



# UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## COVID 19 BUSINESS SURVEY

### March and April 2020

### Press Release




#### 1.1 Foreword

The freezing of economic activity due to Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID 19) pandemic has given Economists and Planners hard times in proposing integrated and coordinated reforms and solutions for recovery of economy. The need to provide relevant indicators to effectively monitor and evaluate government policy and decision making is critical. UBOS will regularly conduct COVID 19 Impact Assessment Surveys (IASs) to determine the performance of economic activity, in terms of production and business operations dynamics.

The surveys cover formal establishments and have two modules, namely- the Production Module and the Business Operations Dynamics Module. In the first phase of the survey, data was collected for the reference period between March 25<sup>th</sup> and April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020. In that phase, administrative data for a total of 25,616 private establishments and 324 public institutions was used to compute estimates of monthly Gross Output for the Production Module. The Business Operations Dynamics Module covered a sample of 2,377 private business establishments which were subjected to telephone and email interviews. A total of 1,182 private establishments responded, giving a response rate 49.7%.

The Bureau acknowledges the support from Government of Uganda and the contribution from the Business establishments that responded. Lastly, it is our sincere hope that the findings in this report provide useful information on how the COVID-19 outbreak is impacting sectors of the economy in order to aid policy formulation.



Chris N Mukiza (PhD)  
Executive Director, 18<sup>th</sup> August 2020

#### 1.2 Highlights of the findings

- Overall estimated Gross Output went down by 20.7 percent in the month of April 2020.
- 29.4% of the businesses closed operations during the April 2020 lockdown period.
- About 34.8 % and 34.5% of the manufacturing establishments operated between 26%-50% and 51%-75%, respectively utilisation capacity.
- 2.1% of the establishments introduced new products during the period.
- 51.5% of the establishments reduced their payroll size as a result of the lockdown.
- 85.8% of the sectors of the economy put in place safety measures in order to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### 2.1 Gross Output

As indicated in Table 1, Gross Output for the formal economy excluding Finance and Insurance services decreased from 7.3 trillion in March 2020 shillings to 5.8 trillion shillings in April 2020.

At sector level, Creative, Arts and entertainment activities (93.2%), Construction (78.5%), Other Service (75.9%), Accommodation & Food Services (69.6%) and Mining (69.7%) registered the highest decrease in gross output in April 2020 compared to March 2020, while Public administration & defense, Education and Health Sectors

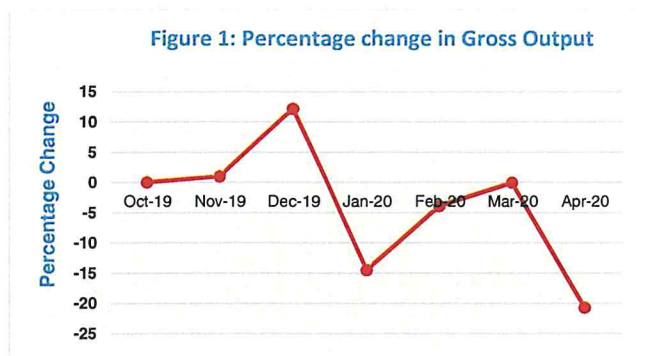
registered increases of 122.2%, 75.0% and 42.9%, respectively during the same period, Appendix Table 2.

**Table 1: Monthly Gross Output, November 2019 to April 2020, Billion shillings**

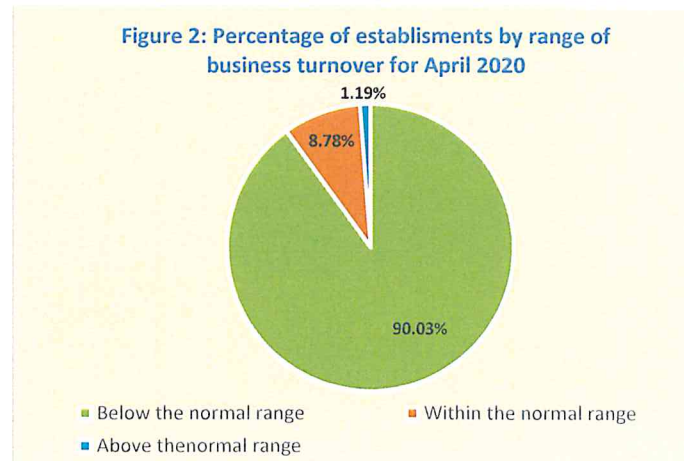
Sector	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	110	110	108	108	98	64
Industry	2,881	2,930	2,760	2,663	2,587	1,827
Services, excl. Financial & Insurance	4,884	5,796	4,684	4,487	4,569	3,864
<b>Total Gross output</b>	<b>7,874</b>	<b>8,836</b>	<b>7,551</b>	<b>7,258</b>	<b>7,254</b>	<b>5,754</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Thus, the overall estimated Gross output went down by 20.7 percent in the month of April 2020 as compared to 0.1 percent decrease registered in March 2020 as shown in the Figure1.



Consistently, the results from the Business Operations Dynamics survey indicated that 90.0 % of the establishments recorded turnover for April 2020 below the normal range. Similarly, Accommodation and Food Services, and Construction were the most affected activities as shown in the Figure 2 and Appendix Table 3.

