UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL STATISTICAL METADATA DICTIONARY

**SECOND EDITION
DECEMBER 2015**

Second Edition

Published by: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Address: Plot 9 Colville Street
                        P.O. Box 7186
                        Kampala
                        Tel: 256-414-706000
                        Fax: 256-414-237553
                        Email: ubos@ubos.org
                        Website: www.ubos.org

Foreword

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

The Bureau has developed and is implementing the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) in collaboration with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Local Governments (LGs). The plan provides the strategic framework for statistical development in Uganda. In an effort to maximise use of standardised definitions, collation and comparison for selected indicators from several sources and sectors, a common metadata dictionary was developed.

The first edition of the Metadata dictionary was produced and widely disseminated to stakeholders in 2010. Subsequently, the second edition was developed to accommodate the emerging data and indicator requirements. It comprises of metadata sheets from twenty (20) MDAs.

The metadata dictionary is a living document which will be updated after every three years.

I wish to thank all participating stakeholders under the PNSD for their contribution and continued collaboration towards building a coherent, reliable, and demand driven National Statistical System, and encourage key stakeholders to make maximum use of this valuable information.

Ben Paul Mungyereza

Executive Director

Table of Contents

Acronyms

ACP	African Caribbean Pacific Countries	**DSCS**	Directorate of Statistical Coordination Services	**GoU**	Government of Uganda
AGO	Automotive Gas Oil (Diesel)	**DFS**	District Forestry Services	**GPS**	Global Positioning System
AHSPR	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports	**DIT**	Directorate of Information Technology	**GSMD**	Department of Geological Survey and Mines
ALD	Aid Liaison Department	**DoM**	Department of Meteorology	**KW**	Kilo Watts
ANC	Antenatal Care	**DPT**	Diptheria Pertussis Tetanus	**HC**	Head Count
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data	**DSOER**	District Status of Environment Report	**HIPC**	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
BATU	British American Tobacco Uganda	**DTI**	Data Trader Input	**HMIS**	Health Management Information System
BFP	Budget Framework Paper	**DWD**	Directorate of Water Development	**HRST**	Human Resources in Science and Technology
BIK	Bulk Illuminating Kerosene	**DWRM**	Directorate of Water Resources Management	**HSC**	Harmonized System Code
BOP	Balance of Payments				
BOU	Bank of Uganda	**EAC**	East African Community	**HSI**	Human Skills Index
BPAFS	Bank Payment Advice Forms	**ECB**	Electronic Cash Book	**IAC**	Inter Agency Committee
BTTB	Background To The Budget	**EIA**	Environment Impact Assessment	**ICT**	Information and Communication Technology
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority	**EID**	Environment Inspection Division		
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation	**EOC**	Equal Opportunities Commission	**ICBT**	Informal Cross Border Trade
CDO	Cotton Development Organization	**EMIS**	Education Management Information Systems	**IFMIS**	Integrated Financial Management Information System
CDOs	Community Development Officers				
CDD	Control of Diarrhoea Diseases	**EmOC**	Emergency Obstetric Care	**ILO**	International Labour Organization
CFRs	Central Forest Reserves	**ERA**	Electricity Regulatory Authority	**IMF**	International Monetary Fund
CET	Common External Tariff	**ESSD**	Environment Support Services Department	**IMTS**	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
CIF	Cost Insurance and Freight			**IoP**	Index of Production
CMD	Community Medicine Distributor	**ESSAPR**	Educational and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report	**IPSAS**	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
COBE	Census Of Business Establishments				
COFOG	Classifications of Functions of Government	**FAL**	Functional Adult Literacy	**IPT**	Intermittent Presumptive Treatment
		FOB	Free On Board	**IRIP**	International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics
COICOP	Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose	**FOS**	Field Of Science		
		FSSD	Forest Support Services Department	**ISIC**	International Standard Industrial Classification
CPC	Central Product Code	**FTE**	Fulltime Equivalent		
CPI	Consumer Price Index	**FTG**	Full Tensor Gravity	**ISCED**	International Classification of Education
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	**FY**	Financial Year	**ISCO**	International Standard Classification of Occupations
CSI	Construction Sector Index	**GBV**	Gender Based Violence		
CYP	Couple Years of Protection	**GERD**	Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development	**IT**	Information Technology
DAMFAS	Debt and Aid Management and Financial Analysis System			**KEIs**	Key Economic Indicators
		GFS	Government Finance Statistics	**KCCL**	Kasese Cobalt Company Limited
DCR	Development Cooperation Report	**GFSM**	Government Finance Statistics Manual	**L/c/d**	Litres per Capita per day
DENIVA	Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations	**G&G**	Geophysical and Geological	**LPG**	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
		GDP	Gross Domestic Product	**LTO**	Large Taxpayer Office
DEA	Directorate of Environment Affairs	**GIS**	Geo Information Systems	**M1**	Narrow money
DEOs	District Education Officers	**GIR**	Gross Enrollment Ratio	**M2**	Broad Money

MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	
MDD	Metadata Dictionary	
MDG(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)	
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	
Met	Meteorology Department	
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	
MoESTS	Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports	
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	
MOH	Ministry of Health	
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government	
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport	
MOVIS	Motor Vehicle Information Systems	
MPS	Ministerial Policy Statement	
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	
MTTI	Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry	
MUK	Makerere University	
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment	
MW	Mega Watts	
NAPE	National Assessment of Progress in Education	
NCHE	National Council for Higher Education	
NBS	National Biomass Study	
NBFP	National Budget Framework Paper	
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority	
NER	Net Enrollment Ratio	
NFA	National Forest Authority	
NDAs	Net Domestic Assets	
NDP	National Development Plan	
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey	

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

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

1.0   Introduction

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is a semi-autonomous Government Agency created under the UBOS Act (1998). It is mandated to ensure the production of quality and timely official statistics, and constitutes a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body for the National Statistical System (NSS). In collaboration with key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), UBOS developed a five year Plan for National Statistical Development Two (PNSD II) for the period 20013/14 – 2017/18. The PNSD II was designed under the theme, "Enhancing Quality and Usability of Statistics". This theme aims to address the broad consensus in the international statistical community that data quality: (a) enhances their credibility, (b) increases their potential use and the benefits to be derived from them, and (c) is a multi-dimensional concept that goes beyond the traditional view that equates quality with accuracy. The PNSD II builds on the gains and achievements of the first PNSD (2006-2012) which emphasised **"*Strengthening statistical capacity across the National Statistical System (NSS)".*** The PNSD II supports Government of Uganda's efforts towards realization of Vision 2040 of, ***"A transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years";*** and the related National Development Plan (2010 -2015), whose theme is ***"Growth, Employment and Social Economic Transformation for Prosperity".***

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics is committed to strengthening data development components across the National Statistical System. Some key data producers in the NSS adhere to internationally recommended standards, classifications, guidelines and methodologies to improve the quality and comparability of statistics. The standards and guidelines include; the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS) adopted by the UN Commission in 1994; Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) for recording prices and expenditure; International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev.2 for classifying businesses; the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) 2001 manual and the Chart of Accounts for classification and compiling public finance statistics; the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008; the Central Product Classification (CPC) for classifying products; and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) for trade classification.

However, common constraining factors that include; limited comparability of data, inconsistent access to and use of data, lack of consistent standards (concepts, codes, and methodologies), and inadequate metadata are still a challenge. To this effect, efforts have been made through stock-taking existing data in MDAs, defining the related statistical terms and methods, strengthening data bases (management information systems), and developing metadata.

Metadata is a description of data (information about information). The primary role of metadata is to facilitate appropriate interpretation of statistics by both users and producers of data in the NSS and information sharing. The national Metadata dictionary has been revised to include the missing indicators from the 16 MDAs in the first edition and new indicators from the five additional MDAs under the PNSD to fully guide stakeholders on the definitions, data sources, disaggregation, compilation practices, computation methods, accessibility and availability and accounting conventions for key indicators in the NSS.

1.1 Development and Update process

The need for a common metadata dictionary was conceived in 2010 during the implementation of the PNSD and also as a result of appreciating the IMF General Data Dissemination System. Accordingly, deliberate efforts were made to develop the first edition of the National Statistical Metadata Dictionary in 2009 and the Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions in 2012.

The Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) that participated in the first edition of the National Metadata Dictionary development process include:

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)	Uganda Police Force (UPF) and Uganda Prisons Service
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)
Ministry of Education, Science Technology and Sports (MoESTS)	Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)
Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry (MTTI)	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)
Ministry of Health (MOH)	Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCS&T)
Bank of Uganda (BOU)	Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)
	Development Network for Indigenous Voluntary Association (DENIVA)

The update process to the second edition of the National Statistical Metadata Dictionary started in 2012. Stakeholder review meetings were conducted and facilitated by UBOS to discuss a revised metadata template and agree on the compilation process. The discussions and comments led to the update of content, flow and format of the metadata by the MDAs under the PNSD. The updated metadata sheets were consolidated into the second edition of the National Metadata Dictionary.

The update of the second metadata dictionary coincided with the review process of the Plan for National Statistical Development in 2012. In addition to the existing fifteen MDAs implementing the PNSD, five new MDAs that came on board during the PNSD review process also compiled their respective metadata sheets for inclusion in the second edition of the national metadata dictionary. The Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (MTTI) was split into two ministries namely; the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC). The five new MDAs included;

    i.   Uganda Communications Commission (UCC)

    ii.   The Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC)

    iii.   Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)

    iv.   Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA)

    v.   Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC)

2.0   Structure of the metadata tool

The metadata sheets in this edition have been arranged for each MDA under specific components following a standard format. The format requires information about the indicator on all components; however, this varies across indicators. Each indicator consists of the following information;

   i.   Indicator name
   ii.   Indicator Definition
   iii.   Standard classifications and manual followed.
   iv.   Unit of Measure
   v.   Disaggregation
   vi.   Compilation practices
   vii.   Sources of data
   viii. Computation method
   ix.   Accessibility and availability of data
   x.   Periodicity of Production
   xi.   Comments and limitations
   xii.   Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures

3.0 Metadata Sheets

3.1 Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Demographic Statistics										
Total Population	This is the total count of all persons present in the country at the time of the National Population and Housing Census undertaking. The population is categorised by size and distribution. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number of persons	National and subnational (county, constituency, sub county and parish) levels Age Sex Residence Disability status	This is the total enumeration of all households and the non-household population *(all Institutions including hotels and floating population)* using household, institutional and hotel questionnaires from the National Population and Housing Census. The data is centrally captured using CSPro and analyzed to derive the indicator.	The National Population and Housing Census as provided by the Household Head (HH) head or any eligible person in the HH (aged 18 years and above) at the time of the census.	Total count of all persons in the country at a particular point in time (defacto).	Population and Housing Census Reports UBOS Website (**www.ubos.org**) World bank web International Labour Organisation (ILO) web International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Bank of Uganda (BoU) Websites UBOS Resource centre	Decennial (10 Years)	**None**	**None**
Total Projected Population	This is the future population present in the country at a particular time. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number of persons	National and District levels Five year age groups, single year and specific age groups	This indicator is compiled based on the current trends in the population growth fundamentals *i.e. fertility, net migration, mortality, birth rate.*	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) HIV/AIDS indicator survey Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	At national level, the Cohort component method is used to project the population while the exponential growth method is applied at district level. At sub county and parish levels, the ratio method is used to project the population.	Annual Statistical Abstract National and sub-national Population Projection Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually	Due to the increasing number of districts in the country, the exponential growth method does not apply to newly created districts. Continuous creation of administrative units	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Urban population	This is the total number of persons residing in urban areas (City, Municipalities and Town councils). **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number of persons	National and District levels Age Sex Residence	The data on total persons residing in urban areas is obtained using the NPHC questionnaires and household survey questionnaires from the "place of Residence variable (urban/rural". The data collected is then analysed to derive the indicator	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Total persons residing in urban areas.	Annual Statistical Abstract National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) National and sub-national Population Projection Reports Uganda National Household Survey Reports Website (**www.ubos.org)**	Annually After every 10 Years After every 3 Years	There is no clear definition for an urban area. There are some gazzeted urban areas which have characteristics of rural areas.	**None**
Urbanisation Rate	This is the percentage of the population residing in an urban area. (City, Municipalities, and Town councils). **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Percent	National and District levels Age Sex Residence	The data on the percentage of the population residing in an urban area is collected using the NPHC questionnaires and household survey questionnaires. The urbanisation rate is then derived from the "place of residence variable'. The data collected is analysed to derive the indicator	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Number of persons residing in urban areas divided by the total population in the country multiplied by 100	Annual Statistical Abstract, National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Uganda National Household Survey Reports Website (**www.ubos.org)**	Annually After every 10 years After every 3 Years	There is no clear definition for an urban area. There are some gazzeted urban areas which have characteristics of rural areas	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Population density	This is the total number of persons per square unit of total land area. (Sq km). **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number of persons.	National and District levels Age Sex Residence	Data on this indicator is extracted from the Population and Housing Census data and analysed to derive the indicator. The total land area excludes water bodies.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Census mapping data.	Total Population is divided by the total land area (Sq km) for a given administrative unit.	Annual Statistical Abstract, National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports, Website (**www.ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 Years	Inadequate high precision technology for measuring land area.	**None**
Population change	This is the change in the size of a population between two or more specified periods as a result of changes in the births, deaths and migration of the population. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number	National and District levels	Data for this indicator is derived by using two or more census data points.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)	Birth less death Less Net Migration (in-migration less out-migration).	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports Website (**www.ubos.org**)	After every 10 Years	**None**	**None**
Population Growth rate	The rate at which the number of individuals in a population changes in a given time period *(usually on an annual basis)* **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Percent	National, Regional and District Sub county.	Data for this indicator is derived from a series of census data.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)	Growth rate is derived using the exponential formulae for two census data points.	Annual Statistical Abstract National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports. Website (**www.ubos.org**)	After every 10 Years	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Dependency Statistics										
Dependency Ratio	The ratio of people in "dependent" age groups *(under ages 14 and the ages 65 and above)* to those in the "economically active" age group *(14 to 64 years)* in a population. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Ratio	National and Sub national (county, constituency, sub county) levels Age Sex	This indicator is derived from the population aged 0-13, 14-64 and 65+.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	The quotient of dependents *(aged 0-13 and age of 65* and over) and the total population *(aged 14-64)* expressed as a percentage. Population below 14 years + Population 65 years and above divided by the total population 14-64 years.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Website (**www. ubos.org**) Uganda National Household Survey Reports	After every 10 Years After every 3 Years	**None**	**None**
Child Dependency Ratio	This is the proportion of children less than 14 years relative to the population of "working ages (14-64 years)." **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Ratio	National and Sub national (county, constituency, sub county) levels Age Sex	Data on the ratio of people *under the age of 14 to those aged 14 to 64* is obtained from censuses and surveys and analysed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) Labour force Surveys Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	Population below 15 years divided by the total population 15-64 years	Annual Statistical Abstract, National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**) UNHS Reports Labour force Survey Reports	Annually After every 3 Years After every 10 Years	Legal statement on categorization of children contravenes the definition.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Vital Statistics										
Population doubling time	This is the number of years required for the population of an area to double its present size, given the current population growth rate **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Years	National and Sub national (county, constituency, sub county) levels	Data on population doubling time is derived from the mathematical methods (exponential, geometric).	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)	It is estimated by dividing l_n2 (69.3 or natural log of 2) by the growth rate (%) Population doubling time = Natural Log of 2 divided by the growth rate (%). Where n is the natural log at time T. Time T is the time of census.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports.	After every 10 Years	None	**None**
Crude Marriage Rate	This is the number of marriages per 1000 population in an area in a given time period **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Ratio	National and Sub national (county, constituency, sub county) levels	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from the census and surveys. This rate is derived using the number of marriages, and includes both first marriages and remarriages. In the case of polygamous societies for example, if a man has two wives, these are considered two marriages/unions.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) Vital registration/ administrative data	Number of marriages divided by the total population multiplied by 1,000	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**) UNHS Reports UDHS Reports	After every 10 Years After every 3 Years After every 5 years	Legal requirements contravene the definition, bringing in the case of underage marriages.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
General Marriage Rate	This is the proportion of marriages for population aged 10 years and above to the total population aged 10 years and above in an area in a given time period . **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number	National and Sub national (county, constituency, sub county) levels Age Residence	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from the census and surveys. This rate is derived using the number of marriages, and includes both first marriages and remarriages	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) Administrative data-Vital registration data on marriages	Number of marriages divided by the total population aged 10 years and above multiplied by 1,000	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Website (**www. ubos.org)** UNHS Reports UDHS Reports	After every 10 Years After every 3 Years After every 5 years	**None**	**None**
Crude Divorce Rate	This is the number of divorcees per 1000 population in an area at a given time period **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	percent	National and Sub national (county, constituency, sub county) levels	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from the census and surveys. This rate is derived using the number of divorces, *not the number of people divorced*	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) Administrative data-Vital registration data on marriages	Number of divorces divided by the total population multiplied by 1,000	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Website (**www. ubos.org)** UNHS reports UDHS Reports	After every 10 Years After every 3 Years After every 5 years	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
General Divorce Rate	This is the proportion of the divorced population aged 10 years and above to the total population aged 10 years and above in an area in a given time period **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Percent	National and Sub national (county, constituency, sub county) levels Age Residence	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from the census and surveys. This rate is derived using the number of divorces. *not the number of people divorced.*	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) Administrative data- Vital registration data on marriages	Number of divorced persons aged 10 years and above divided by the total population aged 10 years and above multiplied by 1,000	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**) UNHS Reports UDHS Reports	After every 10 Years After every 3 Years After every 5 years	**None**	**None**
Age Specific Divorce Rate	This is the ratio of the divorced population within a specific age group to the total population in that age group in an area at a given time period per 1000 population. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Percent	National and district levels Age Residence	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from the census and surveys. This rate is derived using the number of divorces, *not the number of people getting divorced.*	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) Administrative data- Vital registration data on marriages	Number of divorces in a specific age group divided by the total population in that age group multiplied by 1,000	Population and Housing Census Reports, Website (**www. ubos.org**) UNHS Reports UDHS Reports	After every 10 Years After every 3 Years After every 5 years	**None**	**None**
The median age of a population	This is the age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number (years)	National and District levels Age	The total population is tabulated by single age and frequency, which is then used to determine the median population. **Age is in completed years.**	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Total population by single age divided by 2 to determine the middle point. The middle point is used to determine the age group in which that particular population lies using cumulative frequencies.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) UNHS Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 10 Years After every 3 years	Populations with a median age under 20 years are considered to have a "young" age structure while medians of greater than 40 years are considered as relatively "old". So what is the threshold for young?	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)	This is the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number (years)	National and Sub national (county, constituency, sub county) levels Age Sex	Data on the population by age group, sex and marital status are generally obtained from censuses or sample surveys that include questions regarding the current marital status, age and sex of persons enumerated. Data from the population and Housing Census is used to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)	The singulate mean age at marriage is calculated from the proportions of single (person not yet married) by age.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Website (**www. ubos.org)**	After every 10 Years	None	**None**
Average household Size	This is the ratio of the total population to the total number of households in an area. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number	National and Sub national (county, constituency, sub county and parish) levels	Data on the Household population is derived from the Population and Housing Census or the National Household surveys. This excludes persons in institutions	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Total household population divided by the total number of households.	Annual Statistical Abstract National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Website (**www. ubos.org)** UNHS Reports	Annually After every 10 Years After every 3 Years	None	**None**
Sex Ratio	This is the proportion of males relative to females in a given population in an area per 1000 persons. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Ratio	National and sub-national Levels Age Sex Residence	The data on number of males and females is obtained from census data and analysed to derive the indicator	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Number of males divided by the number of females multiplied by 1000	Annual Statistical Abstract, National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports UNHS reports. Website (**www. ubos.org**	Annually After every 10 Years After every 3 years	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Sex Ratio at Birth	This is the number of male births per 100 female births in a given area at a specific time period. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Percent	National and regional levels. Age Sex Residence	Data on Male and female births are derived from reported birth histories by women aged 15 – 49 in the population and housing census questionnaire and analysed to obtain the indictor.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	Number of male births divided by the number of female births multiplied by 100	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**) UDHS Reports	After every 5 Years After every 10 Years	None	**None**
Life Expectancy at Birth	This is the average number of years a new-born child is expected to live given the prevailing mortality rates. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number	National, regional and District levels Age Sex	Data on life expectancy at birth is derived from the mortality questions in Population and Housing Census questionnaire and analysed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS) Administrative data-vital registration	A cohort of the population is subjected to the probability of dying using the life table method.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**) UDHS Reports	After every 10 Years	None	**None**
Crude Birth Rate	This refers to number of live births per 1000 population in a given year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.	Number	National, regional and District levels Age Sex	Data is derived from the fertility questions asked in the Population and Housing Census questionnaire and analysed to derive the indicator	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	Total number of births divided by the total population multiplied by 1000	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**) UDHS Reports	After every 10 Years After every 5 Years	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Crude Death Rate	This refers to the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number	National, regional and District levels Age Sex	Data is derived from the mortality questions asked in the Population and Housing Census questionnaire and analysed to derive the indicator	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)	Total number of deaths divided by the total population multiplied by 1000	Population and Housing Census Reports, Website (**www.ubos.org**)	After every 10 Years	None	**None**
Infant Mortality Rate	This is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one, if subjected to age-specific mortality rates of that period, per 1000 live births. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex	The data used to compile the infant mortality rate are derived from the birth history section in the UDHS surveys and deaths in households from the Population and Housing Census. The data is then analysed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	The ratio of deaths of infants aged less than one year divided by the total births multiplied by 1000.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports Website (**www.ubos.org**) UDHS Reports	After every 10 Years After every 5 Years	None	**None**
Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	The probability for a child born in a specified year to die before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number	National, and Regional levels Age Residence Sex	The data used to compile the under-five mortality rate are derived from the birth history section in the UDHS surveys and deaths in households from the Population and Housing Census. The data is then analysed to derive the indicator. .	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	The number of deaths of children under five in a calendar year divided by the number of live births in the same year multiplied by 1,000.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports UDHS Reports Website (**www.ubos.org**)	After every 10 Years After every 5 Years	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	The number of maternal deaths 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. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Ratio	National Age Residence Sex	Data used to compile the maternal mortality are obtained through the UDHS surveys and Population and Housing Census and analysed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	The Maternal Mortality Rate divided by the General Fertility Rate (GFR) for the same time period, and multiplying the result by 100,000. GFR is calculated by dividing the number of births in a year by the number of women aged 15–49, times 1000.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Reports UDHS Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 10 Years After every 5 Years	None	**None**
Total Fertility Rate	This is the average number of children who would be borne to a woman in a given time period if she survives to the end of her reproductive lifespan (15-49) and experiences the given Age Specific Fertility Rate. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2008 UN Revised Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Number	National levels Age	This indicator is derived from children ever borne, children and births in the last year data in the Demographic Health Surveys.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	Using the cumulative parity fertility (P/F) Ratio (Brass method)	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports. UDHS Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 10 Years After every 5 Years	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Education Statistics										
Enrolment	This is the total number of pupils/students admitted/re-admitted in a term and fully registered. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)	Number	National level Age Residence Sex	Data on enrollment are obtained through the Household surveys and the Population and Housing Census and analysed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Enrollment = Total number of pupils/students at any given level and period	Annual Statistical abstract UNHS Socio-economic module report Website (**www.ubos.org**) (NPHC) report Monograph on education from the National Population and Housing Census	Annually After every 3Years After every 10 Years	The time lag given the 3 year period for the UNHS and the 10 year for the census.	**None**
Net Enrolment Ratio	This is the number of children of official school-age who are enrolled in school expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of the official school-age population **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)	Percent	National level Age Residence Sex	Data on the Net Enrolment Ratio are obtained through Household Surveys and the Population and Housing Census and analysed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Divide the number of pupils/students enrolled who are of the official age group for a given level of education by the population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100.	UNHS Socio-economic module report Website (**www.ubos.org**) Monograph on education from the National Population and Housing Census	Annually After every 3Years After every 10 Years	The Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports compiles this indicator on an annual basis through the school census which covers different schools in the country	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Gross Enrolment Ratio	The total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)	Percent	National level Age Residence Sex	Data on the Gross Enrolment Ratio are obtained through Household Surveys and the Population and Housing Census and analysed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Divide the number of Pupils/ Students enrolled in a given level of education regardless of age by the population of the age group which officially corresponds to the given level of education, and multiply the result by 100.	Annual Statistical abstract UNHS Socio-economic module report Website (**www. ubos.org**) Monograph on education from the National Population and Housing Census	Annually After every 3Years After every 10 Years	The Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports compiles this indicator on an annual basis through the school census which covers different schools in the country	**None**
Literacy rate	The number of persons aged 10 years and above who are able to read and write with understanding in any language divided by that population in that age group **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)	Percent	National level Age Residence Sex	Data on Literacy are obtained through Household Surveys and the Population and Housing Census and analysed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Divide the number of people aged 10 years and above who are literate by the total population in that same age group and multiply the result by 100	Annual Statistical abstract National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports UNHS reports UDHS reports Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 3 years After every 5years After every 10 years	Non response from some households	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Education attainment	This is the proportion of the pupils/students that have achieved different levels of education i.e. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)	Percent	National level Age Residence Sex	Data on education attainment are obtained through Household and Demographic Surveys and the Population and Housing Census and analysed to derive the indicator	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	Total population at any level of education regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the total population multiplied by 100	Annual Statistical abstract National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports UNHS reports UDHS reports Website (**www.ubos.org**)	Annually After every 3 years After every 5years After every 10 years	Non response from some households	**None**
Migration and Tourism Statistics										
Average rate of stay	This is the average number of nights spent in a country by departing visitors	Percent	National level Age Residence Sex	Data on the average rate of stay is obtained from entry and exit migration cards and from the inbound tourist surveys.	Administrative sources, Entry/ Exit migration Cards Inbound Tourists Surveys	Total number of nights spent divided by the number of visitors multiplied by 100	Annual Statistical abstract Migration and Tourism report Inbound Tourists Surveys	Annually Every after 2 years	Percentage of missing data is very high	**None**
Room Occupancy Rate	This is a percentage of hotel bedrooms occupied per night over the available bedrooms for accommodation in a specified period of time It is the level of utilization of rooms per night over a specified period of time (per night/ weekly/ monthly/ quarterly/bi-annually/ annually)).	Percent	National level Covers a sample of hotels in major urban areas of the country. Age Residence Sex	Information is obtained using hotel forms administered by UBOS and Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA). This information is centrally captured and analyzed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Accommodation Statistics Survey	Total number of room nights sold divided by the total number of rooms available commercial use multiplied by 100.	Migration and tourism report Website (**www.ubos.org**)	Bi-annually	Not all districts and accommodation establishments are covered.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Bed occupancy rate	This is a percentage of hotel beds occupied per night over the available beds for commercial accommodation in a specified period of time. Accommodation establishments refer to all types of establishments providing commercial services (beddings, conferences etc.) to visitors	Percent	National level Covers a sample of hotels in major urban areas of the country. Age Residence Sex	Information is obtained using hotel forms administered by UBOS and Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA). This information is centrally captured and analyzed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Accommodation Statistics Survey	Total number of beds nights sold divided by the total number of beds available for commercial accommodation multiplied by 100.	Migration and tourism report Website (**www.ubos.org**)	Bi-annually	Not all districts and accommodation establishments are covered.	**None**
Bed night available	This is the total number of hotel bed spaces available for a specified period of time	Numbers	National level Covers a sample of hotels in major urban areas of the country. Age Residence Sex	Information is obtained using hotel forms administered by UBOS and Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA). This information is centrally captured and analyzed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Accommodation Statistics Survey	Summation of beds available for hotel use	Migration and tourism report Website (**www.ubos.org**)	Bi-annually	None	**None**
Number of accommodation establishments	This refers to the number of any facilities that regularly provide commercial and overnight accommodation for visitors.	Number	National level Residence Type size	Information is obtained from the Population and Housing Census questionnaire, accommodation infrastructure module, processed and analyzed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census- (Accommodation infrastructure module) .	Summation of accommodation establishments by administrative Units ,No. of bedrooms/ rooms, Category and serviced offered	Annual Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report Website (**www.ubos.org**) National Population and Housing Census report	Every 10 years	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
International tourism receipts										
Total Arrivals	This refers to both residents and non-residents entering a country through gazetted entry points with formal travel documents.	Number	National level Covers all gazetted entry points. Age Residence Sex	Information on total arrivals is obtained from the filled immigration cards administered by MIA at all gazetted entry points, and centrally captured and analysed using STATA.	Administrative Data Entry cards.	Total arrivals = Total Arrivals by point of entry and Mode of transport.	Key economic indicators report Annual Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Quarterly Annually	Data is not collected on a monthly basis	**None**
Total departures	This refers to both residents and non-residents leaving the country through gazetted exit points with formal travel documents.	Number	National level Covers all gazetted exit points. Age Residence Sex	Information on total departures is obtained from the Exit cards administered by MIA at all gazetted exit points, processed, and analysed using STATA.	Administrative data Exit cards.	Total departures = Total departures by point of exit and Mode of transport.	Key economic indicators report Annual Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Quarterly and Annually	Data is not collected on a monthly basis Persons through non-gazetted points are not captured.	**None**
International Tourist Arrivals	This refers to non-resident visitors who stay at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the place visited.	Number	National level Covers all entry points. Age Residence Sex	Information on international tourist arrivals is obtained from the Entry cards administered by Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) at all gazetted entry points, and centrally captured and analysed using STATA.	Administrative data Entry/Exit cards.	Total international Tourist arrivals = Total International Arrivals minus the total resident arrivals.	Key economic indicators report Annual Statistical abstract Migration and tourism report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Quarterly and Annually	Data is not collected on a monthly basis	**None**
Inbound tourist expenditure	This is the amount paid for the acquisition or consumption of goods/ services , as well as valuables for own use or to give away during a tourism trip by foreign visitors within the country of reference	Shillings/ Dollar	National level	Data on inbound tourist expenditure is obtained through expenditure and motivation surveys which cover the five major exit points; • Entebbe • Busia • Malaba • Katuna • Elegu	Tourism Expenditure and Motivation Surveys.	Total expenditure during the current trip less cost of travel	Expenditure and motivation survey Report.	Bi-annually	Data is limited to only five exit points as opposed to the 22 gazetted points	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Migration Stream	This refers to a group of migrants having a common origin and destination in a given period.	Number	National and District levels	Migration stream data is obtained from data collected on one's previous residence, a variable captured in the Population and Housing Census and the Household surveys	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)	Summation of the population that has migrated to a particular place within a country	National Population and Housing Census Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**) UNHS Report	After every 10 Years After every 3 Years	**None**	**None**
Crude Migration Rate	This is the difference between the number of in-migrants and the number of out-migrants per 1,000 populations in the country.	Number	National, regional and sub-regional level Age Residence Sex	Data for the indicator is derived from the "previous residence variable" for a given area, which is captured in the Population and Housing Census and the Household surveys. Entry and exit migration cards are captured.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household surveys Administrative data *(entry and exit cards)*	Summation of the population that has migrated to/ from a given area, divided by the total population, and then multiplied by 1000.	Population and Housing Census Reports Household Survey reports Administrative data. Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 10 Years After every 3 Years Annually	**None**	**None**
Public Health Statistics										
HIV prevalence Rate	This is the percentage of a given population living with HIV (whose blood samples tested positive).	Percent	National and regional levels Covers Antenatal HIV sentinel sites Age Residence Sex	Information is extracted from the ACP report compiled by the MOH-ACP UHSBS-The population is stratified into regions from which selected households are tested for HIV by health technicians. The information is collected, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Health (MOH)- *Aids Control Programme(ACP)* Uganda HIV Sero-Behavioural Survey (UHSBS)	The total number of those testing positive expressed as a percentage of the sample *(both positive and negative)*	UHSBS Report: MOH website www.health.go.ug UBOS resource center	Annually After every 5 Years from the UHSBS Survey	Limited coverage of the antenatal sites considered in the sample. More women than men are tested for HIV.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV	This refers to the proportion of the population with comprehensive knowledge that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowledge that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of the AIDS virus.	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex	Information is extracted from the respondents knowledge about HIV prevention and misconceptions	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) Uganda HIV Indicator/Sero-Behavioural Survey (UHSBS)	The total number of people (both male and female) within the 15-49 age group with comprehensive knowledge of HIV expressed as a percentage of the total population under study	UDHS Reports Uganda HIV Indicator/Sero-Behavioural Survey (UHSBS) Reports	After every 5 Years	**None**	**None**
Number of health facilities	This refers to the total number of places that provide health care. They include hospitals, clinics (both public and private), inpatient and outpatient care centers, health centers, and specialized care centers, such as birthing centers and psychiatric care centers.	Number	National Regional District levels	Information is extracted from the health facility inventory which is maintained at the Ministry of Health (MOH) and analysed to derive the indicator.	MOH	Summation of all health facilities by category	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually	The health facility inventory is not regularly updated.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
National immunization rate	This is the percentage of children that have received a given vaccine. Immunization covers children under one year and those between12 to 23 months who have received, Polio 1,2,3, Hep Hib 123, BCG and measles vaccine	Percent	National level Age Residence Sex	Information for children under 1 year is obtained from district aggregated summaries generated by the HMIS and from the Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunization (UNEPI). Information for children between 12 to 23 months is obtained through the UDHS conducted by UBOS every 5 years.	Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS) Administrative data- Ministry of Health (MOH)- Health Management Information System (HMIS)	Total number of children who received a given vaccine divided by the number of children in the target population multiplied by 100*(estimated number of births in a given year)*. In surveys, it's the percentage of children ages 12–23 months who **receive at least one dose of the vaccine either any time** before the survey or before the age of 12 months.	Annual Statistical abstract UDHS Report Annual Health Sector Performance Report HMIS and UNEPI reports provided on request Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually	The full immunization coverage can only be compiled from the UDHS conducted every 5 years.	**None**
Morbidity prevalence	This refers to the frequency of occurrence of a disease state or poor health due to any cause in a defined period of time.	Number	National , Regional and District levels	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from surveys and administrative data sources. For the survey data, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed. Information on Morbidity prevalence is obtained from the aggregated summaries generated by Ministry of Health (MOH).	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Administrative data- Ministry of Health (MOH)- Health Management Information System (HMIS)	The number of persons with existing disease state divided by the total population Morbidity prevalence is computed at both household and facility level.	UNHS report Annual statistical abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**) Annual Health Sector Performance Report	Annually After every 3 years	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Contraceptive prevalence rate	This refers to the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing any form of contraception. This is reported for women aged 15-49 years.	Percent	National, Regional and District levels Age Residence Type of method Marital status Income status	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from demographic health surveys. For the survey data, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	The number of 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 women aged 15-49 years multiplied by 100	UDHS Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 5 years	None	**None**
Unmet need for family planning	This refers to the women who are not using contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting)	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence	Information is extracted from contraceptive use and intention to use in future (demand for contraceptives) data obtained through the from demographic health surveys and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Women (married or in union) who are not using contraception, are fecund, and desire to either stop childbearing or postpone their next birth for at least two years + pregnant women whose current pregnancy was unwanted or mistimed + women in post-partum amenorrhea who are not using contraception and, at the time they became pregnant, had wanted to delay or prevent the pregnancy expressed as a percentage of women 15-49 years	UDHS Report Website (www. ubos.org)	After every 5 years	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Adolescent birth Rate	This is the average number of children who would be borne to a girl (aged 10-14 or 15-19) at a particular period per 1000 women.	Number	National and regional levels Age Residence	Information is extracted from the pregnancies by age data obtained through the from demographic health surveys and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	The indicator is computed using the cumulative parity fertility P/F Ratio (Brass method)	UDHS reports	**5 years**	UDHS does cover 13-14 teenage pregnancies	
Pit latrine coverage	This is the percentage of households that have a functional pit latrine.	Percent	National and regional levels	Information is obtained from census data, household survey and demographic survey data, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)	Number of households that have a functional pit latrine divided by the total number of households multiplied by 100.	Annual Statistical Abstract UNHS Report UDHS Report National Population and Housing Census analytical report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 3 years After every 5 years After every 10 years	None	**None**
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age	This measures the proportional distribution of stunting ((height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) children in the country	Number	National and Regional levels Age sex, Residence Family income status	Information is obtained from demographic survey data, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	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	Annual Statistical Abstract UDHS Report Website (www. ubos.org	Annually After every 5 years	None	**None**
Prevalence of under-weight children under 5 years of age	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.	Number	National and Regional levels Age sex, Residence Family income status	Information is obtained from demographic survey data, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	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	Annual Statistical Abstract UDHS Report Website (www. ubos.org	Annually After every 5 years	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age	This measures the proportional distribution of wasting ((weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) children in the country	Number	National and Regional levels Age sex Residence Family income status	Information is obtained from demographic survey data, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	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	Annual Statistical Abstract UDHS Report Website (www. ubos.org	Annually After every 5 years	None	**None**
Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age	The number of women with packed cell volume (PCV) < 30%, and degrees of the anaemia condition as mild (PCV 27-29%), moderate (PCV 19-26%), and severe (PCV below 19%) to the total population of women in the 15-49 years age group	Percent	National and Regional levels Age Residence Family income status	Information is obtained from demographic survey data, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Number of women have anaemia condition divided by the total women in 15-49 years age group multiplied by 100	Annual Statistical Abstract UDHS Report Website (www. ubos.org	Annually After every 5 years	None	**None**
Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive health decisions	This is an indicator measuring specific decisions by women (aged 15-49) on their own sexuality and reproduction.	Percent	National and Regional levels Age Residence Family income status	Information is obtained from demographic survey data, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	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	Annual Statistical Abstract UDHS Report Website (www. ubos.org	Annually After every 5 years	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Labour Force Statistics										
Labour force participation rate	This is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the working-age population (14-64 years). Labour force refers to all persons aged 14-64 years who were either working or actively looking for work. Labour force is categorized by age, sex, region and school. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from censuses and surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys (ULFS) National Population and Housing Censuses (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys – UNHS, Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS) National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS)	Number of persons in the labour force divided by the working-age population multiplied by 100.	Website (**www. ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports National Service Delivery Survey Reports. National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports	Annually After every 3 years After every 10 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.	**None**
Employment - to-population ratio.	This is the proportion of an economy's working-age population that is employed. 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). **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from censuses and surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys (ULFS) National Population and Housing Censuses (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys – UNHS, Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS) National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS)	The number of persons employed divided by the total working-age population multiplied by 100.	Website (**www. ubos.org**)Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports National Service Delivery Survey Reports. National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports	Annually After every 3 years After every 10 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Status in Employment	This refers to the different categories of employment which include; wage and salaried workers (also known as employees); self-employed workers; and contributing family workers. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Number	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from censuses and surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys (ULFS) National Population and Housing Censuses (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys – UNHS, Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS) National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS)	The different categories of status in employment expressed as percentages of the total employed.	Website (**www. ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports National Service Delivery Survey Reports National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports	Annually After every 3 years After every 10 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**
Inactivity rate	This is the proportion of the working age population which is neither employed nor unemployed. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from censuses and surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys (ULFS) National Population and Housing Censuses (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys – UNHS, Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS) National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS)	The population not in the labour force divided by the working age population multiplied by 100 percent.	Website (**www. ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports National Service Delivery Survey Reports National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports	Annually After every 3 years After every 10 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Employment by Sector	This refers to the distribution of the employed persons by sector. Employment by sector is categorized into three broad groupings by economic activity; -Agriculture -Industry -Services **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from censuses and surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys (ULFS) National Population and Housing Censuses (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys – UNHS, Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS) National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS)	The number of employed persons in that sector divided by the total employment multiplied by 100.	Website (www. ubos.org) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports National Service Delivery Survey Reports National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**
Average wage earnings	This refers to the payroll divided by total employment for a particular cluster/ industry-region combination. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Number	National and regional levels Age Sex Sector Residence Occupation	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys (ULFS) Uganda National Household Surveys – (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS) Establishment surveys Employment &Earning Survey Uganda Business Inquiry	Payroll divided by the total employment.	Website (**www. ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Employment and Earnings Survey Reports	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Total hours actually worked	This refers to the aggregate number of hours actually worked in all job categories. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Number	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Income status Sector	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys (ULFS) Uganda National Household Surveys – (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS) Establishment surveys Employment &Earning Survey	Summation of all actual hours worked in all job categories Hours worked are also computed on weekly and annual basis	Website (**www. ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Employment and Earnings Survey Reports	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**
Average number of hours a day spent on unpaid domestic and care work	This refers to the average time spent per day on unpaid domestic and care work. 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	Number (Hours)	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Income status Marital status	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Labour Force Surveys Time Use Surveys Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Survey	Average number of hours a day spent on unpaid domestic and care work divided by the Total population	www.ubos.org Annual Statistical Abstract UNHS reports Panel Survey Reports Time Use Survey report Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Survey reports	After every 3 Years Annually	The current surveys undertaken do not capture data on unpaid care workers and voluntary work	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Unemployment rate	This refers to the proportion of the working age population without work, looking for work and available for work during a specified reference period (one week). **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Income status Marital status Sector	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Labour Force Surveys	The total number of persons un employed divided by the total labour force multiplied by 100	Website (**www. ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Panel Survey Reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**
Time Related Underemployment Rate	This is the proportion of the employed persons that worked less than 40 hours per week and were willing and available to work for more hours. Under employment refers to under-utilization of the productive capacity of the employed population. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Income status Marital status Sector	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Labour Force Surveys	Number of underemployed persons divided by total employment multiplied by 100.	Website (**www. ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Panel Survey Reports	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Youth unemployment rate	This refers to the proportion of the working age population who are youth (18-30 years) without work, looking for work and available for work during specified reference period (one week). **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed. The ULFS covers only urban areas	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Labour Force Surveys	The unemployed youth divided by the youth population labour force multiplied by 100	Website (**www.ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Panel Survey Reports	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**
Urban Unemployment Rate	This refers to the proportion of the working age population without work, looking for work and available for work in urban areas during a specified reference period (one week). **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National level Covers only urban areas Age Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Labour Force Surveys	The total number of persons un employed in urban areas divided by the labour force multiplied by 100	Website (**www.ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Panel Survey Reports	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Long term unemployment rate	This refers to the proportion of the working age population without work, looking for work and available for work during a specified reference period *(at least 6 months)*. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National level Covers only urban areas Age Residence Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Labour Force Surveys	The total number of persons aged 14-64 years who have been un employed for at least 6 months divided by the labour force multiplied by 100	Website (**www. ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Panel Survey Reports	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**
Informal employment rate	This is the proportion of the total number of informal jobs to the total employment Informal employment includes; owner account workers and employers in their informal sector enterprise, contributing family workers, employees in informal jobs, members of the informal producers' cooperatives and own account workers engaged in production of goods exclusively for own final use. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Labour Force Surveys	Total number of persons informally employed divided by the total employment multiplied by 100	Website (**www. ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Panel Survey Reports	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Labour cost index	This is a measure of the rate of change in the total labour cost. It also shows the labour costs relative to the base period in selected manufacturing establishments. It provides a better understanding of how specific labour markets adjust to changes in the demand and supply and is a timely measure of wage pressure. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National and regional levels Sector	Information is obtained from formal establishments using self-administered questionnaires, centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Employment and Earnings survey Uganda Business Inquiry	The labour cost index is computed for both nominal and real wage values **Nominal wages** Nominal wage index $(NR_i) = (w_i/w_o)*100$ Where w_o = nominal wage for the base year – 2004 W_i =nominal wage for year I **Real wages** Real wages index $(R_i) = (NR_i/P_i)*100$ Where P_i = mean all items CPI	Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Employment and Earnings Survey reports	Annually	Non response from the some formal establishments	**None**
Share of women in non-agriculture wage employment	This refers to the number of women in non agricultural employment to the total non agriculture employment. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Number	National and regional level Age Residence Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Labour Force Surveys	The number of women in non agricultural employment divided by the total non agriculture employment	Website (**www. ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Panel Survey Reports	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Vulnerability employment rate	This is the proportion of own – account and contributing family workers to total employment. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National and regional level Age Residence Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Labour Force Surveys	The number of persons who are own account workers and contributing family workers divided by the total employment	Website (**www.ubos.org**) Annual Statistical Abstract Labour Force Condition reports Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Panel Surveys	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas	**None**
Poverty Statistics										
Poverty head count (P0)	This is the percentage of the population estimated to be living in households with real private consumption per adult equivalent below the poverty line. *Poverty line is a monetary measure determined at a given point in time meeting a minimum selection of basic needs.*	Percent	National and Regional levels Sex Age Employment Status Main source of livelihood Residence	Household consumption expenditure data is aggregated and adjusted for price changes using CPI data. *(real private consumption)* All household members are converted to the adult equivalent basing on their calorific intake. Aggregation is done based on a standard reference period.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) CPI	Total number of households below the poverty line divided by the total number of households multiplied by 100 *Computed based on the method of Ravallion and Bidani (1994).*	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www.ubos.org**)	After every 3 years	The pre-determined poverty line should be revised. The poverty figure is based on consumption expenditure data.	**None**
Poverty gap (P1)	This is a measure of how far below individuals are from the poverty line.	Percent	National and Regional levels	The already computed poverty status of the households is used to determine this gap. Household expenditure data is aggregated and adjusted for price changes using CPI data. *(real private consumption)*.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) CPI	Summation over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line divided by the poverty line.	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www.ubos.org**)	After every 2-3 years	Distribution of consumption among the poor is not considered	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Squared poverty gap (P2)	This is a measure of the severity of poverty at household level. *(i.e. how poor are the poor).*	Percent	National and Regional levels	The already computed deviations from P1are squared to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Summation over all individuals of the square of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line divided by the poverty line.	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 2-3 years	This indicator further describes P1.	**None**
Income and Expenditure Statistics										
Total consumption Expenditure Per Household	This is an aggregation of all household expenditures i.e. food items, non/ semi-durable goods and durable goods and services per household in a specified period.	Number	National and Regional levels Sex Age Wealth quintile Region Residence	Household expenditure data is collected using different reference periods for different goods and services. The information is standardized to the same reference period during computation.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Summation of total expenditures per household for the different expenditure categories	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 2-3 years	None	**None**
Gini Coefficient	This is the measure of inequality in household consumptions per adult equivalent.	Number	National and Regional levels	The average household consumption expenditure data is divided into deciles for which comparisons are made for the different consumptions per decile. Comparisons can be made at regional or rural/urban levels.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Summation of household expenditures per decile divided by the number of households in the decile	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 2-3 years	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Real household Consumption Expenditure Per Capita	This is an aggregation of all household consumption expenditures in a specified period adjusted for price changes divided by the household population.	Number	National and Regional levels National and Regional levels Sex Age Wealth quintile Region Residence	Household expenditure data is collected using different reference periods for different goods and services. The information is standardized to the same reference period during computation, and adjusted for price changes using CPI data. *(real private consumption)*	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Summation of total expenditures per household for the different expenditure categories adjusted for price changes divided by the household population.	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 2-3 years	None	**None**
Mean Consumption expenditure Per Capita	This is the computed average consumption expenditure per person in a household for a specified period.	Number	National and Regional levels	Household expenditure data is collected using different reference periods for different goods and services. The information is standardized to the same reference period during computation, and adjusted for price changes using CPI data and adult equivalents.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Summation of total expenditures per household for the different expenditure categories adjusted for adult equivalents divided by the household population.	UNHS Reports Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 3 years	None	**None**
Income per capita	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	Number	National and Regional levels	Data is obtained from household and Panel surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)	Divide the country's national income by its total population	Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Panel Surveys	After every 3 years	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Average household income by household head	This is the measure of the average amount of money that is being earned per household in a country.	Number	National and Regional levels Sex Residence Wealth Quintile	Data is obtained from household and Panel surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)	Divide the country's national income by its total number of households	Urban Labour Force Survey reports UNHS reports Panel Surveys	After every 3 years	None	**None**
National Accounts										
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	This is the total market value of all finished and unfinished goods and services produced in a country in a given period *(quarterly and annually).* **Standard classification used and manual followed:** System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev.4	Number	National level Covers all economic production sectors	Information is obtained using secondary data from administrative sources and UBOS surveys and censuses. Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel. National Accounts are compiled according to the 2008 system of National Accounts (SNA 08).	UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU Posta Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs	Summation of gross value added of all goods *(finished and unfinished)* and services produced within a given period.	Annual Statistical Abstract Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), Website (**www.ubos.org**)	Quarterly and annually	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
GDP at market prices	This is the sum of gross values added of all resident producers' prices less subsidies on imports plus all non-deductible value added taxes or similar taxes. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev.4	Number	National level	Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel National Accounts are compiled according to the 2008 system of National Accounts (SNA 08)	UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU Posta Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs.	Summation of gross values added of all resident producers' prices less subsidies on imports plus all non-deductible value added taxes or similar taxes	Annual Statistical Abstract Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Quarterly and annually	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors	**None**
GDP at basic prices	This is the value of goods and services excluding indirect taxes on production such as sales tax, excise duty, VAT etc. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev.4	Number	National level	Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel National Accounts are compiled according to the 2008 system of National Accounts (SNA 08)	UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU Posta Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs	Summation of the gross value of goods and services excluding indirect taxes on production	Annual Statistical Abstract Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
GDP at constant Prices	This is the total value of goods and services of the current year using prices of the determined base/reference year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev.4	Number	National level	Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel National Accounts are compiled according to the 2008 system of National Accounts (SNA 08)	UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU Posta Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs.	Summation of total gross value of goods and services at base year prices	Annual Statistical Abstract Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), Website (**www.ubos.org**)	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly Annually	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors	**None**
GDP at current prices	This is the total value of goods and services priced in the current year of reporting. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev.4	Number	National level	Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel National Accounts are compiled according to the 2008 system of National Accounts (SNA 08)	UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU Posta Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs	Summation of total gross value of goods and services priced in the current year of reporting	Annual Statistical Abstract. Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), Website (**www.ubos.org**)	Annually	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
GDP by expenditure	This refers to the total final expenditures on consumption, gross capital formation and net exports. GDP by expenditure is classified as Household and public Final consumption expenditures, capital formation expenditure, and inventories, including net exports. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev.4	Number	National level	Information is obtained using secondary data from administrative sources and UBOS surveys and censuses Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel National Accounts are compiled according to the 2008 system of National Accounts (SNA 2008).	MOFPED, BOU and UBOS.	Summation of final expenditures on consumption, gross capital formation and exports less imports.	Annual Statistical Abstract Key Economic Indicators (KEIs), Background To The Budget (BTTB), Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Quarterly and Annually.	Inadequate data from some key economic sectors	**None**
Government Finance Statistics										
Total Revenue	This is defined as all non-repayable receipts including Government taxes. Revenue is classified according to different characteristics depending on the type of revenue. Grants are classified by the source while taxes are classified by the base on which the tax is levied. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual 2001/14	Number	National level Covers the central government (MDAs and statutory bodies)	Information is obtained from Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED). The Figures obtained are outturn figures which cover a specific period of time. These figures are revised annually.	MFPED URA	Total revenue = Summation of domestic taxes plus taxes on international trade plus grants plus other non-tax revenue Revenue is compiled on a cash basis.	Annual Statistical Abstract Background to the Budget (BTTB)	Annually	Revenue generated by the local government is not currently included. There is a three months' Time lag. Accrual based accounting is not used	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Total Expenditure	This is defined as all non-repayable payments whether for capital or current purposes by Government. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2001/14 IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual	Number	National level Covers both central and local governments, and Non Profit Institutions	Method of selection of the districts is based on purposive sampling. At least 100% of data for local government is obtained from final accounts of districts, town councils, and municipalities. No adjustments are done for the central government.	MFPED, statutory bodies*(Parliamentary Commission, Uganda Human Rights Commission, Electoral Commission, Uganda Law reform Commission, Judiciary, National Planning Authority, etc)* , Municipal Councils and Districts	Total expenditure = recurrent plus development expenditures based on the (GFS) Manual 2001/14	Annual Statistical Abstract Background to the Budget (BTTB)	**Periodicity of production:** Annually Expenditure is compiled on a modified cash basis. The modified cash basis combines most elements recorded in cash with a few elements for example interest rates recorded on accrual basis.	Categorisation of the expenditure should be changed from recurrent and development to recurrent and capital expenditures Expenditure figures produced are unconsolidated.	**None**
Net Lending/ Repayments	This is the net amount a unit or a sector has available to finance/ liable to pay directly or indirectly to other units or other sectors. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2001/14 IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual	Number	National level Covers budgetary central government.	Revenue and expenditure data are obtained from MFPED and analysed at UBOS. Compilation is based on the 1986 GFS Manual	MFPED	Gross government lending minus Repayments of past government lending minus net government borrowing	Annual Statistical Abstract Background to the Budget (BTTB)	Annually Net Lending/ Repayments are compiled on a cash basis	Coverage is limited to budgetary central government	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Government final consumption	This is defined as expenditure incurred by government on consumption of goods and services *on FY basis.* **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2001/14 IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual	Number	National level Covers both central and local governments	Data is extracted from district Administrative Accounts, Outturn Reports from MFPED and Institutional Final Accounts obtained on a quarterly basis. The consumption is revised twice*(produced in October and revised in March of the same FY)*	MFPED, statutory bodies, Non-profit institutions, Municipal councils and Districts	Approximated by summation of compensation of employees plus intermediate consumption minus the sales of goods and services	Annual Statistical Abstract. Background to the Budget (BTTB)	Annually	The consumption estimates exclude consumption of fixed capital and expenditure on social benefits in kind. The consumption is produced for national accounts purposes	**None**
External Trade Statistics										
Exports	This refers to the total goods and services which subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by leaving its economic territory *Economic territory:* In many cases, a Country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory which is the territory in which the customs law of a country applies in full. Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding Nomenclature (HS)-2007, developed by the World Customs Organization **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Number	National level	Information is obtained from URA's – Customs declaration forms. ICBT data is also collected on a monthly basis from selected border points in the Eastern, Western, North Western, and Northern regions and from selected bus points in the Central region of the country. *Compilation is based on the 2004 International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS)*	URA- Customs department UCDA, CAA,UTA,ICBT Survey, KCCL, Petroleum companies UMEME	Summation of the goods and services exported by the country Exports are computed on Free On Board (FOB) basis.	Annual Statistical Abstract External Trade Bulletin Website (**www. ubos.org**) ICBT Survey Reports Soft copies by email, CDs etc	Monthly Annually	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
	Exports are categorized by Domestic and re-exports. Exports are presented by commodity category, value and volume									
Re-exports	These are imported goods that are exported directly to the rest of the world, from any part of the economic territory of the country in the same state as previously imported without much value addition according to the prevailing Rules of Origin of a region. Re-exports are presented by commodity type, value and volume. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Number	National level	Information is obtained from URA's – Customs declaration forms. ICBT data is also collected on a monthly basis from selected border points in the Eastern, Western, North Western, and Northern regions and from selected bus points in the Central region of the country. *Compilation is based on the 2004 International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS)*	URA- Customs department UCDA, CAA,UTA,ICBT Survey, KCCL, Petroleum companies UMEME	Summation of the goods and services leaving the country Exports are computed on Free On Board (FOB) basis.	Annual Statistical Abstract External Trade Bulletin Website (**www. ubos.org**) ICBT Survey Reports Soft copies	Monthly Annually	Information is provisional until revisions are made on an annual basis.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Imports	These are total goods and services which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Imports are presented by commodity type, value and volume. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Number	National level	Information is obtained from URA –Customs declaration forms. ICBT data is also collected on a monthly basis from selected border points in the Eastern, Western, North Western, and Northern regions and from selected bus points in the Central region of the country. *Compilation is based on the 2004 International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS)*	URA- Customs department ICBT Survey UMEME	Summation of total value of goods and services consumed by residents of the country	Annual Statistical Abstract External Trade Bulletin Website (**www. ubos.org**) ICBT Reports Soft copies by email, CDs etc	Monthly Annually	Information is provisional until revisions are made on an annual basis. Compilation of trade in services is being developed Merchandise imports prone to commodity misclassification and under invoicing	None
Re-imports	These are imports of domestic goods which were previously recorded as exports Re-imports are presented by commodity type, value and volume. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Number	National level	Information is obtained from URA –Customs declaration forms. ICBT data is also collected on a monthly basis from selected border points in the Eastern, Western, North Western, and Northern regions and from selected bus points in the Central region of the country. *Compilation is based on the 2004 International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS)*	URA- Customs department ICBT Survey UMEME	Summation of the goods and services entering the country	Annual Statistical Abstract External Trade Bulletin Website (**www. ubos.org**) ICBT Reports Soft copies by email , CDs etc	Monthly	Information is provisional until revisions are made on an annual basis. Compilation of trade in services is being developed	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Export growth	This is the percentage change in the value of exports relative to the previous year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Percent	National Level	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.	UBOS	Total exports in the *(current year)*/Total exports *(previous year) *100*	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	Annually	None	**None**
Trade balance	This is the difference between the value of total exports and total imports of a nation during a specified period. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations..	Number	National level	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.	UBOS	Trade balance = Total value of Exports minus Total value of Imports	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	Annually	The trade balance covers both formal and informal merchandise trade.	**None**
Partner Export Share	This is the percentage of exports to a particular trading partner (country or regional bloc) to the total exports of the country. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Percent	National level	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.	UBOS	Exports to a particular country/ Total exports from the country	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin Soft copies by email, CDs etc	Annually	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Partner Import Share	This is the percentage of imports from a trading partner (country or regional bloc) to total imports of the country. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Percent	National level	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analyzed to derive the indicator.	UBOS	Imports from a partner country/ Total imports of the country	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin Soft copies by email, CDs etc.	Annually	**None**	**None**
Import Growth	This is the percentage change in the value of imports relative to the previous year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Percent	National level	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade database and analyzed to derive the indicator.	UBOS	Total imports in the current year/ Total imports in the previous year *100	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	Annually	**None**	**None**
Trade growth	This is the percentage change of value of total trade relative to the previous year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Percent	National level	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analyzed to derive the indicator.	UBOS	Total trade in the current year/ Total trade in the previous year *100	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Total trade	This is the total value of exports and imports for a country. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Number	National level	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analyzed to derive the indicator.	UBOS	Summation of the value of exports and imports.	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	Annually	None	**None**
Partner Trade share	This is the percentage of total trade with a partner to total trade of the country. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Percent	National level	Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analyzed to derive the indicator.	UBOS	Total trade with a partner/ total trade of the country * 100	Annual Statistical Abstract ICBT Survey Reports External Trade Bulletin	Annually	None	**None**
Export to GDP ratio	This is the proportion of total Exports to the Gross Domestic product of the country in a given year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations. 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA)	Number	National level	Information is extracted from the external trade and National Accounts data bases, and analysed to derive the indicator.	UBOS	Total Exports/ GDP for a given year	Annual Statistical abstract External Trade Bulletin	Annually	GDP at current prices is used.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Export Price Index	This measures changes in the prices of exports of merchandise from a country. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Percent	National level	Information is extracted from the external trade database and analysed to derive the index.	UBOS	Computed using the Laspayres, index formulae	Annual Statistical abstract External Trade Bulletin	Annually	Unit Values are used in the computation. The index considers only merchandise exports	**None**
Import Price index	This measures changes in the prices of imports of merchandise into a country. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** 2006 Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision 4, compiled by the United Nations.	Percent	National level	Information is extracted from the external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.	UBOS	Computed using the Laspayres, index formulae	Annual Statistical abstract External Trade Bulletin	Annually	Unit Values are used in the computation.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Prices										
Consumer Price Index	This is a summary Measure that reflects the **levels of prices** for a fixed basket of consumer goods and services overtime in reference to a specific period, called base year. It is a measure of the **changes in the cost** of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by households in a country. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP - Ver.1.0) by the United Nations.	Percent	National and district levels CPI covers the: 1. Items 2. Weights 3. Price 4. Index Formula 5. Base Period The consumer Price Index is compiled using prices data for 276 items (goods and services) The prices data corresponds to goods while charges are collected on services. The data is collected from **7 Urban** centres of Uganda- Kampala Masaka, Jinja, Mbale, Mbarara, Gulu Arua	To generate item weights, the HHS/ HBS/LSS/UNHS consumption and expenditure data is used. A National expenditure and consumption survey is conducted to determine the **basket** of goods and services and weights. The surveys data cover a complete year July to June. Therefore the base period is 12 months. Monthly price collections every first and second (15th) week of the month. At least three price values are collected for each item. Unit Average prices are computed using the Average or Geo mean for some items Food and non-food price changes above 20 per cent are checked for possible errors.	The data is collected from representative sources/outlets in urban areas which include: Open Markets, Shops around the markets, Supermarkets, Clinics & hospitals, pharmaceutical shops, schools, Hotels & restaurants, taxi and bus parks …. Etc.	The CPI is computed following the modified laspayres index formula. Base: 2009/10 =100	CPI Press release Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**) The CPI is released following a release calendar	Monthly The prices are recorded following the reference date of 15th of every month. Price changes after the 15th are reflected during the following month. *Reweighting and Rebasing rounds :* 1988/89, 1997/98, 2005/2006,	There is need to widen the sample of markets covered in the country. The Rural component is not covered in the current National CPI.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Business Register										
Total Number of business establishments by economic sector	This is the total count of all Business Establishments operating in a fixed location by economic sector. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev 4	Number	National, Regional and District levels	Questionnaires are administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.	Census of Business Establishments (COBE). Administrative data from URA, KCCA and Local Governments is also derived to compile the indicator	Summation of the number of business establishments by economic sector	Business Register Reports. Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 5 Years	The business register is not regularly updated. Irregular casual workers are excluded	**None**
Gross Output by economic sector	This is the sum of the value of all goods or services that are produced within an economic sector in a given financial or calendar year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC Rev 4) International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIP) 2008	Number	National and regional levels	Questionnaires are administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured at UBOS. Information is also extracted from the final Accounts of Businesses and returns collected from the different establishments. Data validation: field & office editing; Diagnostics checks	Survey of sampled Business Establishments from the Uganda Business Inquiry	Gross output = Total sales plus total other operating incomes plus closing stock of finished goods and work in progress less opening stock less the goods purchased for resale in a given period. Computed following the guidelines specified in the System of National Accounts (SNA 2001).	Annual Statistical Abstract Uganda Business Inquiry Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After five years following the UBI	The business register is not regularly updated hence the in availability of a sampling frame for the survey.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Value Added by economic sector	This is the additional value of goods and services generated out of the production process over and above the value of its inputs. **Standard classifications:** Activities Classified by International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev. 4 International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIP) 2008	Number	National and regional levels	Businesses are sampled from the frame of business establishments which is regularly updated. Data is collected using questionnaires administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS. Information is also obtained from financial statements of business establishments. The different components of Gross output and intermediate consumption are extracted from all these statements.	Survey of sampled Business Establishments	Value added = Gross output -intermediate consumption Computed following the guidelines specified in the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008)	Annual Statistical Abstract Uganda Business Inquiry Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After five years following the business censuses	The business register is not regularly updated hence the in availability of a sampling frame for the survey. Sometimes the financial statements from the establishments are not up to date	**None**
Gross Fixed Capital Formation by economic sector	This is the total value of fixed capital acquired in a particular period, before depreciation is netted off. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Classified by International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC)Rev. 4 International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIP) 2008	Number	National and regional levels	Data is collected using questionnaires administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS. Information is also obtained from financial statements of business establishments. Validation: field & office editing; Diagnostics checks.	Survey of sampled Business Establishments	Summation of the value of Non - Current Assets. Computed following guidelines that are specified in the System of National Accounts (SNA 2001).	Annual Statistical Abstract Uganda Business Inquiry Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After five years following the business censuses	The business register is not regularly updated hence the in availability of a sampling frame for the survey.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Producer price Index- Manufacturing (PPI – M)	Producer Price Index-Manufacturing (PPI-M) is a measure of the average change over time in selling prices received by domestic producers of manufactured goods. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** The classification of activities based on International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev 4, Product Classification by Central Product by Activity (CPA) and SNA 2008.	Percent	National level	Administered questionnaires to sampled businesses. Basic prices *(prices net of taxes but inclusive of subsidies)* are collected and analysed at UBOS to derive the index. Validation: field & office editing; Diagnostics checks Revision policy, once for the previous quarter Compilation is based on the IMF PPI Manual.	Quarterly Survey of business establishments in the formal manufacturing sector	Computed using the Modified laspeyres index formula The formula uses the basic prices and weights derived from the gross output of the businesses.	Annual Statistical abstract Quarterly PPI press releases Website (**www. ubos.org**) Advance release calendar	Quarterly	This is an output Price Index Imputation is done for non -response	**None**
Producer price Index- Hotels & Restaurants (PPI - H&R)	Producer Price Index - Hotels & Restaurants (PPI-H&R) is a measure of the average change over time in prices received by Owners of Hotels and Restaurants for the different services provided. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** The compilation is based on International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev 4, CPA and SNA 2008.	Percent	National level	Administered questionnaires to sampled businesses Basic prices *(prices net of taxes but inclusive of subsidies)* on accommodation, food, drinks and conference facilities are collected and analysed at UBOS to derive the index. Validation: field & office editing; Diagnostics checks in the system Revision policy, once for the previous quarter	Quarterly Survey of selected Hotels & Restaurants	Computed using the Modified laspeyres index formula. The formula uses the basic prices and weights derived from the gross output of the businesses.	Annual Statistical abstract Quarterly PPI press releases Website (**www. ubos.org**) Advance release calendar	Quarterly	This is an output Price Index Imputation is done for non -response	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
				Compilation is based on the IMF PPI Manual.						
Index of Production (IoP)– Manufacturing	Index of Production (IoP) – Manufacturing is a volume index that measures the average change over time in the volume of manufactured goods produced in the domestic market. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Recommendations for Index of Industrial Production (IRIIP) 2008 International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 4, Central Product Code (CPC) Ver. 2	Percent	National level	Administered questionnaires are given to sampled businesses; Value Added Tax Data is obtained from URA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Validation: field & office editing; Diagnostics checks in the system Revision policy, once for the previous quarter	Surveys of sampled Business Establishments in the formal manufacturing sector Administrative data from URA	Computed using the Modified laspeyres index formula, using the deflated value sales method i.e A value index is computed using sales data/ Turnover data Where sales data is not obtained from the survey, VAT data is used as a proxy to compute the Turnover. The PPI-M is used as a deflator to compute the volume index. For selected homogenous products, a quantity index is computed and integrated into the final index.	Annual Statistical abstract IoP reports Website (**www. ubos.org**) Advance release calendar	Quarterly	Imputation is done for non -response	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Quantity produced for selected commodities	This is the total quantity produced for selected homogeneous goods in specific units of measure. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Central Product Code (CPC) Version. 2	Number	National level Covers the formal sector	Administered questionnaires are given to sampled businesses; Administrative data is obtained from Cotton Development Authority, Coffee Development Authority, Tea Association and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Validation: office editing.	Surveys of sampled Business Establishments in the formal manufacturing sector Cotton Development Authority Coffee Development Authority Tea Association	Summation of volume of production by product *Data is converted to standard units of measure*	Annual Statistical abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Quarterly	Limited to homogenous goods. Incomplete data.	**None**
Turnover by economic sector	This is the total value of sales in a given economic sector. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 4	Number	National level Covers the Formal sector	To derive the indicator, sales variables provided in the VAT return obtained from URA are used.	Administrative data from URA	Summation of Turnover by economic sector Turnover data is computed as the sum of Zero rated sales+ Standard rated sales + Exempt sales.	Quarterly turnover report Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Quarterly and annually	This is only limited to data on the VAT list provided by URA, therefore businesses below the VAT threshold are excluded. Incomplete data from URA.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Distributive Trade Index	This is a volume index that measures the average change over time in the volume of Trade undertaken. It covers the Trade Sector which includes; Wholesale, Retail and Repair & maintenance of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Recommendations for Distributive Trade Statistics (IRDTS) 2008 International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 4	Percent	National level Covers the Formal Sector	Value Added Data is obtained from URA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the index. Weights are derived based on the sample from the business frame. Deflators are extracted from PPI-M, CSI and CPI. Validation: office editing for VAT data; Diagnostics checks in the system. Revision policy, once for the previous quarter.	Administrative data from URA UBOS - PPI-M and CPI	Computed using the Modified Laspeyres formula. Value Index of the Turnover data is computed and deflated with an appropriate price index – the CPI and the PPI. This is done by industry within the Trade sector	Annual Statistical Abstract Distributive Trade Reports. Website (**www. ubos.org**).	Quarterly	Accurate coding of activities in the VAT database. Incomplete VAT data.	**None**
Building Statistics										
Number of Plans submitted for Approval	These are building plans by type of building drawn and submitted to Municipalities and Town Councils for approval. It covers Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional and other types of buildings	Number	National level	Administrative data from Municipalities and Town Councils	Administrative data is obtained from respective Municipalities and Town Councils and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS.	Summation of submitted plans for approval by category	Quarterly Building Statistics reports Annual Statistical Abstract	Quarterly and Annually	Coverage of Town Councils is limited.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of Building Plans Approved	These are building plans by type of building drawn, and accepted as meeting the requirements of construction and therefore approved by Municipalities and Town Councils for commencement of construction. It covers Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional and other types of buildings.	Number	National level Sex Residence	Questionnaires are administered to the respective Municipalities and Town Councils and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS.	Administrative data is obtained from respective Municipalities and Town Councils and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS.	Summation of building plans approved by category	Quarterly Building Statistics reports Annual Statistical Abstract	**Periodicity of production:** Quarterly and Annually	Coverage of Town Councils is limited.	**None**
Number of Occupation Permits Issued	These are certificates issued by the Municipality or Town Council by type of the building permitting occupation by the owner of the building to begin using it. It covers Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional and other types of buildings.	Number	National level Residence	Questionnaires are administered to the respective municipalities and Town Councils and centrally captured at UBOS.	Administrative data is obtained from respective Municipalities and Town Councils and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS.	Summation of permits issued by type of building	Quarterly Building Statistics reports Annual Statistical Abstract	Quarterly and Annually	Coverage of Town Councils is limited. Incomplete data.	**None**
Energy Statistics										
Total energy production	This is the amount of energy produced from different sources including hydro and thermal energy. Energy produced is categorised by source and volume.	Number	National level	Tabulated data on energy production is obtained from MEMD and converted into relevant units (cubic metres) at UBOS	Administrative data from MEMD	Aggregation of all energy produced in one common unit (Tons of Oil Equivalent (TOE))	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**) Quarterly progress reports	Quarterly and Annually	The need to have conversion factors for converting all types of energy produced in to one common unit. This requires the involvement of UBOS, Ministry of Energy and other key stakeholders.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Share of renewable energy sources in total energy production	This is the percentage amount of renewable energy resources to total energy produced. Renewable energy resource: an energy resource that is replaced rapidly by natural processes. Some examples of renewable energy resources are sunlight, hydropower (water falling through a dam), and wood	Percent	National level	The energy balance sheet is obtained from MEMD and the relevant variables are extracted for computation.	Administrative data from MEMD	Total renewable energy produced by type divided by total energy produced multiplied by 100	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www.ubos.org**) Quarterly progress reports Annual in Energy Balance Sheet	Quarterly and Annually	Involves estimations	**None**
Total Electricity generated	This is the electric power generated by electricity companies in the country. Electric power generated includes; hydroelectricity, thermal electricity and Bagasse electricity.	Number	National level	Tabulated monthly data on electricity generated is obtained from the electricity companies and analyzed at UBOS	Administrative data from ESKOM, UETCL	Summation of the electricity generated	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www.ubos.org**) Quarterly progress reports	Quarterly and Annually	Covers all electric generating companies in the country	**None**
Total electricity consumed	This is the electric power consumed by category of the consumers i.e. domestic, industrial, street lighting etc.	Number	National level	Tabulated monthly data on electricity consumed is obtained from UMEME and analyzed at UBOS	Administrative data from UMEME	Summation of the electricity consumed by category	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www.ubos.org**) Quarterly progress reports	Quarterly and Annually	All categories of consumers are covered. Data has been so far at national level	**None**
Total petroleum products imported	This is the amount of petroleum products imported by type. They include heavy and light fuel.	Number	National level	Tabulated import data by type is obtained from URA and analyzed at UBOS	Administrative data from URA	Summation of the petroleum imports by category	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www.ubos.org**) Quarterly progress reports	Quarterly and Annually	Data easily captured by URA, so usually timely available	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Construction Statistics										
Construction Sector Index (CSI)	This is a measure of the level of average change in the prices of inputs into the construction sector with reference to a base period. The inputs include; Timber, Paint, PVC/HDPE pipes, water tanks, burn't clay bricks and tiles, cement, concrete articles, steel bars, roofing sheets, other iron&steel, electrical wire &cable, aggregate, lime, diesel, bitumen, labour wage rates,equipment and charge out rates. The index is further categorized into the sub sector and basic headings. **Standard classification used and manual followed**: ISIC Rev.4	Percent	National and district level	Self administered Questionnaires are completed by selected companies and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS For the informal sector, raw data is obtained from CPI database and analyzed to derive the relevant variables. Lime and cement data is obtained from the trade section of UBOS and analyzed.	Construction Firms, Oil companies and equipment hire companies Stone Quarries Covers all buildings and civil works. UBOS *(CPI&Trade)*	Weighted averages of prices are computed using the modified laspeyres index formula	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)CSI Quarterly press release	Quarterly		**None**
Total net cement consumption	This is the total quantity of cement used in the country in tonnes.	Number	National level	Information is obtained from cement factories using self administered questionnaires Data is also extracted from URA and analysed at UBOS.	Cement factories URA	Imports plus local production less exports of cement in tonnes.	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**) CSI Quarterly press release	Quarterly and Annually	This indicator is used as a proxy to measure the level of construction activity in the country.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Transport Statistics										
Length of National road network.	This refers to the total distance of paved and unpaved roads in the country in kilometres.	Number	National, Regional and district levels	Tabulated data is obtained from UNRA and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Road Agency (UNRA)	Summation of total kilometres of roads by category	Annual transport report. Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually	This data excludes feeder roads.	**None**
Rail traffic volumes *(freight)*	This is the tonnage of cargo transported by rail in the country.	Number	National level	Tabulated data is obtained from Rift Valley Railways and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Rift Valley Railways	Summation of cargo transported by rail in tonnes.	Annual transport report. Annual Statistical Abstract	Quarterly and Annually	Delayed submissions of data.	**None**
Passenger air traffic	This is the number of passengers traveling by air *(local and international).*	Number	National level Sex Residence Age	Tabulated data is obtained from CAA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)	Summation of passenger traffic by category	Annual transport report. Annual Statistical Abstract	Quarterly and Annually	**None**	**None**
Air traffic volumes	This is the tonnage of cargo transported by air in the country *(local and international).*	Number	National level	Tabulated data is obtained from CAA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)	Summation cargo transported by air in tones	Annual transport report. Annual Statistical Abstract	Quarterly and Annually	**None**	**None**
Agriculture Statistics										
Total cultivated area	This is the total land under crops. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	The Population and Housing Census (PHC) provides a frame for farming households. Area measurements are taken for sampled crop plots using the GPS equipment. Data is captured using CSPro software and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. **Validation**: Field & office editing, machine editing using	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) , Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Administrative data from Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	Total Cultivated area = Weighted sum of all land under crops	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years.	Irregular shapes of plots. Cases of small plots especially those less than 100m² Respondents with-hold information on crop plots	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Total Arable Land	This refers to all land generally under rotation whether it's under temporary crops, left temporarily fallow or used as temporary pastures. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels.	Land Area is measured on sampled holdings using GPS equipment Area measurements are taken for sampled crop plots using the GPS equipment. Data is captured using CSPro software and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. **Validation**: Field & office editing, machine editing.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) , Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Total Arable land = (All land under temporary crops + left temporarily fallow + under temporary pastures+ All other arable land)	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years.	The farmer's estimates method is used incases were farmers don't know the exact size area of their land. Respondents with-hold information on crop plots	**None**
Land under permanent crops	This refers to land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	**Number**	National, regional and district levels	Land Area is measured on sampled holdings using the GPS equipment. Data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. **Validation**: Field & office editing, machine editing.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) , Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Weighted sum of the area of land under permanent crops	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years.	The farmer's estimates method is used incases were farmers don't know the exact size area of their land. Respondents with-hold information on crop plots	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Land under permanent pastures	This refers to land used permanently *(for five years or more)* to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation or naturally. *(Grazing land).* **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	Farmer's estimates are obtained and captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) ,	Weighted sum of the area of land under permanent pastures	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years.	Permanent pastures are not easy to measure.	**None**
Land under temporary pastures	This is the land used temporarily *(for less than five years)* to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation or naturally. (grazing land). **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. **Validation**: Field & office editing, machine editing.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) ,	Weighted sum of the area of land under temporary pastures	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years.	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Total aquaculture land area	This refers to the area of land under water used for aqua- culture. It is surface area covered by pond, paddy field, lagoon, estuary, irrigation canal used for aquaculture. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. **Validation**: Field & office editing, machine editing.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) ,	Weighted sum of land under water used for aquaculture.	UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 10 years.	**None**	**None**
Aquaculture based on arable land	This refers to aquaculture based on arable land. Aquaculture land maybe categorized into; **1.Type of site** a) ArableLand based b) Non arable land based c) Inland open water **2) Type of production facility** a) Rice–cum-fish culture (Paddy fields) Land area **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) ,	Weighted sum of land area under Paddy fields, fish ponds and other land area used for aquaculture	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years.	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Aquaculture based on non arable land	This refers to aquaculture based on non arable land **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) , Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Weighted Sum of land area under tanks, raceways, wet land used for aquaculture	UCA Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 10 years.	Area under land changes with seasons	**None**
Aquaculture based on Inland open water	This refers to aquaculture based on inland open water. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) , Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Weighted sum of land area of dams, reservoirs, lakes and rivers used for aquaculture	UCA Reports Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 10 years.	**None**	**None**
Proportion of the population owning agricultural land by tenure system.	The percentage of women owning agricultural land used for farming, livestock and forestry activities. The following are the land tenure systems as enshrined in the 1995 Ugandan constitution; 1. Mailo Land System 2. Freehold System 3. Leasehold System 4. Customary land 5. Public Land	Percent	National and regional Levels Sex Age Location	Data is obtained from the census agricultural module, household and panel surveys and analysed to derive the indicator. Administrative data is also derived from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) Lands Information System	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) , Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Administrative data - Lands Information System - Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)	Total population owning agricultural land divided by the total adult population multiplied by 100	Annual Statistical Abstracts Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) Reports National Population and Housing Census Reports Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) reports Uganda National Panel Survey Reports Website (www. ubos.org)	After every 10 years After every 3 years Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of women who have a right to decide on proceeds of agricultural produce.	This refers to percentage of women with rights to decide on proceeds of agricultural produce by type. Proceeds refer to agricultural earnings received from her land under cultivation (own or hired or any type of right)	Percent	National and regional Levels Age Location	Data is obtained from the census agricultural module, household and panel surveys and analysed to derive the indicator. Administrative data is also derived from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) , Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Administrative data is also derived from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	Total number of women who have a right to decide on proceeds of agricultural earnings divided by the Total adult population of women (18 -64) multiplied by 100	Annual Statistical Abstracts Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) Reports National Population and Housing Census Reports Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) reports Uganda National Panel Survey Reports Website (www.ubos.org)	After every 10 years After every 3 years Annually	**None**	**None**
Proportion of women who have a right to decide what to plant and inputs to use.	This is the percentage of women with the right to decide on agricultural inputs and what to plant in land under cultivation (own or hired or any type of right)	Percent	National and regional Levels Age Location	Data is obtained from the census agricultural module, household and panel surveys and analysed to derive the indicator. Administrative data is also derived from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Administrative data is also derived from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	Total number of women who have a right to decide what to plant and inputs divided by the Total adult population of women (18 -64) multiplied by 100	Annual Statistical Abstracts Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) Reports National Population and Housing Census Reports Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) reports Uganda National Panel Survey Reports Website (www.ubos.org)	After every 10 years After every 3 years Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Rice–cum-fish culture land area	This refers to land used for growing both rice and aquatic organisms. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA)	Weighted sum of land area of rice-cum fish/ paddy fields and land area under rice in one season and fish in the subsequent season *or vice versa.)*	UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 10 years.	Land with paddy fields which is associated with fish from the wild that enters during flooding is not included.	**None**
Total Livestock grazing area	This refers to all land under cultivation or naturally growing pastures used for grazing livestock. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	Area under pasture is measured or a farmer's area estimate is given depending on the methodology used for a specific census or survey. The data collected is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) Agriculture based surveys	Summation of all land area under permanent and temporary pastures	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 10 years.	Sometimes communal grazing land area is either included or excluded depending on the survey or census.	**None**
Total number of holdings	This is the number of all economic units of agricultural production under single management comprising of all livestock kept and , all land used partly or wholly for agricultural production. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	All Households in the EA are listed and categorized according to those engaged in any form of agriculture. Data is then edited and captured using CSpro. The data is later analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)	Weighted Sum of all agricultural Holdings	UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 10 years. After every 3 years Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Average holding size	This is the total area of holdings divided by the total number of holdings. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	All the sampled holdings are measured using GPS. Data is then edited and captured using CSpro. The data is later analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)	Total area of holdings divided by the total number of holdings	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years.	**None**	**None**
Total number of Parcels	This refers to the total number of parcels of holdings. It includes those parcels rented in by the holder and excludes parcels rented out. A parcel refers to a piece of land that is part of the holding but is entirely surrounded by other land, water, a road, forest, etc not forming part of the holding. This implies that a parcel is a part of a holding, which is physically separate from the main holding. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	A record of all parcels operated by agricultural Households is generated. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Weighted sum of parcels operated by agricultural Households	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years. Whenever we have an agricultural survey	Parcels for a given holding may vary across seasons	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Total number of crop plots	This refers to the plots owned by all agricultural Households. A plot is a piece of land within the holding on which a specific agricultural enterprise is carried out. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	A record of all crop plots operated by agricultural Households is generated. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Weighted sum of all plots operated by agricultural Households	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years.	**None**	**None**
Average plot size	This is the ratio of the total plot area to the total number of plots. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	The plot area is measured using GPS for all sampled holdings. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)	Average plot size = weighted sum of all plot areas divided by the total number of plots	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years.	**None**	**None**
Proportion of holdings with Storage facilities	This is a ratio of holdings with storage facilities to the total number of holdings. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparisonBased on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	A record of all holdings that own any storage facility operated by agricultural Households is generated. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA)	Summation of all holdings with storage facilities divided by the total number of holdings	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years.	Computation of the volume of a storage facility is not easily computed due to the varying sizes of storage facilities.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Average volume of storage facilities	This is the ratio of the total volume of all storage facilities to the total number of storage facilities. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparison Based on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	Storage capacity is measured in Cubic metres for all storage facilities of sampled holdings. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA)	Weighted sum of volumes of all storage facilities divided by total number of storage facilities	UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	After every 10 years.	Computation of the volume of a storage facility is not easily computed due to the varying sizes of storage facilities.	**None**
Proportion of holdings with access to credit	This is the number of holdings that receive credit for agricultural purposes to the total number holdings within a given period of time. **Standard classification and manual followed:** International Standard classification/ comparison Based on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)	Number	National, regional and district levels	A record of all the sampled holdings with access to credit for agriculture is generated. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.	Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Summation of all holdings that receive credit for agricultural purposes divided by the total number of holdings	Annual Statistical Abstract UCA Report Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually After every 10 years.	Information on income is not easily provided.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Environment Statistics										
Precipitation	This refers to falling products of condensation of atmospheric water vapour that is pulled down by gravity and deposited on the Earth's surface as snow, hail or rain within a given period. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** World Meteorological Organization Standards	Number	National level **Covers synoptic stations**-(Arua, Kitgum, Lira, Gulu, Soroti, Masindi, Kasese, Mbarara, Kabale, Tororo,Jinja and Kampala, **Automatic Weather stations:** Abim, Kabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Amuria, Katakwi, Kumi and Soroti.	Information is collected from recordings of the rain gauges in selected synoptic and automatic stations in districts by the MWE -Met. Department. Aggregated data is obtained from MWE -Met. Department and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Water and Environment, Meteorology Department.	**Rainfall computation:** Summation of the monthly millimeters of rainfall for each station	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison	Coverage is limited to selected districts in the country. Data has 70% proof level In Uganda, only rainfall is measured under precipitation.	**None**
Actual evapotranspiration	This is the total actual volume of evaporation from the ground, wetlands and natural water bodies and transpiration of plants. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** World Meteorological Organization Standards	Number	National and district levels Covers Synoptic and automatic weather stations	Information is extracted from the recordings of the Evaporation Pan A instrument from synoptic stations and censors in the automatic stations in selected districts collected by the MWE -Met. Department. The aggregated data is analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Water and Environment, Meteorology Department.	Derived from a number of parameters; i.e. Temperature, relative humidity,vapour pressure, wind speed etc*(refer to Penman monteith evapotranspiration equation)*	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison	Coverage is limited to selected weather stations. Inadequate human capacity& equipment to affect data collection.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Potential evapotranspiration	This refers to the Environmental demand for evapotranspiration of short green crop completely shading the ground of uniform height with adequate water status in the soil profile. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** World Meteorological Organization Standards	Number	National and district levels Covers Synoptic and automatic weather stations	Information is extracted from recordings of the Evaporation Pan A instrument from synoptic stations and censors in the automatic stations in selected districts collected by the MWE -Met. Department. The aggregated data is analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Water and Environment, Meteorology Department.	Derived from a number of parameters; i.e. Temperature, relative humidity,vapour pressure, wind speed, crop coefficient etc*(refer to Penman monteith evapotranspiration equation)*	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison	The coverage of the data is limited to Agro meteorological stations which are few in number.	**None**
Wetland Area	This is an area permanently or seasonally flooded by water where characteristic plants and animals have become adapted.	Number	National level Covers Areas under Wetlands	Information is obtained through Surveys conducted by MWE and aggregated data from NW&SC. The tabulated data is obtained from MWE and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Department of Water Development (DWD) Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NW&SC)	Summation of total area under wetlands	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually and biannually	None	**None**
Average monthly temperature	This is the monthly mean of the daily (24 hour) temperature. *Temperature is the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment.* **Standard classification used and manual followed:** World Meteorological Organization Standards	Number	National level Covers some Synoptic and automatic stations which are currently operational.	Information is obtained from thermometer recordings in the selected synoptic and automatic stations in districts by the MWE - Met. Department. The aggregated data is obtained from MWE and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Water and Environment, Meteorology Department.	Average of the monthly temperatures for each station *(in degrees)*	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison	Incomplete coverage of all districts in the country Data has 70% proof level	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Average relative humidity	This is the ratio of the partial pressure of water vapor in a parcel of air to the saturated vapor pressure of water vapor at a prescribed temperature. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** World Meteorological Organization Standards	Number	National level Covers some Synoptic and automatic stations which are currently operational.	Information is extracted from recordings of wet and dry bulb thermometers from selected stations by the MWE - Met. Department. The aggregated data is obtained from MWE and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Water and Environment, Meteorology Department.	Average of the monthly relative humidity for each station expressed as a percentage.	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison	Incomplete coverage of all districts in the country. Data has 70% proof level.	**None**
Sunshine duration	This is the sum of that sub-period for which the direct solar irradiance exceeds 120 W m-2. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** World Meteorological Organization Standards	Number	National level Covers some Synoptic and automatic stations which are currently operational.	Information is extracted from sunshine recorders in selected stations by the MWE - Met. Department. The aggregated data is obtained from MWE and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Water and Environment, Meteorology Department.	Average of the monthly sunshine hours for each station.	Annual Statistical Abstract Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Monthly, annually against the baseline comparison	Incomplete coverage of all districts in the country Data has 70% proof level	
District Statistics										
Food storage silos	This refers to a structure that stores bulk materials. Silos are used in agriculture to store grain or fermented feed known as silage	Number	District, Sub county and Parish levels	Data on food storage silos is collected at parish level, entered in the electronic web based questionnaire downloaded and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative data through the Community Information System Data collection is done using hand held devises.	Summation of all food storage silos per parish	Status Report on Performance of Selected Sectors Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually	**None**	**None**
Number of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA)	This is the number of self-selected groups of people, (usually unregistered) who pool their money into a fund from which members can borrow	Number	District, Sub county Parish and Village levels	Data on VSLA is collected at village level, entered in the electronic web based questionnaire downloaded and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative data through the Community Information System Data collection is done using hand held devises.	Summation of all Village Savings and Loan Associations in the district	Status Report on Performance of Selected Sectors Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Annually	Knowing their existence in the village is difficult because they are not registered	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Geo-Information Services										
Enumeration Area Structure	This is the smallest geographical unit usually allocated to a single enumerator during census enumeration exercise. In other words, it constitutes a small piece of land for an enumerator to cover in order to administer a questionnaire during a census or a survey. Size is influenced by terrain and the number of households in a village.	Map	National, District, Sub county, parish and village levels.	Data on the indicator is compiled through mapping out all administrative units (District, County, Sub County, Parish, Village) Data captured using base maps, GPS (Global Positioning System).	Census Mapping	Total Listing, and summation of the number of households in the village.	Database UBOS Savers Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Every after 10 years	Administrative boundary conflicts. Change in the structure Enumeration Areas due increase in household numbers	**None**
Census Atlas	This is a collection of maps and tables characterizing demographic situations. Its primary geographically based product used for purposes of disseminating Census data	Map	District, Sub county and Parish level	The Census Atlas is obtained through the mapping design process done by the UBOS Geo Information Services Division	Population and Housing Census	Total collection of maps designed and tables characterizing demographic situations	UBOS Resource centre, CDs, District offices and Website (**www. ubos.org**)	Every After 10 years	**None**	None
Geo Maps	This is a graphical and geographical representation of part or whole of the earth on a plain surface	Map	National, District, County, Sub county, parish, Village and Enumeration Area levels	Data collection Recording, Plotting, Digitizing and Map design	Base maps from Lands Ministry, Satellite imagery, Periodical field updates and Census Mapping	Total graphical and geographical representation of part or whole of the earth on a plain surface	UBOS Servers, Archives, District and Sub County Headquarters *(Available in hard and soft copies)*	Every After 10 years Available on request	Irregular updates, Boundary disputes and Political interference in administrative boundary demarcations.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Uganda Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)										
Uganda Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)	The index measures social institutions that discriminate against women and girls along the following five dimensions; • Discriminatory Family Code (DFC) • Restricted Physical Integrity (RPI) • Son Preference (SP) • Restricted Resources and Assets (RRA) • Restricted Civil Liberties (RCL).	Number	National and regional levels Residence	Data on the index is derived from the SIGI surveys, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator	USIGI survey	The Uganda - SIGI is a composite indicator built as an unweighted average of a non-linear function of the sub-indices: $SIGI = 1/5\ Discriminatory\ family\ code\ 2 + 1/5\ Restricted\ physical\ integrity\ 2 + 1/5\ Son\ preference^2 + 1/5\ Restricted\ resources\ and\ assets 2 + 1/5\ Restricted\ civil\ liberties\ 2$ The sub-index ranges from 0 for no discrimination to 1 for very high levels of discrimination. The sub-indices are calculated using the following transformation for the country x after generating fictitious best and worst countries: $Subindex x = FPCx - FPC\_best\ FPCworst - FPC\_best$	USIGI Report	Periodically	None	**None**

