

These are roles which include care and maintenance of the household and its members, including the nurturing of children, preparation of food and the fetching of water and fuel etc.

2.48 Sex

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

2.49 Sex Disaggregated Data

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

2.50 Sex Ratio

This is the proportion of males relative to females in a population.

2.51 Sexual and Gender Based Violence

Sexual and Gender Based Violence is an umbrella term used to describe any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females (*Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development Statistical Abstract 2009/10*).

2.52 Strategic Gender Needs

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

2.53 Safety Nets

Safety nets refer to measures to restore the worth of those who had lost their dignity and sense of self-esteem.

2.54 Social Justice

Social justice is the fairness and equity as a right for all in the outcomes of development, through processes of social transformation.

2.55 Systemic Discrimination

This is discrimination caused by policies and practices that are built into systems and that have the effect of excluding women and minorities. Although it may not exclude all members of a group, it will have a more serious effect on one group than on others. The remedy often requires affirmative measures to change systems.

2.56 Time Use Statistics

This is a measure of what women and men do, by recording in sequence for each individual, all activities over some fixed period of time, usually one or two days. They represent an alternative to traditional methods of measurement of paid and unpaid work.

2.57 Violence against women

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

3.0 Metadata for Gender Statistics

Metadata refers to information that defines and clarifies a given statistics or indicator. It may include explanatory notes, information papers, and concepts, sources and methods. Generally, metadata is presented in statistical tables. The row and column descriptions, reference period, geographical area and footnotes associated with the data, statistics or indicators constitute metadata.

3.1 Structure of the Metadata Sheets

The Metadata sheets were extracted from the National Statistical Metadata dictionary to present a snap shot of gender disaggregated data currently available in the NSS. However, key international gender sensitive indicators have been included to provide for collective self-reflection. In accordance with recommended national standards, guidelines and international practices, existing and updated gender statistics from existing data sources, and document this information in a standard structure and template.

The indicators are compiled along key sex disaggregated data in the Social, Economic, Agricultural and Water Categories with the following information:

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

3.2 Metadata Sheets

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
3.1.1 Demographic Statistics								
1. Total Population	<p>The total count of all persons present in the country at the time of the Population and Housing Census.</p> <p>The population is categorised by size and distribution, composition and characteristics.</p> <p>Standard classifications: National Classification of Occupations, an adapted version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations.</p>	National and District level.	Population and Housing Census (PHC).	<p>Total Enumeration of all households, Institutions and, hotels using household, institutional and hotel questionnaires.</p> <p>The data is centrally captured using CPro and analyzed at UBOS.</p>	<p>Total count of all persons in the country.</p> <p>Disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>PHC Reports.</p> <p>UBOS website: www.ubos.org</p>	Periodicity of production: After every 10 years.	Some people may not be available at the time of enumeration.
2. Total Projected Population	This is the projected population present in the country at a particular time.	National, District, Sub county and parish levels.	PHC.	<p>At national level, the Cohort component method is used to project the population while the exponential method is applied at district level.</p> <p>At sub county and parish levels, the ratio method is used to project the population.</p>	Projections are computed using proration of the district results to later add up to the cohort component method.	<p>Annual Statistical Abstract.</p> <p>National and sub-national Population Projection Reports.</p> <p>UBOS website: www.ubos.org</p>	Periodicity of production: Annually.	Due to the increasing number of districts in the country, the exponential method ceases to apply to newly created districts.

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
3. Urban Population	This is the total number of persons residing in gazetted urban areas (City, Town and Municipal councils).	National and District levels.	PHC 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 CPro and analyzed using the "Area of Residence variable"	Summation of all persons residing in gazetted urban areas. Disaggregated by sex. The ratio method is used as at Census time.	Annual Statistical Abstract. PHC Reports. National and sub-national Population Projection Reports UBOS website: 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.
4. 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 <i>level</i> of urban population relative to total population or area, or the <i>rate</i> at which the urban proportion is increasing.	National and District levels.	PHC 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. Disaggregated by sex.	Annual Statistical Abstract. PHC Reports. National and sub-national Population Projection Reports. UBOS website: 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.
5. Age Dependency Ratio	This is the proportion of persons under the age of fifteen years and over sixty-five years to the total persons between these ages.	National and District levels.	PHC UNHS.	Total enumeration of all households through household interviews.	Population below 15 years + Population 65 years and above divided by the total population 15-64 years. Disaggregated by sex.	Annual Statistical Abstract, PHC Reports. UBOS website: 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
6. Child Dependency Ratio	This is the proportion of children less than 15 years relative to the population of "working ages."	National and District levels.	PHC UNHS	Total enumeration of all households through household interviews.	Population below 15 years divided by the total population 15-64 years. Disaggregated by sex	Annual Statistical Abstract. Population and Housing Census Reports. UBOS website: www.ubos.org UNHS Report. Labour force Survey Reports.	Periodicity of production: Annually. After every 3 years. After every 10 years.	
7. Crude Divorce Rate	This is the proportion of the divorced population to the total population in the country.	National and District levels.	PHC UNHS	The data is extracted from the PHC and UNHS sample, after administering household questionnaires.	Number of divorces divided by the total population multiplied by 1,000 Disaggregated by sex.	PHC Reports, UBOS website: www.ubos.org UNHS Report	Periodicity of production: After every 3 years After every 10 years	
8. 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.	PHC UNHS	The data is extracted from the PHC and UNHS sample, after administering household questionnaires.	Number of divorced persons aged 10 years and above divided by the total population aged 10 years and above multiplied by 1,000. Disaggregated by sex.	PHC Reports. UBOS website: www.ubos.org UNHS Report.	Periodicity of production: After every 3 years. After every 10 years.	This is the internationally recognized age, however the recommended Ugandan age is 18 years and above.

