

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

A REPORT ON THE UGANDA BUSINESS REGISTER, 2001/2002

***A REPORT BY THE DIRECTORATE OF BUSINESS INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE
AND ENERGY STATISTICS, JANUARY 2003***

Foreword

This Report on the Uganda Business Register is the first of its kind in many years. It brings together basic structural data about Uganda's business sector, including general statistics on businesses, e.g. employment by sex, economic activity, and location.

Unlike in earlier Surveys, where only the formal sector (businesses employing at least 5 persons) was covered, this Uganda Business Register Survey covered a large part of the informal sector as well (businesses employing between 1 and 4 persons). This will go a long way towards filling a large gap on the informal sector where data has hitherto been lacking.

Data on the Uganda Business Register is a starting point for many of the Bureau's business surveys, providing the means of selecting any desirable sample that accurately represents a group of business establishments to be surveyed.

The information in this report is presented to reflect the quantum of businesses by location and activity, the changing patterns, and levels of business activities. Therefore, this is a handy tool available for use by all those with an interest in Uganda's business sector. More detailed information on the different sectors presented can be obtained from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics is grateful to the United Kingdom Government through the Department for International Development (DFID) for providing financial and technical assistance that enabled this project to be carried out. I should also thank district officials at the different levels of administration and the business community throughout Uganda for their co-operation in ensuring that this survey is successfully completed.

J.B. Male-Mukasa
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Acronyms

COBE	Census of Business Establishments
DFID	Department for International Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPS	Global Positioning System
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NUMA	Northern Uganda Manufacturers' Association
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
UBI	Uganda Business Inquiry
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UBR	Uganda Business Register
UEB	Uganda Electricity Board
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UEGCL	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers' Association
UNCCI	Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
VAT	Value Added Tax

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 Introduction

The report on the Uganda Business Register is based on data of businesses registered in the years 2001 and 2002. Chapter 1 gives the historical background of business registers in Uganda and an overview is given in Chapter 2. In Chapter 3 each of the sectors is considered in detail, looking at coverage, number of businesses, employment, regional distribution, size of businesses and ownership. In Chapter 4, the Conclusion, and some policy implications are highlighted. Detailed tables are given in the Appendices.

0.2 Background

At the start of the registration exercise, registration of businesses was restricted to business establishments operating in a fixed location, irrespective of employment numbers. This included businesses operating in markets and kiosks. The districts covered under this definition included Jinja, Kampala, Kayunga, Luwero, Masaka, Mbale, Mbarara, Mpigi, Mubende, Mukono, Rakai, Sembabule, Wakiso. Due to limited time, for the rest of the districts, registration of businesses was limited to all businesses in urban centers, and only those establishments employing at least 5 persons outside those urban centers. Lists of urban centers were obtained from the district administration.

All business establishments in the following industries were listed (as classified in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Revision 3):

- Agriculture;
- Fishing;
- Mining and Quarrying;
- Manufacturing;
- Utilities;
- Construction;
- Wholesale and Retail Trade;
- Hotels, Restaurants and Bars;
- Transport and Communications;
- Finance;
- Insurance;
- Real Estate and Business Services;
- Education;
- Health and Social Work;
- Community, Social and Personal Services.

Excluded from the report are businesses engaged in public administration and defence. The purpose of the registration exercise was to generate a sampling frame for further surveys¹.

0.3 Main Findings

Over 160,000 businesses were registered employing over 444,000 employees of whom 39% are female. Out of the 160,000 businesses registered, 150,000 are informal (87 percent) i.e. employing less than 5 persons. The formal businesses account for only 13 percent. The distribution of the formal businesses is such that the Central Region has the highest proportion of 63 percent followed by Western Region with 16 percent, while the Northern Region has the least with only 7 percent.

District analysis indicates that, Kampala district has the highest number of formal businesses, 4739, accounting for 45 percent of total formal businesses. Mbarara and Wakiso districts follow with 5 percent of the formal businesses each, while Jinja, Masaka and Mukono have only 3 percent of businesses employing 5 or more persons. The districts of Nakapiripirit, Yumbe and Kaberamaido have the least number of business establishments.

¹ One of such surveys currently on-going is the Uganda Business Inquiry (UBI), which aims at collecting financial data from a sample of businesses drawn from the Uganda Business Register. This data will later be used to update value added data for the computation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The three leading sectors in the country are as follows:

- Trade, with 107,486 businesses representing 20 percent of total employment;
- Hotels, bars and restaurants, with 20,483 businesses employing 40 percent;
- Manufacturing, with 11,968 businesses representing 12 percent of total employment.

In the trade sector, retail trade accounts for 61% of the total number of businesses. However, the size of business establishments in the retail trade sector was small: on average, each business offered employment to only 1 person, showing that this sector is predominantly informal. Hotels and Restaurants have an average size of 2 persons per business. In manufacturing, the most predominant activity was the manufacture of wearing apparel, accounting for 30% of all businesses in the manufacturing industry, followed by furniture making with 26%.

The average size of business for the informal sector is less than 2 people per business while the formal sector, (employing 5 or more), the average size of business is 20 persons per business.

The sector of hotels, bars and restaurants offers women the highest employment opportunities of all the sectors: almost 70% of employees in this sector are women. This is followed by health and social work, where 57% of employees are women. The construction and fishing industries, on the other hand, offer the lowest employment opportunities to women: 90% of employees in these two sectors are men. In businesses employing less than 5 persons, men and women have an almost equal chance of being employed.

In examining the issue of business ownership, the most predominant kind of ownership is sole proprietor, with over 90% of the businesses falling in this category. The second biggest category of business ownership is Partnership, with 4% of the businesses falling into this category.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is a Business Register?

A Business Register is a record of all active business establishments. 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.

A Business Register provides a starting point for many studies and related surveys in an economy. It provides the means of selecting a sample that accurately represents a population of business establishments to be surveyed and studied.

