

# The National Priority Gender Equality Indicators of Uganda

January 2019



# **The National Priority Gender Equality Indicators of Uganda**

**Theme: Illuminating the path towards Gender Equality in Uganda**

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## **Statement by the Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development**

Uganda has registered tremendous progress in pursuing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. This progress is attributed to the political support and policy directives of the Government of Uganda (GoU) which has upheld the principle of inclusive development that ensures that no one is left behind! This principle is firmly enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Uganda Gender Policy 2007 (UGP), Election Manifesto of the ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM) and other policies to ensure sustainable development. The Second National Development Plan (NDP II) also recognised that ‘attainment of gender equality and empowerment of women is a prerequisite for accelerated socio-economic transformation’.

It is within this context that my Ministry has collaborated with the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), the Makerere University (MU) School of Women and Gender Studies (SWGS) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) to develop the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) for Uganda that are harmonised with other indicator frameworks including the National Standard Indicators (NSIs), the Second National Development Plan (NDP II) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, the Development Plans of respective sectors and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It is important to note that attainment of the strategic objective of NDP II and, through this the SDGs, will only be achieved when we take deliberate actions to address gender inequalities in all sectors through the gender sensitive Sector and Local Government Development Plans and Budgets.

I pledge the full cooperation of my Ministry with all the stakeholders in this endeavor to ensure that the NPGEIs are used to monitor Uganda’s progress to delivering on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in line with our national, regional and global commitments.

**Hon. Janat B. Mukwaya (Hajati)**  
**Minister**  
**Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development**

## **Statement by the UN Women Country Representative**

In September 2015, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted by consensus Resolution 70/1: Transforming our world - the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda). The Resolution states that "realising gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress". The prioritisation of gender equality and women's rights is reflected in a cross-cutting manner throughout every part of the 2030 Agenda. Quality data are of critical importance in determining whether policy efforts are adequately marshalled, and that the goals and targets are being achieved. Thus, the demand for disaggregated statistics have increased as Uganda implements the SDGs.

UN Women through the Flagship Programme Initiative "Making every Woman and Girl Count: Supporting the Monitoring and Implementation of the SDGs through Better Production and Use of Gender Statistics", aims to ensure that gender responsive statistics are available, analysed, and made accessible to inform policy making for delivering gender equality and women empowerment. The process of localising the SDG indicators which was started in 2016, was conducted in a participatory manner involving a wide range of stakeholders and was endorsed by the Government of Uganda (GoU).

UN women supported the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) to develop the first set of National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEI) in 2016. These indicators are aligned to the second National Development Plan (NDP II) of Uganda. UN Women further supported UBOS to update the NPGEIs, to take care of emerging issues in the data and development arenas.

UN Women acknowledges the active participation and commendable cooperation of the representatives of the government and development partners for making this effort successful. UN Women is also grateful to the financial contribution from the UK Department for International Development (DFID), which enables us to undertake this huge task.

I would like to thank to the UBOS Acting Executive Director Imelda Atai Musana and her entire technical team for their valuable support in bringing out the final stage of the updated priority gender equality indicators.

**Dr Maxime Houinato**  
**Country Representative**  
**UN WOMEN**

## **PREFACE**

The principle of ‘leaving no one behind’ of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 underscores inclusiveness of all humans in service delivery across all sectors. Thus, gender responsive statistics are necessary for measuring the progress made towards attaining equity and equality in planning and decision-making processes of government and other organisations.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) as the agency responsible for coordinating the development and maintenance of the National Statistical System (NSS), developed the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) in collaboration with other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The NPGEIs are intended to guide development and production of gender responsive indicators in the country. The NPGEIs are anchored on the Second National Development Plan (NDP II) and the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The first set of NPGEIs framework presents indicators for six (6) Thematic Areas. The areas are Economic, Health, Education, Leadership and Governance, Human Rights, Information and Communication Technology, Energy, Water and Environment, Agriculture and Indices. UBOS is committed to ensure alignment and production of gender responsive statistics to help us track the progress of attainment of Goal 5 and other SDG targets.

After two years of implementation, UBOS undertook updating of the NPGEIs with the aim of aligning them to the Government of Uganda Sectors and the National Standard Indicator (NSI) Framework.

I would like to appreciate the contribution of UN Women, and the Department for International Development (DFID) that supported the NPGEI updating process.

I wish to extend special appreciation to all the stakeholders who contributed to the updating of the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs). These include the Gender Statistics Advisory Group, the UBOS Gender Statistics Committee, the Coordinating Team at UBOS, respondents to the Sector consultations, participants at the Validation Meeting and Dissemination Workshops as well as the Consultant who provided the secretariat to the updating exercise.

I, therefore, encourage and appeal to all stakeholders to make use of this valuable information.

**Imelda Atai Musana**

**Ag EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

**UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALFS	Annual Labour Force Survey
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARVs	Antiretroviral Therapy
BTVET	Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discriminations against Women
COBE	Census of Business Establishments
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DHIS	District Health Information System
DMDPC	Doctors, Medical & Dental Practitioners Council
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
FCM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/ Cutting
GOU	Government of Uganda
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoPS	Ministerial Public Service
NAPE	National Assessment of Progress in Education
NDP	National Development Plan
NEET	Neither in Employment nor in Education Training

NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NLFS	National Labour Force Survey
NPGEIs	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NSI	National Standard Indicators framework
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PWD	Persons with Disability
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
RMNCAH	Reproductive Maternal Neo-natal Child and Adolescent Health Sharpened Plan for Uganda 2016/17 – 2019/20
UACE	Uganda Advanced Certificate of Examination
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCAAL	Uganda Census of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Livestock
UCE	Uganda Certificate of Examination
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UGX	Uganda Shilling
UNEB	Uganda National Education Board
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UN-MSGI	United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
UPHIA	Uganda Population-based HIV Impact Survey
USD	United States Dollar
USIGI	Uganda Social Institutions and Gender Index

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Uganda's long-term vision is enshrined in the Vision 2040 objective which is 'a transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years'. The Uganda Vision 2040 is implemented through medium-term National Development Plans (NDPs). The current plan, the second National Development Plan (NDP II) covering the period 2015/16 – 2019/20 underlines affirmative action and the need for gender equality and equity in national planning and transformation that constrain development in society.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda prohibits all forms of discrimination and provides for the protection and promotion of women's rights. The National Gender Policy (2007) and the National Action Plan on Women (2007) inform gender mainstreaming and coordination across sectors. Other laws promoting gender equality and women's rights include the Domestic Violence Act (2010) and the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2010).

Over the past three decades, the country has made significant progress in poverty reduction, the expansion of educational opportunities for young people, and, formulation of gender responsive policies and strategies. These have enhanced the gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. However, empirical evidence shows that gender inequality still exists.

- The 2012/13 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) revealed that the average household income was higher among male-headed households (UGX 243,000) than female-headed households (UGX 176,000).
- The 2016/17 National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) also revealed higher labour underutilisation among females (39.0 percent) in the working age population compared to the males (31.5 percent) and the Median monthly wages were lower for the employed females in the informal sector (150,000) than males (240,000).

Uganda adopted the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, SDG 5 targets and indicators on achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls has been fully integrated in government planning. Government is committed to this collective journey through the transformative agenda 2030 and pledges to leave no one behind. This path requires that critical gender inequalities are illuminated, the relevant data and statistics generated and inequalities acted upon in a systematic manner.

Thus, there is a need for quality statistics to highlight the concerns, needs and challenges of women, men, girls and boys. These will inform policy design, planning and implementation of the relevant programmes to realise improvement in gender equality and empowerment outcomes. Therefore, the development of the NPGEIs was a timely effort to track progress and explore the gaps on gender inequality for redress by the respective sectors.

## **1.2 The National Priority Gender Equality Indicators**

The National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) are of critical importance in determining whether policy efforts are consolidated, goals and targets are achieved or missed. Building integrated information systems that address gender equality in all its dimensions will provide a credible evidence base that can inform such policies, support advocacy and promote accountability. Uganda will be measured based on what would have been accomplished over the 15 years in realising the ambition of empowered women and girls. The NPGEIs are also critical for putting the spotlight on inequality and underscoring the need to realise the rights of poor and marginalised women and girls who are left behind and whose rights are not always prioritised in policy-making processes.

In order to meet the objective of closely and systematically monitoring the progress of gender equality in Uganda, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) along with the respective sectors developed a set of 106 priority NPGEIs. The NPGEIs were developed in a participatory and consultative process. The actors involved included senior government officials in the categories of policy analysts, planners, gender experts and statisticians. The actors also included Civil Society and academicians. The first set of NPGEIs was integrated into the National Standard Indicators (NSI) Framework and aligned to global commitments towards monitoring gender equality. In 2016, the NPGEIs were adopted by the Government of Uganda in a high-level meeting of Permanent Secretaries and senior officials from different Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), development partners, Civil Society Organization (CSOs) and the academia.

### **1.2.1 Tiers of the indicators**

Monitoring progress of the NDP II and SDGs is guided by the three tier criteria defined by the UN Inter-Agency Experts Group (IAEG) of the global indicator framework. The criterion categorises the tiers based on the availability of data and methodology as follows;

- Tier I Indicators which have available methodology and sex disaggregated data.
- Tier II Indicators which do not have disaggregated data by any source.
- Tier III Indicators which neither have proper methodology in neither place nor data.

### **1.2.2 The baseline and 2020 targets**

The base year for the NPGEIs was set for the year 2015 (to coincide with the beginning of the NDP II). However, in cases where data for 2015 were not available, the latest available data was considered as the baseline information. The targets were based on the NDP II terminal year, which is 2020. The targets were set either from the NDP II or from the SDGs, as using the following criteria:

1. If the NPGEIs were similar to the NDP II indicator, the NDP II target was adopted.
2. Where the NPGEIs were not similar to the NDP II indicator but similar to SDGs, the target was set based on one-third of the SDG target (2020).

### **1.2.3 Reprocessing of the NPGEIs**

In 2017-2018, UBOS undertook a reprocessing of the NPGEIs for indicators in Tier I. The reprocessing was aimed at generating indicators disaggregated by sex, age, residence, income status and geographical location. A total of 46 out of the 106 NPGEIs were successfully reprocessed and a report published in 2018. Consultations with the data producers indicated that another 62 indicators can be reprocessed from existing data sources.

### **1.2.4 Updating of the NPGEIs**

In 2018, UBOS initiated a process of updating the NPGEIs. Table 1 presents the list of the updated NPGEIs while detailed information about the NPGEIs is presented in the matrices in Sections 2 and Section 3. Section 2 presents the indicators in Tiers I and II while Section 3 presents the indicators in Tier III.

**Table 1: NPGEIs by Sector**

Sector	NPGEIs
<b>Accountability Sector</b>	<p><b>1.1:</b> Income per capita  <b>1.2:</b> Household expenditure by sex of head  <b>1.3:</b> Average household income by sex of head  <b>1.4:</b> Average household agricultural income by sex of head  <b>1.5:</b> Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex  <b>1.6:</b> Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line (less than USD 1.25 per day) by sex.  <b>1.7:</b> Proportion of the population with access to financial services by sex.</p>
<b>Agriculture Sector</b>	<p><b>2.1:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population owning agricultural land by sex of owner.  <b>2.2:</b> Proportion of women owning agricultural land  <b>2.3:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population with user-rights by sex.  <b>2.4:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who make decisions by sex of decision maker  <b>2.5:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who decide on proceeds of agriculture by sex of decision maker.  <b>2.6:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who decide what to plant by sex of decision maker.  <b>2.7:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who decide what inputs to use by sex of decision maker.  <b>2.8:</b> Proportion of farmers using labour saving technologies by sex.</p>
<b>Education Sector</b>	<p><b>3.1:</b> Gross Pre-primary enrolment ratio by sex.  <b>3.2:</b> Net Pre-primary enrolment ratio by sex.  <b>3.3:</b> Gross Primary School enrolment rate by sex  <b>3.4:</b> Net Primary School enrolment rate by sex  <b>3.5:</b> Gross Secondary School enrolment rate by sex.  <b>3.6:</b> Net Secondary School enrolment rate by sex  <b>3.7:</b> Gender parity index in school enrolment  <b>3.8:</b> Primary (P7) Completion rate by sex  <b>3.9:</b> Transition rate to Secondary (S1) by sex  <b>3.10:</b> S4 Completion rate by sex  <b>3.11:</b> Transition rate from S4 to S5 by sex  <b>3.12:</b> Literacy rate by sex  <b>3.13:</b> Literacy rate at P3 by sex  <b>3.14:</b> Literacy rate at P6 by sex  <b>3.15:</b> Numeracy rate at P3 by sex  <b>3.16:</b> Numeracy rate at P6 by sex  <b>3.17:</b> Pass rate by sex  <b>3.18:</b> Pass rate in English by sex  <b>3.19:</b> Pass rate in Mathematics by sex  <b>3.20:</b> Average time taken (<i>Minutes</i>) to school (for day scholars) by sex.  <b>3.21:</b> Proportion of schools with separate stances for females and males  <b>3.22:</b> Pupil/student Stance Ratio by Sex  <b>3.23:</b> BTVET enrolment by sex  <b>3.24:</b> University enrolment by sex  <b>3.25:</b> Tertiary enrolment by sex  <b>3.26:</b> Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors  <b>3.27:</b> Average (Mean) years of schooling of the population aged 25 years and</p>

Sector	NPGEIs
	<p>older by sex  <b>3.28:</b> Educational Attainment of the population aged 25 years and older by sex  <b>3.29:</b> School Drop-out rate by sex</p>
<b>Energy and Mineral Development Sector</b>	<b>4.1:</b> Proportion of the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels by sex of household head.
<b>Health Sector</b>	<p><b>5.1:</b> Proportion of children who are exclusively breastfeed for six months  <b>5.2:</b> Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age by sex  <b>5.3:</b> Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age by sex  <b>5.4:</b> Prevalence of under-weight children under 5 years of age by sex  <b>5.5:</b> Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age  <b>5.6:</b> Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births by sex  <b>5.7:</b> Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births by sex  <b>5.8:</b> Maternal Mortality Ratio  <b>5.9:</b> Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel  <b>5.10:</b> Proportion of births that are high risk  <b>5.11:</b> Proportion of women attending at least four Antenatal care (ANC) visits<sup>i</sup>  <b>5.12:</b> Proportion of women attending first ANC in the first trimester  <b>5.13:</b> Total Fertility Rate  <b>5.14:</b> Adolescent Birth Rate (15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.  <b>5.15:</b> Teenage Childbearing  <b>5.16:</b> Contraceptive Prevalence Rate  <b>5.17:</b> Adolescent Contraceptive Prevalence Rate  <b>5.18:</b> Life Expectancy at birth by sex.  <b>5.19:</b> Adult mortality by cause and age groups  <b>5.20:</b> Proportion of the population living with HIV/AIDS by age and sex.  <b>5.21:</b> HIV/AIDS prevalence among pregnant women.  <b>5.22:</b> Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.  <b>5.23:</b> Proportion of HIV/AIDS pregnant women enrolled on EMTCT (Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission)  <b>5.24:</b> Proportion of eligible persons receiving ARVs by sex.  <b>5.25:</b> Proportion of HIV positive adolescents accessing ARVs by sex.  <b>5.26:</b> Prevalence of lower respiratory infections by Sex.  <b>5.27:</b> Prevalence of lower respiratory infections in children under 5 years by sex.  <b>5.28:</b> Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex  <b>5.29:</b> Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex.  <b>5.30:</b> Proportion of the population with Health Insurance by sex.  <b>5.31:</b> Proportion of the population living within a radius of 5 km from a health facility.  <b>5.32:</b> Average time taken (<i>Minutes</i>) travelling to the health facility by sex  <b>5.33:</b> Ratio of practicing medical officers (doctors) to population  <b>5.34:</b> Ratio of practicing nurses to population.  <b>5.35:</b> Ratio of practicing midwives to women  <b>5.36:</b> Ratio of practicing Anesthetical Officers to population  <b>5.37:</b> Ratio of practicing Anesthetical Officers to women</p>