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
9. 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.	PHC UNHS Uganda Demographic and Household Survey (UDHS)	The data is extracted from the PHC and UNHS sample, after administering household questionnaires.	Number of divorces in a specific age group divided by the total population in that age group multiplied by 1,000. Disaggregated by sex.	PHC Reports, UBOS website: www.ubos.org UNHS and UDHS Reports.	Periodicity of production: After every 3 years. After every 10 years.	
10. 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 PHC were younger than the median age; the other half were older.	National and District levels.	PHC	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.	PHC Reports. UBOS website: 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".
11. 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.	PHC UNHS.	Total enumeration of all households through household interviews.	Total number of households divided by the total household population. Disaggregated by sex and age of household head	Annual Statistical Abstract. PHC Reports. UBOS website: 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
12. 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.	PHC UNHS	Migration stream is extracted from the previous residence variable which is captured from the PHC.	Summation of the population that has migrated to a particular place within a country. Disaggregated by sex.	PHC Reports. UBOS website: www.ubos.org UNHS Report.	Periodicity of production: After every 3 years. After every 10 years.	
13. 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	PHC	Migration stream is extracted from the previous residence variable at country level which is captured from the PHC.	Summation of the population that has migrated to a particular place within a country divided by the total population multiplied by 1000. Disaggregated by sex.	PHC Reports, UBOS website: www.ubos.org	Periodicity of production: After every 10 years	
14. 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.	PHC UDHS	Total enumeration of all households through household interviews.	Number of males divided by the number of females multiplied by 100.	Annual Statistical Abstract. PHC Reports. UBOS website: www.ubos.org UDHS Report.	Periodicity of production: Annually After every 5 years After every 10 years.	
15. Sex Ratio at Birth	This is the number of male births per 100 female births in the country.	National level	PHC UDHS	Sex ratio at birth is derived from the birth history data at country level which is captured from the PHC.	Number of male births divided by the number of female births multiplied by 100.	PHC Reports. UDHS Report. UBOS website: www.ubos.org National & 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
16. 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.	PHC	This is derived from the inter-census figures using the mathematical growth methods (Exponential method) captured from the PHC.	Growth rate derived from exponential formulae Growth rate = crude birth rate - crude death rate + net immigration rate divided by population at the beginning of that period. Disaggregated by sex.	Annual Statistical Abstract. PHC Reports. UBOS website: www.ubos.org	Periodicity of production: Annually. After every 10 years.	
17. Life Expectancy at Birth	This is the average number of years that a new-born is expected to live if current mortality rates continue to apply.	National level.	PHC	This is derived from the mortality questions asked during the PHC. Life tables which present the probability of dying, the death rates. 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. Disaggregated by sex	PHC Reports. UBOS website: www.ubos.org	Periodicity of production: After every 10 years.	
18. Crude Birth Rate	This refers to the number of live births per 1000 population in a given year.	National and District levels.	PHC UDHS UNHS.	This is derived from the fertility questions captured in the birth history module as part of the household questionnaires administered during the PHC.	Total number of births divided by the total population multiplied by 1000. Disaggregated by sex.	PHC Reports, UBOS website: 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
19. Crude Death Rate	This refers to the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year.	National and District levels.	PHC UDHS	This is derived from the mortality questions captured in the household questionnaires administered during the PHC.	Total number of deaths divided by the total population multiplied by 1000. Disaggregated by sex.	PHC Reports, UBOS website: www.ubos.org UDHS Report	Periodicity of production: After every 3 years. After every 5 years. After every 10 years.	
20. 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.	PHC UDHS.	This is derived from birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the PHC and UDHS.	The ratio of deaths of infants aged less than one year divided by the total births multiplied by 1000. This is then converted to the probability of dying. Disaggregated by sex.	PHC Reports. UBOS website: www.ubos.org UDHS Report	Periodicity of production: After every 5 years. After every 10 years.	
21. 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.	PHC UDHS	This is derived from birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the PHC and UDHS.	Ratio of deaths of infants less than 5 years divided by the total births multiplied by 1000. This is then converted to the probability of dying. Disaggregated by sex.	Population and Housing Census Reports. UBOS website: www.ubos.org UDHS Report.	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
3.1.2 Water Statistics								
1. Safe drinking (domestic) water coverage	<p>This is the percentage of the population within easy reach of a safe water source in rural and urban areas i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0km for rural. 0.2km for urban areas. 30 minutes (total collection time). <p>Sources of safe water incl. :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural - piped water, boreholes, protected springs, GFS. Urban – only piped water. Others – Bottled, rainwater. 	<p>National</p> <p>Regional and District levels.</p>	<p>Districts</p> <p>Private Water Supply Operators</p> <p>UNHS; UDHS; NSDS; PHC; MoWE</p>	<p>Aggregated data from districts and private water operators is compiled using a standard format and captured using the ministry's rural and urban databases.</p> <p>The data is analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator.</p>	<p>Coverage is the number of rural people within 1.0km and urban people with 0.2km radius from a safe water source divided by the total population.</p> <p>Disaggregation is by sex of household head.</p> <p>The numerator is estimated and reported in 4 ways: Water source: man ratio method, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 300 people / borehole; 200 people / spring 6 people / yard tap, 150 people / public tap on Gravity Flow Schemes. 	<p>MoWE website www.mwe.go.ug</p> <p>MWE Resource Centre, Library.</p> <p>Annual Sector Performance Reports.</p> <p>Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Survey reports, namely UNHS, UDHS, NSDS and UPHC.</p>	<p>Periodicity of production: Annually (Sept/Oct) at the Joint Sector Review meetings.</p>	<p>The estimation methods vary overtime due to occasional reviews.</p> <p>Non response & limited Coverage.</p> <p>Access, utilisation and Water coverage are used interchangeably.</p>

