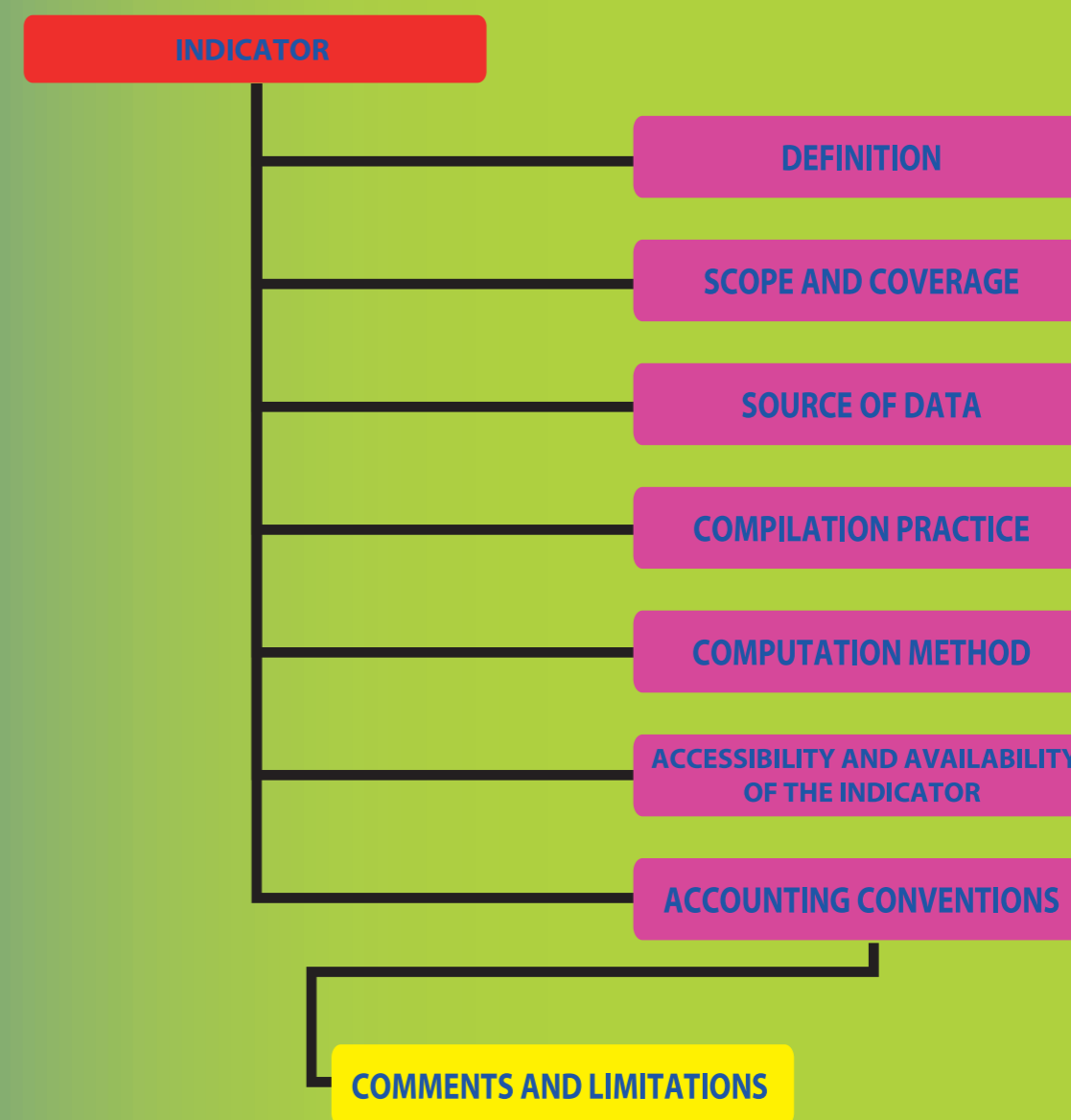




UBOS STATISTICAL META DATA

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Foreword

This metadata dictionary has been produced to increase stakeholder appreciation and informed utilization of indicators generated by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). The metadata is a common set of clearly defined indicators, together with information about the way in which the data were collected and where they are located, classifications, coverage, data sources, compilation practices, methods of computation, as well as its accessibility and availability. It is envisaged that the metadata dictionary will ensure that all sectors use standardized definitions for the same indicators, making it possible to relate indicators across several sources.

The Bureau's mandate and the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) helped to identify various factors affecting use and comparability of information in the National Statistical System (NSS). Among these were the unclear and conflicting definitions of data and indicators produced in the statistical system. As a result, one of the evolving strategies under the plan was to increase the availability of quality metadata in the NSS.

The UBOS statistical metadata dictionary was designed through a rigorous consultative process with statisticians from designated Directorates and Divisions of the Bureau, and specialized officers from corresponding sectors. It was subsequently refined through a back and forth validation method with section Heads of designated social and economic statistics in UBOS.

I believe that apart from contributing to the increased comparability of indicators in the Bureau, this UBOS metadata dictionary will be of great value to other data producers in the NSS, researchers, policy makers, planners, development partners and scholars.



John B. Male-Mukasa
Executive Director

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Foreword | 2 |
| Acronyms | 4 |
| 1 Introduction | 5 |
| 1.1 Definition | 5 |
| 1.2 The process | 5 |
| 1.3 Structure of metadata tool | 5 |
| 2. Demographic indicators | 6 |
| 3 Education indicators | 20 |
| 4 Migration and Tourism indicators | 22 |
| 5 Public Health indicators | 26 |
| 6 Labour indicators | 30 |
| 7 Poverty indicators | 39 |
| 8 Income and Expenditure indicators | 41 |
| 9 Business Register | 44 |
| 10 Building indicators | 51 |
| 11 Energy indicators | 53 |
| 12 Construction indicators | 56 |
| 13 Transport indicators | 57 |
| 14 Environment indicators | 60 |
| 15 National Accounts | 64 |
| 16 Government Finance Indicators | 68 |
| 17 External Trade Indicators | 70 |
| 18 Consumer Price Index | 77 |
| 19 Agriculture indicators | 78 |
| Annex A: Meta data format | 87 |

ACRONYMS

| | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------|--|
| ACP | African Caribbean Pacific Countries | KEIs | Key Economic Indicators |
| AGO | Automotive Gas Oil (Diesel) | MAAIF | Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries |
| BATU | British American Tobacco Uganda | MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| BFP | Budget Framework Paper | MDD | Metadata Dictionary |
| BOU | Bank of Uganda | MEMD | Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development |
| BTTB | Background To The Budget | MET | Meteorology Department |
| CAA | Civil Aviation Authority | M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| CPC | Central Product Code | MoES | Ministry of Education and Sports |
| CDO | Cotton Development Organization | MoFPED | Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development |
| COBE | Census Of Business Establishments | MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| COICOP | Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose | MWE | Ministry of Water and Environment |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index | MoWT | Ministry of Works and Transport |
| CIF | Cost Insurance and Freight | NFA | National Forestry Authority |
| CSI | Construction Sector Index | NSDS | National Service Delivery Survey |
| DSCS | Directorate of Statistical Coordination Services | NSS | National Statistical System |
| DoM | Department of Meteorology | NW&SC | National Water and Sewerage Corporation |
| DWD | Directorate of Water Development | PAYE | Pay As You Earn |
| DWRM | Directorate of Water Resources Management | PHC | Population and Housing Census |
| ERA | Electricity Regulatory Authority | PMS | Premium Motor Spirit (Petrol) |
| FOB | Free On Board | PNSD | Plan for National Statistical Development |
| FY | Financial Year | PPI-M | Producer Price Index - Manufacturing |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product | PPI-H&R | Producer Price Index – Hotels & Restaurants |
| GIS | Geo Information Systems | S.I.T.C | Standard International Trade Classification |
| GPS | Global Positioning System | SNA | System of National Accounts |
| HSC | Harmonized System Code | UBI | Uganda Business Inquiry |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology | UCA | Uganda Census of Agriculture |
| ICBT | Informal Cross Border Trade | UCC | Uganda Communication Commission |
| IMTS | International Merchandise Trade Statistics | UCDA | Uganda Coffee Development Authority |
| IoP | Index of Production | UDHS | Uganda Demographic Health Survey |
| ILO | International Labour Organization | UEDCL | Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited |
| ISIC | International Standard Industrial Classification | UTA | Uganda Tea Authority |
| IRIP | International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics | VAT | Value Added Tax |

1. Introduction

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

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

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

1.2 The process

The need for statistical sector Meta data was conceived during the implementation of the UBOS Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics and also as a result of appreciating the IMF General Data Dissemination System. In consultation with the respective UBOS Directorates and Divisions, the metadata concept and its significance were discussed. Each technical Directorate and Division designed its own metadata sheet as an input to the UBOS statistical Meta data.

The Directorates and Divisions involved included;

- i. Directorate of Population and Social Statistics
- ii. Division of Socio-Economic Surveys
- iii. Directorate of Macro-Economic Statistics
- iv. Directorate of Business and Industry Statistics; and,
- v. Agriculture statistics

Review meetings organized and facilitated by UBOS were scheduled for each Directorate and Division to present its findings. The discussions and comments led to the improvement of the content, flow and format of the metadata drafts. These drafts have been consolidated into the Statistical Meta data for UBOS, which will be reviewed and updated every after two years.

1.3 Structure of metadata tool

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

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

2. Demographic indicators

1.1 Total Population

This is the total count of all persons present in the country at the time of the Population and Housing Census. The population is categorised by size and distribution, composition and characteristics.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels.
- **Sources of data**
The Population and Housing Census (PHC).
- **Compilation practices**
All households, Institutions and, hotels are enumerated and data is obtained using household, institutional and hotel questionnaires. The aggregated data is centrally captured using CSPro and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Total count of all persons in the country.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the Population and Housing Census Reports and the UBOS website: www.ubos.org.
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced after every 10 years following the Population and Housing Census.
- **Comments and limitations**
Some people may be absent at the time of enumeration.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications**
The National Classification of Occupations.

