



## **UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

### **REPORT ON THE**

### **CENSUS OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS, 2010/11**

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## ACRONYMS

BR	Business Register
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
COBE	Census of Business Establishments
DISO	District Internal Security Officer
DEO	Data Entry Operator
DPC	District Police Commander
DFID	Department for International Development
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPS	Global Positioning System
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LCV	Local Council V
MOES	Ministry of Education & Sports
MSML	Micro, Small, Medium and Large
NGO	Non Governmental Organisations
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
UBI	Uganda Business Inquiry
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
VAT	Value Added Tax
WB	World Bank

## PREFACE



Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) under the provisions in the UBOS Act, 1998, is mandated to maintain and update a Business Register for the country. Since 2000, UBOS has undertaken two updates of the Business Register. The first one was conducted in the period 2001/02 followed by the 2006/07 update. Recently, UBOS conducted the 2010/11 Census of Business Establishments (COBE) which was a comprehensive business census following the one held in 2001/02.

The main objective of a COBE is to provide data necessary for understanding the current structure of businesses in the economy and to generate a sampling frame for the Uganda Business Inquiry and the specific objectives of the 2010/11 census were to:

- Establish the number and size of business establishments operating in the different economic sectors in the country;
- Establish the employment levels disaggregated by sex and ownership of business establishments (by legal status, sex, and nationality);
- Establish the geographical spread of the business establishments by district; and
- Establish the status of ownership of computers and use of both computers and internet.

The COBE was undertaken with funding from the World Bank-DFID Partnership Trust Fund and the Government of Uganda; the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is grateful to both parties for this support. Finally, we are grateful to the Business Proprietors for providing us with the required data and to local government officials for the guidance they provided to the staff during the census. We look forward to yet even greater cooperation during the conduct of the 2011 Uganda Business Inquiry.

**John B. Male-Mukasa**  
Executive Director, UBOS

**December 2011**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bureau conducted the Census of Business Establishments from March 2010 to June 2011. It covered all business establishments countrywide with a fixed location, irrespective of the number of employees. However, it excluded Household based businesses. The Census covered all the economic sectors as spelt out in the ISIC, except Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies and some activities in Public Administration and Defence.

The economic activities undertaken by the business establishments were classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 and the report is structured according to 15 major industry groups. In order to show the spread of businesses, the country was divided into 5 regions, namely Central, Eastern, Northern, Western and Kampala. The capital city, Kampala, was considered a region on its own because it had about 30 percent of the total number of business establishments. To the extent possible an attempt was made to compare the 2010/11 COBE with the 2001/02 COBE.

The total business population in the country was estimated at about 500,000 indicating a growth of 185 percent since 2001/02. Sixty one percent of the businesses were in the Trade sector and this was followed by 14 percent of businesses in the Hotels & Food Services sector.

Regional distribution showed that 60 percent of the business establishments were in the Central region while only 8 percent were in the Northern region. A further distribution of businesses by employment size showed that more than 90 percent of them had less than 4 employees.

Overall, about 1.1 million persons were employed of whom 56 percent were male. Businesses in the Trade sector employed the majority of the persons such that out of every 10 persons, 4 were employed in the Trade sector. Although male employees dominated almost all the industry sectors, female employees dominated the sector of Accommodation and Food Services as well as Education, Health and Social Work. On average each business employed only 2 persons. This average is lower than that registered in 2001/02 when on average 3 persons were employed per business. A regional distribution of employees revealed that 35 percent of the total number of employees was engaged in businesses found in Kampala district. Although male employees were the majority in both 2001/02 and 2010/11, their proportion had reduced to 56 percent in 2010/11 from 61 percent in 2001/02.

Information collected on average annual turnover showed that majority of the businesses (70 percent) had an annual turnover of less than five million shillings while only 10 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings. Fifty three percent of the businesses with an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings were in the Trade sector, followed by the Manufacturing businesses with 11 percent.

An attempt was made to categorise the businesses into Micro, Small, Medium and Large (MSML) and information showed that Micro businesses were the majority, accounting for 70 percent of the total number of businesses while 20 percent of the businesses were small.

Information about the legal ownership of businesses showed that 94 percent of the businesses were Sole Proprietorships. This is consistent with the information obtained in 2001/02. Businesses that operated as Partnership or Private Limited Companies each accounted for only 2 percent. In terms of ownership of businesses by sex, there was an increase in the proportion of businesses owned by females, from 37 percent in 2001/02 to 44 percent in 2010/11.

Information obtained on computer ownership showed that 95 percent of the businesses did not own any computers. The majority of those that did not own the computers (53 percent), were in the Trade sector. In addition only 3 percent of the businesses used internet for business operations.

Analysis also showed that 28 percent of the businesses had started in 2010 or 2011, meaning that they were new, while only 17 percent of the businesses were more than 20 years of age. And, finally, nearly all the businesses were owned by Ugandans.

## **1.0 BACKGROUND, METHODOLOGY AND FIELD ORGANISATION**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

A Business Register (BR) is a record of all active business establishments in the country. Essentially, it contains structural information about each business, including (but not limited to) name, economic activity, location and employment by sex. This structural information is central to the collection of business statistics because it enables one to identify and describe more precisely each business' participation in the economy. It provides a frame from which a sample that accurately represents a population of business establishments to be surveyed and studied can be selected.

The last comprehensive business census was conducted in 2001/02. In 2006/07 the business register generated in 2001/02 was updated through a survey that only focused on businesses employing 5 persons and above and operating in a fixed location. This section provides an overview of the 2001/02 COBE, 2006/07 Register Update and the 2010/11 COBE.

#### **1.1.1 The 2001/02 COBE**

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics undertook a Census of Business Establishments and fieldwork started in Kampala in February 2001 and was completed in Kotido in October 2002. The fieldwork covered all businesses with fixed premises, including market stalls, shops and kiosks where at least one person was employed. The specific objectives of this census included;

- Obtain the spread of businesses by economic activity
- Determine the employment in businesses by Sex
- Determine the Ownership Status of Businesses
- Determine the location of businesses in the country

All economic activities as listed in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 3 were registered, except Government Departments and Embassies. For the Agriculture sector, subsistence farming was not covered. Only Commercial agricultural activities were covered (Dairy Farms, Tea and Sugarcane Estates and).



In Education, only tertiary and pre-primary institutions were covered. Information on primary and secondary schools was obtained from the Ministry of Education and Sports, and this data was later used as a sampling frame for the 2002 Uganda Business Inquiry (UBI).

Coverage of businesses employing less than five people differed from district to district. In Kampala and a few other districts<sup>1</sup>, all the areas were covered. In the remaining districts however, complete coverage was done only in urban areas. In order to identify all such urban areas, reference was made to the 1991 Population and Housing Census, which listed all urban areas with a population at least of 1,000 people. However, in recognition of the fact that this data was over 10 years old, and that many other areas had developed into sizeable urban populations in the intervening years, further advice was sought from district officials as to which new urban areas should be included.

For the formal sector establishments, however, those businesses employing five people and above were covered wherever they were found, whether in rural or urban areas.

All the districts of the country were covered apart from Kitgum and Pader, because of the security situation in the said districts at that time.

### **1.1.2 The 2006/07 Business Register Update**

In 2006/07 UBOS in collaboration with the Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) undertook the update of the BR based on the BR generated during the 2001/02 COBE. The main objectives of the exercise included:

- Establishing the number and size of private sector associations and businesses operating in Uganda by activity, location and level of employment from a sample of establishments employing at least 5 permanent staff.
- Obtaining harmonised data on the state of the private sector in Uganda, the size, distribution, type of business and level of employment.
- Analyzing and presenting the geographical categorization of enterprises by district
- Establishing business ownership (by sex, nationality and type)
- Establishing the level of female involvement in business activities

This update was mainly focusing on business employing five and more persons except for such businesses engaged in the following activities:

- Health and Social Work

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<sup>1</sup> Other districts deemed (for the purposes of that survey) to be 100% urban were (in alphabetical order): Jinja; Kayunga; Luwero; Masaka; Mbale; Mbarara; Mpigi; Mubende; Mukono; Rakai; Sembabule; Wakiso.

- Nursery Schools
- Other Business Services, including Legal Services, Accountancy Firms and other Consultancy Firms
- Financial Intermediation and Insurance
- Travel Agencies and Tour Operators
- Radio Stations
- Posts and Telecommunication

All businesses engaged in any of the above mentioned activities were registered irrespective of the number of employees as long as they had a fixed location.

### **1.1.3 The 2010/11 Census of Business Establishments**

UBOS in collaboration with the World Bank undertook the Census of Business Establishments in 2010 and 2011 under the project code-named Firm Survey Data Generation. It was the most comprehensive Census of Businesses undertaken since the one undertaken in 2001/02. The delay in undertaking another census was mainly due to funding limitations.

### **1.1.4 Objectives of the 2010/11 COBE**

The main objective of the 2010/11 COBE was to obtain a complete listing of all businesses operating in the country with a fixed location. The specific objectives included:

- Obtain the spread of businesses by economic activity
- Determine the employment in businesses by Sex
- Determine the Ownership Status of Businesses
- Determine the location of businesses in the country
- Determine the age of businesses and status of computer use and ownership.

### **1.1.5 Activity Classification**

Like in the earlier COBE, classification of industries was according to the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC) and this time round the activities were classified in ISIC Revision 4.<sup>2</sup> However, in order to be able to indicate the importance of certain key economic activities in Uganda, which would otherwise be impossible to scrutinize under the general ISIC codes, it was deemed necessary to assign special local codes to such activities. This was done within the framework of ISIC Rev4. Appendix 1 shows these activities and the special codes assigned to them.

<sup>2</sup>

*For a detailed description of the ISIC Classification, refer to **United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities**. Statistical Papers Series M, No. 4, Revision four, New York, 2008.*

### **1.1.6 The 2010 BR Instruments**

The COBE questionnaire was designed in A3 booklet format such that each questionnaire booklet, referred to as a batch had 20 sheets and each sheet had 10 rows such that a maximum of only 10 businesses could be registered in each sheet and as such a maximum of 200 business could be registered in each batch. Each batch had a unique batch number and each of the sheets was also pre-coded from 01 to 20. In Appendix 12 a sample questionnaire is provided.

## **1.2 METHODOLOGY AND FIELD ORGANISATION**

### **1.2.0 Introduction**

The Census of Business Establishment (COBE) is a complete Enumeration of all operating economic units with a fixed location in the country, irrespective of the number of employees. COBE was started in March 2010 and completed in June 2011. The last COBE was carried out in 2001/02 and this was followed with a Business Register update exercise in 2006/07. While the main target for the update in 2006/07 was businesses that employed five or more persons, the 2010/11 COBE focused on all businesses with a fixed location. As mentioned earlier, the main objective of the Census was to obtain a complete listing of all economic activities undertaken in the country. The data provided will be used among other things to determine the number, type and level of economic activity in the country and the employment levels by industry and to be used as a sampling frame for other economic survey

### **1.2.1 Organisation of Field Work**

Field work for the COBE started in March 2010 and was completed in June 2011, in five different phases. Phase 1 began in March 2010 through August 2010 with the districts of Jinja and Kabarole. Initially there were a total of five teams and each team was composed of 5 persons thus one team leader, four enumerators and a driver. Phase two was the longest, running from October 2010 to January 2011. During this period, the COBE was undertaken in Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono and Mpigi districts. There were a total of 70 Enumerators grouped in 15 teams of either four or five members. The third Phase was in the months of March 2011 and April 2011 with the same number of enumerators like in Phase 2. By the end of Phase 3 a total of 54 out of the 112 districts in the country had been covered. The fourth phase was undertaken in the month of May 2011 and the teams were increased to 20. This was to try to expedite the work and by the end of that phase, 43 additional districts had been completed and finally, the last phase was in the month of June

2011. It comprised of two teams, whose major work was to undertake follow-ups and to cover areas not earlier covered such as the businesses at Entebbe International Airport. A summary of the districts covered in the different phases is presented in Table 1.2.1.

**Table 1.2.1 Coverage of districts**

Phase/Team	Teams	Districts covered	Period
<b>Phase 1</b>	5 Teams of 4 Members Each with a total of 20 Enumerators	Jinja, Kabarole, Buikwe, Nakaseke, Luwero, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Mubende, Isingiro, Kayunga and Lyantonde (11)	March 2010 - August 2010
<b>Phase 2</b>	15 Teams of 4 members And 5 Members With a total of 70 Enumerators.	Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono and Mpigi (4)	October 2010 -January 2011
<b>Phase 3</b>	15 Teams	Kasese, Arua, Bushenyi, Mbarara, Kisoro, Mbale, Masaka, Gomba, Bukomansimbi, Iganga, Tororo, Nakapiripirit, Lira, Gulu, Luwero, Nakaseke, Soroti, Pallisa, Budaka, Moroto, Amudat, Kotido, Kumi, Serere, Kaberamaido, Dokolo, Amolator, Koboko, Kole, Alebtong, Otukey, Kiruhura, Kamuli, Sembabule, Rubirizi, Sheema, Ibanda, Mitooma, Busia, Bugiri, Bukedea, Luuka, Ngora, Kaabong, Abim, Masindi, Bundibugyo, Kanungu, Nakasongola, Butambala, Kitgum, Kabale, Kiboga, Amur (54)	March – April 2011
<b>Phase 4</b>	20 teams	Nebbi, Apac, Oyam, Namayingo, Buvuma, Mayuge, Bududa, Manafwa, Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Kween, Buyende, Kaliro, Namutumba, Kibuku, Sironko, Butaleja, Lwengo, Kalungu, Kiryandongo, Buliisa, Kamwenge, Kibaale, Ntoroko, Nwoya, Amuria, Adjuman, Agago, Lamwo, Moyo, Yumbe, Maracha, Zombo, Kalangala, Rakai, Katakwi, Amuria, Napak, Hoima, Ntungamo, Rukungiri, Mityana, Kyankwanzi (43)	May 2011
<b>Phase 5</b>	2 teams	Airport – Entebbe and call backs	2 days in June 2011

The questionnaires used for the COBE were designed in such a way that information was sought from each establishment on:

- Administrative location of the business establishment;
- Name;
- Activity Description;
- ISIC activity code;
- Plot, Block, Building, Postal Address and Telephone;
- Geographical Positioning System (GPS);

- Employment by sex ;
- Type of legal ownership;
- Sex of ownership;
- Nationality of owner;
- Year the Business Started;
- Whether or not the establishment was an NGO;
- Whether or not the establishment owned and used a Computer;
- Whether or not the establishment used Internet;
- Whether or not the establishment was a member to any Association;
- Whether or not the establishment was a member of a group Enterprise, and,
- The Average Annual Turnover of the Establishment.



*Ms. Rachel Sebudde (c ) of the World Bank, verifying GPS Coordinates*

### **1.2.2 Team formation**

In order to ease the field work and supervision, the recruited human resource was grouped in teams of 4 or 5 each having a team leader and a driver. At the peak of the census, there were a total of 17 teams. While the enumerators were charged with registering all business and coding, the team leader in addition had to make initial contacts with the guides and also had to provide regular reports. Prior to the field work, each team was allocated a district to cover, basing on the Geographical location. To the extent possible attempts were made to ensure that a particular team was allocated in one Geographical area for ease of movement between businesses and for ease of supervision.

### 1.2.3 Field work

The field work required the Enumerator to physically move up and down the street/road registering all businesses. After registration, the enumerator was required to put a 'stick-on label' on each door or gate of the establishment to show that it was already covered. In case there was no respondent at time of first visit, a non response form was left behind and the 'stick on label' was put but with a cross. The GPS coordinates of the establishment were obtained for ease of locating the business establishments. The step by step exercise was undertaken as follows:

- The exercise started with a briefing at the office for both Interviewers and drivers. This was a formal meeting with all the staff. During this briefing allocation of specific areas of coverage; code of conduct and allocation of vehicles were discussed, among many things.
- Each team was issued all the required materials, questionnaires and these were packed in boxes and kept in the vehicle.



*Registration exercise on-going in a business*

- At the District, Team Members would first report to the District Officials who included the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), the Resident District Commissioner (RDC), District Internal Security Officer (DISO), District Police Commander (DPC) and Town Clerks (in case of Municipalities). The key person at the district was the CAO, who in turn provided letters of introduction to the Lower Administrative Officials, the Sub - County Chiefs.

- The Parish Chief or his designate was normally the guide for the enumerator by introducing him / her to the business proprietors, making sure that good responses were obtained. The provision of letters to the DPC, DISO was to ensure the security of the Staff while in the district.
- Once all villages in a specified parish were completed, the Team would move to another parish and the exercise would be repeated until all villages in a given sub county division/district were complete.

### **Data Editing**

This took two forms, that is, office editing and field editing. Field interviewers worked together to edit their questionnaires including allocating the right administrative codes and activity codes to the activities. Thereafter, the questionnaires were handed to the Team Leader who would in turn re-edit them before handing over to the supervisor for office editing and subsequent data entry.

### **Oath of Secrecy**

In order to ensure confidentiality and adherence to the UBOS Act, each enumerator was formally appointed and would thereafter swear an Oath of Secrecy. This was taken before the Chief Magistrate or his designate.

#### **1.2.4 Challenges**

While undertaking the exercise, the following challenges were encountered:

- Resistance from some organizations such as Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) who believed they were not economic/business establishments. In such a situation considerable time had to be taken in explaining the objectives to them.
- Elections and its aftermath impacted on the response rate of some businesses. The elections also delayed the exercise for some weeks.
- School holidays coincided with the exercise and this caused delays in getting information from schools. In order to supplement the data from COBE, data was obtained from the Ministry of Education and Sports following the 2010 school census.
- Difficulty in obtaining commitment of the local field guides due to the very small facilitation that was provided; in some cases the facilitation was rejected.
- The weather conditions were unpredictable. Sometimes it would rain heavily leaving the roads slippery and muddy and as a result of this, drivers had to slow down the vehicles making the journey longer.
- Poor weather conditions also created problems in picking signals of GPS readings, especially during cloudy days, enumerators had to wait for a long time for the GPS' to pick up the signal after switching, this slowed down work.

- In some cases, there was a problem of language barrier for some enumerators. Not all business proprietors knew English and not all the enumerators could speak multiple languages.
- Insecurity in some regions posed another threat where the exercise proved practically impossible. Cases in point were some of the districts in the Karamoja region.
- Strict bureaucracy to acquire information within establishments led to time wasting and in some cases, leaving Interviewers with unsatisfactory information.
- Uncertainty on the part of some respondents for different details in the questionnaires especially when he/she was just an employee. In such cases there was non-response especially to the questions on Membership to Association, Group Enterprise, use of Internet among others; this called for several follow-ups.
- Some Business Proprietors thought that UBOS collaborated with Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) officials to increase taxes based on the data provided. Sometimes respondents mistook UBOS to be Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) and this led to time wastage.
- Business Proprietors were sometimes very rude and hard to convince about the true intentions of the exercise. Ignorance about statistics was easily evident on their faces. This sometimes resulted in chasing away of enumerators without any information being provided.
- Limited awareness of some respondents especially those in villages, calling for increased advocacy.
- The creation of new districts led to new administrative units so in such cases a lot of time was spent seeking for other lists from the districts.
- In especially the rural districts, Business Proprietors opened up their premises late because they first go to attend to their gardens hence slowing down work.

### **1.2.5 Data Processing**

#### **Staffing**

There were a total of 21 Data Processing Staff; 16 Data Entry Enumerators (DEO), 3 Office Editors, 1 Computer Room Supervisor and 1 programmer. The DEOs and Editors were supervised by the Computer Room Supervisor who was in charge of allocation of work, receiving of completed questionnaires, working with the Programmer to ensure that any fault in the software system was identified and resolved.





*A Data Entry Operator capturing COBE data in the computer room using dumb terminals.*

### **Infrastructure**

The data capture application software was developed in VisualBasic.Net (Backend) using MS Access database (Frontend) and named “Uganda Business Register 2010”. It consisted of Register forms for data entry, up-dating and/or editing businesses.

The UBOS file server that stored the business register database was based on a client server paradigm and was accessed on a computer system running windows server 2008 with a thin client configuration but also providing restricted network access to other computers within the organisational local area network. Eight DEOs accessed the database through a thin client network configuration using dumb terminals to capture data. The other four other DEO accessed the database through networked computers from another floor in UBOS statistics house. Subsequent analysis of the data was undertaken in STATA.

### **1.2.6 Summary**

Overall, despite the many challenges encountered, the Census exercise was a success. However there is need for continuous advocacy to enlighten the people about the importance of the exercise and use of the data. Field teams used updated maps to ease identification of boundaries. The entire cycle of data collection, data processing and data interpretation is a highly complicated process with many hidden challenges and organisations spend considerable amount of time, money and resources on these activities. Finally, it should also be remembered that the entire process of data collection is a time consuming process and should be handled with patience.

## 2.0 GENERAL FINDINGS

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents the overall structure of the businesses in the country following the 2010/11 update exercise. It further provides details of the distribution of businesses by Activity, Region, Employment Size, Legal Ownership, ownership by sex, information on Computer and internet usage. Information on the Year the Business Started was also collected. Although information was obtained on Membership to Associations; whether the Business was part of a Group Enterprise and Status of Computer and Internet Use, this was found lacking in some cases because some of the respondents did not have adequate information. This time around the Bureau collected information on the estimated average Annual Turnover of a business which was partly used to determine the extent of Formality of the Businesses.

In this report, a Formal Business is one that had an average annual turnover of more than 5 million shillings regardless of the number of employees. An Informal Business on the other hand is one with an average annual turnover of less or equal to 5 million shillings regardless of the number of employees.

### 2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS BY INDUSTRY

The Census revealed that there were 458106 businesses in the country. The distributions of businesses by Industry showed that majority (61 percent) of the businesses were in the Trade sector followed by Accommodation & Food Services with 14 percent and Recreation and Personal Services with 9 percent. Businesses in the Agriculture sector (including Fishing and Forestry) accounted for only 2 percent. The businesses in Information & Community Services, Finance & Insurance, Transport and Storage, Mining & Quarrying, Construction and Utilities accounted for just 2 percent of the total number of businesses, Appendix1.2a.

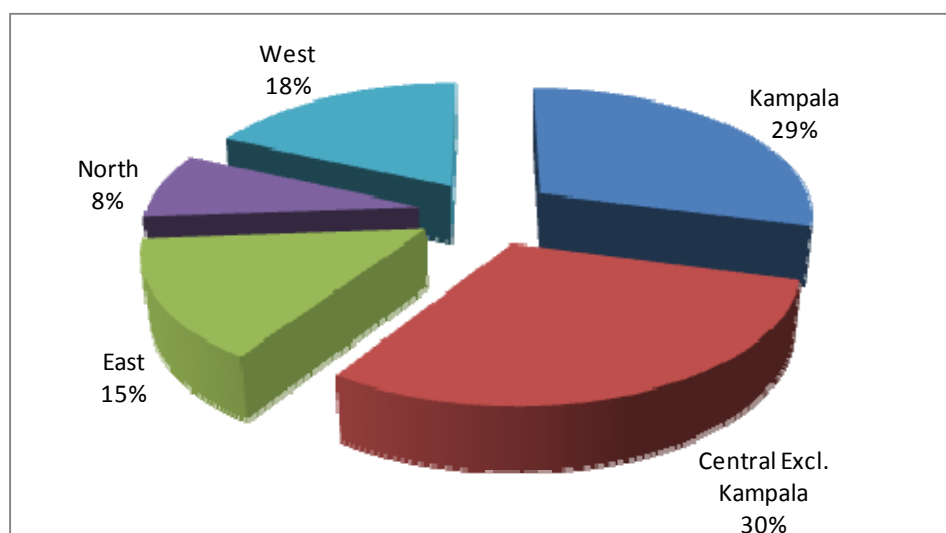
61% of the businesses were in the Trade sector.

### 2.3 DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS BY REGION

The distribution of businesses by region showed that 30 percent of the businesses were in the Central region while 29 percent were in Kampala region. Businesses in the Western region accounted for 18 percent while the North had the least proportion of businesses, only 8 percent.

60% of the Businesses were in the central region.

**Figure 2.1: Regional Distribution of Businesses**



**The Northern Region registered a growth of more than 280% in 2010/11 compared to 2001/02**

A comparison with 2001/02 showed that there was a growth of more than 180 percent in the businesses in 2010/11 with the highest growth of nearly 300 percent being registered in the Northern region, followed by the Western Region with 240 percent. All regions registered an increase of more than 100 percent in businesses as shown in Table 1.1. While Kampala district had the highest proportion of Businesses, Buhweju district had the least number of businesses. The distribution of businesses across regions almost remained the same between 2001/02 and 2010/11. A summary of businesses by district is provided in Appendix 1.1a to 1.1d.

**Table 2.1 Distribution of Businesses 2001/02 and 2010/11 ('000s)**

	2001/02		2010/11		Growth
	Businesses('000s)	%	Businesses('000s)	%	
Central	97	60.3	271	59.2	179.6
Eastern	30	18.5	67	14.6	124.0
Northern	10	6.1	37	8.2	283.1
Western	24	15.1	83	18.0	240.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>184.7</b>

## 2.4 EMPLOYMENT

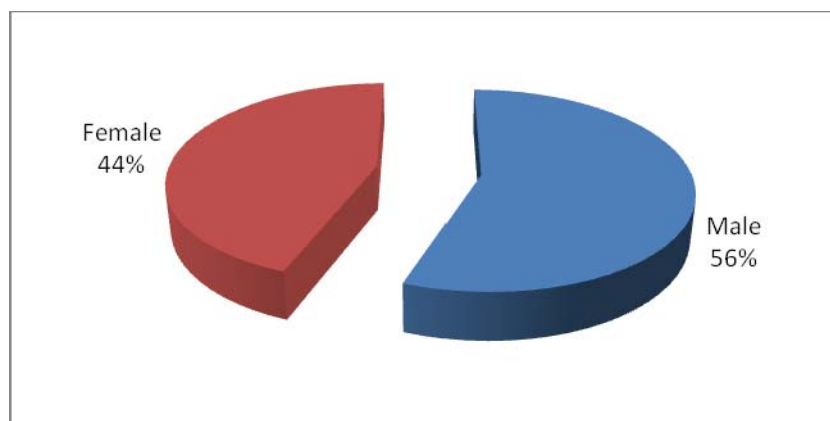
### 2.4.1 Employment in Businesses by Sector

The 458,106 business establishments registered employed about 1,074,000 persons, giving an increase of 142 percent since 2001/02. Out of these 44 percent were female employees. Businesses in the Trade Sector employed the majority (42 percent) implying that with 4 out

56% of the employees were male.

of every 10 persons were employed in this sector. Further analysis showed that 53 percent of the employees in the Trade sector were male while 47 percent were female. Majority of the male employees (40 percent) were in the Trade sector, followed by the Manufacturing sector with 17 percent. Further, out of the total number of females employed, 44 percent were in the Trade sector followed by 23 percent in the Accommodation and Food Services Sector, Appendix 4.

**Figure 2.2: Employment in Businesses ('000s)**



Additional analysis showed that male employees dominated nearly all the industry sectors except Accommodation and Food Services as well as Education, Health & Social Work where female employees accounted for 70 percent and 52 percent of the total number of persons employed respectively.

## 2.4.2 Average Employment by Sector

On average, each business employed 2 persons

The information obtained showed that on average 2 persons were employed per business. The highest average employment size was in the Construcion sector where an average of 22 persons were employed per business. This was followed by the businesses in the Utility sector with an average employment size of 16 persons per business. The Manufacturing sector, which includes Food Processing and Other Manufacturing, employed an average of 4 persons per business while Education & Health employed an average of 8 persons per business just like in the Finance & Insurance sub-sectors, Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2. Average Employment by sector**

<b>Industry sector</b>	<b>Businesses</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Average Employment Size</b>
Agriculture	4,985	31,317	6
Forestry	54	683	13
Fishing	3,146	13,873	4
Mining & Quarrying	713	3,192	4
Food Processing	5,966	50,745	9
Other Manufacturing	25,791	88,352	3
Utilities	134	2,161	16
Construction	653	14,398	22
Trade	279,715	447,064	2
Transport & Storage	1,594	13,483	8
Accommodation & Food Services	64,602	154,167	2
Information & Communication	4,109	14,401	4
Financial & Insurance Services	3,340	27,135	8
Real Estate & Business Services	10,945	53,124	5
Education, Health & Social Work	10,593	81,546	8
Recreation & Personal Services	41,766	80,893	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>458,106</b>	<b>1,076,534</b>	<b>2</b>

Regional analysis also showed that in 2010/11 only 2 persons were on average employed per business in all the 4 regions, while in 2001/02 the average employment size per business was 3 persons.

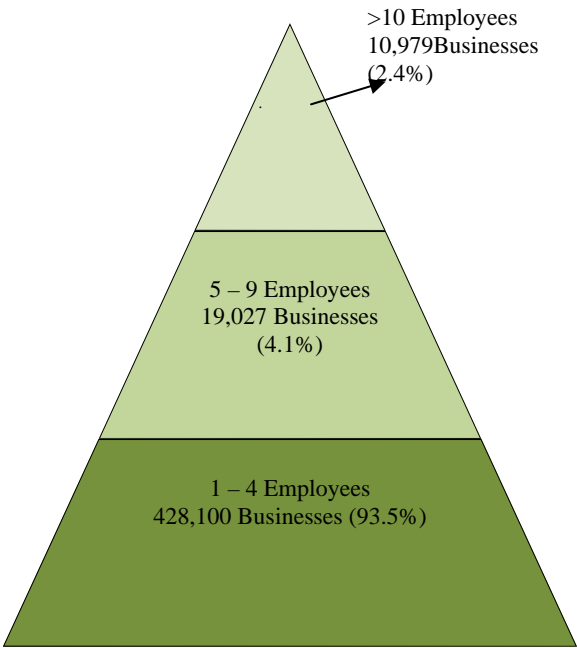
#### **2.4.3 Distribution of Business by Employment Size**

A further split of the businesses by employment size showed that about 93 percent of the businesses had less than 5 employees of which 60 percent had only one employee. Further analysis showed that 4 percent of the businesses had 5 to 9 employees while only 2 percent had 10 or more employees, Figure 2.2.

Out of the businesses employing less than 5 persons, 64 percent were in the Trade sector, 14 percent in the Accommodation and Food Services while 9 percent were in Recreation and Personal Services, as shown in Appendix 2

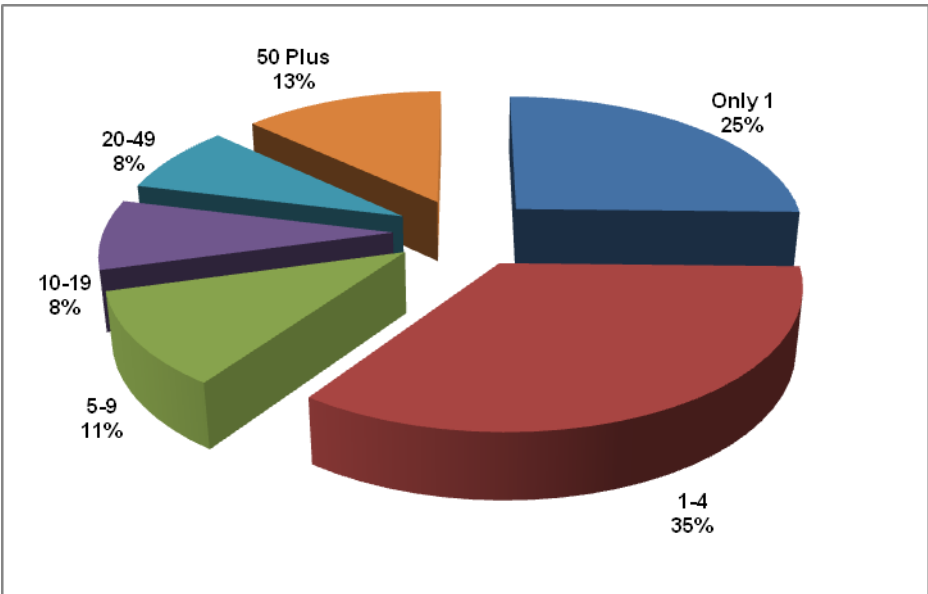
**93% of the  
businesses  
employed less  
than 5  
persons.**

**Figure 2.3: Businesses by Employment Size**



An analysis of the data by employment size also showed that 71 percent were employed in businesses with less than 10 employees. Notably, 13 percent were employed in businesses with at least 50 employees. For businesses employing less than 20 persons, the majority of the employees were engaged in the Trade sector, Appendix 1.3b.

**Figure 2.4: Employees by Employment Size**

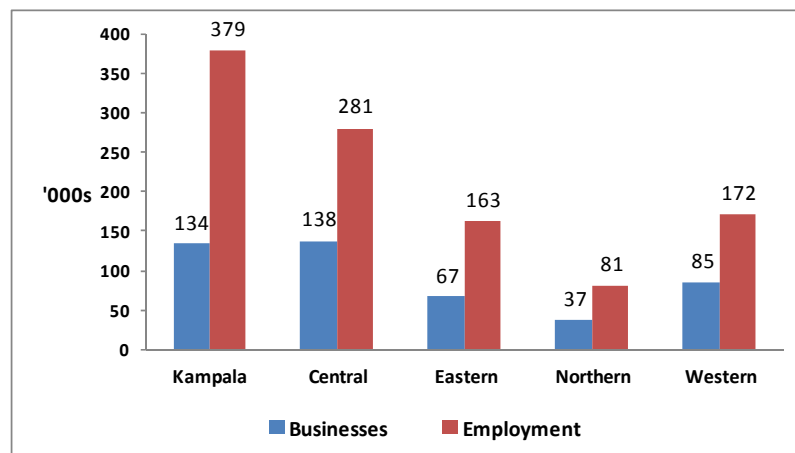


#### 2.4.4 Regional Distribution of Employees

35 percent of the employees were in Kampala district.

Regional distribution of employees revealed that 35 percent of the total employees were engaged in businesses located in Kampala region, followed by the Central region with 26 percent of the total employees. The businesses in the Northern region employed the least proportion, 8 percent. Information also revealed that on average businesses employed only 2 persons in all regions except Kampala region where on average 3 persons were employed per business.

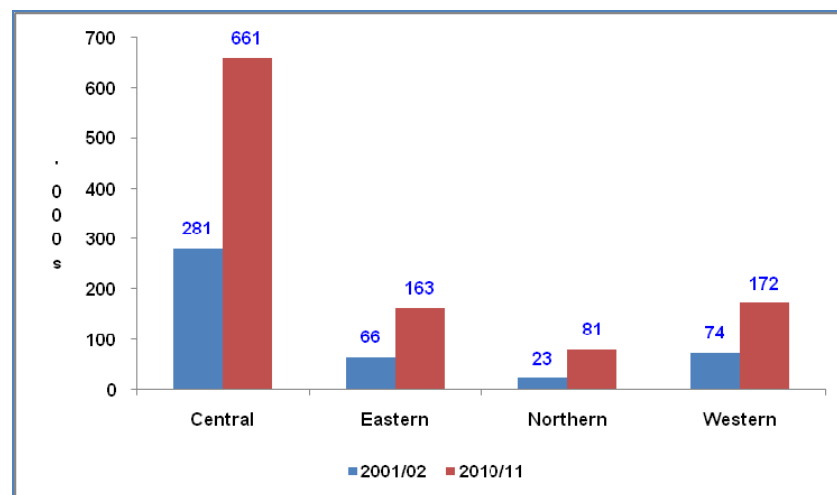
**Figure 2.5 Employment & Businesses by Region, 2010/11**



Employment grew by 142% in 2010/11 compared to 2001/02

Furthermore, the Central region (including Kampala region) continued to dominate, accounting for more than 60 percent of the employees in both years while the Northern region had the least proportion, as shown in Figure 2.6.

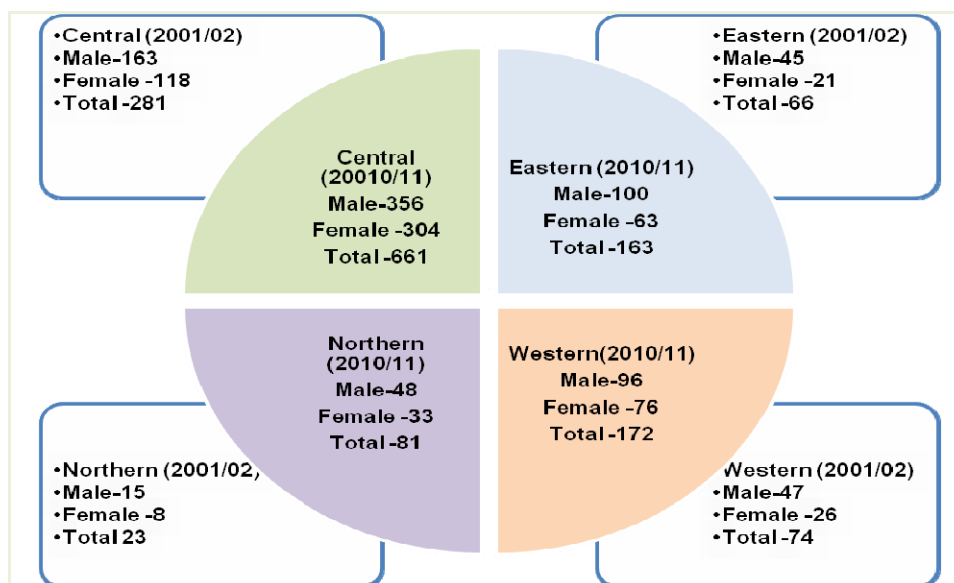
**Figure 2.6 Regional Employment, 2001/02 and 2010/11**



Male employees continued to dominate in both censuses.