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
					<p>The Population Density Distance method is estimated as; people served within 1.0km of the water source.</p> <p>Survey method – Percentage of respondents (HHs), reporting access to safe water, within reasonable distance (1.0km)</p>			
<p>2. Access to safe drinking (domestic) water</p>	<p>This is the percentage of people whose main source of water for domestic use is a safe water source.</p>	<p>National and Regional levels</p>	<p>UNHS; UDHS; NSDS; PHC</p>	<p>Information on access to safe drinking (domestic) water is extracted from UBOS surveys / census.</p>	<p>Access is the number of people responding that a safe water source is their main source of water for domestic use divided by the total population.</p>	<p>MWE website: www.mwe.go.ug</p> <p>MWE Resource Centre, Library</p> <p>Annual Sector Performance Reports</p> <p>Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UNHS, UDHS, NSDS and PHC Reports</p>	<p>Periodicity of production:</p> <p>After every 3 years</p> <p>After every 5 years</p> <p>After every 10 years</p>	<p>The term “Access” is often used interchangeably with “Coverage”</p>

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
3. 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 UNHS, UDHS, PHC and NSDS MWE	Aggregated data from the 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 UBOS survey / census reports	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	
4. 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 (UNHS, etc.)	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	
3.1.3 Education Statistics								
1. Enrolment	This is the total number of pupils/students admitted/re-admitted in a term and fully registered.	National level. Covers a sample of all schools.	PHC UNHS UDHS Annual School Census	Data on enrollment is obtained through the UNHS conducted by UBOS every 3 years and the P&HC conducted after every 10 years.	Enrollment is the total number of pupils / students at any given level and period. Disaggregated by sex	Annual Statistical abstract. UNHS, UDHS and UPHC Reports. www.ubos.org EMIS and Monograph on education.	Periodicity of production: Annually After every 3 years. 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
2. Gross Enrolment Ratio	<p>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.</p> <p>Official school age groups for the specific levels of education are;</p> <p>Pre-primary: 3 – 5 Yrs Primary : 6–12 Yrs Secondary : 13-18 Yrs Tertiary : 19-25 Yrs.</p>	National and District levels.	<p>Schools (<i>Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year</i>).</p> <p>UBOS Annual Population Projections.</p> <p>UNHS</p> <p>UDHS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 AJILE software. Cleaning and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software). Population figures are officially requested from UBOS. <p>Data Validation EMIS carries out verification exercises as sample studies to verify the accuracy of data provided by school heads in the census questionnaires.</p>	<p>(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.</p> <p>Type of disaggregation</p> <p>Gender</p> <p>geographical location (region, urban/rural).</p> <p>level of education</p> <p>Ownership of the institution (i.e. Public & Private).</p>	<p>MOES Website www.education.go.ug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheet. Fact file Fact booklet. Statistical abstract. ESSAPR. Data Availed on request. <p>Release Calendar is available in December.</p>	<p>Periodicity of production: Annually</p>	<p>GER can be over 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils/student s, early or late entrants, and grade repetition.</p> <p>In this case, a rigorous interpretation of GER needs additional information to assess the extent of repetition, late entrants, etc.</p> <p>Non response which may affect the accuracy of figures computed.</p>

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
3. 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.	National and District levels.	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year). UBOS (population Projections. Updated annually). UNHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 AJILE. 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. <p>Data Validation EMIS carries out verification exercises as sample studies to verify the accuracy of data provided by school heads in the census questionnaires.</p>	Divide the number of pupils/student s 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. Type of disaggregation Gender geographical location (region, urban/rural). level of education Ownership of institution (i.e. Public & Private).	<p>MOES Website www.education.go.ug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheet Fact file. Fact booklet. Statistical abstract. ESSAPR. Availed on Request. <p>Release calendar is available in December.</p>	Periodicity of production: Annually	<p>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.</p> <p>For border districts, the migration affects the NER.</p> <p>Comprehensive studies should be undertaken to establish Adjustment factors per district.</p>

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
4. Gross Intake Rate	<p>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.</p> <p>Official school-entrance ages for the specific education levels are; Pre-primary: 3 years Primary : 6 years Secondary : 13 years Tertiary : 19 years.</p>	National, and District levels.	<p>Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year).</p> <p>UBOS (population Projections. Updated annually).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 AJILE. 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. <p>Data Validation EMIS carries out verification exercises as sample studies to verify the accuracy of data provided by school heads in the census questionnaires.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Type of disaggregation</p> <p>Gender</p> <p>geographical location (region, urban/rural)</p> <p>level of education</p>	<p>MOES Website www.education.go.ug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheet Fact file. Fact booklet. Statistical abstract. Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report (ESSAPR). Availed on Request. <p>Release calendar is available in December.</p>	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
5. Net intake ratio	This is the number of new entrants of official age expressed as a proportion of the official school entry age (<i>3 years for pre- primary, 6years for primary, 13 years for secondary and 19 years for tertiary</i>).	National and District levels.	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year). UBOS (population Projections. Updated annually).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 AJILE. 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. <p>Data Validation EMIS carries out verification exercises as sample studies to verify the accuracy of data provided by school heads in the census questionnaires.</p>	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. Type of disaggregation Gender geographical location (region, urban/rural) level of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoES Website www.education.go.ug MoES Fact sheet MoES Fact file MoES Fact booklet. MoES Statistical Abstract. ESSAPR. League tables District profiles 	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
6. 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.	District and Parish levels.	(Annual school census and head count undertaken every fiscal year).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 AJILE. 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. Disaggregated by: sex; geographical location (region, urban/rural) and level of education.	MoES Website www.education.go.ug <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheet. Fact file. Fact booklet. Statistical abstract. ESSAPR. 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.
7. Education attainment	This is the proportion of the pupils/students that have achieved different levels of education i.e. Primary, secondary and tertiary.	National, Regional and District level.	PHC 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. Disaggregated by sex.	Annual Statistical abstract PHC, UNHS and UDHS reports. UBOS website: www.ubos.org	Periodicity of production: Annually. After every 3 years. After every 5years. After every 10 years.	Non response from some households.