Sector	NPGEIs
<b>ICT and National Guidance</b>	<p><b>6.1:</b> Proportion of individuals who own mobile phones individually by sex.  <b>6.2:</b> Proportion of individuals who own mobile phones jointly by sex.  <b>6.3:</b> Proportion of individuals using mobile phones by sex.  <b>6.4:</b> Proportion of households that own a Television by sex of head  <b>6.5:</b> Proportion of individuals using the internet by sex.  <b>6.6:</b> Proportion of the population with access to mass media (Radio or TV or Newspaper) by sex of household head  <b>6.7:</b> Proportion of individuals using social media by sex</p>
<b>Justice, Law and Order Sector</b>	<p><b>7.1:</b> Crime Victimization Rate by sex.  <b>7.2:</b> Proportion of child related crime  <b>7.3:</b> Proportion of police officers who are female  <b>7.4:</b> Proportion of judges who are female</p>
<b>Lands and Housing Sector</b>	<p><b>8.1:</b> Proportion of the population owning land individually by sex of owner.  <b>8.2:</b> Proportion of the population owning land jointly by sex of owner.  <b>8.3:</b> Proportion of the population owning houses</p>
<b>Public Sector Management Sector</b>	<p><b>9.1:</b> Percentage of MDAs and LGs with policies, plans and budgets that promote gender equity and equality  <b>9.2:</b> Proportion of institutions with systems to track and make public allocation for gender equality and women’s empowerment  <b>9.3:</b> Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</p>
<b>Science, Technology and Innovation Sector</b>	<p><b>10.1:</b> Ratio of graduates in Science &amp; Technology to Arts by sex  <b>10.2:</b> Proportion of females among science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level.  <b>10.3:</b> Proportion of engineering graduates by sex  <b>10.4:</b> Proportion of science graduate teachers by sex  <b>10.5:</b> Proportion of Medical officers, clinical officers and allied and dental practitioners by sex</p>
<b>Social Development Sector</b>	<p><b>11.1:</b> Average wage earnings in formal employment by sex.  <b>11.2:</b> Average wage earnings in informal employment by sex.  <b>11.3:</b> Youth unemployment rate by sex.  <b>11.4:</b> Proportion of Young People (15 – 30 years) who are NEET<sup>ii</sup> by age and sex.  <b>11.5:</b> Proportion of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex.  <b>11.6:</b> Proportion of the working age population employed by sex.  <b>11.7:</b> Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 (with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household), by sex  <b>11.8:</b> Vulnerability employment rate  <b>11.9:</b> Proportion of the employed persons who are Own-account workers by sex.  <b>11.10:</b> Proportion of the employed persons who are employers by sex.  <b>11.11:</b> Proportion of the employed persons who are contributing family members by sex.  <b>11.12:</b> Proportion of the employed population in the agriculture sector by sex.  <b>11.13:</b> Proportion of the employed population employed in the manufacturing sector by sex.  <b>11.14:</b> Proportion of the employed population employed in the services sector by sex.  <b>11.15:</b> Proportion of the employed persons working part-time, by sex  <b>11.16:</b> Informal employment as a proportion of total non-agricultural employment, by sex.  <b>11.17:</b> Proportion of firms owned by women, by size.</p>

Sector	NPGEIs
	<p><b>11.18:</b> Average number of hours a week spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex</p> <p><b>11.19:</b> Average time taken (Minutes) to &amp; fro the firewood supply point by sex of household head.</p> <p><b>11.20:</b> Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.</p> <p><b>11.21:</b> Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament</p> <p><b>11.22:</b> Proportion of seats held by women in Local Governments.</p> <p><b>11.23:</b> Proportion of women in managerial positions in the formal sector.</p> <p><b>11.24:</b> Proportion of the ever-partnered population aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months by sex.</p> <p><b>11.25:</b> Proportion of the population aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by age and sex,</p> <p><b>11.26:</b> Proportion of the population aged 20-24 and 25-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 by sex</p> <p><b>11.27:</b> Proportion of the population aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 by sex.</p> <p><b>11.28:</b> Proportion of girls and women aged 5 years and above who have undergone FGM/C</p> <p><b>11.29:</b> Proportion of PWDs with access to essential services and infrastructure by sex</p> <p><b>11.30:</b> Uganda Gender Gap Index.</p> <p><b>11.31:</b> Uganda Gender Development Index.</p> <p><b>11.32:</b> Uganda Social Institutions and Gender Index</p>
<b>Water and Environment Sector</b>	<p><b>12.1:</b> Proportion of households with access to improved water source</p> <p><b>12.2:</b> Average time taken (<i>Minutes</i>) to &amp; fro the water (safe) supply point by sex of household head.</p> <p><b>12.3:</b> Average waiting time (<i>Minutes</i>) at the water (safe) supply point by sex of head.</p> <p><b>12.4:</b> Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation by residence</p>

### 1.2.5 Updating the metadata

The metadata for all the proposed indicators were updated using three sources as listed below:

1. Indicators that are similar to those in the National Standard Indicator (NSI) Framework, the NSI metadata was adopted.
2. Indicators not in the NSI Framework, the National Statistical Metadata Dictionary was used.
3. Indicators neither in the NSI nor in the National Metadata Dictionary, the definition from the data source was used.

### 1.2.6 Updating of the data matrix

The baseline information for the NPGEIs was set for the year 2015 or the latest available information before that. More censuses/surveys data as well as those from administrative records have become available since then. These include:

1. The 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC);
2. The 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS);
3. The Uganda Population based HIV Impact Assessment Survey (UPHIA) 2016-2017;
4. The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2016/17; and
5. The National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2016/17.

The information for the indicators was updated with the most recent available data. In the event that an indicator could be obtained from multiple sources of data, it was decided that for purposes of comparability over time, one source is used consistently. The choice of which source to use was based on the criteria below:

1. Where a survey was undertaken with the objective of compiling the type of information or indicator, then data from such a survey would take precedence over any other source. For instance, the broad goal of the Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS) is ‘to provide policy makers in the Ministry of Health and other organizations with information to plan future interventions effectively, especially in its health sector’. Therefore, the UDHS took precedence over any other survey when updating the health indicators;
2. Where an indicator can be obtained from multiple sources but not designed specifically to collect that indicator, the survey considered to be more robust methodologically would take precedence. Possible criteria for robustness include:
  - a. Regularity of production of an indicator to allow for continuous monitoring of trends;
  - b. A larger sample size that allows for more disaggregation into different sub-populations.

Using the above criteria and data sources, the indicator data points were updated to 2016/17. In the case of information compiled by Calendar Year (CY) not Financial Year (FY), the information for the year 2017 was preferred unless not available.

The indicators with their data points updated are presented in the NPGEIs Matrix in Section 2, while Section 3 has the NPGEI matrix with indicators whose data have not been updated. Another eight (8) indicators remained in Tier III (requiring methodology to be developed) and these are presented in NPGEIs Matrix in Section 4. The categorisation of the indicators is summarised in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1: NPGEIs by Sector and status of data updating**

Sector	Data updating status			Total
	Data updated	Data not updated	Require methodology	
1. Accountability	5	2		7
2. Agriculture	0	8		8
3. Education	17	11	1	29
4. Energy and Mineral Development	0	1		1
5. Health	25	11	1	37
6. ICT and National Guidance	5	1	1	7
7. Justice, Law and Order	0	4		4
8. Lands and Housing	1	2		3
9. Public Sector Management	0	0	3	3
10. Science, Technology and Innovation	0	5		5
11. Social Development	23	7	2	32
12. Water and Environment	4	0		4
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>140</b>

### 1.3 Conclusion

The NPGEIs is an essential tool for monitoring progress towards achieving the targets under SDGs in general and Goal 5 in particular, as well as other national and international policy and planning frameworks aimed at achieving gender equality in Uganda. Implementation of the NPGEIs will result into considerable gains and opportunities for production and utilisation of quality gender responsive statistics, as part of the overall strategy to illuminate the path towards sustainable development.

## 2. NPGEIs in Tier I by Sector

### Accountability Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI <sup>iii</sup>	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
1.1	Income per capita (Proxy; GDP per capita in constant 2009/10 Prices)	<i>NSI Level 1 a:</i> Gross National Income (USD) per Capita <i>SDG Target 10.1.1:</i> Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	UNHS (UBOS)	759	774	1,039
1.2	Household expenditure by sex of head	<i>SDG Target 10.1.1:</i> Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	UNHS (UBOS)	Total: 244,400	Total: 341,900	
1.3	Average household income by sex of head	<i>SDG Target 10.1.1:</i> Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	UNHS (UBOS)	Female: 176,000 Male: 243,000 Total: 223,000	Total: 416,000	
1.5	Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex	<i>NSI Level 1 a:</i> Proportion of Population Below the National Poverty Line <i>SDG Target 1.2.1:</i> Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	UNHS (UBOS)	Total: 19.7	Total: 21.4	14.2
1.7	Proportion of the population with access to financial services by sex.	<i>UN-MSGI 11:</i> Proportion of population with access to credit, by sex	UNHS (UBOS)		<u>FINSCOPE 2018</u> Female: 77 Male: 78 Total: 78	

## Education Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2017)	NDP II Target (2020)
3.1	Gross Pre-primary enrolment ratio by sex.	<p><b>SDG Target 4.2.1</b> Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex.</p> <p><b>SDG Target 4.2.2</b> Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.</p>	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	Boys: 15 Girls: 17 Total: 16  <u>NPHC</u> (Boys 28.2 Girls 28.2 Total 28.2)	Girls: 15.7 Boys: 15.0 Total: 15.4	
3.2	Net Pre-primary enrolment ratio by sex.	<p><b>SDG Target 4.2.1</b> Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex.</p> <p><b>SDG Target 4.2.2</b> Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.</p>	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	Boys: 8.2 Girls: 7.2  <u>NPHC Rpt</u> (Boys 16.6 Girls 17.5 Total 17.0)  <u>NPHC – Re processed</u> (Boys 29.5 Girls 30.9 Total 30.2)	Girls: 13.6 Boys: 13.0 Total: 13.3	
3.3	Gross Primary School enrolment rate by sex	<p><b>NSI Level 1:</b> Gross Enrolment Ratio</p> <p><b>NDP II:</b> Net Primary School enrolment by sex</p>	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	Girls: 111 Boys: 107 Total: 109	Girls: 111 Boys: 101 Total: 111	Girls: 109 Boys: 102 Total: 105

<b>NPGEI No</b>	<b>Name of Indicator</b>	<b>Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Baseline (2015)</b>	<b>Current Status (2017)</b>	<b>NDP II Target (2020)</b>
<b>3.4</b>	Net Primary School enrolment rate by sex	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> Net Primary school enrolment rate (%) <i>NDP II:</i> Net Primary School enrolment by sex <i>UN-MSGI 21:</i> Adjusted net enrollment in primary education by sex	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	Girls: 93 Boys: 89 Total: 91	Girls: 94 Boys: 93 Total: 93	Girls: 100 Boys: 100 Total: 100
<b>3.5</b>	Gross Secondary School enrolment rate by sex.	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Gross Enrolment Ratio <i>NDP II:</i> Net Secondary enrolment rate by sex <i>UN-MSGI 22:</i> Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education by sex	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	Girls: 28 Boys: 32 Total: 30	Girls: 23 Boys: 27 Total: 25	Girls: 28.1 Boys: 32.2 Total: 31.9
<b>3.6</b>	Net Secondary School enrolment rate by sex	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> Net Secondary school enrolment rate (%) <i>NDP II:</i> Net Secondary enrolment rate by sex	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	Girls: 25 Boys: 27 Total: 26	Girls: 21 Boys: 23 Total: 22	Girls: 35 Boys: 30 Total: 40
<b>3.7</b>	Gender parity index in school enrolment	<i>SDG Target 4.5.1:</i> Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected areas, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. <i>UN-MSGI 24:</i> Gender parity index in gross enrollment ratio in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	Pre-primary: 0.98 Primary: 1.00 Secondary: 0.90	Primary: 1.01 Secondary: 0.91	1.00
<b>3.8</b>	Primary (P7) Completion rate by sex	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> P7 completion rate (%) <i>NDP II:</i> P7 Completion rate by sex <i>UN-MSGI 28:</i> Primary Education completion rate by sex	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	Girls: 63.3 Boys: 59.8 Total: 61.6	Girls: 60.0 Boys: 59.3 Total: 60.0	Girls: 85 Boys: 85 Total: 85

<b>NPGEI No</b>	<b>Name of Indicator</b>	<b>Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Baseline (2015)</b>	<b>Current Status (2017)</b>	<b>NDP II Target (2020)</b>
<b>3.9</b>	Transition rate to Secondary (S1) by sex	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Primary to secondary school transition rate <i>NDP II:</i> Transition rate to S1 by sex <i>UN-MSGI 30:</i> Effective transition from primary to secondary education by sex	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	Girls: 63.6 Boys: 62.8 Total: 63.2	Girls: 60.5 Boys: 60.8 Total: 60.6	Girls: 83 Boys: 83 Total: 83
<b>3.10</b>	S4 Completion rate by sex	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Net secondary completion rates <i>NDP II:</i> Secondary Completion rate	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	Girls: 35.9 Boys: 36.4 Total: 36.2	Girls: 33.5 Boys: 36.2 Total: 34.8	Girls: 48 Boys: 52 Total: 50
<b>3.11</b>	Transition rate from S4 to S5 by sex	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> Transition from S4 to S5 (%) <i>NDP II:</i> Transition rate from S4 to S5 by sex <i>UN-MSGI 29:</i> Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education by sex	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	Girls: 25.9 Boys: 33.6 Total: 30.0	Girls: 21.0 Boys: 28.4 Total: 24.8	Girls: 35 Boys: 45 Total: 50
<b>3.12</b>	Literacy rate by sex	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Adult Literacy Rate <i>UN-MSGI 20:</i> Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	UNHS (UBOS)	Female: 63.6 Male: 75.9 Total: 69.5	Female: 69.9 Male: 77.5 Total: 73.5	80 (SDG)
<b>3.17</b>	Pass rate by sex		Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	PLE: Girls: 84 Boys: 88 Total: 86  UCE: Girls: 90 Boys: 92 Total: 91	PLE Girls: 90 Boys: 92 Total: 91  <u>UCE</u> Girls: 91 Boys: 92 Total: 91	PLE Girls: 88 Boys: 94 Total: 91  UCE Girls: 97 Boys: 98 Total: 97
<b>3.23</b>	BTVET enrolment by sex	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> BTVET Enrolment <i>NDP II:</i> BTVET enrolment by sex	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	F: 14,650 M: 28,024 T: 42,674	F: 26,663 M: 37,032 T: 63,695	F: 21,975 M: 42,036 T: 64,011

<b>NPGEI No</b>	<b>Name of Indicator</b>	<b>Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Baseline (2015)</b>	<b>Current Status (2017)</b>	<b>NDP II Target (2020)</b>
<b>3.24</b>	University enrolment by sex	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> University students <i>NDP II:</i> University students by sex <i>UN-MSGI 23:</i> Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education by sex	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	F: 79,835 M: 100,525 T: 180,360	<u>2016</u> F: 81,980 M: 104,432 T: 186,412	F: 80,530 M: 106,279 T: 187,204
<b>3.25</b>	Tertiary enrolment by sex	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> Tertiary Institution students <i>NDP II:</i> Tertiary Institution students by sex <i>UN-MSGI 23:</i> Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education by sex	Education and Sports Sector Fact Sheet (MoES)	M: 114,643 F: 143,212 T: 257,855	<u>2016</u> F: 114,552 M: 144,314 T: 258,866	F: 127,518 M: 165,136 T: 292,258
<b>3.27</b>	Average (Mean) years of schooling of the population aged 25 years and older by sex	<i>NSI Level I:</i> Average years of schooling	UNHS (UBOS)	Female: 3.7 Male: 6.2 Total: 5.0	Female: 4.8 Male: 7.0 Total: 5.9	Female: 11 Male: 11 Total: 11

## Health Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
5.1	Proportion of children who are exclusively breastfed for six months		UDHS (UBOS)	63	65.5	
5.2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age by sex	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Stunting (Under 5-Years) <i>NDP II:</i> Child stunting as percent of under 5s <i>SDG Target 2.2.1:</i> Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age <sup>iv</sup>	UDHS (UBOS)	Girls: 29.9 Boys: 37.0 Total: 33.4	Girls: 26.9 Boys: 30.9 Total: 28.9	25
5.3	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age by sex	<i>SDG Target 2.2.2</i> Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) <sup>v</sup>	UDHS (UBOS)	Girls: 4.6 Boys: 4.9 Total: 4.7	Girls: 3.0 Boys: 4.1 Total: 3.5	
5.4	Prevalence of under-weight children under 5 years of age by sex	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Underweight (Under 5-Years) <i>SDG Target 2.2.2</i> Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	UDHS (UBOS)	Girls: 12.7 Boys: 14.9 Total: 13.8	Girls: 9.5 Boys: 11.4 Total: 10.5	8
5.5	Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age		UDHS (UBOS)	23	32	16
5.6	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births by sex	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births <i>NDP II:</i> Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births <i>SDG Target 3.2.2:</i> Neonatal mortality rate	UDHS (UBOS)	Girls: 59 Boys: 70	Girls: 37 Boys: 49 Total: 43	44
5.7	Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births by sex	<i>NSL Level 1:</i> Under Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) <i>NDP II:</i> Under five Mortality rate per 1,000 live births <i>SDG Target 3.2.1:</i> Under-five mortality rate <i>UN-MSGI 33:</i> Under five mortality rate	UDHS (UBOS)	Girls: 98 Boys: 114	Girls: 56 Boys: 72 Total: 64	51