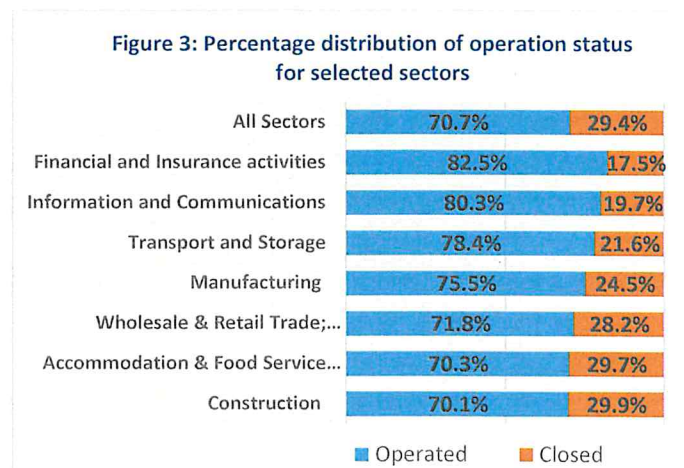


## 2.2 Operation Status

### Business Closure

The survey indicated that, about 29.4% of the businesses closed operations during the lockdown period. All businesses in the Agriculture & Forestry, Public Administration and defence; compulsory Social Security and Human Health & Social work activities remained operational during the lockdown period as reflected in Figure 3.

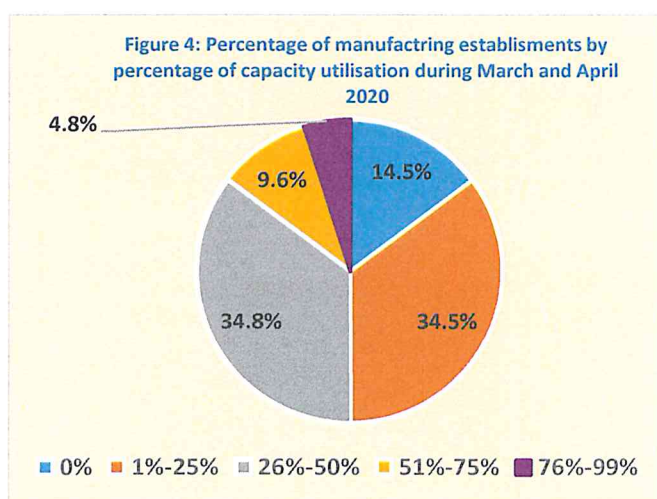
However, majority of the businesses in the Real Estate, Arts, entertainment and Recreation Sectors closed operations compared to those that remained operational, Appendix Table 4.





### Capacity utilization for manufacturing

For the manufacturing sector about 34.8 % and 34.5% of the establishments operated between 26%-50% and 51%-75%, respectively utilisation capacity. Notably, there were no establishments that operated under full capacity utilization, however, 4.8% of the establishments operated between 76%-99%. Furthermore, 14.5% of the establishments operated at zero utilisation capacity, implying that they were open to sell their goods in inventory.



### Introduction of new products

About 2.1% of the establishments introduced new products during the period of March and April 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak. At Sector level, about 5.1% of the establishments in Manufacturing, 8.1% in Information and Communications and 6.8% in Finance & Insurance, respectively introduced new products in the reference period. Some of the new products introduced were; Manufacture of egg powder, sanitisers, alcoholic beverages, hand washing equipment, packaging materials, articles of apparel (masks), door-to-door transport services (food, pharmaceuticals, home merchandise) and online banking services, Figure 4 and Appendix Table 5.

**Figure 4: Percentage of Establishments by introduction of new product**



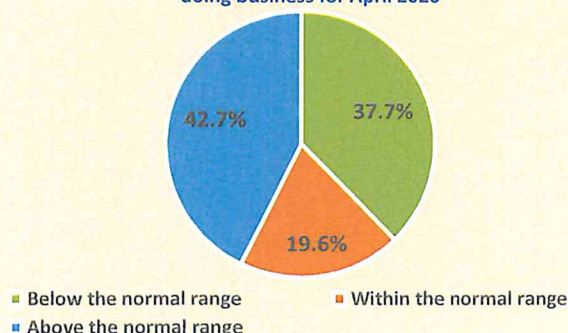
### Improvement of products

In the Manufacturing sector, 4.1% of the establishments had significantly improved at least a product during the months of March and April 2020. Also in the Finance & Insurance service and Information and Communication sectors, about 11.1% and 12.5% of the establishments significantly improved at least a product during the months of March and April 2020, respectively, Appendix Table 6..

### 2.3 Cost of doing business

The findings indicate that 42.7% of the establishments reported that their cost of doing business was above the normal range during the March and April 2020. On the contrary, 37.8% of the establishments reported that their cost of doing business was below the normal range during the March and April 2020.

Figure 5: Percentage of establishments by range of cost of doing business for April 2020



Notably, 75% of the establishments engaged in Financial & Insurance, 66.4% in information & communication and 61.6%, in transport & storage activities, reported that their cost of doing business was above the normal range during March and April 2020. About 39% of the establishments engaged in manufacturing activities reported that their cost of doing business was above the normal range and on the contrary, 39% of the manufacturing establishments reported that their range for cost of doing business was below the normal range during March and April 2020, Appendix Table 7.

## 2.4 Source of Raw Materials

Before March 2020, on the overall, 80.9% of the establishments were obtaining their raw materials from domestic sources. However, during March and April 2020, the percentage of establishments who obtained raw materials from domestic sources increased to 85.3% as shown Table 2.

Table 2: Main source of raw materials by percentage for all sectors

Source		Main Source Of Raw Materials During March & April 2020		Total before March 2020
		Domestic	Foreign	
Main Source of Raw Materials before March 2020	Domestic	79.6	1.2	80.9
	Foreign	5.6	13.5	19.1
Total during March & April 2020		85.3	14.7	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Specifically, 79.6% of the establishments that were obtaining raw materials from domestic sources before March 2020 maintained their main source as domestic during March and April 2020. Furthermore, 13.5% of the establishments that were obtaining raw materials from foreign sources before March 2020 maintained their main source as foreign during March and April 2020. This implies that about 4.5% of the establishments which were obtaining from foreign sources before March 2020 changed their main source to domestic sources during March and April 2020.