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
8. 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 aged 10 years and above	National, Regional and District level	Population and Housing Census. UNHS UDHS	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. Disaggregated by sex.	Annual Statistical abstract. Population and Housing Census (P&HC) reports. UNHS reports. UDHS reports. UBOS website: www.ubos.org	Periodicity of production: Annually. After every 3 years. After every 5 years. After every 10 years.	Non response from some households.
9. 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.	National and District levels	Schools (Annual school census). Surveys: Rapid headcount surveys, USE / UPPET dropout reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. • Administratively filled questionnaires are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. • Data is entered using AJILE. • Cleaning and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. • Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) Enrolment figures are obtained and dropout 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 Disaggregated by sex.	MoES Website www.education.go.ug <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheet. • Fact file. • Fact booklet. • Statistical abstract. • ESSAPR. • Availed on Request. 	Periodicity of production: Annually	Accuracy at district level is bound to be affected by cross district transfers (i.e. pupils/student s 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
10. 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.	National and district levels. Covers all School levels by Class.	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year). Surveys. Headcount exercises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 AJILE. 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. Disaggregated by sex; geographical location (region, district urban/rural); level of education and Ownership of institution (Government, Private and Community).	MoES Website www.education.go.ug <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheet. Fact file. Fact booklet. Statistical abstract. ESSAPR. Availed on Request. 	Periodicity of production: Annually.	
11. 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.	National and district levels Covers all School levels by Class	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	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)	MOES Website www.education.go.ug <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheet. Fact file. Fact booklet. Statistical abstract. ESSAPR. 	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

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
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using AJILE. 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. 	Disaggregated by sex; geographical location (region, district urban/rural); level of education and Ownership of institution (Government, Private and Community).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availed on Request. 		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%.
12. 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.	National level	<p>Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year).</p> <p>UNEB results.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 AJILE. Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment 	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.	<p>MOES Website www.education.go.ug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheet. Fact file. Fact booklet. ESSAPR. Availed on Request. <p>Type of disaggregation</p>	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

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
				<p>figures are obtained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on candidates' final grade examinations from UNEB is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass final grade examinations of lower level determined. 	<p>Gender</p> <p>level of education</p>			<p>students could also affect the quality of this indicator.</p> <p>A study should be undertaken to ascertain the different ages of school going group.</p>
13. 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.	National level	<p>Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year).</p> <p>Headcount exercises are also undertaken to obtain this data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 AJILE. 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. 	<p>Divide the number of pupils/student s 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></p> <p>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</p>	<p>MoES Website www.education.go.ug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheet. Fact file. Fact booklet. Data availed on request. 	<p>Periodicity of production: Annually</p>	<p>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.</p>

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
					school-cohort i.e. those originally enrolled in the first grade of primary education, and multiply the result by 100. Type of disaggregation Gender level of education.			
14. 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.	National level	UNEB results. UBOS (population Projections. Updated annually).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Type of disaggregation: Gender; Level of education	MOES Website www.education.go.ug <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheet. Fact file. Fact booklet. League tables. Newsletter. Data availed on request. 	Periodicity of production: Annual	A negligible number of candidates register for PLE but fail to sit some or all exams. It is also assumed that upon 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
15. 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.	MoES Website www.education.go.ug <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAPE Report. • Fact sheet. • Fact file. • Fact booklet. • ESSAPR. • Data availed on request. 	Periodicity of production: Annually	This indicator reflects results from primary school pupils.
16. 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.	UNHS UDHS National non-formal programme - MoES DIT Assessment reports	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. Disaggregated by sex.	MoES Website www.education.go.ug <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact booklet. • ESSAPR. • UNHS and UDHS reports 	Periodicity of production: Annually Every 3 and 5 years	To be updated by UBOS.
17. 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.	Regional and district levels. Covers all School levels.	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Summation of all teachers in all schools at a given level of education/institution. Type of disaggregation Regional, District	MoES Website www.education.go.ug <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheet • Fact file • Fact booklet • ESSAPR. • Data availed on request. 	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
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using AJILE. 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. 	Qualification obtained Gender			
18. 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. Disaggregated by sex	League Table Fact sheet	Periodicity of production: Annually.	The index acknowledges the quality of passing.