3.2   Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Numeracy rate (P3 and P6)	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. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Percent	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community**)**	A survey is carried out annually where a sample of pupils is selected in P.3 and P.6 across the country. Tests in numeracy are given to the sampled pupils and marked to determine the numeracy rate.	NAPE Survey by UNEB	Divide the number of proficient pupils in numeracy by the total number of pupils tested and multiply by 100	Ministry Website: www.education.go.ug NAPE Report Education Fact Sheet Education Fact Booklet	Annually	**None**	**None**
Literacy rate (P3 and P6)	This is the percentage of Pupils with the ability to read and write in any language. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	**Percent**	National and Regional levels Age Sex Residence Level of education **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community**)**	A survey is carried out annually where a sample of pupils is selected in P.3 and P.6 across the country. Tests in literacy are given to the sampled pupils and marked to determine pupil literacy.	NAPE Survey by UNEB	Divide the number of proficient pupils in literacy by total number of pupils tested and multiply the result by 100.	Ministry Website: www.education.go.ug NAPE Report Education Fact Sheet Education Fact Booklet	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Survival Rate to P7	This is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in the first grade of primary education (P7) in a given school-year who reach the final grade. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Percent	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community**)**	Annual school census undertaken every year. Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs during the Annual School exercise. Data is processed to obtain enrolment figures and the Survival Rate to P7.	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year by Ministry of Education and Sports.)	Divide the number of pupils in the final grade (P7) expressed as a proportion of the corresponding cohort that started the first grade (P1). Divide the total number of pupils belonging to a school cohort who reached each successive grade of the specified level of education by the number of pupils in the school-cohort i.e. those originally enrolled in the first grade of primary education, and multiply by 100	Ministry Website: www.education.go.ug Education Fact sheet Statistical Abstract	Annually	Given that this indicator is estimated using cohort analysis models that are based on a number of assumptions, care should be taken in using of the results in comparisons.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Gross Enrolment Ratio	This is the total enrolment in a specific level of education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year.	Percent	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community) Income Status	The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year. The denominator is obtained from the population projections by UBOS. Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census and after completion, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters.	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year). UBOS (population Projections. Updated annually.)	Number of pupils/ students enrolled in a given level of education regardless of age) divide by (the population of the age-group which officially corresponds to the given level of education) and multiply the result by 100.	Ministry website: www.education.go.ug Education Statistical Abstract Education Fact sheet Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report	Annually	For tertiary education, this indicator is not pertinent because of the difficulties in determining an appropriate age-group due to the wide variations in the durations of the programmes at this level of education.	**None**
	Official school age groups for the specific levels of education are; **Pre-primary: 3 – 5 Yrs Primary : 6–12 Yrs Secondary :13-18 Yrs Tertiary : 19-25 Yrs** **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011			Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2012.						