Precisely, 70.0% of the establishments that maintained domestic as their main source are engaged in manufacturing activities. Furthermore, 6.8% of the establishments in manufacturing changed their main source of raw materials from foreign sources before March 2020 to domestic sources in April 2020.as shown in Table 3.



**Table 3: Main source of raw materials by percentage for the Manufacturing Sector**

Source		Main Source Of Raw Materials During March & April 2020		Total before March 2020
		Domestic	Foreign	
Main Source of Raw Materials before March 2020	Domestic	70.0	1.4	70.4
	Foreign	8.2	21.4	29.6
Total during March & April 2020		77.2	22.8	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### Main source of raw materials by country

Furthermore, Table 4 indicates that the percentage of establishments that obtained their main source of raw materials in March 2020 and April 2020 from India, South Korea and South Africa increased to 17.9%, 4.9% and 4.3%, respectively. Contrarily, the percentage of establishments that obtained their main source of raw materials in March 2020 and April 2020 from China, Kenya, Germany, and United Arab Emirates decreased to 28.2%, 6.8%, 1.1% and 3.7%, respectively.

**Table 4: Percentage distribution of establishments by country for main source of raw material**

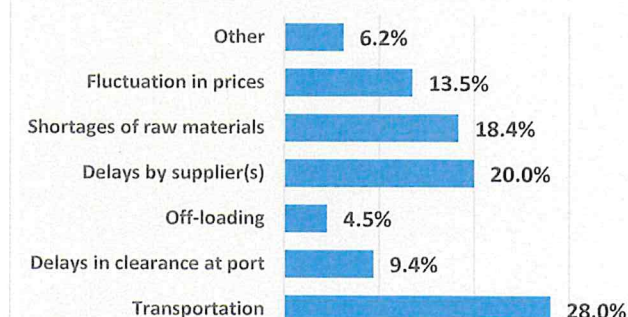
Country	Before March 2020	During March and April 2020
China	32.36	28.17
India	15.11	17.89
Kenya	7.33	6.75
United Arab Emirates	6.03	5.63
United States of America	3.96	3.66
South Korea	3.55	4.89
South Africa	3.19	4.27
Germany	3.41	1.1
Russia	3.25	3.29

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### Challenges in obtaining raw materials

During March and April 2020, about 28.0% of the establishments reported transportation as their main challenge in obtaining raw materials. Furthermore, 20.0% and 18.4% of the establishments reported delays by supplier and shortages of raw materials as their main challenge in obtaining raw materials during March and April 2020. Also, 9.4% of the establishments reported delays at the port of entry as their main challenge in obtaining raw materials, Appendix Table 8.

**Figure 6: Percentage distribution of establishments by challenges of access to raw material supplies**

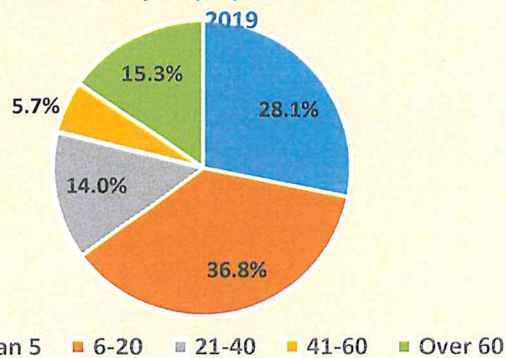


## 2.5 Workforce

### Distribution by Employment Band in December 2019

In the month of December 2019, establishments employing persons between 6 and 20 were the majority (36.8%). These were mainly dominated by those offering services such as Health (71.7%), Transport & storage (52.2%), Information & Communication (48.4%) and Accommodation and Food services (45.4%). This was followed by those employing 5 or less. Those employing 41 to 60 employees were the least (6%). However, about 15.3% of the establishments employed more than 60 persons, Figure 7 and Appendix Table 9.

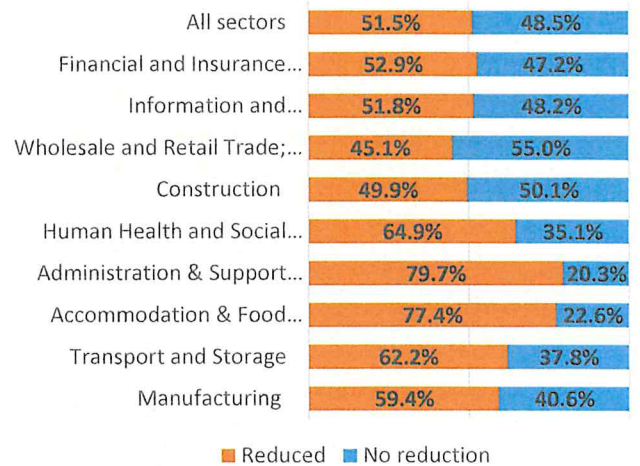
**Figure 7: Percentage distribution of establishments by employee band for December 2019**



### Changes in Pay roll size

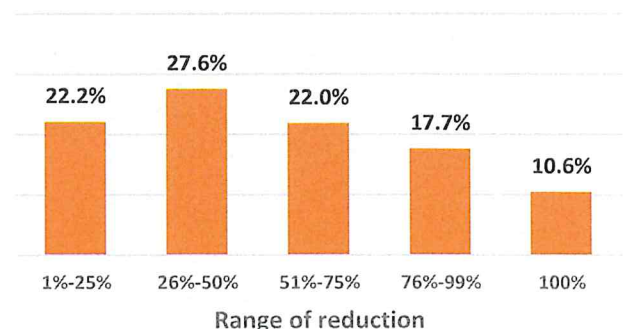
On the overall, the survey established that 51.5% of the establishments reduced their payroll size as a result of the lockdown. The most affected sectors were; the Accommodation & Food Service, the Transport and Storage, the Administration & Support, the Manufacturing, as well as Arts Entertainment and Recreation sectors. Notably, 59.4% of the establishments in manufacturing reported a reduction in their pay roll size, Figure 8. However, the Utilities sector such as power generation & distribution, water & sewerage, Public administration such as policing, defense, government agencies and civil service were least affected by the reduction of the payroll size. This is because they were offering essential services to support the continuity of the economy.