The analysis by sex showed that although the male employees continued to dominate in both censuses, the proportion of male employees in 2010/11 reduced to 56 percent from 61 percent in 2001/02; this shows that more females are now getting more engaged in business activities. The distribution of employees by region by sex in both 2001/02 and 2010/11 is shown in Figure 2.7.

**Figure 2.7 Regional Employment by Sex in '000s, 2001/02 and 2010/11**



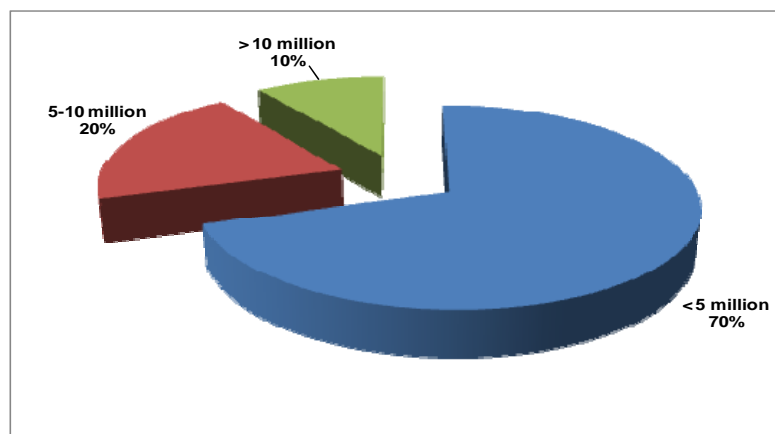
## 2.5 Annual Turnover of Businesses

70% of businesses had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings.

Data was collected on the turnover for each business. The Turnover was categorised as less than 5 million, between 5 & 10 million and greater than 10 million. The Analysis showed that 70 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings while only 10 percent had an annual turnover of more than 10 million as shown in Figure 2.8.



**Figure 2.8 Annual Turnover of Businesses**

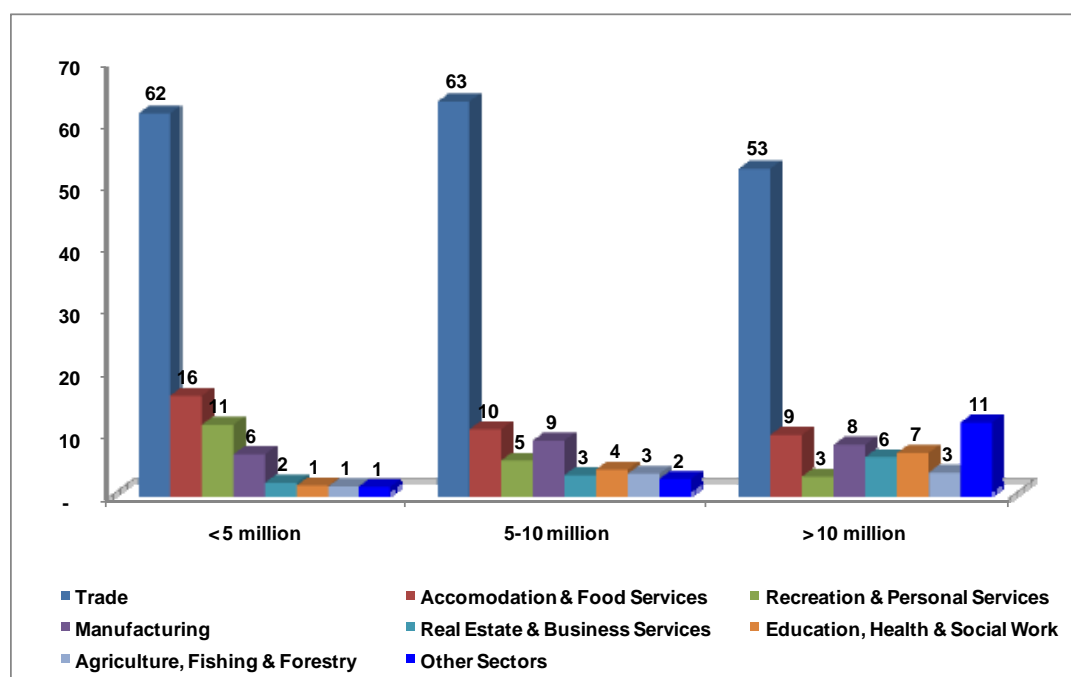


### 2.5.1 Annual Turnover of Businesses by industry

Out of the businesses with an annual turnover of less than 5 million, 62 percent were in the Trade sector followed by Accommodation and Food Services with 16 percent and Personal & Business Services with 11 percent. None of the businesses in the Utility and Financial Services sectors had a turnover of less than 5 million shillings while for the Construction sector the number was negligible. Although the Trade, Accommodation and Food Services sectors dominated even for the subsequent categories of annual turnover, the Manufacturing sector followed.

62% of businesses in the Trade sector had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings.

**Figure 2.9: Distribution of Businesses by Annual Turnover and Industry**



All businesses with more than 49 employees had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings.

## 2.5.2 Annual Turnover of Businesses by Employment Size

Out of the businesses with an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings, 71 percent had only 1 employee and only 1 percent had between 5 and 9 employees. There were no businesses with less than 5 million shillings annual turnover employing 10 or more persons. For businesses with a turnover between 5 to 10 million shillings, none had 50 employees or more. In addition, 18 percent of the businesses with more than 10 million shillings had at least 10 employees.

**Table 2.3: Annual Turnover of Businesses by Employment Size**

Employment Size	Less than 5 million		Between 5 and 10 mill		More than 10 million		Total
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	
Only 1	227,207	70.7	37,976	41.5	7,665	16.9	<b>272,848</b>
2-4	90,120	28.1	44,426	48.6	20,706	45.6	<b>155,252</b>
5-9	3,918	1.2	6,541	7.2	8,568	18.9	<b>19,027</b>
10-19	0	0	2,173	2.4	4,804	10.6	<b>6,977</b>
20-49	0	0	336	0.4	2,737	6	<b>3,073</b>
50 Plus	0	0	0	0	929	2	<b>929</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,245</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91,452</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45,409</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>458,106</b>
Percent	70.1	0	20	0	9.9	0	100

## 2.5.3 Micro, Small, Medium and Large (MSML) Businesses

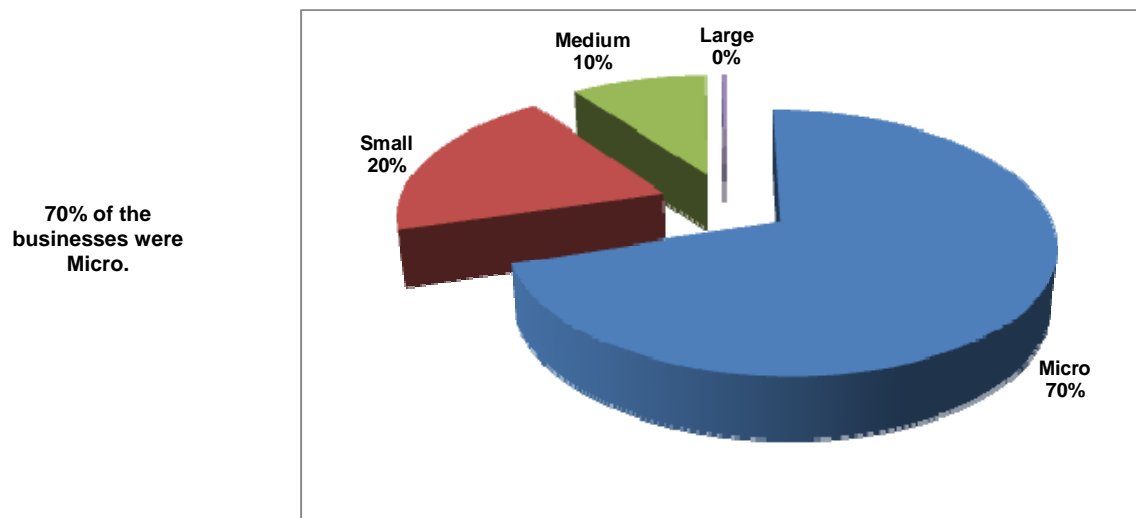
An attempt was made to categorise the businesses by MSML. Micro businesses were those with an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings irrespective of the number of employees, while small businesses were those with an annual turnover of between 5 and 10 million shillings irrespective of the number of employees. Medium businesses on the other hand were those with an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings but employing less than 50 persons while the large businesses were those with an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings and employing at least 50 persons. A summary of this categorization is shown in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4: Categorization of MSML businesses**

Employment Size	Turnover (millions)		
	<5	5-10	>10
1-4	Micro	Small	Medium
5-9	Micro	Small	Medium
10-19	Micro	Small	Medium
20-49	na	Small	Medium
>=50	na	na	Large

With this definition in mind, the distribution of businesses by MSML was such that Micro businesses accounted for 70 percent of the total number of businesses while Small businesses accounted for 20 percent. Large businesses on the other hand accounted for less than 1 percent. The Micro businesses were also considered to constitute the informal sector.

**Figure 2.10: Distribution of Businesses by Micro, Small, Medium and Large**



## **2.6. Ownership, Membership to Association, Enterprises of Businesses**

In this section information is provided on the legal ownership of businesses in addition to the status of ownership by sex. Also we look at the status of membership of professional associations and whether or not the businesses are part of a group enterprise.

### **2.6.1 Ownership of Businesses**

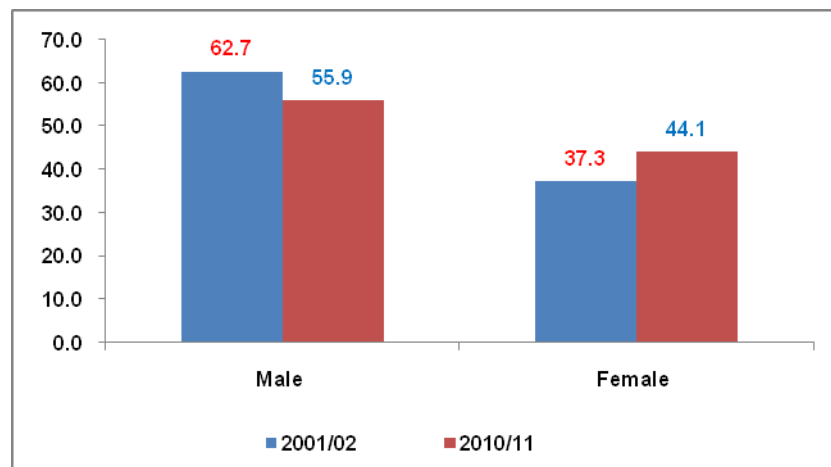
Legal ownership of businesses showed that 94 percent of the businesses were under Sole Proprietorship while just 2 percent of the businesses were under Partnership and Private Limited Companies each. The findings were consistent with the 2001/02 data where the businesses under sole proprietorships were the majority, Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5. Legal Ownership of Businesses**

Category	COBE 2001/02		COBE 2010/11	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sole Proprietor	148,508	92.3	429,715	93.8
Partnership	6,075	3.8	10,961	2.4
Private Limited	4,322	2.7	10,841	2.4
NGO	595	0.4	1,063	0.2
Others	1,383	0.9	5,526	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,883</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>458,106</b>	<b>100</b>

Information on ownership of businesses by sex showed that in 2010/11 nearly 500,000 persons owned businesses and out of these 56 percent were male while 44 percent were female, Appendix 1d. A comparison with the 2001/02 data showed that there was an increase in the proportion of females owning businesses from 37 percent in 2001/02 to 44 percent in 2010/11, Figure 2.11.

A higher proportion of females owned businesses in 2010/11 compared to 2001/02.

**Figure 2.11 Ownership of Businesses by Sex**

## 2.7. Computer and Internet Facilities in Businesses

In the 2010/11 Census of Business Establishments, information was collected on the status of ownership and internet use by businesses. However, some of the businesses did not respond.

From the information obtained, 95 percent of the businesses did not own computers compared to only 5 percent that owned computers, Appendix 1e. Out of those businesses without computers, the businesses in the Trade sector dominated (with 53 percent) while the majority (26 percent) of those businesses that owned computers were in the Real Estate and Business Services sector. Further analysis on internet usage also showed that only 3 percent of the businesses used internet for business operations.

95% of businesses did not own computers.

28% of the businesses had just started in 2010/11.

## 2.8. Age of Business

Analysis was done to determine the age of the businesses. As at the Census more than 50 percent of the businesses were less than 6 years. Further analysis showed that 28 percent of the businesses just started in 2010 or 2011 while 17 percent of the businesses were more than 20 years of age, Table 2.6.

**Table 2.6. Age of Business**

Age in Years	Number	Percent
Started in 2010/11	129,429	28.3
2-5	121,769	26.6
6-10	70,120	15.3
11-20	51,696	11.3
21-50	75,264	16.4
> 50	403	0.1
Not Stated	9,425	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>458,106</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Nearly all businesses were owned by Ugandans.

## 2.9. Nationality of Business Owners

Information from the data collected revealed that 99 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans. The others combined owned only 1 percent, Table 2.7.

**Table 2.7. Nationality of Business Owners**

Nationality	Businesses	Percent
Ugandan	450,739	98.8
Other African	1,956	0.4
Indian	1,952	0.4
Others	870	0.2
European	544	0.1
Not Stated	2,045	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>456,061</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In addition, only 2 percent of the businesses reported to be members to any Association while less than 1 percent were part of a Group Enterprise.

## 2.10 Summary

The Census revealed that there were 458,106 businesses in the country and the highest proportion, 30 percent were in the Central region, while 29 percent were in Kampala region. Businesses in the Trade sector continued to dominate, accounting for 61 percent. 94

percent of the businesses had less than 5 employees. Overall, more than one million persons were employed, 56 percent of them male. The average number of employees per businesses reduced to 2 persons in 2010/11 compared to 3 persons in 2001/02. Also information obtained showed that 70 percent of businesses had an annual turnover of less than five million shillings.

## 3.0 SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

### 3.1 AGRICULTURE FORESTRY AND FISHING

#### 3.1.0 Introduction

Agriculture  
contributed  
22.2% to GDP in  
FY2010/11

This section presents information on business establishments engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and agricultural support. In agriculture, businesses registered included crop growing, animal rearing and mixed farming for large/commercial farms. The sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been consistently declining from 23.8 percent in 2009/10 to 22.5 percent in 2010/11.



*Floriculture Business*

#### 3.1.1 Distribution of Businesses in Agriculture sector

Nearly 8200  
businesses  
were  
registered.

The findings show that 8,168 agricultural businesses were registered in 2010/11 COBE. Businesses that dominated the sector were those growing crops (42 percent) followed by fishing (39 percent) while Forestry had the least. The number of businesses in the Agricultural sector accounted for 2 percent of the total.

The 2010/11 COBE results were compared to those of the 2001/02 and the results showed that there was a 93 percent growth in Agriculture businesses in 2010/11.

**Table 3.1.1 Distribution of Businesses in Agriculture by activity and region.**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Percentage
Growing of Crops	121	611	2,440	3	222	<b>3,397</b>	<b>41.6</b>
Animal Production, Mixed Farming	169	867	120	4	239	<b>1,399</b>	<b>17.1</b>
Agricultural Support	29	61	34	17	31	<b>172</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Forestry	6	19	21	1	7	<b>54</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Fishing	31	1,629	589	211	686	<b>3,146</b>	<b>38.5</b>
Total	356	3,187	3,204	236	1,185	<b>8,168</b>	<b>100</b>
Percent	4.4	39	39.2	2.9	14.5	100	

**3.1.2 Distribution of businesses in Agricultural sector by Region**

The regional distribution of businesses in Agriculture showed that out of the 8,168 businesses, the Eastern region and the central accounted for about 40 percent each of the registered businesses. Businesses in the Eastern region were mainly engaged in Growing of Crops while those in the Central region were mainly engaged in Fishing. Overall, the Northern region registered the least number of businesses, accounting for 3 percent.

Nearly 40 % of businesses were in eastern region.

**3.1.3 Employment in the Agriculture sector****3.1.3.1 Employment by agricultural activity**

Nearly 46,000 persons were employed in the Agricultural sector; half of them were engaged in the growing of crops followed by 30 percent in fishing activities. Businesses in the Forestry activities employed the least number of people, accounting for only 2 percent.

There were more male than female employees

Employment by sex showed that about 78 percent of the employees were male compared to 22 percent female. A Further breakdown of this distribution showed that majority of the male employees was engaged in the growing of crops and Fishing while most of the female employees were engaged in the growing of crops only.

Table 3.1.2 below shows the distribution of businesses by gender.

Activity	Males	Females	Total	Percent
Growing of Crops	14,927	7,412	22,339	49.1
Animal Production and Mixed Farming	4,920	1,453	6,373	14.0
Agricultural Support	1,409	804	2,213	4.9
Forestry	545	138	683	1.0
Fishing	13,638	235	13,873	30.
Total	<b>35,439</b>	<b>10,042</b>	<b>45,481</b>	100.0
Percent	<b>77.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



On average 6 persons were employed in an Agriculture business.

### 3.1.3.2 Average Employment by Agricultural Activity

The results further showed that on average 6 persons were employed per business. Information further showed that businesses in the Forestry and Agricultural support activities had the highest average employment size of 13 persons. However, the fishing activities had the highest number of employees; the average employment for each business was only 4 persons. On average 24 persons were employed per business in 2001/02 while only 6 persons were employed per business in 2010/11.

**Table 3.1.3 Average Employment in the Agriculture sector**

Activity	Number of Businesses	Number of Employees	Average Employment
Growing of Crops	3,397	22,339	7
Animal Production & Mixed Farming	1,399	6,373	5
Agricultural Support	172	2,213	13
Forestry	54	683	13
Fishing	3,146	13,873	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,168</b>	<b>45,481</b>	<b>6</b>



*Tea Growing in Western Uganda*

71 % of businesses had less than 5 employees.

### 3.1.3.3 Businesses by Employment Size and Agricultural activity

The distribution of business by employment size showed that 71 percent of the businesses had less than 5 employees while 20 percent had between 5 and 9 of the employees. Furthermore, the information showed that majority of employees was engaged in the growing of crops and fishing.

**Table 3.1.4 Distribution of businesses by employment size and agricultural activity**

Activity	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	=>100	Total
Growing of Crops	2,109	947	270	44	10	17	3,397
Animal Production & Mixed Farming	1,036	216	96	43	8	0	1,399
Agricultural Support	104	27	18	10	10	3	172
Forestry	23	16	9	3	2	1	54
Fishing	2,504	401	149	73	15	4	3,146
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,776</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8,168</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**3.1.3.4 Employment by Region and Agricultural Activity**

Analysis done on the employment by region showed that the Central region accounted for 46 percent of total employees, followed by the Eastern region with 36 percent. The Northern region had the least proportion of employees (only 3 percent). A majority of the employees were engaged in the growing of crops and in fishing in both the Eastern and Central regions.

**Table 3.1.5 Regional Distribution of businesses by employment.**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Growing of Crops	717	7,212	11,761	4	2,645	22,339
Animal Production, Mixed Farming	775	3,779	628	14	1,177	6,373
Agricultural Support	412	501	530	698	72	2,213
Forestry	64	449	106	2	62	683
Fishing	136	8,830	3,224	479	1,204	13,873
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>20,771</b>	<b>16,249</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>45,481</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

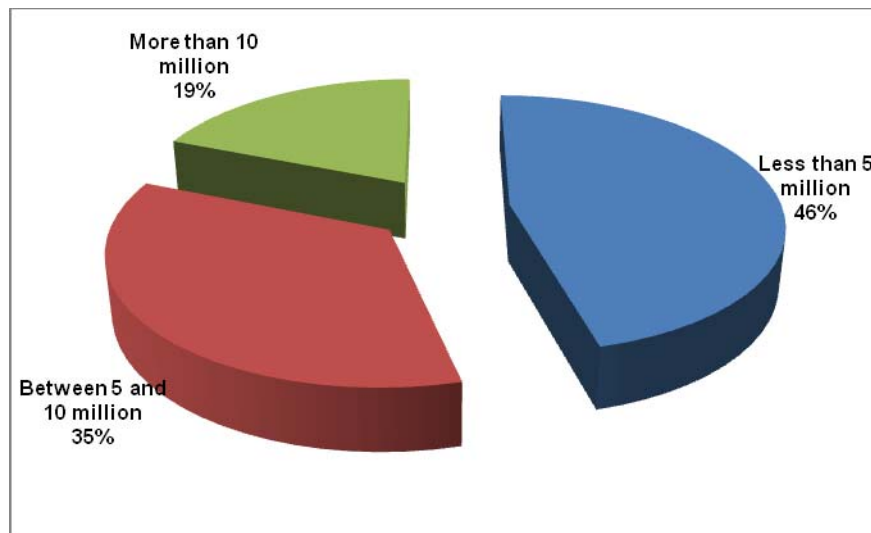
**3.1.4 Annual turnover of businesses in the Agriculture Sector**

The findings showed that 46 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings followed by those with a turnover of 5 to 10 million, accounting for 35 percent. However, only 19 percent of businesses had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings. The majority of businesses with the turnover of less than 5 million were engaged in the growing of crops.

The Central region had 46% of Agriculture businesses-

46% of businesses had a turnover less than 5 million.

**Figure 3.1.1 Distribution of businesses by annual turnover**



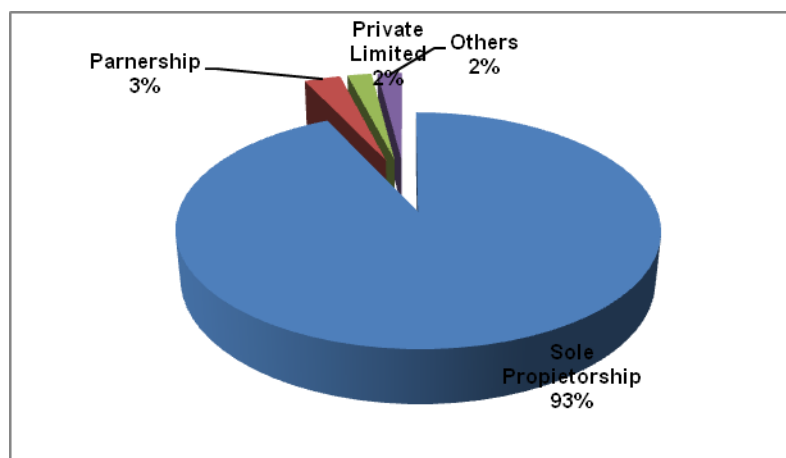
93% of businesses were owned as sole proprietorships

### 3.1.5 Ownership of businesses in the Agriculture Sector

Information was collected on the legal ownership of businesses and ownership of businesses by sex. The Information showed that 93 percent of the businesses were under Sole Proprietorship while businesses under Partnership accounted for only 3 percent of the total businesses in the agriculture sector.

Furthermore, the findings also showed that 99 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans and only 6 percent of the businesses belonged to an association.

**Figure 3.1.2 Legal ownership of Agriculture businesses**



33% of businesses were less than 5 years old.

### 3.1.6 Age of businesses in the Agriculture sector.

Findings showed that 34 percent of the businesses were less than six years old while 22 percent of the businesses were 6 to 10 years of age. In addition, results showed that only one percent of the businesses were more than 40 years old.

**Table 3.1.6 Distribution of businesses by age of a business**

Activity	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	>40 years	Not Stated	Total
Growing of Crops	1,508	646	568	106	448	52	37	32	3,397
Animal Production, Mixed Farming	412	217	253	97	248	74	46	52	1,399
Agricultural Support	75	22	12	9	34	1	6	13	172
Forestry	17	13	8	2	6	1	4	3	54
Fishing	785	867	788	180	451	46	6	23	3,146
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>8,168</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.1.7 Summary

A total of about 8,200 businesses were registered in the agricultural sector, accounting for 2 percent of the total registered businesses in the 2010/11 COBE. Since 2001/02 the number of businesses in agriculture sector had increased by 92 percent. The sector employed about 45,000 persons of which 78 percent of were male. The Central region accounted for 46 percent of the total employees while on average each business employed 6 persons. Also less than 1 percent of the businesses were more than 40 years old while 46 percent of the businesses had a turnover of less than 5 million shillings.

## 3.2. MINING AND QUARRYING

### 3.2.0 Introduction

This sector covers all activities done, whether underground or on surface, at or near to the mining site. They include:

- Mining of iron ores and non-ferrous metals
- Quarrying of stones, sand and clay
- Other mining and quarrying
- Mining support.

In this report businesses engaged in Other mining and quarrying activities have been combined with businesses engaged in Mining support activities because the latter business were very few. In regard to economic performance of this sector, it has continued to register high growth over the most recent years. It registered growth of 15.8 percent similar 2010/11 which was equal to that registered in 2009/10.

### 3.2.1 Businesses in the Mining and Quarrying Sector

In the 2010/11 COBE, there were a total number of 713 businesses in the Mining and Quarrying sector and the highest proportion (61 percent) of businesses were in the quarrying of stone, sand & clay and mining support activities. This was followed by businesses in Other Mining and quarrying with 30 percent, Figure 3.3.1.

61% of  
businesses are  
were in  
Quarrying of  
Stone, sand &  
Clay activity

**Table 3.2.1 Distribution of Mining & Quarrying Businesses by activity size and region**

Activity	Number of businesses					Total	Percentage
	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western		
Mining of Iron Ores & Non ferrous Metals	4	3	2	1	46	56	7.9
Quarrying of Stone, Sand & Clay	105	179	99	2	53	438	61.4
Other Mining, Quarrying & Support	13	11	2	1	192	219	30.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>100</b>
Percent	17.1	27.1	14.4	0.6	40.8		

A comparison with 2001/02 data showed that there was an increase of 40 percent of the Mining and Quarrying businesses in 2010/11. While the Mining of iron ores, non-ferrous metals and had a few business in 2001/2, in 2010/11 a number of businesses were registered. However, the number of businesses engaged in the quarrying of stone, sand and clay remained almost the same in both periods.

**Table 3.2.2 Number of Businesses in 2001/02 and 2010/11**

Activity	Number of business		Percentage change
	2001/02	2010/11	
Mining of Iron Ores and Non Ferrous metals	4	56	93
Quarrying of Stone, Sand & Clay	420	438	4
Other Mining, quarry & Support	3	219	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>40</b>

### 3.2.2 Regional Distribution of in the Mining and Quarrying businesses

The regional distribution of businesses showed that the highest proportion (41 percent) of businesses were in the Western region. This was followed by the Central region with 27 percent of the total businesses. The Northern region on the other hand had the least proportion of businesses accounting for less than one percent of the total registered businesses.

Western region  
had the highest  
proportion of  
businesses with  
41%

### 3.2.3 Employment in the Mining and quarrying Sector

#### 3.2.3.1 Employment by Mining and quarrying activity

The 2010/11 COBE registered about 3,100 employees that were engaged in Mining & quarrying sector. The highest percentage of employees was engaged in the quarrying of stone, sand and clay while the lowest percentage of employees was engaged in mining of iron ores and non ferrous metals.

There was tremendous growth in businesses in the Mining & quarrying sector between 2001/02 and 2010/11. Furthermore, all activities registered growth in employment except mining of iron ore sub-sector where there was a reduction of 31 percent in the persons employed, Table 3.3.8.

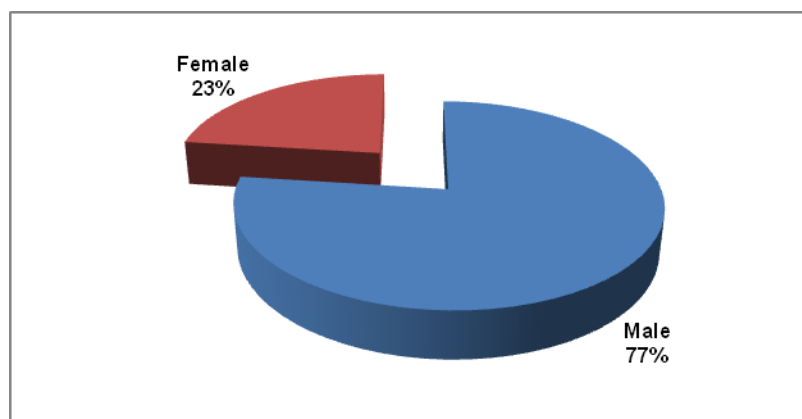
**Table 3.2.3 Employment by activity COBE 2001/02 and COBE 2010/11**

Activity	Businesses			Employment		
	2001/02	2010/11	Growth	2001/02	2010/11	Growth
Mining of Iron Ores & Non ferrous Metals	4	56	1,300.0	691	475	-31.3
Quarrying of Stone, Sand & Clay	420	438	4.3	788	2124	169.5
Other Mining & Quarrying & support	3	219	7,200.0	130	593	356.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>3192</b>	<b>98.4</b>

77% of  
employees  
were male.

The breakdown by sex indicated that 77 percent were male employees compared to 23 percent who were female. The male employees dominated in quarrying of Stone, Sand and Clay.

**Figure 3.3.1 Employment by Sex**



### 3.2.3.3 Average Employment by Mining and quarrying activity

The 2010/11 census results also showed that on average 4 persons were employed in each business in the Mining and Quarrying sector. Businesses in the Mining support activity employed the highest number, 45 persons per business followed by businesses in the Mining of Iron ores and Non ferrous Metals activity with 8 persons per business. The other mining and support activities registered the lowest average size of only 3 persons, Table 3.3.7.

On average 4 persons were employed per business.

**Table 3.2.4 Distribution of businesses by employment and by sex**

Activity	No of Businesses	No of Males	No of Females	Total employment	Average size of businesses 2010/11
Mining of Iron Ores & Non ferrous Metals	56	399	76	475	8
Quarrying of Stone, Sand & Clay	438	1,600	524	2,124	5
Other Mining, Quarrying & Support	219	451	142	593	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>4</b>

### 3.2.3.4 Employment Size by Mining & quarrying activity

Analysis of the distribution of businesses by employment size showed that 66 percent of the businesses in the Mining and Quarrying Industry had only one employee and they were mainly in the Quarrying of stone sand and clay activities. Businesses employing between 2 and 4 persons accounted for 17 percent of the total businesses; majority of them were also engaged in the quarrying of stone, sand and Clay activities. Also, about 5 percent of the businesses had more than 20 employees; Table 3.3.4.

66% of businesses employed only one person.

**Table 3.2.5 Distribution of businesses by Employment size and activity**

Activity	Employment size					Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	>=20	
Mining of Iron Ores &	34	14	1	1	6	56
Quarrying of Stone, Sand & Clay	262	85	45	21	25	438
Other Mining, Quarry & Support	176	25	7	7	4	219
<b>Total</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>713</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>100</b>

**3.2.3.5 Employment by Mining & quarrying activity and Region**

Analysis was done on the distribution of employees in businesses by region and this showed that the Central region dominated with about 37 percent of the total employees. This was followed by Kampala region with 34 percent. The quarrying of Stone, Sand and Clay was the activity that had a majority of employees accounting for 58 percent of the total employees in the entire sector. The Northern region had the least proportion of employees in this sector, accounting for only about one percent, Table 3.3.6.

Central region  
employed 37%  
of total  
employees

**Table 3.2.6 Employment by Mining & quarrying activity and Region**

Activity	Number of employees					Total
	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	
Mining of Iron Ores & Non ferrous Metals	87	16	4	2	366	475
Quarrying of Stone, Sand & Clay	843	995	192	15	79	2,124
Other Mining, Quarrying & Support	165	166	40	11	211	593
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>3,192</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*A Mining Plant in Tororo District*



### 3.2.4 Annual turnover of businesses in the Mining and quarrying Sector

61% of businesses had a turnover of less than 5 million shillings

Information collected on annual turnover indicated that 61 percent of the total business had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings. Businesses with annual turnover of more than 10 million had the least proportion (9 percent), (Table 3.3.10).

**Table 3.2.7 Distribution of businesses by Annual turnover by activity**

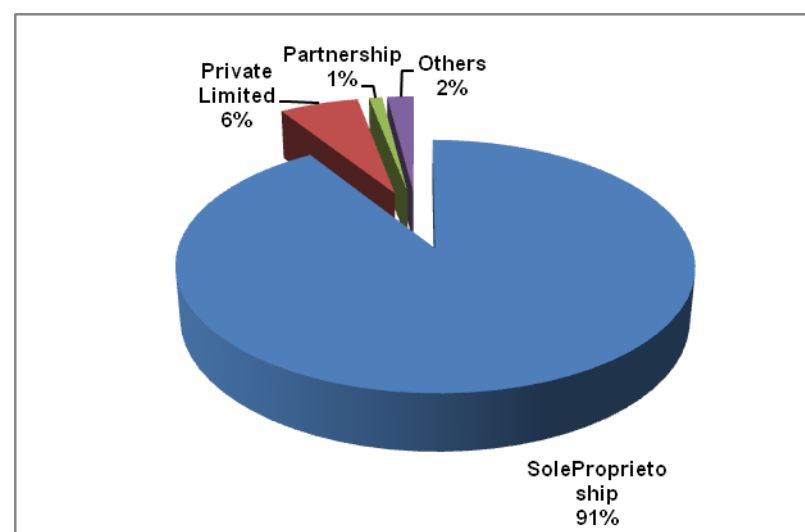
Activity	Less than 5 million	5 to 10 million	More than 10 million	Total
Mining of Iron Ores & Non ferrous Metals	48	0	8	56
Quarrying of Stone, Sand & Clay	281	113	44	438
Other Mining & Quarrying & support	108	95	16	219
<b>Total</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>713</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.2.5 Legal ownership of businesses in the Mining and quarrying Sector

91% of businesses were Sole proprietorships

Analysis of legal ownership of businesses revealed that out of the total businesses registered 91 percent were owned as Sole Proprietorship. Private Limited Companies accounted for only 6 percent of the total businesses.

**Figure 3.2.2 Legal ownership in Mining & Quarrying Businesses**

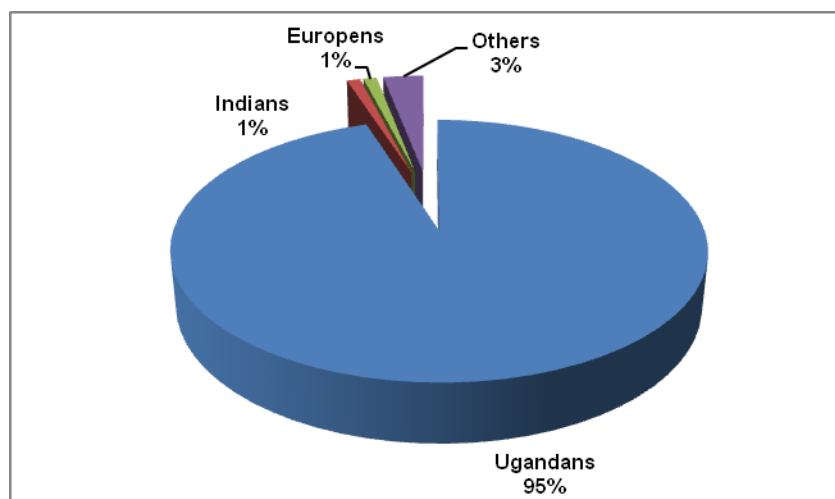


### 3.2.6 Nationality of businesses owners in the Mining and quarrying Sector

95% of businesses were owned by Ugandans

In the mining and quarrying sector, results indicated that 95 percent of businesses were owned by Ugandans. Further analysis of the businesses in this category indicated that 61 percent of them were engaged in the Quarrying of Stone, Sand and Clay. Businesses owned by Indian and European Nationals accounted for less than 2 percent as shown in Figure 3.3.11.2

**Figure 3.2.3 Distribution of Businesses by Nationality of ownership**



### 3.2.7 Computer and Internet usage in businesses in Mining and quarrying Sector.

The results showed that 6 percent of the businesses in this sector owned and used computers, while 94 percent did neither own nor use computers. Further, analysis on Internet use showed that only 5 percent of the businesses used internet in their businesses.

### 3.2.8 Age of a business in the Mining and quarrying Sector.

The results of the census showed that while 13 percent of the businesses had just started in 2010 and 2011, 21 percent of the businesses in the sector were 2 to 4 years of age. Only 15 percent of the businesses were at least 20 years of age,

Table 3.3.9

**Table 3.2.8 Age of business in Mining & Quarrying by activity**

Activity	Just Started 2010 & 2011	2-4	5-9	10-19	>=20	Not Stated	Total
Mining of Iron Ores	17	17	2	3	14	3	56
Quarrying of Stone, Sand & Clay	56	84	87	129	69	13	438
Other Mining & quarrying & Support	20	46	64	50	27	12	219
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>713</b>
Percent	13.0	20.6	21.5	25.5	15.4	3.9	100.0

### 3.2.9 Summary

There were a total of 713 businesses in the Mining and Quarrying sector, accounting for only 0.2 percent of the total number of businesses registered in COBE 2010/11. Majority of the businesses (61 percent) were engaged in the Quarrying of Stones, Sand and Clay while the Western region had the highest proportion (41 percent) of businesses.

13% of  
businesses  
had just  
started in  
2010/11.

A comparison with 2001/02 data showed that there was an increase of 67 percent of Mining and Quarrying businesses between the two censuses. The sector employed nearly 3200 persons, 77 percent of them were male. The Central region accounted for 37 percent of the total employees while on average each business employed only 4 persons. In addition, about 15 percent of the businesses were at least 20 years of age while 61 percent had a turnover of less than 5 million shillings. Finally, 91 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans and only 6 percent of the businesses owned and used computers.

## 3.3 MANUFACTURING

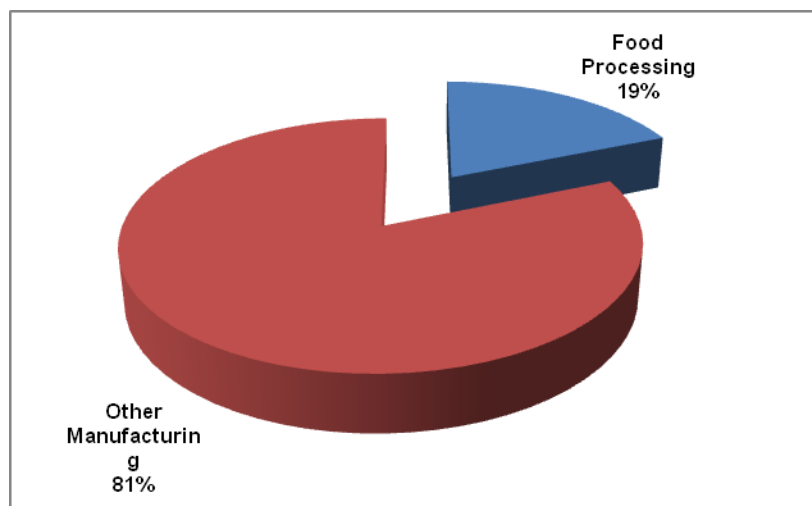
### 3.3.0 Introduction

This section presents findings about the businesses in manufacturing. These businesses have been subdivided into food and non food categories. It is important to note that the Manufacturing sector grew at 6.5 percent to GDP in 2010/11 compared to 6.6 percent in 2009/10. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP was 8.6 percent in 2010/11 compared to 7.7 percent in 2009/10.

### 3.3.1 Distribution of Manufacturing Businesses by activity

The census showed that there were slightly more than 30,000 businesses in the manufacturing sector, 81 percent in the Non Food Processing sub-sector and only 19 percent in the Food Processing sub-sector. A comparison with the 2001/02 data showed that there was an overall growth of about 450 percent in the manufacturing businesses in 2010/11.

**Figure 3.3.1: Distribution of Manufacturing businesses by sub-sector**



The distribution of businesses by sub-sector revealed that the majority (43 percent) of the businesses were engaged in the Textile sub-sector followed by Furniture making with 17 percent, Metal Products with 13 percent and Grain Milling with 8 percent,

### 3.3.2 Regional distribution of businesses in the Manufacturing sector

Analysis by region showed that the majority (32 percent) of the Manufacturing businesses (32 percent) were in Kampala region followed by the rest of the Central region with 27 percent and the Western region with 17 percent. The Northern region accounted for only 8 percent of the businesses.

There were 30 thousand businesses in the manufacturing sector.

43% of the businesses were in the Textile subsector

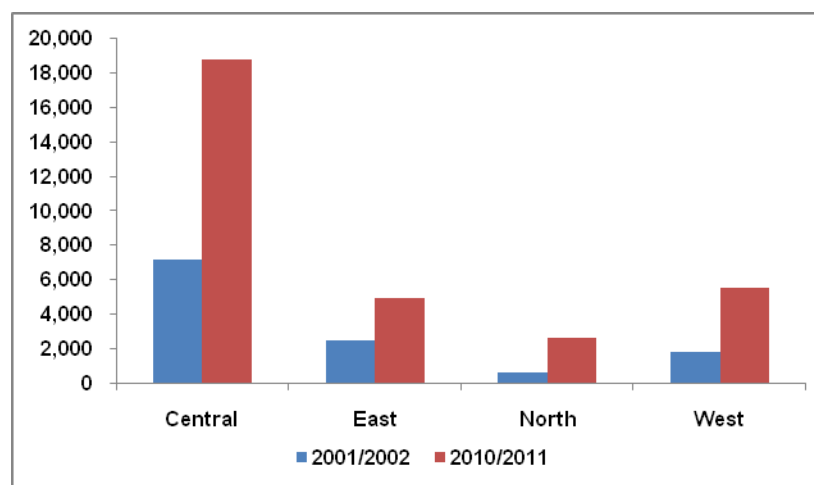
32% of Manufacturing businesses were in Kampala district.

**Table 3.3.1: Regional Distribution of Manufacturing Businesses**

Manufacturing activity	Number of Businesses						Percent
	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	
<b>Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>5,966</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Processing of Meat & Fish	40	97	8	9	15	169	0.5
Manufacture of Grain milling products	230	625	884	417	483	2,639	8.3
Manufacture of Bakery Products	945	849	293	61	169	2,317	7.3
Coffee & Tea Processing	27	90	23	0	72	212	0.7
Manufacture of Animal Feeds	34	19	6	1	11	71	0.2
Manufacture of Other Food	72	36	31	11	22	172	0.5
Manufacture of Beer & Spirits	69	29	221	8	6	333	1
Manufacture of Soft Drinks & Mineral Water	29	11	10	0	3	53	0.2
<b>Non Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>8,809</b>	<b>6,751</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>4,697</b>	<b>25,791</b>	<b>81.2</b>
Manufacture of Textiles & Wearing Apparel	4,543	3,069	1,732	1,442	2,715	13,501	42.5
Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	86	30	66	84	54	320	1
Saw milling	71	40	18	15	43	187	0.6
Manufacture of Paper Products & Printing	805	85	79	31	72	1,072	3.4
Manufacture of Bricks, Cement & Concrete	129	331	22	10	62	554	1.7
Manufacture of Metal Products	1,288	1,309	602	225	530	3,954	12.5
Repair of Machinery and Equipment	126	73	33	18	19	269	0.8
Manufacture of Furniture	1,446	1,744	831	280	1,169	5,470	17.2
Other Manufacturing	315	70	33	13	33	464	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,255</b>	<b>8,507</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>5,478</b>	<b>31,757</b>	<b>100</b>
Percent	32.3	26.8	15.4	8.3	17.2	100	0.3

Although all the regions had a significant growth of the manufacturing businesses, the highest growth of 263 percent was registered in the Central region, Table 3.3.2 and Figure 3.3.2

**Figure 3.3.2: Businesses by region, COBE 2001/02 and COBE 2010/11**



Although all the regions had a significant growth of the manufacturing businesses, the highest growth of 263 percent was registered in the Central region, Table 3.3.2 and Figure 3.3.2

**Table 3.3.2: Distribution of Manufacturing Businesses 2001/02 and 2010/11**

Region	2001/02		2010/11		Growth
	No of Businesses	Percent	No of Businesses	Percent	
Central	7,135	59.6	18,762	59.1	263.0
Eastern	2,441	20.4	4,892	15.4	68.6
Northern	626	5.2	2,625	8.3	36.8
Western	1,766	14.8	5,478	17.2	76.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,968</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31757</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>445.1</b>

There was a 445% growth of the manufacturing businesses.



*Sawmilling in Progress*

### 3.3.3 Employment in the Manufacturing sector

#### 3.3.3.1 Employment in the Manufacturing Businesses by activity

About 140,000 persons were employed in the Manufacturing sector, 75 percent of them were male compared to only 25 percent female. Although male employees dominated almost all the manufacturing activities, the female employees dominated the Textiles manufacturing accounting for 64 percent of total employees. Also in the Beer and Spirits manufacturing, there were nearly the same proportion of female as male employees; 50 percent each.

75% of the total employees in the manufacturing sector were male.

The activities with the highest proportion of employees were the Manufacture of Metal Products and Manufacture of Textiles where each accounted for 15 percent of the total employees in the whole Manufacturing sector. This was closely followed by employees in the Furniture sub-sector accounting for 13 percent of total persons employed. The activities with the least proportion of employees were those engaged in the Manufacture of Animal Feeds and Repair of Machinery and Equipment, both accounting for less than 1 percent of the total persons employed, Table 3.3.3.



*A basket of locally manufactured products*

**Table 3.3.3: Employment by Manufacturing activity and sex**

Manufacturing activity	Number of Businesses	Number of employees			Percent	Employment Size
		Male	Female	Total		
<b>Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>5,966</b>	<b>36,154</b>	<b>11,556</b>	<b>47,710</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>8</b>
Processing of Meat & Fish	169	1,980	1,055	3,035	2.2	18
Manufacture of Grain milling products	2,639	9,378	1,886	11,264	8.1	4
Coffee & Tea Processing	212	6,825	3,614	10,439	7.5	49
Manufacture of Bakery Products	2,317	6,278	2,495	8,773	6.3	4
Manufacture of Animal Feeds	71	388	71	459	0.3	6
Manufacture of Other Foods	172	10,857	2,135	12,992	9.3	76
Manufacture of Soft Drinks & Mineral Water	53	1,541	487	2,028	1.5	38
Manufacture of Beer & Spirits	333	887	868	1,755	1.3	5
	<b>19,857</b>	<b>39,721</b>	<b>18,296</b>	<b>58,017</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Non Food Manufacturing</b>						
Manufacture of Textiles & Wearing Apparel	13,501	7,549	13,316	20,865	15.0	2
Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	320	1,903	378	2,281	1.6	7
Saw milling	187	1,167	323	1,490	1.1	8
Manufacture of Paper Products & Printing	1,072	4,026	1,867	5,893	4.2	5
Manufacture of Bricks, Cement & Concrete	554	4,440	727	5,167	3.7	9
Manufacture of Metal Products	3,954	20,025	1,631	21,656	15.6	5
Repair of Machinery and Equipment	269	611	54	665	0.5	2
Manufacture of Furniture	5,470	17,255	881	18,136	13.0	3
Other Manufacturing	464	8,816	3,383	12,199	8.8	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,757</b>	<b>103,926</b>	<b>35,171</b>	<b>139,097</b>		<b>4</b>
Percent		74.7	25.3	100		

**3.3.3.2 Average Employment by Manufacturing Activity**

On average 4 persons were employed in each manufacturing businesses. However businesses engaged in the Manufacture of Other Foods had the highest average employment size of 76 persons per business followed by businesses in the Coffee and Tea Processing manufacturing with an average of 49 employees. The Manufacture of Soft Drinks and Mineral Water had with an average of 38 employees. Businesses engaged in the manufacture of Textiles, Furniture and Repair of machinery and Equipment had an average of less than 4 employees per business.

Each manufacturing business had at least 4 employees.



### 3.3.3.3 Average Employment by Manufacturing Activity

Table 3.3.4 below categorizing businesses by employment size revealed that 86 percent of the businesses had less than 5 employees while only 3 percent of the businesses had at least 20 employees.

**Table 3.3.4: Distribution of Manufacturing Businesses by Employment Size**

Manufacturing activity	Employment band					Total	Percent
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	>=20		
<b>Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>2386</b>	<b>2248</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>5797</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Processing of Meat & Fish	106	12	10	6	35	<b>169</b>	0.5
Manufacture of Grain milling products	817	1,288	336	140	58	<b>2,639</b>	8.3
Coffee & Tea Processing	8	60	69	26	49	<b>212</b>	0.7
Manufacture of Bakery Products	1,364	696	99	83	75	<b>2,317</b>	7.3
Manufacture of Animal Feeds	10	29	19	9	4	<b>71</b>	0.2
Manufacture of Other Food	39	29	25	19	60	<b>172</b>	0.5
Manufacture of Beer & Spirits	135	134	30	15	19	<b>333</b>	1.0
Manufacture of Soft Drinks & Mineral Water	13	12	5	4	19	<b>53</b>	0.2
<b>Non Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>13,759</b>	<b>8,913</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>25,791</b>	<b>81.2</b>
Manufacture of Textiles & Wearing Apparel	10,383	2,753	288	46	31	<b>13,501</b>	42.5
Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	108	123	38	0	0	<b>269</b>	0.8
Saw milling	117	66	37	34	210	<b>464</b>	1.5
Manufacture of Paper Products & Printing	325	489	163	44	51	<b>1,072</b>	3.4
Manufacture of Bricks, Cement & Concrete	185	237	62	34	36	<b>554</b>	1.7
Manufacture of Metal Products	947	2,032	687	175	113	<b>3,954</b>	12.5
Repair of Machinery and Equipment	41	85	46	7	8	<b>187</b>	0.6
Manufacture of Furniture	1,481	3,037	749	154	49	<b>5,470</b>	17.2
Other Manufacturing	172	91	28	9	20	<b>320</b>	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,251</b>	<b>11,173</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>31,757</b>	<b>100</b>
Percent	<b>51.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>100</b>	

### 3.3.3.4 Employment by Manufacturing activity and Region

Regional distribution of employees showed that businesses in Kampala district employed 37 percent of the total persons employed followed by the rest of the Central region with 27 percent. The Eastern and Western regions had nearly the same proportion of employees, about 16 percent while the Northern region accounted for the least, only 5 percent, Table 3.3.5.

**Table 3.3.5: Regional distribution of employees by manufacturing activity**

Manufacturing activity	Number of employees					
	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
<b>Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>13,268</b>	<b>17,008</b>	<b>8,639</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>10,277</b>	<b>50,745</b>
Processing of Meat & Fish	1,560	875	486	20	94	3,035
Manufacture of Grain milling products	1,680	2,686	4,173	960	1,765	11,264
Manufacture of Bakery Products	3,965	2,502	866	310	1,130	8,773
Coffee & Tea Processing	1,399	4,042	493		4,505	10,439
Manufacture of Animal Feeds	247	79	69	8	56	459
Manufacture of Other Foods	2,054	6,298	1,765	186	2,689	12,992
Manufacture of Beer & Spirits	767	164	741	69	14	1,755
Manufacture of Soft Drinks & Mineral Water	1,596	362	46		24	2,028
<b>Non Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>37,605</b>	<b>20,715</b>	<b>12,656</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>12,398</b>	<b>88,352</b>
Manufacture of Textiles & Wearing Apparel	7,150	4,638	2,603	2,065	4,409	20,865
Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	1,406	74	479	229	93	2,281
Saw milling	380	163	660	114	173	1,490
Manufacture of Paper Products & Printing	4,931	442	227	115	178	5,893
Manufacture of Bricks, Cement & Concrete	1,098	1,507	1,193	50	1,319	5,167
Manufacture of Metal Products	8,223	6,337	3,723	1,007	2,366	21,656
Repair of Machinery and Equipment	330	160	106	40	29	665
Manufacture of Furniture	5,631	5,031	2,623	1,318	3,533	18,136
Other Manufacturing	8,456	2,363	1,042	40	298	12,199
<b>Total Employees</b>	<b>50,873</b>	<b>37,723</b>	<b>21,295</b>	<b>6,531</b>	<b>22,675</b>	<b>139,097</b>
Percent	36.6	27.1	15.3	4.7	16.3	100

Kampala district on average employed 5 persons per business



*A business manufacturing furniture*

Only 11% of manufacturing businesses had an annual turnover of more than 10 million

### 3.3.4 Annual Turnover of Businesses by manufacturing activity

Information was collected on Annual Turnover and analysis showed that only 11 percent of the businesses in the Manufacturing sector had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings compared to nearly 64 percent with an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings, Table 3.3.6.

**Table 3.3.6 Manufacturing Businesses by Annual Turnover**

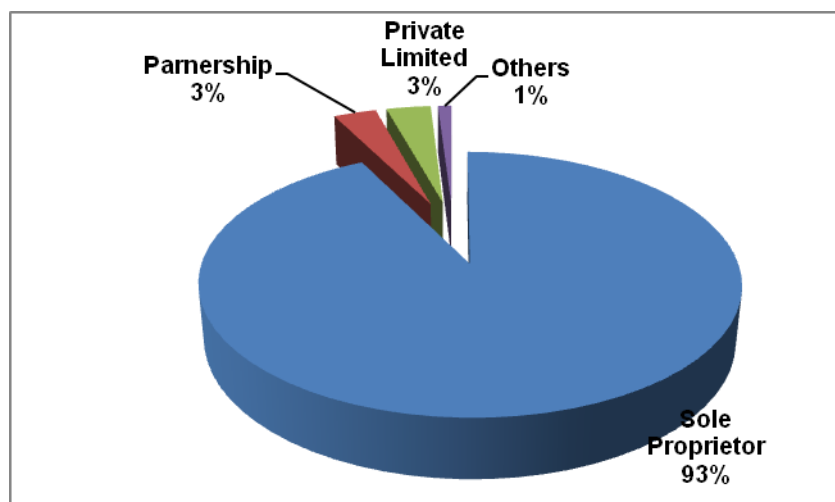
Manufacturing activity	Number of Businesses				Total
	<5 million	5 - 10 million	>=10 million	Not Stated	
<b>Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>3492</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>1070</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>5966</b>
Processing of Meat & Fish	32	80	50	7	169
Manufacture of Bakery	1,960	190	150	17	2,317
Manufacture of Other Food	40	30	90	12	172
Manufacture of Grain	1,260	850	520	9	2,639
Coffee & Tea Processing	10	50	140	12	212
Manufacture of Animal Feeds	-	20	30	21	71
Manufacture of Beer & Spirits	180	70	70	13	333
Manufacture of Soft Drinks & Mineral Water	10	10	20	13	53
<b>Non Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>16,810</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>25,791</b>
Manufacture of Textiles	11,270	1,960	260	11	13,501
Manufacture of Leather	200	70	40	10	320
Sawmilling	60	70	50	7	187
Manufacture of Paper	380	340	340	12	1,072
Manufacture of Bricks	320	110	110	14	554
Manufacture of Metal Products	1,580	1,600	750	24	3,954
Manufacture of Furniture	2,740	2,090	630	10	5,470
Repair of Machinery and Equipment	130	100	20	19	269
Other Manufacturing	130	60	260	14	464
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,302</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>31,757</b>
Percent	63.9	24.2	11.1	0.7	100.0

93% of the businesses were Sole Proprietorships.

### 3.3.5. Legal Ownership of Businesses in the Manufacturing sector

Information on Legal ownership showed that the majority (93 percent) of the businesses were Sole Proprietorships while businesses owned as Private Limited Companies and Partnerships accounted for 3 percent each.

**Figure 3.3.3: Ownership of Manufacturing businesses**



**Table 3.3.7 Legal Ownership of Manufacturing Businesses**

Manufacturing activity	Sole Proprietor ship	Partner ship	Private Limited	Others	Not Stated	Total
<b>Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>5,412</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5,966</b>
Processing of Meat & Fish	124	1	35	4	5	169
Manufacture of Grain milling products	2,481	53	70	24	11	2,639
Manufacture of Bakery Products	2,204	50	50	5	8	2,317
Coffee & Tea Processing	131	14	52	9	6	212
Manufacture of Animal Feeds	58	6	5	-	2	71
Manufacture of Other Foods	88	4	59	8	13	172
Manufacture of Beer & Spirits	299	7	23	1	3	333
Manufacture of Soft Drinks & Mineral Water	27	2	20	-	4	53
<b>Non Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>23,984</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>25,791</b>
Manufacture of Textiles & Wearing Apparel	13,196	212	49	17	27	13,501
Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	286	12	13	1	8	320
Saw milling	169	9	8	-	1	187
Manufacture of Paper Products & Printing	752	113	186	10	11	1,072
Manufacture of Bricks, Cement & Concrete	472	22	46	6	8	554
Manufacture of Metal Products	3,622	156	138	14	24	3,954
Repair of Machinery and Equipment	233	18	15	-	3	269
Manufacture of Furniture	5,050	303	79	22	16	5,470
Other Manufacturing	204	21	195	10	34	464
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,396</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>31,757</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **Membership to Associations & Enterprises**

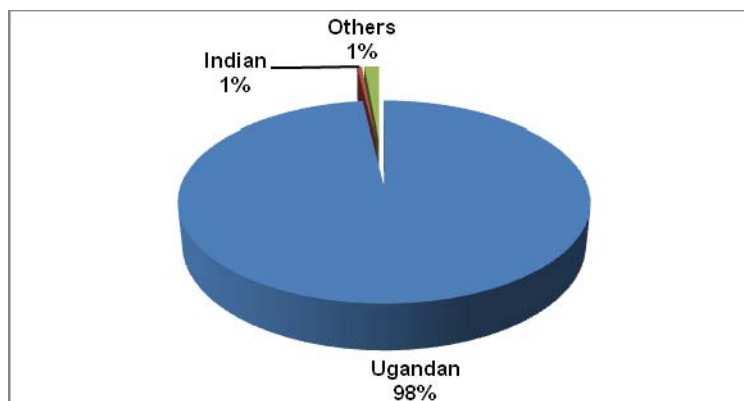
Less than 3 percent of the businesses in the manufacturing sector were members to any association (548) while an insignificant proportion (less than 1 percent) were part of a group enterprise. This implies that nearly all the businesses were not part of an enterprise.

98% of the businesses were owned by Ugandans.

### 3.3.6 Nationality of Owners of Businesses in the Manufacturing sector

Table 3.2.4 shows the distribution of businesses by nationality of the owners. Information collected showed that majority of the businesses, 98 percent were owned by Ugandan nationals. Other nationalities and Indian nationals each owned only 1 percent of the businesses, Figure 3.3.5.

**Figure 3.3.4 Ownership of businesses by Nationality**



22% of the businesses had just started operations.

### 3.3.7 Age of Businesses in the Manufacturing sector

Information was collected on the time, date, year or period when the business started operating and analysis of this showed that 22 percent of the businesses just started in either 2010 or 2011. Of all the businesses, 27 percent were 2 to 5 years of age. Only 17 percent of the businesses were at least 20 years old (Table 3.3.8).



*Grain Processing Plant*

**Table 3.3.8 Age of Businesses in Years**

Manufacturing activity	Age of business (years)						Not Stated	Total
	0 -1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50		
<b>Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>5,966</b>
Processing of Meat & Fish	7	30	51	32	22	1	26	169
Manufacture of Grain	628	696	440	362	463	1	49	2,639
Manufacture of Bakery Products	878	545	274	147	443	1	29	2,317
Coffee & Tea Processing	17	36	27	64	44	5	19	212
Manufacture of Animal Feeds	10	22	17	13	7	1	1	71
Manufacture of Other Foods	38	38	23	18	18	2	35	172
Manufacture of Beer & Spirits	44	71	42	76	84	0	16	333
Manufacture of Soft Drinks & Mineral Water	11	18	6	2	5	0	11	53
<b>Non Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>5,327</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>4,658</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>25,791</b>
Manufacture of Textiles & Wearing Apparel	3,127	3,645	2,230	1,999	2,352	17	131	13,501
Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	31	62	50	94	65	1	17	320
Saw milling	29	50	37	44	24	0	3	187
Manufacture of Paper Products & Printing	212	340	154	120	175	2	69	1,072
Manufacture of Bricks, Cement & Concrete	105	178	112	62	79	1	17	554
Manufacture of Metal Products	715	1,003	862	674	604	4	92	3,954
Repair of Machinery and Equipment	54	71	48	43	48	0	5	269
Manufacture of Furniture	1,010	1,554	1,109	922	795	3	77	5,470
Other Manufacturing	44	62	56	64	65	0	173	464
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,960</b>	<b>8,421</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>4,736</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>31,757</b>
Percent	21.9	26.5	17.4	14.9	16.7	0.1	2.4	100

### 3.3.8 Ownership & Usage of Computers in the Manufacturing sector

From Table 3.3.9, 95 percent of the businesses did not own any computers compared to only 5 percent that owned computers. The sub-sector with the highest proportion of computers was the manufacture of Paper and Paper Products which accounted for 44 percent of the businesses that had computers. This was followed by businesses in the other manufacturing sector accounting for 16 percent. Out of the businesses that owned computers, those engaged in the manufacture of metal products and saw milling were the least accounting for less than 1 percent.

95% of the businesses did not own a computer.

**Table 3.3.9: Ownership of Computers in the Manufacturing sector**

Manufacturing activity	Own a computer			Percentage	Total
	Yes	%	No		
<b>Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>5,966</b>
Processing of Meat & Fish	35	2.4	134	0.4	169
Manufacture of Grain	35	2.4	2,604	8.6	2,639
Manufacture of Bakery Products	47	3.2	2,270	7.5	2,317
Coffee & Tea Processing	47	3.2	165	0.5	212
Manufacture of Animal Feeds	4	0.3	67	0.2	71
Manufacture of Other Foods	67	4.6	105	0.3	172
Manufacture of Beer & Spirits	23	1.6	310	1	333
Manufacture of Soft Drinks & Mineral Water	20	1.4	33	0.1	53
<b>Non Food Manufacturing</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>24,603</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>25,791</b>
Manufacture of Textiles & Wearing Apparel	58	4	13,443	44.4	13,501
Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	21	1.4	299	1	320
Saw milling	7	0.5	180	0.6	187
Manufacture of Paper Products & Printing	642	43.8	430	1.4	1,072
Manufacture of Bricks, Cement & Concrete	32	2.2	522	1.7	554
Manufacture of Metal Products	128	8.7	3,826	12.6	3,954
Repair of Machinery and Equipment	18	1.2	251	0.8	269
Manufacture of Furniture	48	3.3	5,422	17.9	5,470
Other Manufacturing	234	16	230	0.8	464
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30,290</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31,757</b>
Percent	4.6	0.3	95.4	0.3	100

**Internet use**

Information showed that only 3 percent of the businesses in the manufacturing sector used internet and out of these 98 percent owned computers. Also out of the 5 percent of businesses that owned computers, 63 percent of them (923) used the computers for internet compared to 37 percent that did not use internet, Table 3.3.10.

**Table 3.3.10 Internet use in the manufacturing sector**

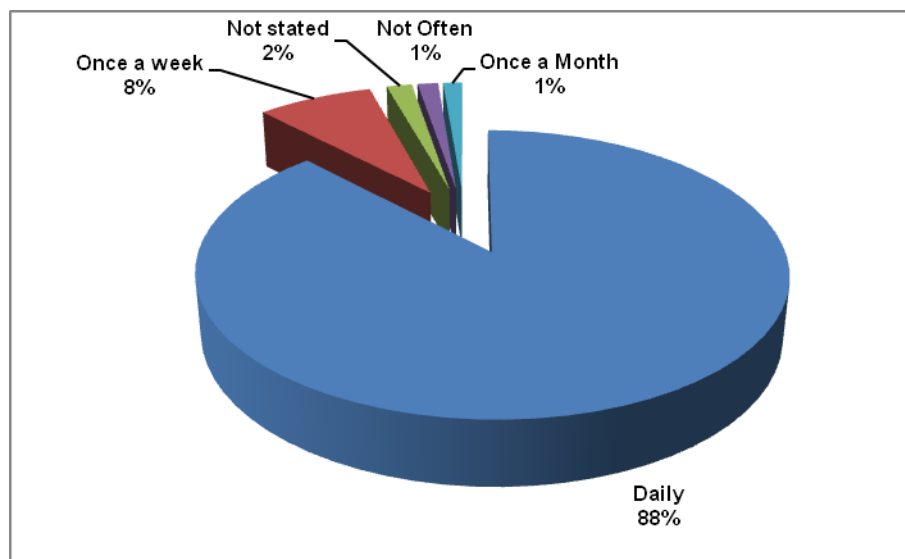
Own a computer	Internet Use		Total	%
	Yes	No		
Yes	923	543	1,466	4.6
No	18	30,273	30,290	95.4
Total	941	30,810	31,757	100.0
%	3.0	97.0	100.0	

Further analysis by periodicity of use showed that of the businesses that used internet, 88 percent of them used it daily while 8 percent used it weekly. Only one percent of the businesses used it monthly, Figure 3.3.6.

3% of the businesses used internet.

88% of the businesses used internet daily.

**Figure 3.3.6 Periodicity of Internet use.**



### **3.3.9 Summary**

There were about 30,000 businesses in the manufacturing sector, an increase of 445 percent since 2001/02. More than 30 percent of manufacturing businesses were in Kampala region and the majority of the businesses, 43 percent were in the Textile sub-sector. A further categorization by employment size showed that 86 percent of the businesses had less than 5 employees.

The Manufacturing sector employed nearly 140,000 persons, 75 percent of them were male compared to only 25 percent who were female. On average, each manufacturing business had at least 4 employees; however manufacturing businesses in Kampala region on average employed 5 persons per business.

Data on annual turnover revealed that only 11 percent of businesses had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings while 64 percent had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings. In addition, out of all the businesses in the sector, 22 percent had just started operations in either 2010 or 2011. Analysis of ownership revealed that 93 percent of the businesses were Sole Proprietorships and 98 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans.

Also, 95 percent of the businesses did not own a computer compared to 5 percent that owned computers. Out of the businesses that owned computers, 63 percent of them used the computers for internet and of those that used internet, 88 percent of them used internet daily.



## 3.4 UTILITIES

### 3.4.0 Introduction

The sector covers businesses engaged in activities of production, generation and distribution of electricity, manufacture of gases, collection, purification and distribution of water. The production, generation and distribution of electricity contribution to GDP were 1.5 percent in 2010/11 whereas the contribution of collection, purification and distribution of water was 2 percent in FY 2010/11.

Electricity contribution to the GDP was 1.5% in FY2010/11.

### 3.4.1 Distribution of business in the Utilities Sector by activity

The 2010/11 census showed that there were 134 businesses in the Utilities sector with businesses in the Water activities accounting for 46 percent of the total businesses followed by businesses in the Electricity and Gas activities with 37 percent. Overall, the businesses in the Utility sector accounted for less than one percent of the total registered businesses in the 2010/11 COBE.

There were 134 Utility businesses.

There was no marked change in the number of businesses in this sector between 2001/02 and 2006/07. However in 2010/11 Census, businesses in the Utility sector increased by 83 percent since 2001/02, Table 3.4.1.

Utility businesses grew by 83%.

**Table 3.4.1 Distribution of businesses in the utilities sector.**

Activity	COBE 2001/02		COBE 2010/11		Percentage change (2001/02 to 2010/11)
	Number of businesses	% Share	Number of businesses	% Share	
Electricity and Gas	13	56.5	49	36.6	73
Water	10	43.5	62	46.3	84
Sewerage & Waste collection	**		23	17.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Total COBE businesses</b>	<b>161,000</b>		<b>458,106</b>		
<b>Percent in the COBE</b>			<b>0.03</b>		

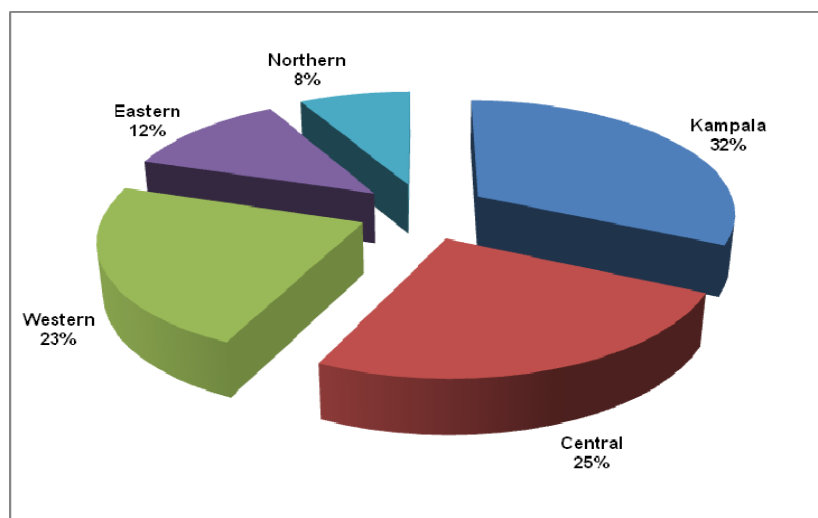
\*\*added to the water businesses

### 3.4.2 Regional Distribution of Businesses in the Utilities Sector

Kampala region accounted for the highest proportion (32 percent) of business establishments in the Utilities while the Northern region had the least proportion (8 percent) of the total business in the sector, Figure 3.4.1.

Kampala region had 32% of the total businesses.

**Figure 3.4.1 Regional Distributions of Utility businesses**



### 3.4.3 Employment in the Utilities Sector businesses

#### 3.4.3.1 Employment in the Utilities Sector by activity

Businesses in the Utility sector employed nearly 2,200 persons of which, 48 percent were employed in the Electricity and Gas activities and by 41 percent in the Water activities. Businesses in Sewerage and Waste collection activities employed only 11 percent of the total employees. The distribution of employees by sex indicated that male employees accounted for 78 percent of the total employees while female employees accounted for 22 percent. On the overall employees, the utility sector accounted for just 0.2 percent of the total employees in the 2010/11COBE, Table 3.4.2.

78% of employees were male.

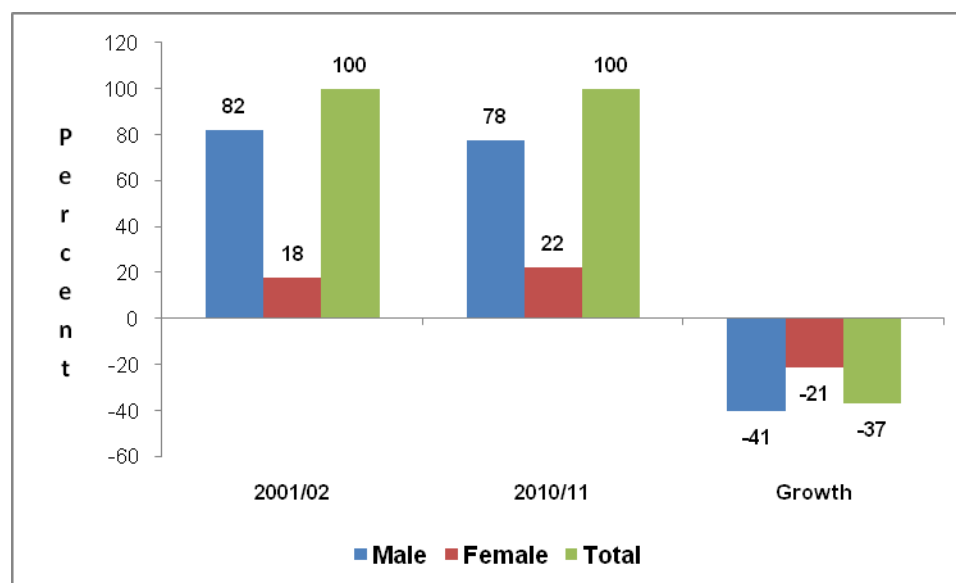
**Table 3.4.2: Employment by Activity and Sex in the Utilities Sector**

Activity	Male	Female	Total	2001/02 COBE	2010/11 COBE
Electricity and Gas	891	146	1,037	2,237	1,037
Water	650	238	888	1,207	888
Sewerage & Waste collection	137	99	236		236
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>2,161</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>2,161</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>COBE employment</b>	<b>599,304</b>	<b>477,230</b>	<b>1,076,534</b>		
<b>Percent in COBE</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>		

Employment in Utility sector decreased by 37% in 2010/11

The results revealed that employment for the sector reduced by 37 percent since 2001/02. In 2001/02 the sector employed 3,444 persons while in 2010/11 the sector employed only 2,161 persons.

**Figure: 3.4.2 Employment in Utility Sector by Sex and year**



### 3.4.3.2 Average Employment size by activity per business

The average employment size per business in the Utility sector reduced to 16 persons in 2010/11 from an average of 150 persons per business in 2001/02. The Electricity sub-sector had the highest average employment size of 21 persons per business.

On average, 16 persons were employed in each Utility business in 2010/11.

**Table 3.4.3 Average Employment size per business**

Activity	Average Businesses Size	
	2010/11 COBE	2001/02 COBE
Electricity and Gas	21	172
Water	14	121
Sewerage & Waste collection	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>150</b>

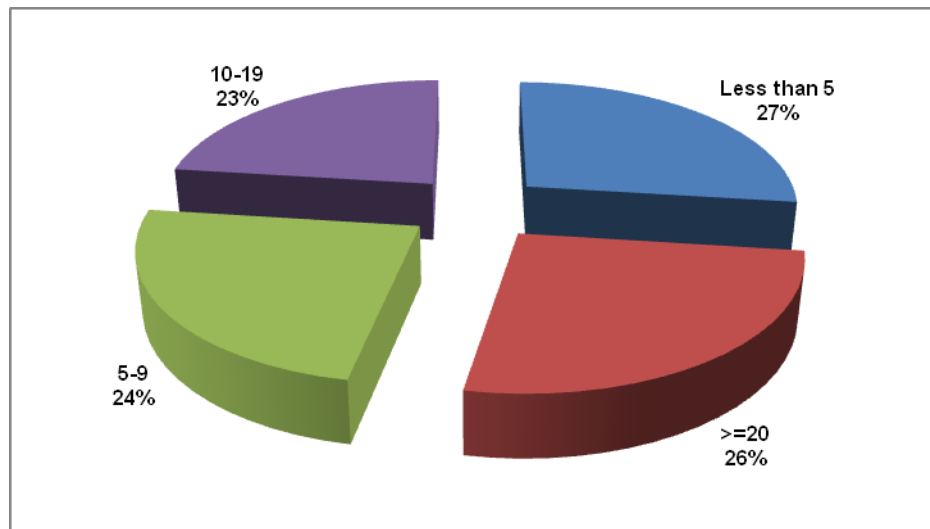
### 3.4.3.3 Distribution of Businesses by Employment Size

The percentage shares for each employment band in the utility sector were almost equal with business employing less than 5 persons accounting for 27 percent while businesses with 5 to 9 employees accounted for 24 percent as shown in Figure 3.4.3 below. Further analysis showed that only 4.5 percent of the total businesses registered were employing more than 50 employees.

27% of businesses employed less 4 employees.



*Electricity Distribution Facility*



**Table: 3.4.4 Distribution of Utilities businesses by employment size and activity**

Activity	1-4	5-9	10-19	>=20	Total
Electricity and Gas	7	15	12	15	49
Water	15	15	16	16	62
Sewerage & Waste collection	14	2	3	4	23
Total	36	32	31	35	134
Percent	26.9	23.9	23.1	26.1	100.0

#### 3.4.4 Annual Turnover of Businesses in the Utility Sector

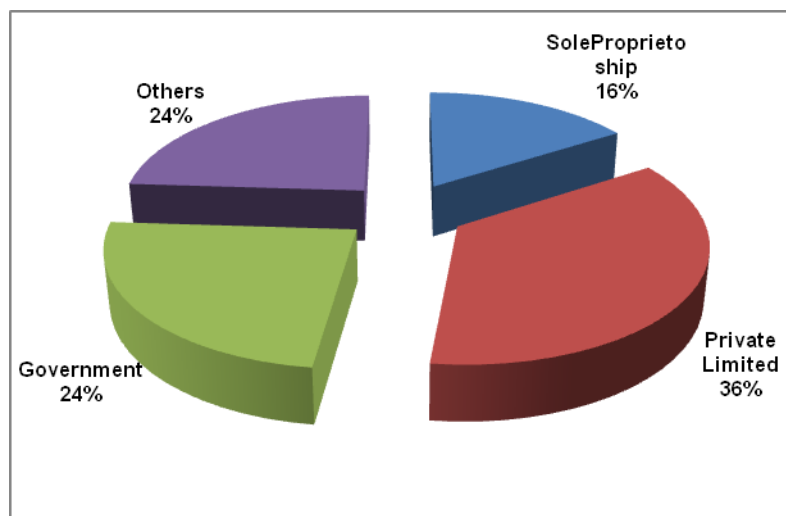
Majority (88 percent) of businesses in the Utility sector had an annual turnover of 10 million shillings. Further analysis indicated these businesses were mainly in the collection, purification and distribution of water followed by businesses in production, generation and distribution of electricity and manufacture of gases.

37% of businesses were Private Limited companies.

#### 3.4.5 Legal Ownership of Businesses in the Utility Sector

The businesses in the Utility sector were mostly under Private Limited type of ownership, representing 36 percent. Businesses owned as Sole Proprietorship accounted for 16 percent of the total businesses.

**Figure 3.4.4 Distribution of businesses by Legal Ownership**



#### 3.4.6 Nationality of Business Owners and Membership to Association

Majority of the businesses (81 percent) in the Utility Sector were owned by Ugandans while 19 percent of the businesses were owned by other nationalities. Indians and Europeans citizens owned just 2 percent each of the business in the production, generation and distribution of electricity and manufacture of gases. Information on membership to an association showed that 86 percent of the businesses did not belong to any association.

81% of the businesses were owned by Ugandans.

#### 3.5.7 Computer Ownership, Use and Internet use in the Utility Sector

Overall, 64 percent of the businesses owned and used computers. Businesses in the production, generation and distribution of electricity and manufacture of gases were the majority accounting for 47 percent in the activity. Information on Internet use also showed that more than half of the businesses used internet services. Businesses in the collection,

64% of the businesses owned and used computers.

purification and distribution of water took a lead in using internet facilities accounting for 48 percent.

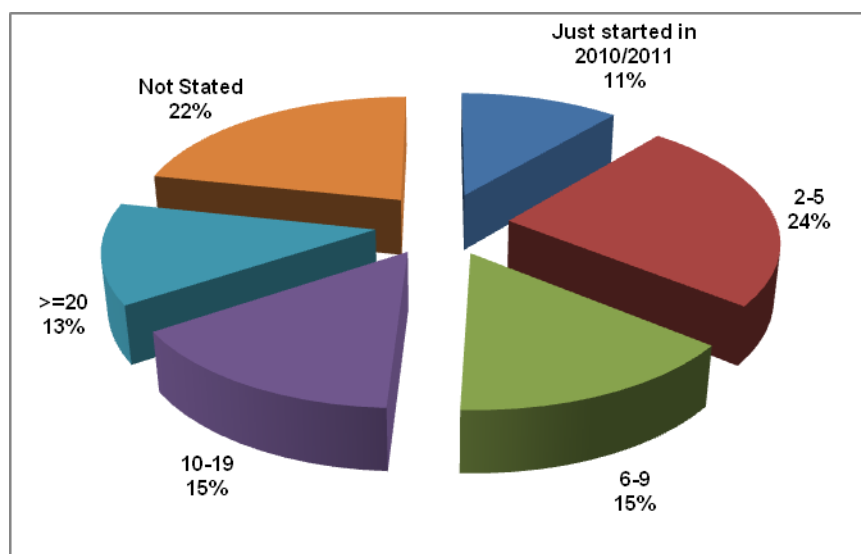
**Table 3.4.5 Distribution of business by Internet use in the Utility Sector**

Activity	Yes	No	Total
Electricity and Gas	32	17	49
Water	36	26	62
Sewerage & Waste collection	7	16	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.4.8 Age of a business in the Utilities Sector

Analysis on the age of businesses showed that 35 percent of the businesses were less than 5 years of age while 30 percent were between 6 and 20 years. However, only 13 percent of the businesses were more than 20 years of age, Figure 3.4.5.

**Figure: 3.4.5 Age of Businesses in the Utility sector**



### 3.4.9 Summary

There were 134 businesses in the sector employing nearly 2200 persons. The regional distribution showed that 32 percent of the businesses were in Kampala region. Since 2001/02 COBE there was a reduction of 37 percent in the number of businesses Utility Sector. On average 16 persons were employed per business and 78 percent of the employees were male. Further, 88 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings while 81 percent of the businesses owned and used computers.

35 percent of the businesses were aged less than 5 years of age.

## 3.5 CONSTRUCTION

### 3.5.0 Introduction

This sector covers activities including construction of buildings, civil engineering and specialized construction activities. The specialized construction activities include plumbing, heat & air conditioning installations, plastering & glazing, activities related to clearing of building sites, demolition of wreckage of buildings and repair of buildings.



*Road Construction in progress*

This sector has registered steady and relatively high growth rates and over the past years. The contribution of the Construction sector to GDP increased from 12.7 in the FY 2009/10 to 13.0 in FY2010/11.

While using this data care should be taken because the construction sector is extremely fragmented. There was a problem of locating some business establishments. Many operators of construction establishments are household based, or “briefcase type”.

### 3.5.1 Distribution of Construction Businesses by activity

In the 2010/11 Census, a total of 653 businesses were registered in the Construction sector accounting for 0.1 percent of the total businesses. The highest proportion of business was in the Construction of Buildings activities accounting for 71 percent followed by businesses engaged in Specialized Construction Activities with 16 percent. The Construction of Buildings increased by 142 percent while Specialized Construction Services increased by for 93 percent.

71% of  
businesses were  
in Construction  
of Buildings.



**Table 3.5.1 Number of businesses 2001/02 COBE and 2010/11 COBE**

Activity	Number of Businesses		Percentage	
	2001/02	2010/11	Growth	Share
Construction of Buildings	192	464	142	71.1
Specialized Construction	55	106	93	12.7
Civil Engineering	xx	83	na	16.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>100</b>

*xx combined with construction of buildings*

### 3.5.2 Regional Distribution of Businesses in the construction sector

The regional distribution of businesses showed that Kampala region had the highest proportion of businesses accounting for 75 percent followed by the Central region with 8 percent. The Eastern and Northern regions had the same proportion of businesses each accounting for 5 percent of the registered businesses, Table 3.5.2. Further analysis of the results also showed that Construction of Buildings was the dominant activity in Kampala, Central and Eastern regions. Civil Engineering activities on the other hand were dominant in the Northern region, which could be attributed to the reconstruction programs being undertaken by the government.

75% of businesses were based in Kampala district.

**Table 3.5.2 Construction sector businesses by activity and region**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Construction of Buildings	404	20	14	11	15	464
Civil Engineering	33	17	9	13	11	83
Specialized Construction	51	18	12	9	16	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>653</b>
Percent	74.7	8.4	5.4	5.1	6.4	100.0

### 3.5.3 Employment in the construction sector

#### 3.5.3.1 Employment in the Construction sector by activity and sex

A total of 14,398 persons were employed in the Construction sector accounting for 1.3 percent of the total employees in the COBE 2010/11. The highest proportion of the employees, 77 percent, was engaged in Construction of Buildings followed by 18 percent engaged in Civil Engineering Activities, Table 3.5.3.

77 % of employees were engaged in Construction of Buildings.

**Table 3.5.3 Employment by businesses by activity and sex**

Activity	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Construction of Buildings	9,339	76.9	1,714	76.1	11,053	76.8
Civil Engineering	2,130	17.5	422	18.7	2,552	17.7
Specialized Construction	678	5.6	115	5.1	793	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,147</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,398</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Percent</b>	84.4		15.6		100.0	0
<b>COBE Employment</b>	<b>599,304</b>		<b>477,230</b>		<b>1,076,534</b>	
<b>Percent COBE</b>	2.0		0.5		1.3	



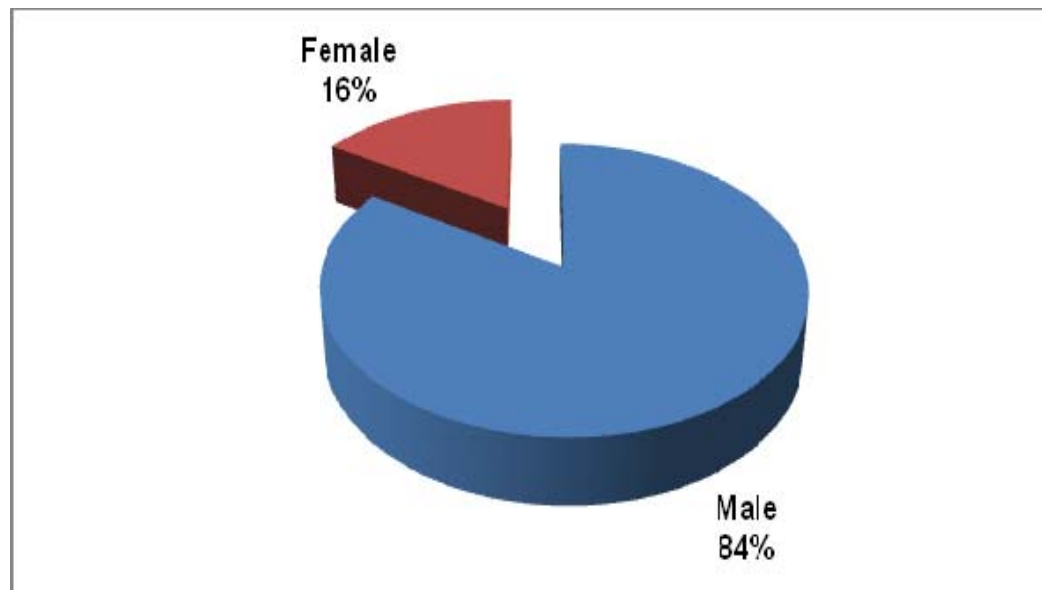
**84% of  
employees  
were male.**

Analysis of the distribution of employees by sex showed that there were more male than female employees, 84 percent and 16 percent respectively. A critical look at the distribution indicated that both males and females were dominant in the Construction of Buildings activities followed by Civil Engineering Activities.



*On-going Construction of a Commercial Building*

**Figure 3.5.1 Employment by Sex in the Construction sector**



On average 22 persons were employed per construction business.

### 3.5.3.2 Construction Sector Average Employment per business

On average each Construction business in 2010/11 employed 22 persons. A further analysis showed that Civil Engineering businesses employed an average of 31 persons per business followed by Construction of Buildings with 24 persons per business. The activity with the least number of employees was Specialized Construction that employed an average of only 7 persons, Table 3.5.4.

**Table 3.5.4 Construction Sector Average Employment per business**

Activity	COBE 2010/11			COBE 2001/02		
	Number of Businesses	Number of Employees	Average Employment	Number of Businesses	Number of Employees	Average Employment
Construction of Buildings	464	11,053	24	192	6,935	36
Civil Engineering	83	2,552	31	55	405	7
Specialized Construction	106	793	7	xx	xx	xx
<b>Total</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>14,398</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>7340</b>	<b>30</b>

*xx combined with Construction of Buildings*

A comparison between the 2010/11 and 2001/02 Census data showed that there was a decrease in the number of persons employed per business from 30 in 2001/02 to 22 in 2010/11. The businesses engaged in Construction of Buildings registering a higher decrease of from 36 to 24 persons per business. However in the Civil Engineering sub-sector average employees increased more than 4 times, Table 3.5.4.

### 3.5.3.3 Construction Sector Business by Employment size

The findings showed that the highest proportion (53 percent) of businesses were those employing 20 to 49 persons followed by businesses employing less than 5 persons with 21 percent. However, the least proportion (3 percent) of businesses was those employing more than 50 persons.

53% of businesses employed between 20-49 persons.

**Table 3.5.5 Distribution of business by employment Size**

Activity	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	=>50	Total
Construction of Building	64	39	32	315	14	464
Civil Engineering	16	22	18	24	3	83
Specialized Construction	60	26	9	9	2	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>653</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.5.3.4 Regional Distribution of Employees for the Construction Sector

The regional distribution of employees showed that Kampala region had the highest proportion of employees accounting for 82 percent followed by Central region accounting for 10 percent. The Eastern region had the lowest proportion accounting for only 2 percent of the total employees in the sector.

82% of the total employees were in Kampala district.

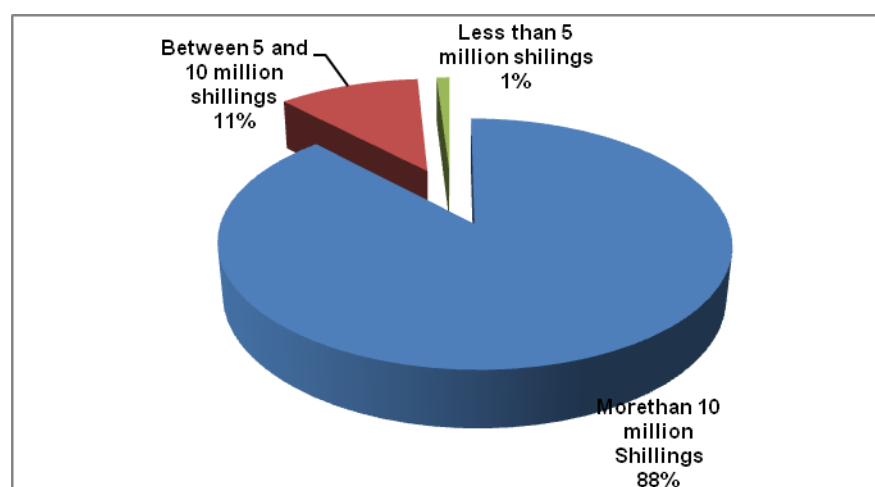
**Table 3.5.6 Regional Distribution of Employees for the Construction Sector**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Construction of Buildings	9,883	572	97	77	424	11,053
Civil Engineering	1,287	835	112	211	107	2,552
Specialized Construction Activities	606	55	38	46	48	793
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,776</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>14,398</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.5.4 Annual Turnover of Businesses in the Construction Sector

88% of businesses had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings.

The Survey results showed that the highest proportion of business (88 percent) had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings, followed by those with an annual turnover of 5 to 10 Million shillings which accounted for 11 percent of the businesses. However businesses with an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings accounted for only one percent, as reflected in Figure 3.5.2.

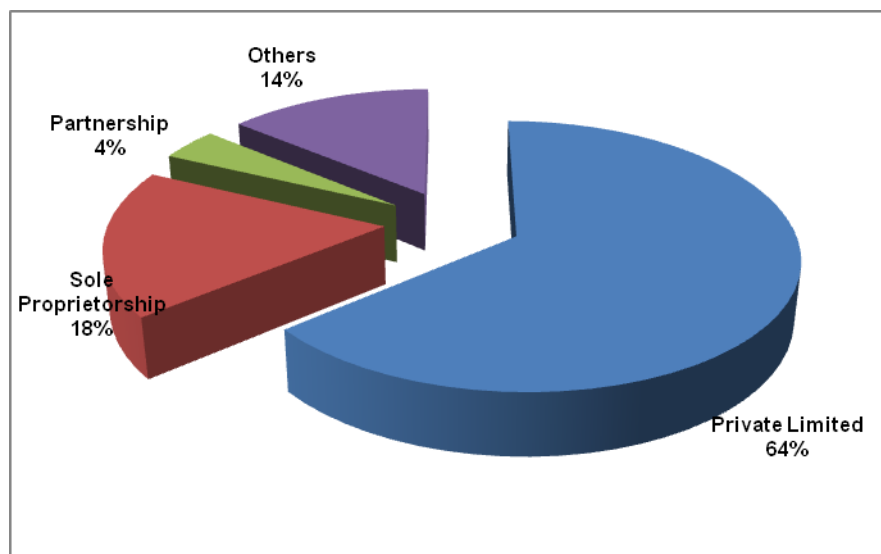
**Figure 3.5.2 Annual Turnover of Businesses in the Construction Sector**

64% of businesses were Private Limited Companies.

### 3.5.5 Legal ownership in the construction sector

Information on Legal ownership of businesses indicated that the highest proportion of business were those owned under the Private Limited type of ownership accounting for 64 percent followed by Sole Proprietorships with 18 percent. However, construction businesses owned as Partnerships accounted for only 4 percent and the majority of them were engaged in the Construction of Buildings. Ownership of Construction businesses by sex also showed that 81 percent of the owners were male compared to only 19 percent female owners.

**Figure 3.5.3 Distribution of business by type of Legal Ownership**



### 3.5.6 Computers and Internet usage in the construction sector businesses.

79% of businesses owned & used computers.

Information on ownership and use of computers indicated that 79 percent of Construction businesses used and owned computers. Further analysis indicated that 68 percent of the establishments used internet services in their business.

### 3.5.7 Age of the Businesses in the construction sector

Only 7% of the businesses were over 20 years of age.

The census collected information on the age of a business and the results showed that the highest proportion (21 percent) of businesses was less than 6 years old. This was followed by businesses 6 to 10 years of age accounting for 12 percent. However, the results also showed that only 7 percent of the businesses were more than 20 years old, Table 3.5.7.

**Table 3.5.7 Distribution of Construction businesses by age**

Activity	Construction of Buildings	Civil Engineering	Specialized Construction	Total	Percent
1-5	57	37	43	137	21.0
6-10	35	21	19	75	11.5
11-20	27	8	19	54	8.3
>=20	20	7	20	47	7.2
Not Stated	325	10	5	340	52.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.5.8 Nationality of Business Owners in the construction sector

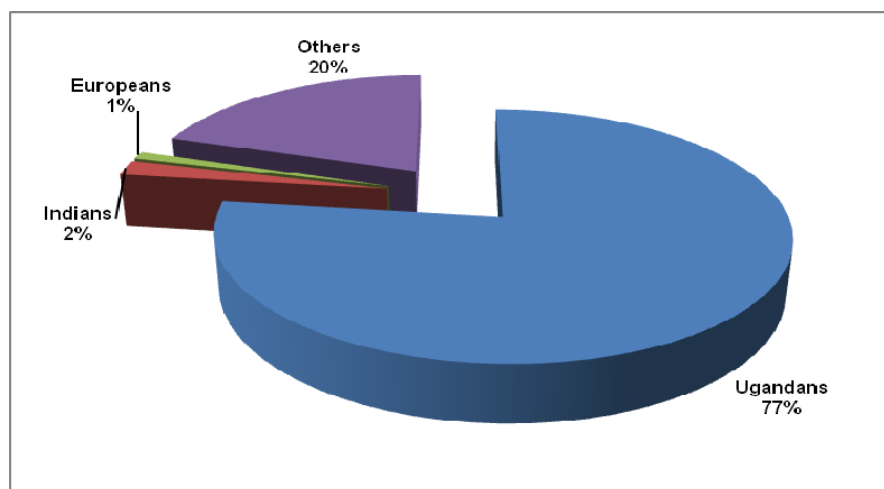
77% of businesses were owned by Ugandans.

The results showed that 77 percent of the businesses in the construction sector were owned by Ugandans, majority of them involved in the Construction of Buildings. The findings also

showed that the Indians and Europeans were among the other nationalities owning businesses in the construction sector, accounting for 2 and one percent respectively.

Further analysis also showed that 92 percent of the businesses were not members to any association.

**Figure 3.5.4 Distribution of business by Nationality**



### 3.5.9 Summary

There were 653 businesses in the sector employing nearly 15,000 persons. The businesses contributed 0.1 percent to the total business in the 2010/11 Census. The average employment size for a Construction business was 22 persons while 77 percent were of the employees were male. Regional distribution showed that 75 percent of the businesses were located in Kampala region and a comparison with 2001/02 showed that there was a growth of 164 percent of construction businesses since 2001/02.

Also, 88 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings while 77 percent of businesses were owned by Ugandans. Finally 64 percent of Construction businesses were under the Private Limited type of ownership.

## 3.6 TRADE

### 3.6.0 Introduction

The Trade sector contributed 13.2% GDP in FY 2010/11.

The Trade sector covers the following activities: Sale, Maintenance and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles and Household Goods; Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade. These activities are carried out in general and specialised shops, departmental stores, stalls, mail-order houses, petrol stations among others. In the fiscal year 2010/11, the Trade sector contributed 13.2 percent to GDP.



*Retail sale of Newspapers*

### 3.6.1 Distribution of Businesses in the Trade Sector by activity

There was 160% increase in Trade businesses in 2010/11.

In the 2010/11 COBE, about 280,000 businesses were registered in the sector while in the 2001/02 COBE about 107,000 businesses were registered. This represented an overall growth of 160 percent in the Trade businesses over a period of nearly 10-years.

61% of businesses in COBE were in the Trade sector.

The number of businesses in the Trade sector accounted for 61 percent of the total businesses in the COBE 2010/11. Results showed that businesses in Retail Trade activities were the majority accounting for 90 percent followed by businesses in Wholesale Trade activities with 6 percent. However the Sale and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles were the least accounting for only 5 percent of the businesses, Table 3.6.1

**Table 3.6.1 Distribution of Businesses in the Trade Sector**

Activity	Number of Businesses		Percentage	
	2001/02	2010/11	Growth	Share
Sale and Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	5,306	12,832	141.8	4.6
Wholesale Trade	3,302	15,474	368.6	5.5
Retail Trade	98,878	251,409	154.3	89.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,486</b>	<b>279,715</b>	<b>160.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**3.6.1.1 Businesses in Sale, Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles sub-sector**

The findings showed that in this sub-sector the highest proportion (43 percent) of businesses were engaged in the Sale of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories followed by businesses engaged in Sale, Maintenance & Repair of Motor Cycles accounting for about 39 percent. Businesses engaged in the Sale of Motor Vehicles were the least, accounting for only one percent, Table 3.6.2.

**Table 3.6.2 Distribution of business in the Sale and Repair of Motorvehicles & Cycles**

Activity	Businesses	Percent
Sale of Motor Vehicles	128	1.0
Repair of Motor Vehicles	1,731	13.5
Car Washing Bays	508	4.0
Sale of Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	5,527	43.1
Sale Maintenance & Repair of Motor Cycles	4,938	38.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,832</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**3.6.1.2 Distribution of business in the Wholesale Trade sub-sector**

The Wholesale Trade sub-sector covers among others the following activities: Wholesale at a Fee; Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials; Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco; Wholesale of Textiles, Clothing and Footwear; Wholesale of Other Household Goods; Wholesale of Computer & Electronics; Wholesale of Machinery Equipment; Wholesale of Solid, Liquid/gaseous Fuel; Wholesale of Construction Materials and Other Wholesale.

In the Wholesale sub-sector, a total of nearly 16,000 businesses were registered with Wholesale of Food, Beverages and Tobacco accounting for 40 percent of the businesses followed by Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials with only 12 percent. However findings showed that Wholesale of Solid, Liquid/gaseous Fuel accounted for only 0.2 percent of the businesses, Table 3.6.3.

Only 1 percent of businesses were engaged in the sale of Motor Vehicles.

40% of businesses were engaged in Whole sale of food, Beverage and tobacco

**Table 3.6.3 Distribution of Business in the Wholesale Trade Sub-sector**

Activity	Businesses	Percent
Wholesale at a Fee	1,144	7.4
Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Material	1,860	12.0
Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco	6,247	40.4
Wholesale of Textiles, Clothing and Foot	1,640	10.6
Wholesale of Other Household Goods	1,196	7.7
Wholesale of Computer & Electronics	121	0.8
Wholesale of Machinery Equipment	1,085	7.0
Wholesale of Solid, Liquid/gaseous Fuel	37	0.2
Wholesale of Construction Materials	461	3.0
Other Wholesale	1,683	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,474</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**3.6.1.3 Distribution of Businesses in the Retail Trade Sub-sector**

The 2010/11 COBE showed that there were 251,000 business engaged in Retail Trade activities with the highest proportion engaged in the Retail Sale of Food in Non Specialised Stores accounting for 37 percent. This was followed by businesses engaged in Retail Sale in Stalls and Markets accounting for 16 percent. However the least number of businesses were registered in the Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel and Milk each accounting for only one percent, Table 3.6.4.

**38 % of businesses were engaged in Sale of Food in Non Specialized Stores.**

**Table 3.6.4 Distribution of Businesses in the Retail Trade sub-sector**

Activity	Businesses	Percent
Retail sale of Food in Non Specialized Stores	94,136	37.4
Retail Sale via Stalls & Markets	39,685	15.8
Retail Sale of Pharmaceuticals	16,912	6.7
Retail Sale of Textiles, Leather & Footwear	16,872	6.7
Other Retail Sale	15,813	6.3
Retail Sale of Second Hand Goods	15,784	6.3
Retail sale of Food in Specialized Store	11,731	4.7
Retail Sale of Hardware	7,857	3.1
Retail Sale of Books, Newspapers, Music,	7,113	2.8
Retail Sale of Meat & Pork	6,027	2.4
Retail Sale of Household Appliances	6,026	2.4
Retail Sale of Fish	4,737	1.9
Retail Sale of Computers and Telecom Equipment	4,665	1.9
Retail Sale of Milk	2,161	0.9
Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel	1,890	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>251,409</b>	<b>100.0</b>



### 3.6.2 Regional distribution of businesses in the Trade sector

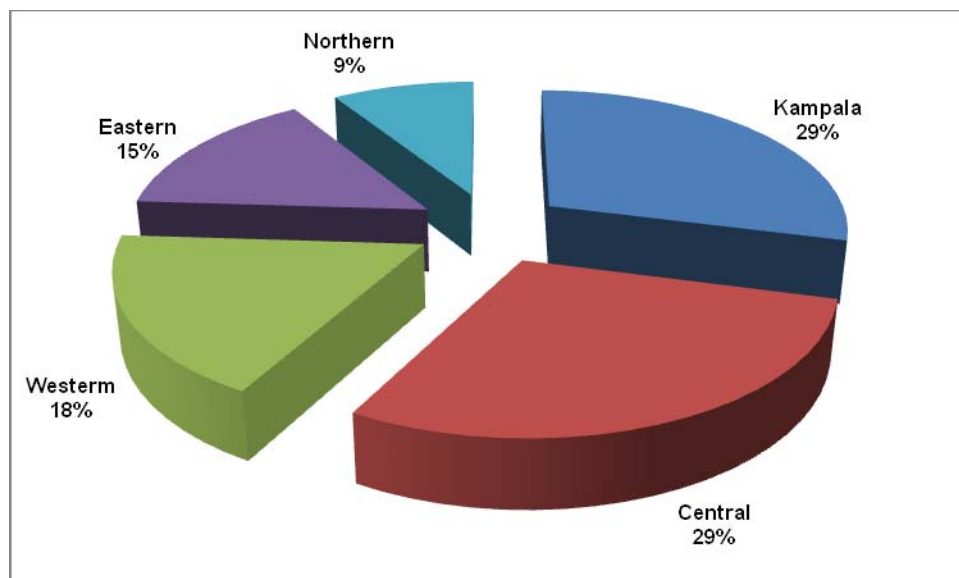
The regional distribution of Trade businesses showed that Kampala region and the Central region had the highest proportion of businesses, each accounting for 29 percent. This was followed by the Western region with 18 percent, the Eastern region with 15 percent and the Northern region with 9 percent.

Nearly 60% of Trade businesses were in Kampala district and Central region.



*Retail sale of Food Products in the Market*

**Figure 3.6.1 Regional Distribution of Businesses in the Trade Sector**



Further analysis within the regions showed that, in all the regions, the highest number of businesses were those in the Retail Trade sub-sector. The Central region led with over 29 percent followed by Kampala region with 29 percent. The Northern region accounted for only 9 percent of the Trade businesses. Sale and Repair of Motor Vehicles was most dominant in Kampala region, Table 3.6.5.

**Table 3.6.5 Regional Distribution of Businesses in the Trade Sector**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Sale and Repair of Motor Vehicles	6,203	2,787	1,273	698	1,871	12,832
Wholesale Trade	5,880	2,749	2,098	1,457	3,290	15,474
Retail Trade	68,948	76,640	37,368	22,610	45,843	251,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,031</b>	<b>82,176</b>	<b>40,739</b>	<b>24,765</b>	<b>51,004</b>	<b>279,715</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.6.3 Employment in the Trade sector

#### 3.6.3.1 Employment in the Trade sector by sub sector and sex

The Trade sector registered the highest proportion of employees in the COBE, employing nearly 450,000 persons and accounting for 42 percent of the total employees. Businesses in the Retail Trade sub-sector registered the highest number of employees (360,000 persons), representing 81 percent, followed by the Wholesale Trade sub-sector with 10 percent. The least employment of 9 percent was registered in the Sale and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles sub-sector.

42% of the total employees were in the Trade sector.

**Table 3.6.6 Employment in the Trade sector by sub sector and sex**

Sub sector	Males	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Sale and Repair of motor vehicles & motor Cycles	36,757	15.5	5,286	2.5	<b>42,043</b>	9.4
Wholesale Trade	32,864	13.9	11,932	5.7	<b>44,796</b>	10
Retail Trade	166,966	70.6	193,259	91.8	<b>360,225</b>	80.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>236,587</b>		<b>210,477</b>		<b>447,064</b>	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>52.9</b>		<b>47.1</b>		<b>100</b>	
<b>COBE Employment</b>	<b>599,304</b>		<b>477,230</b>		<b>1,076,534</b>	

There were 47 percent female employees compared to 53 percent male employees in the Trade Sector. Females dominated businesses in the Retail Trade sub-sector accounting for 54 percent of total employees.

53 % of employees were Male.

### Employment in the Sale, Repair and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles and Motor cycles sub-sector

In this sub-sector a total of about 42,000 persons were employed with the highest proportion (31 percent) engaged in the Sale of Motor Vehicles Parts and Accessories. This was followed by the Repair of Motor Vehicles with 30 percent of the employees. The least number of employees were in Sale of Motor Vehicle activity accounting for only 2 percent of the total employees, Table 3.6.7.

**Table 3.6.7 Employees in the Sale, Repair and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles and Motor cycles sub-sector**

Activity	Businesses	Employment			%	Size of a business
		Males	Females	Total		
Sale of Motor Vehicles	128	794	230	1,024	2	8
Repair of Motor Vehicles	1,731	12,128	621	12,749	30	7
Car Washing Bays	508	3,616	121	3,737	9	7
Sale of M/Vehicle Parts & Accessories	5,527	10,113	2,947	13,060	31	2
Sale Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles	4,938	10,106	1,367	11,473	27	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,832</b>	<b>36,757</b>	<b>5,286</b>	<b>42,043</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>87.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

The distribution of employees by sex showed that male employees dominated this sub-sector accounting for 87 percent. The analysis also showed that although on average 3 persons were employed per business, businesses engaged in the Sale of Motor Vehicles employed an average 8 persons.

### Employment in the Wholesale sub-sector

Nearly 45,000 employees were engaged in the Wholesale sub-sector with Wholesale of Food, Beverages and Tobacco accounting for the highest proportion (40 percent) followed by Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials with only 12 percent. The findings also showed that employees in the wholesale of Solid, Liquid/Gaseous Fuel sub-sector accounted for only 0.6 percent, Table 3.6.8..

31% of employees were in Repair of Motor Vehicles.

On average 3 persons per businesses

40% of employees were employed in the Whole Sale of Food, Beverage & Tobacco.

**Table 3.6.8 Businesses and Employment in wholesale sub-sector**

Activity	Businesses	Males	Females	Total	Percent	Average Size
Wholesale at a Fee	1,144	2,313	669	2,982	6.7	3
Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Material	1,860	3,719	1,089	4,808	10.7	3
Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco	6,247	13,929	3,978	17,907	40.0	3
Wholesale of Textiles, Clothing and Foot	1,640	1,952	1,750	3,702	8.3	2
Wholesale of Other Household Goods	1,196	3,449	1,749	5,198	11.6	4
Wholesale of Computer & Electronics	121	505	238	743	1.7	6
Wholesale of Machinery Equipment	1,085	2,063	568	2,631	5.9	2
Wholesale of Solid, Liquid/gaseous Fuel	37	176	77	253	0.6	7
Wholesale of Construction Materials	461	1,597	489	2,086	4.7	5
Other Wholesale	1,683	3,161	1,325	4,486	10.0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,474</b>	<b>32,864</b>	<b>11,932</b>	<b>44,796</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>73.4</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

On average 3 persons per were employed per business.

The average employment in this sub-sector was 3 persons per business just as in 2001/02. However, in 2010/11, on average 7 persons were employed per business in the Wholesale of Solid, Liquid/Gaseous Fuel compared to 10 persons per business in 2001/02. Further analysis in the sub-sector also showed that the highest proportion of employees, 73 percent, were male while female employees accounted for only 27 percent.

#### **Employment in the Retail Trade sub-sector**

35% of employees were engaged in the in Sale of food in Non Specialized Stores.

The retail trade sub-sector employed a total of 360,225 persons with the highest proportion, (35 percent), engaged in the Retail Sale of Food in Non-Specialised Stores. This was followed by Retail Sale in Stalls and Markets accounting for 13 percent of total employees. The findings also showed that only 1 percent of the employees were engaged in Retail Sale of Milk.

54 % of employees were female.

Further analysis on employment in the Retail Trade sub-sector showed that on the overall more females were employed accounting for 54 percent of the total employees. Female employees dominated in almost all activities except: Retail Sale of Meat & Pork, Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel, Retail Sale of Computers and Telecom Equipment, Retail Sale of Hardware, Retail Sale of Household Appliances, Retail Sale of Books, Newspapers and Music, Table 3.6.9. Although on the overall each Retail Trade business employed only one person, businesses engaged in the Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel employed an average of 5 persons.



*Retail sale of Automotive Fuel*

**Table 3.6.9 Employment in the Retail Trade sub-sector**

Sub-sector	Employment					Average Employment Size
	Business	Male	Female	Total	Perc ent	
Retail sale of Food in Non Specialized Stores	94,136	62,641	64,957	127,598	35.4	1
Retail sale of Food in Specialized Store	11,731	6,759	9,739	16,498	4.6	1
Retail Sale of Fish	4,737	2,271	3,561	5,832	1.6	1
Retail Sale of Meat & Pork	6,027	10,311	556	10,867	3.0	2
Retail Sale of Milk	2,161	1,670	1,775	3,445	1.0	2
Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel	1,890	6,148	2,975	9,123	2.5	5
Retail Sale of Computers and Telecom Equipment	4,665	5,631	2,875	8,506	2.4	2
Retail Sale of Textiles, Leather & Foot-ware	16,872	9,939	15,743	25,682	7.1	2
Retail Sale of Hardware	7,857	10,182	5,225	15,407	4.3	2
Retail Sale of Household Appliances	6,026	7,406	4,070	11,476	3.2	2
Retail Sale of Books, Newspapers, Music,	7,113	6,860	4,607	11,467	3.2	2
Retail Sale of Pharmaceuticals	16,912	9,041	17,470	26,511	7.4	2
Retail Sale of Second Hand Goods	15,784	8,356	11,650	20,006	5.6	1
Retail Sale via Stalls & Markets	39,685	10,364	34,650	45,014	12.5	1
Other Retail Sale	15,813	9,387	13,406	22,793	6.3	1
Total	251,409	166,966	193,259	360,225	100.0	1
Percent		46.4	53.6	100.0		

### 3.6.3.2 Trade Sector Average Employment per business

In the 2010/11 COBE, the average employment per Retail Trade business was 2 persons. However, businesses engaged in the Sale and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles

Average employment size of a business was 1 person.

had the highest average employment of 3 persons per business while businesses in the Retail Trade sub-sector had the least average, only one person. A comparison between 2001/02 and 2010/11 showed that in both periods the average employment size was the same, that is, 2 persons per business.

### 3.6.3.3 Distribution of Businesses by Employment Size

The distribution of businesses by employment size in the Trade Sector showed that 69 percent of the businesses employed only one person followed by businesses employing 2 to 4 persons with 29 percent. Results further indicated that less than one percent of businesses employed more than 10 persons. In the Retail Trade sub-sector, 97 percent of the businesses employed less than 5 persons in 2010/11, Table 3.6.10.

69 % of  
businesses  
employed only  
1 person.

**Table 3.6.10 Distribution of Businesses by Employment Size**

Industry	Only 1	2-4	5-9	10-19	=>20	Total
Sale and Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	5,037	5,733	1,306	522	234	12,832
Wholesale Trade	6,461	6,882	1,499	470	162	15,474
Retail Trade	180,981	67,002	2,619	617	190	251,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,479</b>	<b>79,617</b>	<b>5,424</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>279,715</b>
Percent	68.8	28.5	1.9	0.6	0.2	

### 3.6.3.4 Regional Distribution of Employees for the Trade Sector

The 2010/11 COBE findings showed that 34 percent of the total employees in the Trade sector were employed in businesses located in Kampala region followed by Central region with 27 percent. The least proportion of employees was in businesses in the Northern region, accounting for only 8 percent.

34% of  
employees  
were in  
Kampala  
district.

**Table 3.6.11 Regional Distribution of Employees in the Trade sector**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Sale and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	23,198	7,544	3,492	2,277	5,532	42,043
Wholesale Trade	19,119	6,663	8,054	3,907	7,053	44,796
Retail Trade	108,403	106,892	52,690	30,401	61,839	360,225
Total	150,720	121,099	64,236	36,585	74,424	447,064
<b>Percent</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.6.4 Annual Turnover of Businesses in the Trade sector

An analysis on the distribution of business by annual turnover showed that the highest proportion of business were those with a turnover of less than 5 million shillings accounting for 70 percent of the businesses followed by businesses with a turnover of 5 to 10 million shillings accounting for 21 percent. However, the least proportion were those business with a turnover of more than 10 million shillings accounting for only 9 percent. Further analysis

showed that businesses with turnover of less than 5 million were mainly engaged in Retail Trade activities and accounted for nearly 96 percent of business in the sub-sector.

**Table 3.6.12 Distribution of Business by Annual Turnover**

Activity	Less than 5 million	5 to 10 million	More than 10 million	Total
Sale and Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motor Cycles	4,952	4,602	3,278	12,832
Wholesale Trade	3,601	5,746	6,127	15,474
Retail Trade	189,439	47,462	14,508	251,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,992</b>	<b>57,810</b>	<b>23,913</b>	<b>279,715</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.6.5 Legal Ownership in the Trade sector businesses

96% of businesses were Sole Proprietorship.

Data revealed that the Sole Proprietorships dominated the sector with 96 percent. This dominance rhymed with the 2001/02 findings where 95 percent of the Trade businesses were owned as Sole Proprietorships. The 2010/11 data also revealed that majority of the businesses under this type of ownership, 91 percent, were in the Retail Trade sub-sector. Businesses owned as Partnerships and Private Limited Companies accounted for only 2 percent and one percent respectively.

### 3.6.6 Computers and Internet usage in the Trade sector businesses

Results showed that the only 2 percent of the business in the Trade sector owned and used computers. Furthermore, only one percent of businesses used internet in their businesses.

### 3.6.7 Age of a businesses in the Trade sector

The findings showed that 55 percent of business were less than 5 years of age. This was followed by businesses aged 6 to 10 years and at least 20 years each accounting for 16 percent of the businesses, Table 3.8.12.

**Table 3.6.13 Distribution of Businesses by Age of Business.**

Sub-sector	0 - 1	2-5	6-10	11-19	>=20	Not Stated	Total
Sale and Repair of motor Vehicles & Cycles	2,993	3,551	2,178	1,617	1,924	569	<b>12,832</b>
Wholesale Trade	2,975	4,036	2,719	2,454	2,332	958	<b>15,474</b>
Retail Trade	73,489	66,776	38,701	28,118	41,465	2860	<b>251,409</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,457</b>	<b>74,363</b>	<b>43,598</b>	<b>32,189</b>	<b>45,721</b>	<b>4387</b>	<b>279,715</b>
Percent	28.4	26.6	15.6	11.5	16.3	1.6	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.6.8 Nationality of Business Owners in the Trade sector

99 % of Trade businesses were owned by Ugandans.

An analysis for ownership of Trade businesses by nationality showed that 99 percent of business were owned by Ugandans and only one percent was owned by other nationals. In addition, only 2 percent of businesses belonged to an association.

### **3.6.9 Summary**

Businesses in the Trade sector were the majority (nearly 280,000) accounting for 61 percent of the total COBE businesses and they more than doubled since 2001/02. A regional distribution of businesses showed that nearly 60 percent of the businesses were located in the Central region, (including Kampala) while the Northern region had only 9 percent of the Businesses. Businesses in the Retail Trade sub-sector accounted for 90 percent of the Trade businesses and the most predominant activity in this sub sector was Retail Sale of Food in Non Specialized Stores.

The Trade sector employed 450,000 persons and the Retail Trade sub-sector employed the highest proportion, 81 percent. Male employees dominated the sale & repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles and wholesale trade sub sectors while female employees dominated the Retail trade sub sector. Also on average only one person was employed in each Trade business and 70 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings. Finally, 96 percent of the businesses were Sole Proprietorship and nearly all businesses were owned by Ugandans.



## 3.7 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

### 3.7.0 Introduction

This sector covers activities under Land Transport, including scheduled and non-scheduled passenger transport, Rail, Water and, Air Transport, support and Auxiliary transport services including Tour companies. In the FY 2010/11, the Transport and Storage sector contributed 5.0 percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

### 3.7.1 Distribution of businesses in the Transport and Storage sector by activity

There was a total of 1600 businesses registered accounting for 0.3 percent of the total COBE businesses. Further analysis showed that the highest proportion of business was engaged in Other Transport Support Activities accounting for 53 percent followed by Land Transport with 26 percent. The lowest proportion of business was those engaged in Air Transport accounting for only 2 percent of the business, Table 3.7.1. Notably, the number of businesses in this sector increased by 131 percent since 2001/02.

**Table 3.7.1 Regional Distribution of businesses in the Transport and Storage by activity**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Percent
Land Transport	141	48	27	166	33	415	26.0
Water Transport	7	183	16		6	212	13.3
Air Transport	15	11	1	2	1	30	1.9
Other Transport Support Activities	483	164	122	35	48	852	53.5
Postal & Courier Activities	20	20	13	10	22	85	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1594</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### 3.7.2 Regional Distribution of Businesses in the Transport and Storage sector

The distribution of business by region showed that the highest proportion of business were located in Kampala region, accounting for 42 percent followed by Central region with 28 percent. The Western region had the lowest proportion (7 percent) businesses. However, further analysis showed that the Northern region had the highest proportion of Land Transport Activities accounting for 78 percent of business while the dominant activity in Kampala, Eastern and Western was Other Transport and Support Activities while businesses in the Water Transport activities were dominant in the Central region; Figure 3.7.1 and Table 3.7.1

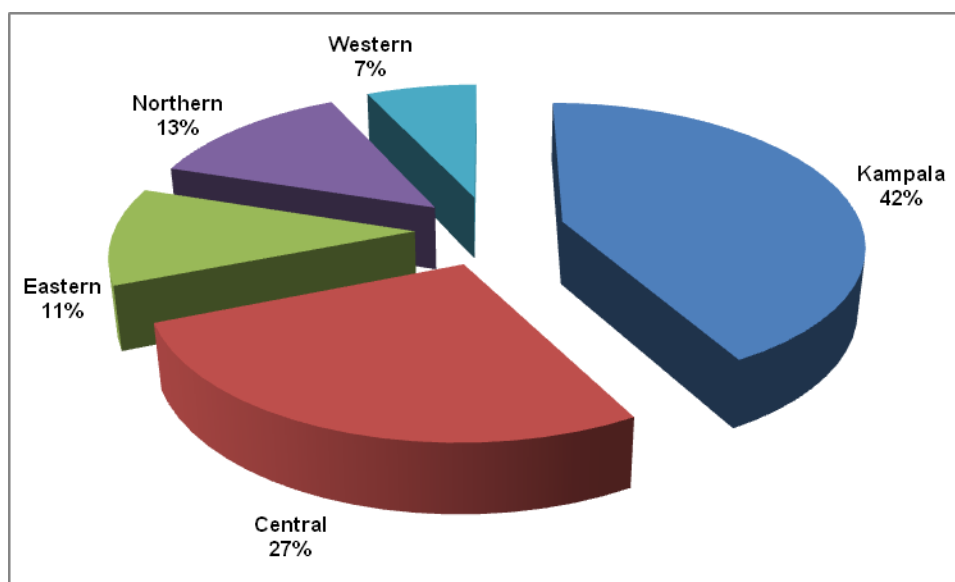
54% of businesses were engaged in Other Transport Support Activities.

42% of the businesses were in Kampala district



*Rail Transport*

**Figure 3.7.1 Distribution of Transport and Storage businesses by Region**



### **3.7.3 Employment in the Transport and Storage sector businesses**

#### **3.7.3.1 Employment in the Transport sector by activity and sex**

There were a total of 13,483 persons employed in the Transport and Storage sector and this accounted for 1.3 percent of the total COBE employees. Further, 67 percent of the employees were engaged in Other Transport and Courier Activities followed by Land Transport with 34 percent. Businesses in the Air Transport activities accounted for only 5 percent of the employees.

**Table 3.7.2 Employment in the Transport sector**

Activity	Males	Percent	Females	Percent	Total	Percent
Land Transport	3,897	36.6	702	24.8	4,599	34.1
Water Transport	585	5.5	32	1.1	617	4.6
Air Transport	323	3.0	212	7.5	535	4.0
Other Transport Support	5,393	50.6	1,676	59.2	7,069	52.4
Postal & Courier Activities	455	4.3	208	7.3	663	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,653</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>79.0</b>		<b>21.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	
Total Employment	599,304		477,230		1,076,534	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>1.8%</b>		<b>0.6</b>		<b>1.3</b>	

79% of employees in Transport and storage sector were male.

Further analysis showed that on the overall 79 percent of the employees in this sector were female while 21 percent were. However, the information revealed that there were nearly the same proportion of male and female employees in Other Transport and Support Activities.

### 3.7.3.2 Average employment of Businesses in Transport & Storage Sector

The 2010/11 census results showed on average a business in the Transport and Storage sector employed 8 persons. Businesses in Air Transport activities had the highest average employment per business of 18 persons followed by Land Transport activity businesses with 11 persons. However, the activity with the least average number of employees was Water Transport with only 3 employees per business, Table 3.7.3.

**Table: 3.7.3 Average Employment size in the Transport & Storage Sector**

Activity	Businesses	Employment	Average Employment Size
Land Transport	415	4,599	11
Water Transport	212	617	3
Air Transport	30	535	18
Other Transport Support	852	7,069	8
Postal & Courier	85	663	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>13,483</b>	<b>8</b>

The 2010/11 results were compared with the 2001/02 and the findings showed that the average employment of business increased from 2 in 2001/02 to 8 persons in 2010/11. A critical look at the results showed that the highest increase was noted in Air transport activity businesses followed by Other Transport Support Activity businesses.

**Table 3.7.4 Average employment of a business COBE 2010/11 and COBE 2001/02**

Activity	Average employment 2010/11	Average employment 2001/02
Land Transport	11	6
Water Transport	3	2
Air Transport	18	1
Other Transport Support Activities	8	1
Postal & Courier Activities	8	Na
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>



*Road Transport*

### 3.7.3.3 Distribution of Businesses by Employment size.

Results from the census showed that 60 percent of the business in the Transport sector employed 1 to 4 persons, followed by businesses employing 5 to 9 persons accounting for 19 percent of the total businesses. However, only 3 percent of the business employed more than 50 persons with a majority of them being engaged in Land Transport Activities.

**Table: 3.7.5 Distribution of Transport and Storage businesses by Employment Size**

Activity	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	=>50	Total
Land Transport	254	38	68	33	22	415
Water Transport	202	8	1	1	0	212
Air Transport	11	5	7	4	3	30
Other Transport Support	423	230	138	45	16	852
Postal & Courier Act	60	18	2	3	2	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,594</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

60% of  
businesses  
employed  
between  
1 and 4  
persons.

### 3.7.4 Annual Turnover in the Transport and Storage Sector Businesses

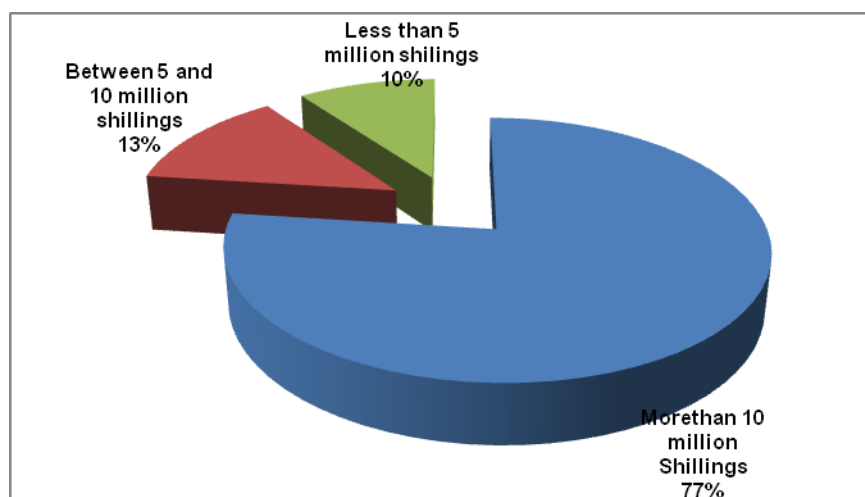
77% of business had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings.

The highest proportion of businesses in the Transport and Storage sector were those with an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings, accounting for 77 percent. They were followed by those businesses with annual turnover 5 to 10 million shillings, accounting for 13 percent. Only 10 percent of the business had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings (Figure 3.7.2)



*Water Transport*

**Figure 3.7.2 Distribution of Businesses by Annual Turnover**

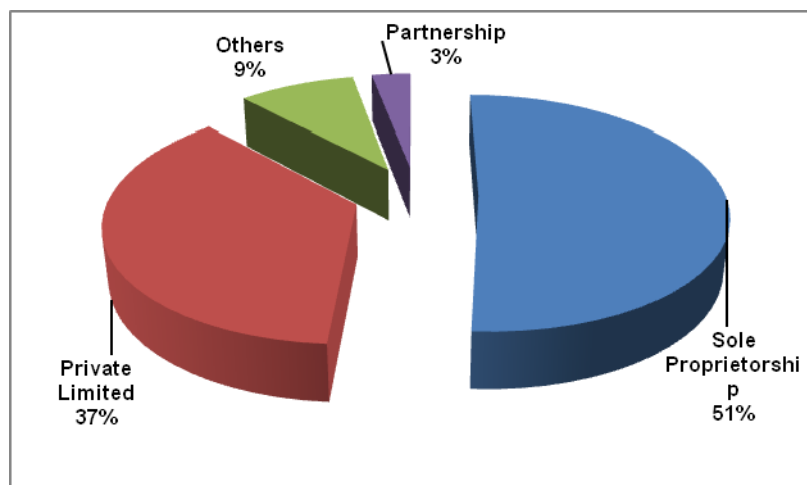


### 3.7.5 Legal Ownership of Businesses in the Transport & Storage Sector

51% of businesses in transport and storage sector were owned as sole proprietorship.

Information collected on the status of legal ownership revealed that the highest proportion of businesses was owned as Sole Proprietorships, accounting for 51 percent. This was followed by Private Limited Companies with 37 percent. Businesses under the Partnership legal ownership were the least accounting for only 3 percent of the registered business in the sector.

**Figure 3.7.3 Legal Ownership of Businesses in the Transport & Storage Sector**



### 3.7.6 Computers and Internet usage in the Transport and Storage sector businesses.

The Census results showed that only 39 percent of the businesses owned and used computers in their business operations. With respect to the use of internet services, results showed that 35 percent of the businesses used internet services with the highest proportion registered in businesses in the Other Transport and Support activities.

39% percent of businesses owned and used computers.

### 3.7.7 Age of a Businesses in the Transport and Storage sector

An analysis was done on the distribution of business by age and the results showed that the highest proportion of business were 1 to 5 years of age, accounting for 32 percent of total businesses. This was followed by businesses aged 6 to 10 years accounting for 18 percent. The least proportion of businesses was those businesses which were more than 30 years of age, accounting for less than 2 percent.

Only 2% of the businesses were more than 30 years of age.

**Table 3.7.6 Distribution of business by age of a business**

Activity	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	=>31 years	Not Stated	Total
Land Transport	155	85	41	16	50	3	65	415
Water Transport	52	70	56	9	21	1	3	212
Air Transport	7	2	4	5	5	1	6	30
Other Transport Support	278	123	107	35	76	7	226	852
Postal & Courier	15	10	9	6	9	10	26	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>1,594</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.7.8 Nationality and Membership to Association in the Transport and Storage sector

The Census findings showed that 86 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans and that out of this 53 percent was engaged in Other Transport Support Activities followed by Land Transport Activities with 26 percent. The results also showed that Indians and

86% of the businesses were owned by Ugandans.

Europeans owned 2 percent each of the businesses in this sector. However, only 15 percent of the businesses were members to an association.

### **3.7.9 Summary**

About 1,600 businesses were registered in this sector accounting for only 0.3 percent of business of the COBE 2010/11 businesses. The results further showed that 53 percent of these businesses were engaged in Other Transport and Support Services, with Kampala region having the highest proportion, 42 percent. Nearly 13,500 persons were employed in this sector, 79 percent of them male and on average 8 persons were employed per businesses in 2010/11 as compared to 2 persons in 2001/02. Finally, 77 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings while 56 percent of the businesses were Private Limited Companies.

## 3.8 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

### 3.8.0 Introduction

This section covers all commercial establishments (hotels, bars and restaurants) that provide paid lodging on a short term basis, meals and other guest comfort services for a fee. The Hotels also include inns and lodges, camping sites and other short stay guest service providing establishments that are for commercial purposes. Restaurants and bars include all establishments that sell food and drinks for consumption at the premises and event catering services. The sector contribution to GDP was 4.5 percent in FY2010/11.



*Restaurants and mobile food service activities*

### 3.8.1 Distribution of Businesses in the Accommodation and food services Sector

The 2010/11 Census results showed that there were a total of 64,602 business establishments, accounting for 14 percent of the total registered businesses in the COBE 2010/11. From the data, 56 percent of businesses were engaged in Restaurant and Mobile Food Services followed by Event and Other Food Activities with 38 percent. A growth of 215 percent was registered in the number of businesses since 2001/02.

**There were 64,602  
businesses in the  
Hotels & Food  
Services Sector**



**Table 3.8.1 Regional Distribution of Businesses in the Accommodation and food services Sector by activity**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Percent
Hotel & Camping Sites	1,112	912	554	431	867	<b>3,876</b>	6.0
Restaurants And Mobile Food Services	11,354	10,852	5,704	2,970	5,533	<b>36,413</b>	56.4
Events And Other Food Services	4,678	8,661	2,550	1,605	6,819	<b>24,313</b>	37.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,144</b>	<b>20,425</b>	<b>8,808</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>13,219</b>	<b>64,602</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Percent	26.5	31.6	13.6	7.7	20.5	<b>100.0</b>	

There was an increase of 68% in businesses the Hotel & Food Services sector.

Businesses in the Hotels and Camping Sites sub-sector grew by nearly 200 percent while Restaurants and Bars grew by 90percent, Table 3.8.2.

**Table 3.8.2 Comparison with 2001/02 in the Accommodation and food services Sector**

Activity	Number of Businesses		Growth
	2010/11	2001/02	2010/11
Hotel And Camping Sites	3,876	1,340	189
Restaurants & Bars	36,413	19,143	90
Events And Other Food Service Activities	24,313	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,602</b>	<b>20,483</b>	<b>215</b>

32% of the businesses were in the Central region.

### 3.8.2 Regional distribution of businesses in the Accommodation & Food Services sector

A regional distribution of businesses in the sector showed that majority of the businesses (32 percent) were found in the Central region, followed by Kampala region with 27 percent of the businesses. The Northern region registered the least number (only 8 percent) of businesses. The Findings also showed that Restaurant and Mobile Food activities were dominant across all regions Table 3.8.2.

### 3.8.3 Employment in the Accommodation and food services Sector:

#### 3.8.3.1 Employment in Accommodation and Food Service sector by activity and sex

Analysis was done on employment within the businesses and the findings showed that 154,167 persons were employed in this sector, accounting for 14 percent of total employees in the COBE 2010/11. Female employees dominated the sector, accounting for 70 percent of the total number of employees. Further analysis showed that businesses in the Restaurant & Mobile Food Service activities accounted for 52 percent of the total employees, followed by Events and Other Food Service activities with 29 percent.

70 % of employees were female.

**Table 3.8.3 Distribution of Employees by Sex in Accommodation and Food Service sector**

Activity	Males	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Hotel & Camping Sites	14,707	31.5	14,928	13.9	29,635	19.2
Restaurants & Mobile Food	17,185	36.8	62,387	58.1	79,572	51.6
Events And Other Food Service	14,839	31.8	30,121	28.0	44,960	29.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,731</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107,436</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>154,167</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>30.3</b>		<b>69.7</b>		<b>100.0</b>	
COBE employees	599,304		477,230		1,076,534	
Percent COBE	7.8		22.5		14.3	



*Israel Nsiko registering an Inn in Amuria District*

### 3.8.3.2 Average Employment in Accommodation and Food Services sector

The distribution of businesses by average employment of businesses showed that on average each business in the sector employed 2 persons. However businesses in the Hotels and Camping Site activities had a higher average employment of 8 persons, Table 3.8.4.

**Table 3.8.4 Average Employment in Accommodation & Food Services Sector**

Activity	Businesses	Males	Females	Total	Average Employment
Hotel And Camping Sites	3,876	14,707	14,928	29,635	8
Restaurants & Mobile Food	36,413	17,185	62,387	79,572	2
Events & Other Food Service	24,313	14,839	30,121	44,960	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,602</b>	<b>46,731</b>	<b>107,436</b>	<b>154,167</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>30.3</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100</b>	

On average 2 persons were employed in each Hotel & Food Services business.

A comparison of average employment of businesses between 2001/02 and 2010/11 was done and results showed that while on average 3 persons were employed per businesses in 2001/02 COBE, while 2 persons were employed per businesses in 2010/11 COBE. However, businesses engaged in Hotels and Camping Sites activities continued to employ more persons per businesses in both periods, Table 3.8.5

**Table 3.8.5 Average Employment COBE 2010/11 and COBE 2001/02**

Activity	2010/11			2001/02		
	Businesses	Employment	Average employment	Businesses	Employment	Average employment
Hotel And Camping Sites	3,876	29,635	8	1,340	9,786	7
Restaurants & Mobile Food	36,413	79,572	2	19,143	44,345	2
Events & Other Food Service	24,313	44,960	2	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,602</b>	<b>154,167</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,483</b>	<b>54,131</b>	<b>3</b>

### 3.8.3.3 Distribution of Accommodation and Food Service Businesses by Employment

The Census also collected data on the distribution of businesses by employment size and the results showed that about 47 percent of the businesses in this sector employed just one person. Businesses employing 2 to 4 persons accounted for 46 percent. However, the results showed that businesses employing more than 20 persons were the least, accounting for less than one percent.

47% of the businesses employed only one person.

**Table 3.8.6 Accomodation and Food Service Businesses by Employment Band**

Activity	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	>=20	Total
Hotel & Camping Sites	387	1,905	895	467	222	3876
Restaurants And Mobile Food Services	15,678	18,397	1,859	394	85	36413
Events And Other Food Services	14,032	9,203	810	210	58	24313
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,097</b>	<b>29,505</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>64602</b>
Percent	46.6	45.7	5.5	1.7	0.6	100.0

### 3.8.3.4 Number of employees in Accommodation and Food Service Sector by Region

The regional distribution of employees revealed that 33 percent of the employees were engaged in businesses found in Kampala region closely followed by the Central region with 26 percent. The businesses in the Northern region accounted for the least proportion of employees, only 8 percent.

33% of employees were in Kampala district.

**Table 3.8.7 Regional Distribution of Employees**

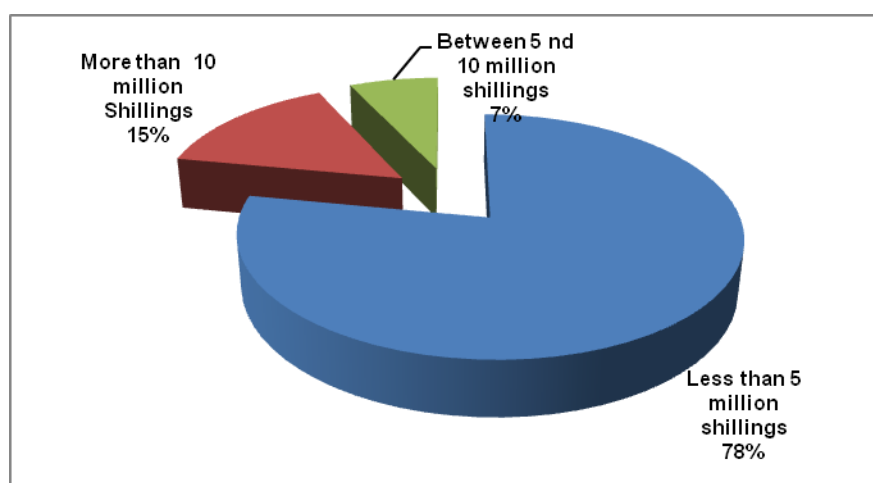
Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Hotel And Camping Sites	11,606	5,305	4,096	3,382	5,246	29,635
Restaurants & Mobile Food	28,621	20,617	12,466	6,278	11,590	79,572
Events And Other Food Service	10,974	14,715	5,146	3,299	10,826	44,960
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,201</b>	<b>40,637</b>	<b>21,708</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>27,662</b>	<b>154,167</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.8.4 Annual Turnover in the Accommodation and food services Sector Businesses

79% of businesses had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings.

The distribution of businesses by annual turnover showed that 78 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings, followed by businesses with annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings. However, the least proportion of businesses was those with an annual turnover of 5 to 10 million shillings, accounting for only 7 percent. A further analysis of businesses indicated that majority of businesses with an annual turnover of less than 5 million were engaged in Restaurant and Mobile Food Activities while businesses with a turnover of more than 10 million shillings were mainly engaged in the Hotel and Camping Sites Activities.

**Figure 3.8.1 Distribution of Businesses by Annual Turnover**



The average size of businesses was 3 persons with hotel and Camping site leading with 8 persons.

### 3.8.5 Legal Ownership of Businesses

97% of businesses were owned as Sole Proprietorship.

The Distribution of business by legal ownership indicated that 97 percent of the businesses were Sole Proprietorships while businesses owned as Partnerships accounted for 2 percent. The least proportion of businesses was those owned as Private Limited Companies, accounting for less than 1 percent, Table 3.8.8.



*A Hotel Business*

**Table 3.8.8 Legal Ownership for Accommodation & Food Services Sector Businesses**

Activity	Sole proprietor	Partnership	Private Limited	Others	Total
Hotel And Camping Sites	3,258	143	319	156	3,876
Restaurants & Mobile Food	35,689	528	99	97	36,413
Events & Other Food Service	23,828	368	62	55	24,313
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,775</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>64,602</b>
Percent	97.2	1.6	0.7	0.5	100.0

### 3.8.6 Nationality of Owners of businesses in Accommodation and food services

The nationality of ownership of businesses was analyzed and results showed that 99 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans and only one percent was owned by other nationals.

**Table 3.8.9 Distribution of Ownership for Accommodation & Food Services Sector businesses by Nationality**

Activity	Ugandans	Other Africans	Indians	Europeans	Others	Not stated	Total
Hotel And Camping Sites	3,689	50	37	19	21	60	3,876
Restaurants & Mobile Food	36,177	120	55	16	28	17	36,413
Events & Other Food Service	24,158	111	14	11	7	12	24,313
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,024</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>64,602</b>
Percent	99.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0

The 2010/11 census also analysed membership to association and results showed that 99 percent of businesses did not belong to any association. Information also showed that 98 percent of the businesses neither owned nor used computer services in this sector.

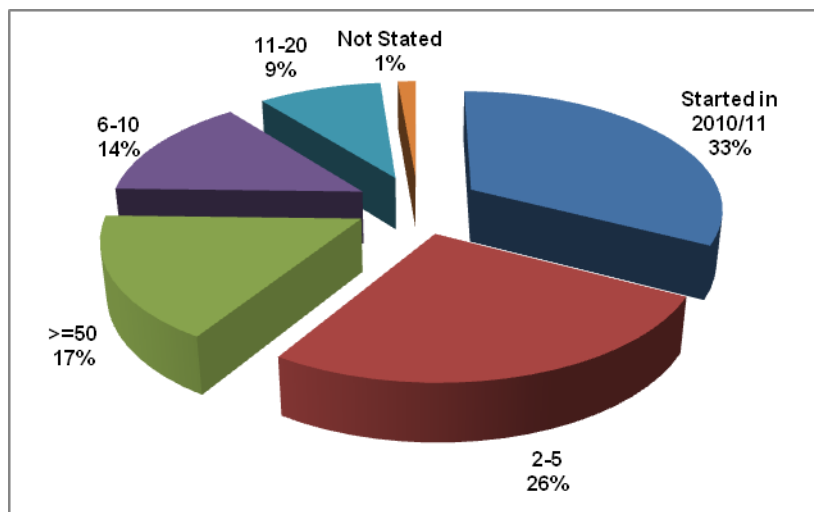
99% of businesses were owned by Ugandans.

51% of the businesses were between 1 and 5 years old.

### 3.8.7 Age of businesses in Accommodation & Food Services Sector

The distribution of businesses by age of business showed that 33 percent of the businesses started in 2010 /11 followed by those between 2 and 5 years of age accounting for 26 percent of the businesses.

**Figure 3.8.2 Distribution of Businesses by Age**



### 3.8.8 Summary

A total of 64,602 businesses were registered, indicating a growth of 215 percent from the 2001/02. A distribution of business by region showed that 31 percent of the businesses were located in the Central region while a distribution by activity showed that 56 percent of businesses were engaged in the Restaurant and Mobile Food Services activity. The sector employed 154,167 persons, representing 14 percent of the total employment in the COBE. Out of the total employees, majority (70 percent) were female. On average each business employed 2 persons. In addition, 47 percent of the businesses employed only one person. Further, 79 percent of businesses had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings and nearly all businesses were owned as Sole Proprietorships.



## 3.9 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### 3.9.0 Introduction

This section includes the Publishing, Production and Distribution of Information, Telecommunications and Computer Programming Activities. The main components of this section are: Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities, Motion picture and video television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities, Programming and broadcasting activities, Wired and satellite telecommunication activities, Data processing, hosting & related activities and other information activities.



*A Communications Mast*

### 3.9.1 Distribution of businesses in the Information and communication sector by activity

The 2010/11 Census results showed that nearly 4,200 businesses were registered in the Information and Communication sector, accounting for 1 percent of the total businesses in COBE 2010/11. Further analysis showed that the highest proportion of businesses were those engaged in Television and Radio Programming activities accounting for 65 percent followed by businesses engaged in the Telecommunication activities accounting for 21 percent. However, the least proportion of businesses was of those engaged in Publishing Activities accounting for only 3 percent, Table 3.9.1.

**65% of businesses  
were engaged in  
Television and  
Radio  
Programming**

**Table 3.9.1 Businesses in the Information and Communication Sector by activity**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Percent
Publishing	60	9	5	5	27	106	2.6
Television & Radio programming	606	968	551	185	367	2,677	65.1
Telecommunications	524	185	74	28	66	877	21.3
Computer programming & other computer activities	256	73	53	32	35	449	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>100</b>
Percent	35.2	30.1	16.6	6.1	12.0	100.0	

### 3.9.2 Regional Distribution of Information and Communication Businesses

The Census results showed that the highest proportion of businesses (35 percent) was located in Kampala region followed by the Central region with 30 percent. The least proportions of businesses were those located in the Northern region with only 6 percent. However, in all the regions the Television and Radio Programming Activities were dominant, Table 3.9.1.

### 3.9.3 Employment in the Information and communication sector

#### 3.9.3.1 Employment in the Information and Communication sector by activity and sex

A total of about 11,000 persons were engaged in the Information and Communications sector accounting for 1.3 percent of the total COBE employment. The results showed that the highest proportion (47 percent) of employees was engaged in Television and Radio Programming Activities followed by businesses engaged in Telecommunication Activities accounting for 29 percent. However, the findings showed that Publishing Activities had the least employees, only 10 percent of the sector employment in this sector.

**Table 3.9.2 Employment in Businesses**

Activity	Males	Percent	Females	Percent	Total	Percent
Publishing	1,011	9.6	435	11.3	1,446	10.0
Television & Radio programme	5,652	53.6	1,169	30.3	6,821	47.4
Telecommunications	2,657	25.2	1,578	40.8	4,235	29.4
Computer programming & other computer activities	1,218	11.6	681	17.6	1,899	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,538</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,863</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,401</b>	<b>100</b>
Percent	73.2		26.8		100.0	
<b>COBE Employment</b>	599,304		477,230		1,076,534	
<b>Percent COBE</b>	1.8		0.8		1.3	

The distribution of employees by sex showed that majority were male, accounting for 73 percent and most of them were engaged in Television and Radio Programme activities. However, female employees were few in the sector and about 41 percent of them were engaged in Telecommunication Activities alone.

35 % of  
businesses  
were located  
in Kampala

47% of  
employees  
were engaged  
in Television  
and Radio  
Programming  
Activities.

73 % of  
employees  
were Male



### 3.9.3.2 Average Employment in Information and Communication sector

On average, 4 persons were employed per business.

On average, 4 persons were employed per business in the Information and Communication sector. Further analysis showed that the Publishing activities had a higher average of 14 persons per business, followed by Telecommunication activities with 5 persons. The activity with the least proportion of employees was Television and Radio Programme, Table 3.9.3.

**Table 3.9.3 Average Employment in the Information and Communication sector**

Activity	Businesses	Employment	Average Employment
Publishing	106	1,446	14
Television & Radio programme	2,677	6,821	3
Telecommunications	877	4,235	5
Computer programming & other computer activities	449	1,899	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>14,401</b>	<b>4</b>



*Peter Opio and Imelda Musana communicating with Businesses*

### 3.9.3.3 Information and Communication sector Businesses by Employment Size

90% of businesses employed between less than 5 persons.

In this sector, the findings showed that majority (90 percent) of businesses were employing less than 5 persons. This was followed by those employing 5 to 9 persons accounting for 5 percent. However, businesses employing more than 50 people accounted for one percent of the businesses.

**Table 3.9.4 Distribution of Businesses by Employment Size.**

Activity	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	=>50	Total
Publishing	51	22	14	15	4	106
Television & Radio programme	2,516	57	52	48	4	2,677
Telecommunications	785	53	22	8	9	877
Computer programming & other computer activities	347	67	19	15	1	449
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4,109</b>
Percent	90.0	4.8	2.6	2.1	0.4	100.0

**3.9.3.4 Regional Distribution of Employee**

51% of employees were in businesses in Kampala district.

A regional distribution of employees showed that 51 percent of them were engaged in businesses located in Kampala region, followed by Central region with 18 percent. The Northern region had the least proportion of employees, accounting for 9 percent. Except for the Central region where majority of the employees were in the Telecommunication activities, majority of the employees were engaged in Television and Radio Programme Activities in other regions.

**Table 3.9.5 Regional Distribution Employees.**

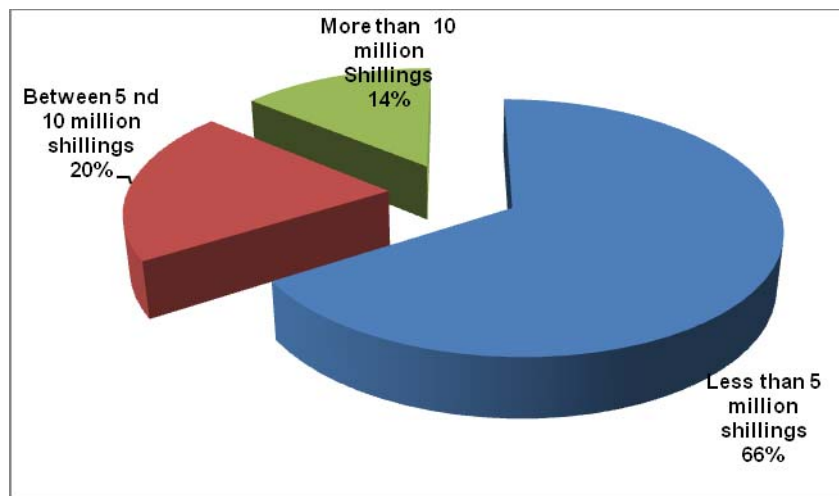
Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Publishing	969	275	60	29	113	1,446
Television & Radio programme	1,906	1,752	1348	802	1,013	6,821
Telecommunications	3,054	419	237	327	198	4,235
Computer programming & other computer activities	1,378	154	158	111	98	1,899
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,307</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>14,401</b>
Percent	50.7	18.1	12.5	8.8	9.9	100.0

**3.9.4 Annual Turnover of businesses in the Information and communication sector**

66 % of businesses had a turnover of less than 5 million shillings.

The distribution of the businesses by annual turnover showed that the highest proportion were those with an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings, accounting for 66 percent. This was followed by businesses with an annual turnover of 5 to 10 million shillings accounting for 20 percent. However, only 14 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings. A majority of the businesses with an annual turnover of less than 10 million shillings were engaged in Television and Radio Programming, while those with an annual turnover of more than 10 million were engaged in the Telecommunication activities.

**Figure 3.9.1 Distribution of Businesses by Annual Turnover**

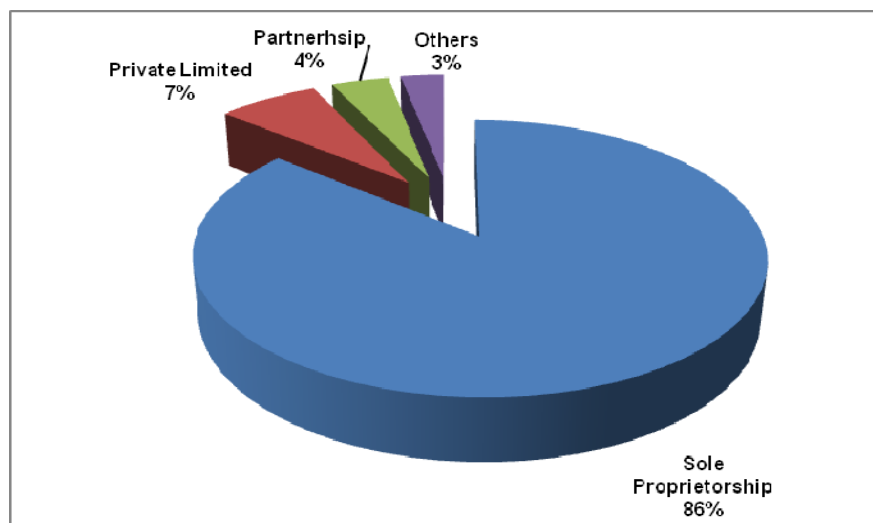


### 3.9.5 Legal ownership of businesses in the Information and Communication sector.

About 86 percent of the businesses in the Information and Communication Sector were owned as Sole Proprietorships while those owned as Private Limited Companies accounted for only 7 percent, figure 3.9.2

86 % of  
businesses  
were owned  
by Sole  
proprietorship

**Figure 3.9.2 Distribution of Business by type of Legal Ownership**



### 3.9.6 Computer & Internet usage in Information and communication sector businesses

The results showed that 27 percent of the total registered business owned and used computers while 73 percent neither owned nor used computers. Further analysis of the

27% of  
businesses  
owned and used  
computers.

businesses that used computers indicated that Television and Radio Programming, and, Telecommunication Activities were the major users of computer services, representing 41 percent and 30 percent respectively.

### **3.9.7 Age of the businesses in the Information and Communication sector.**

Findings showed that 58 percent of the businesses were less than 5 years of age and 68 percent of them were engaged in Television and Radio Programming Activities.

**90% of  
businesses  
were less than  
5 years old.**

### **3.9.8 Nationality and Membership to Association in the Information and communication sector**

The distribution of businesses by Nationality of ownership showed that 96 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans and they were mainly engaged in the Television and Radio Programming Activities followed by Telecom Activities. Other Nationalities owned only 4 percent of the businesses in the sector. The findings also showed that only 3 percent of the businesses were members to an association and in addition, results showed that 86 percent of the business owners were male compared to only 14 percent female.

**96 % of  
businesses  
were owned  
by Ugandans.**

### **3.9.9 Summary**

The Information and Communication sector registered 4,200 businesses accounting for only one percent of the total businesses. A regional distribution of businesses showed that Kampala region had 35 percent of businesses while, the northern region had only 6 percent. The distribution of businesses by activity indicated that most businesses in the sector (65percent), were engaged in Television and Radio Programme activities. Data on employment showed that nearly 14,400 people were employed in the sector, 73 percent of them being male and on average 4 persons were employed per business in the sector. Further, while 86 percent of the business owners were male, 96 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans and 86 percent of them were owned as Sole Proprietorships.

## 3.10 FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION AND INSURANCE SERVICES

### 3.10.0 Introduction

This sector covers business related to Financial Intermediation and Insurance services. Financial intermediation is a productive activity which consists of “channeling of funds between surplus and deficit agents”. A financial intermediary is a financial institution that connects surplus and deficit agents. The classic example of a financial intermediary is a bank that transforms bank deposits into bank loans. The Financial Intermediation Sector covered the following activities; Central Banking & Commercial Banking, Other Financial Intermediation including credit Institutions, Forex Bureaus, insurance among others



*A Commercial Bank in Kampala*

The Financial Intermediation Sector contributed 3.2 percent to the total GDP in FY2010/11. Insurance on the other hand is defined as the equitable transfer of the risk of a loss, from one entity to another, in exchange for payment. In this report, the following activities are covered Life and Non life Insurance and Re-insurance.

### 3.10.1 Distribution of Businesses in the Financial & Insurance Sector

According to the 2010/11 COBE, there were a total of 3,340 businesses in this sector accounting for just one percent of the total businesses in the 2010/11 COBE. Further analysis showed that the highest proportion of businesses, 63 percent, were those engaged in Other Financial Intermediation Activities followed by Central and Commercial Banking Activities with 24 percent. Businesses in Auxiliary Support activities accounted for the least proportion of only 6 percent, Table 3.10.1.

63% of businesses were in Other Financial Intermediation activities.

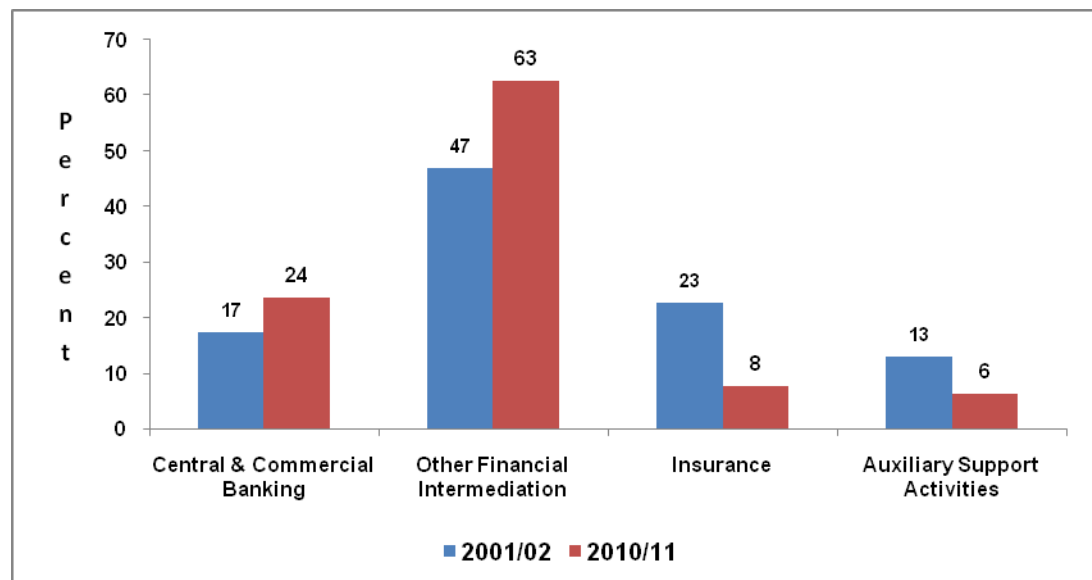
**Table 3.10.1 Distribution of Business in the Finance and Insurance Sector by activity**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Percent
Central & Commercial banking	278	118	128	89	175	788	23.6
Other financial intermediaries	382	502	346	268	591	2,089	62.5
Insurance	112	42	45	22	35	256	7.7
Auxiliary support activities	152	13	22	5	15	207	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>100</b>
Percent	27.7	20.2	16.2	11.5	24.4	100.0	

**84 %  
Increase in  
the number  
of business**

The 2010/11 Census results showed that there was an increase of 84 percent in business between the two censuses. In both periods, businesses in the Other Financial Intermediation dominated, accounting for 47 percent 2001/02 and 63 percent in 2010/11.

**Figure 3.10.1: Percentage Distribution of Business in the Finance and Insurance Sector, 2001/02 and 2010/11.**



### 3.10.2 Regional Distribution of Businesses in the Financial & Insurance Sector

**28% of  
businesses were  
in Kampala  
district.**

The regional distribution showed that Kampala region had the highest proportion of businesses accounting for 28 percent of the total registered businesses. This was closely followed by the Western region with 24 percent while the Northern region had the least number of businesses, only 12 percent. In addition, across all regions, businesses in the Other Financial Intermediaries activities dominated, Table 3.10.1.

### 3.10.3 Employment in the Financial & Insurance Sector

#### 3.10.3.1 Employment in the Finance and Insurance by activity

A total of about 28,000 persons were employed in the Finance and Insurance sector, accounting for 3 percent of the total employees in the COBE 2010/11. The highest proportions of employees were engaged in the Other Finance Intermediation Activities, accounting for 50 percent followed by the Central & Commercial Banking activities with 40 percent. Results also showed that employees in the Auxiliary Support Activities were the least, accounting for only 4 percent.

**Table 3.10.2 Employment in Finance and Insurance Sector by activity and sex**

Activity	Males	Percent	Females	Percent	Total	Percent
Central & Commercial banking	5,913	56.1	5,052	130.8	10,965	40.4
Other financial intermediaries	7,997	75.9	5,630	145.7	13,627	50.2
Insurance	796	7.6	625	16.2	1,421	5.2
Auxiliary support activities	657	6.2	465	12.0	1,122	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,363</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>11,772</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>27,135</b>	<b>100</b>
Percent	<b>56.6</b>		<b>43.4</b>		<b>100.0</b>	
	599,304		477,230		1,076,534	
	3		2.5		2.5	

The distribution of employment in business by activity and sex showed that the highest proportion of employees were male accounting for 57 percent compared to 43 percent female.

43% of employees were female.

#### 3.10.3.2 Average Employment size for Finance & Insurance sector businesses

The 2010/11 COBE indicated that on average 8 persons were employed per business. The Central and Commercial Banking activities employed the highest number of 14 persons per businesses followed by the Other Financial Intermediation activity with 7 persons. The lowest employee size was in Auxiliary Support Activities where only 5 persons were employed per business.

8 persons were employed on average per businesses.

**Table 3.10.3 Average Employment Size in the Finance & Insurance sector**

Activity	Businesses	Employment	Average Employment
Central & Commercial banking	788	10,965	14
Other financial intermediaries	2,089	13,627	7
Insurance	256	1,421	6
Auxiliary support activities	207	1,122	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>27,135</b>	<b>8</b>

A comparison between the 2001/02 and 2010/11 showed that overall there was a reduction in the average employment size per business from 15 persons to 8 persons respectively. The findings also showed that the highest reduction was noted in the Central and Commercial Banking Activities followed by the Insurance Activities, Table 3.10.4.

**Table 3.10.4 Average Employment of Finance & Insurance sector businesses COBE 2001/02 and COBE 2010/11**

Activity	Average Employment 2001/02	Average Employment 2010/11
Central & Commercial banking	47	14
Other financial intermediaries	9	7
Insurance	9	6
Auxiliary support activities	7	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>

### 3.10.3.3 Distribution of Finance & Insurance sector businesses by Employment Size

The distribution of businesses in the Financial and Insurance sector by employment size showed that the highest proportion of business were employing 2 to 4 persons accounting for 43 percent followed by those employing 5 to 9 persons with 20 percent . Only 5 percent of the businesses employed more than 20 persons, Table 3.10.5.

43% of businesses employed between 2-4 persons.

**Table 3.10.5 Distribution of Finance & Insurance sector businesses by Employment Size**

Activity	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	Total
Central & Commercial banking	20	144	203	326	95	788
Other financial intermediaries	409	1,054	378	191	57	2,089
Insurance	59	144	27	12	14	256
Auxiliary support activities	27	94	63	17	6	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>3,340</b>
Percent	15.4	43.0	20.1	16.3	5.1	100.0

### 3.10.3.4 Distribution of Employees in Finance & Insurance sector businesses by region

A regional distribution of total employees showed that Kampala region had the highest proportion (38 percent) followed by the Western region with 22 percent. The Northern region had the least proportion of employees, only 9 percent, Table 3.10.6.

38% of total employees were in Kampala district.



**Table 3.10.6 Regional Distribution of Employees**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Central & Commercial banking	5,756	1,260	1361	961	1,627	10,965
Other financial intermediaries	2,826	2,266	3392	1,300	3,843	13,627
Insurance	782	91	155	57	336	1,421
Auxiliary support activities	935	55	52	30	50	1,122
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,299</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>27,135</b>
Percent	38.0	13.5	18.3	8.7	21.6	100.0

**3.10.4 Annual Turnover of businesses in the Financial & Insurance Sector**

No business had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings.

The distribution of businesses by annual turnover showed that out of the 3,340 registered businesses, there were no businesses with an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings. The highest proportion of businesses (77 percent), were those with an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings.

**Table 3.10.7 Distribution of businesses by Annual Turnover**

Activity	5 to 10 million shs	More than 10 million shs	Total
Central & Commercial banking	58	730	788
Other financial intermediaries	636	1,453	2089
Insurance	55	201	256
Auxiliary support activities	37	170	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>3,340</b>
Percent	23.5	76.5	100.0

**3.10.5 Legal Ownership of businesses in the Finance & Insurance sector**

41% of businesses were Private Limited Companies

The analysis for legal ownership of businesses in this sector showed that the highest proportion of businesses were Private Limited Companies accounting for 41 percent followed by businesses under Sole Proprietorships with 27 percent.

**Table 3.10.8 Distribution of businesses by type of Legal Ownership**

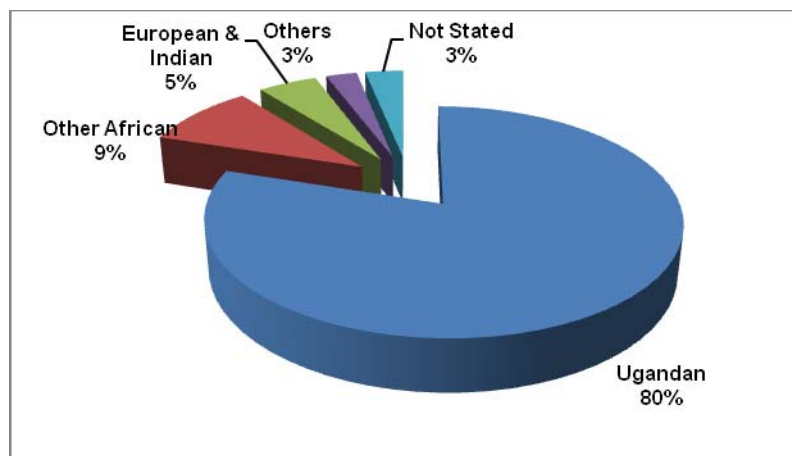
Activity	Sole proprietor	Partnership	Private Limited	Others	Not stated	Total
Central & Commercial banking	79	18	485	104	102	788
Other financial intermediaries	700	133	601	514	141	2,089
Insurance	46	9	175	18	8	256
Auxiliary support activities	69	29	93	8	8	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>3,340</b>
Percent	26.8	5.7	40.5	19.3	7.8	100.0

80% of businesses were owned by Ugandans.

### 3.10.6 Nationality of Owners of businesses in the Financial & Insurance Sector

Analysis on the proportion businesses owned by Ugandans showed that 80 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans. This was followed with nearly 10 percent of the businesses owned by 'Other Africans', Figure 3.13.2.

**Figure 3.10.2 Distribution of Business by Nationality of Ownership**



In addition there were a total of 14,000 persons owning businesses in this sector, 56 percent of them were male and they were mainly in the Financial Intermediation activities. Also analysis on the membership to association showed that only 29 percent of the businesses reported to be members to an Association.



*National Social Service Centre*

46% of businesses owned and used computers.

51% of businesses were less than 5 years old.

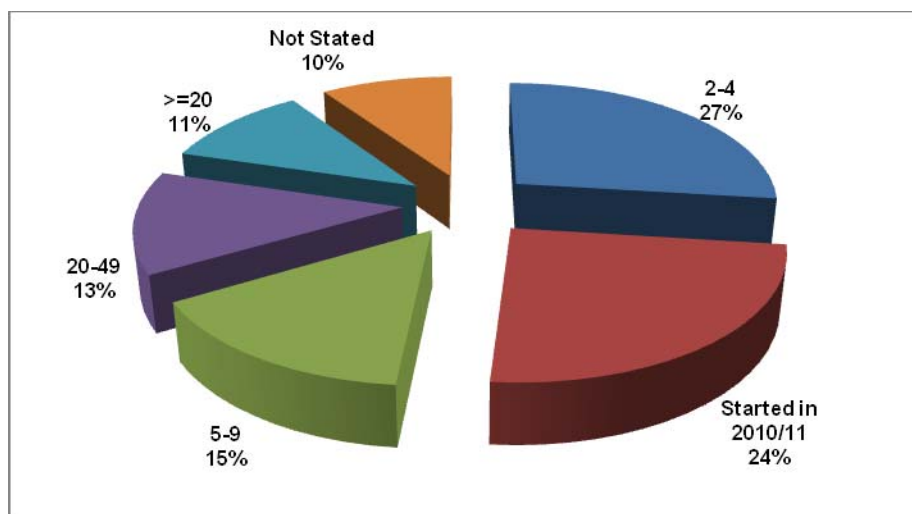
### 3.10.7 Computers & Internet usage in the Financial & Insurance Sector

Information collected on the ownership and use of computers showed that out of the 3,340 businesses registered only 46 percent owned and used computer in their businesses with a majority of them engaged in Other Financial Intermediation activities. In addition, 67 percent of the businesses did not use internet compared to 33 percent that used internet.

### 3.10.8 Age of the Businesses in the Finance and Insurance sector

The Findings showed that the highest proportion of businesses were 2 to 4 years accounting for 27 percent. Businesses which had just started in 2010 or 2011 accounted for 24 percent, while 11 percent of the businesses were at least 20 years of age.

**Figure 3.10.2 Distribution of Businesses by Age**



### 3.10.9 Summary

The COBE 2010/11 revealed that there were 3,340 businesses in the Finance & Insurance sector, an increase of 84 percent since 2001/02. Sixty-three percent of the businesses were in the Other Financial Intermediation activities and a regional distribution showed that 28 percent of businesses were in Kampala region. The sector employed nearly 28,000 persons accounting for 3 percent of the total employment in the 2010/11 COBE and on average each business employed 8 persons. A distribution of employees by sex showed that 57 percent of them were male. Analysis of ownership of businesses showed that 80 percent were owned by Ugandans and 57 percent of the owners of businesses in this sector were male. Information on legal ownership showed that 41 percent of the businesses were Private Limited Companies. Also, while 51 percent of the businesses were less than 5 years of age, none of the businesses had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings. Finally, only 46 percent of businesses owned and used computers.

## 3.11 REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

### 3.11.0 Introduction

The Real Estate and Business Services sector covers the following activities: Rental Estate and Leasing Activities, Office Administration and Other Business Support Activities, Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities, Real Estate Activities, Legal Activities, Architectural & Engineering Activities, Travel & Tour Operators & Related Activities, Accounting & Security Activities, Advertising and Market Research, Scientific Research & Development, Veterinary Activities and Employment Activities. According to the 2011 Statistical Abstract, Real Estate activities contributed 5.7 percent to GDP in FY 2010/11, while the Other Business Services contributed 7.8 percent to GDP in the same period.

### 3.11.1 Distribution of Businesses in the Real Estate and Business Services Sector by activity

A total of 10,945 businesses were registered in the Real Estate and Business Services sector, accounting for 2 percent to the total COBE businesses. The dominant activity was Rental and Leasing accounting for 32 percent of the total business in the sector. This was followed by businesses engaged in Office Administration and Other Business Support Activities with 29 percent. Businesses engaged in Employment Activities were the least, accounting for only 0.3 percent.

32% of the businesses were engaged in Rental & Leasing Activities.

**Table 3.11.1 Distribution of Businesses in the Real Estate & Business services sector by activity and region**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Percent
Real Estate Activities	778	88	3	1	22	892	8.1
Legal Activities	349	30	44	26	62	511	4.7
Accounting Activities	145	9	20	8	21	203	1.9
Architectural & Engineering	200	32	26	12	44	314	2.9
Scientific Research & Development	32	11	8	1	21	73	0.7
Advertising and Marketing Activities	71	10	5	1	9	96	0.9
Other Professional, Scientific Research	605	410	196	140	275	1,626	14.9
Veterinary Activities	13	42	5	7	4	71	0.6
Rental and Leasing	1,358	1,387	262	112	413	3,532	32.3
Employment Activities	18	7	1	2	-	28	0.3
Travel & Tour Operators	209	26	27	2	9	273	2.5
Security Activities	47	20	29	15	26	137	1.3
Office Administration activities	1,371	552	429	266	571	3,189	29.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,196</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>10,945</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>

The COBE 2010/11 results indicated that, since 2001/02 businesses in this sector more than tripled. Despite this, the number of businesses in Advertising and Market Research activities declined by 10 percent, Table 3.11.2.

**Table 3.11.2 Number of businesses by activity COBE 2001/02 and COBE 2010/11**

Activity	2010/11	2001/02	Growth
Real Estate Activities	892	81	1,001
Legal Activities	511	236	117
Accounting Activities	203	97	109
Architectural & Engineering	314	147	114
Scientific Research & Development	73	35	109
Advertising and Marketing Activities	96	107	(10)
Rental and Leasing	3,532	151	2,239
Security Activities	137	84	63
Others	5,187	1,476	251
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,945</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>353</b>

### 3.11.2 Regional Distribution of businesses in the Real Estate and Businesses services sector

A regional distribution of business by activity showed that Kampala region had the highest proportion of businesses accounting for 48 percent followed by the Central region with 24 percent. The Northern region had the least proportion of businesses, only 5 percent. On the overall businesses in the Rental and Leasing activities were dominant all the regions, Table 3.11.1.

48% of the businesses are concentrated in Kampala region.

### 3.11.3 Employment in the Real Estate and Businesses services sector

#### 3.11.3.1 Employment in the Real Estate and Businesses Services sector

The 2010/11 Census results showed that nearly 54,000 persons were employed in this sector, representing 5 percent of the total employees in the COBE 2010/11. Further analysis indicated that the highest proportion (32 percent) of employees were in the Security activities, followed by Rental and Leasing activities with 12 percent. However, the least proportion of employees was in the Employment Activities, accounting for less than one percent, Table 3.11.3.

The sector contributed 5% to total employment in the COBE.

**Table 3.11.3 Employment in the Real Estate and Businesses Services sector**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Real Estate Activities	4,459	11.4	1,635	11.6	6,094	11.5
Legal Activities	1,546	4.0	974	6.9	2,520	4.7
Accounting Activities	840	2.2	415	2.9	1,255	2.4
Architectural & Engineering	2,491	6.4	581	4.1	3,072	5.8
Scientific Research & Development	686	1.8	470	3.3	1,156	2.2
Advertising and Marketing Activities	580	1.5	340	2.4	920	1.7
Other Professional, Scientific Research	3,040	7.8	1,118	7.9	4,158	7.8
Veterinary Activities	106	0.3	68	0.5	174	0.3
Rental and Leasing	5,019	12.9	1,286	9.1	6,305	11.9
Employment Activities	161	0.4	83	0.6	244	0.5
Travel & Tour Operators	1,033	2.6	673	4.8	1,706	3.2
Security Activities	14,616	37.5	2,419	17.1	17,035	32.1
Office Administration activities	4,412	11.3	4,073	28.8	8,485	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,989</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,135</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53,124</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>73.4</b>		<b>26.6</b>			
<b>COBE Employment</b>	<b>599,304</b>		<b>477,230</b>		<b>1,076,534</b>	
<b>Percent COBE</b>	<b>6.5</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>4.9</b>	

Analysis of employment by sex showed that 73 percent of the employees were male compared to 27 percent female. Despite the overall results showing that male employees dominated, there was nearly the same proportion of male and female employees in the Office Administration activities.

### **3.11.3.2 Average Employment of Real Estate and Businesses Services sector Business**

The findings showed that on average a business in the Real Estate and businesses sector employed 5 persons. Further analysis showed that businesses engaged in Security activities had the highest average employees of 124 persons per business followed by the Scientific Research and Development activity businesses with 16 persons. However the activities with the least average employees was Veterinary, and, Rental and Leasing, each employing only 2 persons per business, Table 3.11..4.

**On average 5 persons were employed per business.**

**Table 3.11.4 Average Employment for Real Estate and Businesses Services Businesses**

Activity	Businesses	Employment	Average Employment
Real Estate Activities	892	6094	7
Legal Activities	511	2520	5
Accounting Activities	203	1255	6
Architectural & Engineering	314	3072	10
Scientific Research & Development	73	1156	16
Advertising and Marketing Activities	96	920	10
Other Professional, Scientific Research	1,626	4,158	3
Veterinary Activities	71	174	2
Rental and Leasing	3,532	6,305	2
Employment Activities	28	244	9
Travel & Tour Operators	273	1706	6
Security Activities	137	17035	124
Office Administration activities	3,189	8,485	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,945</b>	<b>53,124</b>	<b>5</b>

The average size reduced from 8 to 5 persons

A comparison between 2001/02 and 2010/11 census results showed that there was a reduction in the number of persons employed per business from 8 to 5. Further, in both censuses the businesses in Security activities on average employed the highest number of employees followed by the Scientific, Research and Development (see Table 3.11.5).

**Table 3.11.5 Average Employment COBE 2010/11 and COBE 2001/02**

Activity	2010/11			2001/02		
	Businesses	Employment	Average Employment	Businesses	Employment	Average Employment
Real Estate Activities	892	6,094	7	81	500	6
Legal Activities	511	2,520	5	236	1,052	4
Accounting Activities	203	1,255	6	97	691	7
Architectural & Engineering	314	3,072	10	147	1,076	7
Scientific Research & Development	73	1,156	16	35	439	13
Advertising and Marketing Activities	96	920	10	107	1,170	11
Rental and Leasing	3,532	6,305	2	151	405	3
Security Activities	137	17,035	124	84	10,075	120
Others	5,187	14,767	3	1,476	4,771	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,945</b>	<b>53,124</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>20,179</b>	<b>8</b>

84% of the businesses employed less than 5 persons.

### 3.11.3.3 Distribution of Real Estate and Businesses Services Businesses by Employment Size

The distribution of businesses by employment size showed that the highest proportion (84 percent) of businesses had less than 5 employees. Businesses employing more than 20 persons accounted for only 2 percent of the businesses, Table 3.11.6.

**Table 3.11.6 Distribution of Businesses by Employment Size**

Activity	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	=>50	Total
Real Estate Activities	47	310	343	161	27	4	892
Legal Activities	17	326	136	22	7	3	511
Accounting Activities	7	110	59	18	8	1	203
Architectural & Engineering	28	133	81	50	13	9	314
Scientific Research & Development	7	24	19	10	7	6	73
Advertising and Marketing Activities	7	43	30	7	5	4	96
Other Professional, Scientific Research	519	942	137	24	4	-	1,626
Veterinary Activities	34	29	7	-	1	-	71
Rental and Leasing	1,864	1,580	62	17	9	-	3,532
Employment Activities	3	12	7	3	2	1	28
Travel & Tour Operators	15	139	76	31	10	2	273
Security Activities	2	16	10	19	42	48	137
Office Administration activities	1,409	1,523	164	55	30	8	3,189
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>5,187</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>10,945</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**3.11.3.4 Regional distribution of Real Estate and Business Services Employees**

Kampala region had the highest proportion (64 percent) of employees, followed by the Central region with 12 percent. The Northern region had the least proportion (4 percent) of the total employees in the sector. Further, analysis of the results showed that 35 percent of the employees in Kampala region were engaged in the Security activities, Table 3.11.7.

64% of the businesses were in Kampala district.

**Table 3.11.7 Regional distribution of Employees in of Real Estate and Business Services businesses**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Real Estate Activities	5,462	513	11	4	104	6,094
Legal Activities	1,882	95	183	118	242	2,520
Accounting Activities	1,002	35	126	40	52	1,255
Architectural & Engineering	2,003	126	133	88	722	3,072
Scientific Research & Development	538	289	215	1	113	1,156
Advertising and Marketing Activities	734	83	59	3	41	920
Other Professional, Scientific Research	1,992	832	446	314	574	4,158
Veterinary Activities	65	70	5	24	10	174
Rental and Leasing	2,602	2,308	474	223	698	6,305
Employment Activities	211	19	1	13	-	244
Travel & Tour Operators	1,280	236	94	4	92	1,706
Security Activities	11,920	851	2,342	854	1,068	17,035
Office Administration activities	4,289	1,000	1,002	616	1,578	8,485
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,980</b>	<b>6,457</b>	<b>5,091</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>5,294</b>	<b>53,124</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



### 3.11.4 Annual Turnover of Businesses in the Real Estate and Business Services sector

51% of business had a turnover of less than 5 million shillings.

The distribution of business by annual turnover showed that 51 percent of the businesses had a turnover of less than 5 million shillings while those with a turnover of more than 10 million shillings and 5 to 10 million shillings accounted for 25 percent each. The findings also showed that Rental and Leasing activities had most businesses with a turnover of less than 5 million shillings and those 5 to 10 million shillings. On the other hand most businesses in the Legal Activities had a turnover of more than 10 million shillings.

**Table 3.11.8 Distribution of business by Annual Turnover (million shillings)**

Activity	Less than 5	5 to 10	More than 10	Total
Real Estate Activities	47	138	707	892
Legal Activities	1	115	395	511
Accounting Activities	2	38	163	203
Architectural & Engineering		61	253	314
Scientific Research & Development	12	16	45	73
Advertising and Marketing Activities	9	25	62	96
Other Professional, Scientific Research	894	551	181	1,626
Veterinary Activities	44	17	10	71
Rental and Leasing	2,713	697	122	3,532
Employment Activities	3	9	16	28
Travel & Tour Operators	9	33	231	273
Security Activities	7	23	107	137
Office Administration activities	1,836	956	397	3,189
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,577</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>2,689</b>	<b>10,945</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>



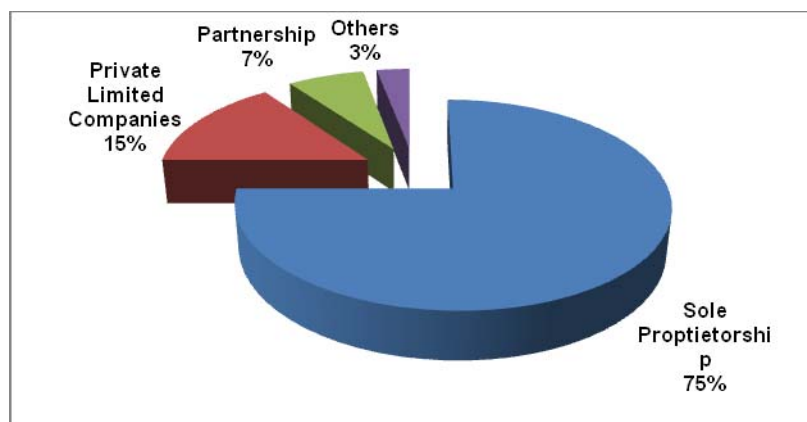
*Travel & Tour Company*

### 3.11.5 Legal ownership of Businesses in the Real Estate and Business Services sector.

**75% of businesses were owned as Sole Proprietorship.**

The distribution of businesses by legal ownership showed that 75 percent of the businesses were Sole Proprietorships followed by 15 percent owned as Private Limited Companies. However, businesses owned as Partnerships were the least, accounting for only 7 percent.

**Figure 3.11.1 Distribution of Businesses by Legal Ownership**



A distribution of businesses by sex of owners showed that the males owned 78 percent of the businesses compared to the females.

### 3.11.6 Nationality of owners of businesses in the Real Estate and Business Services sector

The nationality of ownership of businesses was analyzed and the results showed that 96 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans. Majority of these businesses were engaged in Rental and Leasing Activities. This was followed by 33 percent in Office Administration activities. The census findings also showed that only 6 percent of the businesses were members to an association.

### 3.11.7 Computers and Internet usage in the Real Estate and Businesses services sector

The results showed that 51 percent of the businesses owned and used computers while only 21 percent used internet. Further analysis showed that out of those that used computers, majority of them were engaged in Office Administration Activities.

### 3.11.8 Age of a Business in the Real Estate and Businesses Services sector

The findings showed that 55 percent of the businesses were less than 6 years of age and that majority of them were in the Rental and Leasing activities. Also, businesses 6 to 10 years accounted for 12 percent while the least proportion were businesses aged more than 30 years, accounting for just one percent. In addition majority of the businesses that were more than 30 years of age were in the Legal activities.

55 % of businesses were less than 5 years old.

**Table 3.11..9 Distribution of business by Age of Business**

Activity	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	=>30	Not stated	Total
Real Estate Activities	186	60	24	5	68	7	542	892
Legal Activities	187	92	73	29	77	14	39	511
Accounting Activities	81	39	17	16	34	6	10	203
Architectural & Engineering	116	61	41	20	35	6	35	314
Scientific Research & Development	23	18	10	3	9	3	7	73
Advertising and Marketing Activities	55	15	3	2	16	1	4	96
Other Professional, Scientific Research	900	229	161	33	246	8	49	1,626
Veterinary Activities	32	8	9	1	15	-	6	71
Rental and Leasing	2,372	281	94	16	716	5	48	3,532
Employment Activities	13	8	1		3	-	3	28
Travel & Tour Operators	106	49	26	11	38	3	40	273
Security Activities	38	32	28	12	10	3	14	137
Office Administration activities	1,897	435	167	39	516	9	126	3,189
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,006</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>10,945</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### **3.11.9 Summary**

Results of the 2010/11 COBE showed that there were nearly 11,000 businesses accounting for 2 percent of the total COBE business. Businesses in the Rental and Leasing activities were the majority accounting for 32 percent of the business. Also 48 percent of the businesses were in Kampala region followed by the Central region with 24 percent. The sector employed a total of 53,124 persons accounting for 5 percent of the total COBE employment, 73 percent of them male. On average 5 persons were employed per businesses while 55 percent of the businesses were less than 5 years of age. Furthermore, 51 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings and 76 percent of them were owned as Sole Proprietorship. Finally, Ugandans owned 96 percent of the businesses and more than half of the businesses owned and used computers.

## 3.12 HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS

### 3.12.0 Introduction

The Health sector includes activities of private and public Hospitals and Clinics. The Hospitals and Clinics may be general or specialised with Private Consultants, General Physicians, Doctors and Nurses. Social Work on the other hand includes activities that are directed to providing social assistance to children, the elderly and special categories of persons with some limits on ability for self care but where medical treatment and education are not important elements.

The Health & Social Work Contributed 1.1% to GDP.

The Health and Social work sector contributed 1.1 percent to the total GDP in the FY 2010/11 compared to 1.0 percent in 2009/10. It grew by 12.6 percent in FY 2010/11, compared to 11.9 percent during FY 2009/10.

### 3.12.1 Distribution of Businesses in the Health & Social Work Sector by activity

The survey registered a total of 7,930 businesses of which 76 percent were in the Medical and Dental Practice activities. This was followed by 10 percent of the businesses in the Social Work Services. Residential care activities registered the lowest percentage (only 1 percent).

76% of the businesses were engaged in Medical and Health Activities.

**Table 3.12.1 Distribution of Businesses in the Health sub-sector by activity and region**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Percent
Hospital activities	83	155	146	48	101	533	6.7
Medical & dental practices	1,643	2,153	745	499	970	6,010	75.8
Other human health activities	181	125	54	23	99	482	6.1
Residential care activities	25	32	26	7	28	118	1.5
Social work service activities	352	116	128	95	96	787	9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>100</b>
Percent	28.8	32.5	13.9	8.5	16.3	100.0	

### 3.12.2 Regional Distribution of Businesses in the Health & Social Work Sector

The central region registered the highest number of Health and Social Service businesses representing 33 percent of the total registered businesses followed by Kampala region with 29 percent. However, the Northern region registered the least proportion of businesses accounting for only 9 percent.

33% of the businesses were in the Central region.

### 3.12.3 Employment in the Health & Social Work Sector

#### 3.12.3.1 Employment in Health & Social Work Sector Businesses by activity and sex

The 2010/11 results showed a total of 55,262 persons were employed in this sector and half of them were employed in the Medical & Dental Practice activities. Female employees dominated with a proportion of 54 percent compared to a proportion of 46 percent for male employees. The results further showed that while female employees dominated in almost all activities male employees dominated the Other Human Health Activities and Social Work Activities.

Female employees dominated the health sector with 54%.

**Table 3.12.2 Employment by Sex in the Health & Social Work Sector**

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Hospital activities	5,556	7,318	12,874
Medical & dental practices	12,063	16,102	28,165
Other human health activities	1,289	1,186	2,475
Residential care activities	629	969	1,598
Social work service activities	5,828	4,322	10,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,365</b>	<b>29,897</b>	<b>55,262</b>
Percent	45.9	54.1	100.0

#### 3.12.3.2 Average Employment in Health & Social Work Sector businesses

On average businesses in the Health and Social Services sector employed 7 persons per business. The highest average employment of 24 persons was in businesses engaged in Hospital activities. A comparison with the 2001/02 data also showed that overall there was an increase in average employment size from 5 to 7 in 2010/11 (Table 3.12.3).

There were more persons employed per businesses in 2010/11 than in 2001/2002.

**Table 3.12.3 Average Employment per Business Health & Social Work Sector**

Activity	Businesses	Employment	Average Employment 2010/11	Average Employment 2001/02
Hospital activities	533	12,874	24	53
Medical & dental practices	6,010	28,165	5	3
Other human health activities	482	2,475	5	8
Residential care activities	118	1,598	14	5
Social work service activities	787	10,150	13	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>55,262</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>

#### 3.12.3.3 Distribution of Health & Social Work Sector Businesses by Employment Size

Results showed that 67 percent of the businesses employed less than 5 persons of which majority were in the Medical and Dental Practitioners activities. Results also showed that only 6 percent of the businesses had twenty or more employees, Table 3.12.4.

6% of businesses had at least 20 employees.

**Table 3.12.4 Distribution of Businesses for Health & Social Work Sector businesses by Employment Size**

Activity	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	=>20	Total
Hospital activities	30	140	140	112	111	533
Medical & dental practices	1,187	3,319	933	417	154	6,010
Other human health activities	153	219	58	30	22	482
Residential care activities	13	23	41	20	21	118
Social work service activities	22	194	197	239	135	787
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>3,895</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>7,930</b>
Percent	<b>17.7</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 3.12.3.4 Regional Distribution of Employees in Health & Social Work Sector businesses

Twenty eight percent of the total employees were in Kampala region followed by Central region with 22 percent. This could partly be attributed to the cosmopolitan nature of Kampala region and other districts in the Central region. The Northern region on the other hand had the least proportion of employees, only 13 percent, Table 3.12.5.

28% of employees were in Kampala district.

**Table 3.15.5 Regional Distribution Employees in Health & Social Work Sector businesses**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Hospital activities	2,161	2,454	3191	1,591	3,477	12,874
Medical & dental practices	6,277	7,756	5252	4,234	4,646	28,165
Other human health activities	1,014	354	399	159	549	2,475
Residential care activities	276	732	310	105	175	1,598
Social work service activities	5,445	1,062	1438	1326	879	10,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,173</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>10,590</b>	<b>7,415</b>	<b>9,726</b>	<b>55,262</b>
Percent	<b>27.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 3.12.4 Annual Turnover of businesses in the Health & Social Work Sector

An analysis of the distribution of businesses by annual turnover revealed that 38 percent of the businesses had a turnover of less than 5 million shillings with the largest number being engaged in Medical and Dental Practices. Business with annual turnover of 5 to 10 million accounted for 35 percent while 27 percent of the total registered businesses had a turnover of more than 10 million shillings, Table 3.12.6.

38% had an annual turnover of less than 5 million

**Table 3.12.6 Distribution of Businesses by Annual Turnover**

Activity	Less than 5 million	5 to 10 million	More than 10 million	Total
Hospital activities	133	148	252	533
Medical & dental practices	2,606	2,317	1087	6,010
Other human health activities	221	144	117	482
Residential care activities	18	38	62	118
Social work service activities	69	123	595	787
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>7,930</b>
Percent	<b>38.4</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.12.5 Legal Ownership of businesses in the Health & Social Work Sector

The findings showed that 66 percent of businesses were owned as Sole Proprietorships, and majority of them were engaged in Medical and Dental Practice and Other Human Health Activities. Government owned 12 percent of the businesses, Figure 3.12.1.

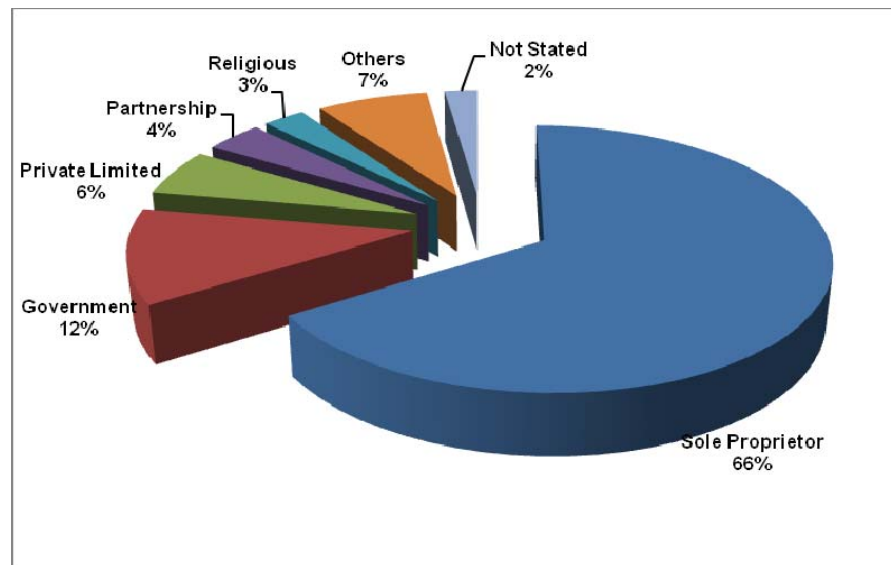
66% of the businesses were sole proprietor owned.



*Health Businesses*



**Figure 3.12.1 Legal Ownership for Health & Social Work Sector Businesses**



### 3.12.6 Nationality of Owners of Health & Social Work Sector Businesses

95% of the businesses were owned by Ugandans.

In the Health and Social service sector the results showed that 95 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans. Out of these, 78 percent of the businesses were engaged in the Medical and Dental Practice Activities, 7 percent were in the Hospital Activities while 8 percent were in the Social Work Service Activities. Only 5 percent of the businesses were not owned by Ugandans.

**Table 3.12.7 Distribution of Health & Social Work Sector Businesses by Nationality of Owners**

Activity	Ugandans	Other Africa	Indian	European	Others	Not stated	Total
Hospital activities	507	2	4	8	4	8	533
Medical & dental practices	5,878	21	11	15	27	58	6,010
Other human health activities	458	2	2	4	6	10	482
Residential care activities	89	0	1	9	11	8	118
Social work service activities	614	13	3	41	41	75	787
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,546</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>7,930</b>
Percent	95.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.1	2.0	100.0

Analysis of membership to associations showed that only 8 percent of the businesses admitted to belonging to an association.

### 3.12.7 Computers & Internet usage in Health & Social Work Sector Businesses

Only 17% owned and used computers.

The distribution of businesses by computer ownership and use showed that only 17 percent of the businesses owned and used computers. Furthermore, the analysis indicates that 44 percent of those who used and owned computer, were engaged in Social Works Services,

followed by Medical and Dental Services with 36 percent. Residential care activities recorded the least ownership and use of computers.

Analysis was also done to determine the use of internet services. The results showed that only 12 percent of registered businesses did use internet services as opposed to 88 percent that did not use internet services in their businesses.

### 3.12.8 Age of Businesses in the Health & Social Work Sector

The results showed that majority of businesses were those less than 6 years old, accounting for 41 percent of all the businesses in this sector, most of them were engaged in Medical and Dental Practice activities. The findings also revealed that only 5 percent of the businesses were more than 30 years of age, Table 3.12.8.

41% of the businesses were less than 6 years old.

**Table 3.12.8 Distribution of Health & Social Work Sector businesses by Age**

Activity	Started in 2011	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	=>31	Not stated	Total
Hospital activities	3	94	97	101	87	100	51	533
Medical & dental practices	184	2,582	1,012	869	909	252	202	6,010
Other human health activities	9	186	84	90	79	15	19	482
Residential care activities	4	26	26	26	21	6	9	118
Social work service activities	7	183	161	105	78	15	238	787
<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>7,930</b>
Percent	2.6	38.7	17.4	15.0	14.8	4.9	6.5	100.0

### 3.12.9 Summary

There were a total of nearly 8,000 businesses in the sector and majority of them were engaged in Medical and Dental Practice Activities. The regional distribution showed that 33 percent of the businesses were in the Central region. Furthermore, the sector employed about 55,000 persons and the majority (54 percent) of them were female. On average 7 persons were employed in each Health business. Information on age of businesses showed that 41 percent of the businesses were less than 6 years of age and 38 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings. Finally while 95 percent of the businesses were owned by Ugandans, only 17 percent of them owned and used computers.

## 3.13 RECREATION AND PERSONAL SERVICES

### Introduction

Recreation and Personal Services sector contributed 1.7% to the GDP in FY2010/11

The Recreation and Personal Services sector covers activities in Creative, Arts and Entertainment Activities, Libraries, Archives, Museums and Other Cultural Activities, Gambling and Betting activities, Sports Activities, Amusements and Recreation Activities, and, Activities of Membership Organisations and Business Employers.

The sector's contribution to total GDP was consistent at 1.7 percent in FY 2009/10 and FY 2010/11s. It grew at 15 percent in FY2009/10 and 7.8 percent in FY2010/11.

### 3.13.1 Distribution of Businesses in the Recreation and Personal Services Sector by activity

9% of the COBE businesses were in the Recreation & personal Services sector.

The findings showed that the number of businesses registered in this sector were about 42,000 accounting for 9 percent of the total business registered in the 2010/11 COBE. The results further showed that 72 percent of the businesses were engaged in Other Personal Service Activities followed by business engaged in the Repair of Computers, and Personal Household Activities accounting for 23 percent, Table 3.13.1.

In 2001/02 COBE there were 12,086 businesses registered in this sector compared to 41,766 in the 2010/11 COBE. This showed an increase of nearly 250 percent between the two periods.

**Table 3.13.1 Distribution of Recreation and Personal Services Sector businesses by activity and region**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Percent
Creative, Arts & Entertainment	94	76	21	11	39	241	0.6
Library Activities	10	13	8	2	14	47	0.1
Gambling & Betting Activities	173	39	13	4	12	241	0.6
Sports, Amusement & Recreation	369	371	117	75	256	1,188	2.8
Activities of Membership organisations	85	27	42	33	64	251	0.6
Repair of computers, Personal & Household	3,070	2,747	1,151	860	1,685	9,513	22.8
Other Personal Service Activities	9,166	11,295	3,692	1,273	4,693	30,119	72.1
Activities of households as Employers	57	33	28	23	25	166	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,024</b>	<b>14,601</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>41,766</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Percent	31.2	35.0	12.1	5.5	16.3	100.0	

### 3.13.2 Regional Distribution of Businesses in the Recreation and Personal Services

35% of the total businesses were located in Central region.

Regional distribution of businesses showed that the highest proportion of businesses, 35 percent, were located in the Central region followed by Kampala region with 31 percent. The

least proportion of businesses registered were those located in the Northern region accounting for only 6 percent of the business. The findings also showed that across all regions the dominant activity was Other Personal Service Activities, Table 3.13.1.



*Repair of Shoes*

### 3.13.3 Employment in the Recreation and Personal Services

#### 3.13.3.1 Employment in the Recreation & Personal Services Sector businesses by activity and sex

66% of employees were engaged in Personal Services Activities.

The 2010/11 Census results showed that the Recreation and Personal Services sector employed 80,000 persons, which was 8 percent of the total COBE employment. The findings also showed that the highest proportion of employees was engaged in activities in the Other Personal Services accounting for 66 percent followed by Repair of Computers and Other Personal & Household activities accounting for 18 percent, Table 3.13.2.

**Table 3.13.2 Distribution of employment in the Recreation and Personal Services Sector**

Activity	Males	Percent	Females	Percent	Total	Percent
Creative, Arts & Entertainment	634	1.4	296	0.8	930	1.1
Library Activities	903	2.0	188	0.5	1,091	1.3
Gambling & Betting Activities	641	1.4	382	1.1	1,023	1.3
Sports, Amusement & Recreation	2,726	6.0	975	2.8	3,701	4.6
Activities of Membership organisations	2,256	4.9	2,078	5.9	4,334	5.4
Repair of computers, Personal & Household	13,362	29.3	1,326	3.8	14,688	18.2
Other Personal Service Activities	24,113	52.9	29,256	82.9	53,369	66.0
Activities of households as Employers	970	2.1	787	2.2	1,757	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,605</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80,893</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>56.4</b>		<b>43.6</b>			
<b>COBE Employment</b>	<b>599,304</b>		<b>477,230</b>		<b>1,076,534</b>	
<b>Percent COBE</b>	<b>7.6</b>		<b>7.4</b>		<b>7.5</b>	

56% of employees were male.

An analysis of employment by sex showed that the highest proportion of employees were male, accounting for 56 percent while female employees accounted for 44 percent. Overall although male employees dominated the employment, female employees were noted to be dominant in Other Personal Service Activities; (like hairdressing, washing of textiles and beauty treatment).

### 3.13.3.2 Average Employment Size for Recreation & Personal Services Sector businesses

On average 2 persons were employed per business.

Analysis of average employment per business showed that on average a business in this sector employed 2 persons. However a detailed analysis indicated that the highest average employment of 23 persons per business was for businesses involved in Library Activities, Table 3.6.7. The average size of business for the two censuses, that is, COBE 2001/02 and COBE 2010/11 was the same at 2 persons per business.

**Table 3.13.3 Average Employment Size for Recreation and Personal Services Sector businesses**

Activity	Businesses	Employment	Average Employment 2010/11
Creative, Arts & Entertainment	241	930	4
Library Activities	47	1,091	23
Gambling & Betting Activities	241	1,023	4
Sports, Amusement & Recreation	1,188	3,701	3
Activities of Membership organisations	251	4,334	17
Repair of computers, Personal & Household	9,513	14,688	2
Other Personal Service Activities	30,119	53,369	2
Activities of households as Employers	166	1,757	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,766</b>	<b>80,893</b>	<b>2</b>

### 3.13.3.3 Distribution of Businesses by Employment Size for Recreation & Personal Services Sector businesses

92% of the businesses employed less than 5 persons.

A distribution of businesses by employment size showed that 96 percent of the businesses employed less than 5 persons while only one percent of the businesses had at least 10 employees.

**Table 3.13.4 Distribution of Businesses by Employment Size for Recreation and Personal Services Sector**

Activity	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	=>20	Total
Creative, Arts & Entertainment	72	130	19	11	9	241
Library Activities	3	20	8	7	9	47
Gambling & Betting Activities	73	129	24	7	8	241
Sports, Amusement & Recreation	549	467	101	51	20	1,188
Activities of Membership organisations	16	81	74	39	41	251
Repair of computers, Personal & Household	6,600	2,709	172	23	9	9,513
Other Personal Service Activities	16,044	13,222	731	109	13	30,119
Activities of households as Employers	9	47	41	48	21	166
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,366</b>	<b>16,805</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>41,766</b>
Percent	55.9	40.2	2.8	0.7	0.3	100.0

### 3.13.3.4 Distribution of Employees by Employment Size for Recreation & Personal Services Sector

The distribution of employees by employment size showed that the highest proportions of employees, 78 percent, were engaged in businesses employing less than 5 persons while only 8 percent of the employees were engaged in businesses employing at least 20 persons, Table 3.13.3.

**Table 3.13.5 Distribution of Employees by Employment Size for Recreation and Personal Services Sector**

Activity	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	=>50	Total
Creative, Arts & Entertainment	72	327	118	160	203	50	930
Library Activities	3	56	49	88	83	812	1,091
Gambling & Betting Activities	73	335	145	82	154	234	1,023
Sports, Amusement & Recreation	549	1,205	609	646	497	195	3,701
Activities of Membership organisations	16	250	486	456	709	2417	4,334
Repair of computers, Personal & Household	6,600	6,444	1023	282	167	172	14,688
Other Personal Service Activities	16,044	31,263	4356	1,299	297	110	53,369
Activities of households as Employers	9	145	266	629	587	121	1,757
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,366</b>	<b>40,025</b>	<b>7,052</b>	<b>3,642</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>80,893</b>
Percent	28.9	49.5	8.7	4.5	3.3	5.1	100.0

### 3.13.3.5 Regional Distribution of Employment for Recreation & Personal Services Sector businesses

36% of total employees were in Kampala district.

The regional distribution of total employment showed that 36 percent of the employees were located in Kampala region followed by 31 percent in the Central region. Overall the Northern region had the least proportion of employees, accounting for only 6 percent. Also, majority of the employees in all regions were engaged in the Other Personal Service Activities, Table 3.13.6.

**Table: 3.13.6 Regional Distribution of Employees for Recreation & Personal Services Sector businesses**

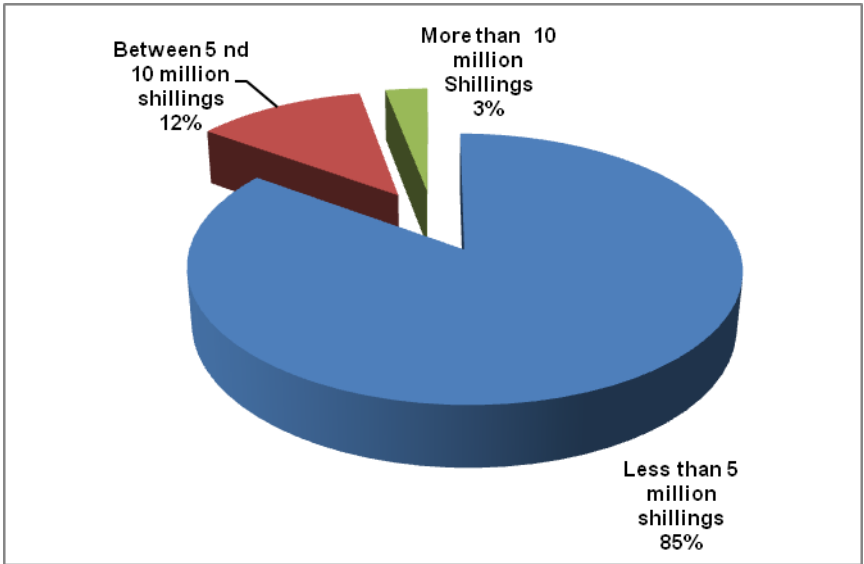
Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Creative, Arts & Entertainment	424	262	69	65	110	930
Library Activities	120	67	332	123	449	1,091
Gambling & Betting Activities	876	72	36	9	30	1,023
Sports, Amusement & Recreation	1,307	1,172	504	150	568	3,701
Activities of Members	1,662	519	261	666	1,226	4,334
Repair of computers, Personal & Household	4,994	4,121	1,791	1,279	2,503	14,688
Other Personal Service Activities	18,805	18,405	6,120	2,376	7,663	53,369
Activities of households as Employers	644	256	410	237	210	1,757
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,832</b>	<b>24,874</b>	<b>9,523</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>12,759</b>	<b>80,893</b>
Percent	35.6	30.7	11.8	6.1	15.8	100.0

### 3.13.4 Annual Turnover of Businesses in the Recreation and Personal Services

86% of the businesses had an average annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings.

In this sector, analysis of the business by an annual turnover showed that 85 percent of the business had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings followed by those businesses with annual turnover of 5 to 10 million, accounting for 12 percent. However, the lowest proportion of business were those whose turnover was more than 10 million shillings accounting for only 3 percent, Figure 3.13.2.

**Figure 3.13.2 Annual Turnover in Businesses**

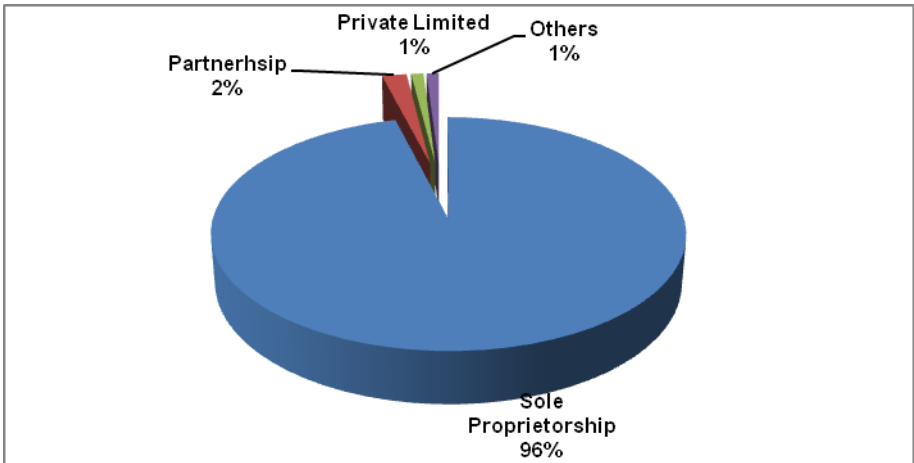


**3.13.5 Legal Ownership of Businesses in the Recreation and Personal Services**

96 percent of businesses were owned as Sole Proprietorship.

The survey collected information on legal ownership of the businesses and the findings showed that 96 percent of the businesses were under Sole Proprietorship type of ownership followed by Partnerships with only 2 percent. However, the least proportion were those businesses owned as Private Limited Companies, accounting for only 1 percent, Figure 3.13.3.

**Figure 3.13.3 Distribution of Businesses by Legal Ownership**



62% of business owners were male.

Further analysis of ownership of businesses showed that there were a total of 44,000 business owners in this sector and, out of these, 62 percent were male compared to 38 percent female owners. There was nearly equal ownership between males and females for businesses in the Other Personal Services activities. Notably however, males owned majority of the businesses in all activities.



**Table 3.13.8. Ownership of Businesses by Sex.**

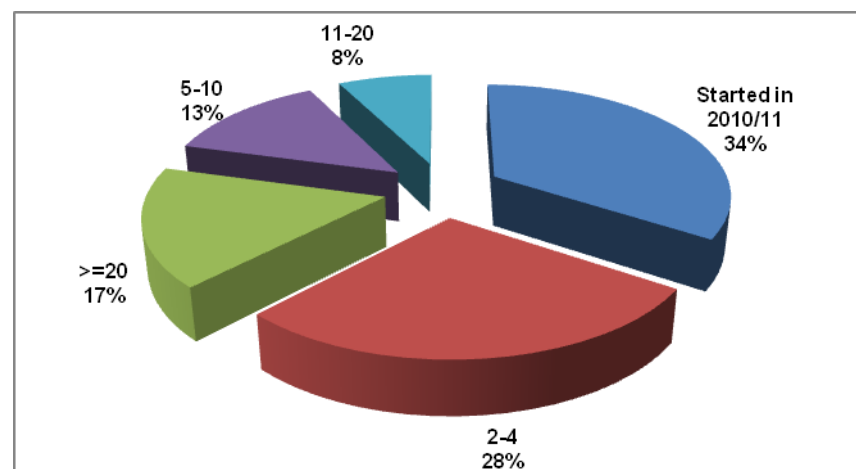
Activity	Businesses	Employment	Owners		
			Male	Female	Total
Creative, Arts and Entertainment Activities	241	930	811	457	1,268
Library Activities	47	1,091	18	4	22
Gambling and Betting Activities	241	1,023	249	35	284
Sports, Amusement and Recreation	1,188	3,701	1,072	217	1,289
Activities of Membership Organisations	251	4,334	126	122	248
Repair of Computers, Personal and Households	9,513	14,688	9,188	676	9,864
Other Personal Service Activities	30,119	53,369	15,656	15,165	30,821
Activities of Households as Employers	166	1,757	82	58	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,766</b>	<b>80,893</b>	<b>27,202</b>	<b>16,734</b>	<b>43,936</b>
<b>Percent</b>			<b>61.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.13.6 Nationality and membership to Associations in the Recreation and Personal Services

Nearly all the businesses in this sector were owned by Ugandans. Other nationalities accounted for only 1 percent of the businesses. Furthermore, the distribution of businesses by membership to association indicated that 99 percent of the businesses registered were not members of the any association.

### 3.13.7. Age of Businesses in the Recreation and Personal Services sector

Analysis of age of businesses in this sector showed that 62 percent of the businesses were less than 5 years of age and 34 percent of the businesses had just started in 2010/11. Businesses in this sector aged more than 20 years accounted for 17 percent, Figure 3.13.1.

**Figure 3.13.2 Distribution of businesses by Age**

34% of businesses had just started in 2010/11.

### **3.13.8 Computers and Internet usage in the Recreation and Personal Services sector**

In this sector , out of the total number of registered businesses, only 3 percent used and owned computers. Further analysis showed that only 2 percent of the businesses used internet services in their businesses.

### **3.13.9 Summary**

The census revealed that there were 42,000 businesses accounting for 9 percent of the total business registered in the 2010/11 COBE. The results also showed that 72 percent of the businesses were engaged in Other Personal Service Activities followed by the Repair of Computers, and Personal Household Activities with 23 percent. A regional distribution of businesses showed that 35 percent were located in the Central region. The sector employed nearly 81,000 persons, 56 percent of them male and on average each business employed only 2 persons, consistent with the 2001/02 data. Information on ownership of businesses showed that while 96 percent of the businesses were Sole Proprietorships, 62 percent of them were owned by men. In addition, 86 percent of the businesses had an annual turnover of less than 5 million shillings and nearly all businesses were owned by Ugandans.

## 3.14. EDUCATION

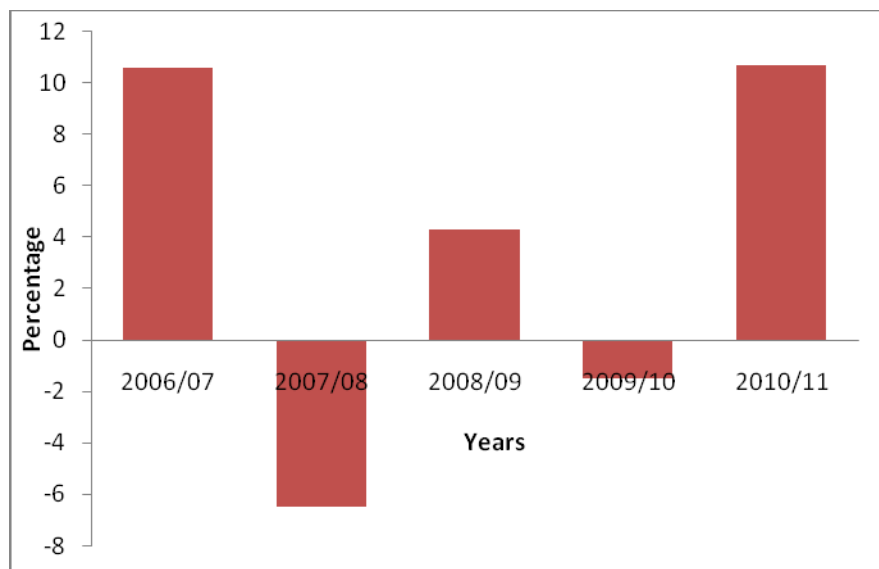
### Introduction

The Education Sector covered in this report focuses on Pre-primary Education, Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education, Higher Education, and Other Education & Support Activities. In order to supplement data from the census, additional data was obtained from the Ministry of Education and Sports on Primary and Secondary Schools. This data was collected through the School Census which was undertaken by the ministry. Analysis of this additional data is therefore, presented separately at the end of this chapter.

The Education sector grew by 10.7% in FY 2010/11.

The Education Sector contributed 5.4 percent to the total GDP in the FY 2010/11 compared to 5.2 percent in FY 2009/10 and grew by 10.7 percent in FY 2010/11, a great improvement compared to the 1.5 percent decline during FY 2009/10.

**Figure 3.14.1: Growth in the Education Sector, 2006/7 to 2010/11**



Source: Statistical Abstract, 2011: UBOS

### 3.14.1 Distribution of Businesses in the Education sector

A total of 2,663 Education businesses were recorded in 2010/11, this showed an increase of more than 5 times the businesses that were registered in 2001/02 (excluding primary & secondary schools). The highest proportion (48 percent) was engaged in Pre-primary Education while only 3 percent were in Higher Education. A regional distribution showed that the Central region had the highest proportion (31 percent) followed by Kampala with 26 percent while the Northern region had the least (only 12 percent), according to Table 3.14.1.

The majority of businesses were found in Central region.

**Table 3.14.1: Regional Distribution of Businesses in the Education Sector**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Percent
Pre-primary Education	311	525	159	108	171	1,274	47.8
Technical & Vocational	196	215	156	167	185	919	34.5
Higher Education	15	13	19	13	19	79	3.0
Other Education & Support Activities	157	69	66	35	64	391	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**3.14.1.1 Distribution of Businesses by Employment Size**

The distribution of education establishments (excluding primary & secondary schools) by employment size showed that 45 percent of the businesses in this sector employed less than 5 persons. Education businesses with at least 20 employees accounted for only 11 percent, Table 3.14.2.

**Table 3.14.2: Distribution of Businesses by Employment size**

Sub-sector	Only 1	2-4	5-8	10-19	>=20	Total
Pre-primary Education	47	599	431	164	33	1,274
Technical & Vocational Education	83	256	200	194	186	919
Higher Education	3	3	10	15	48	79
Other Education & Support	60	158	88	55	30	391
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>2,663</b>
Percent	7.2	38.2	27.4	16.1	11.2	100.0

**3.14.2 Employment in the Education sector.**

The Education sector covered in this census employed more than 26,000 persons; the majority of the employees were in the Higher Education activity compared to only 6 percent in the Pre-primary Education activity. Overall, 13,551 employees were male, constituting 51 percent of the total employment. Although male employees dominated in almost all sectors, the female employees dominated in the Pre-primary activity (Table 3.14.3).

**Table 3.14.3: Employment by activity, by sex in the Education sector**

Sub-sector	Businesses	Employment			Average Employment Size
		Male	Female	Total	
Pre-primary Education	1,274	1,931	5,744	7,675	6
Technical & Vocational Education	919	7,584	4,207	11,791	13
Higher Education	79	2,228	1,596	3,824	48
Other Education & Support Activities	391	1,808	1,186	2,994	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>13,551</b>	<b>12,733</b>	<b>26,284</b>	<b>10</b>
Percent		51.6	48.4	100.0	

45% of businesses employed between 1 to 4 persons.

Females dominated the Pre-primary sub-sector.

Further, on average each Education business employed 10 persons. The businesses in the Higher Education activity, however, had an average of 48 employees each.

### 3.14.2.1 Regional Distribution of Employees.

The regional distribution of employees showed that the majority of the persons (25 percent) were employed in Kampala region followed with the Central region with 23 percent. The Northern region had only 14 percent of the employees, Table 3.14.4.

**Table 3.14.4: Employment by Region in the Education sector**

Activity	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Pre-primary Education	2,425	2,733	881	692	944	<b>7,675</b>
Technical & Vocational Education	1,929	2,460	2,514	2,267	2,621	<b>11,791</b>
Higher Education	828	629	1,135	316	916	<b>3,824</b>
Other Education & Support Activities	1,253	309	492	515	425	<b>2,994</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,435</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>4,906</b>	<b>26,284</b>
Percent	24.5	23.3	19.1	14.4	18.7	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.14.3 Distribution of Businesses in the Education sector by Annual Turnover.

The distribution of businesses by annual turnover showed that there were almost an equal proportion of businesses in each of the three categories as shown in Table 3.14.5.

**Table 3.14.5: Distribution of Businesses by Annual Turnover**

Education Sub-sector	Less than 5 million	Between 5 and 10 million	More than 10 million	Total
Pre-primary Education	595	471	208	<b>1,274</b>
Technical & Vocational Education	183	341	395	<b>919</b>
Higher Education	1	4	74	<b>79</b>
Other Education & Support Activities	79	127	185	<b>391</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>2,663</b>
Percent	32.2	35.4	32.4	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.14.3 Age of Businesses in the Education sector.

Information collected about the year the business started showed that about 43 percent of the businesses were less than 6 years of age and 20 percent of the businesses were at least 20 years old.

**Table 3.14.6: Distribution of Businesses Age in years**

Activity	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-20	>=20	Not Stated	Total
Pre-primary Education	255	366	200	154	220	79	1,274
Technical & Vocational Education	135	191	147	165	212	69	919
Higher Education	11	19	14	5	17	13	79
Other Education & Support	64	94	73	52	83	25	391
Total	465	670	434	376	532	186	2,663
Percent	17.5	25.2	16.3	14.1	20.0	7.0	100.0

**3.14.4 Primary and Secondary schools.**

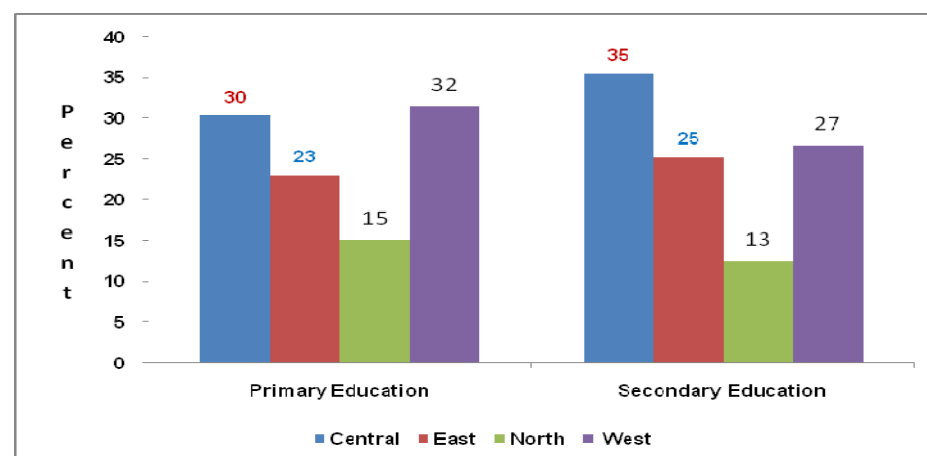
As mentioned earlier, information for Primary and Secondary Education in this report was obtained from the Ministry of Education and Sports following the conduct of the School census in 2010. Information available showed that there were 20,889 businesses providing Primary and Secondary Education and the majority (85 percent) were Primary Schools, Table 3.14 7.

**Table 3.14.7: Regional distribution of Primary and Secondary Schools**

Activity	Central	East	North	West	Total	Percent
Primary Education	5,369	4,077	2,668	5,571	<b>17,685</b>	84.7
Secondary Education	1,136	809	404	855	<b>3,204</b>	15.3
Total	<b>6,505</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>20,889</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Percent	31.1	23.4	14.7	30.8	100.0	

*Source: Ministry of Education and Sports*

A regional distribution showed that the Central (including Kampala) and Western regions had nearly an equal proportion of schools (31 percent) while the Northern region had only 15 percent of the Schools. In addition, the majority of the Primary Schools (32 percent) were in the Western region while the Central region had the highest proportion of Secondary Schools (36 percent), as reflected in Figure 3.14.2.

**Figure 3.14.2: Regional Distribution of Primary and Secondary schools**

Primary schools are 5 times the number of Secondary schools.

32% of Primary schools were in the Western region.

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

#### 3.14.4.1 Distribution of Schools by Employment size

95% of Secondary schools had at least 10 employees.

Analysis of the distribution of schools by employment size showed that 37 percent of the Schools had less than 10 employees while only 2 percent of them had at least 50 employees. Further analysis showed that nearly 95 percent of the Secondary schools had at least 10 employees compared to 57 percent of the Primary schools with at least 10 employees, Table 3.14.8.

**Table 3.14.8: Distribution of Schools by Employment Size**

Activity	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	>=50	Total
Primary Education	1,334	6,239	8,225	1,771	116	<b>17,685</b>
Secondary Education	14	162	1,115	1,554	359	<b>3,204</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>6,401</b>	<b>9,340</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>20,889</b>
Percent	6.5	30.6	44.7	15.9	2.3	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

#### 3.14.4.2 Employment in Primary and Secondary Schools

Information was collected from the school census on the persons employed and these included both the teaching and non-teaching staff. Overall, 304,271 persons were employed in Primary and Secondary schools, 70 percent of them in Primary schools while only 30 percent were employed in Secondary schools. Analysis by sex showed that female employees dominated accounting for 59 percent of total employees, Table 3.14.9. Although on average each school employed 15 persons, Secondary schools employed about 7 persons while Primary schools had 29 persons.



*Bunagabo Primary School in Manafwa District*

**Table 3.14.9: Employment in Primary and Secondary Schools**

Sub-sector	Businesses	Employment			Percent	Average Employment Size
		Female	Male	Total		
Primary Education	7,369	121,208	92,120	213,328	70.1	29
Secondary Education	13,520	58,329	32,614	90,943	29.9	7
Total	20,889	179,537	124,734	304,271	100.0	15
Percent		59.0	41.0	100.0		

*Source: Ministry of Education and Sports*

### 3.14.4.3 Ownership of Schools

**65% of Schools were Government owned.**

According to the census undertaken by the Ministry of Education and Sports, the Government overall owned 65 percent of the Primary and Secondary school categories. In addition, 71 percent of all Primary schools were Government owned compared to the only 29 percent Private schools. However, for Secondary schools, 69 percent were privately owned compared to only 38 percent the Government owned (Table 3.14.10).

**Table 3.14.10: Distribution of Schools by Ownership type**

Activity	Primary Education		Secondary Education		Total	Percent
		Percent		Percent		
Private	5,153	29.1	2,216	69.2	<b>7,369</b>	35.3
Government	12,532	70.9	988	30.8	<b>13,520</b>	64.7
Total	<b>17,685</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,889</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Ministry of Education and Sports*



Only 9 percent of the Schools were less than 6 years old.

### 3.14.4.3 Ownership of Schools

Analysis of schools by age showed that more than half of the schools were at least 20 years old. Schools less than 6 years of age were the least (only 9 percent), as reflected in Table 3.14.11.

**Table 3.14.11: Distribution of Schools by Age**

Activity	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>=50	Not Stated	Total
Primary Education	1,457	2,352	2,869	5,350	5,291	366	17,685
Secondary Education	386	887	961	804	166	0	3,204
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>6,154</b>	<b>5,457</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>20,889</b>
Percent	8.8	15.5	18.3	29.5	26.1	1.8	100.0

*Source: Ministry of Education and Sports*

### 3.14.5 Summary

The Education sector grew by 10.7 percent in FY 2010/11 and contributed 5.4 percent to GDP during the same period. Information from the COBE showed that Pre-primary Education was predominant, accounting for 48 percent of total businesses in the sector. Most of the businesses in the sector employed less than 5 persons; while on average 10 persons were employed per business. Female employees dominated the Pre-primary activity and the majority of the businesses were in the Central region.

