



**UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**



**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DAY CELEBRATIONS  
SUNDAY, MAY 01, 2022**

**NATIONAL THEME:**

**MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF COVID – 19:  
Enhancing Productive Employment for Improved  
Livelihoods through Parish Development Model**



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### UBOS CELEBRATES THE WORKERS OF UGANDA

At the national level, the theme earmarked for the International Labour day celebrations i.e. "**MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF COVID – 19: Enhancing Productive Employment for Improved Livelihoods through Parish Development Model** " is cognizant of the importance of sustainable employment driven by value laden innovations from the grassroots, as a way of buttressing the economic shocks now worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic. The day is also celebrated to heighten both national and international consciousness, on the importance of promoting and protecting the rights of workers

*It is therefore our pleasure to share with you the selected statistical indicators across sectors highlighting the contribution of the workers' movement to the national development agenda.*





H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda

## CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

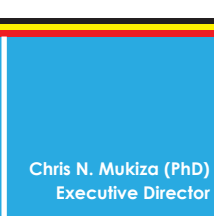
The Board of Directors, Management and Staff of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics congratulate His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Tibuhaburwa Museveni, the people of Uganda and the entire workers fraternity on this occasion of celebrating the International Labour Day.

As we join the rest of the country and the world at large in the celebration, we

take the honour to share some of the statistics that help appreciate the status and contribution of workers in Uganda as we race to recover from the economic shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic / lockdown. We remain committed to delivering on our mandate of producing and disseminating quality official statistics for national development.



Albert Byamugisha (PhD)  
UBOS, Board Chairman



Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)  
Executive Director



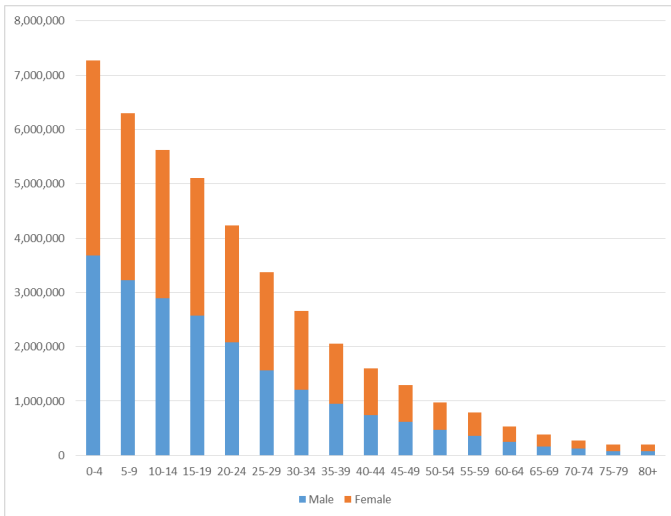
**Long live Your Excellency; long live the Workers of Uganda!**



## UGANDA'S POPULATION AT A GLANCE

- Uganda's population has grown from 5 million persons in 1948 to approximately 15 million in 1986 and to 34.6 million persons in 2014.
- The current total population of Uganda is projected at mid-year 2022 is 44.2 million persons.
  - Females account for 51% (22,451,000) of the total population and males 49% (21,761,800).
  - Wakiso district remains the most populated with a projected population of 3.3 million persons in mid-2022, followed by Kampala City with a 1.7 million persons.
  - Obongi district has the least population, projected at 50,300 persons in mid-2022.
- eight out of every 10 persons is less than 35 years of age
- There are a total of 1,050,200 persons aged 65 years and above. Of these, females are majority (57%) compared to males (43%)
- Only 0.5% (197,700) of the population are aged 80 years and above, and of these, 59% are female.