1.2 Total Projected Population:

This is the total count of all persons present in the country at the time of the Population and Housing Census. The population is categorised by size and distribution, composition and characteristics.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, district, sub county and parish levels
- **Sources of data**
The Population and Housing Census
- **Compilation practices**
At national level, the Cohort component method is used to project the population, while the exponential method is applied at district level. At sub county and parish levels, the ratio method is used to project the population.
- **Computation method**
Projections are computed using probation of the district results to later add up to the cohort component method.
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - National and sub-national Population Projection Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Due to the increasing number of districts in the country, the exponential method ceases to apply to newly created districts.

1.3 Urban population:

This is the total number of persons residing in gazetted urban areas (City, Town and Municipal councils).

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)
- **Compilation practices**
Total enumeration of all households, institutions and hotels is done using household, institutional and hotel questionnaires. The data is centrally captured using CSPro and analyzed using the “Area of Residence variable”.
- **Computation method**
Summation of all persons residing in gazetted urban areas. The ratio method is also used as at the Census time.
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - National and sub-national Population Projection Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions:**
The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 3 years and after every 10 years following the Population and Housing Census.
- **Comments and limitations**
There is no clear definition of an urban area given the regular creation of new Administrative Units.

1.4 Urbanisation Rate:

This is the degree or increase in urban character at a specific time. It is the *level* of the urban population, relative to the total population or area, or the *rate* at which the urban proportion is increasing.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)
- **Compilation practices**
The urbanisation rate is derived from the place of residence variable captured from household, institutional and hotel questionnaires.
- **Computation method**
Total number of persons residing in urban areas divided by the total population multiplied by 100
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - National and sub-national Population Projection Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 3 years and after every 10 years following the Population and Housing Census
- **Comments and limitations**
There is no clear definition of an urban area given the regular creation of new Administrative Units.

1.5 Projected Urban population:

This is the projected population residing in gazetted urban areas

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)
- **Compilation Practices**
Estimations of the urban population from the UNHS sample are used to compile the indicator.
- **Computation method**
The ratio of the urban areas (PHC) multiplied by the total projected population
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - National and sub-national Population Projection Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 3 years and after every 10 years following the Population and Housing Census
- **Comments and limitations**
There is no clear definition of an urban area given the regular creation of new Administrative Units.

2.6 Population density

This is the total population per square unit of area (sq KM)

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)
- **Compilation Practices**
The data is extracted from the Population and Housing Census and UNHS, after administering household questionnaires.
- **Computation method**
 - Population density is the quotient of population and total land area (Square KM)
 - Total population of the country divided by the square unit of area (sq KM)
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - National and sub-national Population Projection Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 3 years and after every 10 years following the Population and Housing Census
- **Comments and limitations**
The land area is an estimate based on coordinates.

2.7 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Population and Housing Census (PHC)
- **Compilation practices**
The population change (natural increase) is derived from the total births, deaths and migration data captured using the administered household questionnaires.
- **Computation method**
Population change (*Natural Increase*)= Summation of total births, total in migrants, less total deaths and total out-migrants of the current year.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - National and sub-national Population Projection Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 3 years and after every 10 years following the Population and Housing Census

2.8 Age Dependency Ratio

This is the proportion of the working age population to the non working age population.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)
- **Compilation practices**
Total enumeration of all households through household interviews is conducted during the Population and Housing Census. The aggregated data obtained is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
 - The quotient of dependents (*aged 0-14 and age of 65 and over*) and the total population (*aged 15-64*) expressed as a percentage.
 - Population below 15 years + Population 65 years and above divided by the total population 15-64 years.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - National and sub-national Population Projection Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - UNHS Report
 - Labour force Survey Reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 3 years and after every 10 years following the Population and Housing Census.

2.9 Child Dependency Ratio

This is the proportion of children less than 15 years relative to the population of “working ages”.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of the data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)
- **Compilation practices**
Total enumeration of all households through household interviews is conducted during the Population and Housing Census. The aggregated data obtained is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Population below 15 years divided by the total population between 15-64 years
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the Population and Housing Census Reports.
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 10 years following the Population and Housing Census

2.10 Population doubling time

This is the time taken for the population to double over a specified period of time.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)
- **Compilation practices**
The data is extracted from the Population and Housing Census and UNHS sample, after administering household questionnaires and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Number of marriages divided by the total population multiplied by 1,000
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - UNHS Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years, following the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) and after 10 years following the Population and Housing Census (PHC).

2.11 Crude Marriage Rate

This is the proportion of the married population to the total population in the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)
- **Compilation practices**
The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Number of marriages divided by the total population multiplied by 1,000

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- Population and Housing Census Reports,
- UNHS Report
- UBOS website: www.ubos.org

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years, following the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) and after 10 years following the Population and Housing Census (PHC).

2.12 General Marriage Rate

This is the proportion of the married population aged 10 years and above to the total population in the country.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

National and district levels

➤ **Sources of data**

- Population and Housing Census (PHC)
- Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)

➤ **Compilation practices**

The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.

➤ **Computation method**

Number of marriages divided by the total population aged 10 years and above multiplied by 1,000

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- Population and Housing Census Reports,
- UNHS Report
- UBOS website: www.ubos.org

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years, following the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) and after 10 years following the Population and Housing Census (PHC).

2.13 Age Specific Marriage Rate

This is the ratio of the married population within a specific age group to the total population in that age group in the country.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

National and district levels

➤ **Sources of data**

- Population and Housing Census (PHC)
- Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)

➤ **Compilation practices**

The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.

➤ **Computation method**

Number of marriages in a specific age group divided by the total population in that age group multiplied by 1,000

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- Population and Housing Census Reports,
- UNHS Report
- UBOS website: www.ubos.org

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years, following the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) and after 10 years following the Population and Housing Census (PHC).

2.14 Crude Divorce Rate

This is the proportion of the divorced population to the total population in the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of the data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)
- **Compilation practices**
The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Number of divorces divided by the total population multiplied by 1,000
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - UNHS Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years, following the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) and after 10 years following the Population and Housing Census (PHC).

2.15 General Divorce Rate

This is the proportion of the divorced population aged 10 years and above to the total population aged 10 years and above in the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)
- **Compilation practices**
The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Number of divorced persons aged 10 years and above divided by the total population aged 10 years and above multiplied by 1,000
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - UNHS Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years, following the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) and after 10 years following the Population and Housing Census (PHC).

2.16 Age Specific Divorce Rate

This is the ratio of the divorced population within a specific age group to the total population in that age group in the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels

- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)
- **Compilation Practices**

The data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census after administering household questionnaires. It is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**

Number of divorces in a specific age group divided by the total population in that age group multiplied by 1,000
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - UNHS Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years, following the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) and after 10 years following the Population and Housing Census (PHC).

2.17 The median age of a population

This is a measure that describes and determines a population as “young” or “old.” This particular statistical measure indicates that half the people counted in the 2002 P&H Census was younger than the median age; while the other half were older.

- **Scope and coverage**

National and district levels
- **Sources of the data**

Population and Housing Census (PHC)
- **Compilation practices**

The total population is tabulated by age group and used as the frequency to determine the median population. The spectrum software is also used to determine the median population.
- **Computation method**

Total population is divided by 2 to determine the middle point. The middle point is used to determine the age group in which that particular population lies using cumulative frequencies.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

 - Population and Housing Census Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released after every 10 years following the Population and Housing Census (PHC)
- **Comments and limitations**

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”.

2.18 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) is the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50.

- **Scope and coverage**

National level
- **Sources of data**

Population and Housing Census (PHC)
- **Compilation practices**

The SMAM is derived from the data on single persons who marry before age 50, which is captured from the Population and Housing Census.

- **Computation method**
SMAM is approximated by the indirect method from cross-sectional data on marital status by age Mean age at marriage of women marrying before they reach the age of 50 years.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Population and Housing Census Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 10 years following the Population and Housing Census (PHC).

2.19 Average household Size

This is the ratio of the total population to the total number of households in the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, district, sub county and parish levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
Total Enumeration of all households through Household interviews
- **Computation method**
Total number of households divided by the total household population
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract,
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - UNHS Report
 - Labour force Survey Reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 3 years following the UNHS and after every 10 years following the PHC.

2.20 Migration Stream

This refers to a group of migrants having a common origin and destination in a given migration period within a country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census (PHC)
 - UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
Migration stream is extracted from the previous residence variable which is captured from the Population and Housing Census data
- **Computation method**
Summation of the population that has migrated to a particular place within a country
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - UNHS Report
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years following the UNHS and after every 10 years following the PHC.

2.21 Crude Migration Rate

This is the difference between the number of in-migrants and the number of out-migrants per 1,000 population in the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Population and Housing Census (PHC)
- **Compilation practices**
The information is extracted from the previous residence variable at country level, which is captured from the Population and Housing Census data and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of the population that has migrated to a particular place within a country divided by the total population multiplied by 1000.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Population and Housing Census Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 10 years following the PHC.

2.22 Sex Ratio

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

- **Scope and coverage**
National, district, sub county and parish levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census
 - UDHS
- **Compilation practices**
Total Enumeration of all households through Household interviews is undertaken. The aggregated data obtained is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Number of males divided by the number of females multiplied by 100.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Population and Housing Census Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - UDHS Report
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 3 years following the UNHS and after every 10 years following the PHC.

2.23 Sex Ratio at Birth

This is the number of male births per 100 female births in the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census
 - UDHS

- **Compilation practices**
Sex ratio at birth is derived from the birth history data at country level which is captured from the Population and Housing Census data.
- **Computation method**
Number of male births divided by the number of female births multiplied by 100
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - UDHS Report
 - National and sub-national Population Projection Reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 5 years following the UDHS and after every 10 years following the PHC.