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Net Enrolment Ratio	This is the enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education (Pre-primary, Primary Secondary etc) expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Percent	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community) Income Status	The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year. The denominator is obtained from the population projections by UBOS. Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census and after completion, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2012.	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year by Ministry of Education and Sports.) UBOS annual Population Projections data	Divide the number of pupils/ students enrolled who are of official age group for a given level of education by the population of the same age-group and multiply the result by 100.	Ministry website: www.education. go.ug Education Statistical Abstract Education Fact sheet Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report	Annually	For tertiary education, this indicator is not pertinent because of the difficulties in determining an appropriate age-group due to the wide variations in the durations of the programmes at this level of education. For border districts, the migration rate affects the NER. Comprehensive studies should be undertaken to establish adjustment factors per district.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Transition rate	This the number of pupils/students admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year, expressed as a proportion of the number of candidates who successfully sat and passed the final grade of the lower level of education in the previous year. Example; S1 (year t+1) P7 (year t) **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Percent	**National and District level** **Type of disaggregation** Sex : Male/ female **Level of Primary/ Secondary Education**	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs during the the Annual School Census to collect the data. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters for data cleaning, processing and analysis to derive the indicator. Data on candidates' final grade examinations from UNEB is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass final grade examinations of lower level determined.	Annual school census UNEB results.	Divide the number of pupils/ students admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year by the number of candidates that sat and passed the end of cycle exams of the lower level of education in the previous year and multiply the result by 100.	Ministry website: www.education. go.ug Education statistical abstract Education Fact sheet.	Annually	This indicator can be distorted by the failure to differentiate between the new entrants and repeaters, especially in the first grade of the specified higher level of education.	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Transition rate from P7 to S1	This is the number of pupils/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. Example; S1 (year t+1) P7 (year t) **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Percent	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community**)**	The numerator is obtained from the annual school census conducted every year. The denominator is obtained from UNEB results. Data on candidates' final grade examinations from UNEB is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass final grade examinations of primary level determined.	Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports UNEB Results	Divide the number of students in the first grade of secondary education by the number of pupils who were enrolled in the final grade of the preceding cycle or level of education in the previous year and multiply by 100.	Ministry website: www.education.go.ug Education Fact sheet Statistical Abstract	Annually	This indicator can be distorted by 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.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Completion rate	This is the total number of pupils/ students (candidates) who registered for their end of cycle exams (primary, secondary) regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary/ secondary graduation age. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Percent	**National** **Sex** **Type of disaggregation** Sex : Male/ female **Level of Primary/ Secondary Education**	Data on candidates' final grade examinations is obtained from the administrative Registers of UNEB by the Ministry of Education and Sports and analyzed to derive the number of sitting candidates who pass examinations. The Population figures are officially requested from UBOS.	Administrative data from UNEB UBOS Annual Population projections	Divide the number of registered candidates by the 12/16 year old population, and multiply the result by 100.	Ministry website: www.education. go.ug Education Fact sheet Education Fact file Education Fact booklet League tables Newsletter Data is availed on request	Annually	There are some candidates who register for PLE/UCE but fail to sit some or all exams. However, this is a negligible number.	**None**
Pupil Teacher ratio (PTR)	This is the average number of pupils per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Number	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community**)**	Data is collected from all schools during the Annual school census undertaken every year. Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the annual school census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters where the data collected is cleaned, processed and analysed to derive the indicator.	Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports	Divide the total number of pupils enrolled at a specified level of education (primary) by the total number of teachers at the same level.	Data availed on request Ministry website: www.education. go.ug Education Fact sheet Education Statistical Abstract	Annually	The indicator does not take into account of differences in teacher's qualifications and pedagogical training.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Student Teacher ratio (STR)	This is the average number of students per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Number	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community**)**	Data is collected from all schools during the Annual school census undertaken every year. Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the annual school census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters where the data collected is cleaned, processed and analysed to derive the indicator.	Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports	Divide the total number of Students enrolled at a specified level of education (Secondary) by the total number of teachers at the same level.	Data availed on request Ministry website: www.education. go.ug Education Fact sheet Education Statistical Abstract	Annually	The indicator does not take into account of differences in teacher's qualifications and pedagogical training.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Pupil Classroom ratio (PCR)	This is the average number of pupils/ students per classroom at a specific level of education (primary) in a given school year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Number	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community**)**	Data is collected from all schools during the Annual school census undertaken every year. Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the annual school census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters where the data collected is cleaned, processed and analysed to derive the indicator.	Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports	Divide the total number of pupils enrolled at a specified level of education by the total number of classrooms at the same level.	Data availed on request Ministry website: www.education. go.ug Education Fact sheet Education Statistical Abstract Education Fact file Education Fact booklet Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report	Annually	The indicator takes into account of all the total classrooms in use regardless of their condition and type.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Student Classroom ratio(SCR)	This is the average number of students per classroom at a specific level of education (secondary) in a given school year. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Number	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community**)**	Data is collected from all schools during the Annual school census undertaken every year. Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the annual school census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters where the data collected is cleaned, processed and analysed to derive the indicator.	Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports	Divide the total number of pupils enrolled at a specified level of education by the total number of classrooms at the same level.	Data availed on request Ministry website: www.education.go.ug Education Fact sheet Statistical Abstract	Annually	The indicator takes into account of all the total classrooms in use regardless of their condition and type.	**None**
Graduates at tertiary level	Students who successfully complete their first tertiary education irrespective of whether one was full/part-time provided he/she fulfilled the awarding requirements of that institution. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Number	National and Regional levels Age Sex Residence Level of education Degree and Course location, Region	Data from the Administrative Registers on the number of graduating students is obtained from the higher institutions of learning by the Ministry of Education and Sports.	Administrative data from higher Education Institutions	Summation of all graduates in all tertiary institutions.	Ministry Statistical Abstract	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Ratio of Graduates in Science and Technology to Arts	This measure the proportional distribution of females graduates in science & Technology to Arts **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Ratio	National and Regional levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region	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	Divide the total number of female passed in (Science & technology and separately in Arts) by the total candidates passed and multiply the result by 100.	Ministry Statistical Abstract Education Fact sheet Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report	Annually	**None**	**None**
Teachers at tertiary level	This is the total number of persons whose professional activity involves the transmitting of knowledge, attitudes and skills that are stipulated in a formal curriculum programme to students enrolled in higher institutions of learning. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Number	National and Regional levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region	Data on the number of teachers/lecturers is obtained from higher institutions of learning by the Ministry of Education and Sports.	Administrative data from higher Education Institutions	Summation of all teachers/lecturers in all tertiary institutions.	Data availed on request Education Fact sheet Ministry Statistical Abstract Statistical Abstract	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Pass Rate	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. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Number	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community**)**	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters for analysis. Data on candidates' final grade examinations obtained from UNEB are analyzed and the number of sitting candidates who pass examinations determined.	Annual School Census.	Divide the total number of candidates that sat and passed PLE/UCE between division one and division four by the	Ministry website: www.education. go.ug Education Fact sheet Education Fact file Education Fact sheet Ministry Statistical Abstract Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report Data is availed on Request.	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Drop-out Rate	This is the percentage of pupils/students enrolled in a given grade, cycle or level of education in a given school year that have left school either voluntarily or otherwise. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Number	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community**)**	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters for analysis to derive the indicator.	Annual School Census.	The number of dropouts divided by the enrolment multiplied by 100 It 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.	Ministry website: www.education.go.ug Education Fact sheet Education Fact file Education Fact sheet Ministry Statistical Abstract Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report Data is availed on Request.	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Gender Parity Index	This is a socioeconomic index designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Number	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community**)**	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census. After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is entered using web based software (stat-educ designed by UNESCO Institute of Statistics). Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2005. Reports are generated by OLAP cubes (online software) from where enrolment figures and the Gender Parity Index determined.	Annual School Census.	Divide the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education (Primary, secondary, tertiary etc.).	Ministry website: www.education. go.ug Education Fact sheet Education Fact file Education Fact sheet Ministry Statistical Abstract Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report Data is availed on Request.	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Percentage of schools with separate sanitary facilities for females and males by residence and region	This is the proportion of schools by level of education (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to basic sanitation facility separately for girls. Basic sanitation facilities are defined as functional sanitation facilities (MDG 'improved' categories) separated for males and females on or near the premises.	Percent	National and Regional levels Residence Level of education location **Ownership Government and Non-Government** (Private and community)	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census, and data obtained to derive the indicator	Annual School Census	Total number of schools by level of education (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to basic sanitation facility separately for girls divided by the total schools by category multiplied by 100.	Ministry website: www.education. go.ug Education Fact sheet Education Fact file Education Fact sheet Ministry Statistical Abstract Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report Data is availed on Request.	Annually	**None**	**None**

3.3   Uganda National Council for Science and Technology

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD)	This is the total intramural expenditure on R&D performed on the national territory during a given period. Intramural expenditures are all expenditures on R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. **Standard Classification and manual followed** International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4) for the classification of activities. International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88). International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011). GERD is further classified by field of science (FOS), sector of performance, and source of funds.	Number	National level. Business enterprise expenditure on R&D (BERD), Higher Education expenditure on R&D (HERD), Government expenditure on R&D (GOVERD) and Private Non-profit expenditure on R&D (PNERD).	Identification of Expenditures on R&D performed by each statistical unit Identification of the sources of funds for these R&D expenditures as reported by the performer. Aggregation of data by sectors of performance and sources of funds to derive the significant national totals.	R&D surveys Government ministries departments and agencies (MDAs) Higher education institutions, Business enterprises Private non-profit institutions.	Summation of intramural expenditure on R&D.	**UNCST website** www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report National R&D Report	Biennially (every 2 years)	The data is collected in basic units, Uganda Shillings	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
STS expenditures	These are costs incurred on activities concerned with R&D and its contribution to the generation, dissemination and application of scientific and technical knowledge	Number	National level.	Data on STS expenditures is obtained through surveys conducted by UNCST on institutions performing scientific and technological services Identification of Expenditures on STS performed by each statistical unit. Identification of the sources of funds for these STS expenditures as reported by the relevant performer. Aggregation of data by sectors of performance and sources of funds to derive the significant national totals.	Surveys conducted by UNCST on institutions performing scientific and technological services.	Summation of expenditures on Science and Technology Services	**UNCST website** www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report S&T Policy Briefs	Annually	The data is collected in basic units, Uganda Shillings	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Scientific and Technological Education and Training **(STET) Expenditures**	These are costs incurred on all activities comprising specialized non-university higher education and training, higher education and training leading to a university degree, post-graduate and further training, and organized life-long training for scientists and engineers. These activities correspond broadly to the International System for Classification of Education levels 5, 6, and 7."	Number	National level.	Expenditures on STET are collected through surveys conducted by UNCST on training institutions performing scientific and technical education and training Identification of Expenditures on STET expenditures performed by each statistical unit. Identification of the sources of funds for these STET expenditures as reported by the relevant performer. Aggregation of data by sectors of performance and sources of funds to derive the significant national totals.	Surveys conducted by UNCST on training institutions performing scientific and technical education and training	Summation of STET Expenditures	**UNCST website** www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report S&T Policy Briefs	Annually	The data is collected in basic units, Uganda Shillings	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
R&D Personnel	This refers to all persons employed directly on research and experimental development (R&D), as well those providing direct services, such as R&D managers, administrators and clerical staff. **Standard Classification and manual followed** International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4) for the classification of activities. International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88). International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011). Classifications are further by Field of Science and Sector of Performance.	Number	National level Sex Age Government, higher education, business, and private non-profit sectors. Researcher, Technicians and support staff	Personnel in R&D are compiled basing on the national aggregates, calculated as the sum of data by sector and/or field of science and technology. Identification of the R&D personnel in each statistical unit. Aggregation of the personnel data by sector of performance to derive the national figures; Headcount (HC) and Fulltime equivalent (FTE) are applied in the compilation of R&D personnel. HC covers the total numbers of persons engaged in R&D activities while FTE comprises the time spent on R&D activities by the personnel.	National R&D surveys, Research performers in the government, higher education, business, and private non-profit sectors.	Summation of R&D personnel by category	**UNCST website** www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report National R&D report	Biennial	The functional structure of Uganda's S&T/R&D system makes the compilation of the FTE difficult and challenging	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Human Resources in Science and Technology (HRST)	These refer to as those that have either successfully completed education at the third level in an S&T field of study or not formally qualified as above, but employed in an S&T occupation where the above qualifications are normally required. **Standard Classification and manual followed** International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88). International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011). HRST can be classified as either university level HRST (covering levels 6 and 7) or technician level HRST (covering level 5). ISCED	Number	National level. The Qualification Dimension The Occupational Dimension.	Aggregation of national stocks of HRST at given points in time, broken down by employment status, and by sector and type of employment, as well as the intervening inflows and outflows.	HRST survey, The sectors of government, higher education, business, and private nonprofit.	Summation of the flow and stock of the Human Resources in Science and Technology .	**UNCST website** www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report HRST survey report	After every five (5) years	There are inherent challenges in establishing the actual demand for S&E personnel especially within the business enterprise sector.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Technology Creation Index	This is a measure of the level of innovation in a society, and measures changes in the number of patents granted to residents per capita and the receipts of royalties and license fees from abroad per capita. **Standard Classification and manual followed** Patents are classified according to the *International Patent Classification* (IPC).	Number	National	Data are extracted from URSB/ ARIPO databases. Reference data are obtained from USPTO reference database. Using these data, UNCST calculates the aggregates and derives the relevant index.	Patent data - URSB/ARIPO/ USPTO reference database.	Patents and receipts of royalties and license fees are used to approximate the level of technology creation. Indices for the two indicators are calculated according to the general formulae. $$Indicator\ index = \frac{av - omin.v}{omax.v - omin.v}$$ where, *av = actual value,* *omin.v = observed minimum value* *omax.v = observed maximum value* The technology creation index is the simple average of the patent index and the royalty and license fee index	**UNCST website** www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report	Annually	Innovation occurs throughout society, in formal and informal settings, although the current trend is towards increasing commercialization and formalization of the process of innovation.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Diffusion of recent innovations index	This is a measure of the changes in the number of Internet hosts per capita and the share of high- and medium-technology exports in total goods exports. **Standard Classification and manual followed** The groups classified as high-technology products are aggregated on the basis of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 3).	Number	National level	Reference data are extracted from ITU/ UCC databases. UNCST calculates the aggregates and derives the relevant index.	ITU and UCC reference databases	*Calculating the diffusion of recent innovations index.* Internet hosts and the share of high-technology and medium-technology exports in total goods exports are used to compute the *diffusion of recent innovations*. Indices for the two indicators are calculated according to the general formulae. $$Indicators\ index = \frac{av - omin.v}{omax.v - omin.v}$$ where, *av = actual value,* *omin.v = observed minimum value* *omax.v = observed maximum value* The *diffusion of recent innovations index* is the simple average of the Internet host index and the High-technology and medium-technology export index.	**UNCST website** www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report	Annually	UNCST and other stakeholders make occasional news releases on new and emerging technologies.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Diffusion of old innovations index	This is a measure of the changes in the number of active telephones *(mainline and cellular)* per capita and electricity consumption per capita.	Number	National level	Basic and reference data are extracted from UCC/ MEMD/ UMEME databases and analyzed by UNCST to derive the index.	UCC, MoICT MEMD and UMEME	Telephones (mainline and cellular) and electricity consumption per capita are used to approximate the *diffusion of old innovations*. Indices for the two indicators are calculated according to the general formulae. The indices are calculated using the logarithm of the value. $$Indicator\ index = \frac{\log(av) - \log(omin.v)}{\log(omax.v) - \log(omin.v)}$$ where, *av = actual value,* *omin.v = observed minimum value* *omax.v = observed maximum value* The *diffusion of old innovations index* is the simple average of telephones (mainline and cellular) index and electricity consumption per capita index.	**UNCST website** www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report	Annually	It might be subjective to measure technology diffusion within the population as it has inherent pitfalls with regard to population size and distribution of the technologies into the population.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Human Skills Index	This is a measure of the changes in mean years of schooling in the population aged 15 and above and the gross tertiary science enrolment ratio.	Number	National level	Data is extracted from the appropriate databases and analyzed to derive the index.	Universities, MoES and NCHE.	*Calculating the human skills index.* Mean years of schooling and the gross tertiary science enrolment ratio are used to compute the *human skills index*. Indices for the two indicators are calculated according to the general formulae. $$Indicators\ index = \frac{av - omin.v}{omax.v - omin.v}$$ where, *av = actual value,* *omin.v = observed minimum value* *omax.v = observed maximum value* The *human skills index* is the simple average of the Mean years of schooling index and the gross tertiary science enrolment ratio National aggregates are calculated as the sum of country data where data is available by sector or other variable.	**UNCST website** www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report	Annually	Information on vocational training is not readily available.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Technology Achievement Index	This is a composite index of technological achievement that measures the level of technological progress and thus the capacity of a country to participate in the network age.	Number	National level	Aggregated data is extracted from the relevant institutions and appropriate databases and analyzed to derive the composite index.	Covers all data sources for TCI, Diffusion of recent innovations, Diffusion of old innovations, and HSI.	TAI is the average of the TCI, diffusion of recent innovation index, diffusion of old innovation index, and the HSI.	**UNCST website** www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report	Annually	None	**None**
Doctorate holders per 1,000 labour force	A doctorate holder is defined as a person with an advanced research qualification, in possession of an ISCED 2011 level 8 degree.	Number	National level Sex Age Residence	Identification of PhD/Doctorate holders is done.	special CDH surveys; permanent register data (common in the Nordic countries), other permanent surveys (labour force, census) and/or a Combination of the above sources.	Summation is done before computing the proportion.	UNCST website www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report	Annually	None	**None**
Technology Balance of payments	Technology Balance of payments (TBP) consists of money paid or received for the use of patents, licenses, know-how, trademarks, patterns, designs, and technical services (including technical assistance) and for industrial research and development (R&D) carried out abroad.	Number	National level	Identification of TBP Receipts and Payments. Aggregation of data to derive the significant national totals.	UBOS, BoU, URA	Summation of receipts and payments	UNCST website www.uncst. go.ug National STI Status Report	Annually	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of innovation active enterprises	Innovation active enterprises are those involved in scientific, technological, organizational, financial, and commercial activities which are intended to the implementation of innovations.	Number	National level	Identification of enterprises with innovation activities.	Innovation survey	Summation is done from which the proportion is drawn.	UNCST website www.uncst.go.ug National STI Status Report	Annually	**None**	**None**

3.4   Uganda Police Force

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Police to Population ratio	Proportion of total police strength to the total population of the country.	Number	National level Sex Age Residence	Aggregated information is obtained from the Monthly nominal roll returns and population estimates from the various police units and UBOS, and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	UPF HRMIS & UBOS (population projections)	Ratio of the total police strength to the total population of the country	UPF Statistical Abstract	Annually	The UN standard is 1:500. i.e 1 police officer to every 500 persons	**None**
Crime rate	Crime rate is the number of crimes that occur in a given population. Crime rate is normally expressed as the number of crimes per 100,000 total population	Rate	National level Sex Age Residence	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Police Form 66 & Police Form 1	Ratio of criminal incidents to the total population for 100,000 people Crime Rate = No. of crimes X 100,000	UPF Statistical Abstract UPF Annual Crime& Traffic/ Road Safety Report	Annually	Manual computation practices.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Detection rate	Percentage of cases where evidence is established to sustain a charge for prosecution to the total number of cases reported.	Percent	National level Sex Age Residence	Police form 66 with crime returns is obtained from Police units and submitted to CID head quarters. The information is captured in MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator Information is updated on a quarterly basis.	Police Form 66 & Police Form 1	DR = (No. of cases sanctioned by DPP / Total number of cases taken to DPP) * 1000	UPF Annual Crime& Traffic/ Road Safety Report	Annually	**None**	**None**
Detective Workload	The number of cases handled by a given detective in a given period of time (year). A detective is a police officer whose job is to find information about crimes that have occurred and to catch criminals **The required** standard is 1:12, i.e., 1 detective for 12 case files annually.	Number	National level Sex Age Residence	Information is extracted from the Monthly nominal rolls submitted to the CID headquarters and analysed to derive the indicator.	Police Form 66 and the UPF nominal rolls	Detective Workload = No. of cases investigated	UPF Annual Crime& Traffic/ Road Safety Report	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Accidents Reported	Total number of fatal (involving death), serious (injury to hospital/ admission level), or minor accidents reported. Persons directly involved in accidents. It involves persons killed, seriously injured and those with minor injuries. Standard definition of accidents is how they are defined in the Traffic Road and Safety Act.	Number	National age sex road user category *(drivers, motor cyclists, pedal cyclists, passengers, pedestrians)*	Traffic Returns from police Units are obtained and submitted to the traffic department at Police headquarters, were the data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Police Form 57 Victims of traffic accidents	Summation of all accidents, fatal (involving death), serious (injury to hospital/ admission level), or minor accidents reported.	UPF Annual Crime& Traffic/ Road Safety Report	Annually	**None**	**None**
Accident Severity Index	It is defined as number of persons killed per 100 accidents. This measures the seriousness of an accident.	Number	National level Sex Age Residence	Traffic Returns from police Units are obtained and submitted to the traffic department at Police headquarters	Police Form 57	Accident Severity index = (No. Of persons killed / Total Number of persons involved in accidents) * 100	UPF Annual Crime& Traffic/ Road Safety Report	Annually	**None**	**None**
Accident Fatality Risk	It is defined as the number of accidental deaths per 100,000 populations.	Ratio	National level Sex Age Residence	Traffic Returns from police Units are obtained and submitted to the traffic department at Police headquarters	Police Form 57	Accident Fatality Risk = (Number of persons killed / Total Population) * 100,000	UPF Annual Crime& Traffic/ Road Safety Report	Annually	**None**	**None**