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
19. 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 Disaggregated by sex.	MoES Annual Ministerial Policy Statement. DIT Reports. MOES Website www.education.go.ug MoES Annual Statistical Abstract.	Periodicity of production: Annually.	Not all apprentices are registered with the Ministry.
3.1.4 Migration and Tourism Statistics								
1. 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. Disaggregated by sex	Key economic indicators release. UBOS Statistical abstract. Migration and tourism report. UBOS website	Periodicity of production: Quarterly and Annually.	Data is not collected on a monthly basis.
2. 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. Disaggregated by sex	Key economic indicators release Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report UBOS website: 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
3. 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. Disaggregated by sex.	Key economic indicators release Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report UBOS website: www.ubos.org	Periodicity of production: Quarterly and Annually.	Data is not collected on a monthly basis.
4. Number of Domestic tourists	These are visitors whose country of usual residence is the same country visited.	National and district levels.	UBOS - Secondary data Primary data from Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA); Uganda Wildlife and Education Centre (UWEC); UHOA	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 and Arrivals by length of stay. Disaggregation is by sex	MTWA Annual statistical abstracts Newsprints MTWA website www.mtwa.go.ug Ministerial Policy Statements Data is available on request	Periodicity of production: Annually.	Data on other tourist attractions is not available, namely: restaurants, privately owned cultural sites. There is a possibility of double counting tourists who visit different tourist attractions
5. 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; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> country of residence age activity length of stay. 	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.	Summation of total Visitors to Wildlife protected areas by category Disaggregation is by sex and nationality	MTWA Annual statistical abstracts MTWA Technical reports MTWA website www.mtwa.go.ug	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
				<p>The information obtained by the Ministry is analyzed to derive the indicator.</p> <p>Data validation: Data is validated using gate receipts.</p> <p>Revision Policy: Annually</p>		<p>Advance release calendar: Every July</p> <p>Data is available on request.</p>		
6. Number of Museum visitors	<p>These are people who visit heritage sites and museums for research, tourism adventure and ritual purposes.</p> <p>The visitors are classified by: period, Nationality and category <i>e.g. school groups</i>.</p>	National level	Museums	<p>Information on museum visitors is collected at the reception desk using reception registers and office booking forms.</p> <p>This information is aggregated on a daily basis using a tally sheet and later captured in MS Excel worksheets.</p> <p>The aggregated data is obtained by the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator.</p> <p>Revision policy: Monthly basis.</p>	<p>Summation of museum visitors by classification.</p> <p>Disaggregated by sex.</p>	<p>MTWA Quarterly and Annual reports</p> <p>MTWA Annual statistical abstracts</p> <p>MTWA website www.mtwa.go.ug</p> <p>Advance release calendar: first two weeks of the next quarter.</p> <p>Data is available on request.</p>	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
3.1.5 Public Health Statistics								
1. 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)- <i>Aids Control Programme(ACP)</i> 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 (<i>both positive and negative</i>). Disaggregated by sex	UHSBS Report: MOH website and UBOS resource centre.	Periodicity of production: Annually. After every 4 Years from the UHSB Survey.	Limited coverage of the antenatal sites considered in the sample. More women than men are tested for HIV.
2. National immunization rates	This is the percentage of children that have received a given vaccine. Immunization covers children under one year and those between 12 to 23 months.	National, Regional and District level	MOH – HMIS; Surveillance reports 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 is the total number of children who received a given vaccine divided by the number of children in the target population multiplied by 100 (<i>estimated number of births in a given year</i>).	Annual Statistical abstract UDHS Report UBOS website: www.ubos.org	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
					In surveys: 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. Disaggregated by sex			
3. 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	UDHS	The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Maternal mortality is the number of maternal deaths divided by the total number of recorded live births in the same period multiplied by 100,000.	UDHS report UBOS website www.ubos.org	Periodicity of production: After every 5 years	Under reporting of maternal deaths
4. Contraceptive prevalence rate	This refers to the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing any form of contraception. This is reported for women aged 15-49 years.	National level	UDHS	The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	The number of women aged 15-49 years who report practicing (or whose sexual partners are practicing) any form of contraception, divided by the total number of women aged 15-49 yrs, multiplied by 100.	UDHS report UBOS website www.ubos.org	Periodicity of production: After 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
5. Pit latrine coverage	This is the percentage of households that have a functional pit latrine.	National and Regional levels.	UNHS PHC MoH	The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	The number of households that have a functional pit latrine divided by the total number of households multiplied by 100.	UNHS report PHC analytical report UBOS website www.ubos.org	Periodicity of production: Annually After every 5 years After every 10 years	
6. Couple Years of Protection	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. Disaggregated by sex.	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). Quarterly health progress reports from the districts. MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract. UDHS	Periodicity of production: Annually	CYP set target should be reviewed.
7. 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. Disaggregated by sex.	Health survey reports MoH Resource Centre MoH Annual Statistical Abstract. MOH website 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
3.1.6 Labour Force Statistics								
1. 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).	National and regional levels	ULFS PHC 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. Disaggregated by sex.	UBOS website: www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract. Labour Force Condition reports. ULFS, UNHS and NSDS Reports.	Periodicity of production: Annually After every 3 years.	Coverage of the Urban Labour Force Survey is limited to selected urban areas.
2. 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 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.	ULFS PHC 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. Disaggregated by sex.	UBOS website: www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract. Labour Force Condition reports. ULFS, UNHS and NSDS reports.	Periodicity of production: Annually. After every 3 years.	Coverage of the Urban Labour Force Survey is limited to selected urban areas.
3. 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	ULFS PHC 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. Disaggregated by sex.	UBOS website: www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract. Labour Force Condition reports. ULFS, UNHS and NSDS reports.	Periodicity of production: Annually After every 3 years.	Coverage of the Urban Labour Force 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
4. Inactivity rate	This is the proportion of the working age population which is neither employed nor unemployed.	National and regional levels.	ULFS PHC 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 population not in the labour force divided by the working age population multiplied by 100 percent. Disaggregated by sex.	UBOS website: www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract. Labour Force Condition reports. ULFS, UNHS and NSDS reports.	Periodicity of production: Annually After every 3 years.	Coverage of the Urban Labour Force Survey is limited to selected urban areas.
5. 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	ULFS PHC 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 employed persons in that sector divided by the total employment multiplied by 100. Disaggregated by sex.	UBOS website: www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract. Labour Force Condition reports. ULFS reports. UNHS reports. NSDS Reports.	Periodicity of production: Annually After every 3 years.	Coverage of the Urban Labour Force Survey is limited to selected urban areas.
6. Total hours actually worked	This refers to the aggregate number of hours actually worked in all job categories.	National and regional levels.	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 actual hours worked in all job categories. Hours worked are also computed on weekly and annual basis. Disaggregated by sex.	UBOS website: www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract. ULFS 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
7. 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.	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 unemployed divided by the working-age population multiplied by 100. Disaggregated by sex.	UBOS website: www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract. Labour Force Condition reports. ULFS reports. UNHS reports	Periodicity of production: Annually After every 3 years.	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.
8. 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. Disaggregated by sex.	UBOS website: www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract. Labour Force Condition reports. ULFS and UNHS reports.	Periodicity of production: Annually After every 3 years.	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.
9. 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 unemployed in urban areas divided by the labour force multiplied by 100. Disaggregated by sex.	UBOS website: www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract. Labour Force Condition reports. ULFS and 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
10. 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.	Total number of persons aged 14-64 years who have been unemployed for at least 6 months divided by the labour force multiplied by 100. Disaggregated by sex.	UBOS website: 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.
3.1.7 Promotion of Employment and Productivity statistics								
1. 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). Disaggregated by sex.	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements and Uganda Gazette. MGLSD Website: www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract.	Periodicity of production: Annually.	Inability for the Central and Local governments to recruit enough inspectors .
2. 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 of licensed recruitment firms, submitted to the Department of Employment Services 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. Disaggregated by sex.	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements MGLSD Website: www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports. Annual Statistical Abstract.	Periodicity of production: Annually.	This indicator is limited to the formal sector. Not all employees are recruited through the employment services.