2.24 Annual Population Growth rate

This refers to the change in the population over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population at the beginning of that period.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Population and Housing Census
- **Compilation practices**
This is derived from the inter-census figures using the mathematical growth methods (Exponential method) captured from the Population and Housing Census data.
- **Computation method**
 - Growth rate derived from the exponential formulae.
 - Growth rate = crude birth rate - crude death rate + net immigration rate divide by the population at the beginning of that period.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the PHC.

2.25 Life Expectancy at Birth

This is the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if the current mortality rates continue to apply.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Population and Housing Census
- **Compilation practices**
This information is derived from the mortality questions asked during the Population and Housing Census. The data obtained from the different households is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS. Life tables which present the probability of dying, the death rates and number of survivors for each age or age group are generated and the life expectancy is derived.
- **Computation method**
A cohort of the population is subjected to the probability of dying using the life table method.

- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Population and Housing Census Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 10 years following the PHC.

2.26 Crude Birth Rate

This refers to the total number of live births per 1000 population in a given year.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census
 - UDHS
 - UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
This is derived from the fertility questions captured in the birth history module as part of the household questionnaires administered during the Population and Household Census. The data obtained is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Total number of births divided by the total population multiplied by 1000
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - UDHS Report
 - UNHS Reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years, 5 years and 10 years following the UNHS, UDHS and PHC.

2.27 Crude Death Rate

This refers to the total number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district levels
- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census
 - UDHS
 - UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
This is extracted from the mortality questions captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population and Household Census. The data captured is analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Total number of deaths divided by the total population multiplied by 1000
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Population and Housing Census Reports,
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - UDHS Report
 - UNHS Reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years, 5 years and 10 years following the UNHS, UDHS and PHC.

2.28 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.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

National level

➤ **Sources of data**

- Population and Housing Census
- UDHS

➤ **Compilation practices**

This is extracted from the birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population and Household Census and UDHS. The captured data is analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.

➤ **Computation method**

The ratio of deaths of infants aged less than one year divided by the total births multiplied by 1000. *This is then converted to the probability of dying.*

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- Population and Housing Census Reports,
- UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- UDHS Report

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released after every 5 years and 10 years following the UDHS and PHC.

2.29 Under five mortality rate

This is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five, if subjected to age-specific mortality rates of that period, per 1000 live births.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

National level

➤ **Sources of data**

- Population and Housing Census
- UDHS

➤ **Compilation practices**

This is extracted from birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population and Household Census and UDHS. The captured data is analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.

➤ **Computation method**

The ratio of deaths of infants aged less than 5 years divided by the total births multiplied by 1000. *This is then converted to the probability of dying.*

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- Population and Housing Census Reports,
- UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- UDHS Report

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released after every 5 years and 10 years following the UDHS and PHC.

2.30 Total Fertility Rate

This is the average number of children who would be born to each woman in her reproductive age (15-49) following a particular Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) at a particular period.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

National and regional levels

- **Sources of data**
 - Population and Housing Census
 - UDHS

- **Compilation practices**

This is extracted from the birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population and Household Census and UDHS. The captured data is analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.

- **Computation method**

Using the cumulative parity fertility P/F Ratio (*Brass method*)

- **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;
Population and Housing Census Reports,
UBOS website: www.ubos.org
UDHS Report

- **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released after every 5 years and 10 years following the UDHS and PHC.

3 Education indicators

3.1 Enrolment

This is the total number of pupils/students admitted/re-admitted in a term and fully registered.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

National level

➤ **Sources of data**

Population and Housing Census (P&HC)
UNHS

➤ **Compilation practices**

Data on enrollment is obtained through the UNHS conducted by UBOS every 5 years and the P&HC conducted after every 10 years.

➤ **Computation method**

Total number of pupils divided by the students at any given level and period.

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;
Annual Statistical abstract
UNHS Socio-economic module report
UBOS website: www.ubos.org
Monograph on education

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 3 years and 10 years following the UNHS and PHC.

➤ **Comments and limitations**

Non response from some schools
The time lag given the 3 year period for the UNHS and the 10 year for the census

3.2 Literacy rate

This is the proportion of pupils/students aged 10 years and above who are able to read and write with understanding in any language expressed as a percentage of the total population in the country.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

National level

➤ **Sources of data**

Population and Housing Census (P&HC)
UNHS

➤ **Compilation practices**

Data on literacy rates is obtained through the UNHS & UDHS conducted by UBOS every after 3 and 5 years and the P&HC conducted after every 10 years.

➤ **Computation method**

Total number of those aged 10 years and above who can read and write meaning fully divided by the total population aged 10 years and above multiplied by 100.

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;
Annual Statistical abstract
Population and Housing Census (P&HC)reports
UNHS reports
UDHS reports
UBOS website: www.ubos.org

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 3 years, 5 years and 10 years following the UNHS, UDHS and PHC.

➤ **Comments and limitations**

Non response from some households

3.3 Education attainment

This is the proportion of the pupils/students that have achieved different levels of education i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

National level

Sources of data

Population and Housing Census (P&HC)

UNHS

➤ **Compilation practices**

Data on education attainment is obtained through the UNHS&UDHS conducted by UBOS after every 3 & 5 years and the P&HC conducted after every 10 years.

➤ **Computation method**

Total population at any level of education regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the total population

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

Annual Statistical abstract

Population and Housing Census (P&HC) reports

UNHS reports

UDHS reports

UBOS website: www.ubos.org

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 3 years, 5 years and 10 years following the UNHS, UDHS and PHC.

➤ **Comments and limitations**

Non response from some households

4 Migration and Tourism indicators

4.1 Room Occupancy Rate

This is the level of utilization of rooms per night over a specified period of time.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

- National level
- Covers major hotels in major towns of the country.

➤ **Sources of data**

UBOS

➤ **Compilation practices**

Information is obtained using hotel forms administered by UBOS and centrally captured and analyzed using MS Access and Excel to derive the indicator.

➤ **Computation method**

Total number of room nights sold divided by the total number of rooms on offer multiplied by 100.

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- Annual Statistical abstract
- Migration and tourism report
- UBOS website: www.ubos.org

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually and bi-annually.

➤ **Comments and limitations**

Not all accommodation establishments are covered.

4.2 Bed occupancy rate

This is the level of utilization of bed space per night over a specified period of time.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

- National level
- Covers major hotels in major towns of the country.

➤ **Sources of data**

UBOS

➤ **Compilation practices**

Information is obtained using hotel forms administered by UBOS and centrally captured and analyzed using MS Access and Excel to derive the indicator.

➤ **Computation method**

Total number of bed space sold divided by the total number of bed space on offer multiplied by 100.

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- Annual Statistical abstract
- Migration and tourism report
- UBOS website: www.ubos.org

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually and bi-annually.

➤ **Comments and limitations**

Not all accommodation establishments are covered.

4.3 Number of accommodation establishments

This refers to the number of any facilities that regularly provide overnight accommodation for tourists. Accommodation establishments are categorized by type, size and location.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

National level

Covers all accommodation establishments within selected districts

➤ **Sources of data**

UBOS

➤ **Compilation practices**

Information is obtained using hotel forms administered by UBOS and centrally captured and analyzed using MS Access and Excel to derive the indicator.

➤ **Computation method**

Summation of accommodation establishments by category.

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- Annual Statistical abstract
- Migration and tourism report
- UBOS website: www.ubos.org

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually and bi-annually.

➤ **Comments and limitations**

Currently, not all districts are covered.

4.4 International tourism receipts

This refers to income generated from tourism activities in the country.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

○ National level

○ Covers the major entry/exit points i.e. (*Malaba, Busia, Entebbe and Katuna*)

➤ **Sources of data**

UBOS - Expenditure and motivation survey

➤ **Compilation practices**

The data is obtained through the Expenditure and motivation survey conducted by UBOS. The data collected is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator.

➤ **Computation method**

Summation of consumption expenditures by international visitors

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data:**

This information can be accessed by users from the expenditure and motivation survey Report.

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually and bi-annually.

➤ **Comments and limitations**

The data is not regularly updated.

4.5 Total Arrivals

This refers to both residents and non-residents entering a country through formal entry points with formal travel documents.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

○ National level

○ Covers all formal entry points

- **Sources of data**
Ministry of internal affairs - Directorate of Citizenship and migration
- **Compilation Practices**
Information on total arrivals is obtained from the filled immigration cards administered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs at all formal entry points, and centrally captured and analysed using PC-edit and TPL at UBOS.
- **Computation Method**
Summation of arrivals by point of entry and mode of transport
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from;
 - Annual statistical abstract
 - Migration and tourism report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Data is not collected on a monthly basis.

4.6 Total departures

This refers to both residents and non-residents leaving the country through formal entry points with formal travel documents.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers all formal exit points
- **Sources of data**
Ministry of internal affairs - Directorate of Citizenship and migration
- **Compilation practices**
Information on total departures is obtained from the filled immigration cards administered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs at all formal entry points, and centrally captured and analysed using PC-edit and TPL at UBOS.
- **Computation method**
Summation of departures by point of exit and mode of transport.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from;
 - Annual statistical abstract
 - Migration and tourism report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Data is not collected on a monthly basis.

4.7 International Tourist Arrivals

This refers to non- resident visitors who stay at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers all entry points
- **Sources of data**
Ministry of internal affairs - Directorate of Citizenship and migration

- **Compilation practices**
Information on international tourist arrivals is obtained from the filled immigration cards administered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs at all formal entry points, and centrally captured and analysed using PC-edit and TPL at UBOS.
- **Computation method**
Total International Arrivals - the total resident arrivals.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual statistical abstract
 - Migration and tourism report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Data is not collected on a monthly basis.