**Figure 8: Percentage distribution of establishments by response to reduction of Pay roll size**



In regard to the magnitude of the reduction, about 27.6% of the establishments reduced their payroll size between the range of 26%-50% during the period of March and April 2020. Notably, 41.5% of the establishments engaged in Accommodation and Food service activities reduced their payroll size by a range of 76%-99%, Appendix Table 8. Also, 10.6% of the establishments reduced their payroll size by 100%. This was mainly for Mining & quarrying (50.0%), Transport & Storage (16.2%), wholesale and retail trade (15.5%) and Construction (8.9%) sectors as shown in Figure 9.

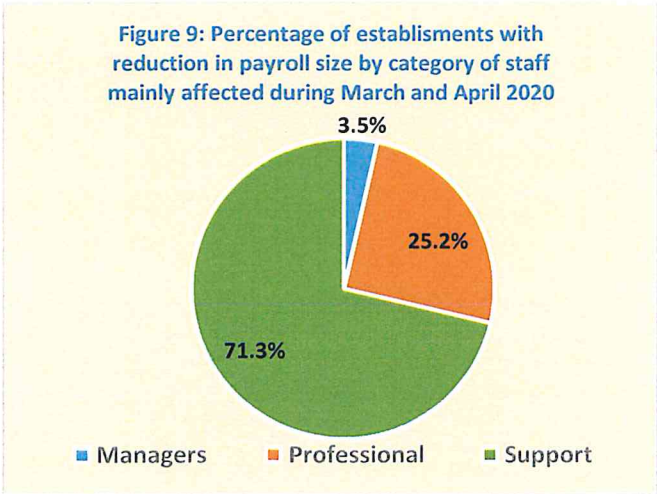
**Figure 9: Percentage distribution of establishments by range of reduction of payroll**



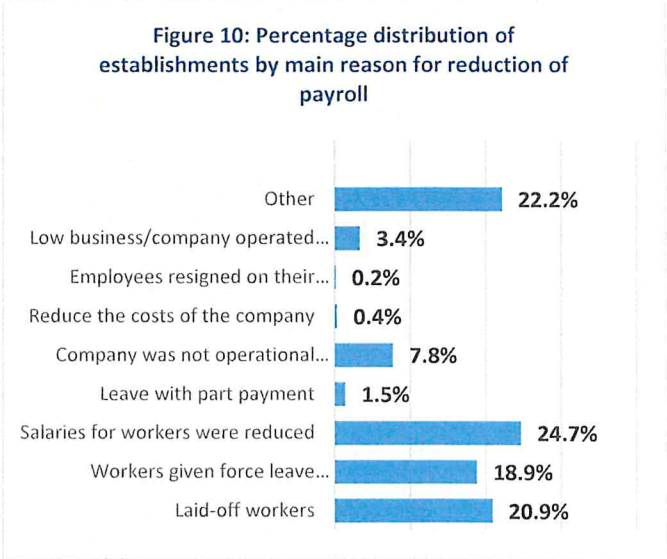
Furthermore, 71.3% of the establishments reported Support or elementary staff as the most affected category



in regard to reduction to payroll. Specifically, 84.9% of the establishments engaged in manufacturing reported that the support staff category was the most affected. In addition, 80.8% and 77.8% of the establishments engaged in Finance and Insurance and Information and Communication Sectors, respectively reported that the professional or technical category of staff was the most affected in regard to reduction of payroll size, Figure 9 and Appendix Table 12.



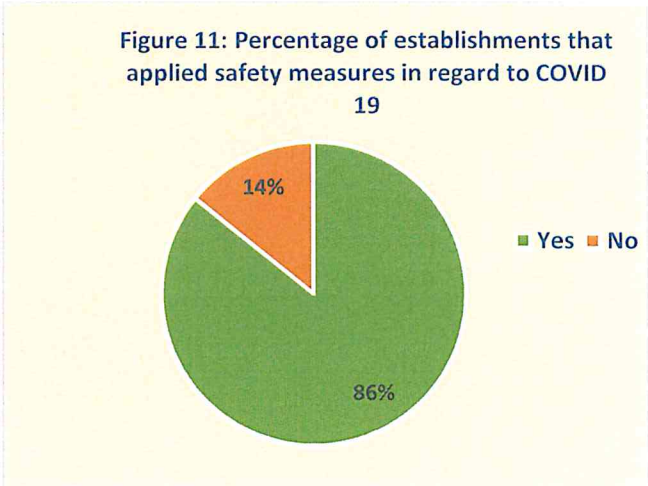
About 24.7% of the establishments reported that the main reason for the payroll size reduction was reduction of salaries while 20.9% reported that the main reason was laying off workers. Also, 18.9% reported that the main reason was giving workers forced leave without pay, Figure 10 and Appendix Table 13.



## 2.6 Coping mechanisms and business continuity

### Occupational Safety

Over three quarters (85.8%) of the sectors of the economy put in place safety measures in order to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 11).



As indicated in Figure 12, provision of sanitisers and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) were the most prominent safety measures applied by establishments, with 18.4% and 17.5%, respectively of the establishments applying these measures. Notably, only 7.1% of the establishments undertook temperature checks.