<b>NPGEI No</b>	<b>Name of Indicator</b>	<b>Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Baseline (2015)</b>	<b>Current Status (2016/17)</b>	<b>NDP II Target (2020)</b>
5.8	Maternal Mortality Ratio	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births <i>NDP II:</i> Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births <i>SDG Target 3.1.1:</i> Maternal mortality ratio <i>UN-MSGI 34:</i> Maternal Mortality Ratio	UDHS (UBOS)	438	336	320
5.9	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> Births attended by skilled health personnel <i>NDP II:</i> Births attended by skilled health personnel <i>SDG Target 3.1.2</i> Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel <i>UN-MSGI 36:</i> Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	UDHS (UBOS)	58	74.2	78
5.10	Proportion of births that are high risk		UDHS (UBOS)	65.5	59.5	
5.11	Proportion of women attending at least four Antenatal care (ANC) visits	<i>UN-MSGI 35:</i> Antenatal Care coverage	UDHS (UBOS)	47.6	59.9	60 (SDG)
5.12	Proportion of women attending first ANC in the first trimester	<i>UN-MSGI 35:</i> Antenatal Care coverage	UDHS (UBOS)	20.8	29.1	
5.13	Total Fertility Rate	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Total fertility rate <i>NDP II:</i> Total Fertility Rate	UDHS (UBOS)	6.2	5.4	4.5
5.14	Adolescent Birth Rate (15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.	<i>SDG Target 3.7.2</i> Adolescent Birth Rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group <i>UN-MSGI 52:</i> Adolescent birth rate	UDHS (UBOS)	134.5	132	

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
5.15	Teenage Childbearing	<b>SDG Target 3.7.2</b> Adolescent Birth Rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group <b>UN-MSGI 52:</b>	UDHS (UBOS)	24	25	
5.16	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	<b>NSI Level 2:</b> Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%) <b>NDP II:</b> Contraceptive Prevalence Rate <b>SDG Target 3.7.1:</b> Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods <b>UN-MSGI 32:</b> Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	UDHS (UBOS)	30	39	50
5.17	Adolescent Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	<b>NDP II:</b> Contraceptive Prevalence Rate <b>SDG Target 3.7.1:</b> Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	UDHS (UBOS)	6.8	21.9	
5.18	Life Expectancy at birth by sex.	<b>NSI Level 1:</b> Life expectancy <b>NDP II:</b> Life Expectancy at birth <b>UN-MSGI 41:</b> Life expectancy at age 60 by sex	NPHC	Female: 64.2 Male: 62.2 Total: 63.3	Female: 64.2 Male: 62.2 Total: 63.3	60
5.20	Proportion of the population living with HIV/AIDS by age and sex.	<b>NSI Level 2:</b> HIV Prevalence (%) <b>NDP II:</b> HIV - Prevalence rate <b>SDG Target 3.3.1:</b> Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations <b>UN-MSGI 39:</b>	MoH - UPHIA	Female: 8.3 Male: 6.1 Total: 7.3	<u>15 - 49</u> Female: 7.5 Male: 4.3 Total: 6.0  <u>15 - 64</u> Female: 7.6 Male: 4.7 Total: 6.2	7.8

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
5.26	Prevalence of lower respiratory infections by Sex.		MoH; AIS		UNHS (UBOS) VI Female: 17.5 Male: 19.1 Total: 18.2	
5.27	Prevalence of lower respiratory infections in children under 5 years by sex. <sup>vi</sup>		UDHS (UBOS)	Girls: 14.3 Boys: 15.4 Total: 14.8	Girls: 9.0 Boys: 9.7 Total: 9.3	
5.28	Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex	<i>UN-MSGI 37:</i> Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex	UDHS (UBOS)	<u>15 - 49</u> Female: 1.8 Male: 15.7	<u>15 - 49</u> Female: 0.8 Male: 9.4	Female: Male: Total:
5.29	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex.	<i>UN-MSGI 38:</i> Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	UDHS (UBOS)	<u>15 - 49</u> Female: 4.2 Male: 0.6	<u>15 - 49</u> Female: 7.2 Male: 1.2	Female: Male:
5.30	Proportion of the population with Health Insurance by sex.		UDHS (UBOS)	Female: 1.3 Male: 1.8	<u>15+</u> Total: 5.1  <u>15 - 49</u> Female: 5.9 Male: 5.5	
5.31	Proportion of the population living within a radius of 5 km from a health facility.	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> Proportion of the population living within radius of 5 km of a health facility <i>NDP II:</i> Proportion of the population living within a radius of 5 km of a health facility	UNHS (UBOS)	83.3	86.1	85

## ICT and National Guidance Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
6.1	Proportion of individuals who own mobile phones individually by sex.	<b>NDP II:</b> Percentage of mobile line subscriptions <b>SDG Target 5.b.1</b> Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by sex	UNHS (UBOS)	Female: 45.8 Male: 58.2 Total: 54.3	Total: 68	
6.2	Proportion of individuals who own mobile phones jointly by sex.	<b>NDP II:</b> Percentage of mobile line subscriptions <b>SDG Target 5.b.1</b> Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by sex	UNHS (UBOS)	Female: 3.2 Male: 6.4 Total: 5.3	Total: 5	
6.4	Proportion of households that own a Television by sex of head	<b>NDP II:</b> Proportion of households with a TV <b>UN-MSGI 19:</b> Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head	UNHS (UBOS)	<u>NPHC 2014</u> Female: 8.3 Male: 10.8 Total: 10.0	UNHS VI Total: 17.4	
6.5	Proportion of individuals using the internet by sex.	<b>SDG Target 17.8.1</b> Proportion of individuals using the internet <b>UN-MSGI 17:</b> Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	UNHS (UBOS)	<u>NPHC 2014</u> Female: 6.5 Male: 11.0 Total: 8.6	UNHS VI Total: 6	
6.6	Proportion of the population with access to mass media (Radio or TV or Newspaper) by sex of household head	<b>UN-MSGI 19:</b> Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head	UNHS (UBOS)		<u>UDHS 2016 (15 – 49 yrs)</u> Female: 65.0 Male: 76.0	18

### Lands and Housing Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
8.3	Proportion of the population owning houses		UNHS (UBOS)		Total: 74.3	

## Social Development Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
11.1	Average wage earnings in formal employment by sex. <b>Proxy:</b> Median monthly cash earnings for persons in paid employment in the formal sector	<b>SDG Target 8.5.1:</b> Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities <b>UN-MSGI 13:</b> Gender gap in wages	ALFS (UBOS)		Female: 400,000 Male: 420,000 Total: 400,000	
11.2	Average wage earnings in informal employment by sex. <b>Proxy:</b> Median monthly cash earnings for persons in paid employment in the informal sector	<b>SDG Target 8.5.1:</b> Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities <b>UN-MSGI 13:</b> Gender gap in wages	ALFS (UBOS)		Female: 150,000 Male: 240,000 Total: 200,000	
11.3	Youth unemployment rate by sex.	<b>NDP II:</b> Percentage of national labour force the employed, by sector <b>SDG Target 8.5.2:</b> Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities <b>UN-MSGI 10:</b> Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 15-24 by sex	ALFS (UBOS)		Female: 14.7 Male: 11.4 Total: 13.0	
11.4	Proportion of Young People (15 – 30 years) who are NEET by sex.	<b>NDP II:</b> The number of young people not in education, employment or training <b>SDG Target 8.6.1:</b> Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training.	ALFS (UBOS)	<u>18 – 30</u> Female: Male: Total:  <u>15 - 24</u> Female: 39.1 Male: 18.2 Total: 29.0	<u>18 – 30</u> Female: 50.5 Male: 29.0 Total: 40.7  <u>15 - 24</u> Female: 42.8 Male: 24.0 Total: 33.9	Reduce by 20%

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
11.5	Proportion of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex.	<b>SDG Target 8.7.1:</b> Proportion and number of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex and age.	ALFS (UBOS)	Female: 15.6 Male: 16.9 Total: 16.3	Female: 13.5 Male: 16.8 Total: 15.1	
11.6	Proportion of the working age population employed by sex.	<b>NSI Level 1:</b> Working Population Employed <b>NDP II:</b> Percentage of national labour force employed, by sector <b>SDG Target 8.5.2:</b> Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities <b>UN-MSGI 3:</b> Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex	ALFS (UBOS)	Female: 41.4 Male: 54.9 Total: 47.8	Female: 39.8 Male: 56.2 Total: 47.6	79
11.8	Vulnerability employment rate		ALFS (UBOS)		Female: 71.9 Male: 55.2 Total: 62.6	
11.9	Proportion of the employed persons who are Own-account workers by sex.	<b>UN-MSGI 4:</b> Proportion of employed who are own account workers, by sex	ALFS (UBOS)		Female: 57.8 Male: 48.8 Total: 52.8	
11.10	Proportion of the employed persons who are employers by sex.	<b>UN-MSGI 6:</b> Proportion of employed who are employers, by sex	ALFS (UBOS)		Female: 1.7 Male: 4.0 Total: 3.0	
11.11	Proportion of the employed persons who are contributing family members by sex.	<b>UN-MSGI 5:</b> Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	ALFS (UBOS)		Female: 14.1 Male: 6.4 Total: 9.8	
11.12	Proportion of the employed population in the agriculture sector by sex.	<b>NSI Level 1:</b> Labour force in agriculture <b>UN-MSGI 8:</b> Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (Sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	ALFS (UBOS)	Female: 33.7 Male: 33.9 Total: 33.8	Female: 42.8 Male: 40.0 Total: 41.2	

<b>NPGEI No</b>	<b>Name of Indicator</b>	<b>Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Baseline (2015)</b>	<b>Current Status (2016/17)</b>	<b>NDP II Target (2020)</b>
<b>11.13</b>	Proportion of the employed population employed in the manufacturing sector by sex.	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Labour force in Manufacturing <i>UN-MSGI 8:</i> Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (Sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	ALFS (UBOS)	Female: 18.0 Male: 23.0 Total: 21.0	Female: 11.4 Male: 20.2 Total: 16.4	
<b>11.14</b>	Proportion of the employed population employed in the services sector by sex.	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Labour force in service sector <i>UN-MSGI 8:</i> Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (Sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	ALFS (UBOS)	Female: 47.5 Male: 43.1 Total: 45.1	Female: 45.8 Male: 39.8 Total: 42.4	
<b>11.16</b>	Informal employment as a proportion of total non-agricultural employment, by sex.	<i>UN-MSGI 9:</i> Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex	ALFS (UBOS)		Females: 85.6 Males: 84.5 Total: 84.9	
<b>11.18</b>	Average number of hours a week spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex	<i>SDG Target 5.4.1:</i> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location <i>UN-MSGI 2:</i> Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex (Note: Separate housework and child care if possible)	ALFS (UBOS)	Females: 23.1 Males: 11.9 Total: 18.6	Females: 19.9 Males: 10.3 Total: 16.1	
<b>11.20</b>	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	<i>SDG Target 5.6.1</i> Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	UDHS (UBOS)	60	58.5	
<b>11.21</b>	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	<i>SDG Target 5.5.1</i> Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments <i>UN-MSGI 44:</i> Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	The Parliament		35	

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
11.22	Proportion of seats held by women in Local Governments.	<i>SDG Target 5.5.1</i> Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	MoLG;	<u>LCV Chairpersons</u> Females: 1.74 Males: 98.26	<u>LCV Chairpersons</u> Females: 0.9 Males: 99.1	
11.26	Proportion of the population aged 20-24 and 25-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 by sex	<i>SDG Target 16.2.3</i> Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	UDHS (UBOS)	<u>20-24<sup>viii</sup>:</u> Females: 8.3 Males: 3.2  <u>25-29:</u> Females: 6.6 Males: 1.3	<u>20-24:</u> Females: 4.8 Males: 1.1  <u>25-29:</u> Females: 5.8 Males: 2.1	6 (SDG)
11.27	Proportion of the population aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 by sex.	<i>SDG Target 5.3.1</i> Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 <i>UN-MSGI 51:</i> Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in union before age 18	UDHS (UBOS)	Males: 16.1 Females: 31.8	Females: 34.0 Males: 5.5	Less than 10 (RMNCAH) <sup>viii</sup>  20 (SDG)
11.28	Proportion of girls and women aged 5 years and above who have undergone FGM/C	<i>SDG Target 5.3.2</i> Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting by age. <i>UN-MSGI 50:</i> Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ cutting (for relevant countries only)	UDHS (UBOS)	<u>15-49 Years</u> 1.4	<u>15-49 Years</u> 0.3%	0 (SDG)
11.30	Uganda Gender Gap Index. <b>NB:</b> Figures in brackets refer to Global Ranking)	<i>NDP II:</i> Global Gender Gap Index	World Economic Forum	0.713  (40/136)	0.721  (45/144)	0.750  (20/136)
11.31	Uganda Gender Development Index.		UNDP – Human Development Report	0.48	0.865	



## Water and Environment Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
12.1	Proportion of households with access to improved water source	<i>NSI Level 1:</i> Safe water coverage <i>SDG Target 6.1:</i>	UNHS (UBOS)		<u>UDHS 2016</u> Rural: 91.3 Urban: 73.8 Total: 78.3	
12.2	Average time taken ( <i>Minutes</i> ) to & fro the water (safe) supply point by sex of household head.	<i>SDG Target 5.4.1:</i> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	UNHS (UBOS)	Female: 29.8 Male: 29.6 Total: 29.8	Female: 24 Male: 24 Total: 24	
12.3	Average waiting time ( <i>Minutes</i> ) at the water (safe) supply point by sex of head.	<i>SDG Target 5.4.1:</i> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	UNHS (UBOS)	Female: 27.2 Male: 28.0 Total: 27.4	Female: 23 Male: 23 Total: 23	
12.4	Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation by residence	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> Household Latrine Coverage <i>SDG Target 6.2:</i>	UNHS (UBOS)		<u>UDHS 2016</u> Rural: 26.5 Urban: 16.0 Total: 18.7	

## 3. NPGEIs in Tier II by Sector

### Accountability Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
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<b>NPGEI No</b>	<b>Name of Indicator</b>	<b>Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Baseline (2015)</b>	<b>Current Status (2016/17)</b>	<b>NDP II Target (2020)</b>
<b>1.4</b>	Average household agricultural income by sex of head	<i><b>SDG Target 10.1.1:</b></i> Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	UNPS			
<b>1.6</b>	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line (less than USD 1.25 per day) by sex.	<i><b>SDG Target 1.1.1:</b></i> Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	UNHS (UBOS)			

## Agriculture Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
2.1	Proportion of the agricultural population owning agricultural land by sex of owner.	<i>SDG Target 5.a.1 (a):</i> Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex.	UNPS			
2.2	Proportion of women owning agricultural land	<i>SDG Target 5.a.1 (a):</i> Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex.	UNPS			
2.3	Proportion of the agricultural population with user-rights by sex.		UNPS			
2.4	Proportion of the agricultural population who make decisions by sex of decision maker		UNPS			
2.5	Proportion of the agricultural population who decide on proceeds of agriculture by sex of decision maker.	<i>SDG Target 5.a.1 (b):</i> Share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	UNPS			
2.6	Proportion of the agricultural population who decide what to plant by sex of decision maker.	<i>SDG Target 5.a.1 (a):</i> Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex.	UNPS			
2.7	Proportion of the agricultural population who decide what inputs to use by sex of decision maker.	<i>SDG Target 5.a.1 (a):</i> Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex.	UNPS			

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
2.8	Proportion of farmers using labour saving technologies by sex.		UCAAL			

## Education Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2017)	NDP II Target (2020)
3.13	Literacy rate at P3 by sex	<i>NDP II:</i> Literacy rate at P3 by sex <i>SDG Target 4.1.1:</i> <i>SDG Target 4.6.1:</i> <sup>ix</sup>	MoES (NAPE Report)	Girls: 61.3 Boys: 59.0 Total: 60.2		Girls: 70 Boys: 70 Total: 70
3.14	Literacy rate at P6 by sex	<i>NDP II:</i> Literacy rate at P6 by sex <i>SDG Target 4.1.1:</i> <i>SDG Target 4.6.1:</i>	MoES (NAPE Report)	Girls: 52.2 Boys: 51.6 Total: 51.9		Girls: 50 Boys: 50 Total: 50
3.15	Numeracy rate at P3 by sex	<i>NDP II:</i> Numeracy rate at P3 by sex <i>SDG Target 4.1.1:</i> <i>SDG Target 4.6.1:</i>	MoES (NAPE Report)	Girls: 70.6 Boys: 73.0 Total: 71.7		Girls: 80 Boys: 80 Total: 80
3.16	Numeracy rate at P6 by sex	<i>NDP II:</i> Numeracy rate at P6 by sex <i>SDG Target 4.1.1:</i> <i>SDG Target 4.6.1:</i>	MoES (NAPE Report)	Girls: 48.2 Boys: 56.9 Total: 52.6		Girls: 50 Boys: 50 Total: 50
3.18	Pass rate in English by sex		Education Fact Sheet (MoES)	Girls: 91.8 Boys: 89.9		Girls: 94.8 Boys: 92.8
3.19	Pass rate in Mathematics by sex		Education Fact Sheet (MoES)	Girls: 77.5 Boys: 81.7		Girls: 80.8 Boys: 84.7
3.20	Average time taken ( <i>Minutes</i> ) to school (for day scholars) by sex.	<i>SDG Target 5.4.1:</i> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	UNHS (UBOS)	Female: 37.3 Male: 35.2 Total: 36.7		
3.21	Proportion of schools with separate stances for females and males		NSDS (UBOS)	Primary : 97.3 Secondary: 98.8		