1.2 Historical Background of Business Surveys and Registers in Uganda

Business surveys in Uganda date back to the 1960s, when the first survey of Industrial Production was conducted in respect of economic activity for the year 1963. The aim of this survey was to collect basic data like Gross Output and Valued Added for individual establishments, which among other uses formed a benchmark for estimating National Accounts aggregates.

As far as possible, industries were classified according to the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC). The coverage of this survey was for establishments employing at least 10 people, principally in the divisions of Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Electricity, Gas and Water. This and subsequent surveys were conducted by the Statistics Division, which was at that time the Central Statistics Office in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

In preparing for that survey, a complete update list of all industrial establishments operating in Uganda in 1963 had to be compiled. The main sources of information were records of reenumeration of employees, membership lists of several associations of employers, files of marketing boards, and lists kept by the Factories Inspectorate. The list or register was updated from these sources in subsequent surveys, which were (with one exception²) conducted annually in the years 1964 to 1971. Apart from the 1965 and 1971 Surveys of Industrial Production, where coverage was for establishments employing at least five people, all surveys covered establishments employing at least 10 people.

The Statistics Division (later known as the Statistics Department, now the Uganda Bureau of Statistics) compiled and published a Register of Manufacturing Establishments in 1971. This is the only Business Register that has ever been published to date.

In 1990, prior to the Census of Business Establishments (COBE), which had 1989 as the reference year, a register was compiled and used as a frame. However, it was not published due to the limited resources available at that time.

The aim of the 1989 COBE was the same as the surveys carried out in the 1960s as outlined above. However, its scope was wider than that of any survey carried out before. The 1989 COBE was designed to collect data from all establishments with 5 or more employees in the following sectors:

- Mining and Quarrying;
- Manufacturing;
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply;
- Construction;
- Wholesale and Retail Trade;
- Hotels and Restaurants;
- Transport and Communications;
- Other Business and Personal Services.

In 1995, it was felt that the results of the 1989 COBE were becoming outdated. Therefore, a survey was conducted in the period October 1995 to November 1996 to update and compile a Business

² In 1970, no survey was conducted for the whole of the manufacturing sector. Instead, in that year, a survey was carried out only for the Cotton Ginning, Coffee Processing and Manufacture of Black Tea Industries. This was because the Ministry of Commerce had already carried out a parallel inquiry that year.

Register in eight districts. The districts covered were Iganga, Jinja, Kampala, Kamuli, Kumi, Mbale, Mukono, Tororo. It was not possible to continue this exercise throughout the country because of resource constraints, and nor did the planned COBE take place. This data was published in the annual Statistical Abstracts from 1998 to 2000, where comparative analysis for the eight districts was given with the 1989 data.

Although the coverage of the Business Register in the eight districts mentioned above was only partial, the indicators derived from it were quite useful. This is because results from the 1989 COBE showed that 61% of all business establishments throughout the country, employing 73% of all the people and generating 91% of Value Added Tax, were from these districts.

1.3 The Uganda Business Register 2001/2002

1.3.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Uganda Business Register 2001/2 were, *inter alia*, as follows.

- To create a comprehensive list of businesses to provide a frame for the on-going Uganda Business Inquiry (UBI). Like the surveys in the 1960s, and the 1989 COBE, the UBI will collect basic data such as Gross Output and Value Added. Among other uses, this will form a benchmark for estimating National Accounts aggregates. As far as possible, the reference period for the UBI is calendar year 2000.
- To use the Global Positioning System (GPS) to provide (as far as possible) spot identification of each establishment, giving the spherical coordinates (longitude and latitude) of each business, and also street name, plot and/or block where possible.
- To establish a starting point for maintaining an updated list of businesses in the country.

1.3.2 Methodology

Prior to the start of the registration exercise, an attempt was made to compile the register from administrative sources. To this end, the Bureau approached several organizations to find out whether they have registers that might be of any use. Registers were obtained from the following organizations:

- Uganda Revenue Authority (URA):
 - a) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) list;
 - b) Taxpayers List;
 - c) Value Added Tax (VAT) list;
- Uganda Manufacturers' Association (UMA);
- Northern Uganda Manufacturers' Association (NUMA);
- Uganda Investment Authority (UIA).

The Business Register is used as a sampling frame for other Business Surveys e.g. the Uganda Business Inquiry

The Office of the Registrar of Companies in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and the Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, even though they had registers could not provide any.

1.4 Pilot Registration Exercise

A pilot exercise was carried out in Entebbe Municipality to determine the accuracy of a register compiled from administrative sources listed in section 1.3.2. First, in a new survey, a complete listing of all the businesses in the Entebbe Municipality with fixed premises engaging at least one person was carried out: the total number of businesses thus registered was 600. However, in compiling a register from data already available, the number of businesses registered was only 400. In a direct comparison between the two registers, it was found out that only 40 businesses listed in the historical data already available were found to still be in existence in the new survey. Thus it was concluded that any register created using existing data would represent only about 7% of the reality.

As a result, it was decided that fresh data was required to complete this register. A complete enumeration of all businesses in the country was necessary in order to obtain a comprehensive list of businesses. This would mean personnel physically walking up and down the streets, registering the businesses. Only then could the data be relied upon.

1.5 Scope and Coverage

Fieldwork for the Uganda Business Register started in Kampala in February 2001 and was completed in Kotido in October 2002. Like in Entebbe, the fieldwork covered all businesses with fixed premises where at least one person was employed, including market stalls, shops and kiosks.

All economic activities as listed in ISIC were registered, except Government Departments and Embassies. For the Agriculture sector, only formal agricultural activities were covered (Dairy Farms, Tea and Sugarcane Estates and the bulk of Commercial Agriculture); unlike in other sectors, where informal sector activities were covered, subsistence agriculture was left out.