Data on Primary and Secondary schools provided by the Ministry of Education and Sports showed that there were a total of 20,889 schools, 32 percent of them in the Western region. In addition, slightly over 300,000 persons were employed in Primary and Secondary schools and the majority of the employees, 59 percent were female. Furthermore, 95 percent of the Secondary schools had at least 10 employees and only 9 percent of the schools were less than 6 years of age. Finally, 69 percent of the secondary schools were privately owned.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

The COBE was timely in providing an insight into the structure and composition of the economy of Uganda. Overall the country has experienced tremendous growth of business activity with an increase of nearly 200 percent in the number of businesses since 2001/02 COBE. Information obtained is consistent with other previous reports where the Trade sector has continued to dominate accounting for 61 percent of the businesses. Also a majority of the businesses continued to be located in Kampala district compared to other regions. This could partly be attributed to its cosmopolitan nature, the ready availability of market and the good infrastructure. Although the Northern region had the least proportion of businesses, the data available has shown that there was a significant growth of businesses compared to 2001/02. This could partly be due to the improved security situation; efforts therefore could be put in place to further improve on the infrastructure in the Region to support this growth. Further, the information has showed that 93 percent of the businesses had less than 5 employees, an indicator of the extent of informal sector in our economy.

The COBE revealed that more than one million persons were employed in the different sectors and a majority of them were in the Trade sector pointing to the importance of this sector in our economy. Another key finding was that although male employees have continued to dominate just like in previous studies, the proportion of female employees is increasing where now 44 percent of the employees are female. All efforts therefore need to be put in place to further encourage the female participation in business to raise this proportion even higher.

Legal ownership of businesses showed that businesses owned as Sole Proprietorships continued to dominate, just like in previous studies with a majority of them in the Trade sector. A notable finding on ownership of businesses by sex showed that the proportion of females owning businesses increased to 44 percent; which could partly be attributed to the on-going campaign to empower the women.

Finally, the 2010/11 COBE report is rich in information about the structure of the economy; this will further be supplemented with information that will be obtained after the conduct the UBI. This information can be a basis for many of the policies geared towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the monitoring and evaluation of some indicators in the National Development Plan (NDP).

## APPENDICES

### 1.1 Definition of key words

<b>Activity</b>	Actual activity a business is engaged in as specified in the International Standard Industrial classification
<b>Activity Code</b>	A 4 digit number referencing the activity as specified in the International Standard Industrial Classification
<b>Enterprise</b>	This is a group of businesses under one umbrella organisation. It consists of more than one business establishments carrying out one or several activities at one or more locations. They may or may not be self accounting
<b>Batch</b>	A whole booklet containing several sheets which was used for data collection. Each page of the booklet was designed to accommodate 10 entries.
<b>Business Establishment</b>	This is a single unit which may or may not be part of an enterprise. It is situated at a single location e.g. an individual firm, mine, factory and undertakes productive activity in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.
<b>Business Register</b>	List of Business Establishments in the country at a particular time normally used as a sampling frame for economic surveys.
<b>Formal Business</b>	Any business establishment operating within a fixed location whose annual turnover is more than 5 million shillings.
<b>Informal Business</b>	Any business establishment operating within a fixed location whose annual turnover is less or equal to 5 million shillings.
<b>Follow up</b>	Going back to the same businesses to collect data
<b>Enumerator</b>	One who lists or collects data from respondents ( businesses)
<b>Industry</b>	This is the economic sector to which the activity that the business establishment is undertaking belongs to.
<b>ISIC</b>	International Standard of Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (by the United Nations). It is an international coding system for all activities undertaken.
<b>Legal Ownership</b>	Defines the way business are officially (legally) owned.
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Is the use of machines, tools and labor to produce goods for use or sale. The term may refer to a range of human activity, from handicraft to high tech, but is most commonly applied to industrial production, in which raw materials are transformed into finished goods on a large scale.

<b>Proprietor</b>	Owner of a business
<b>Region</b>	An administrative area with defined boundaries either by counties, districts, or any other specificity, which can clearly differentiate boundaries and is normally named according to the compass direction with respect to the surrounding area or tract of a country. There are five regions for this report and they include Kampala, Central, Eastern, Northern and Western.
<b>Respondent</b>	A person who provides answers to the interviewer or a person who records the answers in a self- administered questionnaire.
<b>Response</b>	An answer provided by the respondent during an interview/inquiry or the answer recorded by the respondent in a self- administered questionnaire.
<b>Sector</b>	Is equivalent to a category in the ISIC which is normally made up of one or more Activities. It can be used interchangeably with industry
<b>Sub-sector</b>	These are also called sub-industries. They are the detailed activities within a given industry.
<b>Trade</b>	Is the act of buying and selling goods and services. The goods may either be new or used.

## **1.2 Persons Involved in the Businesses Register**

### **Management, Uganda Bureau of Statistics**

J. B Male Mukasa, Executive Director  
B.P. Mungyereza, Deputy Executive Director Statistical Production & Development  
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E. Mbahamiza, Manager Administration and Human Resources  
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S. Nakasinde, Human Resource Officer  
R. Lukyamuzi, Transport Officer  
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F. Obiro, Senior Accountant  
A. Okurut, Accounts Assistant  
G. Nakamya, Procurement Officer

### **Management, World Bank**

E. Mutesi	Procurement specialist
P. Kamuchwere	Financial Management specialist
R. Sebudde	Senior Economist

### **Technical Staff**

D. Byanjeru, Statistician  
D. W. Wadada  
G. Kawase, Statistician  
I. Musana, Principal Statistician/Overseer BIS  
J. Nakamya, Statistician  
J.B. Musoke, Senior Statistician  
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*Report Writing in Progress by Business & Industry Staff*

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*Some of the COBE drivers in the Field, Daniel Mulabe and Hannington Kagesera*

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Akwesiga Michael	Lusimbo Simion
Mayende Chris	Matovu Henry
Serwambala Mark	Kasoma Godfrey

Mulabe Daniel	Mugisa Thomas
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Binze Robert	Kibuuka Wamai Ambrose
Birungi Mary	Kikanja Joseph
Buhungiro Hebert	Lubega Annet
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Flavia Amule	Mugomba Eva Sajjabi
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Fred Katamba	Muwanika David
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Jude Ntalo	Mwangala Charles
Kaima Sharon	Nabulya Angella
Kalete Robert	Najjemba Florence
Kalinda Henry	Nakazibwe Anita
Kalule Noordin Mpanga	Nakiwu Susan
Katali Christine	Namazzi Racheal
Kibuuka Ambrose	Namondo Isaac
Kiirya Isaac	Namubiru Maria
Kintu Ferry	Namubiru Rebecca
Kirembwe Deogratus	Nangobi Agnes
Kisuule Evelyn	Nansereko Judith
Kugonza Julius	Natabi Harriet
Kulaiskulabe Enock	Nsubuga Ernest
Kuloba Godfrey	Ntono Racheal
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*(L-R) Ms.Imelda Musana of UBOS and Ms. Rachel Sebudde of the World Bank with COBE Field Staff in Butaleja District.*

## Appendix 1 New Activities introduced in ISIC Revision 4

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Activity Code	Activity Description
117	Growing of Flowers
165	Cotton Ginning
1076	Coffee Processing
1077	Tea Processing
1105	Manufacture of mineral water :production of mineral waters and other bottled waters
1630	Manufacture of Crafts(Weaving)
3101	Manufacture of Foam Products (Mattresses)
4521	Car Washing Bays
4531	Retail sale of second hand motor vehicle spare parts
4541	Retail sale of second hand motorcycle spare parts
4712	Super Market
4724	Retail Sale of Fish
4725	Retail sale of Meat, pork
4726	Retail sale of Milk
4775	Retail Sale of Art & Crafts
4776	Selling of Farm seeds
4777	Wholesale or Retail sale of charcoal
4783	Retail sale via stalls & markets of second hand clothes, textiles, shoes
4784	Retail sale of poultry e.g chicken, ducks, turkeys etc
4785	Slaughtering of cattle, chicken, ducks, turkeys etc
4792	Retail sale of agricultural raw materials and live animals
6493	Village Circles
6494	Micro Finance Institutions
6613	Forex Bureau
8511	Primary School
8512	Special Education at Primary level
8523	Special Education at Secondary level
8621	Dental Clinic
8622	General Clinic
8691	Medical Laboratories
8692	Traditional Healers
8693	Physiotherapy
9525	Phone Charging

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## Appendix 1: Businesses and Employment by District

### Appendix 1.a: Businesses and Employment in Kampala District

Division	Businesses		Employment		Average Employment Size
	No	Percent	No	Percent	
Central	50,421	37.7	181,115	47.8	4
Rubaga	25,804	19.3	52,740	13.9	2
Makindye	21,811	16.3	52,026	13.7	2
Kawempe	17,845	13.4	40,896	10.8	2
Nakawa	17,573	13.1	51,988	13.7	3
Makerere University	209	0.2	492	0.1	2
	<b>133,663</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>379,257</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3</b>

### Appendix 1.1b: Businesses and Employment in the Central Region

District	Businesses	Percent	Employment	Percent	Average Employment Size
Kampala	133,663	49.3	379,257	57.4	3
Wakiso	54,629	20.1	108,964	16.5	2
Mukono	11,796	4.3	25,640	3.9	2
Mubende	10,130	3.7	17,150	2.6	2
Buikwe	8,053	3.0	23,478	3.6	3
Masaka	7,242	2.7	15,959	2.4	2
Luwero	7,182	2.6	13,889	2.1	2
Mpigi	5,042	1.9	9,576	1.4	2
Rakai	4,129	1.5	8,847	1.3	2
Mityana	3,987	1.5	8,258	1.3	2
Kayunga	3,385	1.2	6,390	1.0	2
Sembabule	3,271	1.2	5,798	0.9	2
Nakaseke	2,948	1.1	6,132	0.9	2
Lwengo	2,403	0.9	3,765	0.6	2
Kalangala	1,887	0.7	6,255	0.9	3
Kalungu	1,843	0.7	2,817	0.4	2
Lyantonde	1,831	0.7	3,397	0.5	2
Kiboga	1,469	0.5	2,645	0.4	2
Gomba	1,395	0.5	2,075	0.3	1
Butambala	1,223	0.5	2,059	0.3	2
Buvuma	1,110	0.4	3,440	0.5	3
Nakasongola	941	0.3	2,153	0.3	2
Bukomasimbi	832	0.3	1,330	0.2	2
Kyankwanzi	813	0.3	1,352	0.2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>271,204</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>660,626</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>

### Appendix 1.1c: Businesses and Employment in the Eastern Region

District	Businesses	Percent	Employment	Percent	Average Employment Size
Jinja	13,126	19.6	43,077	26.5	3
Mbale	9,784	14.6	24,606	15.1	3
Iganga	5,559	8.3	12,047	7.4	2
Tororo	5,203	7.8	11,844	7.3	2
Busia	4,034	6.0	10,463	6.4	3
Soroti	3,238	4.8	7,813	4.8	2
Mayuge	2,546	3.8	4,822	3.0	2
Kamuli	2,260	3.4	4,484	2.8	2
Bugiri	2,077	3.1	4,103	2.5	2
Sironko	2,051	3.1	3,514	2.2	2
Namayingo	1,495	2.2	4,366	2.7	3
Pallisa	1,440	2.2	2,729	1.7	2
Manafwa	1,273	1.9	2,150	1.3	2
Bulambuli	1,081	1.6	1,702	1.0	2
Serere	982	1.5	1,843	1.1	2
Budaka	940	1.4	1,686	1.0	2
Namutumba	884	1.3	1,669	1.0	2
Kaliro	878	1.3	1,427	0.9	2
Amuria	876	1.3	1,679	1.0	2
Butaleja	874	1.3	2,785	1.7	3
Kibuku	757	1.1	1,460	0.9	2
Bududa	735	1.1	1,099	0.7	1
Kumi	733	1.1	1,691	1.0	2
Kaberaido	666	1.0	1,239	0.8	2
Luuka	661	1.0	2,802	1.7	4
Buyende	606	0.9	911	0.6	2
Kapchorwa	484	0.7	1,621	1.0	3
Ngora	444	0.7	818	0.5	2
Katakwi	376	0.6	845	0.5	2
Bukedea	321	0.5	487	0.3	2
Bukwo	302	0.5	567	0.3	2
Kween	144	0.2	287	0.2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,830</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>162,636</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>

# Appendix 1.1d: Businesses and Employment in the Northern Region

District	Businesses	Percent	Employment	Percent	Average Employment Size
Arua	8,509	22.8	18,415	22.7	2
Lira	4,681	12.5	11,780	14.6	3
Gulu	4,554	12.2	12,619	15.6	3
Koboko	2,536	6.8	4,591	5.7	2
Nebbi	2,464	6.6	4,583	5.7	2
Kitgum	2,118	5.7	4,681	5.8	2
Apac	1,395	3.7	2,877	3.6	2
Zombo	1,156	3.1	2,086	2.6	2
Amolatar	942	2.5	1,586	2.0	2
Amuru	800	2.1	1,555	1.9	2
Oyam	741	2.0	1,296	1.6	2
Yumbe	643	1.7	1,475	1.8	2
Adjumani	641	1.7	1,251	1.5	2
Dokolo	566	1.5	1,063	1.3	2
Moyo	526	1.4	881	1.1	2
Kaabong	522	1.4	875	1.1	2
Alebtong	521	1.4	833	1.0	2
Pader	494	1.3	1,142	1.4	2
Napak	447	1.2	640	0.8	1
Moroto	428	1.1	916	1.1	2
Lamwo	424	1.1	782	1.0	2
Kole	374	1.0	734	0.9	2
Kotido	330	0.9	773	1.0	2
Maracha	320	0.9	598	0.7	2
Nwoya	293	0.8	596	0.7	2
Nyakapiripiriti	293	0.8	608	0.8	2
Abim	270	0.7	554	0.7	2
Agago	209	0.6	675	0.8	3
Otuke	118	0.3	274	0.3	2
Amudat	84	0.2	211	0.3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,399</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80,950</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>

### Appendix 1.1e: Businesses and Employment in the Western Region

District	Businesses	Percent	Employment	Percent	Average Employment Size
Mbarara	13,878	16.8	28,217	16.4	2
Kabarole	8,553	10.3	18,233	10.6	2
Kasese	7,711	9.3	16,174	9.4	2
Isingiro	5,175	6.3	8,903	5.2	2
Kiruhura	4,561	5.5	7,567	4.4	2
Kyenjojo	4,302	5.2	8,572	5.0	2
Hoima	3,765	4.6	8,165	4.7	2
Bushenyi	3,487	4.2	10,107	5.9	3
Ntungamo	3,336	4.0	6,328	3.7	2
Masindi	3,105	3.8	9,068	5.3	3
Bundibugyo	2,995	3.6	4,900	2.8	2
Kabale	2,889	3.5	7,507	4.4	3
Kyegegwa	2,711	3.3	4,548	2.6	2
Rukungiri	2,548	3.1	6,036	3.5	2
Kibaale	1,915	2.3	3,362	2.0	2
Ibanda	1,652	2.0	3,544	2.1	2
Kiryandongo	1,601	1.9	3,004	1.7	2
Kisoro	1,458	1.8	3,411	2.0	2
Kamwenge	1,377	1.7	2,716	1.6	2
Kanungu	1,357	1.6	3,343	1.9	2
Sheema	1,267	1.5	2,740	1.6	2
Mitooma	1,158	1.4	1,940	1.1	2
Buliisa	820	1.0	1925	1.1	2
Rubirizi	578	0.7	1169	0.7	2
Ntoroko	420	0.5	746	0.4	2
Buhweju	54	0.1	97	0.1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,673</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>172,322</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>

## Appendix 2: Distribution of Businesses by Industry by Employment Size

Industry sector	Only 1	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50 Plus	Total	Percent
Agriculture	1,119	2,132	1,193	388	104	49	<b>4,985</b>	1.1
Forestry	7	16	16	9	3	3	<b>54</b>	0.0
Fishing	972	1,533	400	149	73	19	<b>3,146</b>	0.7
Mining & Quarrying	472	124	53	29	26	9	<b>713</b>	0.2
Food Processing	2,492	2,260	593	302	198	121	<b>5,966</b>	1.3
Other Manufacturing	13,759	8,914	2,097	503	400	118	<b>25,791</b>	5.6
Utilities	11	25	32	31	29	6	<b>134</b>	0.0
Construction	31	109	87	59	348	19	<b>653</b>	0.1
Trade	192,479	79,617	5,424	1,609	484	102	<b>279,715</b>	61.1
Transport & Storage	165	785	299	216	86	43	<b>1,594</b>	0.3
Accommodation & Food Services	30,097	29,505	3,564	1,071	300	65	<b>64,602</b>	14.1
Information & Communication	1,806	1,893	199	107	86	18	<b>4,109</b>	0.9
Financial & Insurance	515	1,436	671	546	138	34	<b>3,340</b>	0.7
Real Estate & Business	3,959	5,187	1,131	417	165	86	<b>10,945</b>	2.4
Education, Health & Social Services	1,598	4,911	2,098	1,246	534	206	<b>10,593</b>	2.3
Recreation & Personal	23,366	16,805	1,170	295	99	31	<b>41,766</b>	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,848</b>	<b>155,252</b>	<b>19,027</b>	<b>6,977</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>458,106</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Percent	59.6	33.9	4.1	1.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	0.0

## Appendix 3: Distribution of Businesses by Region

Industry sector	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Agriculture	325	1,539	2,598	27	496	<b>4,985</b>
Forestry	6	19	21	1	7	<b>54</b>
Fishing	31	1,629	589	211	686	<b>3,146</b>
Mining & Quarrying	122	193	103	4	291	<b>713</b>
Food Processing	1,446	1,756	1,476	507	781	<b>5,966</b>
Other Manufacturing	8,809	6,751	3,416	2,118	4,697	<b>25,791</b>
Utilities	42	34	16	11	31	<b>134</b>
Construction	488	55	35	33	42	<b>653</b>
Trade	81,031	82,176	40,739	24,765	51,004	<b>279,715</b>
Transport & Storage	666	426	179	213	110	<b>1,594</b>
Accommodation & Food Services	17,144	20,425	8,808	5,006	13,219	<b>64,602</b>
Information & Communication	1,446	1,235	683	250	495	<b>4,109</b>
Financial & Insurance	924	675	541	384	816	<b>3,340</b>
Real Estate & Business	5,196	2,624	1,055	593	1,477	<b>10,945</b>
Education, Health & Social Services	2,963	3,403	1,499	995	1,733	<b>10,593</b>
Recreation & Personal	13,024	14,601	5,072	2,281	6,788	<b>41,766</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,663</b>	<b>137,541</b>	<b>66,830</b>	<b>37,399</b>	<b>82,673</b>	<b>458,106</b>
Percent	29.2	30.0	14.6	8.2	18.0	100.0

#### Appendix 4: Employment in Businesses by Sex

Industry sector	Number of employees			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	21,538	9,779	31,317	68.8	31.2	100
Forestry	545	138	683	79.8	20.2	100
Fishing	13,638	235	13,873	98.3	1.7	100
Mining & Quarrying	2,450	742	3,192	76.8	23.2	100
Food Processing	38,134	12,611	50,745	75.1	24.9	100
Other Manufacturing	65,792	22,560	88,352	74.5	25.5	100
Utilities	1,678	483	2,161	77.6	22.4	100
Construction	12,147	2,251	14,398	84.4	15.6	100
Trade	236,587	210,477	447,064	52.9	47.1	100
Transport & Storage	10,653	2,830	13,483	79.0	21.0	100
Accommodation & Food Services	46,731	107,436	154,167	30.3	69.7	100
Information & Communication	10,538	3,863	14,401	73.2	26.8	100
Financial & Insurance	15,363	11,772	27,135	56.6	43.4	100
Real Estate & Business	38,989	14,135	53,124	73.4	26.6	100
Education, Health & Social Services	38,916	42,630	81,546	47.7	52.3	100
Recreation & Personal	45,605	35,288	80,893	56.4	43.6	100
Percent	599304	477230	1076534	55.7	44.3	100



## Appendix 5: Employment in Businesses by Employment Size

Industry sector	Only 1	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50 Plus	Total	Percent
Agriculture	1,119	5,703	7,652	4,687	2,894	9,262	<b>31,317</b>	2.9
Forestry	7	38	98	118	85	337	<b>683</b>	0.1
Fishing	972	4,440	2,749	1,981	2,074	1,657	<b>13,873</b>	1.3
Mining & Quarrying	472	321	305	372	718	1,004	<b>3,192</b>	0.3
Food Processing	2,492	5,800	3,712	3,832	5,827	29,082	<b>50,745</b>	4.7
Other Manufacturing	13,759	23,826	12,822	6,000	12,559	19,386	<b>88,352</b>	8.2
Utilities	11	77	209	411	844	609	<b>2,161</b>	0.2
Construction	31	326	549	789	9,101	3,602	<b>14,398</b>	1.3
Trade	192,479	180,019	32,914	20,133	12,575	8,944	<b>447,064</b>	41.5
Transport & Storage	165	2,095	1,962	3,068	2,423	3,770	<b>13,483</b>	1.3
Accommodation & Food Services	30,097	72,442	21,861	13,430	8,187	8,150	<b>154,167</b>	14.3
Information & Communication	1,806	4,486	1,264	1,372	2,436	3,037	<b>14,401</b>	1.3
Financial & Insurance	515	3,959	4,454	7,156	4,017	7,034	<b>27,135</b>	2.5
Real Estate & Business	3,959	13,020	6,929	5,071	4,770	19,375	<b>53,124</b>	4.9
Education, Health & Social Services	1,598	13,470	13,435	16,284	15,241	21,518	<b>81,546</b>	7.6
Recreation & Personal	23,366	40,025	7,052	3,642	2,697	4,111	<b>80,893</b>	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,848</b>	<b>370,047</b>	<b>117,967</b>	<b>88,346</b>	<b>86,448</b>	<b>140,878</b>	<b>1,076,534</b>	100.0
<b>Percent</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

## Appendix 6: Regional Distribution of Employees by Industry Sector

Industry sector	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Agriculture	2,068	11,492	12,941	784	4,032	<b>31,317</b>
Forestry	64	449	106	2	62	<b>683</b>
Fishing	136	8,830	3,224	479	1,204	<b>13,873</b>
Mining & Quarrying	1,095	1,177	236	28	656	<b>3,192</b>
Food Processing	13,268	17,008	8,639	1,553	10,277	<b>50,745</b>
Other Manufacturing	37,605	20,715	12,656	4,978	12,398	<b>88,352</b>
Utilities	854	389	364	146	408	<b>2,161</b>
Construction	11,776	1,462	247	334	579	<b>14,398</b>
Trade	150,720	121,099	64,236	36,585	74,424	<b>447,064</b>
Transport & Storage	8,444	2,019	1,290	1,073	657	<b>13,483</b>
Accommodation & Food Services	51,201	40,637	21,708	12,959	27,662	<b>154,167</b>
Information & Communication	7,307	2,600	1,803	1,269	1,422	<b>14,401</b>
Financial & Insurance Services	10,299	3,672	4,960	2,348	5,856	<b>27,135</b>
Real Estate & Business Services	33,980	6,457	5,091	2,302	5,294	<b>53,124</b>
Education, Health & Social Services	21,608	18,489	15,612	11,205	14,632	<b>81,546</b>
Recreation & Personal Services	28,832	24,874	9,523	4,905	12,759	<b>80,893</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>379,257</b>	<b>281,369</b>	<b>162,636</b>	<b>80,950</b>	<b>172,322</b>	<b>1,076,534</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Appendix 7: Informal & Formal Businesses by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	Number of Businesses			Percentage		
	Informal	Formal	Total	Informal	Formal	Total
Agriculture	2,365	2,620	<b>4,985</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Forestry	11	43	<b>54</b>	20.4	79.6	100.0
Fishing	1,300	1,846	<b>3,146</b>	41.3	58.7	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	437	276	<b>713</b>	61.3	38.7	100.0
Food Processing	3,510	2,456	<b>5,966</b>	58.8	41.2	100.0
Other Manufacturing	16,797	8,994	<b>25,791</b>	65.1	34.9	100.0
Utilities	0	134	<b>134</b>	-	100.0	100.0
Construction	7	646	<b>653</b>	1.1	98.9	100.0
Trade	197,992	81,723	<b>279,715</b>	70.8	29.2	100.0
Transport & Storage	154	1,440	<b>1,594</b>	9.7	90.3	100.0
Accommodation & Food Services	50,809	13,793	<b>64,602</b>	78.6	21.4	100.0
Information & Communication	2,704	1,405	<b>4,109</b>	65.8	34.2	100.0
Financial & Insurance Services	0	3,340	<b>3,340</b>	-	100.0	100.0
Real Estate & Business Services	5,577	5,368	<b>10,945</b>	51.0	49.0	100.0
Education, Health & Social Work	3,905	6,688	<b>10,593</b>	36.9	63.1	100.0
Recreation & Personal Services	35,682	6,084	<b>41,766</b>	85.4	14.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,250</b>	<b>136,856</b>	<b>458,106</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Appendix 8: Turnover by Industry Sector

Industry sector	<5 million	Percent	5 - 10 million	Percent	> 10 million	Percent	Total
Agriculture	2,365	0.7	1,503	1.6	1,117	2.5	4,987
Forestry	11	0.0	17	0.0	26	0.1	54
Fishing	1,300	0.4	1,429	1.6	417	0.9	3,148
Mining & Quarrying	437	0.1	208	0.2	68	0.1	713
Food Processing	3,510	1.1	1,354	1.5	1,102	2.4	5,969
Other Manufacturing	16,797	5.2	6,493	7.1	2,501	5.5	25,803
Utilities		0.0	16	0.0	118	0.3	134
Construction	7	0.0	70	0.1	576	1.3	653
Trade	197,992	61.6	57,810	63.2	23,913	52.7	279,840
Transport & Storage	154	0.0	204	0.2	1,236	2.7	1,594
Accommodation & Food Services	50,809	15.8	9,491	10.4	4,302	9.5	64,628
Information & Communication	2,704	0.8	830	0.9	575	1.3	4,111
Financial & Insurance		0.0	786	0.9	2,554	5.6	3,341
Real Estate & Business	5,577	1.7	2,679	2.9	2,689	5.9	10,950
Education, Health & S	3,905	1.2	3,713	4.1	2,975	6.6	10,598
Recreation & Personal	35,682	11.1	4,844	5.3	1,240	2.7	41,782
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,250</b>	100.0	<b>91,447</b>	100.0	<b>45,409</b>	100.0	<b>458,306</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>70.1</b>		<b>20.0</b>		<b>9.9</b>		<b>100.0</b>

## Appendix 9: Ownership of Business by Sex

Industry Sector	Owners			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total Owners	Males	Females	Total Owners
Agriculture	4540	887	5,427	83.7	16.3	100.0
Forestry	42	13	55	76.4	23.6	100.0
Fishing	2833	315	3,148	90.0	10.0	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	455	228	683	66.6	33.4	100.0
Food Processing	4,951	1,218	6,169	80.3	19.7	100.0
Other Manufacturing	17,554	9,911	27,465	63.9	36.1	100.0
Utilities	69	23	92	75.0	25.0	100.0
Construction	405	97	502	80.7	19.3	100.0
Trade	168,578	132,044	300,622	56.1	43.9	100.0
Transport & Storage	1552	165	1,717	90.4	9.6	100.0
Accommodation & Food Services	23,542	42,857	66,399	35.5	64.5	100.0
Information & Communication	3727	596	4323	86.2	13.8	100.0
Financial & Insurance Services	8,000	6,174	14,174	56.4	43.6	100.0
Real Estate & Business Services	9,237	2,658	11,895	77.7	22.3	100.0
Education, Health & Social Work	6,221	5,943	12,164	51.1	48.9	100.0
Recreation & Personal Services	27,202	16,734	43,936	61.9	38.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,908</b>	<b>219,863</b>	<b>498,771</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Appendix 10: Ownership of Computers by Industry

Industry Sector	Number of businesses			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	own computer	NO computer	Total
Agriculture	159	4,826	4,985	3.2	96.8	100.0
Forestry	9	45	54	16.7	83.3	100.0
Fishing	8	3,138	3,146	0.3	99.7	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	43	670	713	6.0	94.0	100.0
Food Processing	278	5,688	5,966	4.7	95.3	100.0
Other Manufacturing	1,188	24,603	25,791	4.6	95.4	100.0
Utilities	86	48	134	64.2	35.8	100.0
Construction	513	140	653	78.6	21.4	100.0
Trade	5,332	274,383	279,715	1.9	98.1	100.0
Transport & Storage	627	967	1,594	39.3	60.7	100.0
Accommodation & Food Services	1,099	63,503	64,602	1.7	98.3	100.0
Information & Communication	1,119	2,990	4,109	27.2	72.8	100.0
Financial & Insurance Services	1,538	1,802	3,340	46.0	54.0	100.0
Real Estate & Business Services	5,531	5,414	10,945	50.5	49.5	100.0
Education, Health & Social Work	2,203	8,390	10,593	20.8	79.2	100.0
Recreation & Personal Services	1,247	40,519	41,766	3.0	97.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,980</b>	<b>437,126</b>	<b>458,106</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Appendix 11: Age of Businesses by Industry

Industry Sector	0 -1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50	Not Stated	Total
Agriculture	221	1,777	887	1,047	926	24	103	4,985
Forestry	6	11	13	10	7	4	3	54
Fishing	140	645	867	968	502	1	23	3,146
Mining & Quarrying	93	147	153	182	107	3	28	713
Food Processing	1,633	1,456	880	714	1,086	11	186	5,966
Other Manufacturing	5,327	6,965	4,658	4,022	4,207	28	584	25,791
Utilities	15	33	20	20	14	3	29	134
Construction	55	82	75	54	45	2	340	653
Trade	79,457	74,363	43,598	32,189	45,647	74	4,387	279,715
Transport & Storage	197	310	290	288	180	3	326	1,594
Accommodation & Food Services	21,110	16,928	9,016	5,995	10,664	17	872	64,602
Information & Communication	1,160	1,222	567	321	691	3	145	4,109
Financial & Insurance	814	897	502	359	438	13	317	3,340
Real Estate & Business	3,085	2,921	1,327	841	1,839	9	923	10,945
Education, Health & S	1,991	2,422	1,814	1,567	1,908	186	705	10,593
Recreation & Personal	14,125	11,590	5,453	3,119	7,003	22	454	41,766
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,429</b>	<b>121,769</b>	<b>70,120</b>	<b>51,696</b>	<b>75,264</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>9,425</b>	<b>458,106</b>
Percent	28.3	26.6	15.3	11.3	16.4	0.1	2.1	100.0

## Appendix 11: Businesses & Employment in Primary & Secondary Schools by District

District	Primary				Secondary			
	Schools	Employment			Schools	Employment		
		Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total
Abim	49	355	233	588	4	80	51	131
Adjumani	77	509	315	824	16	273	122	395
Agago	117	762	185	947	8	152	74	226
Alebtong	78	703	113	816	7	115	82	197
Amolatar	58	578	145	723	7	155	85	240
Amudat	12	58	33	91	2	27	19	46
Amuria	123	906	278	1,184	14	217	109	326
Amuru	60	452	204	656	7	96	43	139
Apac	130	1,184	379	1,563	15	264	186	450
Arua	303	3,820	2,058	5,878	77	1,522	871	2,393
Budaka	77	681	607	1,288	18	313	149	462
Bududa	126	709	518	1,227	8	141	67	208
Bugiri	243	1,511	1,118	2,629	48	639	281	920
Buhweju	78	513	234	747	6	83	30	113
Buikwe	282	1,615	1,608	3,223	64	955	453	1,408
Bukedea	100	544	376	920	14	183	84	267
Bukomansimbi	97	533	551	1,084	19	261	94	355
Bukwo	69	538	316	854	12	182	100	282
Bulambuli	58	488	282	770	13	162	82	244
Bulisa	37	282	115	397	6	97	35	132
Bundibugyo	115	786	265	1,051	14	187	81	268
Bushenyi	200	1,120	1,247	2,367	30	797	521	1,318
Busia	143	1,146	801	1,947	35	578	313	891
Butaleja	114	752	461	1,213	21	338	215	553
Butambala	86	385	479	864	28	445	205	650
Buvuma	21	92	43	135	2	15	6	21
Buyende	112	746	334	1,080	15	188	74	262
Dokolo	74	722	250	972	8	159	104	263
Gomba	115	577	519	1,096	21	289	85	374
Gulu	159	1,318	1,026	2,344	28	706	406	1,112
Hoima	223	1,246	1,203	2,449	45	868	447	1,315
Ibanda	238	1,435	971	2,406	36	606	358	964
Iganga	197	1,513	1,527	3,040	38	772	373	1,145
Isingiro	322	1,768	1,314	3,082	38	519	308	827
Jinja	190	1,685	1,873	3,558	63	1,368	963	2,331
Kaabong	63	436	250	686	3	76	41	117
Kabale	353	2,841	1,594	4,435	78	1,591	849	2,440
Kabarole	170	1,142	1,202	2,344	48	879	458	1,337

District	Primary				Secondary			
	Schools	Employment			Schools	Employment		
		Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total
Kaberaido	99	653	238	891	17	269	116	385
Kalangala	27	102	93	195	3	37	22	59
Kaliro	126	809	517	1,326	21	398	183	581
Kalungu	125	784	929	1,713	29	529	282	811
Kampala	666	6,007	6,818	12,825	153	3,663	2,368	6,031
Kamuli	225	1,659	1,420	3,079	46	777	438	1,215
Kamwenge	230	1,404	773	2,177	30	458	211	669
Kanungu	192	1,154	660	1,814	33	479	287	766
Kapchorwa	66	572	509	1,081	11	231	184	415
Kasese	437	3,046	2,043	5,089	81	1,394	663	2,057
Katakwi	78	550	215	765	16	201	97	298
Kayunga	235	1,486	1,154	2,640	51	878	448	1,326
Kibaale	569	2,980	1,791	4,771	72	935	389	1,324
Kiboga	112	588	464	1,052	19	274	117	391
Kibuku	76	606	440	1,046	11	171	79	250
Kiruhura	287	1,311	949	2,260	27	373	248	621
Kiryandongo	101	804	407	1,211	16	292	142	434
Kisoro	167	1,154	590	1,744	27	458	188	646
Kitgum	114	774	372	1,146	18	333	176	509
Koboko	75	732	252	984	17	397	132	529
Kole	63	730	256	986	11	210	127	337
Kotido	27	156	124	280	2	49	38	87
Kumi	95	677	435	1,112	13	236	118	354
Kween	69	625	419	1,044	12	156	104	260
Kyankwanzi	134	598	328	926	14	171	64	235
Kyegegwa	115	762	548	1,310	12	167	96	263
Kyenjojo	165	934	674	1,608	23	361	163	524
Lamwo	74	526	143	669	7	80	49	129
Lira	132	1,598	970	2,568	27	649	423	1,072
Luuka	109	879	561	1,440	18	267	109	376
Luwero	329	1,859	2,108	3,967	82	1,621	1,030	2,651
Lwengo	162	935	937	1,872	17	305	120	425
Lyantonde	55	367	315	682	11	147	71	218
Manafwa	176	1,355	927	2,282	40	694	381	1,075
Maracha	70	863	306	1,169	12	260	188	448
Masaka	172	1,296	1,471	2,767	39	858	444	1,302
Masindi	123	713	844	1,557	30	578	258	836
Mayuge	213	1,531	1,086	2,617	40	551	222	773
Mbale	188	1,418	1,761	3,179	66	1,449	782	2,231
Mbarara	374	2,204	2,141	4,345	56	1,343	936	2,279
Mitooma	149	863	738	1,601	19	354	196	550

District	Primary				Secondary			
	Schools	Employment			Schools	Employment		
		Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total
Mityana	240	1,228	1,248	2,476	42	699	339	1,038
Moroto	30	115	134	249	5	88	68	156
Moyo	80	532	301	833	21	276	133	409
Mpigi	153	820	989	1,809	50	912	516	1,428
Mubende	325	1,652	1,419	3,071	46	707	293	1,000
Mukono	385	2,400	2,654	5,054	92	1,869	1,169	3,038
Nakapiripirit	43	216	188	404	4	52	31	83
Nakaseke	150	759	692	1,451	35	425	185	610
Nakasongola	186	968	702	1,670	29	424	154	578
Namayingo	85	636	287	923	10	121	55	176
Namutumba	123	801	544	1,345	18	270	142	412
Napak	37	165	189	354	3	54	23	77
Nebbi	193	1,361	517	1,878	24	388	256	644
Ngora	66	482	327	809	11	228	155	383
Ntoroko	42	242	118	360	2	21	10	31
Ntungamo	368	2,165	1,690	3,855	49	896	543	1,439
Nwoya	44	247	98	345	4	85	48	133
Otuke	54	374	65	439	4	85	43	128
Oyam	115	1,302	380	1,682	9	203	126	329
Pader	112	687	162	849	14	204	75	279
Pallisa	147	1,290	800	2,090	32	514	298	812
Rakai	278	1,958	1,703	3,661	49	832	400	1,232
Rubirizi	72	507	299	806	8	152	87	239
Rukungiri	267	1,679	1,324	3,003	41	883	476	1,359
Sembabule	243	1,230	992	2,222	28	355	182	537
Serere	112	869	367	1,236	14	220	123	343
Sheema	177	1,031	1,099	2,130	28	676	414	1,090
Sironko	128	740	744	1,484	24	358	177	535
Soroti	128	1,001	739	1,740	31	728	481	1,209
Tororo	216	1,526	1,253	2,779	59	1,026	705	1,731
Wakiso	791	5,823	6,727	12,550	213	4,558	3,013	7,571
Yumbe	128	1,240	411	1,651	28	446	195	641
Zombo	97	647	205	852	12	223	186	409
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,685</b>	<b>121,208</b>	<b>92,120</b>	<b>213,328</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>58,329</b>	<b>32,614</b>	<b>90,943</b>

Source: Ministry of Education & Sports



## **Appendix 12: Questionnaire for the COBE**