3.5   Bank of Uganda

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Gross foreign reserves in months of import /Months of import cover	This is the stock of foreign exchange reserves in terms of months of retained imports of goods and services as at end of year. This item shows reserves expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services the reserves could pay for. Reserve assets are those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets to affect the foreign exchange rate, and for other related purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the currency and the economy, and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing).	Number	National level	Data is compiled from formal imports from the Customs Department of the URA, informal imports from the Informal Cross-Border Trade (ICBT) and government imports from the ministries and data on reserves from the BoU's National Payments and Settlements Department (NPSD). This data is used to compute the indicator.	Data on formal imports from the Customs Department of the URA, informal imports from the Informal Cross-Border Trade (ICBT) and government imports from the ministries. Data on reserves from the BoU's Payments and Settlements Department (PSD).	Gross official foreign reserves divided by the cost of the retained imports of goods and services for the month. Where cost of the retained imports is the value of total imports less value of the re- exports.	Bank of Uganda Website www. bou.or.ug "Statistics" page. Bank of Uganda Statistical Abstract	Monthly	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Total external debt stock as a percentage of GDP.	This is the amount of public and publicly-guaranteed debt as at a given time owed to all non-resident creditors, bilateral and multilateral, expressed as a percentage of GDP.	Percent	National level	Debt stock numbers are obtained from MFPED. GDP numbers are obtained from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).	MFPED. GDP numbers are obtained from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).	Total external public and publicly-guaranteed debt stock divided by the GDP multiplied by 100.	Bank of Uganda Website www. bou.or.ug "Statistics" page. Bank of Uganda Statistical Abstract https://www. bou.or.ug/bou/ publications_ research/BOU_ Statistical_ Abstract.html	Annually	**None**	**None**
Broad money (M2)	This is a measure of money supply that includes cash, demand deposits of local currency, and savings and time deposits of local currency. Money supply is the total stock of money in circulation in a given country's economy at a given time. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Compilation is based on the IMF *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000).*	Number (Billions of Uganda Shillings)	National level	Information is extracted from Commercial Banks, Credit institutions and Micro Deposit-taking Institutions (MDIs) statutory returns submitted to BOU and the Bank of Uganda Balance sheet. This information is analysed at BOU to derive the indicator.	Data for the central bank is obtained from the BOU monthly statement of accounts. Data from the statutory returns of commercial banks, credit institutions and microfinance deposit-taking institutions is used.	Data on assets and liabilities from all supervised financial institutions (central bank, commercial banks, credit institutions and microfinance deposit-taking institutions) is merged to provide consolidated balance sheets and surveys.	Bank of Uganda Website www. bou.or.ug "Statistics" page. Bank of Uganda Statistical Abstract https://www. bou.or.ug/bou/ publications_ research/BOU_ Statistical_ Abstract.html	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Broad Money (M3)	This is a measure of money supply that includes cash, demand deposits of local currency, savings and time deposits of local currency and foreign currency deposits. Money supply is the total stock of money in circulation in a given country's economy at a given time. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Compilation is based on the IMF *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)*.	Number (Billions of Uganda Shillings)	National level	Information is extracted from Commercial Banks, Credit institutions and Micro Deposit-taking Institutions (MDIs) statutory returns submitted to BOU and the Bank of Uganda Balance sheet. This information is analysed at BOU to derive the indicator.	Data for the central bank is obtained from the BOU monthly statement of accounts. Data for commercial banks, credit institutions and microfinance deposit-taking institutions is obtained from statutory returns submitted to the BOU by the Supervised Financial Institutions.	Data on assets and liabilities from all supervised financial institutions (central bank, commercial banks, credit institutions and microfinance deposit taking institutions) is merged to provide a consolidated balance sheets and surveys.	Bank of Uganda Website www. bou.or.ug "Statistics" page. Bank of Uganda Statistical Abstract https://www. bou.or.ug/bou/ publications_ research/BOU_ Statistical_ Abstract.html	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Private sector credit (annual growth)	This is the annual change in private sector credit. Private sector credit refers to domestic financial resources provided to the private sector (borrower), through loans, purchases of non-equity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable that establish/create a claim for repayment. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Compilation is based on the IMF *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)*	Percent	National level	Information is extracted from Commercial Banks' statutory returns submitted to BOU and analysed to derive the indicator	Data for credit to the private sector from commercial banks, credit institutions and microfinance deposit-taking institutions is obtained from statutory returns submitted to the BOU by the Supervised Financial Institutions.	The change in private sector credit (PSC) is the PSC recorded in a given period in the current year and PSC recorded the same period a year ago divided by the previous period's PSC multiplied by 100	Bank of Uganda Website www. bou.or.ug "Statistics" page. Bank of Uganda Statistical Abstract https://www. bou.or.ug/bou/ publications_ research/BOU_ Statistical_ Abstract.html	Annually	**None**	**None**
Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	This is the amount of debt service in a given period expressed as a percentage of the value of the country's exports of goods and services during the same period. Debt service refers to the cash that is required to cover the repayment of interest and principal on long-term public and publicly-guaranteed debt and IMF repurchases and charges for a particular time period.	Percent	National level	Data on debt service & GDP is obtained from MFPED and UBOS respectively and computed to derive the indicator. Data on goods exports from the Customs Department of the URA and informal exports data from the ICBT survey.	Debt service numbers are sourced from MFPED following reconciliation with Bank of Uganda's DMFAS system.	Debt service divided by the value of the exports of goods and services multiplied by 100	Bank of Uganda Website www. bou.or.ug "Statistics" page. Bank of Uganda Statistical Abstract https://www. bou.or.ug/bou/ publications_ research/BOU_ Statistical_ Abstract.html	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
				Data on service exports from the providers the different services namely, passenger and freight transporters, insurance companies, banks, communications companies through the Quarterly Enterprise Survey (QES). Government service exports from BoU's PSD and MFPED.						
Private sector credit as a percentage of GDP	This is the stock of private sector credit as at end of the period being reviewed as a percentage of GDP. Private sector credit refers to domestic financial resources provided to the private sector (borrower), through loans, purchases of non-equity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable that establish/create a claim for repayment.	Percent	National level	Data on the stock of private sector credit & GDP is obtained from BOU and UBOS and computed to derive the indicator.	Data for credit to the private sector from commercial banks, credit institutions and microfinance deposit-taking institutions are obtained from statutory returns submitted to the BOU by the Supervised Financial Institutions. GDP numbers are obtained from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).	Value of private sector credit divided by the GDP value multiplied by 100.	Bank of Uganda Website www. bou.or.ug "Statistics" page. Bank of Uganda Statistical Abstract https://www. bou.or.ug/bou/ publications_ research/BOU_ Statistical_ Abstract.html	Annually	**None**	**None**

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

3.6 Ministry of Health

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Percentage of the Government of Uganda (GoU) budget allocated to the health sector	This is the proportion of funds allocated by the Government of Uganda to the health sector in the country.	Percent	National level	This information is extracted from the GoU budget allocation records from the MoFPED budget directorate and MOH health sector reports and analyzed to derive the indicator. In the event that the budget has not yet been approved, other sources like the Budget framework papers or Ministerial policy statements can be used.	GoU approved budget records MoFPED MOH	GoU budget allocation to the health sector divided by the total budget multiplied by 100	MOH annual performance reports MOH budget reports Ministry website: www. health.go.ug Ministerial policy statements Information is also available on request	Annually	There is GoU commitment to the health sector.	**None**
Percentage of PHC conditional grants released to the health sector	This is the proportion of Primary Health Care (PHC) conditional grants (*non-salary recurrent & capital)* released on time to the health sector.	Percent	National level	Information on Primary Health Care (PHC) conditional grants is derived from the GoU budget allocation records from the MoFPED budget directorate and MOH health sector reports.	MOH MoFPED	Conditional grant releases to the health Sector divided by the conditional grant releases as per the budget multiplied by 100.	MOH quarterly and annual performance reports MOH budget reports Ministry website: www. health.go.ug	Quarterly and Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of districts submitting HMIS monthly returns	This is the percentage of districts submitting Health Management Information System (HMIS) monthly returns to the Ministry Of Health in a particular period of time e.g. monthly, quarterly, year etc.	Percent	National and District levels	Information is extracted from the Health Management Information System on a monthly basis and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems	Number of district HMIS monthly returns submitted to MOH in time divided by the number of district HMIS monthly returns expected at the Ministry of Health in a particular period multiplied by 100	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). Quarterly health progress reports from the districts MOH Resource Centre. Disseminated on request	Quarterly and Annually	**None**	**None**
Percentage of facilities without any stock outs of essential medicines	This is the proportion of facilities without any stock outs of first line antimalarial drugs/ Fansidar, measles vaccine, Depo Provera, ORS and cotrimoxazole. This is a measure of the availability of essential medicines in health facilities and for drug management protocols.	Percent	National and District levels Residence Covers all Health Facilities	Information on health facilities without any stock outs of essential medicines is derived from the Health Management Information System maintained at the Ministry.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems	Total number of health facilities without stock outs of essential medicines expressed as a percentage of the total number of health facilities	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request	Annually	This is an NDP indicator	**None**
Percentage of the population residing within 5kms of a health facility	This is the proportion of the population residing within 5kms of a health facility that is either public or private not for profit. It is used to measure the geographical access to health facilities	Percent	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities Residence	Information on the population residing within 5kms of a health facility is obtained through the UDHS which is conducted by UBOS every 5 years.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Total number of people residing within 5kms of health facility in the facility's catchment population expressed as a percentage of the total population in the health facility's catchment population	Health survey reports MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www. health.go.ug	After every 5 years	Irregular data sources	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Percentage of health units providing all UNMHCP components	This is the proportion of health units by level providing all components of the UNMHCP This is a measure of the functionality of health facilities.	Percent	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities Residence	Information on the health units providing all UNMHCP components is extracted from the HMIS.	Uganda Demographic Health surveys (UDHS)	Total number of health facilities providing all components of the UNMHCP by level divided by the total number of health facilities by level multiplied by 100	Health survey reports MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www. health.go.ug	Annually	Irregular data sources	**None**
Percentage of Health units providing EMOC	This is the proportion of Health units providing EMOC to the population This is a measure of the quality of obstetric care provided by health facilities.	Percent	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities Residence	Information on health units providing EMOC is extracted from the HMIS.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Total number of health facilities providing quality obstetric care services divided by the total number of health facilities multiplied by 100	Health survey reports MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www. health.go.ug	Annually	Irregular data sources	**None**
Percentage of children < 1yr receiving 3 doses of DPT/ Pentavalent vaccines	This is the proportion of children < 1yr receiving 3 doses of DPT/Pentavalent vaccines in the country. This is a measures of the utilization of immunization services for children < 1yr	Percent	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities Age Sex Residence	Information on children < 1yr receiving 3 doses of DPT/ Pentavalent vaccines is extracted from the HMIS and compiled on a monthly basis.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Number of children < 1yr who received the 3rd dose of DPT / Pentavalent vaccine expressed as a percentage of the population of children under < 1yr	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). Quarterly health progress reports fro the districts MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request	Annually	This is an NDP indicator	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Couple Years of Protection (CYP)	This is a measure of the utilization of family planning services in the country.	Number	National and District levels	Information on Couple Years of Protection is extracted from the HMIS and compiled on a monthly and quarterly basis.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems	Aggregation of the amounts of contraceptives dispensed.	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). Quarterly health progress reports fro the districts MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request.	Annually	CYP set target should be reviewed	**None**
Quality of health services delivered	This indicator measures the proportion of the population that expresses satisfaction with the quality of health services provided in health facilities.	Number	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities	Information is obtained through Community surveys conducted by the Ministry, Client satisfaction Surveys and the Yellow star programme. The information is centrally captured at the centre and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Health (MOH) Community surveys MOH - Client satisfaction Surveys Yellow star programme.	Number of people expressing satisfaction with health services divided by the total number of people surveyed in the population.	Health survey reports MOH Resource Centre MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www. health.go.ug	After every 2 - 5 years	Irregular data sources	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Urban/rural specific HIV sero-prevalence rates	This is the total number of people who tested positive out of the total number of people tested in the population in the country. This measures the HIV infection rate in the country.	Percent	National and District levels	Data is obtained through ANC surveillance conducted annually (PMTCT). ANC reports from sentinel sites are compiled and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Health Sero-surveys Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Number of people who tested positive expressed as a percentage of the total number of people tested.	HIV/AIDS surveillance reports Health survey reports MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www.health.go.ug	Annually After every 5 years	Regular data is required for monitor trends of HIV Prevalence in the country This is an NDP indicator	This is the total number of people who tested positive out of the total number of people tested in the population in the country. This measures the HIV infection rate in the country.
Percentage of eligible persons receiving ARVs	This is the coverage of HIV/AIDS services in particular providing (Antiretrovirals) ARVs in the country	Percent	National and District levels	Data is obtained through ANC surveillance conducted annually (PMTCT). ANC reports from sentinel sites are compiled and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Health Sero-surveys Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Total number of People with HIV/AIDs received ARV services expressed as a percentage of the total number of peoples with HIV/AIDs	HIV/AIDS surveillance reports Health survey reports MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www.health.go.ug	Annually After every 5 years	None	**None**
Percentage of deliveries per health facility supervised by a health Professional	This is the proportion of deliveries taking place in a health facility (*GOU and PNFP*) that are supervised by a health Professional. This measures utilization of maternal health services	Percent	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities Residence Age Sex	Information on deliveries per health facility supervised by health Professionals is derived from the HMIS and compiled monthly	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems	Number of deliveries taking place in GOU and PNFP health facilities divided by the number of expected deliveries multiplied by 100	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request	Annually	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Total OPD utilization per person	This is the total Government and NGO OPD utilization per person per year in the country. This measures the utilization level of outpatient services in health facilities. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Ministry of Health HMIS Manual	Number	National and District levels	Information on Caesarian Sections conducted in health facilities is derived from the HMIS and compiled monthly.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems	Number of OPD new attendances divided by the total Population	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request	Annually	This is an NDP indicator	**None**
Caesarian Sections per expected pregnancies	These are caesarian sections conducted in health facilities out of the total number of expected pregnancies. This measures the level of EmOC coverage	Number	National and District levels Covers all registered Hospitals Age Sex	Information on Caesarian Sections conducted in health facilities is derived from the HMIS.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems	Number of caesarian sections conducted in the health facility divided by the total number of expected pregnancies (denominator)	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR).	Annually	Coverage is limited to Hospitals	**None**
Proportion of Tuberculosis cases notified	This is the percentage of tuberculosis cases notified out of the cases that were expected. This measures the effectiveness of the surveillance system in identifying Tuberculosis. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Ministry of Health HMIS Manual	Percent	National and District levels Age Sex Residence	The information on Tuberculosis cases notified is derived from NTLP reports which are compiled annually.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems	Number of cases notified divided by the number of TB cases expected multiplied by 100	Disseminated annually through the Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). Disseminated on request	Annually	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of Tuberculosis cases that are cured	This is the percentage of tuberculosis cases cured out of the cases that were notified. This measures the quality of Tuberculosis care in health facilities. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Ministry of Health HMIS Manual	Percent	National and District levels Age Sex Residence	The information on Tuberculosis cases that are cured is derived from NTLP reports which are compiled annually.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems	Number of TB cases that were cured divided by the number of TB cases notified multiplied by 100	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request	Annually	None	**None**
Proportion of < 5 years with fever who receive malaria treatment within 24 hrs	This is the percentage of children under 5 years of age who access malaria treatment (ACT's) from Community Medicine Distributors (VHT) within 24 hrs of developing fever out of all the children under five years who developed fever, **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Ministry of Health HMIS Manual	Percent	National, District and Sub county levels Age Sex Residence	Information on < 5 years with fever who receive malaria treatment within 24 hrs is derived from the HMIS. The information is also extracted from CDD reports which are compiled quarterly.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Number of < 5yrs with fever who received malaria treatment (ACT's) within 24hours from a CMD expressed as a percentage of the total number of < 5 years with fever	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request National malaria control program quarterly reports District health reports Ministry website: www. health.go.ug	Annually	Increasing dropout rate of CMDs This indicator measures access to care as well as health seeking behaviors of mothers.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of pregnant women receiving a complete dose of IPT	This is the percentage of pregnant women receiving a complete dose of IPT out of the total number of new ANC (Antenatal Care) attendances in the country. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Ministry of Health HMIS Manual	Percent	National and District levels Age Residence Income status	Information on pregnant women receiving a complete dose of IPT is derived from the HMIS and compiled on a monthly basis.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems	Number of mothers receiving IPT 2 expressed as a percentage of the number of New ANC attendances	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract Disseminated on request Ministry website: www. health.go.ug	Annually	**None**	**None**
HIV/AIDS Service availability	This is the coverage of HIV/AIDS services provided/available in the country. **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Ministry of Health HMIS Manual	Percent	National and District levels	Data on HIV/AIDS service availability is obtained through sero surveys conducted by the Ministry and Client satisfaction Surveys. The data is centrally captured and analyzed at the centre to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Total number of sites providing HIV/AIDS services expressed as a percentage of the total number of recommended sites expected to provide the services	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). HIV/AIDS reports MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract District health reports	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Ratio of doctors to population by sex and location	This is a measure of the proportional density of doctors (medical graduates) to the population of the country Doctors include general practitioners and specialists (surgeons, anaesthetists, obstetricians, emergency medicine specialists, cardiologists, paediatricians, psychiatrists, ophthalmologists, gynaecologists etc.), **Standard classification used and manual followed:** Ministry of Health HMIS Manual	Ratio	National and District levels Sex Residence Facility	Information on number of doctors is obtained from the health facilities. The data obtained is centrally captured and analysed through the Health Management Information System (HMIS) to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems	Number of doctors divided by the total population in the area multiplied by 1000	Annual Health Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually	**None**	**None**
Ratio of nurses to population by sex and location	This is a measure of the proportional density of nurses (graduates/diploma/ certificates) to the population of the country	Ratio	National and District levels Sex Residence Facility	Information on number of nurses is obtained from the health facilities. The data obtained is centrally captured and analysed through the Health Management Information System (HMIS) to derive the indicator. Information on certified nurses is obtained from the Uganda Nurses and Midwives Council	Uganda Nurses and Midwives Council Ministry of Health- Health Management Information System	Number of nurses working divided by the total population in the area multiplied by 1000	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	This is the percentage of deliveries taking place in a health facility (GOU and PNFP) that are supervised by a health Professional. This measures utilization of maternal health services	Percent	National and District levels Sex Residence Facility	Information on deliveries per health facility supervised by health Professionals is derived from the HMIS and compiled monthly to derive the indicator	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information System (HMIS)	Number of deliveries taking place in GOU and PNFP health facilities divided by the number of expected deliveries multiplied by 100	Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually	**None**	**None**
Proportion of the population living within a 5km radius of a health facility	This is the percentage of the population residing within 5kms of a health facility that is either public or private not for profit. It is used to measure the geographical access to health facilities	Percent	National and District levels Sex Residence Facility	Information on the population residing within 5kms of a health facility is obtained through census and survey data (the NPHC and UDHS) and analysed to derive the indicator. Administrative data is also obtained from the HMIS on the number and location of the health facilities	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Demographic Survey (UDHS) Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Ministry of Health- Health Management Information System (HMIS)	Total number of people residing within 5kms of health facility in the facility's catchment population expressed as a percentage of the total population in the health facility's catchment population	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports Uganda National Demographic Survey (UDHS) reports Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) reports Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) reports Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually After every 10 years After every 5 years After every 3 years	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Prevalence of lower respiratory infections	This refers to the total number of people with lower respiratory infections expressed as a percentage of the total population.	Percent	National and District levels Sex of Household Head Residence Facility	Information on the lower respiratory infections is obtained from the health facilities. The data obtained is centrally captured and analysed through the Health Management Information System (HMIS) to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Demographic Survey (UDHS) Ministry of Health- Health Management Information System (HMIS)	Total number of People with lower respiratory infections divided by the total population multiplied by 100	Uganda National Demographic Survey (UDHS) reports Annual Health Sector Performance Reports (AHSPR). MOH Resource Centre. MOH Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually After every 5 years	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Percentage of the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels	The proportion of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels and technology at the household level. 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.	Percent	National and District levels Sex of household head, Residence family income	Information on the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels is obtained from censuses and surveys, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Demographic Survey (UDHS) Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS)	Number of people using non-solid fuels for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting multiplied by 100.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports Uganda National Demographic Survey (UDHS) reports Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) reports Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) reports National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) reports Annual Health MOH Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually After every 10 years After every 5 years After every 3 years	**None**	**None**

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

3.7   Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	This is the ratio of women employed in the non-agricultural sector.	Number	National	Data on number of women employed in the non agricultural sector and data on number of available vacancies in the non agricultural sector is used to compile and compute the indictor.	MGLSD, CSOs, Social Partners, Local Governments, labour Surveys by UBOS	Dividing the number of women employed in the non-agricultural sector by the total number of available vacancies in the non-agricultural sector	Ministry website(www.mglsd.go.ug) LMIS- Web Portal Annual Ministerial Policy Statement (MPS) MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract LMIS – Web Portal	Annually	Number of women employed in the informal Sector is not readily available as a proper survey on this has never been conducted	Disparity in the definition of wage employment as many may consider only government wage earners only
Percentage share of total National labour force employed	This is the total number of people employed in the National labour force.	Number	National	Data is collected using prescribed forms (LD 31) from the employment companies and centrally captured and analysed at the Ministry's labour office to derive the indicator.	MGLSD, CSOs, Social Partners, Local Governments, Labour Surveys by UBOS	Dividing the total number of people employed by the national labour force then multiply by 100	Ministry website: www.mglsd.go.ug LMIS- Web Portal Annual Ministerial Policy Statement (MPS) MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Percentage of labour force in the services sector	This is the number of people in the service sector compared to the population employed.	Percent	National level	Data is collected using prescribed forms (LD 31) from the employment companies and centrally captured and analysed at the Ministry's labour office to derive the indicator.	MGLSD, CSOs, Social Partners, Local Governments, labour force Surveys by UBOS	Dividing the number of labour force in the services sector by the national labour force then multiply by 100.	MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract LMIS-Web Portal	Annually	There is Difficulty in obtaining data especially from the informal sector.	**None**
Percentage of labour force in the industrial sector	This is the number of people employed in the industrial sector compared to the population employed.	Percent	National level	Data is collected using prescribed forms (LD 31) from the employment companies and centrally captured and analysed at the Ministry's labour office to derive the indicator.	MGLSD, CSOs, Social Partners, Local Governments, labour force Surveys by UBOS	Dividing the number of labour force in the industrial sector by the national labour force then multiply by 100.	MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract Through Labour reports, UBOS Agriculture Census reports LMIS- Web Portal	Annually, 3-5yrs for survey data	None	**None**
Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	This is the proportion of the number of own account and contributing family workers to total employment.	Percent	National level Regional Sex Residence	Data is collected using prescribed forms (LD 31) from the employment companies and centrally captured and analysed at the Ministry's labour office to derive the indicator.	Employment Bureaus, MGLSD Labour department	Dividing the number persons with own-account and contributing family workers by the national labour force	MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract Through Labour reports, UBOS	Annually	None	**None**
Percentage of labour force in agriculture sector	This is the total number of the people actively engaged in the agricultural sector to the total population.	Percent	National	Data is collected using prescribed forms (LD 31) from the employment companies and centrally captured and analysed at the Ministry's labour office to derive the indicator.	MGLSD, CSOs, Social Partners, Local Governments, Surveys by UBOS	Dividing the number of labour force in agriculture sector by the national labour force then multiply by 100.	MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract Through Labour reports, UBOS Agriculture Census reports LMIS- Web Portal	Annually 3-5yrs for surveys	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of Seats held by women in National Parliament	This is refers to the number of seats held by women in national Parliament by, District and Sub county to the total number of seats in the respective legislature. It is a Proxy indicator which measures efforts made by the sector in empowering women to participate in matters affecting them in Parliament. This will be compiled in Parliament, District and Sub county	Percent	National level	Gender-based surveys conducted by the Ministry. The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. Information on women in National parliament is also obtained from the Parliament Reports and reports from the Office of the President and analysed to derive the indicator Information is also extracted from district quarterly reports	Document review by MGLSD from Electoral Commission records from Parliament, District and Sub county Local Governments.	Dividing the number of seats held by women in National Parliament by the total number of seats in the respective legislature multiplied by 100.	MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	After every Year And after every 5 years	Very good indicator that will promote gender equity and women empowerment.	None
Percentage of population experiencing GBV	This is the proportion of the population that has experienced any form of Gender Based Violence (GBV). Categories of GBV include; - Physical - Emotional - Sexual - Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) _ Rape _Psychological _ forced marriages	Percent	National and District levels Sex Age Residence Income Status	Data on GBV is collected through GBV surveys conducted by the Ministry in collaboration with UBOS. The data is centrally captured by the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator. Information on GBV is also extracted from district reports, UDHS reports from UBOS, GBV Project Annual Reports (MGLSD), UPF and CSOs Reports. NGBV Data base	GBV Surveys -MGLSD NGBVD - base Uganda Police Force CSOs MOH and MoJCA UDHS	Number of persons who have experienced GBV categorized by gender divided by the total population multiplied by 100	Annual Ministerial Policy Statements www.mglsd. go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract NGBV real time(daily) data reports	Annually After every 5 years Real time data release at every moment in time	This indicator is an estimate because many GBV cases are never reported by victims Data revision policy on GBV data not yet in place Data collected is incidence type vs. Gender and not prevalence data that is much better for purposes of decision making and planning	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Percentage of the population aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18	This is the proportion of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before the ages of 15 and age 18.	Percent	National and Regional Level Sex Residence income status	Data on the indicator is obtained through demographic health surveys and is centrally captured, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	Divide the number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union before the ages of 15 and 18 by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population.	UDHS report www.ubos.org	After every 5 years	None	**None**
Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C	This is the proportion of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone Female Genital Mutilation/ Cutting (FGM/C).	Percent	National and Regional Level Sex Residence income status	Data on the indicator is obtained through demographic health surveys and is centrally captured, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (UDHS)	Divide the number of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C by the total number of girls and women aged 15-49 in the population..	UDHS report www.ubos.org	After every 5 years	None	**None**
Percentage of institutions with policies and plans that promote gender equality and non-discrimination against all women and girls	This measures whether or not: 1) national laws exist to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls. 2) there exist mechanisms to 'enforce and monitor' the implementation of legal frameworks for each area of law.	Percent	National and Regional Levels	Information is compiled from administrative records at the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and analysed to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	Number of institutions with policies and plans that promote gender equality and non-discrimination against all women and girls divided by the total number of institutions multiplied by 100	www.mglsd. go.ug MGLSD Quarterly Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually	None	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of PWDs with access to essential services and infrastructure	This is the percentage of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) benefiting from essential PWD services and infrastructure.	Percent	National and Regional levels Residence Sex Age	Information on PWDs is extracted from census and survey data, and from administrative records at the Local Governments and Civil Society Organisations and analyzed to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) National Population and Housing Census Administrative data from Local Governments and Civil Society Organisations	Summation of PWDs accessing essential services and infrastructure divided by Total number of PWDs multiplied by 100 The total number of PWDs is an estimate from the Population and Household Censuses	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) reports www.mglsd. go.ug Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) database Annual Ministerial Policy Statement (MPS) MGLSD annual Statistical Abstract	Annually After every 3 years	None	**None**