Figure 12: Percentage distribution of establishments by type of safe measure applied

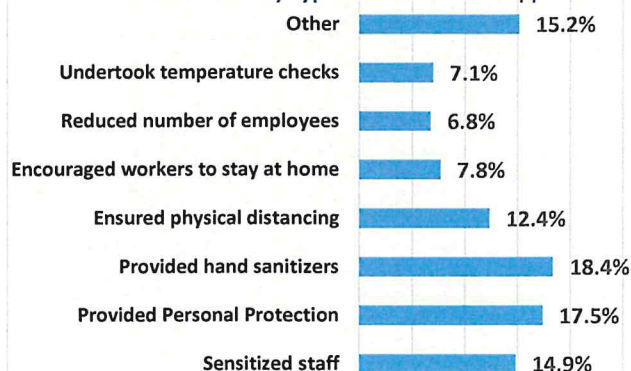
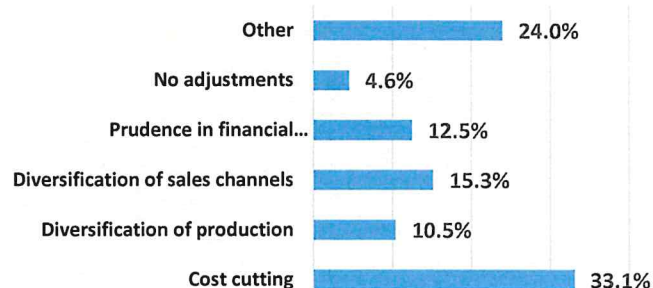


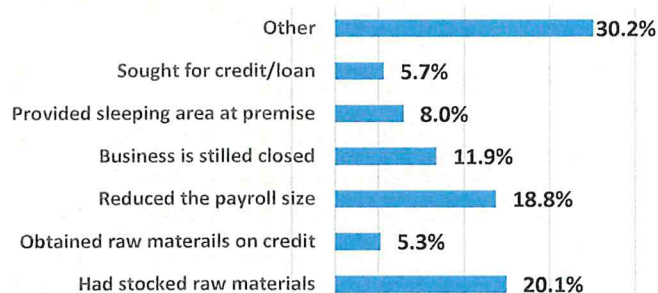
Figure 14: Percentage distribution of establishments by type of planned business adjustment measure



## Business Continuity

In order to ensure business continuity during March and April 2020, about 20.1% of the establishments had stocked raw materials and supplies prior to the lock down. About, 18.8% reported to have reduced the payroll while only 5.7% sought for credit/loans. (Figure 13)

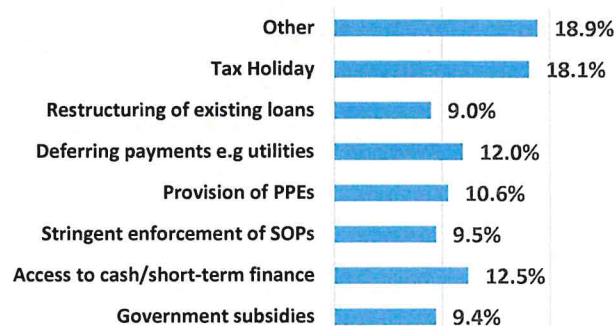
Figure 13: Percentage distribution of establishments by type of coping mechanism for business continuity



Also, 33.1% of the establishments were planning to cost cut, 15.3% had plans for diversification of sales channels while 10.7% had plans for diversification of production. However, 5.1% of the establishments had no adjustment plans in place, Figure 14.

In regard to government support required for business continuity, 18.1% of the establishments indicated that they required a tax holiday, 10.6% indicated that government should provide to their business PPEs, 12.0% indicated that payments for items like utilities should be deferred, Figure 15. Also, 9.5% of the establishments indicated that government should ensure stringent enforcement of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Figure 15: Percentage distribution of establishments by type of government support required for business continuity





## 3.0 Survey Methodology

### Sampling

A target population consisting of 25,864 private establishments, of which 25,540 private establishments and 324 were MDAs and Local Governments as at December 2019 was compiled.

In order to estimate output for the formal economy, the target population of units 25,616 (excluding establishments under Finance and Insurance services) from the two sub samples mentioned above was used to estimate Gross Output.

However, for the Business Operation Dynamics Module, a sample was derived from the sub frame of 25,864 private establishments. Notably, this sub-frame did not have any address and therefore, addresses were attached from other registers and lists. These included; the General Tax Register, on-going 2019/2020 Census of Business Establishments (COBE) Register, Electricity generators, distributors and suppliers, Construction Sector Index (CSI) Survey, Index of Production (IOP) Survey and Producer Price Indices (PPIs) establishment list. Since the survey was by either telephone or email, establishments without email or telephone contacts were excluded.

A frame of 17, 776 units was derived for establishments with at least a Contact address of a telephone and or email. Basing on the turnover filed for December 2019, the turnover for the derived frame of 17,776 establishments represents 97.3 percent of the total turnover.

A stratified one-stage sample of establishments was selected for the Study. The frame of 17,776 establishments was stratified into 19 strata based on the ISISC Rev. 4 sectors and the sample of 2,383 (13. 4

percent) was derived. The sample was allocated to the ISIC Rev 4. Sectors using Neyman's Allocation.

The Business Operations Dynamics Module collected information on Business Operations, raw materials, workforce coping mechanisms and business continuity.

### Survey Challenges

While undertaking the exercise, the following challenges and limitations were encountered.

- i. Failure by respondents to pick up calls and termination of the interview before completing the interview. .
- ii. Some respondents preferred to be sent softcopy of the questionnaire and then later they fill and return which most did not even after following them up.
- iii. It was noted that some respondents deliberately refused to participate in the interview for various reasons not provided to us.
- iv. Some of the contact for the selected establishments had left establishments.
- v. Some contact numbers were not available while some for wrong/unintended contact.
- vi. Some respondents preferred Face-To-Face interview in to ensured legitimacy of the survey.
- vii. The working time (8:00- 15:00 hrs.) and the new normal of *Work From Home*, provided few hours of each day for the interviews, and hence most respondents always excused themselves from the interview.
- viii. The unprecedented lengthy procedure to respond to the online interview led to avoidance to respond.