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
3. 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).	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. Cases reported are disaggregated by gender.	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements MGLSD Website: www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports. Annual Statistical Abstract.	Periodicity of production: Annually	Not all sexual harassment cases are reported at work places.
3.1.8 Land Statistics								
1. Number of land transactions conducted	These are the total number of land <i>transactions</i> sorted, scanned & produced.	<i>National, regional and District level.</i>	Individuals, firms & institutions.	Information on land transactions is <i>electronically</i> 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 <i>transactions</i> from districts in Uganda Disaggregated by sex.	Ministry website www.mlhud.go.ug <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Policy Statement. • Budget Frame work Paper. • Baseline survey reports. • Annual reports. • Annual Statistical Abstract • Monitoring and Evaluation reports. • Presidential Manifesto Implementation 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
2. Number of land certificates issued	<p>These are certificates / actual titles processed & issued for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Disaggregated by sex	<p>Ministry website www.mlhud.go.ug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Policy Statement <p>Budget Framework paper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey reports. • Annual reports. • Annual Statistical Abstract. • Monitoring and Evaluation reports. • Presidential Manifesto Implementation reports. 	Periodicity of production: Annually	
3.1.9 Housing Statistics								
1. Number of people supported to own houses	<p>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.</p>	National level	<p>Housing Finance Bank, Mortgage Department.</p> <p>MLHUD.</p>	<p>Data is collected through Inspections and tours conducted by the Ministry and analyzed to derive the indicator.</p> <p>Information is also obtained from the Housing project records, DH records for housing</p>	<p>Summation of the persons supported to own houses</p> <p>Disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>Ministry website www.mlhud.go.ug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget Framework Paper. • Annual projection reports. • Annual Statistical 	Periodicity of production: Annually	<p>Incomplete data</p> <p>Records are not regularly updated.</p>

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
				programs, PDC records and the Housing Finance Bank, Mortgage Department.		<p>Abstract.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Evaluation reports. 		
2. Number of people living in permanent housing	This is the proportion of the national population whose housing units are built with durable Building Materials (BM) that can maintain their stability for 15 years and above.	National level	MLHUD UBOS	<p>Data is collected through specific housing surveys conducted by the Ministry. The data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.</p> <p>Information is also extracted from housing records at the Ministry and the UNHS – Reports at UBOS.</p>	<p>Summation of the persons living in permanent housing.</p> <p>Durable BM include bricks, tiles, cement, sand, timber, stones among others.</p> <p>Disaggregated by sex of household head</p>	<p>Ministry website www.mlhud.go.ug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MLHUD Annual reports. Housing Indicators Status report. MLHUD Annual Statistical Abstract 	Periodicity of production: Annually.	Projections and estimates are frequently applied.
3. 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	MLHUD Utility Companies	<p>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.</p> <p>Information on basic utilities is also obtained from utility body records attained from the respective utility companies.</p>	<p>Summation of households connected to piped water, electricity & telephone. Disaggregated by household head.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Indicators Status report. MLHUD Annual reports. MLHUD 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
3.1.10 Poverty Statistics								
1. Poverty head count (P0)	<p>This is the percentage of the population estimated to be living in households with real private consumption per adult equivalent below the poverty line.</p> <p><i>Poverty line is a monetary measure determined at a given point in time meeting a minimum selection of basic needs.</i></p>	National and Regional levels.	UBOS - UNHS and CPI	<p>Household consumption expenditure data is aggregated and adjusted for inter temporal venation using CPI data. (<i>Real private consumption</i>).</p> <p>All household members are converted to the adult equivalent basing on their calorific intake.</p> <p>Aggregation is done based on a common reference period.</p>	<p>Total number of households below the poverty line divided by the total number of households multiplied by 100.</p> <p><i>Computed based on the method of Ravallion and Bidani (1994).</i></p> <p>Disaggregated by sex of household head.</p>	<p>UNHS Reports</p> <p>Annual Statistical Abstract.</p> <p>UBOS website: www.ubos.org</p>	Periodicity of production: After every 2-3 years.	<p>The pre-determined poverty line should be revised.</p> <p>The poverty figure is based on consumption expenditure data.</p>
2. 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	<p>The already computed poverty status of the households is used to determine this gap.</p> <p>Household expenditure data is aggregated and adjusted for inter temporal venation using CPI data. (<i>real private consumption</i>).</p>	<p>Summation over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line divided by the poverty line.</p> <p>Disaggregated by sex of household head.</p>	<p>UNHS Reports</p> <p>Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS website: www.ubos.org</p>	Periodicity of production: After every 2-3 years.	Distribution of consumption among the poor is not 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
3. Squared poverty gap (P2)	This is a measure of the severity of poverty at household level. (<i>i.e. how poor are the poor</i>).	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. Disaggregated by sex of head of household.	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract UBOS website: www.ubos.org	Periodicity of production: After every 2-3 years.	This indicator further describes P1.
3.1.11 Business Statistics								
1. 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. UBOS website: www.ubos.org	Periodicity of production: Annually. After every 5 years .	The business register is not regularly updated. Irregular casual workers are excluded.
2. Ownership of Businesses	This means having the control over a business enterprise and being able to dictate its functioning and operations. 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 all business establishments categorized by sex in terms of ownership.	Business Register Reports. Annual Statistical Abstract. UBOS website: 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
3.1.12 Transport Statistics								
1. Number of Newly Registered Vehicles	These are all newly registered vehicles in the country. (<i>new and used</i>).	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 Disaggregated by sex.	Annual transport report. Annual Statistical Abstract.	Periodicity of production: Annually.	The data provided is complete data.
3.1.13 Agriculture Statistics								
1. Total agricultural labour force	This is the total workforce involved in agricultural production in the country.	National, Regional and District levels.	UBOS – Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA), UNHS, UNPS, LFS MAAIF	Data is collected through the UCA, conducted by UBOS and MAAIF. It is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information is also obtained through the UNHS, the Labour force Surveys and Panel Surveys.	Summation of all labour force involved agricultural production by category. Agricultural Labour force is disaggregated by sex and age.	MAAIF Annual Facts and Figures, MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts. MAAIF Website: www.agriculture.go.ug	Periodicity of production: Annually After every 3 years After every 10 years.	
3.1.14 Crime Statistics								
1. 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.	Summation of all personnel on nominal rolls from the various police units.	UPF Human Resource report. The indicator is available by 15th of the following month	Periodicity of production: Monthly; Quarterly and Annually.	Includes both Police and civilian staff.