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2017)	NDP II Target (2020)
3.22	Pupil/student Stance Ratio by Sex		NSDS (UBOS)	<u>Primary</u> Girls: 69 Boys: 71 <u>Secondary</u> Girls: 49 Boys: 61		
3.26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	<i>UN-MSGI 26:</i> Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	Census of Higher Educational Institutions (MoES)			
3.28	Educational Attainment of the population aged 25 years and older by sex	<i>UN-MSGI 31:</i> Educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older, by sex	UNHS (UBOS)	<u>Females</u> None: 24.7 Primary: 53.7 Secondary: 18.4 Post sec: 3.2  <u>Males</u> None: 10.2 Primary: 60.0 Secondary: 24.2 Post sec: 5.6	<u>Females 15+</u> None: 16.2 Primary: 51.2 Secondary: 25.7 Post sec: 6.9  <u>Males 15+</u> None: 6.9 Primary: 52.9 Secondary: 29.1 Post sec: 11.1	

### Energy and Mineral Development Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
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NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
4.1	Proportion of the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels by sex of household head.	<i>SDG Target: 7.1.2</i> Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	UDHS (UBOS)	0.6%		

## Health Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
5.19	Adult mortality by cause and age groups	<i>UN-MSGI 42:</i> Adult mortality by cause and age groups	UDHS (UBOS)			
5.21	HIV/AIDS prevalence among pregnant women.	<i>NDP II:</i> HIV - Prevalence rate <i>SDG Target 3.3.1:</i> Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	MoH - AIS/UPHIA	5.5		
5.23	Proportion of HIV/AIDS pregnant women enrolled on EMTCT (Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission)		MoH - AIS/UPHIA	79.9		100
5.24	Proportion of eligible persons receiving ARVs by sex.	<i>NDP II:</i> Percentage of eligible persons receiving ARVs <i>UN-MSGI 40:</i> Access to anti-retroviral drug by sex	MoH - AIS/UPHIA	Female: 53 Male: 46		90
5.25	Proportion of HIV positive adolescents accessing ARVs by sex.	<i>NDP II:</i> Percentage of eligible persons receiving ARVs	MoH-HMIS			
5.32	Average time taken ( <i>Minutes</i> ) traveling to the health facility by sex	<i>SDG Target 5.4.1:</i> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	UNHS (UBOS)	Female: 46.0 Male: 49.7 Total: 47.1		
5.33	Ratio of practicing medical officers (doctors) to population	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> Ratio of doctors to population <i>NDP II:</i> Ratio of doctors to population <i>SDG Target 3.c.1:</i> Health worker density and distribution.	MoH (DHIS-2)	1: 24,725		1:22,625

<b>NPGEI No</b>	<b>Name of Indicator</b>	<b>Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Baseline (2015)</b>	<b>Current Status (2016/17)</b>	<b>NDP II Target (2020)</b>
<b>5.34</b>	Ratio of practicing nurses to population.	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> Ratio of nurses to population. <i>NDP II:</i> Ratio of nurses to population <i>SDG Target 3.c.1:</i> Health worker density and distribution.	MoH (DHIS-2)	1:11,000		1:8,000
<b>5.35</b>	Ratio of practicing midwives to women	<i>SDG Target 3.c.1:</i> Health worker density and distribution.	MoH (DHIS-2)			
<b>5.36</b>	Ratio of practicing Anesthetical Officers to population	<i>SDG Target 3.c.1:</i> Health worker density and distribution.	MoH (DHIS-2)			
<b>5.37</b>	Ratio of practicing Anesthetical Officers to women	<i>SDG Target 3.c.1:</i> Health worker density and distribution.	MoH (DHIS-2)	1:11,000		1:9,500

### ICT and National Guidance Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
6.3	Proportion of individuals using mobile phones by sex.	<p><i>NDP II:</i> Percentage of mobile line subscriptions</p> <p><i>SDG Target 5.b.1</i></p> <p>Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by sex</p> <p><i>UN-MSGI 18:</i> Proportion of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone, by sex</p>	UNHS (UBOS)			

## Justice, Law and Order Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
7.1	Crime Victimization Rate by sex.		UBOS			
7.2	Proportion of child related crime	<i>NSI Level 3:</i> JLOS Sector	UPF			
7.3	Proportion of police officers who are female	<b>UN-MSGI 46:</b> Percentage of female police officers	UPF			
7.4	Proportion of judges who are female	<b>UN-MSGI 47:</b> Percentage of female judges	Judicial Service Commission			

## Lands and Housing Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
8.1	Proportion of the population owning land individually by sex of owner.	<i>SDG Target 5.a.1 (a):</i> Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex. <i>UN-MSGI 12:</i> Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex	UNHS (UBOS)	Female: 59.1 Male: 42.9 Total: 47.9		Female: 25.46 Male: 36.38
8.2	Proportion of the population owning land jointly by sex of owner.	<i>SDG Target 5.a.1 (a):</i> Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex. <i>UN-MSGI 12:</i> Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex	UNHS (UBOS)	Female: 13.1 Male: 36.5 Total: 29.4		Total: 38.15

### Science, Technology and Innovation Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
10.1	Ratio of graduates in Science & Technology to Arts by sex	<i>NSI Level 2:</i> Ratio of graduates in science and technology to Arts <i>NDP II:</i> Ratio of graduates in Science & Technology to Arts	UNCST	1:5		3:5
10.2	Proportion of females among science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level.	<i>NDP II:</i> Ratio of graduates in Science & Technology to Arts	UNCST			
10.3	Proportion of engineering graduates by sex	<i>NDP II:</i> Ratio of graduates in Science & Technology to Arts	UNCST			
10.4	Proportion of science graduate teachers by sex	<i>NDP II:</i> Ratio of graduates in Science & Technology to Arts	UNCST			
10.5	Proportion of Medical officers, clinical officers and allied and dental practitioners by sex	<i>NDP II:</i> Ratio of graduates in Science & Technology to Arts	UNCST			

## Social Development Sector

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
11.7	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 (with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household), by sex	<i>UN-MSGI 15:</i> Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	ALFS (UBOS)			
11.17	Proportion of firms owned by women, by size.	<i>UN-MSGI 7:</i> Percentage of firms owned by women, by size	COBE (UBOS)			
11.19	Average time taken (Minutes) to & fro the firewood supply point by sex of household head.	<i>SDG Target 5.4.1:</i> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	UNHS (UBOS)	Females: 40.9 Males: 40.0 Total: 40.7		
11.23	Proportion of women in managerial positions in the formal sector.	<i>SDG Target 5.5.2</i> Proportion of women in managerial positions <i>UN-MSGI 45:</i> Women's share of managerial positions	Ministry of Public Service			
11.24	Proportion of the ever-partnered population aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months by sex.	<i>SDG Target 5.2.1</i> Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and age. <i>UN-MSGI 48:</i> Proportion of ever-partnered women (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months	UDHS (UBOS)	<u>15-49 Years</u> Females: 15.4 Males: 2.9		30 (SDG)

<b>NPGEI No</b>	<b>Name of Indicator</b>	<b>Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Baseline (2015)</b>	<b>Current Status (2016/17)</b>	<b>NDP II Target (2020)</b>
<b>11.25</b>	Proportion of the population aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by age and sex	<i>SDG Target 5.2.2</i> Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence. <i>UN-MSGI 49:</i> Proportion of women (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15	UDHS (UBOS)	<u>15-49 Years</u> Females: 11 Males: 6		8 (SDG)
<b>11.32</b>	Uganda Social Institutions and Gender Index		UBOS	0.47		

#### 4. NPGEIs in Tier III - that require methodology to be developed

NPGEI No	Name of Indicator	Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI	Source	Baseline (2015)	Current Status (2016/17)	NDP II Target (2020)
3.29	School Drop-out rate by sex		MoES			
5.22	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.	<b>NDP II:</b> HIV - Prevalence rate <b>SDG Target 3.3.1:</b> Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	MoH (DHIS-2)			92,191 (among adults)
6.7	Proportion of individuals using social media by sex		UNHS			
9.1	Percentage of MDAs and LGs with policies, plans and budgets that promote gender equity and equality	<b>SDG Target 5.1.1</b> Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	EOC, MoFPED; OPM			
9.2	Proportion of institutions with systems to track and make public allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment	<b>SDG Target 5.c.1</b> Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	MoFPED; MGLSD			
9.3	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	<b>SDG Target 1.b.1</b> Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	MoFPED			
11.15	Proportion of the employed persons working part-time, by sex	<b>UN-MSGI 14:</b> Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	ALFS (UBOS)			

<b>NPGEI No</b>	<b>Name of Indicator</b>	<b>Linkage to NSI, NDP II and SDGs and UN-MSGI</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Baseline (2015)</b>	<b>Current Status (2016/17)</b>	<b>NDP II Target (2020)</b>
11.29	Proportion of PWDs with access to essential services and infrastructure by sex		MGLSD			40 (SDG)

## 5. Metadata for the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)

### Accountability Sector Indicators

<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>Definition and Standard Classifications</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Computation Method</b>	<b>Compilation Practices</b>	<b>Sources of data</b>	<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Accessibility and Availability of data</b>	<b>Periodicity of Production</b>	<b>Comments and limitations</b>
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Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
1.1: Income per capita	<p>This is the measure of the amount of money that is being earned per person in a country. Income per capita can apply to the average per-person income for a country. It is used as a means for evaluating the living conditions and quality of life in different areas</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev.4</p>	UGX	<p>Divide the country's total national income by its total population.</p> $\frac{\Sigma HH \text{ Income}}{\Sigma Population}$	<p>Data is obtained from household and Panel surveys to derive the indicator.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	<p>Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)</p> <p>Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)</p>	None	<p>UNHS reports</p> <p>UNPS Reports</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>Every 3 years</p>	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>1.2:</b> Household expenditure by sex of head	This is an aggregation of all household expenditures i.e. food items, non/ semi-durable goods and durable goods and services per household in a specified period	UGX	Summation of total expenditure per household for the different expenditure categories  $\sum HH \text{ Expenditure}$	Household expenditure data is collected using different reference periods for different categories of goods and services.  The information is standardized to the same reference period during computation.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex of household head Residence Age Wealth quintile Region	UNHS Reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	None
<b>1.3:</b> Average household income by sex of head	This is the measure of the average amount of money that is being earned per household in a country in a given period by sex of the household head.	UGX	Divide the country's national income by its total number of households  $\frac{\sum HH \text{ Income}}{\sum HHs}$	Data is obtained from household and Panel surveys to derive the indicator.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)  Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS).	Sex of household head Residence Age Wealth quintile Region	UNHS reports  UNPS Reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually  Every 3 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>1.4:</b> Average household agricultural income by sex of head	This is the measure of the average amount of money that is being earned from agriculture per household in a country by sex of the household head.	UGX	Divide the country's agricultural income by its total number of households  $\frac{\Sigma Agric Income}{\Sigma HHs}$	Data is obtained from household and Panel surveys to derive the indicator.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)	Sex of household head  Residence  Age  Wealth quintile	UNPS reports	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
1.5: Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex	<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>Poverty line is a monetary measure determined at a given point in time meeting a minimum selection of basic needs.</p> <p><i>The monetary measure is 1USD \$ / 1.25USD 4</i></p>	Percent	<p>Total No. of HH below the Poverty line divided by the total No. of HH multiplied by 100</p> $\frac{\sum \text{Pop in poor HHs}}{\sum \text{Population}}$ <p><i>Computed based on the method of Ravallion and Bidani (1994).</i></p>	<p>Household consumption expenditure data is aggregated and adjusted for price changes 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 standard reference period.</p>	<p>Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)</p> <p>Consumer price index (CPI) data</p>	<p>Sex of household head</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Wealth quintile</p> <p>Employment Status</p> <p>Main source of livelihood</p>	<p>UNHS Reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Every 3 years	The poverty figure is based on consumption expenditure data.

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>1.6:</b> Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line (less than USD 1.25 per day) by sex <sup>x</sup></p>	<p>The international poverty line is a monetary threshold under which an individual is considered to be living in poverty.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> The international poverty line is a monetary threshold under which an individual is considered to be living in poverty.</p>	Percent	<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> $\frac{\sum \text{Pop in poor HHs}}{\sum \text{Population}}$	<p>Household expenditure data is aggregated and adjusted for price changes 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 standard reference period.</p>	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	<p>Sex of household head</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Wealth quintile</p> <p>Employment Status</p> <p>Main source of livelihood</p>	<p>UNHS Reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Every 3 years	<p>Distribution of consumption among the poor is not considered</p> <p>Currently, the international Poverty line is set at USD 1.90</p>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>1.7:</b> Proportion of the population with access to financial services by sex.	This is the percentage of adult population in the country who have access to defined financial services by sex. Financial services include savings, credit, insurance and digital payment services	Percent	Divide the adult population with access to financial services by the total adult population	Data is obtained from household and Panel surveys to derive the indicator.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)  Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS).	Sex  Residence  Age	UNHS reports  UNPS Reports	Annually  Every 3 years	None

## Agriculture Sector Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.1:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population owning agricultural land by sex of owner.	<p>This is the percentage of agricultural population in the country who own land used for agriculture by sex of the land owner</p> <p>This emphasizes the importance to monitor ownership/secure rights of the women whose main source of livelihood is farm-based, that is, crop, livestock or forestry</p>	Percent	The agricultural population who own land used for agriculture in the country divided by the total agricultural population expressed as a percentage	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	<p>Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)</p> <p>Uganda Census of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Livestock (UCAAL)</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Region</p> <p>Mode of ownership (individual or joint)</p>	<p>UNPS reports</p> <p>UCAAL reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>Every 10 years</p>	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.2:</b> Proportion of women owning agricultural land	<p>The percentage of women (with documented evidence of) owning land used for crop farming, livestock or forestry activities.</p> <p>This emphasizes the importance to monitor ownership/secure rights of the women whose main source of livelihood is farm-based, that is, crop, livestock or forestry</p>	Percent	The number of women with documented evidence of secure tenure rights to individually or communally held land divided by the female agricultural population expressed as a percentage	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	<p>Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)</p> <p>Uganda Census of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Livestock (UCAAL)</p>	<p>Region</p> <p>Land Tenure systems</p> <p>1. Mailo Land 2. Freehold 3. Leasehold 4. Customary land 5. Public Land</p>	<p>UNPS reports</p> <p>UCAAL reports</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>Every ten years</p>	None
<b>2.3:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population with user-rights by sex.		Percent							
<b>2.4:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who make decisions by sex of decision maker		Percent							

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.5:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who decide on proceeds of agriculture by sex of decision maker.	This refers to the proportion of the agricultural population with the right to decide on proceeds of agriculture by sex.  Proceeds refer to agricultural earnings received from land under cultivation (own or hired or any type of right)	Percent	Total agricultural population who decide on proceeds of agriculture divided by the Total agricultural population expressed as a percentage	Information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)  Uganda Census of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Livestock (UCAAL)	Sex of Decision maker  Region	UNPS reports  UCAAL reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually  Every ten years	<b>None</b>
<b>2.6:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who decide what to plant by sex of decision maker.	This refers to the proportion of the agricultural population with the right to decide on what to plant on land under cultivation (own or hired or any type of right) on the land by sex of the decision maker	Percent	Total agricultural population who decide what to plant to use divided by the total agricultural population expressed as a percentage	Information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)  Uganda Census of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Livestock (UCAAL)	Sex of Decision maker  Region	UNPS reports  UCAAL reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually  Every ten years	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.7:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who decide what inputs to use by sex of decision maker.	This refers to the proportion of the agricultural population with the right to decide on what inputs to use on the land by sex of the decision maker	Percent	Total agricultural population who decide what inputs to use divided by the total agricultural population expressed as a percentage	Information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)  Uganda Census of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Livestock (UCAAL)	Sex of Decision maker  Region	UNPS reports  UCAAL reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually  Every ten years	<b>None</b>
<b>2.8:</b> Proportion of farmers using labour saving technologies by sex.	This is the percentage of farmers (agricultural population) using Labour saving technologies by sex <sup>xi</sup> .	Percent	The total number of farmers using Labour saving technologies in the country divided by the total farmers expressed as a percentage	Information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Livestock (UCAAL)	Sex  Age  Region	UCAAL reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	10 Years	<b>None</b>