## Business Operations Dynamics Survey Questions

### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

a	Name of Establishment/Business:
b	Name of Respondent:
c	Title of Respondent in Establishment:
d	Telephone number of Respondent:
e	Email address of Respondent:
f	Location of Establishment (District):
g	Office Telephone number:
h	Email address of Business:

### B. OPERATIONS

- 2) What was the **MAIN** activity of this establishment during the months of **March 2020 and April 2020**?
- 3) During the months of **March 2020 and April 2020** did your business introduce any NEW goods/products?
- 3a) Please list up to **TWO** goods/products that your business introduced
- 4) During the months of **March 2020 and April 2020** did your business introduce any NEW services?
- 4a) Please list up to **TWO** services that your business introduced
- 5) During the months of March 2020 and April 2020 did your business **significantly improve** the goods and services?
- 6a) What is your installed capacity for the MAIN product/good?
- 6b) What was the operating/trading capacity of the establishment in terms of percentage during the months of **March 2020 and April 2020**?
- 6c) During the months of **March 2020 and April 2020**, what was the range for business turnover compared to the normal situation?
- 6d) During the months of **March 2020 and April 2020**, what was the range for the cost of doing business compared to the normal situation?

### C. RAW MATERIALS/SUPPLIES

- 7) What was the **MAIN** source of raw materials/supplies before March 2020?
- 7a) List the main two countries of origin for your imported raw materials
- 8) During the months of March 2020 and April 2020, what was the **MAIN** source of raw materials/supplies?
- 8a) List the main two countries of origin for your imported raw materials
- 9a) During the months of **March 2020 and April 2020**, did you encounter any challenges in accessing raw materials/supplies?
- 9b) What are the challenges your business encountered (*Multiple responses apply*)

### D. WORKFORCE

- 10a. How many employees did your establishment has on the payroll for the month of **December 2019**?



10b. During the months of **March 2020 and April 2020**, was the size of your payroll reduced?

10c. During the months of **March 2020 and April 2020**, by what percentage did the size of the payroll reduce compared to the normal situation?

10d) Which category was **MAINLY** affected by the reduction in the payroll size during the months of March 2020 and April 2020?

10e) What are the reasons for the reduction in the payroll size during the months of March 2020 and April 2020?

11a. During the months of March 2020 and April 2020, did you introduce safety measures for workers on duty in regard to COVID-19?

11b) What safety measures did your business put in place to ensure safety for the workers on duty in regard to COVID-19?

#### **E. BUSINESS CONTINUITY**

12a. During the months of March 2020 and April 2020, how did the business cope in order to continue with operations?

12b. What adjustments does your business plan to undertake in order to ensure continuity?

12c. What Government support does your business require for continuity?

## APPENDIX TABLES

**Table 1: Monthly Gross Output by Sector, billion shillings**

Industrial Sector	November 2020	December 2020	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	109.9	110.3	107.8	107.6	98.3	64.1
Mining & Quarrying	25.3	13.7	12.7	12.8	13.7	4.2
Manufacturing	1,948.5	2,042.8	1,907.8	1,865.0	1,808.4	1,380.7
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	473.7	456.4	430.9	413.3	410.1	365.3
Construction	433.4	416.7	408.1	372.4	355.2	76.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,623.0	3,309.1	2,615.4	2,461.2	2,369.1	925.6
Transport & Storage	228.5	227.8	226.7	217.4	213.5	121.2
Accommodation & Food Services	123.8	129.9	111.7	109.9	91.4	27.8
Information & Communication	486.7	523.2	468.3	449.5	501.7	502.9
Financial & Insurance services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	68.8	65.3	61.4	59.0	54.4	19.8
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	223.1	237.0	147.0	137.0	143.6	94.8
Administration & Support Service activities	82.1	79.7	75.8	69.0	70.4	50.8
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	666.5	777.7	590.4	590.4	677.5	1,505.3
Education	171.7	212.5	189.3	189.2	233.9	409.3
Health	119.8	147.8	106.5	105.6	131.4	187.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	12.3	14.4	10.9	12.8	10.6	0.7
Other Service Activities	76.0	70.9	79.1	84.4	70.1	16.9
Activities of Household as employers, undifferentiated goods & Services	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,874.4</b>	<b>8,836.1</b>	<b>7,551.4</b>	<b>7,258.1</b>	<b>7,254.5</b>	<b>5,754.3</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 2: Percentage change in Monthly Gross Output, percent**

Industrial Sector	November 2020	December 2020	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	-3.0	0.3	-2.3	-0.1	-8.7	-34.8
Mining & Quarrying	112.7	-45.9	-7.2	0.6	7.3	-69.7
Manufacturing	1.6	4.8	-6.6	-2.2	-3.0	-23.7
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	2.6	-3.7	-5.6	-4.1	-0.8	-10.9
Construction	-6.7	-3.8	-2.1	-8.7	-4.6	-78.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	0.7	26.2	-21.0	-5.9	-3.7	-60.9
Transport & Storage	1.6	-0.3	-0.5	-4.1	-1.8	-43.3
Accommodation & Food Services	5.2	4.9	-14.0	-1.5	-16.8	-69.6
Information & Communication	0.2	7.5	-10.5	-4.0	11.6	0.3
Financial & Insurance services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	-5.3	-5.1	-6.0	-3.8	-7.9	-63.7
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	11.2	6.3	-38.0	-6.8	4.8	-34.0
Administration & Support Service activities	5.6	-3.0	-4.8	-9.0	2.1	-27.9
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	0.0	16.7	-24.1	0.0	14.8	122.2
Education	-0.1	23.8	-10.9	-0.1	23.6	75.0
Health	1.7	23.4	-27.9	-0.9	24.5	42.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	12.7	16.7	-24.4	17.8	-17.6	-93.2
Other Service Activities	0.7	-6.8	11.6	6.7	-17.0	-75.9
Activities of Household as employers, undifferentiated goods & Services	-13.3	-16.2	65.8	-14.5	-10.4	-37.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-20.7</b>