**Figure 1: Male and Female Population by Age Group**



Source: UBOS Censuses and Population Projections Reports 1948 – 2022

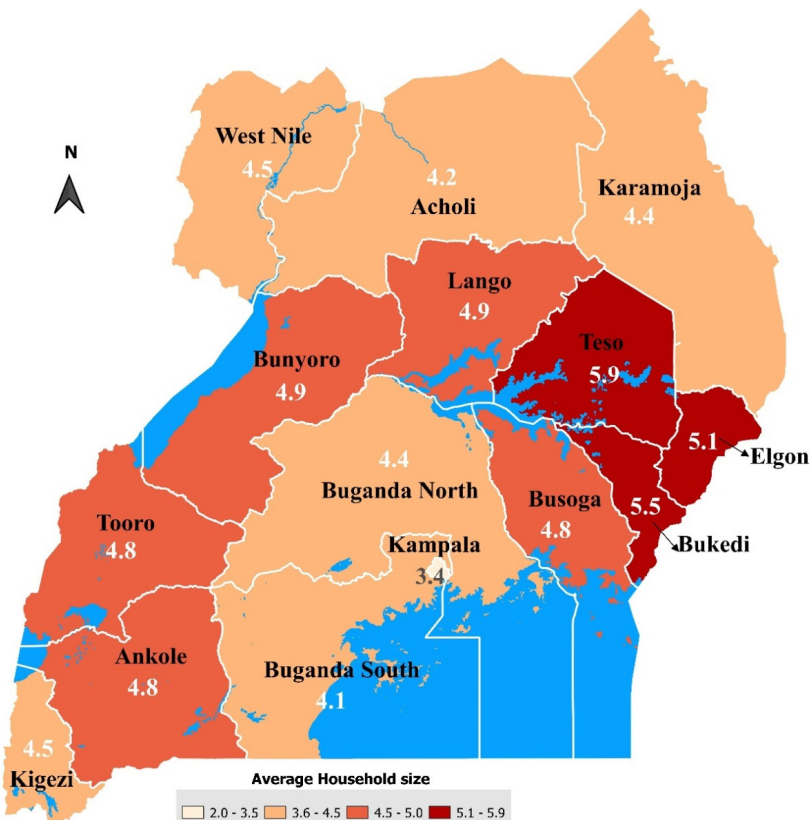


- Sex Ratio is 97%, thus for every 100 females there are 97 males.
- About 27% of the population live in urban areas.
- Dependency Ratio reduced to 92 % in 2019/20 from 97% recorded in 2016/17



Teso sub region has the highest average household size of 5.9 persons.

**Figure 2: Average Household size by sub region**



Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2019/20



# CURRENT LABOUR DYNAMICS

## A. Population in Employment

Persons in employment refer to all individuals of working age who, during the reference period are engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. This implies that work is done as part of a transaction in exchange for payment in form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done or in the form of profits derived from the goods produced and services provided through market transactions.

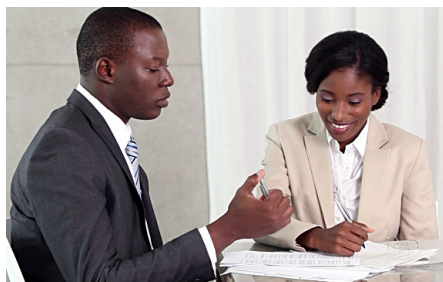
**According to the UNHS 2019/20, the status of workers in Uganda can be categorised as follows:**

### 1: INDEPENDENT WORKERS

These are workers who own the economic unit for which they work and control its activities. They include;

#### A. Employers

- Employers in corporations
- Employers in household market enterprises





## B. Independent workers without employees

- Owner-operators of corporations without employees.
- Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees.

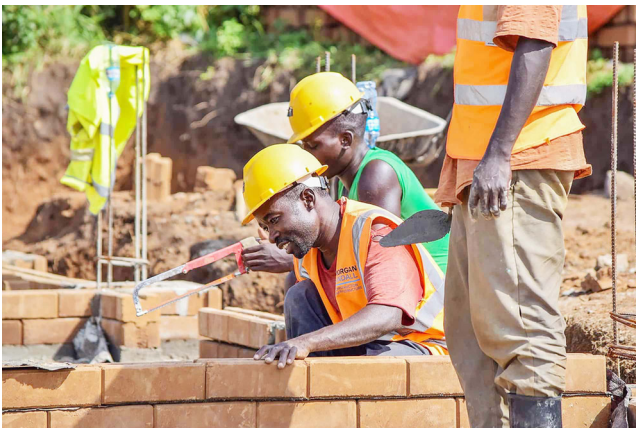


## 2: DEPENDENT WORKERS

These are workers who do not have complete authority or control over the economic unit for which they work. If they are in employment for profit they have no employees, and do not make the most important decisions about the activities of the economic unit for which they work. They include;

### C. Dependent contractors

- Dependent contractors





## D. Employees



– Permanent employees.