3.8 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Ratio of Debt service to exports of goods and services	This is the payment made by the government to clear its obligations expressed as a percentage of the exports of goods and services. Goods and services produced with in an economy and traded outside its boundaries are exports.	Percent	Public sector	Aggregated data on debt service and exports numbers is obtained from URA, the Ministry database and UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative: MOFPED & BOU from IFMIS&DAMFAS	Debt service *100 exports of goods and services	MOFPED website www.finance. go.ug. MOFPED Statistical abstract MOFPED debt statistical bulletin MOFPED Debt sustainability Analysis report	Annually	Some debt born by some government institutions (extra-budgetary and public corporation) not captured.	None
Primary balance as a percentage of GDP	This is the difference between total government revenue including grants and total expenditures excluding interest payments expressed as a percentage of GDP	Percent	Public sector.	Aggregated data on debt service and exports numbers is obtained from URA, the Ministry database and UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative data: Statement of the financial operations of general government & public corporations from IFMIS, Legacy systems, DAMFAS and other accounting records. From MOFPED. GDP data from UBOS.	(Total revenue-expenditure excluding interest payment)*100 / GDP	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED Statistical abstract IMF GFS year book. BTTB, Budget performance reports.	Monthly/ Annually	For budgetary central government data is available on a monthly basis. Data on local governments and extra budgetary institutions come with one year lag. Data on expenditures of donor funded projects are estimates.	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Total expenditure as a percentage of GDP	This refers to the total costs incurred by government in executing its operations expressed as a percentage of GDP	Percent	Public sector	Aggregated data on expenditures , imports and exports is obtained from URA, the Ministry database and UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative data: Financial statements for budgetary central ,extra budgetary Local Governments & Public Corporations GDP data from UBOS.	(Total Expenditure /GDP)*100	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED Statistical abstract BTTB, Budget performance reports.	Annually	Data on local governments and extra budgetary institutions come with one year lag.	**None**
Total debt as a percentage of GDP	This refers to the amount of money Government owes both domestic and external expressed as a percentage of GDP.	Percent	Public sector	Aggregated data on debt service , imports and exports is obtained from URA, the Ministry database and UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative: from IFMIS & DAMFAS from MOFPED & BOU. GDP data from UBOS.	(Total Debt/ GDP)*100	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED debt statistical bulletin	Annually	Some debt born by some government institutions not captured	**None**
Total debt service as a percentage of GDP	This is the payment made by the government to clear its obligations expressed as a percentage of GDP	Percent	Public sector	Aggregated data on debt service , imports and exports is obtained from URA, the Ministry database and UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative: from IFMIS &DAMFAS from MOFPED & BOU GDP data from UBOS.	(Total Debt Service/GDP)*100	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED debt statistical bulletin MOFPED Debt sustainability Analysis report	Annually	**None**	**None**
Overall fiscal balance (incl. Grants) as a percentage of GDP	This is the a of money government has from tax revenues, grants and the proceeds of assets sold, minus any government spending expressed as a percentage of GDP.	Percent	Public sector	Aggregated data on tax revenue , grants and proceeds of assets sold is obtained from URA, the Ministry database and UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative data: from IFMIS, Financial statements for budgetary central ,extra budgetary Local Governments & Public Corporations GDP data from UBOS.	**(**Total revenue-expenditure)*100/ GDP	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED statistical abstract	Annually	Data on expenditures of donor funded donor funded projects are estimates Data on local government extra budgetary institutions and public corporations available with a one year lag	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Overall fiscal balance (excl. Grants) as a percentage of GDP	This is the amount of money government has from tax revenues and the proceeds of assets sold, minus any government spending expressed as a percentage of GDP.	Percent	Public sector	Aggregated data on tax revenue , grants and proceeds of assets sold is obtained from URA, the Ministry database and UBOS and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative data: from IFMIS, Financial statements for budgetary central ,extra budgetary Local Governments & Public Corporations GDP data from UBOS.	(Total revenue excl- grants-expenditure)*100/ GDP	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED statistical abstract	Annually	Data on expenditures of donor funded donor funded projects are estimates Data on local government extra budgetary institutions and public corporations available with a one year lag	**None**
Domestic balance as a percentage of GDP	This is the difference between government domestic revenues and its domestic expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP.	Percent	Public sector	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table largely aligned to GFSM1986, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data: from IFMIS, Financial statements for budgetary central ,extra budgetary Local Governments & Public Corporations GDP data from UBOS	(Local Revenue-domestic expenditure)*100 /GDP	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED statistical abstract	Annually	Data on expenditures of donor funded donor funded projects are estimates Data on local government extra budgetary institutions and public corporations available with a one year lag	**None**
Primary balance	This is the difference between total government revenue including grants and total expenditures excluding interest payments	Number (Uganda shillings)	Public sector	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table largely aligned to GFSM1986, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data: from IFMIS, Financial statements for budgetary central ,extra budgetary Local Governments & Public Corporations	Total revenue-expenditure (excluding interest payment)	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED statistical abstract	Annually	Data on expenditures of donor funded donor funded projects are estimates Data on local government extra budgetary institutions and public corporations available with a one year lag	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Domestic arrears repayments as a percentage of total budget	These are the unpaid bills after the end of the financial year expressed as a percentage of the total budget. Total budget is the total amount of money the government plans to spend in a specific financial year.	Percent	National	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table largely aligned to GFSM1986, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data: from IFMIS & Financial statements	Total repayments of arears*100 / Total budget	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED statistical abstract	Annual		**None**
Net lending as a percentage of GDP	This is the difference between gross operating balance and acquisition of non-financial assets expressed as a percentage of GDP.	Percent	Public sector	Information is extracted from Financial statements of Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data: from IFMIS, Financial statements for budgetary central ,extra budgetary Local Governments & Public Corporations GDP data from UBOS	(gross operating balance -acquisition of non-financial assets)*100/GDP	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED statistical abstract	Annually	Data on expenditures of donor funded donor funded projects are estimates Data on local government extra budgetary institutions and public corporations available with a one year lag	**None**
Non tax revenues as a percentage of GDP	These refer to the local resources raised by government other than tax, expressed as a percentage of GDP.	Percent	Public sector	Data on Domestic Revenues which based on GFSM while the GDP aggregate which is based on SNA is obtained, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data: from IFMIS GDP data from UBOS	(Non -tax revenues*100)/ GDP	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED statistical abstract	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Total revenues as percentage of GDP	This is the amount of money government has from tax revenue, grants and the proceeds of assets sold expressed as a percentage of GDP.	Percent	Public sector	Data on Domestic Revenues which based on GFSM while the GDP aggregate which is based on SNA is obtained, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data: from IFMIS GDP data from UBOS	Total revenues*100/ of GDP	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED statistical abstract	Annually	**None**	**None**
Net lending/ borrowing	This is the difference between net operating balance and acquisition of non-financial assets.	Number (Shillings)	Public Sector	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table to GFSM2001, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Financial statements for budgetary central ,extra budgetary Local Governments & Public Corporations	Net lending/ borrowing =Net operating balance - Net acquisition of non financial assets.	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED statistical abstract IMF GFS Year book, BTTB.	Annually	Data on expenditures of donor funded donor funded projects are estimates Data on local government extra budgetary institutions and public corporations available with a one year lag	**None**
Net operating balance	This is the net operating revenue minus expenses	Number (Shillings)	Public Sector	Information is extracted from IFMIS, the legacy system, DAMFAS and other accounting records and statements produced using a bridge table to GFSM2001, and analysed to derive the indicator.	Financial statements for budgetary central ,extra budgetary Local Governments & Public Corporations	Net operating balance= revenue - expenses	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug. MOFPED statistical abstract IMF GFS Year book, BTTB.	Annually	Data on expenditures of donor funded donor funded projects are estimates Data on local government extra budgetary institutions and public corporations available with a one year lag	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Net financial worth	This is the difference between financial assets and liabilities	Number (Shillings)	Public sector	Information is extracted from Financial statements of Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments and analysed to derive the indicator.	Financial statements for budgetary central ,extra budgetary Local Governments & Public Corporations	Net financial worth = financial assets - liabilities	MOFPED website www. finance.go.ug.

MOFPED statistical abstract

IMF GFS Year book, BTTB | Annual | Data on expenditures of donor funded donor funded projects are estimates

Data on local government extra budgetary institutions and public corporations available with a one year lag | **None** |

3.9   Ministry of Water and Environment

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Carbon-dioxide emissions	This is the total carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste (minus CO_2 removal by sinks, that include plants, rainfall and water bodies), presented as total emissions.	**Number** (Thousand Metric Tons)	Regional (IGAD countries) National level	The indicator is monitored at regional level (IGAD countries) using the GHG monitoring station at Nairobi/Kenya. In addition, there are specific surveys to estimate CO_2 emissions	UNMA, NEMA, CCD in collaboration with WMO	Uganda does not have its own methodology for estimating national emissions and absorptions of greenhouse gases. The data is supplied by the GHG monitoring station at Nairobi/ Kenya. Also some guidelines exist for the establishment of national communications from Parties not targeted in Annex I of the Convention (decision 17/CP.8) and the IPCC methodology (1996, 2000, and 2003) have been used.	NEMA website www.nemaug.org/ NEMA State of Environment report Climate Change Department (MWE)	Periodically (every 2-3 years)	Sector data used to compute the CO_2 emission are collected for other purposes which compromise the quality of the result.	Variations in reference reporting periods, incl. time for data collection and publication of results

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Carbon-dioxide emissions per capita	This is the total carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste (minus CO_2 removal by sinks, that include plants, rainfall and water bodies), presented as total emissions. per unit population of a country.	**Metric Tons**	National level	Specific surveys to estimate CO_2 emission Population projection for the per capita computation	NEMA, CCD in collaboration with WMO	Once total CO_2 emissions are estimated, the indicator is calculated by dividing total carbon dioxide emissions by total population.	NEMA website www.nemaug. org NEMA State of Environment report Climate Change Department (MWE)	Periodically (every 2-3 years)	Variations in reference reporting periods, incl. time for data collection and publication of results Sector data used to compute the CO_2 emission are collected for other purposes which compromise the quality of the result.	**None**
Proportion of land area covered by forest	This is the area of land covered by forest out of the total land area. Forest area includes land spanning more than 0.25 hectares with trees (including bamboo and palms) higher than 5meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 %. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a tree height of 5 meters and canopy cover of 10 % are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate.	**Percent**	National level Type of forest (natural & plantation forests	National forest Inventories or assessments and special studies. It is also possible to produce estimates with information from ground surveys, cadastral surveys, remote sensing or a combination of these.	NFA, MWE/Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD)	Total area of land covered by forest divided by total land area, multiplying by 100.	NFA Website: www.nfa.org.ug MWE/FSSD website :www. mwe.go.ug	Every after 5 years	Sometime due to relatively low resolution of satellite images used [Landsat (30 m), Aster (15m) and SPOT (10-20m)] only forest areas with 0.5 ha are considered Aerial surveys are too expensive,,	Differences in the level of resolutions of satellite images used for the estimates and projections

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of total water resources used	This is the total volume of groundwater and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use (in the agricultural, domestic/municipal and industrial sectors), expressed as a percentage of the total actual renewable water resources.	**Percent**	National level	The indicator is derived by modelling, using data collected by the ministries of MWE & MAAIF.	MWE and MAAIF data sets	The total freshwater withdrawn divided by the total actual renewable water resources, multiplied by 100.	MWE annual sector performance report MWE website www.mwe.go.ug Irrigation master plans National statistical year books	Annual	The indicator uses data from various sources. Sometimes, it is difficult to get the full set of data required to establish the indicator.	**None**
Access to safe drinking water	This is the proportion of the population with access to an improved drinking water source.	**Percent**	National level Residence Type of water Source for drinking water Sex Age Time taken to and fro and waiting time at water source Residence Income Status	Data on improved drinking water sources are collected through administrative data sources under MWE. Also from data collected by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics under various surveys/ Censes, specifically the UDHS, NSDS, UPHS.	MWE Administrative data UBOS _UDHS, NSDS and UNPHS	The number of people who use an improved water source divided by the total population and multiplied by 100.	UDHS reports on the UBOS website www.ubos.org the MWE database www.mwe.go.ug	Annual for MWE Periodically for UBOS (5 years for DHS, 4years for NSDS & 10 years for UPHS	The indicator suffers from the use of the terms "Coverage" and "utilization" interchangeably This indicator does not reflect the time spent on getting water from improved sources not on premises. Sustainable access is currently not measured for reasons of a lack of common understanding of what constitutes sustainable access and how to reliably measure it.	UBOS figures slightly higher than estimates from MWE administrative data sources.

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Access to safe (hygienic) sanitation facility	This is the proportion of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Sanitation types considered 'improved' are flush toilets/ pour flush to piped sewer system, pit latrines with a floor slab and ventilated improved pit latrine, Composting toilet/Ecosan.	**Percent**	National level Residence Type of improved toilet/ latrine facility	Data on improved sanitation facilities are collected through administrative data sources under MWE. Also by UBOS under various surveys/ census, specifically the UDHS, NSDS, UPHS	MWE Administrative data UBOS _UDHS, NSDS and UNPHS	The number of people using improved sanitation facilities divided by the total urban or rural population and multiplied by 100.	UDHS reports on the UBOS website www. ubos.org the MWE database www.mwe. go.ug	Annual for MWE periodically for UBOS (5 years for DHS, 4years for NSDS & 10 years for UPHS	The indicators suffers from the use of the terms "coverage" and "utilization" interchangeably	UBOS figures slightly higher than estimates from MWE/MoH administrative data sources

Note: For the MWE Sector, 6 key indicators were compiled for the Metadata sheet. More indicators will be included as and when this information is updated

3.10 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Electricity Generation										
Electric power generation capacity	This is the amount of power generated from various sources of electricity. It is categorised according to Large- above 20 MW Mini- 1-20MW Micro- 50 KW-1MW Pico- below 50 KW	Giga watts, Mega watts and Kilowatts	National level	Reports from electricity generating companies are submitted to the Ministry Site inspection and audits are undertaken to validate the records submitted to the ministry. Data is captured using the data logger machine from the power generation sites and consolidated at the ministry to derive the indicator figures.	Source Hydro Thermal cogeneration	This is the summation of power (watts) by capacity from operational hydro-sites	MEMD Annual Statistical Abstract Ministerial Policy Statements MEMD Annual Reports Website: www. energyand minerals.go.ug MEMD Resource Centre Quarterly Performance Reports.	Quarterly and Annually	This data is collected on a daily basis.	None
National grid electrification rate	This is the percentage coverage of the national electricity grid.	Percent	National Level	Information is extracted from reports that are submitted to the ministry by electrification companies of UETCL, UMEME, REA, and ERA. Site inspection and monitoring visits are done to validate the information.	UETCL, UMEME, REA, and ERA	Total area coverage of grid lines in square KM divided by the total area of the country in square KM multiplied by 100	UETCL, UMEME Reports MEMD Annual Statistical MEMD Annual Reports Website: www. energyand minerals.go.ug MEMD Resource Centre Quarterly Performance Reports	Quarterly and Annually	Data is presented on the status of electrification in each district as per the status at district headquarters.	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Percentage of households accessing power from National Grid	This is the total number of households supplied with electricity by the main grid as compared to the total households to derive the percentage.	Percent	National Level	The numerator Information is extracted from reports that are submitted to the ministry by UMEME and UETCL. The denominator is obtained from UBOS Population and Housing Reports. It is then analysed at the ministry to derive the indicator figures.	UMEME and UETCL	Sum of households that are supplied with electricity divided by the total number of households in the country multiplied by 100	Reports MEMD Annual Statistical MEMD Annual Reports Website: www. energyand min-erals.go.ug MEMD Re-source Centre Quarterly Performance Reports UETCL, UMEME Re-ports	Annually Five-year basis	**None**	**None**
Power from operational Hydro- power sites	This is the power generated from the water body sites generating electricity categorized accordingly; Large - Above 20 MW, Mini - 1-20 MW, Micro 50KW - 1MW and Pico below 50 KW	Large - Above 20 MW, Mini - 1-20 MW, Micro 50KW - 1MW and Pico below 50 KW	National level	Data is captured using the data logger machine from the power generation sites and consolidated at the centre (Ministry)	Reports from the generating companies- i.e. KaseseKilembe Mines, Kisiizi hospital, Kuluva Hospital, UEGCL etc Site inspection and audit reports	Summation of power (watts) by capacity from operational hydro-sites	MEMD Annual reports MEMD website: www.energ-yandminerals. go.ug Annual statisti-cal abstract MEMD Re-source Centre Ministerial Poli-cy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	Quarterly, Annually	Data can be readily got on request This indicator is not comparable with other countries due to the difference in classification	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
National Hydro power potential	This is the capacity of all potential hydro power sites in Uganda		National Level	Data is captured from surveys carried out per site using GPS. These are there after analyzed using Arc Gis 9.3 software	Consultancy reports (MEMD) Site inspection and survey reports	Summation of all the potential hydro-power sites	MEMD Annual reports MEMD website: www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	Annually	Data can be readily got on request	None
Energy per capita	This is the the amount of Energy available per person in Uganda	Number	National Level	The numerator Information is extracted from reports that are submitted to the ministry by UMEME and UETCL. The denominator is obtained from UBOS Population and Housing Reports. It is then analysed at the ministry to derive the indicator figures.	Local Governments MEMD Reports UBOS Consultants Reports	Total Energy produced divided by the population	MEMD Annual reports MEMD website: www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	Annually	Data is still being compiled	None

137

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Energy as a percentage of GDP	This refers to the energy produced in Uganda as a percentage of the GDP	Percent	National Level	Analyzing data from reports and integrating this data and summing up the energy produced. Maps are also produced using ArcGis software	Local Governments MEMD Reports UBOS Consultants Reports	The GDP divided by the Total Energy multiplied by 100	MEMD Annual reports MEMD website: www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	Annually	**None**	**None**
Number of units connected to the electricity grid	This refers to the total number of units supplied with electricity by the main grid. This can be classified into companies, Households, factories, small scale businesses.	Number	National Level	Data is compiled through site inspections, audits and extraction from UMEME reports.	Reports from UMEME and UETCL. Field surveys	Sum of units that have electricity.	MEMD Annual reports MEMD website: www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	Quarterly, Monthly and annually	Need to update the database with all the new grid lines being constructed and those that are being proposed.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Electricity coverage	This is the percentage coverage of the electricity grid	Percent	National Level	Data is captured from surveys carried out along the electricity grid using GPS. These are there after analyzed using Arc Gis 9.3 software.	Reports from UMEME, REA and Rural electrification companies. Field surveys Consultancy reports (MEMD) Site inspection and survey reports UBOS	Total area coverage of grid lines in square KM over the total area of the country in square KM expressed in percentage.	MEMD Annual reports MEMD website: www.energyandminerals.go.ug Annual statistical abstract MEMD Resource Centre Ministerial Policy Statements Quarterly Performance Report	Quarterly, Monthly and annually	Reliable data is compiled	**None**
Renewable Energy										
Energy Production potential from Agro-residues (Biomass)	This is the total expected number of MW of energy produced from the agro-residues. This can be classified into Coffee husks, tobacco dust, rice straw, groundnut shells and bagasse	Percent	National Level Residence	Administrative Reports (Annually)	Reports from Agro-residue industries like Coffee factories Fish Processing Marts Tea factories and Sugar factories Field surveys	Percentage of Agro-residue in tons that can produce energy. This amount in tons is converted into MW of energy.	MEMD GIS Database MEMD Annual reports	Annually	Need to update the database with more information on the degradation of the biomass resource	**None**

139

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Actual Energy from Firewood resource	This is the actual amount of energy obtained from firewood consumed expressed as Mega Watt of electricity (MWe)	Number	National level	Administrative reports	Field survey reports, Rural industries viz: tea, tobacco, brick, bakeries, lime, reports; Institutional and, Household survey reports	Summation of per capita consumption of firewood in rural and urban areas; From SMEs, Industries and Institutions	MEMD GIS database, Annual reports, Institutional reports	Annually	Need to update database with information on the state of current consumption of firewood in rural, urban, institutional and industrial settings	**None**
Wood fuel Production (Charcoal)	This is the total amount of charcoal produced from woody biomass	Number	National level	Administrative Reports. Field surveys	Field surveys, Local Govt's Depts of Forestry and Natural Resources production reports	Summation of Local Govt Forestry /Natural Resources Production reports, in tons.	District local Govt Natural resources pro-duction reports. MEMD GIS Database MEMD Annual reports	Annually	Need to update the database with more information on the degradation of the biomass resource. Information is available on request.	**None**
Ratio of wood resource converted into charcoal	This is the amount of wood used to produce a unit amount of charcoal expressed as a percentage (Charcoal conversion efficiency)	Ratio	National level	Administrative reports	Field surveys On-Site study visits	Average of results from different site studies on charcoal conversion results	MEMD Annual reports GIS database	Annually	Need to update database with new information on charcoal production activities and experimental results	**None**
Total energy from charcoal	This is the total amount of energy obtained from charcoal consumed expressed as Mega Watt of electricity (MWe)	Mega Watt	National level	Administrative reports	Field surveys reports, Lime and Iron ore smelting factories, MEMD	Summation of charcoal consumed in tons from different consuming entities, converted into MWe	MEMD Annual reports, Local govt nat-ural production exports	Quarterly Annually	Need to update database with new information on charcoal production and consumption statistics country wide	**None**
Number of Improved Biomass Energy Technologies adopted	This is the total number of installed and operational Biomass Energy Technologies: These can be classified as Household and Institutional Stoves, Ovens, industrial Kilns and, Furnaces.	Number	National level	Administrative reports, Visits to different users	Field surveys reports, Reports from Artisans and fabricators	Summation of the improved biomass energy technologies by category	MEMD Annual reports, Dealer NGO reports	Quarterly Annually	Need to establish a monitoring and evaluation tool for concrete results on adoption of stoves and other technologies.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of biogas digesters and gasifiers installed	This is the number of installed Biogas digesters and Gasification plants	Number	National level	Data is obtained from Field surveys to farms and institutions and from Administrative reports, Visits to different users Operator NGO. The data collected is analysed by the Ministry to derive the indicator	Visits to sites, Field surveys to farms and institutions, Administrative reports, Visits to different users Operator NGO reports	Summation of the Biogas and Gasification plants installed by category	MEMD annual reports Heifer Project reports	Quarterly Annually	Need to update database with more information on installation and use of biogas	**None**
Energy from gasification of biomass – Biogas and Wood gas, (from Plant and animal residues)	This is the total gas (M3) produced from gasifiers and biogas plants	Number	National level	Data is obtained from Farms, Factories, Institutions and individual homes. And Administrative reports, Field survey reports, Particular company reports. The data collected is analysed by the Ministry to derive the indicator.	Farms, Factories, Institutions and individual homes. Administrative reports, Field survey reports, Particular company reports	Summation of gas volumes produced for the two gas categories. Conversion of data into energy units(MWe, MWt)	MEMD annual reports Dealer company reports Institutional reports e.g. Nyabyeya, Makerere Univ., Tea factories	Quarterly Annually	Need to update database with information on new installations and their gas capacity production.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Minerals										
Total Mineral production	This is the total quantities of minerals produced. Categories include: -precious metals -Precious stones -base metals -industrial minerals -aggregate, stone and clays Tonnes Value in U Shs	Number (Tonnes valued in Uganda shillings)	National Level Type of Mineral	Information is extracted from mining monthly returns submitted by licensed holders. Field inspections are conducted to validate the records submitted to the ministry and identify missing records.	Administrative records- monthly returns submitted by licensed holders.	Summation of quantities of minerals produced by category and also converted into it value in Uganda Shillings	MEMD Annual Statistical Abstract GSMD databank MEMD Annual Reports Website: www. energyand minerals.go.ug MEMD Resource Centre Quarterly Performance Reports	Monthly, quarterly and annually	There are different methods of capturing data from un-licensed holders. Update of the databank is dependent on timely submission of mining returns and field inspections.	**None**
Quantity of Minerals produced	This refers to the quantities of minerals *produced* by mining license holders measured in tons, pounds, carats and ounces by category and type Categories include; - Precious metals - Precious stones, - Base metals and - Industrial minerals - Aggregate, stone and clays (Include Details Of The Stones In The Compendium)	Number	National level	Information is extracted from mining monthly returns submitted by licensed holders Field inspections are also undertaken to validate the records submitted to the Ministry and identify missing records.	GSMD records of submitted mining returns Individual company records Records from key stakeholders	Summation of quantities of minerals produced by category.	GSMD databank MEMD Annual report www.energyandminerals.go.ug www.ugandamining.go.ug Quarterly Performance Reports	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Update of the databank is dependent on timely submission of mining returns and field verification Different methods of capturing data from un licensed holders	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Quantity of Minerals mined/ won	This refers to the quantities of minerals mined ,classified into;- • Precious stones • Precious metals • Base metals • Industrial Minerals	Number	National Level	Administrative Reports (Annual) GIS Database Visits to the different sites Monthly reports of Mining entities/ companies	Licensed Mineral producing entities/ mining companies	Summation of quantities of minerals mined.	GMSD databank MEMD Annual report	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Update of the databank dependent on timely submission of mining returns and field verification	**None**
Quantity of Minerals imported/ Exported	This refers to the quantities of minerals imported/exported, classified into;- • Precious stones • Precious metals • Base metals • Industrial Minerals	Tonnes	National level	Administrative Reports (Annual) Inspection to the different producing and purchasing sites Monthly reports of Mining and mineral dealing entities/ companies	Licensed Mineral producing and mineral dealing entities/ companies	Summation of quantities of different categories of minerals imported/ exported as per Permits issued.	GMSD databank MEMD Annual report, URA tax collection receipts	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	Update of the databank dependent on timely submission of mining returns and field verification.	**None**
Number of Mineral dealers license holders	Total number of companies, individuals holding licenses permitting them to buy and sell minerals	Number	National level	Administrative records from license registers	DGSM data bank(License register)	Summation of all holders of mineral dealers licenses issued By DGSM	GMSD databank MEMD Annual report, URA tax collection receipts	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	Very accurate information	**None**
Number of Mineral Dealer Licenses issued	This refers to the number of licenses permitting buying and selling of minerals issued to mineral dealers over a given period.	Number	National level	Administrative records from license registers	DGSM data bank(License register)	Summation of Mineral dealers licenses issued By DGSM	GMSD databank MEMD Annual report, URA tax collection receipts	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	Very accurate information	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Total Annual Mineral Rent fees collected	This refers to the total amount of money collected annually from the holders of mineral rights of the following category:- • Mining lease, • Location license • Retention license and; • Exploration license.	Number	National level	Administrative records	DGSM databank, URA receipts	Summation of all money collected as mineral rent fees annually	GSMD Data bank, URA receipts.	Annually	Paid annually on the anniversary of the grant until the termination of the mineral right concerned	**None**
Value of Minerals Commodities produced	This refers to the total amount of money obtainable from the sale of the mineral commodities mined in the country over a particular period of time.	Number	National level	Administrative records	Submitted monthly reports of mining operations and prevailing commodity market prices.	Summation of the product of the mineral commodity unit price and the quantity of the mineral commodity mined over a particular period of time	GSMD data bank	Monthly, quarterly and Annual reports	**None**	**None**
Value of Minerals Imported/ Exported	This refers to the total amount of money obtainable from the sale of the mineral commodities imported into the country/ exported out of the country over a particular period of time	Number	National level	Administrative records	Submitted monthly reports of mineral dealing operations, and prevailing International commodity market price lists.	Summation of the product of the mineral commodity unit price and the quantity of the mineral commodity imported / exported over a particular period of time	GSMD data bank	Monthly, quarterly and Annual reports	**None**	**None**

144

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Mineral Royalty	This refers to all minerals obtained or mined in the course of prospecting, exploration, mining or mineral beneficiation operations are subject to the payment of royalties on the gross value of the minerals based on the prevailing market price of the minerals. Minerals and metals include; Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Cobalt, Nickel, Manganese, Galena, Zinc, Beryl, Bismuth, Columbite Tantalite, Chromite, Iron, Wolfram, Diatomite, Feldspar, Graphite, Gypsum, Kaolin, Kyanite, Limestone, Marble, Mica, Phosphate, Rock Salt, Silica Sand, Talc, Vermiculite	Number	National Level	Administrative records Information is extracted from GSMD records of monthly returns submitted by licensed holders to the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator. Field inspections are also undertaken to validate the records submitted, and to identify missing records.	DGSM, URA receipts	Summation of all minerals obtained or mined in the course of prospecting, exploration, mining or mineral beneficiation operations are subject to the payment of royalties on the gross value of the minerals based on the prevailing market price of the minerals	GSMD Data bank, URA.	Monthly, quarterly and Annual reports	Paid by mining rights holders and sometimes Mineral dealers	None
Seismicity Events										
Number of Earthquakes	This refers to the total number of Earthquakes that occur in the country over a given period of time	Number	National Level	Catalogues; Bulletins; Maps	Number of earthquakes in the country	Summation of earthquakes that occur in a given period of time	By request from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Periodic	Lack of infrastructure; Lack of earthquake administration policy; and inadequate seismic network coverage	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Petroleum Supply										
Total Consumption of Petroleum Products.	The total amount of petroleum products consumed. This can be categorized as: 1. Premium Motor Spirit (PMS) (Petrol) 2. Automotive Gas Oil (AGO) (Diesel) 3. Bulk Illuminating Kerosene (BIK) (Kerosene) 4. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 5. Jet – A1 6 Aviation Gasoline (AVGAS) 7. Heavy Oils 8. Lubricants 9r. Bitumen	Number	National Level	Information is extracted from Receipts and performance reports from the oil marketing companies. Surveys Data reconciliation is done with data returns from URA border stations	Oil and gas marketing companies	Summation of petroleum products consumed by category	Petroleum supply department database MEMD annual reports	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	Incomplete data due to non-response or under-declaration	**None**
Petroleum Retail Pump Prices.	This is the average retail prices of the petroleum products at pumps. Products can be classified as 1. PMS 2. AGO 3. BIK 4. LPG 5. Jet - A1 6. Heavy Oils 7. Lubricants 8. Bitumen	Number	National Level	Administrative records. Surveys	Administrative books of retail facilities Billboards of retailing facilities, Relationship between liters pumped and amount (Shs.) displayed on filling pumps.	Average and percentage change in price	Petroleum data-base at MEMD	Daily	Distorted by bulk consumers purchasing directly from depots/ Wholesalers. Limited funding to cover entire country.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of Petroleum facilities and installations	This is the total number of petroleum facilities and installations categorized under; 1. Filling stations 2. Service stations 3. Depots 4. Bulk consumers (Importation for own use)	Number	National and Regional levels	Extract information from quarterly field inspection reports and application forms submitted by the developers (Administrative records)	PSD – Monitoring and Inspection section - MEMD Local Councils URA NEMA and UNBS	Summation of the number of petroleum facilities and installations by category	Quarterly Monitoring and Inspection reports- PSD-MEMD Annual statistical abstract	Quarterly and Annually	Reliable data is compiled. Developers having illegal installations	**None**
Number of exploration wells	This is the number of wells being drilled with the object of discovering a new oil or gas accumulation or for the purposes of obtaining stratigraphical information which may assist in the discovery of a new oil or gas accumulation	Number	National Level EA1, EA2, EA3A, EA5	A rig is utilized for drilling used with among others, a suitable mud drilling fluid to remove the drill cuttings from the hole and to control the reservoir pressure. Measurements including wireline logs, mud logs and lithologic logs are recorded which can then be analysed for formation evaluation	● Exploration and appaisal drilling by Oil Companies. ●PEPD	Summation of exploration wells	● PEPD Quarterly Reports. ● MEMD Annual Reports ●PEPD unpublished Reports	Anually and we are party to international conventions like SEG, AAPG, EAGE, SPE, etc	Data is Available at a cost. Plans are in place to establish a resource data bank. Plans are in place tp procure all the relevant well data interpretation software	**None**
Number of Appraisal Wells	The number of wells being drilled to define the extent of an already discovered oil or gas accumulation.	Number	National Level EA1, EA2, EA3A		Exploration and appaisal drilling by Oil Companies. ●PEPD	Summation of appraisal wells				