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 will be used to draw a sample for the UBI. Primary and secondary school data therefore reflected in this report is summarized from Ministry of Education and Sports data.

The variables on which information was sought on each establishment included:

- Name of establishment;
- Activity;
- ISIC activity code;
- Location³;
- The Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates;
- Telephone and postal contacts;
- Employment numbers by Sex;
- Type of ownership;
- Sex of owners (where applicable);
- For enterprises⁴, the enterprise name and ISIC activity code;
- The year when the establishment started operating.

Note: A copy of the questionnaire is given in **Appendix 1**.

Coverage of businesses employing less than five people differed from district to district. In Kampala and a number of other districts⁵, 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 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.

NOTE: Information on businesses employing fewer than 5 people in rural areas (that were excluded from our coverage) may be obtained from the on-going Uganda National Household Survey program, which has a module for the informal sector businesses.

All the districts of the country have been covered apart from Kitgum and Pader, because of the security situation in the said districts. However, it is hoped that, if the security situation improves, these districts will be covered in due course.

³ Location data noted included Plot and Block Number (where available), and/or administrative division, i.e. village / Local Council / Parish / Sub-County.

⁴ Organizations comprising more than one establishment.

⁵ Other districts deemed (for the purposes of this survey) to be 100% urban were (in alphabetical order): Jinja; Kayunga; Luwero; Masaka; Mbale; Mbarara; Mpigi; Mubende; Mukono; Rakai; Sembabule; Wakiso.

1.6 Activity Classification

Like in earlier surveys, classification of industries is according to the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC).⁶ However, 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. Table 1.6.1 shows these activities and the local codes assigned to them.

Table 1.6.1: Classifications of Special Activities

Activity Description	Local Code	ISIC Code	ISIC Activity Class under which the described activity falls
Coffee Processing	1530	1531	Manufacture of Grain Mill Products
Tea Processing	1534	1549	Other Food Products not elsewhere classified
Manufacture of Jaggery	1545	1542	Manufacture of Sugar
Cotton Ginning	1710	1711	Preparation and Spinning of Textile Fibres, Weaving of Textiles

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

1.7 Funding

The bulk of funding for the Census of Business Establishments (COBE) / Uganda Business Inquiry 2000 (UBI) is being provided by the Department for International Development (DFID), with additional funding from the Government of Uganda.

⁶ 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 Three, New York, 1990.

CHAPTER 2: GENERAL FINDINGS

2.1 Introduction

The Uganda Business Register (UBR) for 2001/02 has information on both formal and informal businesses, but is restricted to businesses with fixed premises. The definition of formal businesses varies from industry to industry, but generally all businesses employing 5 and more persons are considered to be formal. In such sectors as services, finance and insurance, some businesses with fewer than 5 employees may still be considered to be formal. The information in the Uganda Business Register shows that there are over 160,000 business establishments, employing approximately 444,000 persons.

This Chapter presents a breakdown of the number of the businesses and employees by Sex across the different industries in the regions. It also indicates the type of ownership of businesses across the country.

There are over 160,000 Business Establishments employing at least 444,000 persons.

2.2 Regional Distribution of Businesses

From the UBR, Central Region has the highest proportion of businesses in the country (just over 60%) and provides employment for 63 percent of employees. The Eastern Region has only 19% of businesses while Northern Region has the lowest number of businesses, 6%, and offers the least opportunities for employment (5%).

Figure 2.2.1: Proportion of Businesses and Employment by Region, 2001/2002

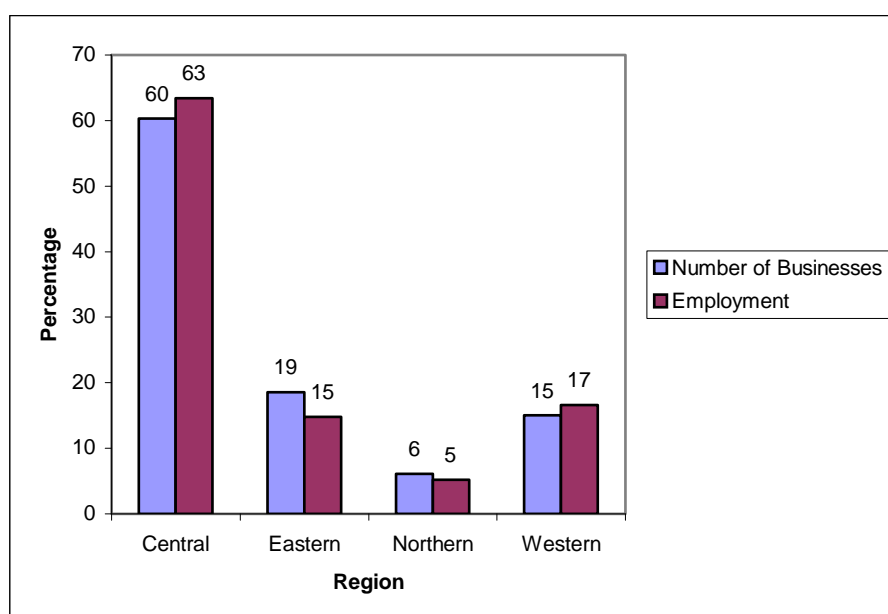


Table 2.2.1: Number of Businesses and Employment by Region, 2001/2002

Region	Number of Businesses	Employment			Average size
		Total	Male	Female	
Central	96,991	281,456	163,412	118,044	2.9
Eastern	29,839	65,830	45,170	20,660	2.2
Northern	9,763	23,206	15,313	7,893	2.4
Western	24,290	73,626	47,353	26,273	3.0
Total	160,883	444,118	271,248	172,870	2.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Although Western Region has only 15% of the total businesses in the country, it has the highest average size of business (slightly over 3 persons per business). The Central Region has the highest number of businesses: nevertheless, the average size of business is below that in the Western Region. It is more interesting to note that the Northern Region, which has the least number of businesses, employs more people per business than is the case in the Eastern Region, which has an average of 2.2 persons per business. The national average of 2.8 persons per business, therefore, shows that a greater percentage of businesses are small as shown below.