– Fixed-term employees.



– Short-term and casual employees.



– Paid apprentices, trainees and interns.

## E. Contributing family workers

– Contributing family workers.





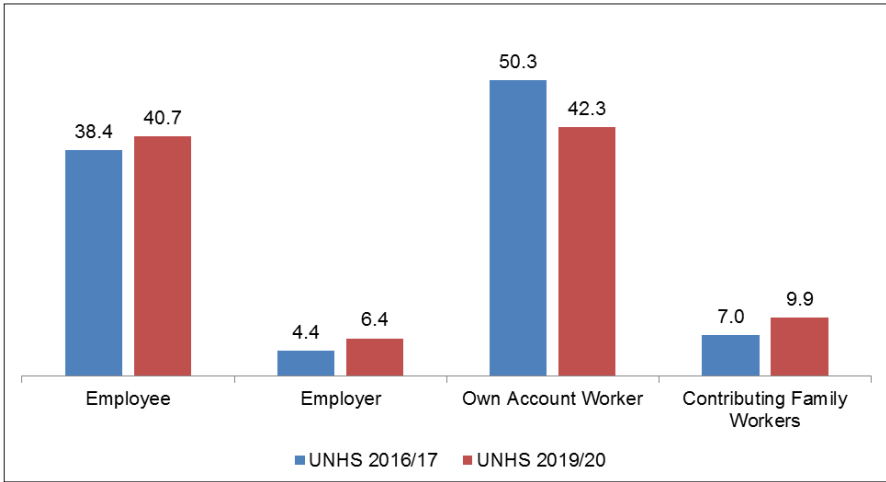


- 42% of the employed population are independent workers without employees. These are followed by employees accounting for 40% of the population in employment.
- About one in ten of the employed population are contributing family workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that whereas most of the males (46%) are employees, majority of the females (47%) are Independent workers without employees.
- On the other hand, majority of the rural residents (44%) are Independent workers without employees as opposed to their urban counterparts who are mainly employees (44%).
- By trends, the proportion of own account workers i.e 'Independent workers without employees' reduced over time from 50% in 2016/17 to 42% in 2019/20.
- The percentage of employers remains lowest of the population in employment though it increased from 4% in 2016/17 to 6% in 2019/20.





**Figure 3: Trend in status of employment (%)**



Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Report – 2019/20

## B. Working Age Population

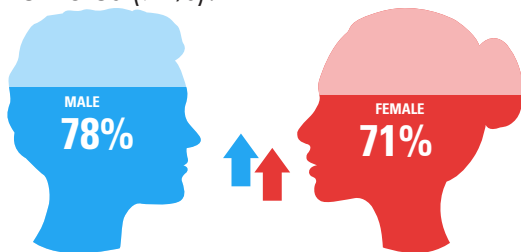
The Working Age Population (WAP) is a measure of the total number of potential workers within the economy. The international WAP as per the International Labour Organisation (ILO) is 15 years and above. However, given the differences in socio-economic, cultural and demographic characteristics among countries, it was recommended that each country sets the age range for its WAP. Uganda's age-range was set at 14-64 years. On the other hand, working population is the population within the working age that is engaged in the production of goods and provision of services for others or own final use.

- Overall, 21.4 million (52%) are of working age.
- Of the WAP, 74% (15.9 million) are working, that is, engaged in the production of goods and services for others or for own final use.





- Though there are more of the females (53%) than males (51%) in the WAP, the proportion of working males (78%) is higher than for working females (71%).



**Table 1: Distribution of working age and working population (14-64 years) (%)**

Background characteristics	Total Population ('millions)	Working Age Population (WAP)		Working Population	
		Number ('millions)	Percent to Total Population	Number ('millions)	Percent to WAP
Sex					
Male	20.1	10.2	50.9	8.0	78.1
Female	20.8	11.1	53.4	7.9	71.1
Residence					
Urban	10.9	6.2	56.8	4.1	66.9
Rural	30.1	15.2	50.5	11.8	77.5
Sub-regions					
Kampala	1.7	1.1	65.4	0.6	59.0
Buganda South	5.4	2.9	53.7	2.1	73.4
Buganda North	4.3	2.2	51.9	1.8	78.7
Busoga	4.0	1.9	48.0	1.6	81.3
Bukedi	2.4	1.2	48.5	0.9	77.5
Elgon	2.1	1.1	52.8	0.8	69.9
Teso	2.2	1.1	50.0	0.9	80.7
Karamoja	1.1	0.5	44.7	0.3	66.7
Lango	2.4	1.3	53.8	0.9	69.7
Acholi	1.8	0.9	52.3	0.5	56.5
West Nile	3.2	1.6	50.2	1.3	80.4
Bunyoro	2.6	1.3	51.0	1.0	79.8
Tooro	3.0	1.6	53.3	1.2	74.7
Ankole	3.3	1.8	54.5	1.4	76.1
Kigezi	1.6	0.9	54.5	0.6	72.2
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>74.4</b>

**Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Report – 2019/20**



There are five mutually exclusive **forms of work** distinguished on the basis of the intended destination of the production (for own final use; or for use by others, i.e. other economic units) and the nature of the transaction (i.e. monetary or non-monetary transactions, and transfers). They include:

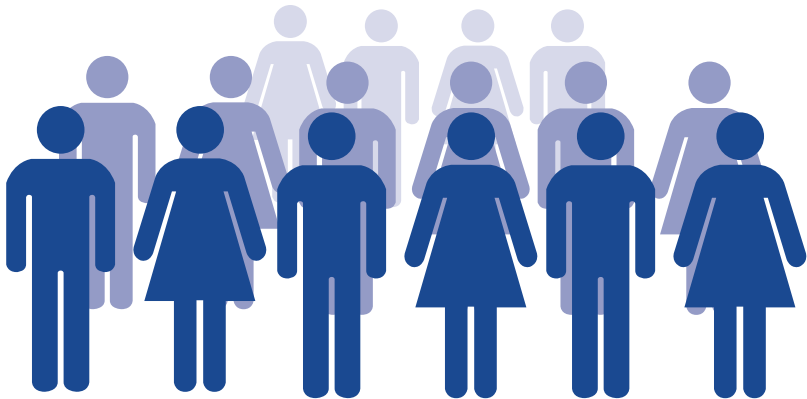
- i. *Employment work* comprising work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit;
- ii. *Own use production work* comprising production of goods and services for own final use
- iii. *Unpaid trainee work* comprising work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills;
- iv. *Volunteer work* comprising non-compulsory work performed for others without pay;
- v. *Other work activities* (not defined in this resolution).
  - The majority of the working population are in employment (52%) followed by subsistence agriculture (47%) with the least proportion (0.3%) in unpaid apprenticeship.
  - Uganda being predominantly an agricultural economy; more than half of the females (55%), residents in rural areas (54%) and children (84%) are in subsistence agriculture
  - Of the females who are working, 44% are in employment while 55% are in subsistence agriculture. Compared to their male counterparts, 61% are in employment, while 38% are in subsistence agriculture.
  - Of the youths (18 – 30 years) who are working, 52% are in employment







- Regional differentials showed that whereas Kampala has the highest proportion (98%) of the working population in employment, the least proportion (1%) in subsistence agriculture was from Kampala whereas,
- Lango sub-region has the highest percentage (78%) of its working population in agriculture and the least percentage (20%) in employment
- Overall, majority of those persons without education or those who have attained only some primary schooling (57%) are engaged in subsistence agriculture while those who completed primary (52%) and other higher education levels (85%) are mostly in paid employment. Thus, the higher the education level, the higher the proportion in employment.



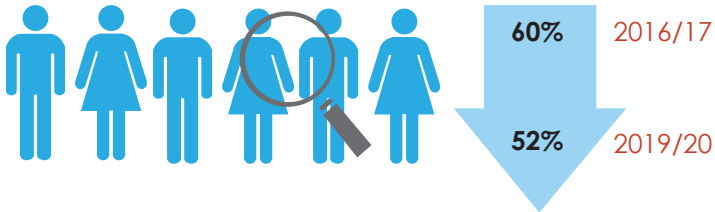
**Table 2: Distribution of working population by forms of work (%)**

Background Characteristics	Employment	Subsistence agriculture	Unpaid apprenticeship	Volunteers	Total
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	60.5	38.4	0.4	0.7	100
Female	43.6	55.2	0.3	0.9	100
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	71.1	27.5	0.4	0.9	100
Rural	45.4	53.5	0.3	0.8	100
<b>Special Age group</b>					
18-30 (Youth-Uganda)	51.9	46.6	0.6	0.9	100
15-24 (Youth-International)	33.8	64.4	0.8	1.1	100
15-35 (Youth-EAC)	48.6	50.0	0.5	0.9	100
<b>Education level attained</b>					
No formal education	49.4	49.9	0.2	0.5	100
Some primary	42.5	56.6	0.2	0.7	100
Completed primary	51.9	46.7	0.3	1.0	100
Some secondary	53.8	44.4	0.4	1.4	100
Completed secondary	67.8	30.9	0.6	0.7	100
Post-secondary and higher	84.9	13.9	0.8	0.5	100
<b>Sub-regions</b>					
Kampala	98.2	1.3	0.1	0.4	100
Buganda South	69.9	28.9	0.6	0.5	100
Buganda North	69.6	29.4	0.3	0.7	100
Busoga	39.8	59.5	0.2	0.4	100
Bukedi	39.7	59.6	0.2	0.5	100
Elgon	41.5	53.4	0.2	4.9	100
Teso	48.4	50.7	0.4	0.5	100
Karamoja	69.8	28.5	0.2	1.6	100
Lango	20.4	78.0	0.4	1.2	100
Acholi	27.5	72.2	0.0	0.4	100
West Nile	59.6	38.8	0.7	1.0	100
Bunyoro	36.3	63.3	0.0	0.4	100
Tooro	40.5	59.1	0.1	0.4	100
Ankole	53.3	45.3	0.8	0.6	100
Kigezi	48.4	50.8	0.1	0.6	100
<b>Uganda (%)</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number '000</b>	<b>8,282</b>	<b>7,436</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>15,904</b>

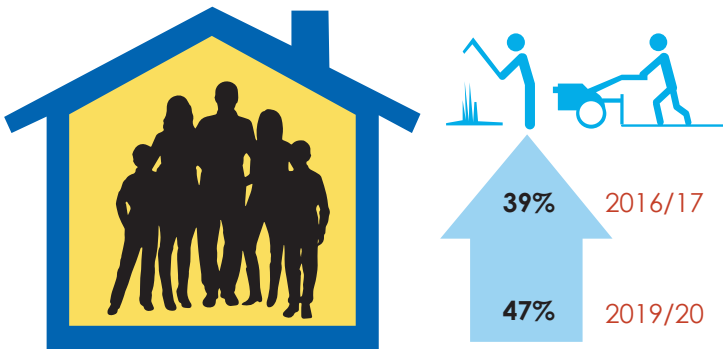




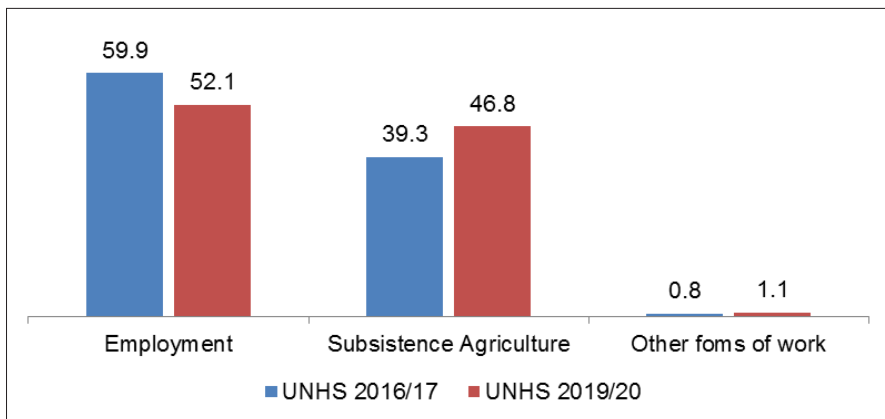
- Comparing the trends, the percentage of persons in employment decreased from 60% in 2016/17 to 52% in 2019/20



- The percentage of households engaged in subsistence agriculture increased from 39% in 2016/17 to 47% in 2019/20



**Figure 4: Trends in forms of work for the working population**



\*Other forms of work include volunteers, unpaid trainees etc

**Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Report – 2019/20**

## D. Vulnerable Employment

Government is focused on reducing the number of persons in vulnerable employment.

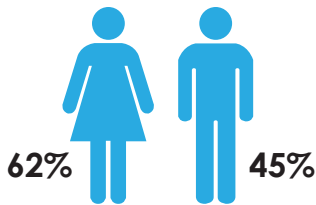
The ILO defines vulnerable employment to constitute the employed work force who are own account workers or contributing family workers. Vulnerable employment is often characterized by; inadequate earnings, low productivity and; difficult conditions of work that undermine workers fundamental rights.

### Current statistics show that:

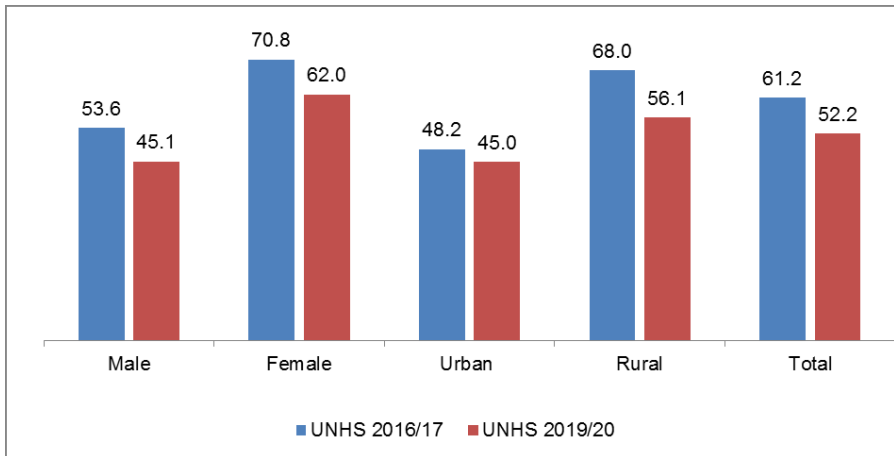
- There is an observed decline in the percent of employed persons in vulnerable employment from 61% in 2016/2017 to 52% in 2019/2020.



- There are more females (62%) than males (45%) in vulnerable employment. Additionally, more rural (56%) than urban (45%) residents are in vulnerable employment.



**Figure 5: Trend in percentage of population in vulnerable employment by sex and residence**



Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Report – 2019/20

## E. Unpaid Care Work

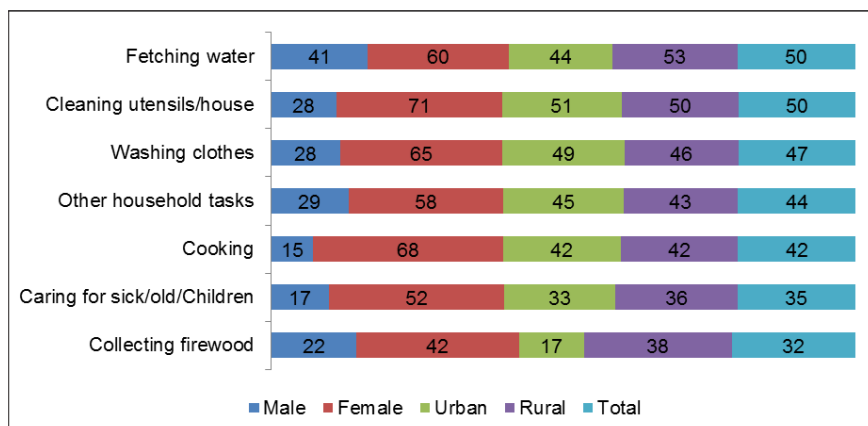
**Unpaid** means the person doing the activity does not receive a wage and as such their work is not counted in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) compilation. This includes both personal care and other care-related activities, such as cooking, cleaning and washing clothes involving expenditures of time and energy.





- Overall, about seven in ten (68%) of the population aged five years and above is engaged in unpaid care work.
- More females (83%) than males (53%) participate in Unpaid Care Work (UCW). For the elderly (60+ years), more than half (52%) are involved in UCW
- The most unpopular UCW activities include cleaning utensils (50%) and fetching water (50%).
- Across all types of household chores, more females than males (almost double) are engaged in UCW.

**Figure 6: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and above engaged in UCW by type of chore**



**Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Report – 2019/20**





Child labour is defined in the Uganda National Child Labour Policy as work that is hazardous or exploitative and threatens the health, safety, physical growth and mental development of children and therefore constitutes an urgent policy priority.

Children are child labourers if they are:

- a) Aged 5-11 years and they are at work in economic activity since they are not expected to work.
- b) Aged 12-13 years doing work in economic activity other than 'light work' or do work beyond 14 hours a week.
- c) Aged 14-17 years involved in hazardous forms of work or working for an equivalent of 43 hours in a week or beyond.



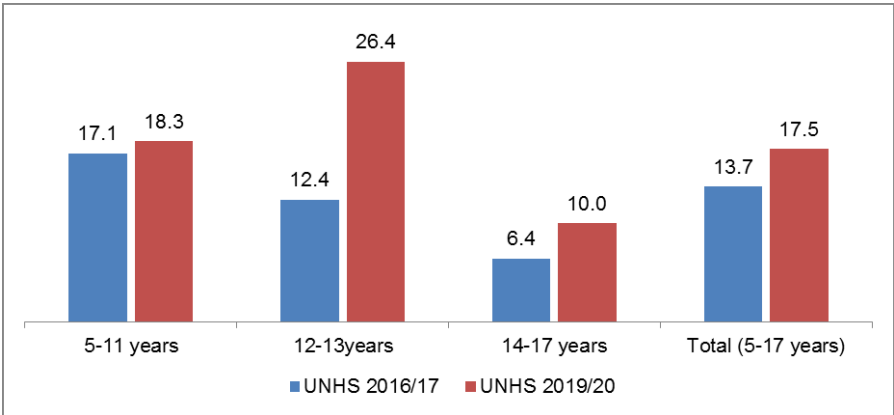
Child labour is an obstacle to achieving equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all through Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE). Children forced out of school into labour to help their families by supplementing available income are denied the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed for a more gainful future employment and may contribute to the proliferation of the viscous cycle of poverty.



- Overall; 18% of children aged 5-17 years are involved in child labour an increase from 14% in 2016/17.
- Also, of the children aged 5-11 years, 18% are in child labour, a slight increase from 17% in 2016/17.
- Sex differentials show that more males (20%) than females (15%) of children aged 5-17 years are engaged in child labour.
- About 18% of the children aged 5-17 years currently attending school are also engaged in child labour.
- Busoga and Bukedi sub-regions have the highest proportion of children aged 5-17 years in child labour i.e 29% and 28% respectively.



**Figure 7: Trends in child labour estimates excluding household chores (%)**



Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Report – 2019/20

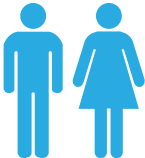
## Other Key Findings in Summary



- 21.4 million (52%) are of working age.

- Of the Working Age Population (WAP), 74% (15.9million) are working, that is, engaged in the production of goods and services for others or final use.

- The majority of the working population are in employment (52%), of which 42% are independent workers without employees.



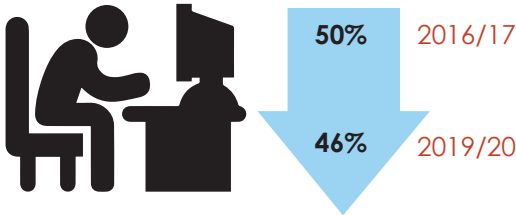
- **68%** of the working population is largely in the agricultural sector.



- Employment in subsistence agriculture increased from **39%** in 2016/17 to **47%** in 2019/20.



- There was a decline in the percentage of employed persons in the services sector from 50% in 2016/17 to 46% in 2019/20.



- The unemployment rate reduced from **9.2%** in 2016/17 to **8.8%** in 2019/20.



- About seven in ten (**68%**) of the population aged five years and above is engaged in Unpaid Care Work (UCW).







- More than half (52%) of the elderly are involved in UCW while more females (83%) than males (53%) participate in UCW.



- The main source of household income is subsistence agriculture (53%) followed by wage employment and commercial agriculture (19% each).

**Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) Report – 2019/20**

## STATISTICS INFORMING THE PARISH DEVELOPMENT MODEL

*The Parish Development Model (PDM) is a strategy for organizing and delivering public and private sector interventions for wealth creation and employment generation at the parish level as the lowest economic planning unit.*

The goal of the PDM is Socio-economic transformation for wealth creation and employment generation at the parish level. The share of households who graduate into the non-subsistence economy will measure performance against this goal. This share will be monitored and reported on at parish, district and national levels coordinated by UBOS, the lead statistical agency and producer of official statistics.



- **Households in the Subsistence Economy are defined as those engaged in production of goods and/ or services whose returns are only enough or unable to meet their basic food and non-food requirements. They include households engaged in subsistence farming; earning a wage or salary; operating a business; and completely not working.**
- **Findings from the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2019/20 indicate that 39% of households (3.5 million) are in the subsistence economy compared to 61% (5.4 million) in the non-subsistence economy. Of the 3.5 million households in the subsistence economy, 62% are engaged mainly in subsistence agriculture, 24% are in income generating activities, 12% are earning a wage/salary and 2% are not working at all.**
- **Of the total households in Acholi sub-region, (78%) of them are in subsistence economy.**

- The implementation of the PDM, therefore, marks a major milestone in Uganda's development journey in three main ways:
  - It accelerates implementation of Area-Based Commodity Development (ABCD) planning which is vital for realizing the quantity and quality of agricultural production required for agro - industrialization and export development



- It extends the whole-of-government approach for development to the parish level in a consolidated manner as opposed to working in silos; and
- It localizes Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan for effective measurement and management of development interventions.

**Under the Parish Development Model, UBOS will play the following major roles:**

- **Collection of baseline data**
- **Production of required statistical indicators, and**
- **Supporting monitoring and evaluation of the PDM provide statistics for the PDM.**

***Other Statistics to be compiled for the Parish Development Model include statistics for the priority commodities namely:***

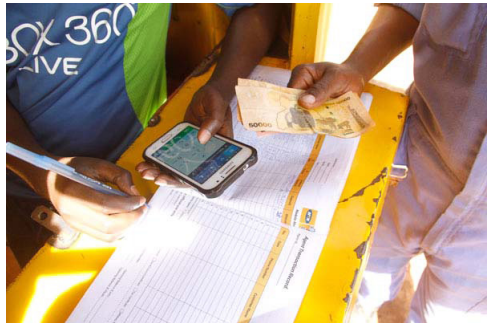
### **Pillar 1: Production, Processing and Marketing**



## Pillar 2: Infrastructure and Economic Services



## Pillar 3: Financial Inclusion



## Pillar 4: Social Services





**Pillar 5: Community Mobilisation and Mindset Change**



**Pillar 6: Community Information System**





**Table 3: Priority Commodities in the PDM**

1. Coffee	10. Fish
2. Cotton	11. Dairy
3. Cocoa	12. Beef
4. Cassava	13. Bananas
5. Tea	14. Beans
6. Vegetable Oils/ Oil Palm	15. Avocado
7. Maize	16. Shea Nut
8. Rice	17. Cashew Nuts
9. Sugar cane	18. Macadamia Nuts

**Source: Parish Development Model Working Document – Government of Uganda (GoU)**



## SOME MAJOR CENSUSES AND SURVEYS ONGOING & PLANNED BY UBOS

<b>Program</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
National Population and Housing Census - 2023	Avail indicators on Uganda's demographic characteristics.
Uganda Business Inquiry	Data on main Economic Indicators from Business Establishment's including Value Added, Gross output, Gross Fixed capital Formation
Census Mapping	Demarcation of Enumeration Areas in preparation for the National Population & Housing Census in 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uganda Harmonized Integrated Surveys- Panel</li> <li>Uganda Harmonized Integrated Surveys- Agricultural</li> </ul>	Provide high quality and up-to-date indicators on agricultural, social and other key outcomes
7 <sup>th</sup> Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	UDHS collects information on fertility levels, marriage, sexual activity, fertility preferences, breastfeeding practices, awareness and use of family planning methods
Baseline Education Census (BEC)	Detailed information on Education including among others enrollment, staffing etc.
Gender Based Violence Surveys	Gender disaggregated data and related violence incidences against women and girls in the communities.
Informal Cross Border Trade	Indicators on the contribution of informal trade to total international merchandise trade and growth trends overtime.







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