



# NATIONAL PRIORITY GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS

Illuminating the path towards Gender Equality in Uganda



November 2016





The National Priority  
Gender Equality Index  
Report 2016

launched on behalf  
of Rt Hon. Pm.

By  
N. Agedra AMDR

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THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

# NATIONAL PRIORITY GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS (NPGEIs)

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# **NATIONAL PRIORITY GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS (NPGEIs) 2016**

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

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Address: Plot 9 Colville Street

P.O. Box 7186,

Kampala

Tel: 041 256 706000

Fax: 041-256-237553

Email: [ubos@ubos.org](mailto:ubos@ubos.org)

Website: [www.ubos.org](http://www.ubos.org)

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## Statement by Hon. Minister Janat B. Mukwya (Hajati)



Uganda has registered tremendous progress in pursuing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. This progress is attributed to the political support and policy directives of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government which has upheld the principle of inclusive development that ensures that no one is left behind! This principle is firmly enshrined in the Constitution, the Uganda Gender Policy 2007 (UGP) and other sector policies to ensure sustainable development.

It is within this context that my Ministry has collaborated with the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), School of Women and Gender Studies (SWGS) Makerere, and the UN Women to develop the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) that are harmonized with the indicators of the National Development Plan (NDP II), Sector Development Plans and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It is important for us to note that progress in attaining the strategic objective of NDP II and through this the SDGs will only be achieved when the actions we need to take to address gender inequalities in all sectors are prioritized through the respective Sector and Local Government Development plans and budgets.

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



**Hon. Janat B. Mukwya (Hajati)**

**MINISTER**

**MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**





## Statement by Hodan Addou, UN Women Country Representative



In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by consensus Resolution 70/1: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda). The Resolution states that “realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress”. The prioritization of gender equality and women’s rights is reflected in a cross-cutting manner throughout every part of the 2030 Agenda.

UN Women believes that robust indicators and quality data are of critical importance and will to a large extent determine whether policy efforts are marshaled and the goals and targets are achieved. The demand for greater support for statistics has increased as Uganda implements the SDGs. Our work through the Flagship Programme Initiative, “Making Every Woman and Girl Count: Supporting the Monitoring and Implementation of the SDGs through Better Production and Use of Gender Statistics”, aims to ensure that gender statistics are available, accessible and analyzed to inform policy making for delivering gender equality and women’s empowerment.

The localization process of SDG indicators was initiated at the beginning of this year in a participatory manner, involving a wide spectrum of stakeholders. UN Women is pleased to have supported UBOS in finalizing the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators that are aligned to the National Development Plan II indicators, informed by the UN Women position paper on monitoring gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN Women 2015) and the UN Statistical Commission Guide to Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (UN 2013). The priority list of gender indicators will assist in monitoring the gender-related targets in the SDGs; and it will make available gender statistics for evidence based gender related policy and programming planning and to ensure gender statistics are widely accessible by all users. The NPGEI is in line with Uganda’s global commitments under the SDGs and other international treaties and agreements, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action, as well as national priorities.

UN Women deeply acknowledges the active participation and commendable cooperation of the public representatives of the government and development partners for making this effort successful.

UN Women is grateful to the generous financial contributions from the Department for International Development and the Embassy of Sweden which helped to complete this huge task. I would like to recognize the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, and the School of Women and Gender Studies (SWGS) Makerere University for their important contributions to this initiative.

I would like to thank the Executive Director of UBOS and the technical team for their valuable support in bringing about the final stage of the priority gender equality indicators.

**Hodan Addou**  
**COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE**  
**UN WOMEN**



# Preface



Production and use of gender responsive statistics is necessary for measuring and attaining equity and equality in planning and decision making processes of government and other organisations. The adage of ‘leaving no one behind’ of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 underscores inclusiveness of all humans in service delivery across all sectors. The National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) are anchored on the National Development Plan (NDP II) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) as the agency coordinating the development and maintenance of the National Statistical System (NSS) in collaboration with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) developed the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs). The NPGEIs are intended to guide development and production of gender responsive indicators in the country.

The NDP II is gender responsive and the SDG 5 pronounces gender targets and indicators on eliminating gender inequality among others. This NPGEI framework presents indicators for the following sectors: Economic, Health, Education, Leadership and Governance, Human Rights, Information and Communication Technology, Energy, Water and Environment and Agriculture. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics is committed to ensuring alignment and production of gender responsive statistics to help us track the progress of attainment of Goal 5 and other SDG targets.

I would like to appreciate the contribution of our Development Partners. Specifically, I acknowledge the UN Women, and the Department for International Development (DFID) that supported the NPGEIs development. I wish to extend special appreciation to the key partner institutions and members of the gender statistics Technical Advisory Group and Sub-Committee; and UBOS for the strategic leadership. I, therefore, encourage and appeal to key stakeholders to make use of this valuable information.

I wish to thank all participating stakeholders under the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) and Civil Society Organization (CSOs) for their contribution and continued collaboration towards building a coherent, reliable, and demand driven National Statistical System.



**Ben Paul Mungyereza**  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**  
**UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**



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# Acronyms

ABR	Adolescent Birth Rate
AHSPR	Annual Health Sector Performance Report
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIS	AIDS Indicator Survey
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARVs	Antiretroviral Therapy
BAMU	Budget and Monitoring Unit
BFP	Budget Framework Paper
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
BTVET	Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discriminations against Women
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DEO	District Education Officer
DFC	Discriminatory Family Code
DMDPC	Doctors, Medical and Dental Practitioners Council
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ESARO	Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
ESSAPR	Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report
FCM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
GOU	Government of Uganda
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Head Quarters
ILO	International Labour Organization
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoH	Ministry of Health

MPS	Annual Ministerial Policy Statement
NAPE	National Assessment of Progress in Education
NDP	National Development Plan
NEET	Neither in Employment nor in Education Training
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NITA-U	National Information Technology Authority Uganda
NGBVD	National Gender Based Violence Database
NLFS	National Labour Force Survey
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NTC	National Teachers' College
OLAP	Online Analytical Processing
PCV	Packed Cell Volume
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNFP	Private-Not-for-Profit
PWD	Persons with Disability
RCL	Restricted Civil Liberties
RPI	Restricted Physical Integrity
RRA	Restricted Resources and Assets
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SN	Serial Number
SP	Son Preference
SQL	Sequential Quarry Language
TV	Television
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UACE	Uganda Advanced Certificate of Examination
UCA	Uganda Census of Agriculture
UCE	Uganda Certificate of Examination
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNEB	Uganda National Education Board
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
UGX	Uganda Shilling
USD	United States Dollar
USIGI	Uganda Social Institutions and Gender Index
WHO	World Health Organization





# 1. Preamble

## 1.1. Background

Uganda has made significant progress on among others poverty reduction which reduced from 56 in 1992 to 19.7 percent in 2014, the expansion of educational opportunities for young people with 90 percent of the population aged 6-10 years now attending school, and, formulation of gender responsive policies and strategies. This has enhanced the gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in response to the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda which prohibits all forms of discrimination and provides for the protection and promotion of women's rights. In addition, the National Development Plan (NDP II) (2015 – 2020) underlines affirmative action and the need for gender equality and equity in national planning and transformation that constrain development in society. The National Gender Policy, 2007, and the National Action Plan on Women, 2007, inform gender mainstreaming and coordination across sectors. Other laws promoting gender equality and women's rights include; the Domestic Violence Act, 2010 and the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2010.

Government has made strides towards reduction of gender inequality. However, empirical evidence shows that gender inequality still persists. Findings from the Uganda Household Survey (2012/13) revealed that; the average household income by sex of head was higher among males (UGX 243,000) than females (UGX 176,000); more males (54.9 percent) than females (41.4 percent) in the working age population were employed; while more females (14.1 percent) than males (9 percent) were unemployed. Therefore, the need to measure the inequalities and address their underlying causes is a prerequisite in illuminating the path of women and men towards achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment. Quality statistics highlighting concerns, needs and challenges of women, men, girls and boys should be generated and availed. This will inform relevant policy design, planning and implementation of programmes to realise improvement in gender equality and empowerment outcomes.

Uganda adopted and aligned the Global Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the National Development Plan. Specifically, SDG 5 targets and indicators on achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls has been fully integrated. A set of priority gender indicators to monitor gender equality has been developed through a consultative process and endorsed by high level policy makers. This is the first national effort is integrated in the national standard indicator framework and aligned to global commitments towards monitoring gender equality.

This document therefore, presents the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) aligned to the SDG indicators which will help the government of Uganda to track progress of attainment of Goal 5 and other SDG targets. This path requires that critical gender inequalities are illuminated, the relevant data and statistics generated and acted upon in a systematic manner. The development of the NPGEIs is a timely effort to track progress and explore the gaps on gender inequality for redress by the respective sectors. Government is committed to this collective journey through the transformative agenda 2020 and pledges to leave no one behind.

## 1.2. Development of National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)

The NPGEIs indicators are of critical importance in determining whether policy efforts are consolidated, goals and targets are achieved or missed. Building integrated information systems that address gender equality in all its dimensions will provide a credible evidence base that can inform such policies, support advocacy and promote accountability. Uganda will be judged on what has been accomplished over the 15 years in realizing the ambition of empowered women and girls. These indicators are also critical for putting the spotlight on inequality and underscoring the need to realize the rights of poor and marginalized women and girls who are left behind and whose rights are not always prioritized in policy-making processes.

In order to meet the objective of closely and systematically monitoring the progress of gender equality in Uganda, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) along with the respective sectors compiled a set of 106 priority NPGEIs. This list of indicators was adopted by the government of Uganda in a high level meeting attended by Permanent Secretaries and Senior officials from different Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), development partners, Civil Society Organization and the academia.

The NPGEIs consists of 106 Indicators categorized in six thematic areas;

Economic	24
Education	28
Health	35
Leadership and Political Participation	5
Human Rights	6
ICT	5

## 1.3. Process

The development of the NPGEIs followed a participatory and consultative process as illustrated in Fig.1. The actors involved included; senior government officials in the categories of policy analysts, planners, gender experts, statisticians, academicians, and Civil Society.

## 1.4. Baseline and Targets

Baseline information was set for the year 2015 and targets were based on the NDP terminal year 2020. However, in cases where data was unavailable in the base year 2015, the latest available data was considered as the baseline. Targets were set either from the NDP II or from the SDGs, as follows;

- i) If the NPGEIs was found similar to the NDP II, the NDP II target was maintained.
- ii) Where the NPGEIs were not consistent with NDP II but similar to SDGs, the target was set based on one-third of the SDG target (2020).

## 1.5. Tiers of Indicators

Monitoring progress of the SDGs and NDP II will be guided by the three tier criteria defined by the Inter Agency and Experts Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) created on 6th March 2015 under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC). The criterion categorizes the tiers based on the availability of data and methodology as follows;

**Tier I** Indicators which have available methodology and sex disaggregated data.

**Tier II** Indicators which do not have disaggregated data by any source.

**Tier III** Indicators which neither have proper methodology in neither place nor data.

The NPGEIs consists of 66 indicators in Tier I as well as 42 in Tier II and III. However, where indicators in Tier 1 are regularly available but without disaggregated data as required in the SDG categories the following steps should be taken;

**Tier I:** Mining or further analysis of the existing data from Surveys and Censuses, and administrative sources to obtain the various levels of disaggregation should be undertaken.