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
2. Persons taken to court	<p>This refers to the total number of suspects arrested and taken to court.</p> <p>These include persons; Arrested, Convicted, Acquitted, Dismissed, Awaiting trial, Fined.</p>	<p>National level</p> <p>Covers all police units in the country.</p>	<p>Police Stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID headquarters</p>	<p>Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID headquarters.</p> <p>The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	<p>Summation of persons taken to court by category.</p> <p>Disaggregated by sex.</p>	<p>Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual crime reports.</p> <p>UPF website: www.upf.go.ug</p> <p>Information is updated on a quarterly basis.</p>	<p>Periodicity of production:</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.</p>
3. Victims of crime	<p>These are persons that have been directly affected as a result of crime occurrences.</p>	<p>National level</p> <p>Covers all police units in the country.</p>	<p>Police Stations/ Divisions, Regional, CID headquarters</p>	<p>Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID headquarters.</p> <p>The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	<p>Summation of victims of crime by category.</p> <p>Disaggregated by sex.</p>	<p>Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual crime reports.</p> <p>UPF website: www.upf.go.ug</p> <p>Information is updated on a quarterly basis.</p>	<p>Periodicity of production:</p> <p>Annually.</p>	<p>Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.</p>
3.1.15 Traffic Statistics								
1. Victims of traffic accidents	<p>These are persons directly involved in accidents. It involves persons killed, seriously injured and those with minor injuries.</p> <p>Standard definitions are derived from the Traffic Road& Safety Act.</p>	<p>National level</p> <p>Covers all cases reported and registered with the Police.</p>	<p>Police Stations/ Divisions</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Summation of victims of road accidents by category.</p> <p>Categorisation is by age, sex and road user category.</p>	<p>Bi-annual and Annual Traffic Reports.</p>	<p>Periodicity of production:</p> <p>Annually.</p>	<p>Where variations occur in the monthly figures, the annual report figures are considered.</p>

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
3.1.16 Prison Statistics								
1. Number of inmates convicted	This is the number of inmates sentenced by courts of law by category.	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, manually captured at the administrative regions using the prisons form and admission books and submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Summation of inmates convicted by category Disaggregated by age and sex.	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports Uganda Prisons Website: www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper	Periodicity of production: Quarterly, and Annually	This information is used in planning for rehabilitation of inmates and reducing incidence of crime Lack of a computerized system for data capture.
2. Number of inmates on remand	This is the number of inmates in prison custody before sentence by category.	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, manually captured at the prison units using prisons form 30 and admission books and submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Summation of inmates on remand by category Disaggregated by age and sex.	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports Uganda Prisons Website: www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper.	Periodicity of production: Quarterly, and Annually	This information is used as a planning tool for crime prevention. Lack of a computerized system for data capture at the prisons centres.
3. Escape rate	This is the percentage of prisoners (<i>both convicts and remands</i>) 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 (<i>monthly returns from the prisons units</i>) captured at the administrative regions and submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Number of prisoners escaping from custody per 1000 inmates (<i>both convicts and remands</i>). Disaggregated by sex.	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports Uganda Prisons Website: 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. Lack of a computerized system for data capture.

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
4. Recidivism rate	This is the percentage of inmates (<i>both convicts and remands</i>) who recommit offences after release from prison.	National and Regional levels	Prison census Administrative records (warrants from courts of law).	Information is collected using the prisons form 1 (<i>these are monthly returns from the prison units</i>), captured at the administrative regions and submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Number of persons readmitted into prison per 1000 inmate admissions (<i>both convicts and remands</i>)	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports UPS website 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.
5. Recapture rate	This is the percentage of inmates (<i>both convicts and remands</i>) 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, captured at the administrative regions and submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Number of persons re-arrested after running away from prison per 100 inmates (<i>both remands & convicts</i>) Disaggregated by sex.	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports Website: www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper. Sector Performance reports	Periodicity of production: Quarterly, and Annually.	This information acts as an evaluation method for safety and security of the public. Lack of a computerized system for data capture.
6. 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 for respective prisons units, manually captured at the administrative regions using the prisons form and admission books and submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Number of inmates per 3.6 sq metre of accommodation space in prison wards Disaggregated by sex.	Prisons Monthly, Quarterly and annual reports Website: 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.

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
7. 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, captured at the administrative regions and submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Summation of all inmates enrolled for rehabilitation programmes like industrial skills, farming skills, guidance & counseling. Disaggregated by sex	Prisons Quarterly and annual reports Uganda Prisons Website: www.prisons.go.ug Budget Framework Paper.	Periodicity of production: Annually	This information is used as a planning tool for rehabilitation & reintegration programmes.
8. Total prisons personnel strength	This is the total number of personnel working in prisons service by category.	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 (<i>these are quarterly returns from the prisons units</i>), captured at the administrative regions and submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Summation of all personnel working in prisons service by category. Disaggregated by sex, rank, education level, gender, age etc.	Prisons human resource report.	Periodicity of production: Annually.	This information is used as a planning tool for manpower needs & welfare of staff Lack of a computerized system for data capture.
9. 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, captured at the administrative regions and submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Total number of inmates falling sick in custody per 1000 inmates. Disaggregated by sex.	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 Lack of a computerized system for data capture.