5 Public Health indicators

5.1 HIV prevalence

This is the percentage of a given population whose blood samples tested positive for HIV.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National and regional levels
 - Covers Antenatal HIV sentinel sites
- **Sources of data**
 - Ministry of Health (MOH) - Aids Control Programme (ACP)
 - Uganda HIV Sero-Behavioural Survey (UHSBS)
- **Compilation practices**

Data is obtained through the UHSBS. The population is stratified into regions from which selected households are tested for HIV by health technicians. The information is collected using household questionnaires and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Information on HIV prevalence is also extracted from the ACP report compiled by the MOH-ACP
- **Computation method**

The total number of those testing positive expressed as a percentage of the sample (*both positive and negative*)
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

 - UHSBS Report
 - MOH website: www.health.go.ug
 - UBOS resource centre
- **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 5 years following the UHSB Survey.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Limited coverage of the antenatal sites considered in the sample.
 - More women than men are tested for HIV.

5.2 Number of health facilities

This refers to the structures that have a roof and walls, and stand more or less permanently in one place with in-patient services. The health facilities include; hospitals and health centres II, III & IV.

- **Scope and coverage**

National level
- **Sources of data**

MOH
- **Compilation practices**

Information is extracted from the health facility inventory which is maintained at the MOH and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**

Summation of all health facilities by category.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually.

- **Comments and limitations**
The health facility inventory is not regularly updated.

5.3 National immunization rates

This is the percentage of children that have received a given vaccine. Immunization covers children under one year and those between 12 to 23 months.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
 - MOH
 - UBOS -Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)
- **Compilation practices**
Information for children less than 1 year is obtained from district aggregated summaries generated by UNEPI. Information for children between 12 to 23 months is obtained through the UDHS conducted by UBOS every 5 years.
- **Computation method**
National Immunization rate = total number of children who received a given vaccine divided by the number of children in the target population multiplied by 100(*estimated number of births in a given year*). In surveys, it's the percentage of children ages 12–23 months who receive at least one dose of the vaccine either any time before the survey or before the age of 12 months.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical abstract
 - UDHS Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
The full immunization coverage can only be compiled from the UDHS conducted every 5 years.

5.4 Morbidity prevalence

This refers to number of persons having a particular disease at a given point in time per 1,000 population at risk.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS- UNHS
 - MOH
- **Compilation practices**
Data is collected through the UNHS. The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS. Information on Morbidity prevalence is also obtained from the aggregated summaries generated by MOH.
- **Computation method**
The number of persons with existing disease state divided by the total population. Morbidity prevalence is computed at both household and facility level.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UNHS report
 - Annual statistical abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org

- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.

5.5 Maternal mortality rate

This is the proportion of deaths of women from pregnancy - related causes, when pregnant or within 42 days of termination of the pregnancy for a specified period per 100,000 live births.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS - UDHS
- **Compilation practices**
Data is collected through the UDHS. The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Number of maternal deaths divided by the total number of recorded live births in the same period multiplied by 100,000.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UDHS report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 5 years following the UDHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Under reporting of maternal deaths.

5.6 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS - UDHS
- **Compilation practices**
Data is collected through the UDHS conducted every 5 years. The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
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
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UDHS report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 5 years following the UDHS.

5.7 Pit latrine coverage

This is the percentage of households that have a functional pit latrine.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS- UNHS and Population and Housing Census (P&HC)
 - MOH
- **Compilation practices**
Data is collected through the UNHS & P&HC. The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Information on Morbidity prevalence is also obtained from the district aggregated summaries generated by MOH.
- **Computation method**
Number of households that have a functional pit latrine divided by the total number of households multiplied by 100
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UNHS Report
 - Population and Housing Census analytical report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually, after every 5 years and 10 years following the UDHS and PHC.

6 Labour indicators

6.1 Labour force participation rate

This is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the working age population (14-64 years). 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS- Labour Force Surveys - ULFS
 - Population & Housing Censuses (PHC)
 - Household Surveys – UNHS, UNPS, NSDS
- **Compilation practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation Method**
Number of persons in the labour force divided by the working-age population multiplied by 100.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
 - National Service Delivery Survey Reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.2 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).

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS- Labour Force Surveys - ULFS
 - Population & Housing Censuses (PHC)
 - Household Surveys – UNHS, UNPS, NSDS
- **Compilation practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
The number of persons employed divided by the total working-age population multiplied by 100.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
 - National Service Delivery Survey Reports

- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.3 Status in Employment

This refers to the different categories of employment which include; wage and salaried workers (also known as employees); self-employed workers; and contributing family workers.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS- Labour Force Surveys - ULFS
 - Population & Housing Censuses (PHC)
 - Household Surveys – UNHS, UNPS, NSDS
- **Compilation practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
The different categories of status in employment expressed as percentages of the total persons employed.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
 - National Service Delivery Survey Reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.4 Inactivity rate

This is the proportion of the working age population which is neither employed nor unemployed.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS- Labour Force Surveys - ULFS
 - Population & Housing Censuses (PHC)
 - Household Surveys – UNHS, UNPS, NSDS
- **Compilation practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
The population not in the labour force divided by the working age population multiplied by 100.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports

- UNHS reports
- National Service Delivery Survey Reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.5 Employment by Sector

This refers to the distribution of the employed persons by sector. Employment by sector is categorized into three broad groupings by economic activity, i.e. Agriculture, Industry and Services

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS- Labour Force Surveys - ULFS
 - Population & Housing Censuses (PHC)
 - Household Surveys – UNHS, UNPS, NSDS
- **Compilation Practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation Method**
The number of employed persons in that sector divided by the total employment multiplied by 100
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
 - National Service Delivery Survey Reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.6 Average wages

This refers to the payroll divided by total employment for a particular cluster/industry-region combination.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS - Labour Force Surveys-ULFS
 - Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS
 - Establishment survey-Employment & Earning Survey and the UBI
- **Compilation Practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation Method**
Payroll divided by the total employment.

- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
 - Employment and Earnings Survey Reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.7 Total hours actually worked

This refers to the aggregate number of hours actually worked in all job categories.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS-Labour Force Surveys-ULFS
 - Household Surveys – UNHS, UNPS
 - Establishment survey
 - Employment & Earning Survey
 - Uganda Business Inquiry (UBI)
- **Compilation practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of all actual hours worked in all job categories. Hours worked are also computed on weekly and annual basis.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
 - Employment and Earnings Survey Reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.8 Unemployment rate

This refers to the proportion of the working age population without work, looking for work and available for work during specified reference period (one week).

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS- Labour Force Surveys-ULFS
 - Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS

- **Compilation practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
The total number of persons unemployed divided by the working-age population multiplied by 100
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.9 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS - Labour Force Surveys - ULFS
 - Household Surveys – UNHS, UNPS
- **Compilation practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Number of underemployed persons divided by total employment multiplied by 100.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.10 National Youth unemployment rate

This refers to the proportion of the working age population who are youth (18-30 years) without work, looking for work and available for work during a specified reference period (one week).

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels

- **Sources of data**
UBOS - Labour Force Surveys-ULFS
Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS
- **Compilation practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
The unemployed youth divided by the youth population labour force multiplied by 100
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.11 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)

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers only urban areas
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS- Labour Force Surveys-ULFS
 - Household Surveys – UNHS, UNPS
- **Compilation practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS.
- **Computation method**
The total number of persons unemployed in urban areas divided by the total labour force multiplied by 100.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.12 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*)

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers only urban areas
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS - Labour Force Surveys-ULFS
 - Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS
- **Compilation practices**

For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**

The total number of persons aged 14-64 years who have been unemployed for at least 6 months divided by the total labor force multiplied by 100.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labor Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labor Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
- **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**

Coverage of the urban labour survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.13 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.

- **Scope and coverage**

National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS- Labour Force Surveys-ULFS
 - Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS
- **Compilation practices**

For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**

Total number of persons informally employed divided by the total employment multiplied by 100
- **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
- **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**

Coverage of the urban labour survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.14 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 the selected manufacturing establishments. It provides a better understanding of how specific labour markets adjust to changes in the demand and supply. The index is a timely measure of wage pressure.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

National and regional levels

➤ **Sources of data**

- UBOS- Labour Force Surveys-ULFS
- Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS

➤ **Compilation practices**

For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the index.

➤ **Computation method**

The labour cost index is computed for both nominal and real wage values

Nominal wages

Nominal wage index (NRI) = $(w_i/w_0) \times 100$

Where w_0 = nominal wage for the base year – 2004, w_i = nominal wage for year i

Real wages

Real wages index (Ri) = $(NRI/P_i) \times 100$, Where P_i = mean all items CPI

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- Annual Statistical Abstract
- Labour Force Condition reports
- Employment and Earnings Survey reports

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually.

➤ **Comments and limitations**

Non response from the some formal establishments.

6.15 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.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

National and regional levels

➤ **Sources of data**

- UBOS - Labour Force Surveys-ULFS
- Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS

➤ **Compilation practices**

For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.

➤ **Computation method**

The number of women in non agricultural employment divided by the total non agriculture employment

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- Annual Statistical Abstract
- Labour Force Condition reports
- Urban Labour Force Survey reports
- UNHS reports

- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas.

6.16 Vulnerability employment rate

This is the proportion of own-account and contributing family workers to the total employment the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
 - UBOS - Labour Force Surveys-ULFS
 - Household Surveys –UNHS, UNPS
- **Compilation practices**
For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
The number of persons who are own-account workers and contributing family workers divided by the total employment in the country.
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Labour Force Condition reports
 - Urban Labour Force Survey reports
 - UNHS reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Coverage of the urban labour survey is limited to selected urban areas.

7 Poverty indicators

7.1 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.*

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
UBOS - UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
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.
- **Computation method**
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)*
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UNHS Reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - The pre-determined poverty line should be revised.
 - The poverty figure is based on consumption expenditure data.

7.2 Poverty gap (P1)

This measures how far below individuals are from the poverty line.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
UBOS - UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
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*).
- **Computation method**
Summation over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line divided by the poverty line
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UNHS Reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
Distribution of consumption among the poor is not considered

7.3 Squared poverty gap (P2)

This is a measure of the severity of poverty at household level (*i.e. how poor are the poor*).

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
UBOS - UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
The already computed deviations from P1 are squared to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
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.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UNHS Reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years following the UNHS.
- **Comments and limitations**
This indicator explains P1 better.

8 Income and Expenditure indicators

8.1 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
UBOS - UNHS
- **Compilation Practices**
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.
- **Computation Method**
Summation of total expenditures per household for the different expenditure categories
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
 - UNHS Reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years following the UNHS.

8.2 Gini Coefficient

This is the ratio of the area between the 45-degree line and the Lorenz curve and the area of the entire triangle. As the coefficient approaches zero, the distribution of income or consumption approaches absolute equality and absolute inequality if it approaches 1. It is the measure of inequality in household consumptions per adult equivalent.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of the data**
UBOS - UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
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.
- **Computation method**
Summation of household expenditures per decile divided by the number of households in the decile
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UNHS Reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years following the UNHS.

8.3 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels

- **Sources of data**
UBOS - UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
Household consumption 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*)
- **Computation method**
Summation of total expenditures per household for the different expenditure categories adjusted for price changes divided by the household population.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UNHS Reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years following the UNHS.

8.4 Mean Consumption expenditure Per Capita

This is the computed average consumption expenditure per person in a household for a specified period.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
UBOS - UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
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.
- **Computation method**
Summation of total expenditures per household for the different expenditure categories adjusted for adult equivalents divided by the household population.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
- This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UNHS Reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years following the UNHS.

8.5 Mean Consumption expenditure Per Capita

This is the computed average consumption expenditure per person in a household for a specified period.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
UBOS - UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
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.

- **Computation method**
Summation of total expenditures per household for the different expenditure categories adjusted for adult equivalents divided by the household population.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UNHS Reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 3 years following the UNHS.

9 Business Register

9.1 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, district and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
Census of Business Establishments (COBE)
- **Compilation practices**
Questionnaires are administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of the number of business establishments by economic sector.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Business Register Reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 5 years following the COBE.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - The business register is not regularly updated.
 - Irregular casual workers are excluded.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
Activities are classified by the International Standard Industrial Classification:(ISIC) Rev 4

9.2 Number of persons employed by economic sector

This is the total number of persons employed in the business establishments operating in a fixed location.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National, district and regional levels
 - Covers non- household based businesses operating in a fixed location
- **Sources of data**
Census of Business Establishments (COBE)
- **Compilation practices**
Questionnaires are administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of employees of the different establishments categorized by sex and economic sector
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Business Register Reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 5 years following the COBE.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - The business register is not regularly updated.
 - Irregular casual workers are excluded.

- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
Activities are classified by the International Standard Industrial Classification:(ISIC) Rev 4

9.3 Cost of staff by economic sector

This is the compensation of employees payable by economic sector (*total remuneration includes; Directors' fees, salaries and wages, payments in cash and kind, contributions to Social security fund and the pension fund.*)

- **Scope and coverage**
National, district and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
Survey of sampled business establishments
- **Compilation practices**
Questionnaires are administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Information is also extracted from financial statements/ Audited Accounts of the businesses.
- **Computation method**
Summation of total remuneration of employees by economic sector
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Uganda Business Inquiry reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 5 years following the COBE.
- **Comments and limitations**
The business register is not regularly updated hence the unavailability of a sampling frame for the survey.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
Activities are classified by the International Standard Industrial Classification:(ISIC)Rev. 4 and the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIP) 2008.

9.4 Gross Output by economic sector

This is the sum of the value of all goods or services that are produced within an economic sector in a given financial year.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, district and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
Survey of sampled business establishments
- **Compilation practices**
Questionnaires are administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Information is also extracted from the final accounts of businesses and returns collected from the different establishments. The data is validated using field & office editing. Diagnostics checks in the system are also done.
- **Computation method**
Total sales plus total other operating incomes plus closing stock less opening stock less the goods purchased for resale in a given period. *Gross output is computed following the guidelines specified in the System of National Accounts (SNA 93).*
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Uganda Business Inquiry Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org

- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 5 years following the COBE.
- **Comments and limitations**
The business register is not regularly updated hence the unavailability of a sampling frame for the survey.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The activities are classified by the International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev. 4 and the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIP) 2008.

9.5 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, district and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
Survey of sampled business establishments
- **Compilation practices**
Businesses are sampled from the master frame which is regularly updated. Data is collected using questionnaires administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator. 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.
- **Computation method**
Gross output - intermediate consumption. *Value added is computed following the guidelines specified in the System of National Accounts (SNA 93).*
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Uganda Business Inquiry Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 5 years following the COBE.
- **Comments and limitations**
The business register is not regularly updated hence the unavailability of a sampling frame for the survey.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The activities are classified by the International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev. 4 and the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIP) 2008.

9.6 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, district and regional levels
- **Sources of data**
Survey of sampled business establishments
- **Compilation practices**
Data is collected using questionnaires administered to the respective business establishments and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS. Information is also obtained from financial statements of business establishments. Data is validated using field & office editing. Diagnostics checks in the system are also done.
- **Computation method**
Summation of the value of Non - Current Assets. *Gross Fixed Capital Formation is computed following guidelines that are specified in the System of National Accounts (SNA 93).*

- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Uganda Business Inquiry Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 5 years following the COBE.
- **Comments and limitations**
The business register is not regularly updated hence the unavailability of a sampling frame for the survey.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The activities classified by the International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev. 4 and the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIP) 2008.

9.7 Producer Price Index-Manufacturing (PPI-M)

This is a measure of the average change over time in selling prices received by domestic producers of manufactured goods.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Quarterly survey of business establishments in the formal manufacturing sector.
- **Compilation practices**
Questionnaires are administered to sampled businesses from the UBI. Basic prices (*prices net of taxes but inclusive of subsidies*) are collected and analyzed at UBOS to derive the index. Data is validated using field & office editing. Diagnostics checks in the system are also done. The information is revised once every quarter, and the compilation is done based on the IMF PPI Manual.
- **Computation method**
The index is computed using the Modified lasperes index formula. The formula uses the basic prices and weights derived from the gross output of the businesses.
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical abstract
 - Quarterly PPI press releases
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - PPI-M is an output price index
 - Imputation is done for non -response
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The classification of activities is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev 3 and the Product Classification by Central Product by Activity (CPA) and SNA 93

9.8 Producer Price Index - Hotels & Restaurants (PPI-H&R)

This is a measure of the average change over time in prices received by owners of hotels and Restaurants for the different services provided.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Quarterly survey of selected Hotels & Restaurants

- **Compilation practices**
Questionnaires are administered to sampled businesses from the UBI. Basic prices (*prices net of taxes but inclusive of subsidies*) on accommodation, food, drinks and conference facilities are collected and analyzed at UBOS to derive the index. Data is validated using field & office editing. Diagnostics checks in the system are also done.

The information is revised once every quarter, and the compilation is done based on the IMF PPI Manual.
- **Computation method**
The index is computed using the Modified Laspeyres index formula. The formula uses the basic prices and weights derived from the gross output of the business inquiry.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical abstract
 - Quarterly PPI press releases
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - PPI-H&R is an output price index
 - Imputation is done for non –response
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The compilation is done based on the International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev 3, CPA and SNA 93.

9.9 Index of Production (IoP) - Manufacturing)

This is a volume index that measures the average change over time in the volume of goods produced in the domestic market.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
 - Surveys of sampled business establishments in the formal manufacturing sector
 - Administrative data from URA
- **Compilation practices**
Self administered questionnaires are given to sampled businesses by UBOS and the data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator. The Value Added Tax Data is obtained from URA and analyzed at UBOS. The data is validated using field & office editing. Diagnostics checks in the system are also done. Data revisions are done once for the previous quarter.
- **Computation method**
The index is computed using the Modified laspeyres index formula, which uses the deflated value sales method, i.e. a value index is computed using sales data/Turnover data. In cases where sales data is not obtained from the survey, VAT data is used as a proxy to compute the Turnover. The PPI-M is used as a deflator to compute the volume index. For selected homogenous products (cotton, coffee, tea and tobacco) a quantity index is computed and integrated into the final index.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical abstract
 - Quarterly PPI press releases
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - IoP is an output Price Index
 - Imputation is done for non -response

- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The International Recommendations for Index of Industrial Production (IRIIP) 2010, International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 3 and Central Product Code (CPC) Ver. 2 are applied.

9.10 Quantity produced for selected commodities

This is the total quantity produced for selected homogeneous goods in specific units of measure.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
Covers the formal sector
- **Sources of data**
 - Surveys of sampled business establishments in the formal manufacturing sector
 - Cotton Development Authority
 - Coffee Development Authority
 - Tea Association
- **Compilation practices**
Self administered questionnaires are given to sampled businesses and the data is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Information on the quantities produced for selected commodities is also obtained by UBOS from the Cotton Development Authority, Coffee Development Authority and Tea Association. Data is validated using field & office editing.
- **Computation method**
Summation of volume of production by product. *The quantities derived are converted to standard units of measure.*
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Limited to homogenous goods
 - Incomplete data
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The International Recommendations for Index of Industrial Production (IRIIP) 2010, International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 3 and the Central Product Code (CPC) Ver. 2.

9.11 Turnover by economic sector

This is the total value of sales in a given economic sector.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers the formal sector
- **Sources of data**
Administrative data from URA
- **Compilation practices**
To derive the indicator, sales variables provided in the VAT return obtained from URA are used.
- **Computation method**
Summation of Turnover by economic sector. Turnover data is computed as the sum of zero rated sales+ Standard rated sales + exempt sales.

- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Quarterly turnover report
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - 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
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 3.

9.12 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers the formal sector
- **Sources of data**
 - Administrative data from URA
 - UBOS - PPI-M and CPI
- **Compilation practices**
Value Added Data is obtained from URA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the index. Deflators are extracted from PPI-M, CSI and CPI. The VAT data obtained is validated using office editing. Diagnostics checks in the system are also done. Data revisions are done once for the previous quarter.
- **Computation method**
The index is computed using the Modified Laspeyres index formula. The 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 respective trade sector.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Distributive Trade Reports
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Accurate coding of activities in the VAT database
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The International Recommendations for Distributive Trade Statistics (IRDTS) 2008 and the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 3.

10 Building indicators

10.1 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Administrative data from Municipalities and Town Councils
- **Compilation practices**
Questionnaires are administered to the respective Municipalities and Town Councils and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of submitted plans for approval by category
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Quarterly Building Statistics reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Coverage of Town Councils is limited.
 - Incomplete data

10.2 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Administrative data from Municipalities and Town Councils
- **Compilation practices**
Questionnaires are administered to the respective Municipalities and Town Councils and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of building plans approved.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Quarterly Building Statistics reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Coverage of Town Councils is limited.
 - Incomplete data

10.3 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Administrative data from Municipalities and Town Councils
- **Compilation practices**
Questionnaires are administered to the respective Municipalities and Town Councils and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of permits issued by type of building.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Quarterly Building Statistics reports
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Coverage of Town Councils is limited.
 - Incomplete data
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 3.

11 Energy indicators

11.1 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Administrative data from MEMD
- **Compilation practices**
Tabulated data on energy production is obtained from MEMD and converted into relevant units (cubic meters) at UBOS.
- **Computation method**
Aggregation of all energy produced in one common unit (Tons of Oil Equivalent (toe))
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Quarterly progress reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
There's need to have conversion factors for converting all types of energy produced in to one common unit.

11.2 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 refers to an energy resource that is replaced rapidly by natural processes. Some examples of renewable energy resources include; sunlight, hydropower (water falling through a dam), and wood.*

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Administrative data from MEMD
- **Compilation practices**
The energy balance sheet is obtained from MEMD and the relevant variables are extracted for computation.
- **Computation method**
Total renewable energy produced by type divided by total energy produced multiplied by 100.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Quarterly progress reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
It involves estimations.

11.3 Total Electricity generated

This is the electric power generated by electricity companies in the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Administrative data from ESKOM, UETCL
- **Compilation practices**
Tabulated monthly data on electricity generated is obtained from the electricity companies and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of the electricity generated
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Quarterly progress reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Covers all electric generating companies in the country.

11.4 Total electricity consumed

This is the electricity consumed by category of the consumers i.e. domestic, industrial, street lighting etc

- **Scope and coverage**
National level.
- **Sources of data**
Administrative data from UMEME.
- **Compilation practices**
Tabulated monthly data on electricity consumed is obtained from UMEME and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of the electricity consumed by category.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Quarterly progress reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
All categories of consumers are covered. Currently, data is generated at national level.

11.5 Total petroleum products imported

This is the amount of petroleum products imported by type. They include heavy and light fuel.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level

- **Sources of data**
Administrative data from URA
- **Compilation practices**
Tabulated import data by type is obtained from URA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of the petroleum imports by category.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Quarterly progress reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Data is easily obtained from in a timely manner.

11.6 Total sales of petroleum products

This is the volume of petroleum products sold by different oil depots.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Administrative data from MEMD
- **Compilation practices**
Tabulated sales petroleum data is obtained from MEMD and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of the petroleum sales by category
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - Quarterly progress reports
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Some small oil companies take oil products directly to petrol stations, and hence the data may not be captured for such transactions.
 - Dumped fuel data is also not easy to capture.

12 Construction indicators

12.1 Construction Sector Indices (CSI)

This is a measure of the average change in the prices of inputs into the construction sector with reference to the base period. The inputs include; bitumen, cement, paint, etc as specified in the basket. The index is further categorized into the sub sector and basic headings.

- **Scope and coverage**
National and district level
- **Sources of data**
Construction Firms,
Oil companies and Equipment hire companies
Stone Quarries
Covers all buildings and civil works
UBOS (*CPI & Trade*)
- **Compilation practices**
Self administered Questionnaires are completed by selected companies and centrally captured and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator. For the informal sector, raw data is obtained from CPI and analyzed to derive the relevant variables. Lime and cement data is obtained from the trade section of UBOS and analyzed.
- **Computation method**
Weighted averages of prices are computed using the modified Laspeyres index formula
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - CSI Quarterly press release
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - The index coverage is limited to Kampala.
 - Delayed return of completed questionnaires.

12.2 Total net cement consumption

This is the total quantity of cement used in the country in tonnes.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of the data**
 - Cement factories
 - URA
- **Compilation Practices**
Information is obtained from cement factories using self administered questionnaires and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Information is also extracted from URA and analyzed at UBOS.
- **Computation Method**
Imports plus local production less exports of cement in tonnes
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - CSI Quarterly press release
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
This indicator is used as a proxy to measure the level of construction activity in the country.

13 Transport indicators

13.1 Length of national road network

This refers to the total distance of paved and unpaved roads in the country in kilometres.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Uganda National Road Agency (UNRA)
- **Compilation practices**
Tabulated data is obtained from UNRA and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of total kilometres of roads by category.
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual transport report
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Incomplete data
 - This excludes feeder roads.

13.2 Number of Newly Registered Vehicles

These are all newly registered vehicles in the country. (*New and used*)

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
URA
- **Compilation practices**
Tabulated data by type is obtained from URA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of all newly registered vehicles in the country by type
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual transport report
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
The data provided is complete data.

13.3 Number of registered vehicles on the road

This is the total number of vehicles operating on road excluding non registered and foreign registered vehicles.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level

- **Sources of data**
Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)
- **Compilation practices**
Tabulated data by type is obtained from MoWT and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of the number of vehicles operating on road by category
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual transport report
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Estimations are used.
 - The data is not regularly updated and incomplete.
 - There is need to undertake surveys.

13.4 Rail traffic volumes (*freight*)

This is the tonnage of cargo transported by rail in the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Rift Valley Railways
- **Compilation practices**
Tabulated data is obtained from Rift Valley Railways and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of cargo transported by rail in tonnes
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual transport report
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Delayed submissions of data

13.5 Passenger air traffic

This is the number of passengers traveling by air (*local and international*).

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)
- **Compilation practices**
Tabulated data is obtained from CAA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of passenger traffic by category

- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual transport report
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Incomplete data

13.6 Air traffic volumes

This is the tonnage of cargo transported by air in the country (*local and international*).

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)
- **Compilation practices**
Tabulated data is obtained from CAA and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation cargo transported by air in tonnes
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual transport report
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Incomplete data

14 Environment indicators

14.1 Precipitation

This refers to falling products of condensation of atmospheric water vapor that is pulled down by gravity and deposited on the Earth's surface as snow, hail or rain within a given period.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers synoptic stations which include; Arua, Kitgum, Lira, Gulu, Soroti, Masindi, Kasese, Mbarara, Kabale, Tororo, Jinja and Kampala,
 - Covers Automatic Weather stations which include; Abim, Kabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Amuria, Katakwi, Kumi and Soroti
- **Sources of data**

MWE - Meteorology Department
- **Compilation practices**

Information is collected from recordings of the rain gauges in selected synoptic and automatic stations in districts by the MWE - Meteorology Department. The aggregated data is obtained from MWE - Meteorology Department and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**

For rainfall; Summation of the monthly millimeters of rainfall for each station
- **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released monthly and annually against the baseline comparison. (*World Meteorological Organization Standards*)
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Coverage is limited to selected districts in the country.
 - Data has 70% proof level
 - In Uganda, only rainfall is measured under precipitation.

14.2 Actual evapo-transpiration

This is the total actual volume of evaporation from the ground, wetlands and natural water bodies and transpiration of plants.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National and district levels
 - Covers Synoptic and automatic weather stations
- **Sources of data**

MWE - Meteorology Department.
- **Compilation practices**

Information is extracted from the recordings of the Evaporation Pan A instrument obtained by the MWE - Meteorology Department. from the synoptic stations and sensors in the automatic stations in selected districts. The aggregated data is obtained by UBOS and analyzed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**

Derived from a number of parameters; i.e. Temperature, relative humidity, vaporpressure, wind speed etc (*refer to Penman monteith evapo-transpiration equation*)
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org

- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released monthly and annually against the baseline comparison. (*World Meteorological Organization Standards*)
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Coverage is limited to selected weather stations.
 - Inadequate human capacity and equipment affect data collection.

14.3 Potential evapo-transpiration

This refers to the Environmental demand for evapo-transpiration of short green crop completely shading the ground of uniform height with adequate water status in the soil profile.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National and district levels
 - Covers Synoptic and automatic weather stations
- **Sources of data**
MWE - Meteorology Department.
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the recordings of the Evaporation Pan A instrument obtained by the MWE - Meteorology Department from the stations and sensors in the automatic stations in selected districts. The aggregated data is obtained by UBOS and analyzed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Derived from a number of parameters; i.e. Temperature, relative humidity, vapor pressure, wind speed etc (*refer to Penman monteith evapo-transpiration equation*)
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released monthly and annually against the baseline comparison. (*World Meteorological Organization Standards.*)
- **Comments and limitations**
The coverage of the data is limited to Agro meteorological stations which are few in number.

14.4 Wetland Area

This is an area permanently or seasonally flooded by water where characteristic plants and animals have become adapted.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers Areas under Wetlands
- **Sources of data**
DWD, DWRM, NW&SC
- **Compilation practices**
Information is obtained through surveys conducted by MWE and aggregated data from NW&SC. The tabulated data is obtained from MWE and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of total area under wetlands
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org

- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released bi-annually and annually.