**Table 3: Percentage distribution of establishments by range of business turnover for March and April 2020**

Industrial Sector	Below the normal range	Within the normal range	Above the normal	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	82.99	17.01	0	100
Mining & Quarrying	100	0	0	100
Manufacturing	88.61	11.09	0.3	100
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	66.95	33.05	0	100
Construction	79.04	18.55	2.41	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	90.68	8.08	1.24	100
Transport & Storage	94.24	5.76	0	100
Accommodation & Food Services	100	0	0	100
Information & Communication	89.68	5.48	4.84	100
Financial & Insurance services	94.68	5.32	0	100
Real Estate Activities	100	0	0	100
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	92.01	7.99	0	100
Administration & Support Service activities	100	0	0	100
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	100	0	0	100
Health	79.49	0	20.51	100
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	100	0	0	100
Other Service Activities	100	0	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.03</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 4: Percentage distribution for operation status by Sector during March and April 2020**

Industrial Sector	Operational Status		All
	Operated	Closed During April 2020	Sample
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	100	0	0.68
Mining & Quarrying	100	0	0.23
Manufacturing	75.47	24.53	12.82
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	100	0	0.68
Construction	70.13	29.87	12.47
Wholesale & Retail Trade	71.8	28.2	42.08
Transport & Storage	78.42	21.58	5.31
Accommodation & Food Services	70.31	29.69	5.61
Information & Communication	80.3	19.7	4.4
Financial & Insurance services	82.51	17.49	0.9
Real Estate Activities	43.67	56.33	1.3
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	54.22	45.78	7.34
Administration & Support Service activities	52.4	47.6	2.89
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	100	0	0.21
Health	100	0	0.76
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	36.83	63.17	0.9
Other Service Activities	51.37	48.63	1.31
Activities of Household as employers, undifferentiated goods & Services	0	100	0.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>29.35</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 5: Percentage distribution for Introduction of new products during March and April 2020**

Industrial Sector	Introduced new products(s)	Did not introduce product(s)	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0	100	100
Mining & Quarrying	0	100	100
Manufacturing	5.09	94.91	100
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	0	100	100
Construction	1.13	98.87	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1.5	98.5	100
Transport & Storage	1.72	98.28	100
Accommodation & Food Services	2.53	97.47	100
Information & Communication	8.09	91.91	100
Financial & Insurance services	6.82	93.18	100
Real Estate Activities	0	100	100
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	0	100	100
Administration & Support Service activities	0	100	100
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	0	100	100
Health	0	100	100
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0	100	100
Other Service Activities	0	100	100
Activities of Household as employers, undifferentiated goods & Services	0	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>97.92</b>	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 6: Percentage distribution for significant improvement of products during March and April 2020**

Industrial Sector	Improved products(s)	Did not improve product(s)	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	30.96	69.04	100
Mining & Quarrying	0	100	100
Manufacturing	5.47	94.53	100
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	13.01	86.99	100
Construction	0	100	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3.08	96.92	100
Transport & Storage	9.94	90.06	100
Accommodation & Food Services	2.29	97.71	100
Information & Communication	12.49	87.51	100
Financial & Insurance services	11.11	88.89	100
Real Estate Activities	0	100	100
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	3.42	96.58	100
Administration & Support Service activities	0	100	100
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	33.33	66.67	100
Health	21.26	78.74	100
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0	100	100
Other Service Activities	0	100	100
Activities of Household as employers, undifferentiated goods & Services	0	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>95.93</b>	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics



**Table 7: Percentage distribution of establishments by range of cost of doing business during March and April 2020**

Industrial Sector	Below the normal range	Within the normal range	Above the normal	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0	39.32	60.68	100
Mining & Quarrying	50	0	50	100
Manufacturing	39.2	21.9	38.9	100
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	15.57	65.91	18.52	100
Construction	44.19	30.28	25.53	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	31.24	20.08	48.68	100
Transport & Storage	24.75	13.63	61.62	100
Accommodation & Food Services	66.04	12.2	21.76	100
Information & Communication	17.12	16.53	66.36	100
Financial & Insurance services	16.59	8.46	74.95	100
Real Estate Activities	13.1	0	86.9	100
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	62.56	9.53	27.92	100
Administration & Support Service activities	56.59	14.86	28.54	100
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	50	0	50	100
Health	52.07	0	47.93	100
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	69.74	0	30.26	100
Other Service Activities	61.55	0	38.45	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.76</b>	<b>19.57</b>	<b>42.67</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 8: Percentage distribution of establishments by challenges in obtaining raw materials during March and April 2020**

Challenge	Manufacturing	Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	Construction	Wholesale, Retail Trade & Repair of Motor Vehicles	Total
Transportation	26.03	33.33	31.04	20	28.04
Delays in Clearance at port	13.62	33.33	3.37	0	9.4
Off-Loading	5	0	3.31	20	4.51
Delays by Suppliers	16.51	33.33	24.59	20	19.99
Shortages of Raw Materials	17.97	0	19.25	20	18.37
Fluctuation in Prices	14.08	0	12.66	20	13.48
Other	6.78	0	5.78	0	6.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 9: Percentage distribution of establishments by payroll size band for March and April 2020**