147

3.11　Uganda Revenue Authority

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Gross revenue	This is the total revenue collected from taxable goods & services and all non-tax revenues	Number (Billion Uganda Shillings)	National level

Covers all tax revenue payments and non-tax revenues | Information is extracted from the total receipted collections from URA systems | Administrative data from URA | Total domestic taxes + Total International Trade taxes + Government taxes + Non tax revenue | Available on a monthly basis through revenue bulletins, URA websites and periodic performance reports | Monthly | This does not cover the Local Governments taxes i.e. Ground rent, market dues, hotel tax, trading licence, etc | None |
| **Net tax revenue** | This is the difference between gross revenue and government tax payments, tax refunds & non-tax revenue | Number (Billion Uganda Shillings) | National level

Covers all receipted cash | Information is extracted from Total receipted collections from URA systems | Administrative data from URA | Gross revenue minus government tax payments, tax refunds and non-tax revenue | Available on a monthly basis through revenue bulletins, URA websites and periodic performance reports | Monthly | This does not cover the Local Governments taxes i.e. Ground rent, market dues, hotel tax, trading licence, etc | None |
| **Tax Refunds** | These are tax credits in excess of the tax liability which is paid back to a taxpayer | Number (Billion Uganda Shillings) | National level

Covers all tax refunds to taxpayers | Information is extracted from Total revenue credited to taxpayers from URA SUN system | Administrative data from URA | Summation of all revenue refunds to taxpayers | Available on a monthly basis from the revenue reconciliation report | Monthly | None | **None** |
| **Non tax revenue** | This refers to all revenue accruing to Government assessed through its Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) from their operations | Number (Billion Uganda Shillings) | National level

Covers all revenue assessed by MDAs i.e. fees, stamp duties, fines etc | Information is extracted from Total revenue accruing from MDAs' fee payments as captured onto URA SUN system | Administrative data from URA | Summation of revenue collected from MDAs | Available on a monthly basis from the revenue reconciliation report | Monthly | None | **None** |
| **Revenue Collection to target** | This is the ratio of the revenue collected to the revenue target | Percent | National level

Covers all tax revenue payments and non-tax revenues | Information is derived basing on the data from the URA revenue reports | Administrative data from URA | Total gross revenue over total target | Data series are available on a monthly and annual basis through revenue reconciliation reports | Annually | It excludes real revenue collected. | **None** |

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
New taxpayers registered	This is the total number of newly registered taxpayers	Number	National and Regional (All eligible taxpayers) Sex	Compiled from newly registered taxpayers from URA systems	Administrative data from URA	Difference between existing tax register and the previous one.	Available on a monthly basis through revenue reports, statistical reports, press briefs	Monthly	Dormant taxpayers are regularly deregistered	**None**
Value of imports	This is the monetary value of imports at the point of entry in Uganda	Number (Billion Uganda Shillings)	Total value of all registered imported items at all Customs entry points	Imports data is captured by clearing agents into ASYCUDA system and verified by URA officers	Administrative data from URA	Summation of values of the imported items as per the HSCODE	Data series are available on a monthly basis in system reports and manual registers	Monthly	Informal cross border trade is not registered here	**None**
Volume of imports	This refers to the quantity of imports at the point of entry in Uganda	Number	All items imported through all Customs entry points	Data on import volumes captured by clearing agents into ASYCUDA system and verified by URA officers	Administrative data from URA	Summation of all import volumes	Customs reports	Monthly	Units of measurement vary as per item description (i.e Litres, kgs, metres, units)	**None**
Exchange rates used for tax purposes	This is the daily/ monthly average price of a foreign currency expressed in Uganda shillings.	Number (Uganda Shillings)	National level Caters for exchange rates for imports, exports and income tax purposes.	Information is extracted from the daily Bank of Uganda exchange rates obtained for tax purposes (i.e in order to get the exchange rate for May, the average for April is compiled).	Bank of Uganda	Monthly average of daily Bank of Uganda exchange rates for the previous month	Data series are available on a monthly basis through revenue reports, statistical reports and the URA Website http:// ugrevenue. com/	Daily/ monthly	The URA exchange rate is for tax purposes that include usage for imports, exports and income taxes and may be different from the market.	**None**
Pay As You Earn (PAYE)	This is the direct tax chargeable on employment income paid to an employee.	Number (Billion Uganda Shillings)	National level Covers all employees registered with URA by their employers	Employers declare tax from employee emoluments every month and submit it to URA. The accounts are aggregated to arrive at the total PAYE for each period	Administrative data from URA	PAYE is computed according to the Income Tax Act, 1997 and amendments thereof.	Data series are available on a monthly basis through revenue reports, statistical reports, and dissemination on request	Monthly	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Corporation Tax	This is the tax chargeable on business income earned by limited companies.	Number (Billion Uganda Shillings)	National level Covers all limited liability companies registered with URA	Each business does self-assessment and pays the tax due for a given year of income. All payments made in a given period are aggregated to arrive at the total Corporation tax for the period.	Administrative data from URA	The rate of tax charged is prescribed in the Income Tax Act.	Data series are available on a monthly basis through revenue reports, statistical reports, and dissemination on request	Monthly	**None**	**None**
Rental Income tax	This is the tax levied on rental income for a year of income derived from the lease of immovable property in Uganda	Number (Billion Uganda Shillings)	Individuals with rented property in Uganda	Taxpayer does self-assessment and pays the tax due for a given year of income	Administrative data from URA	The chargeable rental income tax is calculated by applying the relevant rates of tax determined under the Income Tax Act.	Available through revenue reports, statistical reports, and dissemination on request	Monthly/ annually	**None**	**None**
Individual Income tax	This is the tax levied on the income of registered taxpayers who are not classified under limited companies.	Number (Billion Uganda Shillings)	Individuals with income generating activities in Uganda	Taxpayer does self-assessment and pays the tax due for a given year of income	Administrative data from URA	Individual income tax is computed according to the Income Tax Act.	Data series are available on a monthly basis through revenue reports, statistical reports, press briefs.	Monthly	Rates differ based on non-residence and residence of individuals	**None**
Withholding Tax	This is the tax deducted at source by a withholding agent from the actual taxpayer	Number (Billion Uganda Shillings)	All taxpayers dealing in activities liable for WHT as per the Income Tax Act in Uganda	Withholding agents assess and collect on behalf of URA	Administrative data from URA	Withholding tax is in computed according to the Income Tax Act	Available through revenue reports, statistical reports, and dissemination on request	Monthly	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Value Added Tax (VAT)	This is the tax levied at each stage of production of goods and services based on the value added to the product at that stage	Number (Billion Uganda Shillings)	Covers all goods and services as stipulated in the VAT Act in Uganda	Consolidated from the various VAT agents using the E-tax system	Administrative data from URA	Excise duty is computed according to the Excise Management Act	Data series are available on a monthly basis through revenue reports, statistical reports, and dissemination on request	Monthly	**None**	**None**
Excise duty	This is the tax levied on specific goods and commodities imported and produced or sold within the country.	Number (Billion Uganda Shillings)	Levied on specific goods and services as specified in the Excise Management Act of Uganda	Obtained from filed returns of excisable Companies/ dealers	Administrative data from URA	Imports are computed on Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) at the port of entry according to the East African Community Customs Management Act.	Data series are available on a monthly basis through revenue reports and Customs report	Monthly	Exempted items as per the East African Community Customs Management Act 2004 are excluded.	**None**
Import duty	This is a levy imposed on imported goods	Number (Billion Uganda Shillings)	Levied on all imported goods as specified in the East African Community Customs Management Act	Import data, which is basis for assessment, is input into the ASYCUDA system by Clearing agents.	VAT is computed according to the Value Added Tax Act.	Available on a monthly basis through revenue reports, statistical reports, and dissemination on request	Monthly	Rely on the VAT withholding agents' declarations	**None**	**None**
Surcharge on Used Imports	This is an extra duty levied on imported goods in an attempt to limit used imports in general	Number (Billion Uganda Shillings)	Covers vehicles of 8 years and above and all used items as indicated in the Finance Act in Uganda	Data is obtained electronically from the ASYCUDA	Administrative data from URA	Ad valorem rate on CIF value as per the Finance Act and statutory instruments	Available through revenue reports and customs reports	Monthly	Forgeries of documents from source	**None**

3.12   DENIVA

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Percentage of NGOs that have gone through QUAM	This refers to the proportion of NGOs that have been vetted and fulfill the QUAM (Quality Assurance Mechanism) national standards to the total number of NGOs	Percent	National	Information is obtained from the QUAM reports and data base and analysed to derive the indicator. QUAM through its sensitization and vetting processes keeps a database of the number of organizations that have gone through QUAM standards	QuAM database QuAM reports	[Summation of the number of NGOs successfully vetted/ total number of NGOs]*100	www.quam.org	Annually	**None**	Non alignment of QUAM to other global NGO self-regulation mechanisms
Status of service delivery in local governments	This measures the status of service delivery in local government focusing on Health, education and agricultural sectors in the northern region.	Percent	Regional	Data is obtained from Local government budgets Community monitoring reports and analysed to derive the indicator	Local government budgets Community monitoring reports	[NGO sector contribution/ total sectoral contribution]*100	District development plans	3 years	Accessibility of information on releases to local government	**None**

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

3.13 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Crop production Statistics										
Average farm size	This is the total area under Agricultural production divided by the number of farming households.	Number (Hectare)	National Regional District levels	Data on this indicator is produced during the Census of Agriculture (UCA), Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) and the Panel Surveys (UNPS)	UBOS MAAIF	Total area under Agricultural production divided by the number of farming households	MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug UBOS Website: www.ubos.org	After every 3 Years (UNHS) After every 10 Years (UCA)	Need for annual surveys to update this indicator	Methodological aspects (Sampling Frame and size)
Total area per crop	This is the total land area under cultivation by crop type.	Number (Hectare)	National Regional District levels	Data on this indicator is collected under UCA, UNHS, UNPS and annually updated	UBOS MAAIF	Summation of all land area under each crop	MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug UBOS Website: www.ubos.org	Annually After every 3 Years (UNHS) After every 10 Years (UCA)	Coverage is limited to major crops	Methodological aspects (Sampling Frame and size)
Production by crop type	This is the total production of each crop type.	Number (Tonnes)	National Regional District levels	The indicator is collected under UCA, UNHS, UNPS and annually updated	UBOS MAAIF	Summation of production of each crop.	MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug UBOS Website: www.ubos.org	Annually After every 3 Years (UNHS) After every 10 Years (UCA)	Coverage is limited to major crops	Methodological aspects (Sampling Frame and size)
Agriculture contribution to GDP	This is the monetary share of agriculture to the overall GDP of the country in a given period of time.	Percent	National level (by sub sector)	Data is collected from secondary sources to compute this indicator	UBOS	Monetary value of agricultural production divided by total GDP	Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug UBOS Website: www.ubos.org	Annually Bi-annually	None monetary agricultural production is excluded.	Limited scope

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Value of food imports	This is the total monetary value of food items brought into the country. Food imports are presented by commodity type, volume, and value.	United States Dollars	National level (by food type)	Data is extracted from customs records	UBOS BOU URA MAAIF	Summation of the values of food items imported into the country.	MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug UBOS Website: www.ubos.org	Monthly Quarterly Annually	illegal food imports are not captured, Minor imports likely to be excluded	None
Value of agricultural exports	This is the total monetary value of all agricultural products from the country. Agricultural products are presented by commodity type, volume, and value.	United States Dollars	National (by food type)	Data is extracted from customs records	UBOS BOU URA MAAIF	Summation of values of agricultural products exported.	MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug UBOS Website: www.ubos.org	Quarterly Annually	illegal agricultural exports are not captured Coverage is limited to major agricultural products Minor exports likely to be excluded	None
Total agricultural labour force	This is the total workforce involved in agricultural production in the country. Agricultural Labour force is disaggregated by sex and age.	Number	National, Regional and District levels Sex Age	Data on this indicator is derived from UCA, UNHS, UNPS and annually updated	UBOS MAAIF	Summation of all labour force involved in agricultural production by category.	MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug UBOS Website: www.ubos.org	Annually After every 3 Years (UNHS) After every 10 Years (UCA)	Disaggregation limited to sex	Methodological aspects (Sampling Frame and size)
Holdings per extension worker	This is the number of economic units of agricultural production under single management per extension worker.	Number	National, Regional and District levels	Collected from administrative records	MAAIF NAADS	Total number of holdings divided by the total number of extension workers	NAADS Quarterly reports	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually	Limited data flow to MAAIF from the districts	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Yield per crop	This is the quantity of production per unit area for each crop.	Kg/Ha	National, Regional and District levels	Derived from UCA, UNHS and UNPS dataset, and administrative records from NARO	MAAIF NARO	Quantity produced for each crop divided by total area under each crop. Standard units used are hectares/acres, tonnage	NARO Annual reports MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts UCA,UNHS and UNPS Reports	Annually After every three years	Limited time series data available Coverage is limited to major crops	Discrepancies due to on farm and off farm records
Acreage under Irrigation	This is the total land area under irrigation in the country	Hectares	National Regional District levels	Derived from UCA data	UBOS MAAIF	Weighted summation of all land area under irrigation	MAAIF Annual reports MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Annually	No time series data available	None
Quantity of pesticides used	This refers to the total amount of pesticides used in agricultural production in a specific period. Pesticides are chemicals used to control pests.	Tonnes	National level	Collected from administrative records	MAAIF UBOS	Summation of pesticides used in production of agricultural crops by type	MAAIF Annual reports MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Annually	Information on some pesticides is not captured	Data is limited to main pesticides and illegal importation
Quantity of fertilizers used	This refers to the total amount of fertilizers used in the production of crops	Tonnes	National level	Extracted from customs records	MAAIF	Summation of quantity of fertilizers used by type Weights are presented in litres and Kilogrammes	MAAIF Annual reports MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Estimated Annually	Data is preferred by season by crop	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Quantity of herbicides used	This refers to the total amount of herbicides used in controlling weeds in agricultural production. Herbicides are chemicals used in the control of unwanted plants (weeds).	Tonnes	National level	Collected from administrative records	MAAIF UBOS	Summation of quantity of herbicides used in controlling weeds by type Weights are presented in litres and Kilograms	MAAIF Annual reports MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www.agriculture.go.ug	Annually	Preferred by season	None
Number of Agricultural implements and equipment / machinery	This is the number of implements and equipment used in agricultural production categorized by type.	Number	National and Regional levels	Collected from administrative records	UBOS	Summation of implements and equipment / machinery by category.	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www.agriculture.go.ug	Annually	Small sizes of implements are not considered.	None
Total expenditure on agricultural research	This is the total amount of money invested in research on agriculture.	Uganda Shillings	National level (Agriculture zones by sub sector)	Aggregated data on agricultural expenditure and research is obtained from MoFPED and NARO and computed to derive the indicator.	NARO MoFPED	Total funds disbursed by activity on agricultural research	MAAIF Policy statement	Quarterly Annually Bi-annually	There are a number of off budget expenditures on research.	None
Fish production Statistics										
Total Fish production	This is the total fish catch by type from all major water bodies in the country.	Tonnes	National level Covers major water bodies like; Lakes Victoria, Albert, Kyoga, Edward and George	Collected under the fish catch assessments	MAAIF	Summation of each fish type from major water bodies.	MAAIF Annual Facts and Figures, MAAIF & UBOS Statistical Abstracts Ministry website: www.agriculture.go.ug	Annually Bi-annually	Not all water bodies are covered	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Average fish yield	This is the total fish catch per water body in the country for a specified period of time.	Kg/unit area	National level (all Water bodies)	The data is collected through fish frame surveys undertaken by the Department of Fisheries Resources and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. .	MAAIF	Total fish catch divided by area under each water body. Fish catch is measured in tonnes and the area under each water body is measured in Sq meters.	Quarterly reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Quarterly	Not all water bodies are covered.	None
Number of Crafts	This is the total number of crafts by type and propulsion method. Crafts are structures used to access a fishing ground e.g. boats, canoes etc. Propulsion is by wind, hand, engine, masts, oars, etc	Number	National level (all Water bodies)	The data is collected through surveys undertaken by the Department of Fisheries Resources and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. The information on fish catch is also derived from existing datasets on fisheries production in the Department of Fisheries Resources- MAAIF.	MAAIF	Summation of crafts by type and propulsion	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Quarterly Annually Bi-annually	Not all water bodies are covered.	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of fishing gears	This is the total number of fishing Gears by type and size. Fishing gears are devices used to capture fish from the water e.g. hooks, nets, spears,etc	Number	National and District levels	The data is collected through surveys undertaken by the Department of Fisheries Resources and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator. The information on fishing gears is also derived from existing datasets on fisheries production in the Department of Fisheries Resources- MAAIF.	MAAIF	Summation of fishing gears by category	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources MAAIF Website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Quarterly Annually Bi-annually	Not all water bodies are covered.	None
Number of fishing ponds	This is the total number of fish ponds categorized by size and number. Fish ponds are areas where fish is grown and produced by farmers on small scale or large scale	Number	National and District levels	The data is collected through surveys undertaken by the Department of Fisheries Resources and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	MAAIF	Summation of fish ponds by category	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Quarterly Annually Bi-annually	None	None
Total fish exports	This is the total number of fish exported from the country in a given period.	Tonnes	National level	Aggregated data on fish exports is obtained from URA, and MAAIF and analysed to derive the indicator.	URA, MAAIF UBOS BOU	Summation of fish exported by type	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Annually	None	Differences might arise due to illegal exports

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Quantity of fish feeds	This is the total amount of Fish feeds used in Aquaculture production in the country.	Tonnes	National and Regional levels	District summaries and agriculture survey reports are generated and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	MAAIF	Summation of quantities of Fish feeds by category. Weights are presented in tones.	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www.agriculture.go.ug	Annually	Informal production of fish feeds is not covered	None
Per capita fish consumption	This is the quantity of fish consumed per person per year in the country.	Kilo Calories	National level	Per capita consumption is derived from datasets on fish production at MAAIF.	MAAIF	Total fish consumed divided by the total population	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports Ministry website: www.agriculture.go.ug	Annually	None	None
Fish contribution to total GDP	This is the percentage share of monetary value of Fish and fish products to the total GDP of the country in a given year.	Percent	National level	Data is collected from secondary sources to compute this indicator	UBOS	Monetary value of Fish and Fishery products divided by the total GDP	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports Ministry website: www.agriculture.go.ug	Annually	Limited availability of data	None
Aquaculture Statistics										
Number of farmed fish production systems	This refers to the number of systems used to produce farmed fish (ponds, cages, tanks) categorized by type.	Number	National, Regional and District levels Type of farmed fish	Information is extracted from district summaries and agriculture survey reports generated and analyzed at the center to derive the indicator.	MAAIF UBOS	Summation of production systems by type	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract	Quarterly Annually	Aquaculture production has not been explicitly captured in national surveys Unavailability of records on commercial farms	Cases of under/ over reporting

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Average size per production system	This is the total acreage/size of each production system divided by the total number of production systems	Square meters	National, Regional and District levels	Information is extracted from district summaries and agriculture survey reports generated and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	MAAIF UBOS	Total area of each production system divided by the number of production systems	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract	Quarterly Annually	Aquaculture production has not been explicitly captured in national surveys Unavailability of records on commercial farms	Cases of under/ over reporting
Annual aquaculture fish production	This is the total aquaculture production by species (Tilapia, Catfish, Carp) and system	Tonnes	National, Regional and District levels	Information is extracted from district summaries and agriculture survey reports generated and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	MAAIF UBOS	Summation of production (kg) by species and by production system (M3)	Quarterly and Annual reports from the Department of Fisheries Resources MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract	Quarterly Annually	Aquaculture production has not been explicitly captured in national surveys Unavailability of records on commercial farms.	Cases of under/ over reporting
Value of aquaculture production	This is the total monetary value of fish produced through aquaculture	United States Dollars	National, Regional and District levels	Estimated by experts	MAAIF UBOS	Summation of values of aquaculture products.	MAAIF & UBOS Annual Statistical Abstracts Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Quarterly Annually	Coverage is limited to major aquaculture products sold locally. Currently, most famed fish is locally consumed. In most cases, the farmed fish taken to regional markets is not reported	Cases of under/ over reporting
Livestock production Statistics										
Livestock farm gate prices	This is the unit price of livestock by category at farm level in the country.	Uganda Shillings	National level	Data is mainly from administrative records	MAAIF UBOS	Average prices reported at farm level in the country. Unit of measure of prices, (UGX)	MAAIF Monthly reports Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Monthly	None	Limited coverage

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Livestock Yield	This is the production per unit of livestock by type in the country.	Tonnes	National level	Data is collected from administrative records on livestock studies and analsyed to derive the indicator	MAAIF	Livestock products divided by the total livestock by type in the country	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www.agriculture.go.ug	Annually	Not broken by livestock type and species	None
Quantity of animal feeds	This is the total amount of livestock feeds used in livestock production in the country.	Tonnes	National and Regional levels	District summaries and agriculture survey reports are generated and analysed at the centre to derive the indicator.	MAAIF	Summation of quantities of animal feeds by category. Weights are presented in tonnes.	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract Ministry website: www.agriculture.go.ug	Annually	Not all animal feed types are covered	None
Average prices of major feeds	These are the prices of most commonly used feeds in agricultural production in the country.	Uganda Shillings	Regional level	Collected from administrative records	MAAIF	Average prices reported on commonly used feeds in the country.	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF quarterly and annual reports Ministry website: www.agriculture.go.ug	Quarterly Annually	Not all feeds are covered.	None
Number of domesticated animals	This is the total number of domesticated animals. These include livestock, pets etc.	Number	National, Regional and District levels	The data is collected through livestock censuses and the UNHS undertaken by UBOS administrative sources from the districts.	MAAIF UBOS	Summation of domesticated animals by category	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF bi-annual and annual reports Ministry website: www.agriculture.go.ug	Annually Bi-annually After every 3 years	Nomadism and under reporting may affect the accuracy of the output	Methodological challenges

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Off take rate	This is the percentage of animals slaughtered in a given year.	Percent	National level	Collected from administrative records	Districts MAAIF	Total number of animals slaughtered in a given year divided by the total population of livestock multiplied by 100	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Annually	None	None
Quantity of Hides and skins	This is the total weight of hides and skins produced from domesticated animals in the country.	Tonnes	National level	Collected from administrative records	MAAIF	Summation of hides and skins' weights produced in the country. weights are presented in tonnes	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Annually	Informal slaughter facilities are not captured.	None
Quantity of meat produced	This is the total amount of meat produced by livestock type including poultry in the country in a given period of time.	Tonnes	National level	Collected from administrative records	MAAIF	Summation of meat quantities produced by livestock type including poultry in the country. weights are presented in tonnes	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Annually	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Quantity of milk produced	This is the total amount of Milk produced in the country in a given period of time.	Tonnes	National and District levels	Collected from administrative records	MAAIF	Summation of milk quantities produced by livestock in the country. weights are presented in litres	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Annually	Scope is limited to cattle milk	Sources and methodological challenges
Per capita consumption of meat/milk/egg	This is the quantity of Meat/Milk/Egg consumed per person per year in the country.	Kg	National level	Per capita consumption is derived from datasets on livestock production at MAAIF.	MAAIF	Total item consumption divided by the total population	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Annually	Limited in scope	None
Number of Livestock exports	This is the total number of live animals exported from the country in a given period.	Number	National level	Extracted from customs records and computed to derive the indicator.	URA, MAAIF	Summation of live animals exported by type The units are presented in numbers	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Annually	Illegal exports exist	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of livestock imports	This is the total number of live animals imported into the country in a given period.	Number	National level	Collected from administrative records	URA, MAAIF	Summation of live animals imported by type	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Annually	Informal trade exist	None
Livestock contribution to GDP	This is the percentage share of monetary value of livestock and livestock products to the total GDP of the country in a given year.	Percent	National level	Collected from administrative records	UBOS	Monetary value of Livestock and livestock products divided by the total GDP	MAAIF Annual Statistical Abstract MAAIF annual reports Ministry website: www. agriculture. go.ug	Annually	Quarterly figures are a challenge	None

3.14   Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of tourist arrivals in the country	This is the total number of non-resident visitors who come to the country for a pleasure trip, holiday, business, family affairs, mission, meeting and religions purposes and stay for at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country.	Number	National level Sex Age	Data is collected on all travellers entering or leaving the country at all national border points. -Data collected includes arrivals by country of usual residence, purpose of visit, mode of transport and length of stay	UBOS	Data is computed as a summation of arrivals/departures • Arrivals by sex and age group • Arrivals by country of usual residence, • Arrivals by border point • Arrivals by purpose of visit, • Arrivals by mode of transport, • Arrivals by length of stay By region of Origin (this is not an independent indicator as originally indicated	Statistics are presented both in hard and soft copy MTWA Quarterly and annual reports	Quarterly and annually	Use of a different Methodology Little attention is paid to some variables on the visitor cards	**None**
Number of visitors entering the parks	The total number non-resident or resident visitors who go to national parks with a view of seeing wild animals and plants and other entertainment services.	Number	National level (all visitors to National parks and game reserves0	Data is collected using gate registers as visitors enter the National Park and analysed by the Ministry to derive the indicator	Administrative register by Uganda Wildlife Authority.	Summation of visitors by PA on a monthly basis Data is disaggregated by sex, nationality, age category.	MTWA Abstract, Ministry Website: www. tourism.go.ug	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	The available data is limited to National Parks (under UWA). There is a possibility of double counting of a single tourist who may visit more than one national park.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Average Length of Stay for visitors in the country	This is the total number of visitor-days divided by the total number of visitor arrivals in the country in a year.	Number (Days)	National level covering major border posts.	Data is obtained from UBOS and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator Data is disaggregated. • Purpose • Region of Origin	UBOS	Total number of days spent by all visitors to the country divided by the total number of visitor arrivals in the country in a year	MTWA annual reports, MTWA Abstract,	Annually	There are still gaps in the data produced by Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration The staff under Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration needs to be sensitized on the importance of quality statistics.	**None**
Proportion of leisure visitors to total visitors	This is the total number of leisure visitors expressed as a percentage of total visitor arrivals in the country. Leisure travel is travel in which the primary motivation is to take a vacation from everyday life. Leisure travel is often characterized by staying in nice hotels or resorts, relaxing on beaches or in a room, or going on guided tours and experiencing local tourist attractions.	percent	National level covering major border posts	Data is obtained from UBOS and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator Data is disaggregated by Sex, Border point Region of Origin.	UBOS	Total number of leisure visitors divided by the total number of visitor arrivals in the country in a year multiplied by 100.	MTWA Abstract, Website: www. tourism.go.ug,, reports	Annually	**None**	**None**
Contribution of tourism to total exports	This is the total expenditure by international visitors expressed as a percentage of the total exports of the country in a given year.	percent	National level covering visitors through the major border points.	Data is collected through expenditure and motivation surveys and from Administrative records from Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration and analysed by the Ministry to derive the indicator	UBOS	Total expenditure by international visitors divided total exports of the country in a given year multiplied by 100.	MTWA Abstract, Website: www. tourism.go.ug	. Annually	Contribution of tourism to total exports Expenditure and motivation surveys are carried out every two years	**None**