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
10. 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 (<i>these are monthly returns from the prisons units</i>) captured at the administrative regions and submitted to the centre for analysis to derive the indicator.	Total number of inmates dying in custody per 1000 per inmates. Disaggregated by sex.	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 Lack of a computerized system for data capture
3.1.17 Community Mobilization and Empowerment Statistics								
1. 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 and submitted to the Ministry, where it 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. Disaggregated by sex.	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements. MGLSD Website: www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract.	Periodicity of production: Annually	Previous year records are used in cases of non-response.
2. 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.	Summation of all adults enrolled into functional adult literacy programmes. Disaggregated by sex.	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements MGLSD Website: www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports.	Periodicity of production: Annually.	Previous year records are used in cases of 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
				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.		MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract.		
3. 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. Disaggregated by sex.	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements MGLSD Website: www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports. MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract.	Periodicity of production: Annually	
3.1.18 Mainstreaming Social Development Concerns (Gender and Rights)								
1. 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	National and district levels.	Districts. GBV Surveys - MGLSD Uganda Police Force.	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	Number of persons who have experienced GBV categorized by gender divided by the total	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements. MGLSD Website: www.mglsd.go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance	Periodicity of production: Annually	This indicator is an estimate because many GBV cases are never reported by victims.

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
	- Sexual - Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) etc.		CSOs MOH and MoJCA.	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.	population multiplied by 100	Reports. MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract.		
3.1.19 Minerals Statistics								
1. 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. Disaggregated by sex.	GSMD databank MEMD Annual report.	Periodicity of production: Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	Information is accurate
2. 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. Disaggregated by sex.	GSMD data bank MEMD Annual report.	Periodicity of production: Monthly, quarterly and Annual.	

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
3.1.20 Tax Statistics								
1. 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 taxpayers registered Disaggregated by sex.	Revenue bulletins Statistical reports.	Periodicity of production: Monthly and Annually	
3.1.21 Science and Technology Statistics								
1. 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	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	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	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; Personnel data by sector of performance is aggregated to derive	Summation of R&D personnel by category. Disaggregated by sex	UNCST website 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 (<i>Fiscal years</i>). 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.

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
	<p>Classification of Occupations.</p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education.</p> <p>Classifications are further by Field of Science and Sector of Performance.</p>	<p>development .</p>	<p>and government agencies.</p> <p>Personnel data are also obtained from the S&T research registration databank.</p>	<p>the national figures; Other classifications and distributions are then compiled within the R&D personnel framework</p> <p>Headcount (HC) and Fulltime equivalent (FTE) are applied in the compilation of R&D personnel.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Data validation</p> <p>Comparisons with relevant data sources are made to ensure accuracy of the data.</p> <p>Revision policy</p> <p>Data revisions are made based on the changes in the International STI Indicator systems.</p>				

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
2. Human Resources in Science and Technology	<p>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.</p> <p>Standard classifications</p> <p>International Classification of Education (ISCED).</p> <p>International Standard classification of Occupations (ISCO).</p> <p>HRST can be classified as either university level HRST (covering levels 6 and 7) or technician level HRST (covering level 5). ISCE.</p>	<p>National level.</p> <p>Covers the number of people currently or potentially available to work at a certain level (<i>The Qualification Dimension</i>) and the number of people who are actually required in S&T activities at a certain level (<i>The Occupational Dimension</i>).</p>	<p>Higher institutions of learning, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and private S&T/R&D institutions in the country.</p> <p>UNCST</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Data is extracted from the S&T research registration databank at the UNCST and analysed to derive the indicator.</p> <p>HRST data on (stock and flow) in the relevant statistical units is identified, obtained, and aggregated at the centre;</p> <p>Other classifications and distributions are then compiled within this HRST framework.</p>	<p>Summation of the Human Resources in Science and Technology</p> <p>National aggregates are calculated as the sum of country data where data is available by sector or other variable.</p> <p>Disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>UNCST website www.uncst.go.ug</p> <p>National STI Status Report</p> <p>Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda,</p> <p>S&T Policy Briefs</p> <p>S&T Indicators Publication</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Human resources data are availed on request.</p>	<p>Periodicity of production: Annually (<i>Fiscal years</i>).</p> <p>Provisional data on HRST are released 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period.</p>	<p>There are inherent challenges in establishing the actual demand for S&E personnel especially those in the private sector.</p>

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
3. Human Skills Index	Human Skills Index (HSI) 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.	<p>National level</p> <p>Covers two indicators i.e.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Universities</p> <p>MoES</p> <p>NCHE.</p>	<p>Data is extracted from the appropriate databases and analyzed to derive the index.</p> <p>Data validation</p> <p>UNCST collects both aggregated and disaggregated data which are checked, processed and compared with other relevant data sources.</p>	<p>[Human skills in the current year / Human skills in the base year] × 100.</p> <p>National aggregates are calculated as the sum of country data where data is available by sector or other variable.</p> <p>Disaggregated by sex.</p>	<p>UNCST website www.uncst.go.ug</p> <p>National STI Status Report</p> <p>Report on National S&T Expenditure in Uganda,</p> <p>S&T Policy Briefs.</p> <p>S&T Indicators Publication.</p> <p>HIS is available 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.</p>	<p>Periodicity of production: Annually (<i>Calendar years</i>).</p> <p>Provisional data on human skills index are released 6 months after the end of the fiscal year of the reference period</p>	Information on vocational training is not readily available.

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