## Education Sector Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.1:</b> Gross Pre-primary enrolment ratio by sex.	<p>This is the total enrolment in a Pre-primary school by sex regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education (3 – 5 years) in a given school-year.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Ratio	Number of pupils/ students enrolled in Pre-primary level of education regardless of age divide by the population of the age-group which officially corresponds to the given level of education (3 – 5 years) expressed as a percentage	<p>The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year<sup>xii</sup>.</p> <p>The denominator is obtained from the annual population projections by UBOS.</p>	<p>Information on enrolment is from the Annual School Census (ASC) undertaken every fiscal year.</p> <p>Population projections are from UBOS and are updated annually</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Region and District</p> <p>Level of education</p> <p>Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)</p>	<p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Statistical Abstract</p> <p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p>	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.2:</b> Net Pre-primary enrolment ratio by sex.	<p>This is the total enrolment of children aged 3 – 5 years in a Pre-primary school by sex, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education (3 – 5 years) in a given school-year.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Ratio	Number of pupils aged 3 – 5 years enrolled in Pre-primary level of education divided by the population of the age-group which officially corresponds to the given level of education (3 – 5 years) expressed as a percentage	<p>The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year.</p> <p>The denominator is obtained from the annual population projections by UBOS.</p>	<p>Information on enrolment is from the Annual School Census (ASC) undertaken every fiscal year.</p> <p>Population projections are from UBOS and are updated annually</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Region and District</p> <p>Level of education</p> <p>Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)</p>	<p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Statistical Abstract</p> <p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p>	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.3:</b> Gross Primary School enrolment rate by sex	<p>This is the total enrolment in a Primary school by sex regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education (6 – 12 years) in a given school-year.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Ratio	Number of pupils enrolled in Primary school regardless of age divide by the population of the age-group which officially corresponds to the given level of education (6 – 12 years) expressed as a percentage	<p>The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year.</p> <p>The denominator is obtained from the annual population projections by UBOS.</p>	<p>Information on enrolment is from the Annual School Census (ASC) undertaken every fiscal year.</p> <p>Population projections are from UBOS and are updated annually</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Region and District</p> <p>Level of education</p> <p>Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)</p>	<p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Statistical Abstract</p> <p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p>	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.4:</b> Net Primary School enrolment rate by sex	<p>This is the total enrolment of children aged 6 - 12 years in a Primary school by sex, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education (6 – 12 years) in a given school-year.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Ratio	Number of pupils aged 6 – 12 years enrolled in Primary school divided by the population of the age-group which officially corresponds to the given level of education (6 – 12 years) expressed as a percentage	<p>The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year.</p> <p>The denominator is obtained from the annual population projections by UBOS.</p>	<p>Information on enrolment is from the Annual School Census (ASC) undertaken every fiscal year.</p> <p>Population projections are from UBOS and are updated annually</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Region and District</p> <p>Level of education</p> <p>Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)</p>	<p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Statistical Abstract</p> <p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p>	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.5:</b> Gross Secondary School enrolment rate by sex.	<p>This is the total enrolment in a Secondary school by sex regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education (13 - 18 years) in a given school-year.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Ratio	Number of students enrolled in Secondary school regardless of age divide by the population of the age-group which officially corresponds to the given level of education (13 - 18 years) expressed as a percentage	<p>The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year.</p> <p>The denominator is obtained from the annual population projections by UBOS.</p>	<p>Information on enrolment is from the Annual School Census (ASC) undertaken every fiscal year.</p> <p>Population projections are from UBOS and are updated annually</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Region and District</p> <p>Level of education</p> <p>Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)</p>	<p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Statistical Abstract</p> <p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p>	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.6:</b> Net Secondary School enrolment rate by sex	<p>This is the total enrolment of persons aged 13 - 18 years in a Secondary school by sex, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education (13 - 18 years) in a given school-year.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Ratio	Number of students aged 13 - 18 years enrolled in Secondary school divided by the population of the age-group which officially corresponds to the given level of education (13 - 18 years) expressed as a percentage	<p>The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year.</p> <p>The denominator is obtained from the annual population projections by UBOS.</p>	<p>Information on enrolment is from the Annual School Census (ASC) undertaken every fiscal year.</p> <p>Population projections are from UBOS and are updated annually</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Region and District</p> <p>Level of education</p> <p>Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)</p>	<p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Statistical Abstract</p> <p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p>	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.7:</b> Gender parity index in enrolment	<p>This is a socio-economic index designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Ratio	Divide the female value of a given enrolment indicator by the male value of the same indicator for a given level of education (Primary, secondary, tertiary etc.).	<p>The information is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year and the annual population projections by UBOS.</p> <p>Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures and the Gender Parity Index determined.</p>	<p>Information on enrolment is from the Annual School Census (ASC) undertaken every fiscal year.</p> <p>Population projections are from UBOS and are updated annually</p>	<p>Region and District</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Level of education (primary, secondary and tertiary levels)</p> <p>Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)</p>	<p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Statistical Abstract</p>	Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.8:</b> Primary (P7) Completion rate by sex	<p>This is the total number of pupils (candidates) who registered for the end of primary exams (PLE) regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary graduation age (12 years).</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	The number of registered candidates for P7 divided by the 12 year old population, and expressed as a percentage.	<p>Data on candidates' final grade examinations is obtained from the administrative registers of the Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB) and analyzed to derive the number of sitting candidates who pass examinations.</p> <p>Population projections are from UBOS and are updated annually.</p>	<p>Administrative data from UNEB</p> <p>UBOS Annual Population projections</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Region and District</p>	<p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Statistical Abstract</p> <p>League tables</p>	Annually	There are some candidates who register for PLE but fail to sit some or all exams. However, this is a negligible number.

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.9:</b> Transition rate to Secondary (S1) by sex	<p>This is the number of students admitted to the first Grade of secondary 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 primary level of education in the previous year.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	<p>Divide the number of students in the first grade of secondary education (S1) by the number of pupils who were enrolled in the final grade (P7) of the preceding cycle or level of education in the previous year, expressed as a percentage.</p> $\frac{\Sigma S1(\text{year } t + 1)}{\Sigma P7(\text{year } t)}$	<p>The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census (ASC) conducted every year.</p> <p>Data on candidates' final grade examinations is obtained from the Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB) is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass final grade examinations of primary level determined.</p>	<p>Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports</p> <p>UNEB Results</p>	Sex	<p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Statistical Abstract</p>	Annually	This indicator can be distorted <sup>xiii</sup>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.10:</b> S4 Completion rate by sex	<p>This is the total number of students (candidates) who registered for the S4 exams regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official secondary school graduation age (16 years).</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	Divide the number of registered candidates for S4 by the 16 year old population, expressed as a percentage.	<p>Data on candidates' final grade examinations is obtained from the administrative registers of the Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB) and analyzed to derive the number of sitting candidates who pass examinations.</p> <p>Population projections are from UBOS and are updated annually.</p>	<p>Administrative data from UNEB</p> <p>UBOS Annual Population projections</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Region and District</p>	<p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Statistical Abstract</p> <p>League tables</p>	Annually	There are some candidates who register for UCE but fail to sit some or all exams. However, this is a negligible number.

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.11:</b> Transition rate from S4 to S5 by sex	<p>This is the number of students admitted to S5 in a given year, expressed as a proportion of the number of candidates who successfully sat and passed the final grade of the senior four in the previous year.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	<p>Divide the number of students in the first grade of secondary education (S5) by the number of pupils who were enrolled in the final grade (S4) of the preceding cycle or level of education in the previous year and expressed as a percentage.</p> $\frac{\Sigma S5(\text{year } t + 1)}{\Sigma S4(\text{year } t)}$	<p>The numerator is obtained from the annual school census conducted every year. The denominator is obtained from UNEB results.</p> <p>Data on candidates' final grade examinations from the Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB) is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass final grade examinations of primary level determined.</p>	<p>Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports</p> <p>UNEB Results</p>	Sex	<p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Statistical Abstract</p>	Annually	This indicator can be distorted by incorrect classification between new entrants and repeaters <sup>xiv</sup> .

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.12:</b> Literacy rate by sex	The number of persons aged 10 years and above who are able to read and write with understanding in any language divided by the population in that age group	Percent	The number of people aged 10 years and above who are literate (able to read and write in any language) divided by the total population in that same age group and expressed as a percentage	Data on Literacy are obtained through Household Surveys and the Population and Housing Census and analysed to derive the indicator.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Sex Residence Age Region	UNHS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the NPHC, UNPS and the Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) Statistical Abstract (MGLSD)

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.13:</b> Literacy rate at P3 by sex	<p>This is the percentage of pupils in P3 with the ability to read and write in any language.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	Divide the number of proficient pupils in literacy by total number of pupils tested, expressed as a percentage	A National Assessment of Progress in Education (NAPE) survey is carried out annually by UNEB where a sample of pupils is selected in P.3 across the country. Tests in literacy are given to the sampled pupils and marked to determine pupil literacy	NAPE Survey	Sex Age Residence Region Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)	NAPE Report  Education Fact sheet  MoES Statistical Abstract  Education Fact Booklet  MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.14:</b> Literacy rate at P6 by sex	<p>This is the percentage of pupils in P6 with the ability to read and write in any language.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	Divide the number of proficient pupils in literacy by total number of pupils tested, expressed as a percentage	A National Assessment of Progress in Education (NAPE) survey is carried out by UNEB annually where a sample of pupils is selected in P.6 across the country. Tests in literacy are given to the sampled pupils and marked to determine pupil literacy	NAPE Survey	Sex Age Residence Region Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)	NAPE Report Education Fact sheet MoES Statistical Abstract Education Fact Booklet MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.15:</b> Numeracy rate at P3 by sex	<p>This is the percentage of pupils who can use numbers, make additions, subtraction, simple multiplication, simple division, simple weights and measures, money counting and telling time.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	Divide the number of proficient pupils in numeracy by the total number of pupils tested, expressed as a percentage	<p>A National Assessment of Progress in Education (NAPE) survey is carried out by UNEB annually where a sample of pupils is selected in P.3 across the country.</p> <p>Tests in numeracy are given to the sampled pupils and marked to determine the numeracy rate.</p>	NAPE Survey	Sex Age Residence Region Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)	NAPE Report Education Fact sheet MoES Statistical Abstract Education Fact Booklet MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.16:</b> Numeracy rate at P6 by sex	<p>This is the percentage of pupils who can use numbers, make additions, subtraction, simple multiplication, simple division, simple weights and measures, money counting and telling time.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	Divide the number of proficient pupils in numeracy by the total number of pupils tested and expressed as a percentage	<p>A National Assessment of Progress in Education (NAPE) survey is carried out by UNEB annually where a sample of pupils is selected in P.6 across the country.</p> <p>Tests in numeracy are given to the sampled pupils and marked to determine the numeracy rate.</p>	NAPE Survey	Sex Age Residence Region Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)	NAPE Report Education Fact sheet MoES Statistical Abstract Education Fact Booklet MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.17:</b> Pass rate by sex	<p>This is the total number of candidates who scored between division one and division four in the end of cycle exams expressed as a percentage of the candidates that sat the end of cycle exams.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	Divide the total number of candidates that sat and passed PLE/UCE between division one and division four by the total number that sat, expressed as a percentage	Data on candidates' final grade examinations from UNEB is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass final grade examinations is determined.	UNEB Results	Sex Residence Region and District Level of education Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)	MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> ) Education Fact sheet MoES Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.18:</b> Pass rate in English by sex	<p>This is the total number of candidates that passed English with Distinctions, Credits and Passes (D1 - P8), expressed as a percentage of all candidates that sat for end of cycle exams of English.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	Divide the total number of candidates that sat and passed the end of cycle English examinations by the total number that sat and expressed as a percentage	Data on candidates' final grade examinations from UNEB is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass final grade examinations is determined.	UNEB Results	Sex Residence Region and District Level of education Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)	MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> ) Education Fact sheet MoES Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.19:</b> Pass rate in Mathematics by sex	<p>This is the total number of candidates that passed Mathematics with Distinctions, Credits and Passes (D1 - P8), expressed as a percentage of all candidates that sat for end of cycle exams of Mathematics.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	Divide the total number of candidates that sat and passed the end of cycle Mathematics examinations by the total number that sat and expressed as a percentage	Data on candidates' final grade examinations from UNEB is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass final grade examinations is determined.	UNEB Results	Sex Residence Region and District Level of education Ownership Government and Non-Government (Private and community)	<p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Annual Statistical Abstract</p>	Annually	<b>None</b>
<b>3.20:</b> Average time taken ( <i>Minutes</i> ) to school (for day scholars) by sex.	<p>This is the average time taken to travel to school</p> <p>This indicator is measured for day scholars only</p>	Number (Minutes)	The sum of the average travel time taken travelling to the school for all pupils/students divided by the total number of pupils/students	Information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex Residence Age Region Wealth quintile	<p>UNHS reports</p> <p>UBOS website: (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	3 years	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.21:</b> Proportion of schools with separate stances for females and males	<p>This is the proportion of schools with access to basic sanitation facility separately for girls.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Basic sanitation facilities are defined as functional sanitation facilities separated for males and females on or near the premises.</p>	Percent	Total number of schools by level of education (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to basic sanitation facility separately for each sex divided by the total number of schools, expressed as a percentage.	The information is obtained from the annual school census conducted every year.	Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports	Residence Region Level of education (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary) School Ownership (Government and Non-Government)	MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> ) Education Fact sheet MoES Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually	The international definition considers only improved toilet facilities

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.22:</b> Pupil/student stance ratio	The average number of pupils/students per latrine stance at a specific level of education in a given school year.	Ratio	The total number pupils/students enrolled in a given year divided by the number of toilet/latrine stances in the same year	The information is obtained from the annual school census conducted every year.	Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports	Sex  Region and District  Level of education (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary)	Education Fact sheet  MoES Annual Statistical Abstract  MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annually	None
<b>3.23:</b> BTVET enrolment by sex	This is the total enrolment at the BTVET level of education.	Number	Total number of persons enrolled at BTVET level of education.	The number is got from the Census of Higher Educational Institutions conducted by the Ministry of Education and Sports.	Census of Higher Educational Institutions conducted by the Ministry of Education and Sports	Sex  Region and District	Education Fact sheet  MoES Annual Statistical Abstract  MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.24:</b> University enrolment by sex	This is the total enrolment at the University level of education	Number	Total number of persons enrolled at university level of education	The number is got from the Census of Higher Educational Institutions conducted by the Ministry of Education and Sports.	Census of Higher Educational Institutions conducted by the Ministry of Education and Sports	Sex  Region and District	Education Fact sheet  MoES Annual Statistical Abstract  MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annually	None
<b>3.25:</b> Tertiary enrolment by sex	This is the total enrolment at the Tertiary level of education.  NB: Tertiary level included University level and Diploma awarding institutions	Number	Total number of persons enrolled at Tertiary level of education of education.	The number is got from the Census of Higher Educational Institutions conducted by the Ministry of Education and Sports.	Census of Higher Educational Institutions conducted by the Ministry of Education and Sports	Sex  Region and District	Education Fact sheet  MoES Annual Statistical Abstract  MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.26:</b> Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors		Percent	Total number of female tertiary education teachers/professors divided by the total number of tertiary education professors, expressed as a percentage.	The number is got from the Census of Higher Educational Institutions conducted by the Ministry of Education and Sports.	Census of Higher Educational Institutions conducted by the Ministry of Education and Sports	Region and District	Education Fact sheet  MoES Annual Statistical Abstract  MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annually	None
<b>3.27:</b> Average (Mean) years of schooling of the population aged 25 years and older by sex	The average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and above, excluding years spent repeating individual grades.  <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b>  International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Years	The Mean Years of Schooling is the summation across age groups of the proportion of the population that attained a given level of education multiplied by the official duration of that level.	Data on Education Attainment are obtained through Household Surveys and analysed to derive the indicator.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Sex  Residence	UNHS reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from UNPS, UDHS and NPHC

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>3.28:</b> Educational Attainment of the population aged 25 years and older by sex</p>	<p>The highest level of education completed in a formal education system</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	<p>The total number of persons aged 25+ who completed a given level divided total number of persons aged 25+, expressed as a percentage.</p>	<p>Data on Education Attainment are obtained through Household Surveys and the Population and Housing Census and analysed to derive the indicator.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	<p>Sex</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Residence</p>	<p>UNHS reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from UNPS, UDHS and NPHC

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
3.29: School drop-out rate by sex	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	<p>The number of school dropouts in a given year divided by the total enrolment in the same year expressed as a percentage</p> <p>Drop-out is the difference between pupils/ students 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.</p>	TBD					

## Energy and Mineral Development Sector Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>4.1:</b> Percentage of the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels by sex of household head.	The proportion of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels and technology at the household level <sup>xv</sup> .	Percent	Number of people using non-solid fuels for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting expressed as a percentage.	Information on the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels is obtained from censuses and surveys.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex of household head,  Residence  Region  Wealth quintile	UNHS reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from UNPS, UDHS and NPHC