3.15   Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of Industries	This refers to the places or structures that use machines, tools and labour to make products for use or sale This data is coded according to the International Standard industrial Classification Revision 4.	Number	National level	Data is captured using questionnaires administered by departmental staff in collaboration UBOS. Data is captured using Epiinfo and analysed using STATA	Industrial surveys by Uganda Industrial Research Institute and Ministry	Total manufacturing establishments categorised by name, location, profiles of owners, type of products produced, production capacity and utilisation Technology used	Data is accessed from the Industrial resource centre at Uganda Industrial Research Institute. Ministry website: http://www.uiri.org Reports on the Ministry website www.mtic.go.ug/	Data is produced in an ad hoc manner	Impromptu production of the data Not all the formal manufacturing establishments are covered	None
Employees by Industrial establishment	This refers to the number of people working in the industrial establishment	Number	National and Regional levels Age Sex Income Status Residence	Data is captured using questionnares administered by departmental staff in collaboration with UBOS.	Surveys of industrial establishments Administrative reports from UBOS.	Data is computed by summing up number of employees from individual industrial establishments also disaggregated by gender and age	UBOS reports Ministry website: http://www.ubos.org	Data is produced in an ad hoc manner	None	None

167

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Energy use by manufacturing industries	This is the amount of energy used by a given manufacturing industry categorized by type.	Number	National level	Data is captured on a daily basis at the Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI). Information is extracted from industrial survey reports generated by Uganda Industrial Research Institute and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator	UIRI Industrial surveys UIRI resource centre.	Aggregation of quantities of energy used categorized by type	Industrial survey reports Ministry website: http://www.uiri.org Data is available on request at the resource centre	Annually	Data is incomplete. Only Kampala is covered	**None**
Number of experts in the Industry sector	These refer to personnel working in the industry sector with professional qualifications and competencies. These are categorized by Name of person, qualification, years of experience, name of institution and relevant assignments	Number	National level Age Sex Residence	Data on experts in the Industry sector is captured on a daily basis through professional groups, adverts and submitted to Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI) Information is extracted from industrial survey reports generated by UIRI	Uganda Industrial Research Institute Industrial surveys Uganda Industrial Research Institute resource centre.	Summation of the experts in the industry sector by category	Industrial survey reports Uganda Industrial Research Institute website: http://www.uiri.org Ministry website: http://www.mtic.go.ug Data is available on request at the resource centre	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of Cooperatives	These are autonomous associations of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise. The definition is derived from the International Cooperative Alliance's Statement on the Cooperative Identity Recommendation 193	Number	National, Regional and District levels	The data is obtained using Cooperative registers and also extracted from the annual returns submitted to the Ministry by the Cooperative Society. The data is centrally captured in the Ministry access database and analsyed to derive the indicator. Data on societies is verified by DCOs during their visits before it is captured in the Ministry's access database Cooperative Data Base is maintained by the Ministry	Cooperatives Registar	Summation of cooperatives by category as per entry in the Cooperatives Register maintained by the Registrar	Cooperative Department Data Base MTIC Annual reports Data is available on request	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Not all cooperatives submit annual returns. Data Base cleaning a challenge.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Cooperative membership	This is the number of members registered with a given cooperative society	Number	National and Regional levels	Data is collected through field visits by DCOs to cooperative societies, during registration, supervision and inspection. Information on membership is also extracted from the individual cooperatives registers submitted by the respective cooperative societies	Cooperative societies.	Summation of individual cooperative society members by category	Cooperative Society's Returns Register MTIC Annual statistical abstracts Ministry website: http://www.mtic.go.ug	Annually	**None**	**None**
Share capital of cooperative society	This is the amount of money raised by a cooperative society through the sale of their shares.	Number	National level	Information on share capital is extracted from the annual returns submitted by the individual cooperative societies and analysed to derive the indicator. Data is also collected initially from each individual cooperative society as they register.	FORM 3 Society Annual Returns form (includes attached Financial Statements)	Share capital is computed by summing up shares of individual members of a society	Cooperative Society's Returns Register	Annually	Not all cooperatives submit their annual returns.	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Cooperative savings	This is the amount of money raised through member deposits in the SACCO for their own future use.	Number	National level	Information on cooperative savings is extracted from the annual returns submitted by the individual cooperative societies	FORM 3 Society Annual Returns form (includes attached Financial Statements)	Total savings from each cooperatives	MTIC Annual reports MTIC Annual statistical abstracts Ministry website: http://www.mtic.go.ug Data is available on request	Annually	Not all cooperatives submit their annual returns.	**None**
Loan portfolio per district	This is the total amount of money disbursed as loans to members of cooperative societies in a given district.	Number	National, Regional and District levels	Information is extracted from the annual returns submitted by individual cooperative societies to the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator.	Cooperative societies.	Total loans given out to society members by district.	Statistics on loan portfolio are disseminated through the Ministry's annual reports	Annually	Not all cooperatives submit their annual returns.	**None**

3.16 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Percentage of land surveyed and registered	This is the total land area surveyed and registered expressed as a percentage of the Total land area of the country	Percent	National Level	Information on land surveyed is manually extracted from land registry records of individuals, firms & institutions from the districts and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Administrative data (Land Information System)	$$\frac{Total\ area\ registered}{Total\ land\ area} \times 100$$	MLHUD Website www.mlhud.go.ug MLHUD Statistical Abstract	Annually	This includes only the surveyed land that has been registered by the Ministry.	**None**
Proportion of the population owning land	This is the percentage of the population in the country who own land	Percent	National and Regional levels Sex Age Residence marital status education level	Data on the indicator is obtained through surveys and censuses, and centrally 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) National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Administrative data (Land Information System)	Number of persons who own land in the country (18 years and above) divided by the total population aged 18 years or more multiplied by 100	MLHUD Policy Statement UNHS reports National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports www.ubos.org	Every 3 years Every 5 years Annually	None	**None**
Number of certificate of titles processed	These are the certificates of Titles both new and old (transfers) that are processed	Number	National level	Information on land certificates issued is manually extracted from land registry records of individuals, firms & institutions from the districts and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Administrative data (Land Information System)	Summation of all titles processed	MLHUD Website www.mlhud.go.ug MLHUD Statistical Abstract LIS monthly reports	Quarterly Annually	This includes the transfers, special titles, new titles	**None**

172

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of land transactions registered	This refers to all transactions on land (i.e granting freehold, leasehold, searches, transfers, caveats, lease extensions, special certificates, sub-divisions)	Number	National level	Information on land transactions is manually extracted from land registry records of individuals, firms & institutions from the districts and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Administrative data (Land Information System)	Total sum of all land transactions	MLHUD Website www.mlhud.go.ug MLHUD Statistical Abstract LIS monthly reports	Quarterly Annually	This includes all land transactions such as searches and transfers.	**None**
Time taken to register a transaction	This is the average time taken to complete the registration of a land transaction.	Number (Days)	National level	Information on land registered is manually extracted from land registry records of individuals, firms & institutions from the districts and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Administrative data (Land Information System)	$\dfrac{Total\ time\ taken\ (days)}{No.\ of\ transactions}$	LIS Annual reports	Annually	For all transactions processed	**None**
Taxable and Non-tax revenue generated from land transactions	This will give the aggregate TR and NTR generated from registering land transactions	Amount	National level	Information on revenue generated from land transactions is derived from the system and books of account	Administrative data	Summation of all fees paid during the process of registering land	LIS Quarterly and Annual reports	Annually Quarterly		

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Percentage of population living in permanent houses	This refers to the number of people living in permanent houses in the country expressed as a percentage of the total population.	Percent	National level	Data is collected through specific housing surveys conducted by the Ministry. The data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator. Information is also extracted from housing records at the Ministry and the UNHS – Reports at UBOS.	Population Censuses conducted by UBOS Household surveys conducted by UBOS. Uganda demographic health surveys conducted by UBOS	Total number of people living in permanent housing divided by the total population *100	UBOS Website: www.ubos. org.ug UBOS Statistical Abstract MLHUD Statistical Abstract	After 3 years	The indicator is based on the Population Censuses and projections for the 10 year The ministry uses figures from the population and housing census while globally there might be use of projections.	**None**
Proportion of people living in Urban areas (%)	This refers to the number of people living in urban areas in the country expressed as a percentage of the total population.	Percent	National level Residence Age Sex Income Status	Information on people living in urban areas is obtained from National survey reports and records from Local Governments.	Population Censuses conducted by UBOS	Number of people urban areas divided by the total population *100	UBOS website: www.ubos. org.ug UBOS Statistical Abstract MLHUD Statistical Abstract	Every 10 years	The indicator is based on results of population and housing census which takes placed after every 10 years The ministry uses figures from the population and housing census while globally there might be use of projections	**None**
Proportion of population residing in slums in urban areas.	This refers to the number of people living in slum areas expressed as a percentage of the total number of people in urban areas.	Percent	National level Residence Age Sex Income Status	Information on people living in slums in urban areas is obtained from National survey reports and records from Local Governments.	Uganda demographic health surveys conducted by UBOS	Number of people living in slum areas divided by the total number of people in urban areas*100	UBOS website: www.ubos. org.ug UBOS Statistical Abstract MLHUD Statistical Abstract	After 3 years	The indicator is based on results of population and housing census which takes placed after every 10 years	The definition of a slum varies between Uganda and the one used globally.

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Percentage increase in Own Source Revenue in Municipal Councils	This will compare the increase in OSR of two consecutive years expressed as a percentage	Percent	National level	From Audited records	Administrative data of MCs	Change in OSR two years divided by previous OSR* 100	MLHUD Statistical Abstract	Annually	None	**None**
National housing stock	This refers to the total number of houses in the country	Number	National level Residence Age Sex	Data is collected through specific housing surveys conducted by the Ministry. The data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator. Information is also extracted from housing records at the Ministry and the UNHS – Reports at UBOS.	Population Censuses conducted by UBOS	Summation of all houses in the country	UBOS website: www.ubos. org.ug UBOS Statistical Abstract	Every 10 years	The indicator is based on results of population and housing census which takes placed after every 10 years	**None**
Housing deficit (HD)	This refers to the difference between the required number of houses and the available stock of houses in the country in a given year	Number	National Level	Information on required number of houses and the available number of houses in the country is obtained from National survey reports and records from Local Governments.	Secondary data from census	HD = Required houses – available stock	UBOS Website: www.ubos. org.ug UBOS Statistical Abstract MLHUD Statistical Abstract	Annually	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of the urban population with secure land tenure.	This is the number of people living in urban areas owning titled land expressed a percentage of total number of people living in urban areas owning a piece of land	Percent	National level Residence Age Sex Income Status	Information on the urban population with secure land tenure is obtained from the land information system and the denominator on the people living in urban areas owning land derived from the UBOS Population Census data. The Ministry then analyses the data to derive the indicator	Administrative data (Land Information System) Population Censuses conducted by UBOS	Number of people living in urban areas owning titled land divide by total number of people living in urban areas owning land*100	UBOS website: www.ubos.org.ug UBOS Statistical Abstract MLHUD Statistical Abstract	After 3 years	Information can be collected through censuses or surveys which take long to be conducted.	The definition of secure land tenure differs from what the community view as secure and what is use globally to define what security of tenure mean.
Percentage of Urban Councils with Physical Development Plans	This is the number of Urban Councils with approved Physical Development Plans expressed as a percentage of the total number of Urban Councils	Percent	National level	Information on the Urban Councils with Physical Development Plans is obtained from National Survey reports, administrative records and UBOS Population and Housing Census data and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative data is used to compute this indicator. Information on planned urban areas is obtained from National survey reports and records from Local Governments.	$\frac{Urban\ councils\ with\ plans\ (days)}{Total\ number\ of\ Urban\ councils} \times 100$	MLHUD Statistical Abstract	Annually	None	**None**

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

3.17 Uganda Prisons Service

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Population of Prisoners	This is the number of prisoners incarcerated at a particular point in time	Number	National, Regional and district levels Sex Age Residence	Data is obtained from Prison Forms 1 & 30, Prison Censuses and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative record books (PB 218)	Aggregation per category of prisoners	Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-Annual and Annual Reports.	Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-Annually and Annually	Limited facilitation to conduct regular censuses	None
Recidivism Rate	This is the percentage of reoffenders to the total number of convicts admitted in a given year.	Percent	National, Regional and District levels Sex Age Residence	Data is obtained from Prison Form 1 and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative records	Number of reoffenders divided by turnover of admitted convicts	Annual Reports	Annually	Lack of biometric devices	None
Length of Stay on Remand	This refers to the period spent in custody pending trial in courts of justice	Number (Months)	National and Regional levels	Data is obtained from Prison Form 30 and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative records	Average time spent between date of admission and the point in reference per category of prisoners	Quarterly, Annual Reports	Quarterly, Annually	None	None
Remand - Convict Ratio	This refers to the proportions of remands/convicts to the overall prisoners population	Percent	National and Regional levels Sex Age Residence	Data is obtained from prison forms and analysed to derive the indicator	Population figures	Number of remands/convicts divided by the total prisoners population	Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-Annual and Annual Reports.	Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-Annually and Annually	None	None
Escape Rate	This is the number of escapees to the turnover of prisoners	Number	National, Regional and District levels Sex Age Residence	Data is obtained from prison forms and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative records	Number of escapees per 1,000 prisoners turnover.	Annual Reports	Annually	None	None
Occupancy Rate	This is the percentage of prisoners accommodated in a prison per standard available space.	Percent	National, Regional and District levels Sex Age Residence	Data is obtained from prison forms and analysed to derive the indicator	Population figures, holding capacity per prison	Population of prisoners accommodated as a percentage of the official holding capacity of a prison	Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-Annual and Annual Reports.	Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-Annually and Annually	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Congestion Rate	This is the number of prisoners accommodated in excess of the holding capacity at an ideal 3.6m² of space per prisoner.	Percent	National, Regional and District levels Sex Age Residence	Data is obtained from prison forms and analysed to derive the indicator	Population figures, holding capacity per prison	Percentage of prisoners in excess of the holding capacity accommodated in a prison.	Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-Annual and Annual Reports.	Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-Annually and Annually	None	**None**
Prison Mortality Rate	This refers to the number of deceased prisoners while under custody	Number	National level Sex Age Residence	Data is obtained from prison forms and analysed to derive the indicator	Administrative reports	Number of deceased prisoners while under custody per 1,000 prisoners' turnover	Annual Reports	Annually	None	**None**
Staff - Prisoners Ratio	This is the number of prisoners manned by one custodial staff	Ratio	National, Regional and District levels Sex Age Residence	Data is obtained from prison forms and analysed to derive the indicator	Population figures, staff nominal rolls	Total Population divided by the number of custodial staff strength.	Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-Annual and Annual Reports.	Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-Annually and Annually	None	**None**

178

3.18 The Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Net Migration	This is the difference between immigration into and emigration from the area during the year (net migration is therefore negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants	Number	National level	Administrative data from entry and exit declaration cards at immigration border points entered and analysed to generate this indicator	Administrative data from Immigration Broader points	Sum total of all in-migration (entry) less the number of out-migration (exit) annually.	Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Statistical Abstract	Annually	Net migration and *net migration rate* are often taken to be synonymous, yet it is not. Porous/unmanned borders permit undocumented entry/exit, incomplete entry/ exit records	**None**
Alien population ratio	This is the proportion of Aliens living in the country for six months and over to total population of citizens in the country	Percentage	National level Sex Age Residence	Administrative data on aliens living for six months and over in the country and data on total population is used to generate this indicator.	Censuses/Surveys, Alien Registration	Summation of non-citizens living in the country for ≥ 6 months divided by total citizen population multiplied by 100.	Annual Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Reports	Annually	Censuses are normally done after a decade; sample surveys may not portray the accurate population. Alien registration exercise is yet to take off.	**None**
National Identification Coverage	This is the proportion of Ugandans aged 18 years and over to total population of the country issued with National Identity Cards	Percent	National level	Data on citizens issued with national Identity card and the Total Population figure is used to compute this indicator	Administrative data/ NSIS database	Summation of all citizens aged ≥18 years issued with National Identity card divided by total population of Uganda multiplied by 100.	Annual Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Reports	Annually	**None**	**None**
Alien employment ratio	This is the proportion of non-citizens in formal employment to the total people in the working age employed	Percent	National level Sex Age Residence Income Status	Administrative data on non citizens in formal employment and the total population figure is used to compute this indicator.	Census/Surveys	Summation of all aliens in employment divided by total of people of working age employed multiplied by 100%.	Annual Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Reports	Annually	Difficulty of getting the number of people in non-formal employment	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Investor work permit ratio	This is the proportion of work permits issued to business owners to total work permits issued.	Percent	National level Residence	The total of all Class D work permits is got and of work permits of all classes are used to compute this indicator.	Administrative Data/Work Permit Database	Sum of all Class D work permits issued divided by total number of work permits of all classes multiplied by 100	Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Statistical Abstract	Annually	Aliens can get class D work permit, but may not necessarily be investors.	**None**

3.19   Uganda Communication Commission

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of Fixed telephone lines	These refer to active* lines connecting subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) which has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. *Active lines are those that have registered activity in the past three months. A fixed telephone line was previously called a main telephone line	Number	National level	This information is obtained by UCC from licensees on quarterly basis.	Secondary sources (Quarterly reports from the licensees).	This indicator is computed by counting (summing up) all active fixed telephone lines that have registered activity in the last 90 days in the country. This should include the active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, ISDN channels ,Fixed Wireless, public payphones and VOIP subscriptions	Quarterly market reports Annual market reports Annual performance reports UCC website- www.ucc.co.ug	Quarterly and annually	**None**	**None**
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions (post-paid + prepaid)	This refers to the subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service and provides access to Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) using cellular technology, including number of pre-paid SIM cards active in the past three months. This includes analogue and digital cellular systems 2G, 3G and 4G subscriptions.	Number	National level Sex Age Residence Income Status	This information is obtained by UCC from licensees on quarterly basis.	Secondary sources (Quarterly reports from the licensees).	This indicator is computed by summing up all Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions (post-paid + prepaid) that have used the system (as shown by traffic or whether they have recharged the card during the past three months should be included.	Quarterly market reports Annual market reports Annual performance reports UCC website- www.ucc.co.ug	Quarterly and annually	This includes all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communication excluding public mobile broadband subscriptions via data cards or USB modems	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
On net mobile telephone traffic (minutes)	This refers to the number of talk time minutes originating from a licensees mobile network and terminating to the same network within a country	Number (minutes)	National level	This information is obtained by UCC from licensees on quarterly basis.	Secondary sources (Quarterly reports from the licensees).	This indicator is computed by summing up all traffic in minutes originating and terminating on a licensee's mobile network. This includes minutes of fixed telephone and minutes of mobile phones subscribers)	Quarterly market reports Annual market reports Annual performance reports UCC website- www.ucc.co.ug	Quarterly and annually	**None**	**None**
Off net Telephone traffic (minutes)	This refers to the number of talk time in minutes originating from a licensee's mobile network and terminating on other local mobile networks.	Number (minutes)	National level	This information is obtained by UCC from licensees on quarterly basis.	Secondary sources (Quarterly reports from the licensees).	This indicator is computed by summing up all traffic in minutes originating from a licensee's mobile network and terminating on other licensee's mobile network This includes minutes of fixed telephone and minutes of mobile phones subscribers)	Quarterly market reports Annual market reports Annual performance reports UCC website- www.ucc.co.ug	Quarterly and annually	**None**	**None**
International Outgoing mobile telephone traffic	This refers to the number of mobile minutes originating in a country to destinations outside that country to any destination.	Number (minutes)	International coverage National level	This information is obtained by UCC from licensees on quarterly basis.	Secondary sources (Quarterly reports from the licensees).	This indicator is computed by summing up all traffic in minutes originating in a country to other international destinations. This includes minutes from fixed telephone.	Quarterly market reports Annual market reports Annual performance reports UCC website- www.ucc.co.ug	Quarterly and annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of fixed internet subscribers	This is the number of total Internet subscribers with fixed internet access. Specify the number of customers connected to the various access modes e.g. DSL, Dial up, cable modem etc Only active subscribers that have used the system within the past 3 months should be included.	Number	National level Sex Age Residence Income Status	This information is obtained by UCC from licensees on quarterly basis and analysed to generate the indicator.	Secondary sources (Quarterly reports from the licensees).	Summation of all the internet subscribers with fixed internet access. Only active subscriptions that have used the system within the past 3 months should be included.	Quarterly market reports Annual market reports Annual performance reports UCC website- www.ucc.co.ug	Quarterly and annually	**None**	**None**
Number of estimated Internet users	This refers to the estimated number of Internet users out of total population. This includes those using the Internet from any device (including mobile phones) in the last 12 months	Number	National level Sex Age Residence Income Status	This information is obtained by UCC from licensees on quarterly basis and analysed to generate the indicator.	Secondary sources (Quarterly reports from the licensees).	An estimate is derived based on the number of Internet subscriptions from the licensees submissions	Quarterly market reports Annual market reports Annual performance reports UCC website- www.ucc.co.ug	Quarterly and annually	**None**	**None**
Number of mobile internet subscribers	This is the number of total mobile Internet subscribers. This is high-speed wireless Internet connections and services designed to be used from arbitrary locations.	Number	National level Sex Age Residence Income Status	This information is obtained by UCC from licensees on quarterly basis and analysed to generate the indicator.	Secondary sources (Quarterly reports from the licensees).	The summation of all mobile internet subscribers. Only active subscriptions that have used the system within the past 3 months should be included	Quarterly market reports Annual market reports Annual performance reports UCC website- www.ucc.co.ug	Quarterly and annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of households with access to mass media	This is the number of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, internet). It measures the extent of accessibility of mass media by the people	Number	National level Sex of household head Age Residence Family income status	Data is collected through censuses and surveys and analysed to derive the indicator Administrative data on mass media outlets is derived from UCC.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey National Population and Housing Census Administrative data from UCC and MoICT.		Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) reports Uganda National Panel Survey reports National Population and Housing Census reports Annual performance reports UCC website-www.ucc.co.ug	Annually Every after 3 years Every after 10 years	**None**	**None**
Number of Ordinary Letter Posts	This is the number of ordinary Domestic letter Post items within the country.	Number	National level	This information is obtained by UCC from licensees on quarterly basis and analysed to generate the indicator	Secondary sources (Quarterly reports from the licensees).	The summation of ordinary domestic letter post items within the country.	Quarterly market reports Annual market reports Annual performance reports UCC website-www.ucc.co.ug	Quarterly and annually	**None**	**None**
Number of Domestic Registered mail	This is the number of registered mail items posted and delivered within the country.	Number	National level	This information is obtained by UCC from licensees on quarterly basis and analysed to generate the indicator.	Secondary sources (Quarterly reports from the licensees).	The summation of all registered mail items posted and delivered within the country.	Quarterly market reports Annual market reports Annual performance reports UCC website-www.ucc.co.ug	Quarterly and annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of Domestic EMS(Emergency Mail Services)	This is the number of express/EMS items handled within the country.	Number	National level	This information is obtained by UCC from licensees on quarterly basis and analysed to generate the indicator.	Secondary sources (Quarterly reports from the licensees).	The summation of all express / EMS items handled within the country.	Quarterly market reports Annual market reports Annual performance reports UCC website- www.ucc.co.ug	Quarterly and annually	**None**	**None**

3.20   Ministry of Works and Transport

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Proportion of National paved roads to the total road network	This refers to the National paved roads refers to the number of kms of paved national roads as a percentage of the kms of the total road network. Paved roads refer to Bitumen or asphalt/concrete surface layer> 20mm.	Percent	National Level	Compilation method Aggregated data on total number of kms on paved national roads is obtained by MoWT from UNRA. MoWT compiles the kms of total road network (Kms of national roads and District Urban Community Access Roads (DUCAR)). There after MoWT analyses the data to generate the indicator	Uganda National Roads Authority Road Management System Database and DUCAR Division, MoWT Inventory.	Total Kms of National Paved Roads divided by Kms of total kms of road network multiplied by 100.	Annual Sector Performance Report MoWT Ab-stract,TSDMS- Ministry Web-site www.works. go.ug/	Annually	**None**	**None**
Proportion of freight cargo by rail to total freight.	This refers to the percentage of total freight carried by rail, to the total freight carried by both road and rail on the Northern and Southern Corridor. Freight cargo refers to exports and imports in tones. Northern refers to Mombasa-Malaba-Kampala route and southern corridor refers to Dare salaam-Mwanza -Portbell.	Percent	National Level *(Northern and Southern Corridor)*	MoWT collects aggregate data on total freight on road from URA and data on total freight on rail from URC and analyzed by the Ministry to derive the indicator	Data on total freight on road from URA Data on total freight on rail from URC.	Total freight cargo that enters/ leaves Malaba and Port Bell border points by rail divided by total freight tonnage entering/ leaving Malaba and Port Bell by rail and by road.	Annual Sector Performance Report MoWT Ab-stract,TSDMS- Ministry Web-site www.works. go.ug/	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
International air passenger traffic	This refers to the number of passengers that move from one point to another by aircraft beyond the boundaries of a country.	Number	National level	Information on international air passenger traffic is obtained by MOWT from CAA and analyzed at the Ministry to derive the indicator	Administrative Data from CAA	Summation of International air passengers	Annual Sector Performance Report MoWT Abstract,TSDMS-Website www.works.go.ug/	Annually	**None**	**None**
International air cargo traffic	This refers to the number of tons of freight carried by air.	Number (Tonnes)	National level	Information on International air cargo air traffic is obtained by MOWT from CAA.	Administrative Data from CAA	Computation is summation of tones of freight	Annual Sector Performance Report MoWT Abstract,TSDMS- Ministry Website www.works.go.ug/	Annually	**None**	**None**
Percentage of national roads in fair to good condition	This refers to the proportion of national roads in fair to good condition. Good IRI <3.0, Fair 3.5<IRI<5.0	Percent	National level	Data is collected using automated data collection vans equipped with bumper integrators and video cameras, and visual surveys.	Administrative Data from UNRA	The measurement of the road condition is by the International Roughness Index (IRI).	Annual Sector Performance Report and Government Annual Performance Report	Annually	**None**	**None**
Number of fatalities per 10000 vehicles	This is the total number of person killed from motor vehicle accidents per 10,000 vehicles (death within 30 days of the accident's occurrence).	Number	National Level	Data was compiled from Uganda Police accident records, records by Uganda Revenue Authority on vehicles and data on death from Uganda Registration Services Bureau.	Fatality : Uganda Police accident records Vehicles: recorded by Uganda Revenue Authority. Data on death is from Uganda Registration Services Bureau.	Number of fatalities divided by 10,000 vehicles.	Annual Sector Performance Report and Government Annual Performance Report	Annually	**None**	**None**

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Average Travel Time	This refers to the time in minutes taken to cover one kilometer in a vehicle	Number (Minutes/ km)	National Level Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area and National Roads	Data is compiled from surveys executed by MoWT and analysed by the Ministry to derive the indicator	Surveys executed by MoWT	Total journey time divided by number of kilometers covered.	Annual Sector Performance Report and Government Annual Performance Report	Annually	**None**	**None**
Rail Locomotive productivity	This refers to the Aggregate of distance (km) travelled by each locomotive over the year	Km/ locomotive/ day	National level Main Lines (Kampala to Malaba)	Data is compiled from Administrative records from URC/ RVR and analysed by the Ministry to derive the indicator	Administrative records from URC/ RVR	Aggregate of distance (km) travelled by each locomotive over the year, divided by number of locomotives, divided by 365.	Annual Sector Performance Report	Annual	**None**	**None**

Annex A: Metadata format

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

Flow of Content / Format

1. Indicator name
2. Indicator Definition and Standard Classification
3. Unit of Measure
4. Disaggregation
5. Compilation Practices
6. Data Sources
7. Computation Methods
8. Accessibility
9. Periodicity of Production
10. Comments and Limitations
11. Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures

DESCRIPTION OF THE METADATA TOOL

No.	Metadata field	Explanation
1	Indicator name	This is the name of the indicator produced.
2	Indicator Definition and Standard Classification	A standard description of the indicator and standard classifications used. The manual followed in developing this indicator, its version of publication/ year should also be included
3	Unit of Measure	The description of the unit in which the indicator is computed and presented. This can be a number, percent, ratio, etc.
4	Disaggregation	This provides the various levels or subgroup disaggregation of the indicator e.g. by region, by residence, by sex, by age group, wealth quintiles etc.
5	Compilation Practices	This is the description of the methods, classifications and accounting conventions used to process the indicator.
6	Data Sources	The sources could be surveys, censuses, or administrative system. Identifies all statistics used to derive the indicator such as normalizing and weighting variables (for instance, the population).
7	Computation Methods	Describes the algorithm used in the calculation of the indicator, providing the mathematical formula (if applicable).
8	Accessibility	This refers to the mechanisms that can be used by the data user to access the information. This includes the different forms of dissemination used by the data compiler.
9	Periodicity of Production	This is the frequency of production of the indicator, usually periodic based on the frequency of undertaking the regular surveys, censuses.
10	Comments and Limitations	This refers to any other useful information that the data user should know about this indicator. It might be a limitation involved in data production or an indication of other sources of that indicator.
11	Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Describes the main reasons for discrepancy between data and metadata used for national and global monitoring to improve understanding by users of the differences between country level data disseminated through the global databases and those available in country databases.