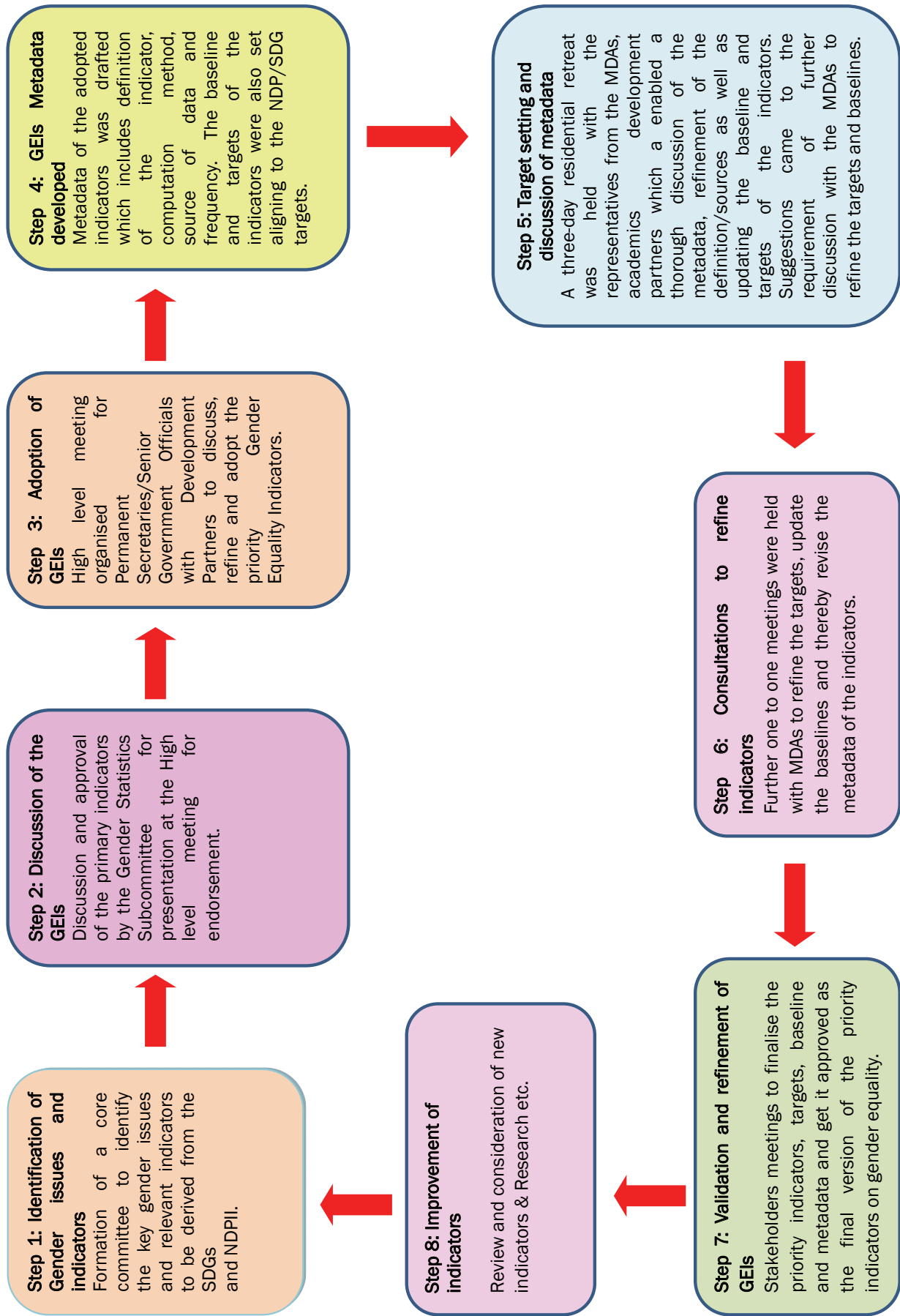
**Tier II:** Negotiation among the key producers and users to provide data based on recent evidence for reporting. Methodology of data collection should be developed or standardized to reduce challenges of comparability.

**Tier III:** Liaison with international statistical bodies and national stakeholders to develop methodology and production of the relevant data.

## 1.6. Conclusion

The National Priority Gender Equality Indicators is an appropriate instrument for delivering gender related Sustainable Development Goals and the related frameworks, policy and planning to achieve gender equality in Uganda. It will also guide production of relevant quality data needed for monitoring gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The implementation of the NPGEIs will result into considerable gains and opportunities for production and utilization of quality gender statistics, as part of the overall strategy to illuminate the path towards a more inclusive sustainable development.

**Fig. 1. The process of developing the NPGEIs**



# **NATIONAL PRIORITY GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS (NPGEIs)**



## 2 National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)

### 1. Economic Indicators

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
1	Income per Capita (USD)	<b>Target 10.1.1:</b> Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	<b>1.1:</b> Income per capita by sex ( <i>ugx</i> )	UNHS	743	1033 (NDPII)	II
2			<b>1.2:</b> Average household income by sex of head ( <i>ugx</i> )	UNHS	F: 176,000 M: 243,000 T: 223,000		I
			<b>1.3:</b> Average household agricultural income by sex of head	UNPS			II
			<b>1.4:</b> Household expenditure by sex of head ( <i>ugx</i> )	UNHS	T: 244,400		II
3	Percentage of people living on less than USD 1 a day	<b>Target 1.2.1:</b> Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	<b>1.5:</b> Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex (%).	UNHS	T: 19.7	14.2 (NDPII)	II
		<b>Target 1.1.1:</b> Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	<b>1.6a:</b> Proportion of the population living below \$1.25 per day by sex.	UNHS			II
			<b>1.6b:</b> Proportion of the population living below \$1.90 per day by sex.	UNHS			II
4		<b>Target 8.5.1:</b> Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	<b>1.7:</b> Average wage earnings in formal employment by sex.	UNHS			II

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
			<u>1.8:</u> Average wage earnings in informal employment by sex.	UNHS			II
5	Percentage of national labour force employed, by sector	<b>Target 8.5.2:</b> Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	<u>1.9:</u> Youth unemployment rate by sex.	UNHS	F: 14.1 M: 9.0 T: 11.4		I
			<u>1.10:</u> Percentage of the working age population employed by sex.	UNHS	F: 41.4 M: 54.9 T: 47.8	79 (NDP II)	I
6			<u>1.11:</u> Proportion of farmers using labour saving technologies by sex.	UNPS			II
7		<b>Target 8.7.1:</b> Proportion and number of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex and age.	<u>1.12:</u> Proportion of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex.	NLFS	F: 15.6 M: 16.9 T: 16.3		I
8		<b>Target 5.a.1 (a):</b> Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex.	<u>1.13a:</u> Proportion of the population owning land individually by sex of owner.	UNHS	F: 59.1 M: 42.9 T: 47.9		I
			<u>1.13b:</u> Proportion of the population owning land jointly by sex of owner.	UNHS	F: 13.1 M: 36.5 T: 29.4		I
			<u>1.14</u> Proportion of the agricultural population owning agricultural land by sex of owner.	UNPS			II



SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
		(b) Share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	<p><b>1.15:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who decide on proceeds of agriculture by sex of decision maker.</p> <p><b>1.16a:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who decide what to plant by sex of decision maker.</p> <p><b>1.16b:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who decide what inputs to use by sex of decision maker.</p> <p><b>1.17:</b> Proportion of women owning agricultural land</p>	UNPS			II
9		<p><b>Target 5.4.1:</b> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</p>	<p><b>1.18:</b> Average number of hours a week spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex (14 - 64 years).</p> <p><b>1.19a:</b> Average time taken to &amp; fro the water (safe) supply point by sex of household head (<i>mins</i>).</p> <p><b>1.19b:</b> Average waiting time at the water (safe) supply point by sex of head (<i>mins</i>).</p> <p><b>1.20:</b> Average time taken to &amp; fro the firewood supply point by sex of household head (<i>mins</i>).</p>	UNHS	F: 36.8 M: 11.9 T: 28.2		I
				UNHS	F: 29.8 M: 29.6 T: 29.8		I
				UNHS	F: 27.2 M: 28.0 T: 27.4		I
				UNHS	F: 40.9 M: 40.0		I

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
			<u>1.21a:</u> Average time taken to the health facility by sex ( <i>mins</i> ).	UNHS	F: 46.0 M: 49.7 T: 47.1		I
			<u>1.21b:</u> Average waiting time at the health facility by sex ( <i>mins</i> ).	UNHS	F: 52.9 M: 54.5 T: 53.4		I
			<u>1.22:</u> Average time taken to school (for day scholars) by sex ( <i>mins</i> ).	UNHS	F: 37.3 M: 35.2 T: 36.7		I
10	The number of young people not in education, employment or training	<b>Target 8.6.1:</b> Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training.	<u>1.23:</u> Proportion of young people (aged 15-24 years) NEET by sex. <i>(NEET - Neither in Employment nor in Education Training)</i>	NLFS	F: 39.1 M: 18.2 T: 29.0	78 (NDP II)	I
11			<u>1.24:</u> Proportion of the population with access to financial services by sex.	UNHS			III

## 2. Education Indicators

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
12		<p><b>Target 4.2.1</b> Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex.</p> <p><b>Target 4.2.2</b> Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.</p>	<p><b>2.1:</b> Net Pre-primary enrolment ratio by sex.</p> <p><b>2.2:</b> Gross Pre-primary enrolment ratio by sex. (number)</p>	MoES	Boys: 8.2 Girls: 7.2	Boys: 296,703 Girls: 290,327 Total: 587,029	I
13	Net Primary School enrolment by sex		<b>2.3:</b> Net Primary School enrolment rate by sex	MoES (ASC)	Girls: 93 Boys: 89 Total: 91	Girls: 100 Boys: 100 Total: 100 (NDPII)	I
14	Net Secondary enrolment rate by sex		<p><b>2.4:</b> Gross Primary School enrolment rate by sex</p> <p><b>2.5:</b> Net Secondary School enrolment rate by sex</p> <p><b>2.6:</b> Gross Secondary School enrolment rate by sex.</p>	MoES (ASC)	Girls: 111 Boys: 107 Total: 109	Girls: 109 Boys: 102 Total: 105	I
				MoES (ASC)	Girls: 25 Boys: 27 Total: 26	Girls: 35 Boys: 30 Total: 40 (NDPII)	I
				MoES (ASC)	Girls: 28 Boys: 32 Total: 30	Girls: 28.1 Boys: 32.2 Total: 31.9	I

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
15	BTVET enrolment by sex		<b>2.7:</b> BTVET enrolment by sex. (number)	MoES	Girls: 14,650 Boys: 28,024 Total: 42,674	Girls: 21,975 Boys: 42,036 Total: 64,011 (NDPII)	I
16	University students by sex		<b>2.8:</b> University enrolment by sex. (number)	MoES	Girls: 79,835 Boys: 100,525 Total: 180,360	Girls: 80,530 Boys: 106,279 Total: 187,204 (NDPII)	I
17	Tertiary Institution students by sex		<b>2.9:</b> Tertiary enrolment by sex. (number)	MoES	Girls: 109,957 Boys: 139,092 Total: 249,049	Girls: 127,518 Boys: 165,136 Total: 292,258 (NDPII)	I
18	P7 Completion rate by sex		<b>2.10:</b> Primary (P7) Completion rate by sex	MoES (ASC)	Girls: 63.3 Boys: 59.8 Total: 61.6	Girls: 85 Boys: 85 Total: 85 (NDPII)	I
19	Transition rate to S1 by sex		<b>2.11:</b> Transition rate to Secondary (S1) by sex	MoES	Girls: 63.6 Boys: 62.8 Total: 63.2	Girls: 83 Boys: 83 Total: 83 (NDPII)	I

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
20	Secondary Completion rate		<b>2.12:</b> S4 Completion rate by sex	MoES	Girls: 35.9 Boys: 36.4 Total: 36.2	Girls: 48 Boys: 52 Total: 50 (NDPII)	I
21	Transition rate from S4 to S5 by sex		<b>2.13:</b> Transition rate from S4 to S5 by sex	MoES	Girls: 25.9 Boys: 33.6 Total: 30.0	Girls: 35 Boys: 45 Total: 50 (NDPII)	I
22			<b>2.14:</b> Literacy rate by sex.	UNHS	Girls: 65 Boys: 77 Total: 71	80 (SDG)	I
23	Literacy rate at P3 by sex	<b>Target 4.1.1:</b> Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.	<b>2.15:</b> Literacy rate at P3 by sex	MoES	Girls: 61.3 Boys: 59.0 Total: 60.2	Girls: 70 Boys: 70 Total: 70 (NDPII)	I
24	Literacy rate at P6 by sex	<b>Target 4.6.1:</b> Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills by sex.	<b>2.16:</b> Literacy rate at P6 by sex	MoES	Girls: 52.2 Boys: 51.6 Total: 51.9	Girls: 50 Boys: 50 Total: 50 (NDPII)	I

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
25	Numeracy rate at P3 by sex		<b>2.17:</b> Numeracy rate at P3 by sex	MoES	Girls: 70.6 Boys: 73.0 Total: 71.7	Girls: 80 Boys: 80 Total: 80 (NDPII)	I
26	Numeracy rate P6 by sex		<b>2.18:</b> Numeracy rate P6 by sex	MoES	Girls: 48.2 Boys: 56.9 Total: 52.6	Girls: 50 Boys: 50 Total: 50 (NDPII)	I
27			<b>2.19:</b> Pass rate by sex	MoES	PLE: 86 Girls: 84 Boys: 88 UCE: 91 Girls: 90 Boys: 92	PLE: 91 Girls: 88 Boys: 94 UCE: 97 Girls: 97 Boys: 98	I
28			<b>2.20:</b> Pass rate by sex in English. (%)	MoES	Girls: 91.8 Boys: 89.9	Girls: 94.8 Boys: 92.8	I
			<b>2.21:</b> Pass rate by sex in Maths. (%)	MoES	Girls: 77.5 Boys: 81.7	Girls: 80.8 Boys: 84.7	I
			<b>2.22:</b> Drop-out rate by sex.	MoES			II
29	Ratio of graduates in Science & Technology		<b>2.23:</b> Ratio of graduates in Science & Technology to Arts by sex	UNCST	1:5	3:5	II

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
	to Arts					(NDPII)	
			<b>2.24:</b> Proportion of engineering graduates by sex.	UNCST			II
			<b>2.25:</b> Proportion of science graduate teachers by sex	UNCST			II
			<b>2.26:</b> Proportion of Medical officers, clinical officers and allied and dental practitioners by sex.	UNCST			II
30		<b>Target 4.5.1:</b> Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected areas, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated.	<b>2.27:</b> Gender parity index in enrolment	MoES	Primary: 1.00 Secondary: 0.90 Pre-primary: 0.98	Boys : Girls =1	I
31		<b>Target 4.a.1:</b> Proportion of the schools with access to: (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities	<b>2.28:</b> Percentage of schools with separate stances for females and males.	MoES	7		I

### 3. Health Indicators

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
32	Ratio of doctors to population	<b>Target 3.c.1</b> Health worker density and distribution.	<b>3.1:</b> Ratio of practicing medical officers (doctors) to population	MoH-HMIS	1: 24,725	1:22,625 (NDP/II)	I
			<b>3.2:</b> Ratio of practicing medical officers (doctors) by sex.	MoH-HMIS			II
33	Ratio of nurses to population		<b>3.3:</b> Ratio of practicing nurses to population.	MoH-HMIS	1:11,000	1:8,000 (NDP/II)	II
34			<b>3.4:</b> Ratio of practicing midwives to population	MoH-HMIS			III
			<b>3.5:</b> Ratio of practicing midwives to women	MoH-HMIS			III
35			<b>3.6:</b> Ratio of practicing Anesthetical Officers to population	MoH-HMIS			III
			<b>3.7:</b> Ratio of practicing Anesthetical Officers to women	MoH-HMIS	1:11,000	1:9,500	II
36			<b>3.8:</b> Proportion of mothers who are able to breast feed exclusively for six months (%)	UDHS	63		I
37	Child stunting as percent of under 5s	<b>Target 2.2.1</b> Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	<b>3.9:</b> Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age by sex	UDHS	Girls:29.9 Boys: 37 Total: 33	25 (NDP/II)	I



SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
38		<b>Target 2.2.2</b> Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	<b>3.10:</b> Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age by sex	UDHS	Girls: 4.6 Boys: 4.9 Total: 5		I
39			<b>3.11:</b> Prevalence of under-weight children under 5 years of age by sex	UDHS	Girls: 12.7 Boys: 14.9 Total: 13.8	8	I
40			<b>3.12:</b> Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age	UDHS	23	16	I
41	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	<b>Target 3.2.2:</b> Neonatal mortality rate	<b>3.13:</b> Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births by sex	UDHS	Girls: 59 Boys: 70 Total: 54	44 (NDPII)	I
42	Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	<b>Target 3.2.1:</b> Under-five mortality rate	<b>3.14:</b> Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births by sex	UDHS	Girls: 98 Boys: 114 Total: 90	51 (NDPII)	I
43	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	<b>Target 3.1.1:</b> Maternal mortality ratio	<b>3.15:</b> Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (MIMR) (number)	UDHS	438	320 (NDPII)	I
44	Births attended by skilled health personnel	<b>Target 3.1.2</b> Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	<b>3.16:</b> Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	UDHS	58	78 (NDPII)	I
45			<b>3.17:</b> Proportion of women attending at least four antenatal care visits	UDHS	47.6	60 (SDG)	I

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
			<b>3.18:</b> Proportion of women attending first ANC in the first trimester	UDHS	20.8		I
46	Total Fertility Rate		<b>3.19:</b> Total Fertility Rate	UDHS	6.2	4.5 (NDP/II)	I
			<b>3.20:</b> Adolescent (15-19 yrs) fertility rate per 1000 women	UDHS	134		I
47	Contraceptive prevalence rate	<b>Target 3.7.1:</b> Proportion of women of reproductive age (15 - 49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	<b>3.21:</b> Contraceptive prevalence rate in reproductive age group (15 to 49)	UDHS	30	50 (NDP/II)	I
			<b>3.22:</b> Adolescent Contraceptive prevalence rate	UDHS	6.8		I
48		<b>Target 5.6.1</b> Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	<b>3.23:</b> Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive health decisions.	UDHS	60		I
49		<b>Target 3.7.2</b> Adolescent birth rate (aged 10 - 14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	<b>3.24:</b> Adolescent birth rate (15-19 yrs) per 1,000 women in that age group.	UDHS	134.5		I
50			<b>3.25:</b> Proportion of population aged 15-49 years with health insurance by sex.	DHS	F: 1.3 M: 1.8		I
51	Life Expectancy at birth		<b>3.26:</b> Life Expectancy at birth by sex.	NPHC	F: 64.2 M: 62.2 T: 63.3	60 (NDP/II)	I

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
52	Proportion of the population living within a radius of 5km of a health facility		<b>3.27:</b> Proportion of the population living within a radius of 5km of a health facility.	UNHS	75	85 (NDPII)	I
53	HIV - Prevalence rate	<b>Target 3.3.1:</b> Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	<b>3.28:</b> Share of the population living with HIV/AIDS by sex.  <b>3.29:</b> Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.  <b>3.30:</b> HIV/AIDS prevalence among pregnant women.	AIS	F: 8.3 M: 6.1 T: 7.3	7.8 (NDPII)	I
54			<b>3.31:</b> Proportion of HIV/AIDS pregnant women enrolled on EMTCT-Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission	AIS	79.9		II
55	Percentage of eligible persons receiving ARVs		<b>3.32a:</b> Percentage of eligible persons receiving ARVs by sex.	AIS	F: 53 M: 46	80 (NDPII)	I
56			<b>3.33:</b> Proportion of HIV positive adolescents accessing ARVs by sex.  <b>3.34a:</b> Prevalence of lower respiratory infections by Sex. <b>3.34b:</b> Prevalence of lower respiratory infections in children under 5 years by sex.	MoH-HMIS  MoH; AIS  UDHS	  Boys: 15.4 Girls: 14.3 Total: 15		II

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
57		<p><b>Target: 7.1.2</b> Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p>	<p><b>3.35:</b> Percentage of the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels by sex of household head.</p>	UDHS			II

## 4. Leadership and Governance Indicators

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
58		<b>Target 5.5.1</b> Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	<b>4.1.a:</b> Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament <b>4.1.b:</b> Proportion of seats held by women in Local Governments. 1. LCV Chairpersons	The Parliament  MoLG;	F: 1.74 M: 98.26		II
59		<b>Target 5.5.2</b> Proportion of women in managerial positions	<b>4.2:</b> Managerial positions in the formal sector by sex.	MoPS; MPS			III
60		<b>Target 5.1.1</b> Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	<b>4.3:</b> Percentage of MDAs and LGs with policies, plans and budgets that promote gender equity and equality	EOC, MoFPED; MGLSD			III
61		<b>Target 5.c.1</b> Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	<b>4.4:</b> Proportion of institutions with systems to track and make public allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment.	MoFPED; MGLSD			III
62		<b>Target 1.b.1</b> Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	<b>4.5:</b> Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups.	MoFPED			III

## 5. Human Rights Indicators

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
63			<b>5.1:</b> Proportion of PWDs with access to essential services and infrastructure by sex.	MGLSD		40 (SDG)	II
64	<b>Target 5.2.1</b> Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and age.		<b>5.2:</b> Proportion of the ever-partnered population aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months by sex.	UDHS	Women: 15.4 Men: 2.9	30 (SDG)	I
65	<b>Target 5.2.2</b> Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.		<b>5.3:</b> Proportion of the population aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15 by sex.	UDHS	Women: 11 Men: 6	8 (SDG)	I
66	<b>Target 16.2.3</b> Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18		<b>5.4:</b> Proportion of the population (aged 15-19 and 20-24) who were subjected to sexual violence before age 15 by sex.	UDHS	15-19 Men: 2 Women: 6 20-24 Men: 5 Women: 10	6 (SDG)	I
67	<b>Target 5.3.1</b> Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18		<b>5.5:</b> Percentage of the population aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage) by sex.	UDHS	Men: 16.1 Women: 31.8	20 (SDG)	I

68		<p><b>Target 5.3.2</b> Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting by age.</p>	<p><b>5.6:</b> Percentage of girls and women aged 5 years and above who have undergone FGM/C.</p>	UDHS	1.4	0 (SDG)	I
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## 6. Information and Communications Technology Indicators

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
69	Percentage of mobile line subscriptions	<b>Target 5.b.1</b> Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by sex	<b>6.1a:</b> Proportion of individuals who own mobile phones individually by sex.	UNHS	F: 45.8 M: 58.2 T: 54.3		I
			<b>6.1b:</b> Proportion of individuals who own mobile phones jointly by sex.	UNHS	F: 3.2 M: 6.4 T: 5.3		I
			<b>6.2:</b> Proportion of individuals using mobile phones by sex.	UNHS			II
70	Proportion of businesses using the internet	<b>Target 17.8.1</b> Proportion of individuals using the internet	<b>6.3:</b> Proportion of individuals using the internet by sex.	UNHS			II
			<b>6.4:</b> Proportion of individuals using social media by sex	UNHS			II
71	Proportion of households with a TV		<b>6.5:</b> Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, internet) by sex of household head	UNHS		18 (NDPII)	II



## 7. Indices

SN	Second National Development Plan (NDP II)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)	Source	Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Tier
72	Global Gender Gap Index		<u>7.1:</u> Uganda Gender Gap Index.	HDR	0.71	0.75 (NDPII)	II
73			<u>7.2:</u> Uganda Gender Development Index.	HDR	0.48		II
74			<u>7.3:</u> Uganda Social Institutions and Gender Index.	UBOS	0.47		I



**METADATA**  
**OF THE NATIONAL PRIORITY**  
**GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS**



### 3 Metadata of the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs)

#### 1. Economic Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>1.1:</b> Income per capita by sex	This is the measure of the amount of money that is being earned per person in a country  Income per capita can apply to the average person income for a country. It is used as a means for evaluating the living conditions and quality of life in different areas  The indicator provides a baseline against which to develop interventions at policy level. It helps measure progress towards NDPII and Vision 2040.	UGX	National and Regional levels  Sex  wealth quintile  region  Residence	Data is obtained from household and Panel surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)  Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)	Divide the country's national income by its total population	Urban Labour Force Survey reports  UNHS reports  Panel Surveys	After every 3 years	None
<b>1.2:</b> Average household income by sex of household head.	This is the measure of the average amount of money that is being earned per household in a country by sex of the household head.  The indicator provides a baseline against which to develop interventions at policy level. It helps measure progress towards NDPII and Vision	UGX	National and Regional levels  Sex of the household head  Residence  Wealth Quintile	Data is obtained from household and Panel surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)  Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS).	Divide the country's national income by its total number of households	Urban Labour Force Survey reports  UNHS reports  Panel Surveys	After every 3 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	2040.			households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.					
<b>1.3:</b> Average household agricultural income by sex of head	<p>This is the measure of the average amount of money that is being earned from agriculture per household in a country by sex of the household head.</p> <p>The indicator provides a baseline against which to develop interventions at policy level. It helps measure progress towards NDP/II and Vision 2040.</p>	UGX	<p>National and Regional levels</p> <p>Sex of the household head</p> <p>Residence</p>	<p>Data is obtained from household and Panel surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.</p>	Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)	Divide the country's agricultural income by its total number of households	UNPS reports	Annually	None
<b>1.4:</b> Household expenditure by sex of household head	This is an aggregation of all household expenditures i.e. food items, non/ semi-durable goods and durable goods and services per household in a specified period by sex of household heads.	UGX	<p>National and Regional levels</p> <p>Sex of household head</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Wealth quintile</p> <p>Region</p>	<p>Household expenditure data is collected using different reference periods for different goods and services. The information is standardized</p>	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Summation of total expenditures per household for the different expenditure categories	<p>UNHS Reports</p> <p>Annual Statistical Abstract</p> <p>Website (<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>)</p>	After every 2-3 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>1.5:</b> Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex	This is a measure of how far below individuals are from the national poverty line.	Percent	Residence  National and Regional levels  Sex  Employment status  Main source of livelihood,  Residence	to the same reference period during computation.  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. ( <i>real private consumption</i> ).	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Summation over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line divided by the poverty line.	UNHS Reports  Annual Statistical Abstract  Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	After every 2-3 years	Distribution of consumption among the poor is not considered

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>1.6:</b> Proportion of the population below \$1.25 per day by sex	This is a measure of how far below individuals are from the international poverty line.	Percent	National and Regional levels sex age, employment status main source of livelihood, residence	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. ( <i>real private consumption</i> ).	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Summation over all individuals of the shortfall of their real private consumption per adult equivalent from the poverty line divided by the poverty line.	UNHS Reports  Annual Statistical Abstract  Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )	After every 2-3 years	Distribution of consumption among the poor is not considered
<b>1.7:</b> Average wage earnings by sex	This refers to the payroll divided by total employment for a particular cluster/industry-region combination by sex of the individuals. <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	UGX	National and regional levels Age Sex Sector (formal and informal) Residence Occupation	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys (ULFS)  National Labour Force Survey (NLFS)  Uganda National Household Surveys – (UNHS)  Uganda National Panel	Payroll divided by the total employment.	Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> )  Annual Statistical Abstract  NLFS reports  ULFS reports  UNHS reports  Employment and Earnings Survey Reports	Annually  After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas



Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>1.8:</b> Youth unemployment by sex	This refers to the proportion of the working age population who are youth (18-30 years) without work, looking for work and available for work during specified reference period (one week) by sex. <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed. The ULFS covers only urban areas	Surveys (UNPS) Establishment surveys Employment & Earning Survey Uganda Business Inquiry	The unemployed youth divided by the youth population labour force multiplied by 100	Website ( <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> ) Annual Statistical Abstract NLFS reports ULFS reports UNHS reports UNPS Reports	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas
<b>1.9:</b> Percentage	This refers to the	Percent	National and	Data is obtained	UBOS- Labour	The number of	Website	Annually	Coverage of

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
of the national labour force employed by sex	distribution of the employed persons by sex. Employment by sector is categorized into three broad groupings by economic activity; -Agriculture -Industry -Services <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)		regional levels Age Residence Sex Education Level Income status Disability status Sector	from censuses and surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Force Surveys (ULFS) National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) National Population and Housing Censuses (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys – UNHS, Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS) National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS)	employed persons in that sector divided by the total employment multiplied by 100.	(www.ubos.org) Annual Statistical Abstract NLFS reports ULFS reports UNHS reports NSDS Reports National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports	After every 3 years	the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas
<b>1.10:</b> Proportion of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex	This refers to the distribution of children employed by sex. The term child labour reflects the engagement of children in prohibited	Percent	National and regional levels Age Residence	Data is obtained from censuses and surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is	UBOS- Labour Force Surveys (ULFS) National	The number of employed persons in that sector divided by the total employment multiplied by	Website (www.ubos.org) Annual Statistical Abstract	Annually After every 3 years	Coverage of the Urban labour Survey is limited to selected urban areas

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), their respective supplementing Recommendations (No. 146 and 190), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child		Sex	stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Population and Housing Censuses (NPHC) National Labour Force Survey (NLFS)	100.	NLFS reports  ULFS reports  NPHC reports		
<b>1.11:</b> Proportion of the population owning land by sex of owner	This is the percentage of the population in the country who own land by sex	Percent	National and Regional levels  Mode of ownership (individual or joint)  Sex  Age	Data on the indicator is obtained through surveys and censuses, and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator  The administrative data on land ownership is derived from the Lands Information	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)  National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)  Administrative data (Land Information	Number of persons who own land in the country ('18 years and above) divided by the total population aged 18 years or more multiplied by 100	MLHUD Policy Statement  UNHS reports  National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports  <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>	Every 3 years  Every 5 years  Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
				system at the MLHUD	System)				
<b>1.12:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population owning agricultural land by sex of owner	This is the percentage of agricultural population in the country who own land used for agriculture by sex of the land owner	Percent	National and Regional levels Mode of ownership (individual or joint) Sex Age	Data on the indicator is obtained through surveys and censuses, and centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator	Uganda National Survey (UNPS)  National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)  Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA)	The agricultural population who own land used for agriculture in the country divided by the total agricultural population multiplied by 100	UNPS reports  NPHC reports  UCA reports <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>	Every 3 years  Every 5 years  Annually	None
<b>1.13:</b> Proportion of the agricultural population who decide on proceeds of agriculture by sex of decision maker.	This refers to the proportion of the population with the right to decide on proceeds of agriculture by sex.  Proceeds refer to agricultural earnings received from land under cultivation (own or hired or any type of right)	Percent	National and regional Levels  Sex	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed	National Population and Housing Census, UNHS, UNPS & UDHS, Uganda Census of Agriculture	Total agricultural population who decide on proceeds of agriculture divided by the Total agricultural population multiplied by 100			
<b>1.14:</b> Proportion of the agricultural	This refers to the proportion of the	Percent	National and regional	For the sample surveys, the	Uganda National Panel	Total agricultural	UNPS reports	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
population who decide what to plant and inputs to use by sex of decision maker.	population with the right to decide on what to plant on land under cultivation (own or hired or any type of right) or what inputs to use on the land by sex of the decision maker		Levels  Sex	population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed	Survey (UNPS)  Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA)	population who decide what to plant and/or what inputs to use divided by the total agricultural population multiplied by 100	UCA reports  <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>	Every ten years	
<b>1.15:</b> Proportion of women owning agricultural land.	The percentage of women owning land used for farming, livestock or forestry activities.  This emphasizes the importance to monitor ownership/secure rights of the women whose main source of livelihood is farm-based, that is, crop, livestock or forestry	Percent	National and regional  Levels  Tenure systems	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC)  Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)  Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA)	The number of women with documented evidence of secure tenure rights to individually or communally held land divided by the total number of adult population (aged 18-64) x100.	NPHC reports  UNPS reports  UCA reports	Annually  Every ten years	<b>None</b>
<b>1.16:</b> Average number of hours a week spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex	This refers to the average time spent per week on unpaid domestic and care work by sex  Unpaid domestic and care work activities include the unpaid production of goods for own final consumption, these	Number (Hours)	National and regional levels  Age  Residence  Sex  Income status	Data is obtained from surveys to derive the indicator. For sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)  National Labour Force	Average number of hours a week spent on unpaid domestic and care work divided by the total population	<a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>  Annual Statistical Abstract	After every 3 Years  Annually	The current surveys undertaken do not capture data on unpaid care workers and voluntary work

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	include :the production of goods and services for self-consumption (e.g., collecting water or firewood);the provision of services for self-consumption (e.g. cooking or cleaning as well as person-to-person care for other people); and 'Voluntary work' which consists of service or activity undertaken without pay for the benefit of the community, the environment, and persons other than close relatives or those within the household		Marital status	sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed.	Survey (NLFS)  Time Use Surveys  Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Survey		UNHS reports  Panel Survey Reports  Time Use Survey report  Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Survey reports		
<b>1.17:</b> Average time taken to & fro water (safe) supply point by sex of household head	This is the average time spent travelling to and from the safe water source.  Safe water points include boreholes, piped water public taps, tap water and protected springs, gravity flow schemes, rain water and bottled water	Number (Minutes)	National and regional Levels Sex of household head Location Income status	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Average time taken to and fro the safe water supply point	UNHS reports	3 years	<b>None</b>
<b>1.18:</b> Average waiting time at the water (safe)	This is the average time spent at the safe water	Number (Minutes)	National and regional	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into	Uganda National Household Survey	Average time spent at the safe water supply point	UNHS reports	3 years	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
supply point by sex of household head	source.		Levels Sex of household head Location Income status	regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed	Survey (UNHS)				
1.19: Average time taken to & from the firewood supply point by sex of household heads	This is the average time spent travelling to and from the main source of firewood.	Number (Minutes)	National and regional Levels Sex of household head Location Income status	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Average time taken to and from the fire wood supply point	UNHS reports	3 years	None
1.20: Average time taken to the health facility by sex	This is the average time spent travelling to the health facility by sex of the individuals  The health facility is the place where the first consultation was sought 30 days preceding the survey	Number (Minutes)	National and regional Levels Sex Location Income status	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Average time taken travelling to the health facility	UNHS reports	3 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>1.21:</b> Average waiting time at the health facility by sex	This is the average time spent waiting for consultation / treatment at the health facility	Number (Minutes)	National and regional Levels Sex Location Income status	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Average time spent at the health facility	UNHS reports	3 years	None
<b>1.22:</b> Average time taken to & from the firewood supply point by sex of household heads	This is the average time spent travelling to and from the main source of firewood.	Number (Minutes)	National and regional Levels Sex of household head Location Income status	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Average time taken to and from the firewood supply point	UNHS reports	3 years	None
<b>1.23:</b> Average time taken to school by sex	This is the average time taken to school This indicator is measured for day scholars)	Number (Minutes)	National and regional Levels Sex Age Location Income status	For the sample surveys, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analyzed	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	Average time taken travelling to the school	UNHS reports	3 years	None



Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>1.24:</b> Proportion of young people NEET by sex <i>(NEET - Neither in Employment nor in Education Training)</i></p>	<p>The NEET is defined as the percentage of youth (18-30 years old) who are not in employment and not in education or training. NEET provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment.</p> <p>The indicator is further disaggregated by location</p>	Percent	National and regional Levels location, income	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.	NLFS	Number of youth (18-30 years old) who are not in employment and not in education or training. $\frac{\text{NEET}}{\text{Total Youth}} \times 100$	NLFS Reports	3 years	None

## 2. Education Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.1:</b> Net Pre-primary enrolment ratio by sex	<p>This is the enrolment of the official age-group for Pre-primary expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	<p>National, Regional and District levels</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Level of education</p> <p>Location, Region</p> <p><b>Ownership Government and Non-Government</b> (Private and community)</p> <p>Income Status</p>	<p>The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year. The denominator is obtained from the population projections by UBOS.</p> <p>Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census and after completion, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters.</p> <p>Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2012.</p>	<p>Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year by Ministry of Education and Sports.)</p> <p>UBOS annual Population Projections data</p>	<p>Divide the number of pupils enrolled who are of official age group for pre primary level of education by the population of the same age-group and multiply the result by 100.</p>	<p>Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a></p> <p>Education Statistical Abstract</p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report</p>	Annually	<p>For tertiary education, this indicator is not pertinent because of the difficulties in determining an appropriate age-group due to the wide variations in the durations of the programmes at this level of education.</p> <p>For border districts, the migration rate affects the NER.</p> <p>Comprehensive studies should be undertaken to establish adjustment factors per</p>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.2:</b> Gross Pre-primary enrolment ratio by sex	This is the total enrolment in Pre-primary regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year. Official school age groups for the specific levels of education are; <b>Pre-primary: 3 – 5 Yrs</b>  <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Percent	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region <b>Ownership Government and Non-Government</b> (Private and community) Income Status	The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year. The denominator is obtained from the population projections by UBOS.  Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census and after completion, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters.  Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2012.	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year). UBOS (population Projections. Updated annually.)	Number of pupils enrolled in pre-primary regardless of age) divide by (the population of the age-group which officially corresponds pre-primary level of education) and multiply the result by 100.	Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>  Education Statistical Abstract  Education Fact sheet  Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report	Annually	district.  For tertiary education, this indicator is not pertinent because of the difficulties in determining an appropriate age-group due to the wide variations in the durations of the programmes at this level of education.

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.3:</b> Net Primary School enrolment rate by sex	This is the enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education (Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary) expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.	Percent	National, Regional and District levels Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region	The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year. The denominator is obtained from the population projections by UBOS.	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every year by Ministry of Education and Sports.) UBOS annual Population Projections data	Divide the number of pupils/students enrolled who are of official age group for a given level of education by the population of the same age-group and multiply the result by 100.	Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> Education Statistical Abstract Education Fact sheet Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report	Annually	For tertiary education, this indicator is not pertinent because of the difficulties in determining an appropriate age-group due to the wide variations in the durations of the programmes at this level of education. For border districts, the migration rate affects the NER. Comprehensive studies should be undertaken to establish adjustment factors per district.
<b>2.4:</b> Net Secondary School enrolment rate by sex	<b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011		<b>Ownership Government and Non-Government</b> (Private and community) Income Status	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census and after completion, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters. Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2012.					

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.5:</b> Gross Primary School enrolment Ratio by sex	This is the total enrolment in a specific level of education (Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary),	Percent	National, Regional and District levels	The numerator is obtained from the Annual School Census undertaken every year. The denominator is obtained from the population projections by UBOS.	Schools (Annual school census undertaken every fiscal year). UBOS (population Projections). Updated annually.)	Number of pupils/students enrolled in a given level of education (regardless of age) divided by the population of the age-group which officially corresponds to the given level of education), and multiplied by 100.	Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>	Annually	For tertiary education, this indicator is not pertinent because of the difficulties in determining an appropriate age-group due to the wide variations in the durations of the programmes at this level of education.
<b>2.6:</b> Gross Secondary School enrolment ratio by sex	regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year.  Official school age groups for the specific levels of education are; <b>Pre-primary: 3 – 5 Yrs.</b> <b>Primary: 6–12 Yrs.</b> <b>Secondary: 13-18 Yrs.</b>		Age Sex Residence Level of education location, Region <b>Ownership Government and Non-Government</b> (Private and community) Income Status	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census and after completion, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters.  Data is cleaned and analysis is done using SQL server 2012.			Education Statistical Abstract  Education Fact sheet  Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report		

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.7: Primary School Completion Rate by sex</b>	<p><b>Tertiary: 19-25 Yrs.</b></p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p> <p>This is the total number of pupils (candidates) who registered for their end of primary regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary graduation age.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	<p><b>National</b></p> <p><b>Sex</b></p> <p><b>Level of Primary/ Secondary Education</b></p>	<p>Data on candidates' final grade examinations is obtained from the administrative Registers of UNEB by the Ministry of Education and Sports and analyzed to derive the number of sitting candidates who pass examinations.</p> <p>The Population figures are officially requested from UBOS.</p>	<p>Administrative data from UNEB</p> <p>UBOS Annual Population projections</p>	<p>Divide the number of registered candidates by the 12/16 year old population, and multiply the result by 100.</p>	<p>Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a></p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>Education Fact file</p> <p>Education Fact booklet</p> <p>League tables</p> <p>Newsletter</p> <p>Data is availed on request</p>	Annually	<p>There are some candidates who register for PLE/UCE but fail to sit some or all exams. However, this is a negligible number.</p>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.8:</b> Enrolment  (BVET, University Tertiary)	This is the total enrolment in the specific level of education (BVET, Tertiary and University).	Number	National, Regional and District levels  Age  Sex  Level of education	The number is got from the annual school census conducted every year.	Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports	Total count of persons in each given level of education. (BVET, Tertiary and University)	Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>  Education Fact sheet  Statistical Abstract	Annually	None
<b>2.9:</b> Completion Rate	This is the total number of pupils/students (candidates) who registered for their end of cycle exams (primary, secondary) regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary/secondary graduation age.  <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b>	Percent	<b>National</b>  <b>Sex</b>    <b>Level of Primary/ Secondary (S4) Education</b>	Data on candidates' final grade examinations is obtained from the administrative Registers of UNEB by the Ministry of Education and Sports and analyzed to derive the number of sitting candidates who pass examinations.  The Population figures are officially	Administrative data from UNEB  UBOS Annual Population projections	Divide the number of registered candidates by the 12 (P7) or /16 (S4) year old population, and multiply the result by 100.	Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>  Education Fact sheet  Education Fact file  Education Fact booklet  League tables  Newsletter  Data is availed on request	Annually	There are some candidates who register for PLE/UCE but fail to sit some or all exams. However, this is a negligible number.

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011			requested from UBOS.					
<b>2.10:</b> Transition rate to Secondary School (S1) by sex	This is the number of pupils/students admitted to the first Grade of secondary level of education in a given year, expressed as a proportion of the number of candidates who successfully sat and passed the final grade of the primary level of education in the previous year.  Example; <u>S1 (year t+1)</u> P7 (year t) <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b>  International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Percent	National, Regional and District levels  Age  Sex  Residence  Level of education location, Region  <b>Ownership Government and Non-Government</b> (Private and community)	The numerator is obtained from the annual school census conducted every year. The denominator is obtained from UNEB results.  Data on candidates' final grade examinations from UNEB is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass final grade examinations of primary level determined.	Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports  UNEB Results	Divide the number of students in the first grade of secondary education by the number of pupils who were enrolled in the final grade of the preceding cycle or level of education in the previous year and multiply by 100.	Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>  Education Fact sheet  Statistical Abstract	Annually	This indicator can be distorted by incorrect distinctions between new entrants and repeaters especially in the first grade of secondary education. Students who interrupted their studies after one or more years after primary seven together with the migrant students could also affect the quality of the indicator. A study should be undertaken



Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
2.11: Transition rate from S4 to S5 by sex	This is the number of students admitted to S5 in a given year, expressed as a proportion of the number of candidates who successfully sat and passed the final grade of the senior four in the previous year.  Example; <u>S1 (year t+1)</u>  P7 (year t)  <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b>  International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Percent	National, Regional and District levels  Age  Sex  Residence  Level of education location, Region  <b>Ownership Government and Non-Government</b> (Private and community)	The numerator is obtained from the annual school census conducted every year. The denominator is obtained from UNEB results.  Data on candidates' final grade examinations from UNEB is analyzed and number of sitting candidates who pass final grade examinations of primary level determined.	Annual School Census by Ministry of Education and Sports  UNEB Results	Divide the number of students in the first grade of secondary education by the number of pupils who were enrolled in the final grade of the preceding cycle or level of education in the previous year and multiply by 100.	Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>  Education Fact sheet  Statistical Abstract	Annually	This indicator can be distorted by incorrect distinctions between new entrants and repeaters especially in the first grade of secondary education. Students who interrupted their studies after one or more years after primary seven together with the migrant students could also affect the quality of the indicator. A study should be

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.12:</b> Literacy rate by sex	The number of persons aged 10 years and above who are able to read and write with understanding in any language divided by that population in that age group <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)	Percent	National level Age Residence Sex	Data on Literacy are obtained through Household Surveys and the Population and Housing Census and analysed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)	Divide the number of people aged 10 years and above who are literate by the total population in that same age group and multiply the result by 100	Annual Statistical abstract National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) reports UNHS reports UDHS reports Website: <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>	Annually After every 3 years After every 5 years After every 10 years	undertaken to ascertain the different ages of the school going children.  Non response from some households
<b>2.13:</b> Literacy rate at P3 and P6 by sex	This is the percentage of Pupils with the ability to read and write in any language. <b>Standard</b>	<b>Percent</b>	National and Regional levels Age Sex Residence Level of	A survey is carried out annually where a sample of pupils is selected in P.3 and P.6 across the country. Tests in literacy are given to the	NAPE Survey by UNEB	Divide the number of proficient pupils in literacy by total number of pupils tested and multiply the result by	Ministry Website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a> NAPE Report	Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	<p><b>classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>		<p>education</p> <p><b>Ownership Government and Non-Government</b> (Private and community)</p>	<p>sampled pupils and marked to determine pupil literacy.</p>		100.	<p>Education Fact Sheet</p> <p>Education Fact Booklet</p>		
<b>2.14:</b> Numeracy rate at P3 and P6 by sex	<p>This is the percentage of pupils who can use numbers, make additions, subtraction, simple multiplication, simple Division, simple weights and measures, money counting and telling time.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Percent	<p>National, Regional and District levels</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Level of education</p> <p><b>Ownership Government and Non-Government</b> (Private and community)</p>	<p>A survey is carried out annually where a sample of pupils is selected in P.3 and P.6 across the country.</p> <p>Tests in numeracy are given to the sampled pupils and marked to determine the numeracy rate.</p>	<p>NAPE Survey by UNEB</p>	<p>Divide the number of proficient pupils in numeracy by the total number of pupils tested and multiply by 100</p>	<p>Ministry Website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a></p> <p>NAPE Report</p> <p>Education Fact Sheet</p> <p>Education Fact Booklet</p>	Annually	<b>None</b>
<b>2.15:</b> Pass rate by sex	<p>This is the total number of candidates who scored between</p>	Percent	<p>National, Regional and District levels</p>	<p>Pre-designed questionnaires are administered</p>	<p>Annual School Census.</p>	<p>Divide the total number of candidates</p>	<p>Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a></p>	Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	<p>division one and division four in the end of cycle exams expressed as a percentage of the candidates that sat the end of cycle exams.</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>		<p>Age</p> <p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Level of education location,</p> <p><b>Ownership Government and Non-Government</b> (Private and community)</p> <p><b>By Subject</b></p>	<p>to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census.</p> <p>After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters for analysis.</p> <p>Data on candidates' final grade examinations obtained from UNEB are analyzed and the number of sitting candidates who pass examinations determined.</p>		<p>that sat and passed PLE/UCE between division one and division four by the total number that sat multiply by 100</p>	<p><a href="http://go.ug">go.ug</a></p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>Education Fact file</p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>Ministry Statistical Abstract</p> <p>Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report</p> <p>Data is availed on Request.</p>		
<b>2.16:</b> Drop-out rate by sex	<p>This is the percentage of pupils / students enrolled in a given grade, cycle or level of education in a given school year that have left school either voluntarily or</p>	Number	<p>National, Regional and District levels</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Sex</p>	<p>Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census.</p>	Annual School Census.	<p>The number of dropouts divided by the enrolment multiplied by 100</p>	<p>Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a></p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p>	Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	otherwise.  <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011		Residence Level of education location, <b>Ownership Government and Non-Government</b> (Private and community)	After the questionnaires are administratively filled, they are returned to the Ministry Headquarters for analysis to derive the indicator.		It is the difference between pupils/students enrolment in the first term of a given school year and the pupils/students sitting end of final term (third term) of the same school year.	Education Fact file  Education Fact sheet  Ministry Statistical Abstract  Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report  Data is availed on Request.		
<b>2.17:</b> Ratio of graduates in Science & Technology to Arts by sex	This measures the proportional distribution of male and female graduates in Science & Technology to Arts  <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b>	Ratio	National and Regional levels Age Sex Residence Level of education	Data from the Administrative Registers on the graduating students is obtained from the higher institutions of learning by the Ministry of Education and Sports and	Administrative data from higher Education Institutions	Divide the total number of males and/or females who passed in (Science & technology and separately in Arts) by the total candidates	Ministry Statistical Abstract  Education Fact sheet  Education and Sports Sector Annual	Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011		location, Region	analysed to derive the indicator.		passed and multiply the result by 100.	Performance Report		
<b>2.18:</b> Proportion of engineering graduates by sex.	This is the proportion of graduates in engineering at tertiary levels by sex  <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b>  International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011	Ratio	National and Regional levels  Age  Sex  Residence  Level of education location, Region  Engineering (civil, architect, electrical mechanical)  Graduation level (Degree & Diploma)	Data from the Administrative Registers on the graduating students is obtained from the higher institutions of learning by the Ministry of Education and Sports and analysed to derive the indicator.	Administrative data from higher Education Institutions	Divide the total number of males and/or females who passed in engineering by the total candidates who passed and multiply the result by 100.	Ministry Statistical Abstract  Education Fact sheet  Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report	Annually	<b>None</b>
<b>2.19:</b> Proportion of medical officers, clinical officers and allied dental practitioners (paramedics etc) by sex	This is the proportion of _medical officers, clinical officers and allied dental practitioners_by sex	Ratio	National and Regional levels  Age  Sex  Residence	Data from the Administrative Registers on the graduating students is obtained from the higher institutions of learning by the Ministry of	Administrative data from higher Education Institutions	Divide the total number of medical officers, clinical officers and allied dental practitioners by the total	Ministry Statistical Abstract  Education Fact sheet	Annually	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	<p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>		<p>Level of education location, Region</p> <p>Engineering (civil, architect, electrical mechanical)</p> <p>Graduation level (Degree &amp; Diploma)</p>	<p>Education and Sports and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>		<p>candidates passed and multiply the result by 100.</p>	<p>Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report</p>		
<p><b>2.20:</b> Proportion of science graduate teachers by sex</p>	<p>This is the proportion of _science graduate teachers in a country</p> <p><b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b></p> <p>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011</p>	Ratio	<p>National and Regional levels</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Sex</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>Level of education location, Region</p> <p>Engineering (civil, architect, electrical mechanical)</p> <p>Graduation level (Degree &amp; Diploma)</p>	<p>Data from the Administrative Registers on the graduating students is obtained from the higher institutions of learning by the Ministry of Education and Sports and analysed to derive the indicator.</p>	<p>Administrative data from higher Education Institutions</p>	<p>Divide the total number of science graduate teachers by the total candidates passed and multiply the result by 100.</p>	<p>Ministry Statistical Abstract</p> <p>Education Fact sheet</p> <p>Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report</p>	Annually	None

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



Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>2.22:</b> Percentage of schools with separate sanitary facilities for females and males	This is the proportion of schools with access to basic sanitation facility separately for girls.  Basic sanitation facilities are defined as functional sanitation facilities (MDG 'improved' categories) separated for males and females on or near the premises.	Percent	National and Regional levels Residence  Level of education (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary)  <b>Ownership Government and Non-Government</b> (Private and community)	Pre-designed questionnaires are administered to school heads through the DEOs for the Annual School Census, and data obtained to derive the indicator	Annual School Census	Total number of schools by level of education (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to basic sanitation facility separately for girls divided by the total schools by category multiplied by 100.	Ministry website: <a href="http://www.education.go.ug">www.education.go.ug</a>  Education Fact sheet  Education Fact file  Education Fact sheet  Ministry Statistical Abstract  Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report  Data is availed on Request.	Annually	<b>None</b>

### 3. Health Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.1:</b> Ratio of practicing doctor to population by sex	This is the number of practicing doctors to the population of the country Doctors include general practitioners and specialists (surgeons, anaesthetists, obstetricians, emergency medicine specialists, cardiologists, paediatricians, psychiatrists, ophthalmologists, gynaecologists etc.), <b>Standard classification used and manual followed:</b> Ministry of Health HMIS Manual	Ratio	National and District levels Sex Residence Facility	Information on number of doctors is obtained from the health facilities. The data obtained is centrally captured and analysed through the Health Management Information System (HMIS) to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information Systems	Number of practicing doctors divided by the total population in the area multiplied by 1000	Annually	None	None
<b>3.2:</b> Ratio of practicing nurses to population of a country	This is the number of practicing nurses to the population of the country	Ratio	National and District levels Sex Residence Facility graduates/diploma/certificates	Information on number of nurses is obtained from the health facilities. The data obtained is centrally captured and analysed through the Health Management Information System (HMIS) to derive the indicator. Information on certified nurses is	Uganda Nurses and Midwives Council Ministry of Health- Health Management Information System	Number of practicing nurses divided by the total population in the area multiplied by 1000	Annually	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
				obtained from the Uganda Nurses and Midwives Council					
<b>3.3:</b> Ratio of practicing midwives to population	This is the number of practicing midwives to the population of the country	ratio	National and District levels	Information on number of midwives are available in the MIS unit which can be compiled by residence	MoH Nurses and Midwives Council	Number of Practicing midwives divided by the total population in the area multiplied by 1000	Annually	None	None
<b>3.4:</b> Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age by sex	This measures the proportional distribution of stunting ((height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) children in the country	Number	National and Regional levels Age sex, Residence Family income status	Information is obtained from demographic survey data, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Number of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations from the median height-for-age of the children under 5 years of age in the surveyed population	Annually After every 5 years	None	None
<b>3.5:</b> Prevalence of wasting in children	This measures the proportional distribution of wasting ((weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World	Number	National and Regional levels	Information is obtained from demographic survey data,	Uganda Demographic Health Survey	Number of under-fives falling below minus 2	Annually	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
under 5 years of age, by sex	Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) children in the country.		Age sex Residence Family income status	centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	(UDHS)	standard deviations from the median weight for height of the children under 5 years of age in the surveyed population	After every 5 years		
<b>3.6:</b> Prevalence of under-weight children under 5 years of age, by sex	This refers to the moderate measures below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of reference population; and severe measures below minus three standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population.	Number	National and Regional levels Age sex, Residence Family income status	Information is obtained from demographic survey data, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Number of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations from the median weight for age of the children under 5 years of age in the surveyed population	Annually After every 5 years	None	None
<b>3.7:</b> Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age	The number of women with packed cell volume (PCV) < 30%, and degrees of the anaemia condition as mild (PCV 27-29%), moderate (PCV 19-26%), and severe (PCV below 19%) to the total population of women in the 15-49 years age	Percent	National and Regional levels Age Residence Family income status	Information is obtained from demographic survey data, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Number of women have anaemia condition divided by the total women in 15-49 years age group multiplied by	Annually After every 5 years	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	group					100			
<b>3.8:</b> Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births by sex	This is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one year, if subjected to age of specific mortality rates of that period, per 1000 live Births. The indicator is further disaggregated by location	Number	National level	This is derived from birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population and Household Census and UDHS.	Population and Housing Census UDHS	The ratio of deaths of infants aged less than one year divided by the total births multiplied by 1000. The above is then converted to the Probability of dying.	Periodicity of production: After every 5 Years After every 10 Years	None	None
<b>3.9:</b> Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births by sex	This is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five, if subjected to age-specific mortality rates of that period, per 1000 live births.	Number	National and Regional levels  Residence Family Income status.	This is derived from birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population and Household Census and UDHS.	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	The ratio of deaths of infants aged less than 5 years divided by the total births multiplied by 1000. The above is then converted to the probability of dying	Every 5 years	Under reporting of maternal deaths.	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.10:</b> Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (MMR)	This is the proportion women 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.  The indicator is further disaggregated by location and Income	Number	National level	UDHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS	UDHS	Maternal mortality rate = Number of maternal deaths divided by the total number of recorded live births in the same period multiplied by 100,000.	Periodicity of production: Annually		
<b>3.11:</b> Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	This is the percentage of deliveries taking place in a health facility (GOU and PNFP) that are supervised by a health Professional.  This measures utilization of maternal health services	Percent	National and District levels  Sex  Residence  Facility	Information on deliveries per health facility supervised by health Professionals is derived from the HMIS and compiled monthly to derive the indicator	Ministry of Health- Health Management Information System (HMIS)	Number of deliveries taking place in GOU and PNFP health facilities divided by the number of expected deliveries multiplied by 100	Annually	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.12:</b> Antenatal care coverage (ANC)	<p>Antenatal care (ANC) constitutes screening for health and socioeconomic conditions likely to increase the possibility of specific adverse pregnancy outcomes; providing therapeutic interventions known to be effective; and educating pregnant women about planning for safe birth and emergencies during pregnancy and how to deal with them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel at least once during their most recent pregnancy .</li> <li>■ Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care four or more times during their most recent pregnancy.</li> </ul>	Percent	<p>National and District levels</p> <p>Covers all Health Facilities Location Family income</p>	<p>Information on ANC services per health facility supervised by health Professionals is derived from the HMIS and compiled monthly</p>	ANC	<p>The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care (at least once / four or more times) divided by the total number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period, multiplied by 100</p>	Every 5 Years Annually	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.13:</b> Proportion of women attending first ANC in the first trimester	This is the percentage of women aged 15-49 who received their first ANC during the first trimester of the most recent pregnancy	Percent	National and District levels Covers all Health Facilities	Information on ANC services per health facility supervised by health Professionals is derived from the HMIS and compiled monthly	UDHS	The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received their first antenatal care during the first trimester of the most recent pregnancy divided by the total number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period, multiplied by 100	After every 5 Years	None	None
<b>3.14:</b> Total Fertility Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is the average number of children who would be born to each woman in her reproductive age (15-49) following a particular ASFR at a particular period.</li> </ul> <b>Adolescent fertility rate</b>	Number	National, regional and District location	This is derived from the birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population and Housing Census	NPHC & UDHS	Using the cumulative parity fertility P/F Ratio (Brass method)	After every 5 years	None	None



Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	This is the average number of children who would be born to each woman aged (15-19) at a particular period.			and UDHS.					
<b>3.15:</b> Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) by sex	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. <b>Adolescent Contraceptive Prevalence rate</b> refers to the percentage of women aged 15-19 who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing any form of contraception.	Percent	National, Regional and District levels  Age  Residence  Type of method  Marital status  Income status	Data to derive the indicator is obtained from demographic health surveys. For the survey data, the population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	The number of women aged 15-49 years who report that they are practicing (or whose sexual partners are practicing) any form of contraception divided by the total number of women aged 15-49 years multiplied by 100	After every 5 years	None	<b>None</b>
<b>3.16:</b> Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive health decisions	This is an indicator measuring specific decisions by women (aged 15-49) on their own sexuality and reproduction. Interviewees will have to provide a "yes" answer to all three questions in order to count as a woman who makes her own sexual and reproductive decisions. The first question looks at the ability to say no to sexual intercourse as a critical	Percent	National level  Age  Location  Income status	UDHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured	UDHS	The number of women (aged 15 - 49 years) who can have right to take decision as per definition/ total number of women aged 15-49 years multiplied by	After every 5 Years  After every 10 Years	None	<b>None</b>

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	condition of sexual autonomy. The second question measures the woman's decision concerning using or not using contraception. The third question measures the woman's decision about reaching sexual and reproductive healthcare for her.			and analysed at UBOS		100			
<b>3.17:</b> Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	This is the average number of children who would be born to each woman in her reproductive age (15-19 years) at a particular period.	Percent	National and regional levels Age Income status	This is derived from the birth history module captured in the household questionnaires administered during the Population and Housing Census and UDHS.	NPHC & UDHS	Using the cumulative parity fertility P/F Ratio (Brass method)	Every 5 years Every 10 Years	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.18:</b> Proportion of the population with health insurance by sex	Proportion of population aged 15-49 are covered with specific types of health insurance	Percent	National and regional levels Age Income status sex	Data on specific type of insurance is compiled from the UDHS. UDHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS	UDHS Survey	The total number of people aged 15-49 who report that they are covered by a specific type of health insurance divide by the population aged 15-49 multiply by 100	5 years	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.19:</b> Life Expectancy at birth by sex	This is the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if current mortality rates continue to Apply	Number	National, regional and districts level Age Location	This is derived from the mortality questions asked during the Population and Housing Census. Life tables which present the probability of dying, the death rates and number of survivors for each age or age group are generated and the life expectancy computed.	NPHC	A cohort of the population is subjected to the probability of dying using the life table method.	After every 10 years	Irregular data sources	None
<b>3.20:</b> Proportion of the population living within a radius of 5km of a health facility by sex	This is the percentage of the population residing within 5kms of a health facility that is either public or private not for profit. It is used to measure the geographical access to health facilities	Percent	National and District levels Sex Residence Facility	Information on the population residing within 5kms of a health facility is obtained through census and survey data (the NPHC and UDHS) and analysed to derive the indicator. Administrative data is also obtained from the HMIS on the number and location of the	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Demographic Survey (UDHS) Uganda National Household Survey	Total number of people residing within 5kms of health facility in the facility's catchment population expressed as a percentage of the total population in the health facility's catchment population	Annually After every 10 years After every 5 years After every 3 years	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
				health facilities	(UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Ministry of Health- Health Management Information System (HMIS)				
<b>3.21:</b> Share of the population living with HIV/AIDS by sex	This is the total number of people who tested positive out of the total number of people tested in the population in the country. This measures the HIV infection rate in the country.	Percent	National, Regional, District levels	Data is obtained through ANC surveillance conducted annually (PMTCT),ANC reports from sentinel sites are compiled and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator	MoH; AIDS indicator survey	Number of people who tested positive expressed as a percentage of the total number of People tested.	Annually	None	None
<b>3.22:</b> HIV/AIDS prevalence among pregnant women	This is the number of pregnant women who tested positive out of those tested. This measures the HIV infection rate among pregnant women in the country. The indicator is further	Percent	National District levels	Data is obtained through ANC surveillance conducted annually (PMTCT),ANC reports from sentinel sites are compiled and	ANC – Ante-Natal Care Surveillance (Sentinel Sites)	No. of pregnant women who test positive expressed as a percentage of those tested	Periodicity of production: Annually After every 5	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	disaggregated by age and location			submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator			years		
<b>3.23:</b> Proportion of HIV /AIDS pregnant women enrolled on EMTCT- Elimination of Mother to child Transmission	Percentage of mothers who were offered ARVs during pregnancy, labour or delivery to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS	Percent	National and District levels	Data is obtained through ANC surveillance conducted annually (PMTCT). ANC reports from sentinel sites are compiled and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Health Sero-surveys AIDS Indicators Survey	Number of women who were offered ARVs during pregnancy, labour or delivery to prevent mother to child transmission divide by the pregnant mothers aged 15-49 who were positive	5 years	None	None
<b>3.24:</b> Percentage of eligible persons receiving ARVs by sex	This is the coverage of HIV/AIDS services in particular providing (Antiretrovirals) ARVs in the country	Percent	National and District levels Sex Age	Data is obtained through ANC surveillance conducted annually (PMTCT). ANC reports from sentinel sites are compiled and submitted to the Ministry, where analysis is done to derive the indicator.	Ministry of Health Sero-surveys Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS)	Total number of People with HIV/AIDS received ARV services expressed as a percentage of the total number of peoples with HIV/AIDS	Annually After every 5 years	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>3.25:</b> Prevalence of lower respiratory infections by sex	This refers to the total number of people with lower respiratory infections expressed as a percentage of the total population.	Percent	National and District levels Sex of Household Head Residence Facility Age	Information on the lower respiratory infections is obtained from the health facilities. The data obtained is centrally captured and analysed through the Health Management Information System (HMIS) to derive the indicator.	Uganda National Demographic Survey (UDHS) Ministry of Health- Health Management Information System (HMIS)	Total number of People with lower respiratory infections divided by the total population multiplied by 100	Annually After every 5 years	None	None
<b>3.26:</b> Percentage of the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels by sex of household head	The proportion of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels and technology at the household level. From non-solid fuels to clean fuels Current global data collection focuses on the primary fuel used for cooking, categorised as solid or non-solid fuels, where solid fuels are considered polluting and non-modern, while non-solid fuels are considered clean. This single measure captures a good part of the lack of access to clean cooking fuels, but fails to collect data on type of device or technology is used for cooking, and also fails to capture other polluting forms of energy use in	Percent	National and District levels Sex of household head, Residence family income	Information on the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels is obtained from censuses and surveys, centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) Uganda National Demographic Survey (UDHS) Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Uganda National Panel Survey	Number of people using non-solid fuels for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting multiplied by 100.	Annually After every 10 years After every 5 years After every 3 years	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	the home such as those used for lighting and heating.				(UNPS) National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS)				



#### 4. Leadership and Governance Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>4.1:</b> Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament	This is the proportion of seats held by women in (political leadership positions) the Legislative Assembly of the country.	Percent	National, Regional and Constituency levels	Data is obtained from administrative reports, captured and analysed to derive the indicator	Parliament website;	Number of seats held by women in the Legislative Assembly divided by the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly, multiplied by 100	GoU reports on global commitments (Beijing, MDGs, CEDAW etc.) <a href="http://www.mglisd.go.ug">www.mglisd.go.ug</a> MGLSD Annual Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Sector Review reports Ministerial Policy Statement MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract	Every 5 years	None
<b>4.2:</b> Proportion of seats held by women in Local Governments	This is the proportion of positions held by women in (political leadership positions) in the Local Government of the country	Percent	National, Regional District and Sub county levels	Data is obtained from administrative reports captured and analysed to derive the indicator.	MoLG;	Number of positions held by women in Local Government divided by the total number of positions in the Local Government, multiplied by 100	GoU reports on global commitments (Beijing, MDGs, CEDAW etc.) <a href="http://www.mglisd.go.ug">www.mglisd.go.ug</a> MGLSD Annual Performance Reports MGLSD Annual Sector	Every 5 years	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
							Review reports Ministerial Policy Statement MGLSD Annual Statistical Abstract		
<b>4.3:</b> Percentage of MDAs and LGs with policies, plans and budgets that promote gender equity and equality	This is the proportion of institutions with policies, plans and or budgets that promote Gender equality and equity	Percent	National, and District levels	Data is obtained from administrative reports  The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator	MFPEP – Budget Monitoring Unit (BAMU)  MGLSD  EOC	No. of Institutions with policies/plans/budgets divided by total No. of institutions multiply by 100	MFPEP – Budget Monitoring Unit (BAMU) reports  MGLSD reports  EOC reports	Annually	None
<b>4.4:</b> Proportion of institutions with systems to track and make public allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment	This is the proportion of institutions with systems / operational mechanisms to track and allocate funds towards gender equality and women empowerment.	Percent	National, and District levels	Data is obtained from administrative reports  The data is centrally captured and analysed to derive the indicator	MoFPED  MGLSD	Number of institutions that have a system for tracking and making public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment/ Total number of institutions multiply by 100	MoFPED reports  MGLSD reports	Annually	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>4.5:</b> Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	This is the proportion of actual government expenditures on sector that specifically benefit women.	Percent	National, and District levels	Data is obtained from administrative reports  The data is centrally captured and analyzed to derive the indicator	MoFPED  EOC  MGLSD	Vote for the Gender (Allocation for Gender) over the total budget multiplied by 100	MoFPED abstract MoFPED Website  EOC reports  MGLSD reports	Annually	None

## 5. Human Rights Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<p><b>5.1:</b> Proportion of the ever-partnered population aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months by sex</p>	<p>Physical violence consists of acts aimed at physically hurting the victim and include, but are not limited to, pushing, grabbing, twisting the arm, pulling the hair, slapping, kicking, biting or hitting with the fist or object, trying to strangle or suffocate, burning or scalding on purpose, or threatening or attacking with some sort of weapon, gun or knife. Sexual violence is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc. In intimate partner relationships, experiencing sexual violence is commonly defined as being forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear for what the partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that the woman considers humiliating or degrading. Psychological violence includes a range of behaviours that encompass acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. These often coexist with acts of physical and sexual violence by intimate partners and are acts of violence in themselves.</p>	Percent	National and Regional level District	UDHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS	UDHS; NGBVD (MGLSD) []	Proportion of violence=[Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience the violence (type) by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months/Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above)] x100	UDHS report <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> MGLSD website	Every 5 years Annually	Data is available for 60 districts by case and national level data Is not available

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.2:</b> Proportion of the population aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15 by sex	Sexual violence is defined as harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc.	Percent	National and district level Age Location Income status Form of violence and perpetrator	UDHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS	UDHS; NGBVD (MGLSD)	Proportion of sexual violence=[Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months/Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above)] x100	UDHS report <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a> MGLSD website	Every 5 Years  Annually	None
<b>5.3:</b> Proportion of the population (aged 15-19 and 20-24) who were subjected to sexual violence before age 15 by sex	This indicator provides the proportion of young women and men aged 15-24 years who report having experienced any sexual violence by age 18.	Percent	National and district level	UDHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS	UDHS; NGBVD (MGLSD) [Data is available for 60 districts by case and national level data is not available]	It is calculated by dividing the number of young women and men aged 18-24 years who report having experienced any sexual violence by age 18 by the total number of young women and men aged 15-24 years, respectively, in the population.	UDHS report <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>	Every 5 years	

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>5.4:</b> Percentage of the population who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage) by sex,	This indicator provides the proportion of women who were first married or in union by age 18.	Percent	National and regional level	UDHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS	UDHS	It is calculated by dividing the number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union by age 18 by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population.	UDHS report www.ubos.org	Every 5 years	
<b>5.5:</b> Percentage of girls and women (aged 5+ years) who have undergone FGM/C	This indicator provides the proportion of girls and women aged 5 years and more who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C).	Percent	National and district level	UDHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS	UDHS	It is calculated by dividing the number of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C by the total number of girls and women aged 15-49 in the population.	UDHS Reports UBOS Website The UBOS Statistical Abstract	After 3 years	None

## 6. Information and Communications Technology Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>6.1:</b> Proportion of individuals owning mobile / cellular telephones by sex	This is the 'percentage of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'. An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) are included. Individuals who have only active SIM card(s) and not a mobile phone device are excluded. Individuals who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name are also included. An active SIM card is a SIM card that has been used in the last three months.  A mobile (cellular) telephone refers to a portable telephone subscribing to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to the PSTN. This includes analogue and digital cellular systems and technologies such as IMT-2000 (3G) and IMT-Advanced. Users of both postpaid subscriptions	Percent	National level and regional level  Sex	UNHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS	UNHS NPHC	Number of people using mobile phones divided by the total population multiplied by 100	UNHS/NPHC reports  www.ubos.org	Every 3 years  Every 10 Years	This indicator appropriately measures ownership which may also imply access to mobile phone

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	and prepaid accounts are included.								
<b>6.2:</b> Proportion of individuals using the internet by sex	This indicator is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. The <i>Internet</i> is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer – it may also be by mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.	Percent	National level and regional level	UNHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS	NPHC UNHS	Number of people having internet connection (any form) divided by the total population multiplied by 100	UNHS reports NPHC www.ubos.org	Every 3 years  Every 10 years	None
<b>6.3:</b> Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, internet) by sex of household head	This is the proportion of households with access to mass media  Here the mass media includes radio, television, and internet accessibility.	Percent	National level and Regional level	/UNHS-The population is stratified into regions from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed	UNHS, NPHC	Number of households with access to mass media(radio, TV, internet etc.) divided by the total number of households multiplied by 100	UNHS reports NPHC www.ubos.org	After every 2-5 /10 years	None



## 7. Indices

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
<b>7.1:</b> Uganda Gender Gap Index	<p>It measure the gender inequality between men and women in four broad head areas such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic participation and opportunity : outcomes on salaries, participation levels and access to high-skilled employment</li> <li>- Educational attainment – outcomes on access to basic and higher level education</li> <li>- Political empowerment – outcomes on representation in decision-making structures and</li> <li>- Health and survival – outcomes on life expectancy and sex ratio.</li> </ul>	Index number	National and district level	For sample surveys population is stratified into regional level and information is collected from the households	HDR	<p>This is a measure of composite index of indicators under 3 dimensions.</p> <p>Dimensions to the gender gap index are: reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation</p> <p>The assumption is that women are strictly disadvantaged compared to men and as such, only measures where women are traditionally disadvantaged to men are used</p>	<a href="http://www.mglsd.go.ug">www.mglsd.go.ug</a> UBOS website	Annual	None
<b>7.2:</b> Uganda Gender Development Index.	<p>This is a measure of the gender gap in human development achievements in the three basic dimensions of human development namely: Life</p>	Index number	National	Data on the relevant variables is collected from respective survey data sets and analysed to produce	HDR	<p>The GDI is a ratio of the HDIs (Human Development Indices) calculated</p>	HDR reports	Annual	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
	Expectancy, Education and Income.			the indicator.		separately for females and males along the three human development dimensions of: -health-measured by female and male life expectancy at birth; -education – measured by female and male expected years of school and mean years of schooling; and -command over economic resources – measured by female and male estimated earned income. It shows the female HDI as a percentage of the male HDI.			
<b>7.3: Uganda Social Institutions</b>	This is a measure of the underlying social institutions that influence	Index Number	National, Regional and Sub-regional	USIGI-The population is stratified into regions	USIGI	The USIGI is a composite index of 12 indicators	USIGI report <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a>	Special surveys (2012 and	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations
and Gender Index (USIG)	<p>gender roles and relations.</p> <p>The index provides additional insight into the causes of gender inequality.</p> <p>Social Institutions (SIs) are formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that shape or restrict the decisions, choices and behaviours of individuals groups and communities (<a href="http://www.genderindex.org">www.genderindex.org</a>).</p>		levels	<p>from which information from sampled households is collected and centrally captured and analysed at UBOS.</p> <p>The data set is then used to compile the index.</p>		<p>under 5 dimensions.</p> <p>Discriminatory Family Code (DFC), Restricted Physical Integrity (RPI), Son Preference (SP), Restricted Resources and Assets (RRA) and Restricted Civil Liberties (RCL).</p> <p>Each of the SIGI indicators is coded between 0, meaning no inequality, and 1, indicating very high inequality.</p>		2014)	



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### Gender Statistics Advisory Group

1. Prof. Grace Kyomuhendo Bantebya, School of Women and Gender Studies, Makerere University
2. Prof. Josephine Ahikire Dean, School of Women Gender Studies, Makerere University
3. Ms. Imelda Atai Musana, Deputy Executive Director, Statistical Production and Development, UBOS
4. Ms. Norah Madaya, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Director, Statistical Coordination Services, UBOS.
5. Ms. Maggie Kyomukama, Commissioner, Gender and Affairs, MGLSD
6. Ms. Grace Bulenzi-Gulere, Principal Officer, Statistical Coordination, UBOS

### UN Women Team

1. Dr. Mitra Sadananda, Senior Gender Statistics Advisor, UN Women Uganda
2. Ms. Edna Akullq, Programme Associate - Gender Statistics, UN Women Uganda
3. Mr. Papa A. Seck, Chief Statistician, UN Women HQ
4. Ms. Ginette Azcona, Research and Data Specialist, UN Women HQ
5. Ms. Agnes Kisebo, Programme Specialist, UN Women Uganda
6. Mr. Martin Ninsiima, Communication and Advocacy Specialist, UN Women Uganda
7. Ms. Anna Mutavati, Deputy Country Representative, UN Women Uganda
8. Dr. Jack Abebe, Regional Knowledge Management and Research Specialist, ESARO
9. Mr. Patterson Siema, Communications Specialist, UN Women ESARO

### Coordination Team

1. Prof. Grace Kyomuhendo Bantebya, Makerere University, School of Women and Gender Studies
2. Prof. Josephine Ahikire, Makerere University, School of Women and Gender Studies
3. Ms. Norah Madaya, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Director, Statistical coordination Services
4. Ms. Grace Bulenzi-Gulere, Principal Officer, Statistical Coordination
5. Ms. Diana Byanjeru, Senior Officer Gender
6. Ms. Molly Nina Acan, Officer Gender Statistics
7. Ms. Esther Namitala, Makerere University, School of Women and Gender Studies





For inquiries:

**UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

Plot 9 Colville Street

P.O. Box 7186, Kampala - Uganda

Tel: +256-414-706000,

Fax: +256-414-237553

Email: [ubos@ubos.org](mailto:ubos@ubos.org)

**Website: [www.ubos.org](http://www.ubos.org)**

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