## Health Sector Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.1:</b> Proportion of children who are exclusively breastfeed for six months	Proportion of children aged less than six months who are given nothing but breast milk in the 24 hours preceding the survey (interview day)	Percent	Children given nothing but breast milk in the 24 hours preceding the survey divided by number of living children born 0 – 35 months before the survey, expressed as a percentage	Information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Survey.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Sex Residence Region Household Wealth quintile	UDHS Reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.2:</b> Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age by sex	<p>The proportion of children under five years of age who are short for their age (Chronically undernourished)</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards</p> <p><b>This measures the proportional distribution of stunting ((height for age &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) children in the country</b></p>	Percent	Number of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations from the median height-for-age of the children under 5 years of age in the surveyed population, expressed as a percentage	<p>Information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Survey.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Sex Residence Region Household Wealth quintile	<p>UDHS Report</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Every 5 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.3:</b> Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age by sex	<p>The proportion of children under five years of age who are too thin for their height (Acutely undernourished)</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards</p> <p>This measures the proportional distribution of stunting ((height for age &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) children in the country</p>	Percent	Number of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations from the median weight for height of the children under 5 years of age in the surveyed population, expressed as a percentage	<p>Information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Survey.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Sex Residence Region Household Wealth quintile	UDHS Report UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.4:</b> Prevalence of under-weight children under 5 years of age by sex	<p>The proportion of children under five years of age who are under-weight</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards</p> <p><b>This refers to the moderate measures below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of reference population; and severe measures below minus three standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population.</b></p>	Percent	Number of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations from the median weight for age of the children under 5 years of age in the surveyed population, expressed as a percentage	<p>Information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Survey.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Sex Residence Region Household Wealth quintile	<p>UDHS Report</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>Every 5 years</p>	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.5:</b> Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age	<p>The percentage of women of reproductive age (15 – 49 years) who are anaemic i.e. with Packed Cell Volume (PCV) less than 30%,</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Degrees of the anaemia condition as</p> <p>Mild (PCV 27-29%)</p> <p>Moderate (PCV 19-26%)</p> <p>Severe (PCV below 19%)</p>	Percent	Number of women are anaemic divided by the total women in 15-49 years age group expressed as a percentage	<p>Information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Survey.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Sex Residence Age Region Household Wealth quintile	UDHS Report  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.6:</b> Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births by sex	This is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one year.	Rate	The ratio of deaths of children aged less than one year divided by the total births.  The above is then converted into the Probability of dying.	Information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (Birth history section).  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Sex Residence Region Household Wealth quintile	UDHS Report  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	After every 5 Years	Can also be obtained from the the NPHC

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.7:</b> Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births by sex	This is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five years.	Rate	The ratio of deaths of children aged less than five years divided by the total births.  The above is then converted into the Probability of dying.	Information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (Birth history section).  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Sex Residence Region Household Wealth quintile	UDHS Report  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	After every 5 Years	Can also be obtained from the data from the NPHC

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.8: Maternal Mortality Ratio</b>	<p>This is the maternal deaths for a specified period per 100,000 live births.</p> <p>Maternal deaths are deaths of women from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. NB: Maternal deaths excludes deaths from violence or accidents</p>	Ratio	Number of maternal deaths in a given period divided by the total number of recorded live births in the same period multiplied by 100,000.	The data used to compile the maternal mortality ratio are derived from Daily Recording and monthly and weekly summaries and reporting under the DHIS-2 OR The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS).	<p>Ministry of Health-District Health Information System (DHIS-2)</p> <p>Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)</p>	Location	<p>MOH Resource Centre.</p> <p>MOH Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UDHS Reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>After every 5 years</p>	<p>Under reporting of maternal deaths – DHIS-2 covers only deaths occurring in a health facility.</p> <p>Can also be obtained from the data from the NPHC WHO uses a socio-economic parameters to project annual figures for this indicator</p>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.9:</b> Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	<p>This is the percentage of deliveries taking place in a health facility (GOU and PNFP) that are supervised by a trained health professional.</p> <p>This measures utilization of maternal health services</p>	Percent	Number of deliveries taking place in GOU and PNFP health facilities divided by the number of expected deliveries expressed as a percentage	<p>Information is obtained from the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) OR Information on deliveries per health facility supervised by health Professionals is derived from the DHIS-2 and compiled monthly to derive the indicator</p>	UDHS Ministry of Health-District Health Information System (DHIS-2)	Sex Residence Region Household Wealth quintile Type of Health Facility	MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract UDHS Reports UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Five years Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.10:</b> Proportion of births that are high risk	This is the proportion of births that are subjected to an elevated risk of mortality due to mothers age at birth, parity or birth interval	Percent	Number of births that are subjected to avoidable elevated risk of mortality divided by the number of expected births expressed as a percentage	Information is obtained from the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Type of risk.	UDHS reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 Years	Can also be obtained from the NPHC Household questionnaires, although it may not collect information on all avoidable risks

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.11:</b> Proportion of women attending at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits	Antenatal care (ANC) constitutes screening for health and socio-economic conditions likely to increase the possibility of specific adverse pregnancy outcomes; providing therapeutic interventions known to be effective; and educating pregnant women about planning for safe birth and emergencies during pregnancy and how to deal with them	Percent	The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care (at least four or more times) divided by the total number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period, expressed as a percentage.  The current Ministry of Health Guidelines recommend at least eight (8) ANC visits.	Information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and health Survey.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.  Information on ANC services per health facility supervised by health Professionals is derived from the DHIS-2 and compiled monthly	Uganda Demographic and health Survey (UDHS)  District Health Information System (DHIS-2)	Sex Residence Age Region Household Wealth quintile	UDHS reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )  MoH DHIS-2	Every 5 Years  Annually	Can also be obtained for the DHIS-2 for facility bases cases only

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.12:</b> Proportion of women attending first ANC in the first trimester	This is the percentage of women aged 15-49 who received their first ANC during the first trimester of the most recent pregnancy	Percent	The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received their first antenatal care during the first trimester of the most recent pregnancy divided by the total number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period, expressed as a percentage	The information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and health Survey (UDHS).  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information on ANC services per health facility supervised by health Professionals is derived from the DHIS-2 and compiled monthly	UDHS	Sex  Residence  Age  Region  Household Wealth quintile	UDHS reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )  MoH DHIS-2	Every 5 Years  Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.13:</b> Total Fertility Rate	This is the average number of children who would be born to each woman in her reproductive age (15-49) following a particular ASFR during a particular period.	Number	UDHS: computed directly from the woman's birth history.  $5 * \sum_1 ASFR$  ASFR = Divide the total number of births to women in a given age group in a given period by the years of exposure of women in that age group	Information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and health Survey.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	Sex Residence Region Household Wealth quintile	UDHS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	Can also be obtained from the NPHC using the cumulative parity fertility P/F Ratio (Brass method)

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.14:</b> Adolescent Birth Rate (15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.	The number of births to women ages 15–19 per 1,000 women in that age group per year <sup>xvi</sup>	Per 1,000 women	UDHS: computed directly from the woman's birth history.  Divide the total number of births to adolescents in a given period by the years of exposure of adolescent women, and multiplied by 1,000	Information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and health Survey.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	Residence	UDHS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	Can also be obtained from the NPHC using the cumulative parity fertility P/F Ratio (Brass method)

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.15:</b> Teenage Childbearing	The percentage of women 15 – 19 who are either mothers or carrying their first pregnancy	Percent	Number of women aged 15 – 19 who are either mothers or carrying their first pregnancy divided by the total number of women 15 – 19 expressed as a percentage	Information is obtained from Uganda Demographic and health Survey.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	Residence	UDHS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	Can also be obtained from the NPHC

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.16:</b> Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	<p>This refers to the percentage of women who are practicing (or whose sexual partners are practicing) any form of contraception.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>This is reported for women of reproductive age (15-49 years).</p>	Percent	The number of currently married women aged 15-49 years who report that they are practicing (or whose sexual partners are practicing) any form of contraception divided by the total number of currently married women aged 15-49 years expressed as a percentage	<p>Data to derive the indicator is obtained from Demographic and Health Surveys.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Sex Residence Age Region Household Wealth quintile Type of method	UDHS Reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	Can also be obtained from the UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.17:</b> Adolescent Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	The percentage of women aged 15-19 who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing any form of contraception.	Percent	The number of women aged 15-19 years who report that they are practicing (or whose sexual partners are practicing) any form of contraception divided by the total number of women aged 15-19 years expressed as a percentage	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from Demographic and Health Surveys.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Residence  Type of method	UDHS Report  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	Can also be obtained from the UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>5.18:</b> Life Expectancy at birth by sex.</p>	<p>This is the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if current mortality rates continue to apply.</p>	<p>Number</p>	<p>By constructing a Life table, the Age specific death rates are used to generate survival probabilities, which in turn are used to generate number of person-years expected to be lived by a birth cohort at each exact age. The Life expectancy at birth is computed as the Person years expected to be lived from birth divided by the size of the birth cohort at birth.</p>	<p>The Age specific death rates are derived from the mortality questions asked during the Population and Housing Census.</p>	<p>National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)</p>	<p>Region and districts</p>	<p>NPHC Reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract   UBOS Website (www.ubos.org)</p>	<p>Every 10 years</p>	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.19:</b> Adult mortality by cause and age groups	<p>Number of deaths in a given age group attributed to a particular cause,</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10)</p>	Percent	Total deaths from a given cause for a given age group over a specified period divided by total deaths in the same age group over the same period, expressed as a percentage	<p>Data to derive the indicator is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Region Age Sex	<p>UDHS Reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	After 5 years	None
<b>5.20:</b> Proportion of the population living with HIV/AIDS by sex.	<p>This is the total number of people who tested HIV positive out of the total number of people tested in the population in the country.</p> <p>This measures the HIV infection rate in the country<sup>xvii</sup>.</p>	Percent	Number of people who tested HIV positive expressed as a percentage of the total number of persons tested.	Data is obtained from the Uganda Population HIV Impact Assessment Surveys and the analysis is done to derive the indicator	Uganda Population HIV Impact Assessment Surveys (UPHIA);	Sex Age Region	<p>UPHIA reports</p> <p>MoH Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>MoH Website (<a href="http://www.health.go.ug">www.health.go.ug</a>)</p>	Every 5 Years	Can also be obtained from HIV Surveillance sites by the Ministry of Health

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.21:</b> HIV/AIDS prevalence among pregnant women.	This is the number of pregnant women who tested positive out of the total number of pregnant women tested. This measures the HIV infection rate among pregnant women in the country.	Percent	No. of pregnant women who test positive expressed as a percentage of those tested	Data is obtained from the Uganda Population HIV Impact Assessment Surveys and the analysis is done to derive the indicator	Uganda Population HIV Impact Assessment Surveys (UPHIA);	Sex Age Region	HIV/AIDS surveillance reports  MoH Resource Centre.  MoH Annual Statistical Abstract  MoH Website ( <a href="http://www.health.go.ug">www.health.go.ug</a> )	Every 5 Years	Can also be obtained from HIV Surveillance sites by the Ministry of Health
<b>5.22:</b> Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.	This is the new HIV infections during a specified period per 1000 uninfected persons.	Ratio	The number of new HIV infections in a given period divided by the total number of uninfected persons in the same period multiplied by 1,000.	TBD					

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.23:</b> Proportion of HIV/AIDS pregnant women enrolled on EMTCT (Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission)	Percentage of mothers who were offered ARVs during pregnancy, labour or delivery to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS	Percent	Number of women who were offered ARVs during pregnancy, labour or delivery to prevent mother to child transmission divide by the pregnant mothers aged 15-49 who were positive	Data is obtained through ANC surveillance conducted annually.  ANC reports from sentinel sites are compiled and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Health Ante-Natal Care Surveillance (Sentinel Sites) ;	District	HIV/AIDS surveillance reports  MoH Resource Centre.  MoH Annual Statistical Abstract  MoH Website ( <a href="http://www.health.go.ug">www.health.go.ug</a> )	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.24:</b> Proportion of eligible persons receiving ARVs by sex.	<p>Percentage of HIV infected Persons receiving Antiretroviral drugs</p> <p>This measures the coverage of HIV/AIDS services in particular providing (Antiretroviral therapy) ARVs in the country</p>	Percent	Total number of HIV positive persons receiving ARV services expressed as a percentage of the total number of HIV positive persons	Data is obtained from the Uganda Population HIV Impact Assessment Surveys and the analysis is done to derive the indicator	Uganda Population HIV Impact Assessment Surveys (UPHIA);	Sex Age Region	<p>HIV/AIDS surveillance reports</p> <p>MoH Resource Centre.</p> <p>MoH Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>MoH Website: (<a href="http://www.health.go.ug">www.health.go.ug</a>)</p>	Every 5 Years	Can also be obtained from HIV Surveillance sites by the Ministry of Health

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.25:</b> Proportion of HIV positive adolescents accessing ARVs by sex.	<p>This is the share of the HIV positive adolescent population receiving Antiretroviral drugs (ARVs).</p> <p>It is a measure of coverage of HIV/AIDS services in particular providing ARVs among adolescents in the country</p>	Percent	Total number of persons HIV positive persons aged 15 – 24 years receiving ARV services expressed as a percentage of the total number of HIV positive persons aged 15 – 24 years	Data is obtained from the Uganda Population HIV Impact Assessment Surveys and the analysis is done to derive the indicator	Uganda Population HIV Impact Assessment Surveys (UPHIA);	Sex Age Region	<p>HIV/AIDS surveillance reports</p> <p>MoH Resource Centre.</p> <p>MoH Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>MoH Website: (<a href="http://www.health.go.ug">www.health.go.ug</a>)</p>	Every 5 Years	Can also be obtained from HIV Surveillance sites by the Ministry of Health

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.26:</b> Prevalence of lower respiratory infections by Sex.	This refers to the total number of people with lower respiratory infections expressed as a percentage of the total population.	Percent	Total number of People with lower respiratory infections divided by the total population expressed as a percentage	Information on the lower respiratory infections is obtained from the health facilities captured and analysed through the District Health Information System (DHIS-2) to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Health-District Health Information System (DHIS-2)	Sex Residence Age District Facility	MOH Resource Centre.  MoH Annual Statistical Abstract  MoH Website: ( <a href="http://www.health.go.ug">www.health.go.ug</a> )	Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.39:</b> Prevalence of lower respiratory infections in children under 5 years by sex.	<p>This refers to the total number of children under years of age with lower respiratory infections expressed as a percentage of the total children under years of age.</p> <p>ARI symptoms consist of cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is Chest-related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest-related.</p>	Percent	Total number of children under five years of age with lower respiratory infections divided by the total number of children under 5 years of age expressed as a percentage	<p>Data to derive the indicator is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.</p>	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Region Age Sex Wealth quintile	UDHS Reports UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract UBOS Website (www.ubos.org)	5 years	Can also be obtained annually from the Ministry of Health-District Health Information System (DHIS-2)

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5:25:</b> Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex	The proportion of the population aged 15 and over who smoked cigarettes or any other type of tobacco, daily or occasionally (less than daily)	Percent	The total number of persons aged 15 and over who smoked divided by the total population aged 15 and over expressed as a percentage	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from the Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS).  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Region Age Sex Wealth quintile	UDHS Reports  UBOS Website (www.ubos.org)	5 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>5.29:</b> Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex.</p> <p><b>Proxy:</b> Proportion of adults who are obese among persons aged 15 – 49 years by sex</p>	Obesity is when one's Body Mass Index (kgs/m <sup>2</sup> ) is greater or equal to 30.0	Percent	The total number of persons aged 15 – 49 who are obese divided by the total population aged 15 – 49 years expressed as a percentage	<p>Data to derive the indicator is obtained from the Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.</p>	Uganda Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS)	Region Age Sex Wealth quintile	UDHS Reports  UBOS Website (www.ubos.org)	5 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>5.30:</b> Proportion of the population with Health Insurance by sex.</p> <p><b>Proxy:</b> Proportion of the population aged 15 years and above with health insurance by sex</p>	Proportion of population aged 15 years and above are covered with specific types of health insurance	Percent	The total number of people aged 15 years and above who report that they are covered by a specific type of health insurance divide by the population aged 15 years, expressed as a percentage	<p>Data to derive the indicator is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex Residence Age Region Wealth quintile Type of insurance policy	UNHS Reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website (www.ubos.org)	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the UDHS for persons 15 – 49 years