Industrial Sector	<=5 Employees	6 To 20 Employees	21 To 40 Employees	41 To 60 Employees	Over 60 Employees	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0	41.86	7.27	0	50.87	100
Mining & Quarrying	50	0	0	0	50	100
Manufacturing	14.73	27.14	19.25	6.73	32.15	100
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	0	26.56	32.95	10.98	29.5	100
Construction	12.1	28.39	23.87	7.4	28.23	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.83	36.92	11.9	5.46	8.89	100
Transport & Storage	31.74	52.2	6.96	2.3	6.8	100
Accommodation & Food Services	3.79	45.36	23.08	8.85	18.92	100
Information & Communication	22.02	48.36	13.3	4.28	12.04	100
Financial & Insurance services	36	33.76	4.29	8.03	17.93	100
Real Estate Activities	47.06	40.44	12.5	0	0	100
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	43.59	37.87	9.52	2.19	6.82	100
Administration & Support Service activities	35.66	40.56	7.05	7.93	8.8	100
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	0	33.33	0	0	66.67	100
Health	0	71.65	0	11.74	16.61	100
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	49.55	25.85	0	0	24.6	100
Other Service Activities	33.84	48.63	0	17.53	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.12</b>	<b>36.78</b>	<b>14.03</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>15.34</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 10: Percentage distribution of establishments for change in payroll size for March and April 2020**

Industrial Sector	Reduced payroll size	No reduction in payroll size	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	82.36	17.64	100
Mining & Quarrying	100	0	100
Manufacturing	59.42	40.58	100
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	18.52	81.48	100
Construction	49.91	50.09	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	45.05	54.95	100
Transport & Storage	62.24	37.76	100
Accommodation & Food Services	77.37	22.63	100
Information & Communication	51.79	48.21	100
Financial & Insurance services	52.85	47.15	100
Real Estate Activities	23.39	76.61	100
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	44.76	55.24	100
Administration & Support Service activities	79.68	20.32	100
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	33.33	66.67	100
Health	64.88	35.12	100
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	50.16	49.84	100
Other Service Activities	36.51	63.49	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.49</b>	<b>48.51</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics



**Table11: Percentage distribution of establishments by range of percentage reduction in payroll size for March and April 2020**

Industrial Sector	1%-25%	26%-50%	51%-75%	76%-99%	100%	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	19.43	26.47	45.27	8.82	0	100
Mining & Quarrying	50	0	0	0	50	100
Manufacturing	25.81	36.4	18.52	13.2	6.07	100
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	0	59.32	0	40.68	0	100
Construction	20.64	23	35.35	12.12	8.89	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	25.76	26.97	12.05	19.77	15.45	100
Transport & Storage	26.39	24.68	26.59	6.1	16.24	100
Accommodation & Food Services	11.32	22.89	17.74	41.53	6.53	100
Information & Communication	11.09	35.21	30.06	15.59	8.05	100
Financial & Insurance services	40.13	22.36	4.42	33.09	0	100
Real Estate Activities	0	100	0	0	0	100
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	10.26	29.86	46.38	7.66	5.85	100
Administration & Support Service activities	16.43	21.23	43.81	12.81	5.72	100
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	0	0	0	100	0	100
Health	18.09	36.18	24.35	21.37	0	100
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	49.91	0	23.51	13.31	13.27	100
Other Service Activities	48.03	0	0	51.97	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.17</b>	<b>27.62</b>	<b>21.95</b>	<b>17.71</b>	<b>10.56</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 12: Percentage distribution of establishments with reduction in payroll size by category of staff mainly affected during March and April 2020**

Industrial Sector	Managers	Professionals	Support/ Elementary	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0	0	100	100
Mining & Quarrying	50	0	50	100
Manufacturing	1.95	13.19	84.86	100
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	0	40.68	59.32	100
Construction	3.79	23.4	72.81	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4.49	15.61	79.9	100
Transport & Storage	4.29	22.85	72.86	100
Accommodation & Food Services	1.61	29.77	68.62	100
Information & Communication	1.38	77.79	20.83	100
Financial & Insurance services	0	80.75	19.25	100
Real Estate Activities	0	6.9	93.1	100
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	4.57	60.79	34.65	100
Administration & Support Service activities	2.86	36.58	60.56	100
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	0	100	0	100
Health	0	18.09	81.91	100
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0	49.91	50.09	100
Other Service Activities	0	0	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>25.16</b>	<b>71.32</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 13: Percentage distribution of establishments with reduction in payroll size by cause of reduction during March and April 2020

Industrial Sector	Laid-off workers	Gave forced leave without pay	Reduced salaries	Leave with part payment	Company was not operational	Reduce the costs of the company	Employees resigned on their own accord	Company operated partially	Other	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	14.66	14.66	15.65	0	0	4.89	0	10.41	39.73	100
Mining & Quarrying	33.33	0	0	0	0	33.33	0	0	33.33	100
Manufacturing	16.72	22.94	21.24	1.9	4.32	0.79	0.41	4.65	27.03	100
Electricity & Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Construction	34.28	11.41	15.77	1.59	6.51	0	0.55	1.45	28.44	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	21.31	16.51	20.29	1.93	12.22	0.23	0	4.43	23.08	100
Transport & Storage	20.07	33.95	31.23	2.88	2.88	0	0	1.6	7.37	100
Accommodation & Food Services	21.93	30.62	29.43	1.09	1.82	0	0	1.62	13.48	100
Information & Communication	21.77	19.12	32.59	0	8.39	0	0	0	18.13	100
Financial & Insurance services	2.5	35.72	46.99	2.72	0	0	0	0	12.08	100
Real Estate Activities	31.76	0	68.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Professional, Scientific & technical activities	14.58	10.87	39	0.44	4.21	0	0	8.78	22.12	100
Administration & Support Service activities	11.31	13.09	41.51	0	14.36	0	0	0	19.72	100
Public Administration, defence & Social Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	100
Health	15.01	12.7	25.4	0	0	0	0	0	46.9	100
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	18.24	26.88	17.19	0	9.73	0	0	0	27.97	100
Other Service Activities	0	74.01	25.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.93</b>	<b>18.86</b>	<b>24.73</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>22.23</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics