

**THE UGANDA STATISTICAL SOCIETY (USS)**

**PROMOTING STATISTICS FOR INFORMED DECISION MAKING**

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**UGANDA STATISTICAL SOCIETY.**

The Uganda Statistical Society (USS) is a professional body for Statisticians as well as producers and users of Statistics. It was established in 1976 and has the objective of Safeguarding statistics as a profession and improve statistical service delivery.

**VISION:** A leading professional body that brings together professional statisticians, producers and users of statistics and those in related fields in Africa.

**MISSION:** To stimulate and promote research in statistics, its teaching and application in different sectors to guide in prudent decision making and planning.

**ACTIVITIES:**

1. Hold monthly University Statistical seminars.
2. Organize public Lectures.
3. Hold Annual Dinners and workshops.
4. Attends statistical related workshops. And others.

**USS News letter.**

USS News letter is being published by the Editorial Committee of the USS once a month. Its objectives are to make announcements of call for papers, conferences, etc. and also publish information that enhances the statistical knowledge of the society and to change statistical information.

**Annual Membership Fee.**

Regular Local Individual corporate - Ugx 50,000.
Regular Local Individual Student—Ugx 20,000.
Local Institutional Membership—Ugx 500,000.
New Local Individual and Institution will pay an additional fee for registration Ugx 20,000 and 200,000 respectively.

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**THE BUSINESS ADDRESS FOR USS**: The Treasurer USS, P.O Box 7186, Kampala, Uganda. Payment of fees can be made through Bank Account No; 6003646732 in Barclay Bank Kampala in the names of The Uganda Statistical Society (USS).

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**USS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

With much pleasure let me introduce to you the committee:-

- Mr. Luggya H President.
- Mr. Kizito M J V.President.
- Mr. Kawiso M G.S
- Ms. Nabawanuka J Treasure
- Mr. Esau A Editor
- Ms Ayeera S C. Member
- Mr. Bbale T C. Member
- Mr. Asiima W Student Rep.
- Ms. Auma R Student Rep.
- Mr. Wamala E Coordinator.
MESSAGE FROM EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.
It is with much pressure that we present the 4th volume of our News Letter. If you have any news to share, please forward them to us. We appreciate any contribution to our outstanding publication. In order to maintain the news letter as a very professional publication, it requires commitment and contributions from a broad range of the USS membership.
Your contribution can be one issue that other members of USS would like to hear about. As always, your feedback is very important and we look forward to your comments and suggestions.
We look forward to serving you this year and we hope to meet you at different upcoming conferences.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Renewal of Membership.
The executive committee of USS would like to thank everyone of you for making our society so successful and visible. You have all made valuable contribution to USS and we request the new institutional respires entive of various or ganisation to collect and hand in the collection. USS executive is coming up with differ ent officers to collect outstanding fees, please interested members send your details to the office of the USS president for consideration so you can be the representative for USS in your organisation to pass on information and also collecting and registration new members. All sent to the Treasurer: Tel No +256–779659493/0705382655 or the Coordinator on +256–706742706.

CALL FOR PAPERS.
USS is in plans to come out and help statisticians to publish their search papers in African Journal as we prepare to make the USS journal by the end of this year. Those who are interested to get your work published, you are kindly requested to submit your manuscripts to the Editor as early as possible via email theugss@gmail.com or Esauwongyeire@gmail.com or Editor, Journal of USS, P.O Box 7186, Kampala, Uganda.

CALL FOR STRENGTHENING USS
All members of USS are kindly requested to promote the society in relevant occasions and facilitate the membership process for those interested to be active members of the society.
Today, Statistical concepts and methods are central to the identification and definition of problems in various fields of study, indeed it can be said that these is hardly any field of human endeavour which can’t benefit from the application of statistics.
USS has the objective of safeguarding statistics as a profession and improve statistical service delivery.
It is obvious that USS efforts to safeguard and service delivery of statistics can be fruitful only through the contribution of its members. Thus the society calls for active participation and timely action of its individuals and institutional members to mobilize their collection efforts for the dissemination of sound statistical concepts in the society.

Or transfer to our account No: 6003646732 Barclays Bank in the Uganda Statistical Society and send us email of the scanned payment through email: Theugss@gmail.com or Postal address P.O Box 7186, Kampala, Uganda. Thank you for your continued support.
Coffee Statistics

Global Situation: Global Supply for 2014/15-141.9 mln bags (-3.3%); Global Consumption-149.2 mln bags in 2014 with a growth rate of 2.3% (2010-2013)

Uganda exported 3.5 mln 60 kilo bags; Value- $ 394 mil
(H.E.’s State of the Nation’s Speech yesterday)

HOW IS UGANDA COPYING WITH THE GLOBAL STRATEGY?
With UBOS spearheading this the following have been done:-
Has a full-fledged Directorate of Environment & Agric. Statistics & NASTIC.
Conducted a UCA with MAAIF & its agencies(2008/09).
MAAIF’s planning Unit’s statistical capacity being built-12 statistical recruited.
Agricultural Statistics Committee established.

Estimation of Coffee Yield.
Randomly select 4 trees on the farm and count the number of stems, the number of productive primaries and the number of clusters. This gives you the average yield per tree on that farm (assumed the average weight of a coffee berry is 1.2 g for Robusta & 1.6 g for Arabica. The average yield is multiplied by the estimated number of trees per farmer and the number of farmers in the district to obtain estimated production per tree.

CHALLENGES:
How do we develop a master Sample Frame for Agriculture as advocated for?

Uganda-9th position globally in terms of Production.
Coffee Production: Robusta (80%): Arabica (20%)
2 processing methods: Wet & Dry Processing.

Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural & Rural Statistics.
Has 3 main pillars
Pillar 1: Establishment of a minimum set of core data that countries will collect to meet current and emerging demands.
Pillar 2: Integration of agriculture and other users who rely on comparable data across locations and over time. The implementation will be achieved by implementing a set of methodologies that includes the development of a master sample frame for agriculture.

Pillar 3: Foundation that will provide the sustainability of the agricultural statistics through governance and statistical capacity building.

WAYS FORWARD
Obtain the master Sample Frame for Agriculture.
Finalize the tabulation plan.
Perfect the data collection instruments.
Work on the sample design with UBOS.
Climatic change is a critical issue which warrants data on regional coffee acreage & production over time.
UBOS & ICO also demand for regional data on coffee acreage and production quarterly.
Exporters and other players in the coffee value chain demand for regional data to ensure adequate supply to satisfy their contracts. Production data is also most useful in M & E Objectives of carrying out a coffee census.

**Proposed Methodology.**
Use the PHC 2014 to obtain the list of parishes in the 65 districts.
Eliminate those enumeration areas which do not grow coffee to act as primary sampling units (PSUs).

**Selection of the EAs will be done by UBOS.**
In the EA, we shall use a listing form to separate those households which do not grow coffee.

**Qn: who qualifies to be a coffee farmer?**
A sampling frame of all coffee farmers will be constructed by Enumerators assisted by guide.
Selection of the coffee farmers will be done using systematic random sampling (Secondary Sampling Units-SSUs).

**Design an Enumerator’s Manual to guide data collectors.**

**Identification & Registration of Companies & Vital statistics which is by Uganda Registration Bureau (URSB) on 17/June 2016.**

We appreciate all those who come for the conference thank you so much keep up the spirit.

As The Uganda Statistical Society we carry out seminars which are mainly for the students at campus levels and also carryout conferences which are organized in different venues.
1. A conference on ‘

**Data Editing & coding & later analysis using Statistical packages.**

And also Training coming soon like ‘GIS, STATA and others, let us mark our calendars.

**Why a coffee census?**

**Overall objective:** To establish acreage under coffee and production in the 65 coffee growing districts and also obtain auxiliary information on the coffee farmers’ characteristics, coffee trees and their profiles.

**Specific Objectives cont.**
Assess the effectiveness of extension service delivery and accessibility to agricultural inputs and technology (farm tools).
Assess the level of farmer mobilization (formation of Farm Level Organizations) and farmers’ involvement in certified coffee programs.
Assess the incidences of major diseases and pests and their control measures.
BOU implemented the Reserve Money Programme (RMP) between 1993 and June 2011, with some modifications over time.

Monetary policy in the RMP involved regulating money stock to attain monetary policy objectives such as stabilization of output and prices.

The RMP was configured rather conventionally around a broad-money anchor, with reserve money functioning as the operational target.

The Inflation Targeting Lite (ITL) was adopted in July 2011.

In inflation targeting, monetary policy involves regulating the short term interest rate to attain monetary policy objectives such as stabilization of output and prices.

Why the BOU adopted the RMP:
- Shallow financial markets thus limiting the effectiveness of interest rate targeting;
- Information on the real economy was very limited, and when available, came with a considerable lag;
- The monetary authorities could easily control the central bank’s balance sheet compared to other indicators;
- Empirical evidence at the time indicated a stable money demand function and a predictable money multiplier between base money and broad money supply (M2).

But a key benefit of the IT framework is that it enhances predictability and transparency of monetary policy. By George Wilson Ssonko (Principal Banking Officer Bank of Uganda)

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**Previous and Current Monetary Policy Framework: RMP vs ITL**

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**Why Invest In Statistics? A Statistician view from the Uganda Statistical Society**

The Uganda Statistical Society is a professional body for practicing statisticians and all those that handle statistics in Uganda.

The society appeals to Government of Uganda to fast track the inclusion of the Society in the laws of Uganda now that the draft bill is before the Speaker of Parliament.

The members of the 10th Parliament are welcome you to the parliament of Uganda and the society wishes them success.

To the Policy makers, Planners, Researchers, Business Investors, Analysts and the general public, the message from USS is for you to perform your duties in a professional manner that befits the profession.

We have set a Code of Conduct for Statisticians that will guide you in your endeavors.

We are already investing in members’ education and sensitization at various levels such as University Students, Lecturers and workers. We call upon all members to be involved in the activities of the society.

We are going to work on the Statistical infrastructures that include frame-

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'The Code of practice for the Statisticians'
TAX EVASION AND THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN UGANDA

According to Joseph and Ibrahim, Uganda has recorded impressive economic growth rates over the last two decades. However, despite the sustained period of growth, the tax effort measured by the tax-to-GDP ratio has stagnated between 10-13 percent of GDP over the same period. Non-empirical evidence has identified the pervasiveness of the informal sector and narrow tax base as some of the factors that might explain the inelastic tax system in Uganda and tax compliance attitudes.

Factors for Tax evasion in the business environment:
- Poor complementary public capital significantly reduces private investment.
- A poor investment climate affects firm productivity.
- A poor investment climate affects firm growth.
- Business environment hostility significantly improves the efficiency of firms in the context of a war setting.
- Paying bribes and corruption generally reduces the bureaucratic red tape and improves productivity.
- Lack of robust enforcement mechanisms encourages the growth of the informal sector.
- Tax evasion and administrative corruption could be either complements or substitutes depending on the probability of detection.
- Tax compliance tendencies are influenced by the strength of the legal system that is deterrent enough to make evasion unattractive.
- The quality of the legal framework, taxes, regulations, and financial constraints are important determinants of informality and tax evasion.

In conclusion, we examined whether bureaucratic bribery, the quality of the legal environment, adequate provision of public goods that are complimentary to private investments and the business environment in general are associated with tax evasion.

BY: JOSEPH MAWEJE & IBRAHIM MIKE OKUMU.
Overview of the Population HIV Impact Assessment Surveys (PHIA) in Africa

Objective of this presentation.

Rationale, objectives, and design of the Population HIV-Impact Assessments in Africa (Sally Findley).

How PHIA differs from and complements DHS surveys assessment of HIV prevalence.

The importance of biomarker data in the PHIA surveys.

A PHIA Road Map for African Demographers, and why you should be on that road.

HIV epidemic in Africa: Progress in last 10 years.

25 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa are living w. HIV
Large regional variations in HIV prevalence, from 27% in Swaziland down to 0.5% in Senegal.

1.5 million new HIV infections per year (2013), with 40% of new infections among young women 15-24.

12.9 million of those infected are on ART, vast increase in the last 10 years.

What have been the drivers behind this increase?

A dramatic increase in HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT) and reduction in HIV-related stigma
Establishment of an integrated continuum of care from HTC through support for adherence,
Expansion of ARV treatment to persons with less advanced disease (CD4<500 instead of <350).
International donor support for HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs.

Global Fund partners with local governments to provide HIV treatment services.

What we can learn about HIV from DHS.

HIV prevalence: National, by age, and urban/rural

Access and use of HIV/AIDS services:
- HIV counseling and testing.
- HIV/AIDS care and support services.
- Antiretroviral medications.
- Prevention of mother-to-child-transmission.
- Post-exposure prophylaxis.

HIV knowledge, attitudes and Behaviour.
- Knowledge of HIV prevention methods.
- High risk sex in last 12 months.
- Condom use.
- HIV in pregnancy.

Limitation of the DHS+ for Program Planning.

National prevalence only, with information only for basic demographic categories (gender, age, urban/rural).

Prevalence estimate is subject to testing bias (unknown more likely to refuse).
Small sample size limits the detailed analyses that can be made of subpopulations and their access and use of HIV-related services.

HIV testing only for adults 15-49, only AIDS has information on children or older adults.

ART treatment and adherence measured only by self-report.
No return of results to respondents, so does testing does not link to awareness of status and care.

By Professor Sally E. Findley, ICAP, Mailman school of Public Health, Columbia University in St. George Hotel Pretoria.

UGANDA STATISTICAL SOCIETY
As the new Vice President of The Uganda Statistical Society (2016-2018), I greet you all and thank all USS Elders and members for the work you do in your various capacities. I thank those of you who gave me the mandate to serve in this capacity. As a society, we need to lay emphasis on how we contribute positively to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Uganda Vision 2040, the National Development Plan 2 and more so having an efficient National Statistical System (NSS). Monitoring and Evaluating Programmes in these development frameworks require timely and reliable statistics.

Its not USS which will handle this since this is UBOS’ mandate but it is also our responsibility to ensure that coordination of agencies that collect statistics is effective and efficient. Issues of Methodology (sample and questionnaire design, collection, analysis, etc) as well as dissemination of findings become extremely important for us. I commend UBOS for releasing the Population and Housing Census 2014 results in March 2016 having released the preliminary census results in a record time of just one month after the data collection exercise! They will go a long way in establishing benchmarks, for instance, of coffee statistics at household level which we are currently collating with what we have. I urge every USS members to convince a friend or two to join USS since there are incredible benefits one can get if he/she subscribes as a member of USS. God bless you. For God and My Country.

James Kizito Mayanja.

Market Intelligence and Information Manager, UCDA and Vice President USS.