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.31:</b> Proportion of the population living within a radius of 5 km from a health facility.	<p>This is the percentage of the population residing within 5 kilometres of a health facility that is either public or private not for profit.</p> <p>It is used to measure the geographical access to health facilities</p>	Percent	Total number of persons residing within 5 kilometres of health facility in the facility's catchment population expressed as a percentage of the total population in the health facility's catchment population	Information on the population residing within 5 kilometres of a health facility is obtained through census and Household information (the UNHS and UDHS) and analysed to derive the indicator.	<p>Uganda National Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)</p> <p>Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Type of Facility</p>	<p>UDHS reports</p> <p>UNHS reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	<p>Every 3 years</p> <p>Every 5 years</p>	Can also be obtained from the UNPS, NPHC and the DHIS-2
<b>5.32:</b> Average time taken ( <i>Minutes</i> ) travelling to the health facility by sex	<p>This is the average time spent travelling to the health facility by sex of the individuals</p> <p>The health facility is the place where the first consultation was sought for the most recent sickness within the 30 days preceding the survey</p>	Minutes	Average time taken travelling to the health facility	<p>Data is collected from sample surveys.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.</p>	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	<p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Region</p> <p>Wealth quintile</p>	UNHS reports	3 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.33:</b> Ratio of practicing medical officers (doctors) to population	<p>This is the number of practicing doctors to the population of the country</p> <p>Doctors include general practitioners and specialists (surgeons, anaesthetists, obstetricians, emergency medicine specialists, cardiologists, paediatricians, psychiatrists, ophthalmologists, gynaecologists etc.),</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Ministry of Health DHIS-2 Manual</p>	Ratio	Number of practicing doctors divided by the total population in the area multiplied by 1,000	<p>Information on number of doctors is obtained from the health facilities.</p> <p>The data obtained is analysed through the District Health Information System (DHIS-2) to derive the indicator.</p>	Ministry of Health-District Health Information System (DHIS-2)	<p>Sex</p> <p>District</p> <p>Type of Facility</p>	<p>MoH Resource Centre.</p> <p>MoH Annual Statistical Abstract</p>	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.34:</b> Ratio of practicing nurses to population.	This is a measure of the proportional density of nurses to the population of the country	Ratio	Number of practicing nurses divided by the total population in the area multiplied by 1,000.	<p>Information on number of nurses is obtained from the health facilities.</p> <p>The data obtained is analysed through the District Health Information System (DHIS-2) to derive the indicator.</p> <p>Information on certified nurses is obtained from the Uganda Nurses and Midwives Council</p>	Uganda Nurses and Midwives Council Ministry of Health-District Health Information System (DHIS-2)	Sex Residence District Type of Facility Level (Degree/Diploma/Certificate)	MoH Resource Centre.  MoH Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.35:</b> Ratio of practicing midwives to women	This is the number of practicing midwives to the women of reproductive age (15 – 49) in the country	Ratio	Number of practicing midwives divided by the women of reproductive age (15 – 49 ears) in the area multiplied by 1,000	Information on number of midwives are available in the MIS unit which can be compiled by residence	MoH Nurses and Midwives Council	District	National Human Resource for Health System (NHRHS)	Annually	None
<b>5.36:</b> Ratio of practicing Anesthetical Officers to population	This is the number of practicing Anaesthetical Officers to the population of the country	Ratio	Number of practicing Anaesthetical Officers divided by the total population in the area multiplied by 1,000	Information on number of Anaesthetical Officers are available in the MIS unit which can be compiled by residence	MoH Allied Health Professionals Council	District	National Human Resource for Health System (NHRHS)	Annually	None

<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>Definition and Standard Classifications</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Computation Method</b>	<b>Compilation Practices</b>	<b>Sources of data</b>	<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Accessibility and Availability of data</b>	<b>Periodicity of Production</b>	<b>Comments and limitations</b>
<b>5.37:</b> Ratio of practicing Anesthetical Officers to women	This is the number of practicing Anaesthetical Officers to the women of reproductive age (15 – 49) in the country	Ratio	Number of practicing Anaesthetical Officers divided by the women of reproductive age (15 – 49 ears) in the area multiplied by 1,000	Information on number of Anaesthetical Officers are available in the MIS unit which can be compiled by residence	MoH - Allied Health Professionals Council	District	National Human Resource for Health System (NHRHS)	Annually	None

## ICT and National Guidance Sector Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>6.1:</b> Proportion of individuals who own mobile phones individually by sex.	<p>This is the percentage of individuals who own a mobile telephone individually, by sex<sup>xviii</sup>.</p> <p>A mobile (cellular) telephone refers to a portable telephone subscribing to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to the PSTN. This includes analogue and digital cellular systems and technologies such as IMT-2000 (3G) and IMT-Advanced. Users of both postpaid subscriptions and prepaid accounts are included</p>	Percent	This is the number of adults (15+) who own a mobile telephone individually divided by the total adult population, expressed as a percentage	<p>Data is obtained from Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS).</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex Residence Region Wealth Quintile	UNHS reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>6.2:</b> Proportion of individuals who own mobile phones jointly by sex.	This is the 'percentage of individuals who own a mobile telephone jointly with another individual, by sex'.	Percent	This is the number of adults (15+) who own a mobile telephone jointly divided by the total adult population, expressed as a percentage	Data is obtained from Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) to derive the indicator.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex Residence Region Wealth Quintile	UNHS reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>6.3:</b> Proportion of individuals using mobile phones by sex.	This is the 'percentage of individuals who during the last 3 months used a mobile telephone for voice/text communication or to access the internet/social media, whether owned or borrowed/hired by sex'.	Percent	This is the number of adults (15+) who used a mobile telephone in the last three months divided by the total adult population, expressed as a percentage	Data is obtained from Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) to derive the indicator.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex Residence Region Wealth Quintile	UNHS reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>6.4:</b> Proportion of households that own a Television by sex of head	The percentage of households owning functional Television set	Percent	This is the number of households which own a functional television set divided by the total number of households, expressed as a percentage	Data is obtained from Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) to derive the indicator.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex Residence Region Wealth Quintile	UNHS reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>6.5:</b> Proportion of individuals using the internet by sex.	<p>This indicator is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.</p> <p>The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer – it may also be by mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.</p>	Percent	Number of people having internet connection (any form) divided by the total adult population ,expressed as a percentage	<p>Data is obtained from Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) to derive the indicator.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex Residence Region Wealth Quintile	<p>UNHS reports</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the NPHC and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>6.6:</b> Proportion of households with access to mass media (Radio, TV, Newspapers) by sex of household head	This is the proportion of households with access to mass media  Mass media includes radio, television, and newspapers accessibility.	Percent	Number of households with access to mass media(radio, TV, internet etc.) divided by the total number of households expressed as a percentage	Data is obtained from Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) to derive the indicator.  The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex Residence Region Wealth Quintile	UNHS reports  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the UDHS
<b>6.7:</b> Proportion of individuals using social media by sex	TBD								

## Justice, Law and Order Sector

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
7.1: Crime Victimization Rate by sex.	<p>The proportion of the population directly affected by crime</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Uganda Police Force Standard Orders and the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)</p>	Percent	Number of persons directly affected by crime divided by the total population expressed as a percentage	<p>Data is obtained from Crime Victims surveys to derive the indicator.</p> <p>The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Crime Victims Survey (CVS)	Sex Age Region Type of Crime	CVS Reports  UBOS website (www.ubos.org)	After 3 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>7.2:</b> Proportion of child related crime	Measures the proportion of cases involving children over total crime.  <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b>  Uganda Police Force Standard Orders and the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)	Percent	Number of criminal cases involving children (as offenders or offended) divided by total number of criminal cases reported expressed during a given period as a percentage	Aggregated data from Police units is to be obtained from the Uganda Police Records (PF1) and analyzed to generate the indicator	Police crime reports.	District	Annual Crime Reports	Annual	None
<b>7.3:</b> Proportion of police officers who are female	The proportion of women among the Police Officers  <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b>  Uganda Police Force Standard Orders  Officers are at the Rank of Constable to IGP	Percent	Number of female Police officers divided by the total number of Police officers expressed as a percentage	Primary data collected from various police regions and departments	Police Reports	District Rank	Annual Police Report	Annual	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
7.4: Proportion of female judges	The proportion of women among the judges	Percent	Number of female judges divided by the total number of Judges expressed as a percentage	Compiled from the Human Resource records of the Judicial Service Commission	Judicial Service Commission	Level of Court		Annual	None

## Lands and Housing Sector Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>8.1:</b> Proportion of the population owning land individually by sex of owner	This is the percentage of the adult population in the country who own land individually (irrespective of purpose or current use) by sex	Percent	Number of persons (18 years and above) who own land individually in the country divided by the total population aged 18 years or more expressed as a percentage	Household information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.  The administrative data on land ownership is derived from the Lands Information system at the MLHUD	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)  Administrative data (Land Information System)	Sex Age Region Land tenure system  1. Mailo Land 2. Freehold 3. Leasehold 4. Customary land 5. Public Land	UNHS reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the UNPS and UCAAL

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>8.2:</b> Proportion of the population owning land jointly by sex of owner.	This is the percentage of the adult population in the country who own land jointly with any other person (irrespective of purpose or current use) by sex	Percent	Number of persons (18 years and above) who own land jointly in the country divided by the total population aged 18 years or more expressed as a percentage	Household information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.  The administrative data on land ownership is derived from the Lands Information system at the MLHUD	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)  Administrative data (Land Information System)	Region  Sex  Age  Land tenure system  1. Mailo Land 2. Freehold 3. Leasehold 4. Customary land 5. Public Land	UNHS reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the UNPS and UCAAL

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>8.3:</b> Proportion of the population owning houses	This is the percentage of the population in the country who own a house (individually or jointly, whether being used by the household or not).	Percent	Number of persons (18 years and above) who own a house divided by the total population aged 18 years and above, expressed as a percentage	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex Age Region Mode of ownership (individually or jointly)	UNHS reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the NPHC, UNPS and UCAAL

## Public Sector Management Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>9.1:</b> Percentage of MDAs and LGs with policies, plans and budgets that promote gender equity and equality	This is the proportion of institutions with policies, plans and or budgets that promote Gender equality and equity	Percent	No. of Institutions with policies/plans/budgets divided by total No. of institutions expressed as a percentage	Data is obtained from administrative reports  The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator	MFPEP – Budget Analysis and Monitoring Unit (BAMU) Reports  NPA  OPM  EOC	District	MFPEP – Budget Analysis and Monitoring Unit (BAMU) reports  NPA Reports  MGLSD reports  EOC reports	Annually	None
<b>9.2:</b> Proportion of institutions with systems to track and make public allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment	This is the proportion of institutions with systems / operational mechanisms to track and allocate funds towards gender equality and women empowerment.	Percent	Number of institutions that have a system for tracking and making public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment/ Total number of institutions multiply by 100	Data is obtained from administrative reports  The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator	MoFPED  MGLSD	District	MoFPED reports  MGLSD reports	Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>9.3:</b> Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	This is the proportion of actual government expenditures on sector that specifically benefit women.	Percent	Vote for the Gender (Allocation for Gender) over the total budget expressed as a percentage	Data is obtained from administrative reports  The data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator	MoFPED  EOC  MGLSD	District	MoFPED abstract MoFPED Website  EOC reports  MGLSD reports	Annually	<b>None</b>

## Science, Technology and Innovation Sector Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>10.1:</b> Ratio of graduates in Science & Technology to Arts by sex	<p>This measures the relative distribution of male and female graduates in Science &amp; Technology to Arts</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Ratio	Divide the total number of graduates in Science & technology by the number of graduates in Arts, expressed as a percentage.	Data from the Administrative Registers on the graduating students is obtained from the higher institutions of learning by the Ministry of Education and Sports and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data from higher Education Institutions	Sex Residence Region Level of education	<p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>MoES Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>MoES website: (<a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>)</p>	Annual	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>10.2:</b> Proportion of females among science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level by.	<p>This measures the share of female among graduates in Science &amp; Technology to Arts</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	Divide the total number of females who passed in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction by the total candidates who passed in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction, expressed as a percentage.	Data from the Administrative Registers on the graduating students is obtained from the higher institutions of learning by the Ministry of Education and Sports and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data from higher Education Institutions	Region Sex Residence Level of education location, Region	Education Fact sheet  MoES Annual Statistical Abstract  MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annual	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>10.3:</b> Proportion of engineering graduates by sex	<p>This is the proportion of graduates in engineering at tertiary levels by sex</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	Divide the total number of males and/or females who passed in engineering by the total candidates who passed and expressed as a percentage.	Data from the Administrative Registers on the graduating students is obtained from the higher institutions of learning by the Ministry of Education and Sports and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data from higher Education Institutions	Region Sex Residence Level of education location, Region Engineering (civil, architect, electrical mechanical) Graduation level (Degree & Diploma)	Education Fact sheet MoES Annual Statistical Abstract MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>10.4:</b> Proportion of science graduate teachers by sex	<p>This is the proportion of science graduate teachers in a country</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	Divide the total number of science graduate teachers by the total number of graduate teachers, expressed as a percentage.	Data from the Administrative Registers on the graduating students is obtained from the higher institutions of learning by the Ministry of Education and Sports and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data from higher Education Institutions	Sex Residence Region Level of education location, Region Graduation level (Degree & Diploma)	Education Fact sheet  MoES Annual Statistical Abstract  MoES website: ( <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> )	Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>10.5:</b> Proportion of Medical officers, clinical officers and allied and dental practitioners by sex	This is the proportion of medical officers, clinical officers and allied dental practitioners_by sex	Ratio	Divide the total number of medical officers, clinical officers and allied dental practitioners_by the total candidates passed and expressed as a percentage.	Data from the Administrative Registers on the graduating students is obtained from the higher institutions of learning by the Ministry of Education and Sports and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data from higher Education Institutions	Sex Residence Region Level of education location, Region Engineering (civil, architect, electrical mechanical) Graduation level (Degree & Diploma)	MoH Resource Centre.  MoH Annual Statistical Abstract  MoH Website ( <a href="http://www.health.go.ug">www.health.go.ug</a> )	Annually	<b>None</b>

## Social Development Sector Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>11.1:</b> Average wage earnings in formal employment by sex.  <b>Proxy:</b> Median monthly cash earnings for persons in paid employment in the formal sector</p>	<p>This is the average monthly earnings received by an individual in formal employment</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)</p>	UGX	Payroll (Total employee earnings in formal employment) divided by the total employment.	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Region Industry/ Sector Occupation	ALFS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS
<p><b>11.2:</b> Average wage earnings in informal employment by sex.  <b>Proxy:</b> Median monthly cash earnings for persons in paid employment in the informal sector</p>	<p>This is the average monthly earnings received by an individual in informal employment<sup>xix</sup>.</p>	UGX	Total employee earnings in informal employment divided by the total informal employment.	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Region Industry/ Sector Occupation	ALFS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.3:</b> Youth unemployment rate by sex.	<p>This refers to the proportion of the youth population (18-30 years) without work, looking for work and available for work during specified reference period (one week) by sex.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Employment is as defined by the 17<sup>th</sup> International conference of Labour Statisticians</p>	Percent	The unemployed youth divided by the youth population in the labour force expressed as a percentage	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age Region	ALFS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.4:</b> Proportion of young people (aged 15 - 30 years) who are NEET by sex.	<p>The NEET is defined as the percentage of young people (15-30 years old) who are neither in employment nor in education or training.</p> <p>NEET provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment.</p>	Percent	Number of youth (18-30 years old) who are not in employment and not in education or training. $\text{NEET} / \text{Total Youth} \times 100$	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 – 24</li> <li>• 18 – 30</li> </ul> Region	ALFS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.5:</b> Proportion of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex.	<p>This refers to the distribution of children engaged in any form of child labour by sex.</p> <p>The term child labour reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), their respective supplementing Recommendations (No. 146 and 190), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child</p>	Percent	The number of children aged 5–17 years and engaged in child labour divided by the total number of children aged 5 – 17 years expressed as a percentage.	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 – 11</li> <li>• 12 – 13</li> <li>• 14 - 17</li> </ul> Region Industry/ Sector Occupation	ALFS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>11.6:</b> Proportion of the working age population employed by sex.</p>	<p>This is the proportion of the working-age population involved in the production of goods and services for pay or profit to the working age population<sup>xx</sup></p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Employment is as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).</p>	Percent	Employed population aged 14 – 64 years divided by total working age population (14 – 64 years), expressed as a percentage.	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age Region Industry/ Sector Occupation	ALFS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.7:</b> Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 (with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household), by sex	<p>This is the proportion of the population 25-49 living in a household with a child under age 3 years and involved in the production of goods and services for pay or profit to the working age population.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Employment is as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).</p>	Percent	Employed population aged 25-49 years and living in a household with a child under 3 years divided by total population (25-49 years) living in a household with a child under age 3 years, expressed as a percentage.	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age Region Industry/ Sector Occupation	<p>ALFS reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.8:</b> Vulnerability employment rate	<p>This is the proportion of employed population who are classified as vulnerable on grounds of being either own – account and contributing family workers</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Employment is as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).</p>	Percent	Divide the vulnerable employed persons (own-account workers or contributing family workers) by the total employed persons of working age (14 – 64 years), expressed as a percentage	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age Region	<p>ALFS reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>11.9:</b> Proportion of the employed persons who are Own-account workers by sex.</p>	<p>This refers to the share of own-account workers to the total employment in the country by sex.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Employment is as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).</p>	Percent	Divide the own-account workers by the total employed persons of working age (14 – 64 years), expressed as a percentage	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age Region	<p>ALFS reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>11.10:</b> Proportion of the employed persons who are employers by sex.</p>	<p>This refers to the share of employers to the total employment in the country by sex.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Employment is as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).</p>	Percent	Divide the employers by the total employed persons of working age (14 – 64 years), expressed as a percentage	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Region Age (15 – 24, 18 – 30) Sex Residence Industry/ Sector Occupation	ALFS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>11.11:</b> Proportion of the employed persons who are contributing family members by sex.</p>	<p>This is the proportion of employed population who are contributing family workers</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Employment is as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).</p>	Percent	Total number of employed persons who are contributing family workers divided by the total employed persons of working age (14 – 64 years), expressed as a percentage	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age Region	<p>ALFS reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>11.12:</b> Proportion of the employed population in the agriculture sector by sex.</p>	<p>This refers to the share of the employed persons in the agriculture sector by sex.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Employment is as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).</p> <p>International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4) for the classification of sectors</p>	Percent	The number of employed persons in the agriculture sector divided by the total employed persons expressed as a percentage.	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age Region	<p>ALFS reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>11.13:</b> Proportion of the employed population employed in the manufacturing sector by sex.</p>	<p>This refers to the share of the employed persons in the manufacturing sector by sex.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Employment is as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).</p> <p>International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4) for the classification of sectors</p>	Percent	The number of employed persons in the manufacturing sector divided by the total employed persons expressed as a percentage.	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age Region	<p>ALFS reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>11.14:</b> Proportion of the employed population employed in the services sector by sex.</p>	<p>This refers to the share of the employed persons in the services sector by sex.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Employment is as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).</p> <p>International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4) for the classification of sectors</p>	Percent	The number of employed persons in the services sector divided by the total employment expressed as a percentage.	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age Region	<p>ALFS reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.15:</b> Proportion of the employed persons working part-time, by sex	<p>This is the proportion of employed population who are part-time employees</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>Employment is as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).</p>	Percent	Total number of part-time workers divided by the total employed persons of working age (14 – 64 years), expressed as a percentage	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age Region Industry/ Sector Occupation	ALFS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.16:</b> Informal employment as a proportion of total non-agricultural employment, by sex.	<p>This refers to the contribution of informal employment in non-agricultural employment to the total non-agricultural employment</p> <p>Informal employment includes; owner account workers and employers in their informal sector enterprise, contributing family workers, employees in informal jobs, members of the informal producers' cooperatives and own account workers engaged in production of goods exclusively for own final use.</p>	Percent	The number of employed persons in non-agricultural informal employment divided by the total non-agricultural employment expressed as a percentage.	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS)	Sex Residence Age Region	<p>ALFS reports</p> <p>UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Annually	Can also be obtained from the UNHS and UNPS
<b>11.17:</b> Proportion of firms owned by women, by size.	<p>This is the share of the business enterprises (irrespective of size) which are owned by women.</p> <p>A <b>Business enterprise</b> is a group of business establishments under one entrepreneurial structure.</p>	Percent	Number of Business enterprises owned by women divided by total number of businesses, expressed as a percentage	The information is collected from a Census of Business Enterprises (COBE), captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Census of Business Enterprises (COBE)	Residence Region Size of Business Industry	<p>COBE Reports</p> <p>UBOS Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	Every 10 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.18:</b> Average number of hours a week spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex	This refers to the average time spent per week on unpaid domestic and care work by sex <sup>xxi</sup>	Number (Hours)	Total number of hours a week spent on unpaid domestic and care work divided by the total population	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Residence Sex Age Region Wealth quintile Marital status	UNHS reports  UBOS Annual Statistical Abstract  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 3 Years	The current UNHS surveys do not capture all aspects of unpaid care workers and voluntary work  Can also be got from Time Use Surveys
<b>11.19:</b> Average time taken ( <i>Minutes</i> ) to & fro the firewood supply point by sex of household head.	The average time taken travelling to and from the main source of firewood	Minutes	Total number of hours spent to and from the firewood supply point divided by the total population engaged in collecting the firewood	Household information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Residence Sex of household head Region Wealth quintile	UNHS reports	Every 3 years	Can also be obtained from the UNPS

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.20:</b> Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	This is an indicator measuring specific decisions by women (aged 15-49) on their own sexuality and reproduction. Interviewees will have to provide a “yes” answer to all three questions in order to count as a woman who makes her own sexual and reproductive decisions. The first question looks at the ability to say no to sexual intercourse as a critical condition of sexual autonomy. The second question measures the woman’s decision concerning using or not using contraception. The third question measures the woman’s decision about reaching sexual and reproductive healthcare for her.	Percent	The number of women (aged 15-49 years) who can have right to take decision as per definition/ total number of women aged 15-49 years multiplied by 100	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS).  The information is collected from a representative sample of households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Age Residence Region Wealth quintile	UDHS Report  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 Years	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.21:</b> Proportion of seats held by women in the national Parliament	This is the proportion of seats held by women in (political leadership positions) the Legislative Assembly of the country.	Percent	Number of seats held by women in the Legislative Assembly divided by the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly, expressed as a percentage	Data is obtained from administrative reports, captured and analysed to derive the indicator	Parliament website;	Type of constituency	Parliament website ( <a href="http://www.parliament.go.ug">www.parliament.go.ug</a> );	Every 5 years	Can be obtained from the Electoral Commission
<b>11.22:</b> Proportion of seats held by women in Local Governments.	This is the proportion of positions held by women in (political leadership positions) in the Local Government of the country	Percent	Number of positions held by women in Local Governments divided by the total number of positions in the Local Governments, expressed as a percentage	Data is obtained from administrative reports captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Local Governments (MoLG);	LG Level	MoLG;	Every 5 years	Can be obtained from the Electoral Commission

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.23:</b> Proportion of women in managerial positions in the formal sector.	This is the proportion of positions held by women in managerial positions in the formal sector  <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b>  Managerial positions are as defined by the Ministry of Public Service.	Percent	Number of managerial positions held by women in the formal sector divided by the total number of managerial positions, expressed as a percentage	Data is obtained from the payrolls of the various organisations and aggregated to compute the indicator.	Ministry of Public Service (MoPS)	Sector Level	MoPS Annual Reports	Annual	None
<b>11.24:</b> Proportion of the ever-partnered population aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months by sex.	There are three forms of violence namely physical, Sexual and Psychological violence. <b>Physical</b> violence consists of acts aimed at physically hurting the victim. <b>Sexual</b> violence is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. <b>Psychological</b> violence includes a range of behaviours that encompass acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. <sup>xxii</sup>	Percent	Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience the violence (type) by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by total number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above), expressed as a percentage	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS).  The information is collected from a representative sample of households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)  Data on violence can also be obtained from the National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD)	Age  Residence  Region  Wealth quintile	UDHS Reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	Can also be obtained from the MGLSD website ( <a href="http://www.mgl.sd.go.ug">www.mgl.sd.go.ug</a> )

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.25:</b> Proportion of the population aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by age and sex.	Sexual violence is defined as harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc.	Percent	Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months/Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above)], expressed as a percentage	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS).  The information is collected from a representative sample of households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)  Information on violence can also be obtained from the National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD)	Age  Residence  Region  Wealth quintile	UDHS Reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )  MGLSD website ( <a href="http://www.mgl.sd.go.ug">www.mgl.sd.go.ug</a> )	Every 5 years	Can also be obtained from the MGLSD website ( <a href="http://www.mgl.sd.go.ug">www.mgl.sd.go.ug</a> )

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.26:</b> Proportion of the population aged 20-24 and 25-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 by sex	This indicator provides the proportion of young women and men aged 15-24 years who report having experienced any sexual violence by age 18.	Percent	It is calculated by dividing the number of young women and men aged 18-24 years who report having experienced any sexual violence by age 18 by the total number of young women and men aged 15-24 years, respectively, in the population.	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS).  The information is collected from a representative sample of households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)  Information on violence can also be obtained from the National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD)	Age  Residence  Region  Wealth quintile	UDHS Reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.27:</b> Proportion of the population aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 by sex.	<p>This indicator provides the proportion of women who were first married or in union by age 18, i.e. Child marriages.</p> <p>Marriage is defined as 'Living together as husband and wife'</p>	Percent	Divide the number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union by age 18 by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population, expressed as a percentage.	<p>Data to derive the indicator is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS).</p> <p>The information is collected from a representative sample of households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Age Residence Region Wealth quintile	UDHS Reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.28:</b> Proportion of girls and women aged 5 years and above who have undergone FGM/C	This indicator provides the proportion of girls and women aged 5 years and above who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C).	Percent	It is calculated by dividing the number of girls and women aged 5+ who have undergone FGM/C by the total number of girls and women aged 5+ in the population.	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS).  The information is collected from a representative sample of households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	Age Residence Region Wealth quintile	UDHS Reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Every 5 years	None
<b>11.29:</b> Proportion of PWDs with access to essential services and infrastructure by sex	TBD								

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.30:</b> Uganda Gender Gap Index.	It measure the gender inequality between men and women in four broad head areas such as - Economic participation and opportunity : outcomes on salaries, participation levels and access to high-skilled employment - Educational attainment – outcomes on access to basic and higher level education - Political <u>empowerment</u> – outcomes on representation in decision-making structures and - Health and survival – outcomes on life expectancy and sex ratio.	Index number	This is a measure of composite index of indicators under 3 dimensions.  Dimensions to the gender gap index are: reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market participation  The assumption is that women are strictly disadvantaged compared to men and as such, only measures where women are traditionally disadvantaged to men are used	Household information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Human Development Report (HDR)	District	<a href="http://www.mglsd.go.ug">www.mglsd.go.ug</a>  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	Annual	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.31:</b> Uganda Gender Development Index.	This is a measure of the gender gap in human development achievements in the three basic dimensions of human development namely: Life Expectancy, Education and Income.	Index number	The GDI is a ratio of the HDIs (Human Development Indices) calculated separately for females and males along the three human development dimensions of health, education and command over economic resources <sup>xxiii</sup> .  It shows the female HDI as a percentage of the male HDI.	Data on the relevant variables is collected from respective survey data sets and analysed to produce the indicator.	Human Development Report (HDR)	National	HDR reports	Annual	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>11.32:</b> Uganda Social Institutions and Gender Index	<p>This is a measure of the underlying social institutions that influence gender roles and relations.</p> <p>The index provides additional insight into the causes of gender inequality.</p> <p>Social Institutions (SIs) are formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that shape or restrict the decisions, choices and behaviours of individuals groups and communities (<a href="http://www.genderindex.org">www.genderindex.org</a>).</p>	Index Number	<p>The USIGI is a composite index of 12 indicators under 5 dimensions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discriminatory Family Code (DFC),</li> <li>○ Restricted Physical Integrity (RPI),</li> <li>○ Son Preference (SP),</li> <li>○ Restricted Resources and Assets (RRA)</li> <li>○ Restricted Civil Liberties (RCL).</li> </ul> <p>Each of the SIGI indicators is coded between 0, meaning no inequality, and 1, indicating very high inequality.</p>	<p>USIGI- The information is collected from a representative sample of households, captured and analysed and analysed at UBOS.</p> <p>The data set is then used to compile the index.</p>	USIGI	<p>Sub-index</p> <p>Region and Sub-regional</p>	<p>USIGI report</p> <p>UBOS website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	TBD	Was derived from special surveys (2012 and 2014)

## Water and Environment Sector Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>12.1:</b> Proportion of households with access to improved water source	Safe water points include boreholes, piped water public taps, tap water and protected springs, gravity flow schemes, rain water and bottled water	Percent	Divide the number of using an improved water source by the total number of households, expressed as a percentage.	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex of household head Residence Region Wealth quintile	UNHS reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	3 years	None
<b>12.2:</b> Average time taken ( <i>Minutes</i> ) to & fro the water (safe) supply point by sex of household head.	This is the average time spent travelling to and from the safe water source.  Safe water points include boreholes, piped water public taps, tap water and protected springs, gravity flow schemes, rain water and bottled water	Minutes	Summation of the average time taken to and fro the safe water supply point divided by the total number of households	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex of household head Residence Region Wealth quintile	UNHS reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	3 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Computation Method	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Disaggregation	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>12.3:</b> Average waiting time ( <i>Minutes</i> ) at the water (safe) supply point by sex of head.	<p>This is the average time spent at the safe water source.</p> <p>Safe water points include boreholes, piped water public taps, tap water and protected springs, gravity flow schemes, rain water and bottled water</p>	Minutes	Summation of the average time spent at the safe water supply point divided by the total number of households	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex of household head Residence Region Wealth quintile	UNHS reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	3 years	None
<b>12.4:</b> Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation by residence	Improved toilet facilities include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.	Percent	Divide the number of using an improved toilet facility by the total number of households, expressed as a percentage.	The information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the households, captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Sex of household head Residence Region Wealth quintile	UNHS reports  UBOS website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	3 years	None



## **6. Contributors to the report**

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) would like to acknowledge all the stakeholders who contributed to the updating of the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs). These are:

1. DFID
2. The technical team from UN Women
3. School of Women and Gender Studies, Makerere University
4. The Embassy of Sweden in Kampala, Uganda
5. The Gender Statistics Advisory Group
6. The UBOS Gender Statistics Committee
7. The Coordinating Team at UBOS
8. The UBOS Proofreading and General Editing Officer (Mr. Alfred Geresom Musamali)
9. The respondents to the Sector consultations
10. Participants at the Validation Meeting and Dissemination Workshop; and
11. The Consultant on updating the NPGEIs (Mr. Andrew L. Mukulu).

To all the above, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics is highly indebted.

## 7. Endnotes

1. The current Ministry of Health Guidelines recommend at least eight (8) ANC visits.
2. NEET - Neither in Employment nor in Education /Training
3. **NSI** – National Standard Indicators; **NDP II** - 2<sup>nd</sup> National Development Plan (of Uganda); **SDGs** – Sustainable Development Goals; **and UN-MSGI** – UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators.
4. Stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards)
5. Malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards)
6. ARI symptoms consist of cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is Chest-related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest-related.
7. Figures are for non-spousal sexual violence
8. RMNCAH – Reproductive Maternal Neo-natal Child and Adolescent Health Sharpened Plan for Uganda 2016/17 – 2019/20
9. **SDG Target 4.1.1**: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex; and **SDG Target 4.6.1**: Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills by sex.
10. The international poverty line is a monetary threshold under which an individual is considered to be living in poverty. It is calculated by taking the poverty threshold from each country – given the value of the goods needed to sustain one adult – and converting it into dollars. The international poverty line was originally set to roughly \$1 a day. When purchasing power parity and all goods consumed are considered in the calculation of the line, it allows organizations to determine which populations are considered to be in absolute poverty.
11. Labour saving technologies have been developed and are already in the public domain, for example, draught animals save time in land preparation or relieve the burden of carrying heavy loads; Conservation Agriculture reduces the time spent on crop establishment and weeding; roof water harvesting reduces the need to carry water home; and mills save time and energy pounding maize.
12. For the Annual School Census, pre-designed questionnaires are administered to the heads of school through the respective District Education Officers (DEOs) and after completion, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. The data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2012.
13. The indicator (Transition Rate to Secondary (S1) by Sex) may be distorted because of incorrect distinctions between new entrants and repeaters especially in the first grade of secondary education. Students who interrupted their studies after one or more years after primary seven together with the migrant students could also affect the quality of the indicator. A study should be undertaken to ascertain the different ages of the school going children.
14. The indicator (Transition rate from S4 to S5 by Sex) may be distorted by incorrect classification between new entrants and repeaters especially in the first grade of

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secondary education. Students who interrupted their studies after one or more years after primary seven together with the migrant students could also affect the quality of the indicator. A study should be undertaken to ascertain the different ages of the school going children

15. From non-solid fuels to clean fuels; Current global data collection focuses on the primary fuel used for cooking, categorised as solid or non-solid fuels, where solid fuels are considered polluting and non-modern, while non-solid fuels are considered clean. This single measure captures a good part of the lack of access to clean cooking fuels, but fails to collect data on type of device or technology is used for cooking, and also fails to capture other polluting forms of energy use in the home such as those used for lighting and heating.
16. Measure 2012 quoting WHO 2010
17. OECD - The AIDS / HIV prevalence rate in selected populations refers to the percentage of people tested in each group who were found to be infected with HIV.
18. An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) are included. Individuals who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name are also included. An active SIM card is a SIM card that has been used in the last three months. Individuals who have only active SIM card(s) and not a mobile phone device are excluded.
19. Informal employment includes persons employed as a) own-account workers and employers employed in their own informal enterprises; b) members of informal producers' cooperatives; c) contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal enterprises; d) employees holding informal jobs in formal enterprises, informal enterprises, or as paid domestic workers employed by households; e) own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household.
20. A person of specified age, is considered employed if during a specified brief period of one week was; in paid employment (employees) or self-employment (employers, own account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family workers).
21. Unpaid domestic and care work activities include the unpaid production of goods for own final consumption, these include :the production of goods and services for self-consumption (e.g., collecting water or firewood); the provision of services for self-consumption (e.g. cooking or cleaning as well as person-to-person care for other people); and 'Voluntary work' which consists of service or activity undertaken without pay for the benefit of the community, the environment, and persons other than close relatives or those within the household
22. Physical, Sexual and Psychological violence are defined as  
Physical violence consists of acts aimed at physically hurting the victim and include, but are not limited to, pushing, grabbing, twisting the arm, pulling the hair, slapping, kicking, biting or hitting with the fist or object, trying to strangle or suffocate, burning or scalding on purpose, or threatening or attacking with some sort of weapon, gun or knife.  
Sexual violence is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc. In intimate partner relationships, experiencing sexual

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violence is commonly defined as being forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear for what the partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that the woman considers humiliating or degrading.

Psychological violence includes a range of behaviours that encompass acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. These often coexist with acts of physical and sexual violence by intimate partners and are acts of violence in themselves.

23. The Health dimension (of the Uganda Gender Development Index) is measured by female and male life expectancy at birth; Education dimension measured by female and male expected years of school and mean years of schooling; and Command over economic resources – measured by female and male estimated earned income.