14.5 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.*

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers some synoptic and automatic stations which are currently operational
- **Sources of data**
MWE - Meteorology Department
- **Compilation practices**
Information is obtained from thermometer recordings obtained by the MWE - Meteorology Department in the selected synoptic and automatic stations in selected districts. The aggregated data is obtained from MWE and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Average of the monthly temperatures for each station (*in degrees*)
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released monthly and annually against the baseline comparison. (*World Meteorological Organization Standards.*)
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Incomplete coverage of all districts in the country
 - Data has 70% proof level

14.6 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers some Synoptic and automatic stations which are currently operational
- **Sources of data**
MWE - Meteorology Department
- **Compilation practices**
Information is obtained from thermometer recordings by the MWE - Meteorology Department from the selected synoptic and automatic stations in selected districts. The aggregated data is obtained from MWE and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Average of the monthly relative humidity for each station expressed as a percentage.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released monthly and annually against the baseline comparison (*World Meteorological Organization Standards.*)

- **Comments and limitations**
 - Incomplete coverage of all districts in the country
 - Data has 70% proof level

14.7 Sunshine duration

This is the sum of that sub-period for which the direct solar irradiance exceeds 120 W m⁻².

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers some Synoptic and automatic stations which are currently operational.
- **Sources of data**

MWE - Meteorology Department
- **Compilation practices**

Information is obtained from thermometer recordings by the MWE - Meteorology Department from the selected synoptic and automatic stations in districts. The aggregated data is obtained from MWE and analyzed at UBOS to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**

Average of the monthly sunshine hours for each station
- **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released monthly and annually against the baseline comparison (*World Meteorological Organization Standards.*)
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Incomplete coverage of all districts in the country.
 - Data has 70% proof level

15 National Accounts

15.1 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*).

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers all economic production sectors
- **Sources of data**

UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU, Post Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs.
- **Compilation practices**

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 and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**

Summation of value added of all goods (*finished and unfinished*) and services produced within a given period.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Key Economic Indicators (KEIs),
 - Background to the Budget (BTTB),
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**

Inadequate data from some key economic sectors.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**

The 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 93) and the International Standard Industrial Classification: (ISIC) Rev.3.

15.2 GDP at market prices

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*).

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers all economic production sectors
- **Sources of data**

UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU, Post Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs.
- **Compilation practices**

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 and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**

Summation of value added of all goods (*finished and unfinished*) and services produced within a given period.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Key Economic Indicators (KEIs),
 - Background to the Budget (BTTB),
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org

- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Inadequate data from some key economic sectors.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 93).

15.3 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU, Post Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs.
- **Compilation practices.**
Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of the value of goods and services excluding indirect taxes on production.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Key Economic Indicators (KEIs),
 - Background to the Budget (BTTB),
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Inadequate data from some key economic sectors.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 93).

15.4 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU, Post Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs.
- **Compilation practices.**
Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of total value of goods and services at base year prices.

- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Key Economic Indicators (KEIs),
 - Background to the Budget (BTTB),
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released quarterly and annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Inadequate data from some key economic sectors.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 93).

15.5 GDP at current prices

This is the total value of goods and services priced in the current year of reporting.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS, MAAIF, BOU, MoFPED, UCDA, CDO, UTA, Communications Commission, NW&SC, CAA, Fisheries Department, BATU, Post Uganda, UMEME, UEDCL, NFA, URA and other MDAs.
- **Compilation practices.**
Information from all economic sectors is aggregated and centrally captured using MS Excel and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of total value of goods and services priced in the current year of reporting.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Key Economic Indicators (KEIs),
 - Background to the Budget (BTTB),
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Inadequate data from some key economic sectors.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 93).

15.6 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

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
MOFPED, BOU and UBOS
- **Compilation practices.**
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 and analysed to derive the indicator.

- **Computation method**
Summation of final expenditures on consumption, gross capital formation and exports less imports.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
 - This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Key Economic Indicators (KEIs),
 - Background to the Budget (BTTB),
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Inadequate data from some key economic sectors.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 93).

16.1 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers the central government (*MDAs and statutory bodies*)
- **Sources of data**
MFPED
- **Compilation practices**
Information on total revenue is obtained from MFPED. The Figures obtained are outturn figures which cover a specific period of time. These figures are revised annually.
- **Computation method**
Summation of domestic taxes plus taxes on international trade plus grants plus other non-tax revenue.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Background to the Budget (BTTB)
- **Accounting conventions**
 - Follows cash basis accounting.
 - The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Revenue generated by the local government is not currently included.
 - There is a three months time lag.

6.2 Total expenditure

This is defined as all non-repayable payments whether for capital or current purposes by Government.

- **Scope and coverage**
 - National level
 - Covers both central and local governments
- **Sources of data**
MFPED, statutory bodies (*Parliamentary Commission, Uganda Human Rights Commission, Electoral Commission, Uganda Law reform Commission, Judiciary, National Planning Authority, etc*), Municipal Councils and Districts.
- **Compilation practices**
To obtain the data, the districts are selected based on purposive sampling. At least 70% of data for local government is obtained and the 30% is estimated using the rate up factor, based on the outturn of the previous year. No adjustments are done for the central government.
- **Computation method**
Recurrent plus development expenditures (*based on the 1986 GFS Manual*).
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - Background to the Budget (BTTB)
- **Accounting conventions**
 - Follows the modified cash basis accounting.
 - The indicator is produced and released annually.

Comments and limitations

- Categorisation of the expenditure should be changed from recurrent and development to recurrent and capital expenditures
- Expenditure figures produced are unconsolidated.

16.3 Net lending/repayments

This is the net amount a unit or a sector has available to finance/ liable to pay directly or indirectly other units or other sectors.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

- National level
- Covers budgetary central government

➤ **Sources of data**

MFPED

➤ **Compilation practices**

Revenue and expenditure data are obtained from MFPED and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Compilation is based on the 1986 GFS Manual

➤ **Computation method**

Gross government lending minus repayments of past government lending minus net government borrowing.

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- Annual Statistical Abstract
- Background to the Budget (BTTB)

➤ **Accounting conventions**

- Follows the modified cash basis accounting.
- The indicator is produced and released annually.

➤ **Comments and limitations**

Coverage is limited to budgetary central government.

16.4 Government final consumption

This is defined as expenditure incurred by government on consumption of goods and services *on FY basis*.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

- National level
- Covers both central and local governments

➤ **Sources of data**

MFPED, statutory bodies, Non-profit institutions, Municipal councils and Districts

➤ **Compilation practices**

Data on Government final consumption 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*)

➤ **Computation method**

Approximated by summation of compensation of employees plus intermediate consumption minus the sales of goods and services.

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- Annual Statistical Abstract
- Background to the Budget (BTTB)

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released annually.

➤ **Comments and limitations**

- The consumption estimates exclude consumption of fixed capital and expenditure on social benefits in kind.
- The consumption is produced for national accounts purposes.

17.1 Exports

These refer to the total goods and services which subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by leaving its economic territory. Exports are categorized by domestic and re-exports and presented by commodity category, value and volume. 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
URA- Custom's department, UCDA, CAA, UTA, ICBT Survey, KCCL, Petroleum companies and UMEME
- **Compilation practices**
Data is obtained from URA's – Customs declaration forms. The captured data is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Non URA data is integrated into the main UBOS data base. *Compilation is based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS).*
- **Computation method**
 - Summation of the goods and services exported by the country
 - Exports are computed on Free On Board (FOB) basis.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - External Trade Bulletin
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - Soft copies by email, CDs etc
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released monthly.
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
The Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C) revision3, compiled by the United Nations and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding Nomenclature (HS) - 2007, developed by the World Customs Organization.

17.2 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
URA- Custom's department, UCDA, CAA, UTA, ICBT Survey, KCCL, Petroleum companies and UMEME.
- **Compilation practices**
Data is obtained from URA's – Customs declaration forms. The captured data is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Non URA data is integrated into the main UBOS data base. *Compilation is based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS).*
- **Computation method**
 - Summation of the goods and services leaving the country
 - Exports are computed on Free On Board (FOB) basis.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - External Trade Bulletin
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - Soft copies by email, CDs etc

- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released monthly.
- **Comments and limitations**
Information is provisional until revisions are made.

17.3 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
 - URA- Custom's department
 - ICBT Survey
 - UMEME
- **Compilation practices**
Data is obtained from URA's – Customs declaration forms. The captured data is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Non URA data is integrated into the main UBOS data base. *Compilation is based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS).*
- **Computation method**
Summation of total value of goods and services consumed by residents of the country
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - External Trade Bulletin
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - Soft copies by email, CDs etc
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released monthly.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Information is provisional until revisions are made.
 - Compilation of trade in services is being developed.
 - Merchandise imports prone to commodity misclassification and under invoicing.

17.4 Re-imports

These are imports of domestic goods which were previously recorded as exports. Re-imports are presented by commodity type, value and volume.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
 - URA- Custom's department
 - ICBT Survey
 - UMEME
- **Compilation practices**
Data is obtained from URA's – Customs declaration forms. The captured data is centrally captured and analysed at UBOS to derive the indicator. Non URA data is integrated into the main UBOS data base. *Compilation is based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual (IMTS).*
- **Computation method**
Summation of the goods and services entering the country

- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - External Trade Bulletin
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - Soft copies by email, CDs etc
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released monthly.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Information is provisional until revisions are made.
 - Compilation of trade in services is being developed

17.5 Export growth

This is the percentage change in the value of exports relative to the previous year.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Total exports in the (*current year*)/Total exports (*previous year*) *100
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - External Trade Bulletin
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.

17.6 Trade balance

This is the difference between the value of total exports and total imports of a nation during a specified period.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Total value of Exports minus Total value of Imports
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - External Trade Bulletin
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
The trade balance covers both formal and informal merchandise trade.

17.7 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

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Exports to a particular country/Total exports from the country
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - External Trade Bulletin
 - Soft copies by email, CDs etc
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.

17.8 Partner Import Share

This is the percentage of imports from a trading partner (country or regional bloc) to total imports of the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Imports from partner country/Total imports of the country
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - External Trade Bulletin
 - Soft copies by email, CDs etc
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.

17.9 Import Growth

This is the percentage change in the value of imports relative to the previous year.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.

- **Computation method**
Total imports in the (current year)/Total imports (previous year) *100
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - External Trade Bulletin
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.

17.10 Trade growth:

This is the percentage change of value of total trade relative to the previous year.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Total trade in the (current year)/Total trade (previous year) *100
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - External Trade Bulletin
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.

17.11 Total trade

This is the total value of exports and imports for a country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Summation of the value of exports and imports
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - External Trade Bulletin
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.

17.12 Partner Trade share

This is the percentage of total trade with a partner to total trade of the country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the UBOS external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
 $\text{Total trade with a partner} / \text{total trade of the country} * 100$
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - ICBT Survey Reports
 - External Trade Bulletin
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.

17.13 Export to GDP ratio

This is the proportion of total exports to the Gross Domestic product of the country in a given year.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the external trade and National Accounts data bases, and analyzed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
 $\text{Total Exports} / \text{GDP for a given year}$
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - External Trade Bulletin
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
GDP at current prices is used.

17.14 Export Price Index

This measures changes in the prices of exports of merchandise from a country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the external trade data base and analysed to derive the index.

- **Computation method**
Computed using the Laspeyres, Paasche and Fishers' index formulae
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - External Trade Bulletin
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Unit Values are used in the computation.
The index considers only merchandise exports

17.15 Import Price index

This measures changes in the prices of imports of merchandise into a country.

- **Scope and coverage**
National level
- **Sources of data**
UBOS
- **Compilation practices**
Information is extracted from the external trade data base and analysed to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Computed using the Laspeyres, Paasche and Fishers' index formulae
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - External Trade Bulletin
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually.
- **Comments and limitations**
Unit Values are used in the computation.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a summary measure that reflects the **levels of prices** for a fixed basket of consumer goods and services overtime in reference to a specific period (*Base Year*). It measures the **changes in the cost** of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by households in a country. CPI is classified by group i.e. *Food, Beverages, Clothing and footwear, transport and communication, Education, Health & others, Rent, Fuel & Utilities, Household & personal goods*. The 4 major decomposed CPI classifications include; the Headline index, Core index, Energy Fuel and Utilities (EFU), and Food Crop index.

➤ **Scope and coverage**

- National and district levels
- CPI overall covers items, weights, price, index formula and the base period
- Covers 8 urban centres of Uganda which include; Kampala High Income, Kampala Middle and Low income, Masaka, Jinja, Mbale, Mbarara, Gulu and Arua.

➤ **Sources of data**

The data is collected from representative sources/outlets in urban areas which include: 26 Open Markets, Shops around the markets, Supermarkets, Clinics & hospitals, pharmaceutical shops, schools, Hotels & restaurants, taxi and bus parks Etc.

➤ **Compilation practices**

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.

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 are done 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 price changes above 20 per cent are checked for possible errors. Price changes of 5% or more are declared as being significant for most goods and services. For Fuel, Salt, Sugar, charcoal and firewood a rise of 1% is significant and is reported.

Update of the CPI is allowed up to only one month after the reference period. Imputed for missing data for up to three months, instead of carrying prices forward.

Using weights, the CPIs for the 8 urban centres are merged into one CPI value for Uganda. **Reweighting and Rebasings rounds:** 1988/89, 1997/98, 2005/2006,

➤ **Computation Method**

The CPI is computed following the modified Laspeyres index formula following;

Base: 2005/06=100

➤ **Accessibility and availability of data**

This information can be accessed by users from the;

- CPI Press release
- Annual Statistical Abstract
- UBOS website: www.ubos.org

➤ **Accounting conventions**

The indicator is produced and released 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.

➤ **Comments and limitations**

- Coverage is limited to selected urban areas
- Frequent closure of businesses impacts on the number of outlets available for data collection.
- CPI by districts and by individual items is not provided.

➤ **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**

Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) of the ILO.

19 Agriculture indicators

19.1 Total cultivated area

This is the total land under crops.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA), UNHS and MAAIF.
- **Compilation practices**
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 CPro software and analyzed using STATA to derive the indicator.
Data is validated using field & office editing and machine editing.
- **Computation method**
Weighted sum of all land under crops
- **Accessibility and availability of data:**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - Irregular shapes of plots
 - Cases of small plots especially those less than 100m
 - Respondents with-hold information on crop plots
- **International data comparisons and standard classifications:**
Based on program for the World Census of Agriculture (latest 2010)

19.2 Arable Land

This refers to all land generally under rotation whether its under temporary crops, left temporarily fallow or used as temporary pastures.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA), UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
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 CPro software and analyzed using STATA to derive the indicator. Data is validated using field & office editing and machine editing.
- **Computation Method**
All land under temporary crops + left temporarily fallow + under temporary pastures+ all other arable land.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.

- **Comments and limitations**
 - The farmer's estimates method is used in cases where farmers don't know the exact size area of their land.
 - Respondents with-hold information on crop plots

19.3 Land under permanent crops

This refers to land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years;

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA), UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
Land Area is measured on sampled holdings using the GPS equipment. Data is captured using CSpro and analyzed using STATA to derive the indicator. Data is validated using field & office editing and machine editing.
- **Computation method**
Weighted sum of the area of land under permanent crops
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.
- **Comments and limitations**
 - The farmer's estimates method is used in cases where farmers don't know the exact size area of their land.
 - Respondents with-hold information on crop plots

19.4 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*)

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) and the UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
Farmer's estimates are obtained and captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Weighted sum of the area of land under permanent pastures
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.
- **Comments and limitations**
Permanent pastures are not easy to measure.

19.5 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*).

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA), UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. The data captured is validated using field & office editing and machine editing
- **Computation method**
Weighted sum of the area of land under temporary pastures.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.

19.6 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) and the UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator. The captured data is validated using field & office editing and machine editing
- **Computation method**
Weighted sum of land under water used for aquaculture.
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 10 years following the UCA.

19.7 Aquaculture based on Arable Land

This refers to aquaculture based on arable land. Aquaculture land maybe categorized into ;

- **Type of site;** Arable Land based, Non arable land based and Inland open water
- **Type of production facility;** Rice–cum-fish culture (Paddy fields) Land area
- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) and the UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.

- **Computation method**
Weighted sum of land area under paddy fields, fish ponds and other land area used for aquaculture
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.

19.8 Aquaculture based on non arable land

This refers to aquaculture based on non arable land

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) and the UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Weighted Sum of land area under tanks, raceways, wet land used for aquaculture
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 10 years following the UCA.

19.9 Aquaculture based on Inland open water

This refers to aquaculture based on inland open water.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) and the UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Weighted sum of land area of dams, reservoirs, lakes and rivers used for aquaculture
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 10 years following the UCA.

19.10 Rice–cum-fish culture (Paddy fields) Land area

This refers to land used for growing both rice and aquatic organisms

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) and the UNHS.
- **Compilation practices**
Farmer's estimates are obtained and edited then captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
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.*)
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 10 years following the UCA.
- **Comments and limitations**
Land with paddy fields which is associated with fish from the wild that enters during flooding is not included.

19.11 Total Livestock grazing area

This refers to all land under cultivation or naturally growing pastures used for grazing livestock.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
UCA, PHC, UNHS, and other agriculture based surveys
- **Compilation practices**
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.
- **Computation method**
Summation of all land area under permanent and temporary pastures
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.
- **Comments and limitations**
Communal grazing land area is sometimes included or excluded in terms of coverage.

19.12 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
UCA, PHC, UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
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.
- **Computation method**
Weighted Sum of all agricultural Holdings
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 10 years following the UCA.

19.13 Average holding size

This is the total area of holdings divided by the total number of holdings

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
UCA, UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
All the sampled holdings are measured using GPS. Data is then edited and captured using CSpro. The data is later analyzed using STATA to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Total area of holdings divided by the total number of holdings
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.

19.14 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources**
UCA, UNHS, PHC
- **Compilation practices**
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

- **Computation method**
Weighted sum of parcels operated by agricultural Households
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.
- **Comments and limitations**
Parcels for a given holding may vary across seasons.

19.15 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.*

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
UCA, UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
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.
- **Computation method**
Weighted sum of all plots operated by agricultural Households
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.

19.16 Average plot size

This is the ratio of the total plot area to the total number of plots.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
UCA and UNHS
- **Compilation practices**
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.
- **Computation method**
Weighted sum of all plot areas divided by the total number of plots.

- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.

19.17 Proportion of holdings with Storage facilities

This is a ratio of holdings with storage facilities to the total number of holdings.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
UCA, UNHS and the PHC
- **Compilation practices**
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.
- **Computation Method**
Summation of all holdings with storage facilities divided by the total number of holdings
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.
- **Comments and limitations**
The volume of a storage facility is not easily computed due to the varying sizes of storage facilities.

19.18 Average volume of storage facilities

This is the ratio of the total volume of all storage facilities to the total number of storage facilities

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
UCA, UNHS and PHC
- **Compilation practices**
Storage capacity is measured in Cubic meters for all storage facilities of sampled holdings. The data is captured using CSpro and analysed using STATA to derive the indicator.
- **Computation method**
Weighted sum of volumes of all storage facilities divided by total number of storage facilities
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released after every 10 years following the UCA.
- **Comments and limitations**
The volume of a storage facility is not easily computed due to the varying sizes of storage facilities.

19.19 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.

- **Scope and coverage**
National, regional and district levels
- **Sources of data**
UCA, UNHS and PHC
- **Compilation practices**
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.
- **Computation method**
Summation of all holdings that receive credit for agricultural purposes divided by the total number of holdings
- **Accessibility and availability of data**
This information can be accessed by users from the;
 - Annual Statistical Abstract
 - UCA Report
 - UBOS website: www.ubos.org
- **Accounting conventions**
The indicator is produced and released annually and after every 10 years following the UCA.
- **Comments and limitations**
Information on income is not easily provided.

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

Flow of Content / Format

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE METADATA TOOL

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