Table 2.2.2 below gives a breakdown of businesses, those employing less than 5, (informal) and those employing 5 or more persons, (formal businesses).

Table 2.2.2 Number of formal and informal businesses by Region, 2001/2002

Region	Employment Not Stated	Number of Businesses		Total
		<5	5+	
Central	83	90,209	6,699	96,991
Eastern	43	28,365	1,431	29,839
Northern	23	9,019	721	9,763
Western	27	22,545	1,718	24,290
Total	176	150,138	10,569	160,883

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

The informal sector has the highest number of businesses, (150,138), accounting for more than 87% of total number of businesses. There are 10,569 businesses employing 5 or more persons, 13% of total businesses. It is not surprising that the Central Region has the highest number of formal businesses and, although Western Region is second to Central Region, it has only 16 % of formal businesses, while Eastern and Northern Regions have 14% and 7% of formal businesses respectively.

2.3 Employment by Sex

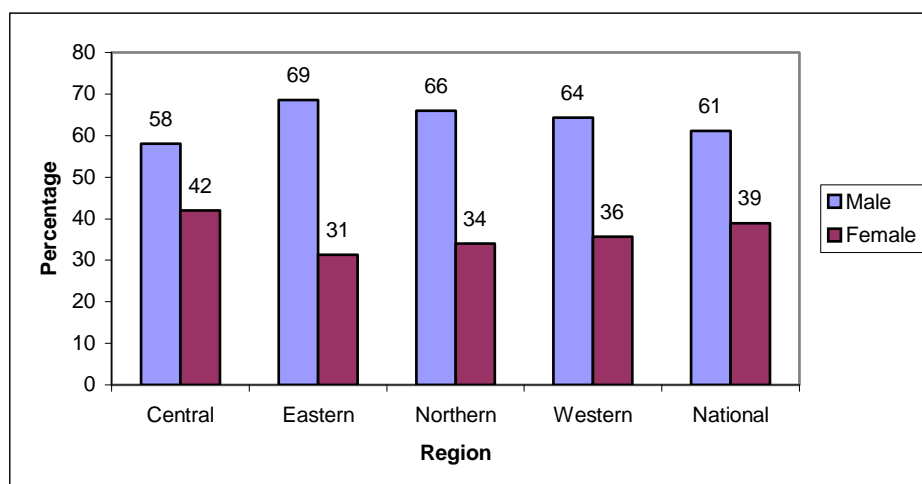
At national level, Figure 2.3.1 shows that men are 61% of total employees. It is not surprising that 42% of persons employed in Central Region are women implying that women have a more equal chance of being employed than other regions. In western and Northern Regions the percentage of women in total employees is approximately the same, 36% and 34% respectively.

Interestingly though, Eastern Region employs the least proportion of women, 3% 1 meaning that for almost every 2 men at most 1 woman is employed

The Eastern Region employs the least proportion of women.

Note: A breakdown of employees by Sex by detailed industry is given in **Appendix 2**. A breakdown of employees by Sex by employment size band is given in **Appendix 3**. A breakdown of employees by Sex by district is given in **Appendix 4**.

Figure 2.3.1: Percentage Employed by Sex and Region, 2001/2002



2.4 Businesses, Employment and Population by Region

From the 2002 Population and Housing Census, it was found out that the total population of the country was more than 24 million. Using the provisional figures for working population of 2001, which is 49% of the total population, it can be calculated that the estimated total working population in 2001, i.e. within the age group of 15-64, was just over 12 million persons. From the data on the Uganda Business Register, it is shown that total employment in businesses registered is 444,118 (equivalent to only 3.7% of the total working population). Since public/government institutions were excluded from the register, it means that at national level, the private sector offers employment to about 4% of the estimated total working population.

Table 2.4.1: Employment in Businesses Compared with Estimated Total Working Population, by Region, 2001/2002

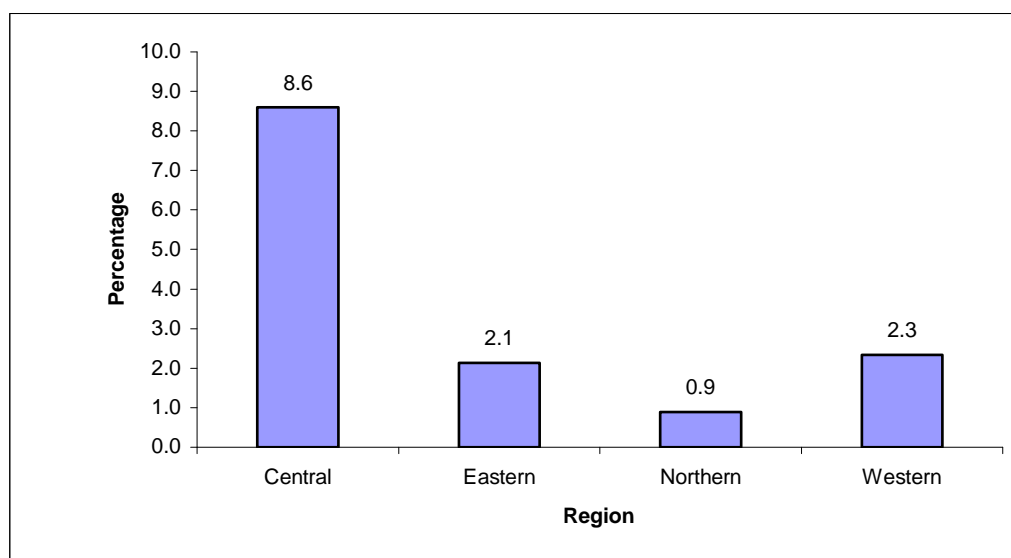
Region	Total 2002 Population	Estimated Working Population	Number of Businesses	Total Employment in those Businesses
Central	6,683,887	3,275,105	96,991	281,456
Eastern	6,301,677	3,087,822	29,839	65,830
Northern	5,345,964	2,619,522	9,763	23,206
Western	6,417,449	3,144,550	24,290	73,626
Total	24,748,977	12,126,999	160,883	444,118

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Central Region has the highest percentage of businesses (60%) while the Northern Region has the least percentage of Businesses (6%).

A comparison between the persons employed per business, and the regional population, shows that Central Region employs the highest number of people in the private sector, 8.6% (see Figure 2.4.1) while the Northern Region employs less than 1% of the total working population.

Figure 2.4.1: Working Population Employed in the Private Sector, by Region, 2001/2002



2.5. Regional Distribution of Businesses

In the whole country, it is not surprising that Kampala district has more than 30% of all businesses (see Table 2.5.1 below), and employs slightly more than 40% of total persons employed. Wakiso, a new district, has the second largest share of businesses, 8%, and 10% of employees. Clearly, most of the industries that formerly fell under the auspices of Mpigi district now come under Wakiso district. This explains why Mpigi district no longer features among the top ten districts in terms of percentage of businesses, or employment figures.

Despite the insurgency, Gulu district has the highest percentage of businesses in the Northern Region while Mbarara district has the highest percentage in the Western Region. In the Eastern Region, Jinja district has proportionately more businesses compared to other districts. At the other end of the scale, Nakapiripirit, Yumbe and Kaberamaido districts have the least proportion of businesses in Uganda.

Kampala district has the highest number of businesses and they employ over 40% of total employees.

Table 2.5.1: Districts with the Highest Proportion of Businesses in Uganda, 2001/2002

District	Percentage of Businesses	Share of Total Employment		
		Male	Female	Average
Kampala	35	41	44	42
Wakiso	8	6	9	7
Mbarara	6	4	5	4
Masaka	5	3	4	3
Jinja	4	5	3	4
Mbale	4	3	2	3
Mukono	4	4	4	4
Iganga	3	2	2	2
Luwero	2	1	2	2
Tororo	2	2	1	1
Gulu	2	1	2	1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.6 Distribution of Businesses by Industry Group

The distribution of businesses by industry shows that trade is the leading sector, with over 100,000 businesses, followed by Hotels, Bars and Restaurants, with slightly over 20,000 businesses (see Table 2.6.1).

Table 2.6.1: Number of Businesses and Employment, by Industry Group, 2001/2002

ISIC Group	Number of Businesses	Employment		
		Total	Male	Female
Agriculture	449	14,783	9,736	5,047
Fishing	174	999	903	96
Mining and Quarrying	427	1,609	1,235	374
Manufacturing	11,968	87,131	70,588	16,543
Utilities	23	3,444	2,829	615
Construction	247	7,340	6,633	707
Wholesale and Retail Trade	107,486	178,275	102,222	76,053
Hotels, Restaurants and Bars	20,483	54,131	16,269	37,862
Transport and Communications	834	13,898	10,161	3,737
Finance	417	7,023	4,107	2,916
Insurance	122	1,077	635	442
Real Estate and Business Services	2,414	20,179	15,871	4,308
Education	479	9,603	5,873	3,730
Health and Social Work	3,273	17,396	7,480	9,916
Community, Social and Personal Services	12,086	27,230	16,706	10,524
Not Defined	1	0	0	0
Total	160,883	444,118	271,248	172,870

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

The Health and Social Work sector, and the Hotels, Bars and Restaurants sector, are the only two sectors that employ more women than men. A detailed consideration of each of these sectors will be given in Chapter 3.

Note: A breakdown of the number of businesses by broad industry group and employment size band is given in **Appendix 3**.

The sectors of Health, Social Work, Hotels, Bars and Restaurants employ more women than men.

In table 2.6.2 below a break down has been made for informal businesses, employing less than 5, and formal businesses employing more than 5. From the data, evidently the sector of wholesale and retail trade has the highest number of businesses both in the formal and informal sector, 3,025 and 104,461 respectively. In the formal sector this sector alone employs close to 15% of people in formal employment.

The manufacturing sector on the other hand is the next largest with 2,425 formal businesses and offers the highest employment of 68,358, compared to other sectors. This sector also employs the highest proportion of females, 21.6%. The sectors of utilities, mining and quarrying and construction have the least number of formal businesses.

Table 2.6.2 Number of Businesses and Employment Size Band by Industry group, 2001/2

ISIC Group	Number of Businesses	Employment (<5)			Number of Businesses	Employment (>=5)		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	90	180	61	241	359	9556	4986	14542
Fishing	84	86	44	130	90	817	52	869
Mining & Quarrying	406	230	193	423	21	1005	181	1186
Manufacturing	9543	15078	3695	18773	2425	55510	12848	68358
Utilities	7	6	3	9	16	2823	612	3435
Construction	92	200	47	247	155	6433	660	7093
Wholesale & Retail Trade	104461	78708	68660	147368	3025	23514	7393	30907
Hotels, Bars & Restaurants	18512	7646	27183	34829	1971	8623	10679	19302
Transport & Communication	502	821	323	1144	332	9340	3414	12754
Finance & Insurance	294	409	307	716	245	4333	3051	7384
Real Estate & Business Services	1861	2565	1447	4012	553	13306	2861	16167
Education	251	348	258	606	228	5525	3472	8997
Health & Social Work	2601	2112	3393	5505	672	5368	6523	11891
Community, Social & Personal Services	11609	11915	7907	19822	477	4791	2617	7408
Not Defined	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	150314**	120304	113521	233825	10569	150944	59349	210293

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Includes 176 businesses with missing employment data.

2.7 Ownership of Businesses

Over 90% (148,508) of businesses are owned by individuals (sole proprietor) of which 39% are owned by women (61% owned by men). Within a majority of these businesses the owner is the only worker, or they employ one additional member of staff.

Businesses with multiple partners account for less than 4% of businesses on the register. The 6075 businesses with partnership have an average of 2.4 partners per business of which 33%, (or 1 in 3) are women. Businesses with multiple partners employ over 25,000 staff or an average of 4.2 persons per business.

There are 4,322 private limited companies on the register representing 2.7% of all businesses. These companies employ just less than 108,000 persons, an average of 25 persons per company

Note: Details of ownership by broad industry group may be found in **Appendix 6**, by employment in **Appendix 7**, and by employment size band in **Appendix 8**.

Table 2.7.1: Number of Businesses by Ownership Type, Employment and Sex of Owners, 2001/2002

Ownership Type	Number of Businesses	Total Employment	Sex of Owners	
			Male	Female
Sole Proprietor	148,508	265,449	91,564	58,160
Partnership	6,075	25,223	9,868	4,756
Private Limited Company	4,322	107,976	5,789	1,381
Non-Government Organization (NGO)	595	7,708	277	139
Others**	1383	37,762	2220	785
Total	160,883	444,118	109,718	65,221

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Others include businesses whose ownership type is religious, joint government, statutory corporation, public limited company, cooperative, government and parastatal.

CHAPTER 3: SECTOR-SPECIFIC FINDINGS

This chapter gives a detailed analysis of each sector while looking at coverage, size of businesses, employment, and ownership and regional distribution of businesses. The set up is such that sectors are considered as they appear in the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities, Revision Three.

3.1 Agriculture

3.1.1 Coverage

The agriculture sector covers the following areas:

- Crop agriculture, including growing of cereals, horticulture, vegetables, fruits, beverage and spice crops;
- Livestock agriculture; *Livestock Agriculture has the highest number of businesses.*
- Mixed farming.

This sector has 449 businesses, employing 14,783 persons. Table 3.1.1 shows the breakdown of this sector, by activity.

3.1.2 Number of Businesses in the Agriculture Sector

Out of the three different types of activity, livestock agriculture is the largest, with slightly over 200 businesses. Although crop agriculture has the least number of businesses, it employs the highest number of persons, more than 70% of total employment in the agricultural sector.

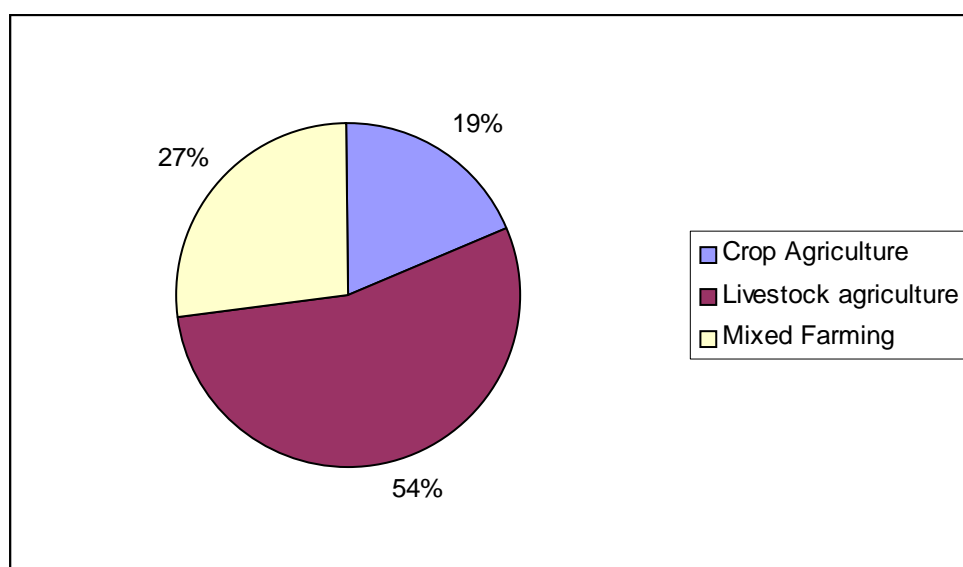
Note: For this section, the Uganda Business Register contains mainly sectors involved in large-scale agriculture. However there are some borderline businesses involved both in agro-processing and agriculture. For the purposes of this Report, they have been classified as agriculture businesses. This is especially true for businesses engaged in tea processing.

Table 3.1.1 Distribution of Businesses in the Agricultural Sector, by Activity, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employees		
		Total	Male	Female
Crop agriculture	85	11,486	7,069	4,417
Livestock agriculture	242	2,098	1,700	398
Mixed farming	122	1,199	967	232
Total	449	14,783	9,736	5,047

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 3.1.1. Percentage distribution of Agricultural Businesses, 2001/2



3.1.3 Employment by Sex in the Agriculture Sector

In all three activities, males dominate, with high numbers being employed in each activity. Crop agriculture, of the three, employs the highest number of women, while mixed farming employs the least number of women. Table 3.1.2 gives a breakdown of the numbers of businesses in these three activities by employment size band.

3.1.4 Size of Agricultural Businesses

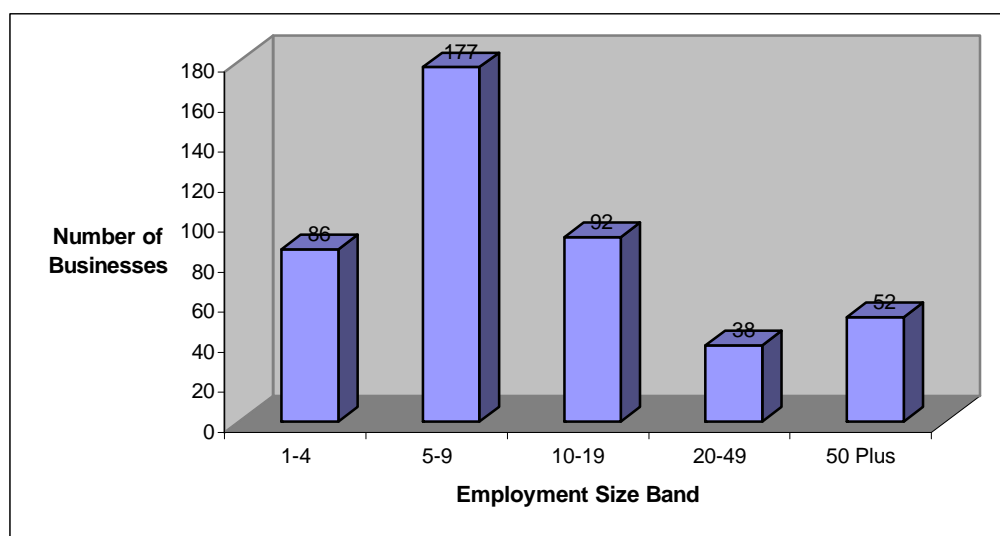
To analyze the size of businesses operating in the agriculture sector, a desegregation of this data by size is shown in Table 3.1.2. Crop agriculture has the highest number of large businesses (employing 100 and more persons). Interestingly, although there are only 85 businesses in crop agriculture, they employ the highest numbers of people, giving the average size of employees per farm to be over 130.

Table 3.1.2: Number of Businesses in the Agriculture Sector, by Activity and Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment Size Band					
		Not Stated	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 Plus
Crop agriculture	85	1	9	7	10	9	49
Livestock agriculture	242	1	63	108	50	18	2
Mixed farming	122	2	14	62	32	11	1
Total	449	4	86	177	92	38	52

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 3.1.2: Number Agricultural Businesses by Employment Size Band, 2001/2002



**4 Businesses with zero employment are excluded.

3.1.5 Distribution of Agricultural Businesses by Region

The distribution of businesses by region shows that Western Region has proportionately a higher number, (53%), of businesses compared to other regions as shown in table 3.1.3 below. The Central Region with 195 businesses closely follows this, while the eastern and Northern Regions have the least number of businesses. Over 50% of formal businesses, (i.e. employing 5 or more persons), are found in Western Region and they are mainly engaged in mixed farming and livestock agriculture.

Although Crop agriculture has the least number of Businesses, average employment per farm is well over 130 persons

Table 3.1.3: Regional Distribution of Agricultural Businesses, by Activity and Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

	Number of Businesses	Not stated	Employment Size Band			
			1-4	5-9	10-19	20 Plus
Central	195	3	42	77	35	38
Eastern	11	0	3	2	3	3
Northern	7	0	1	3	2	1
Western	236	1	40	95	52	48
Total	449	4	86	177	92	90

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Crop Agriculture

There are a total of 85 businesses in this sector 40 of which are found in Western Region while Central Region has 37 businesses. Eastern and Northern Regions have the least number of businesses in this sector. In the Central Region more females are engaged in crop agriculture, 53%, compared to only 47% males. Average employment within a crop farm is 135 persons compared with nearly 10 for mixed farming, just less than 9 for livestock farming. Large crop farming is situated primarily in central and Western Regions.

Table 3.1.4: Regional Distribution of Crop Agricultural Businesses, by Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

Region	Number of Businesses	Employment			Average Employees
		Male	Female	Total	
Central	37	2041	2340	4381	118
Eastern	4	161	9	170	43
Northern	4	117	8	125	31
Western	40	4750	2060	6810	170
Total	85	7069	4417	11486	135

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Livestock agriculture:

In this sector there are a total of 242 businesses employing a total of 2,098 persons. A majority of the businesses, 145, are found in the Central Region and employ 1,296 persons. The average number of persons employed per business in this sector is 9.

Table 3.1.5: Regional Distribution of Livestock Agricultural Businesses, by Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

Region	Number of Businesses	Employment			Average Employees
		Male	Female	Total	
Central	145	1036	260	1296	9
Eastern	4	31	12	43	11
Northern	3	18	7	25	8
Western	90	615	119	734	8
Total	242	1700	398	2098	9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Mixed Farming and Agricultural Services:

This sub-sector has a total of only 122 businesses employing a total of 1,199 persons. Western Region had the highest number of businesses in this sector followed by the Central Region. In the Northern Region no such businesses were found. A possible explanation for this is that only formal businesses were covered in this region.

Table 3.1.6: Regional Distribution of Mixed Farming and Agricultural Services Businesses, by Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

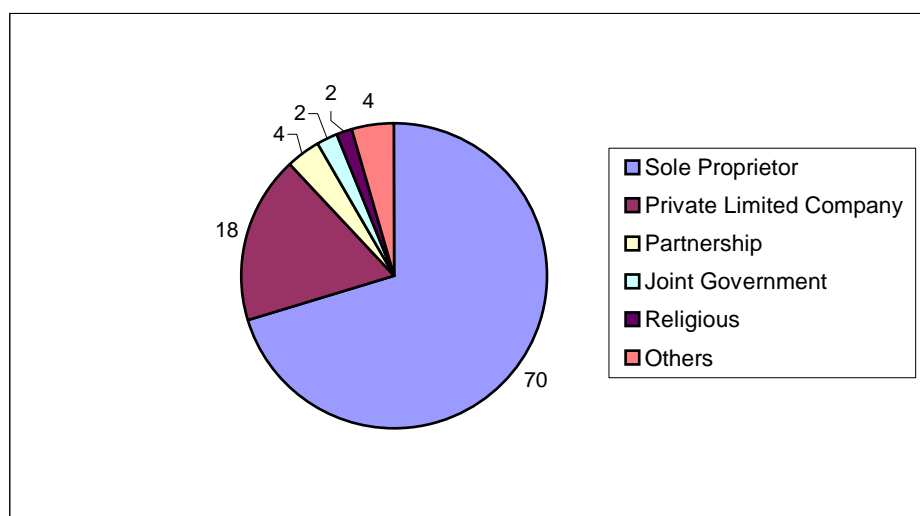
Region	Number of Businesses	Employment			Average Employees
		Male	Female	Total	
Central	13	130	31	161	12
Eastern	3	48	26	74	25
Northern	0	0	0	0	0
Western	106	789	175	964	9
Total	122	967	232	1199	10

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.1.6 Ownership of Businesses in the Agriculture Sector

In the agriculture sector, sole proprietors most commonly own businesses, 70%, followed by 18% owned by Private Limited Companies, see figure 3.1.1. Of those businesses owned by a sole proprietor, the largest percentage (63%) are in the farming of animals, one third are involved in mixed farming. Out of the 45 businesses under private limited ownership, 84% are involved in crop agriculture, while only 17% are engaged in livestock agriculture.

Figure 3.1.1: Ownership of Businesses in the Agriculture Sector, 2001/2002 (Percentage)



3.2 Fishing

3.2.1 Coverage

The fishing sector covers fishing, operation of fish farms, and service activities incidental to fishing. There were only 174 businesses registered in the fishing sector. In all districts, small fishing establishments were not covered. Fishing is mainly a male activity, with only 10% of those employed in the fishing sector being female.

Note 1: At this point, it must be pointed out that most of the fishing activity done in Uganda is at household level, which would not, of course, appear in this Report.

Note 2: It has not been possible to differentiate between businesses operating fish farms from those fishing from open waters, because the ISIC coding is the same in both cases.

3.2.2 Size of Fishing Businesses

The distribution of fishing industries by employment size band is as given in Table 3.2.1. Analysis of this data shows that there are few very large businesses solely engaged in fishing.

Note: For this section, as is the case in agriculture, there are some borderline businesses involved both in fishing and fish-processing. For the purposes of this Report, they have been classified as fishing businesses.

Table 3.2.1: Number of Businesses in the Fishing Sector, by Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

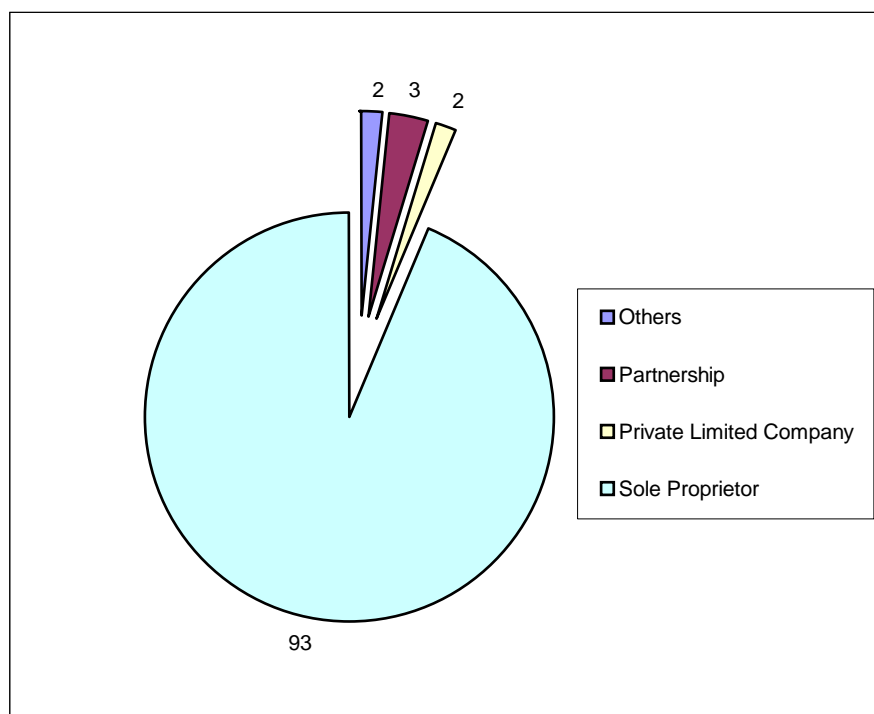
Employment Size Band	Number of Businesses
Not Stated	2
1 – 4	82
5 – 9	71
10 – 19	12
20 – 49	6
50 or more	1
Total	174

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.2.3 Ownership of Businesses in the Fishing Sector

Figure 3.2.1 gives a breakdown of ownership of fishing industries. It is clear that most of the fishing businesses are owned by sole proprietors (93%). Partnerships and private limited companies only account for the ownership of 3% and 2% of fishing businesses, respectively. The high proportion of sole proprietors shows that fishing is mainly carried out at the informal sector level.

Figure 3.2.1: Ownership of Businesses in the Fishing Sector, 2001/2002 (Percentage)



3.3 Mining and Quarrying

3.3.1 Coverage

This sector covers a variety of mining and quarrying activities, including:

- Mining of iron ores;

- Mining of non-ferrous metals;
- Quarrying of stone, sand and clay;
- Other mining and quarrying, such as (but not limited to) extraction of salt

3.3.2 Number of Businesses, and Employment by Sex, in the Mining and Quarrying Sector

There are 427 businesses in the mining and quarrying sector employing 1609 persons 23% of which are female. The vast majority of businesses in this sector,(420) are engaged in quarrying of stone, sand and clay. This activity employs 788 persons of which nearly 40 % are female. Only a few other mining and quarrying businesses were registered, most of which are fairly large, employing an average of over 100 persons each. The fair sex balance that is seen in the quarrying of stone, sand and clay is not reflected in the other mining activity, which is predominantly carried out by men.

Men predominantly carry out mining.

Table 3.3.1: Number of Businesses in the Mining and Quarrying Sector, by activity and employment by Sex, 2001/2002

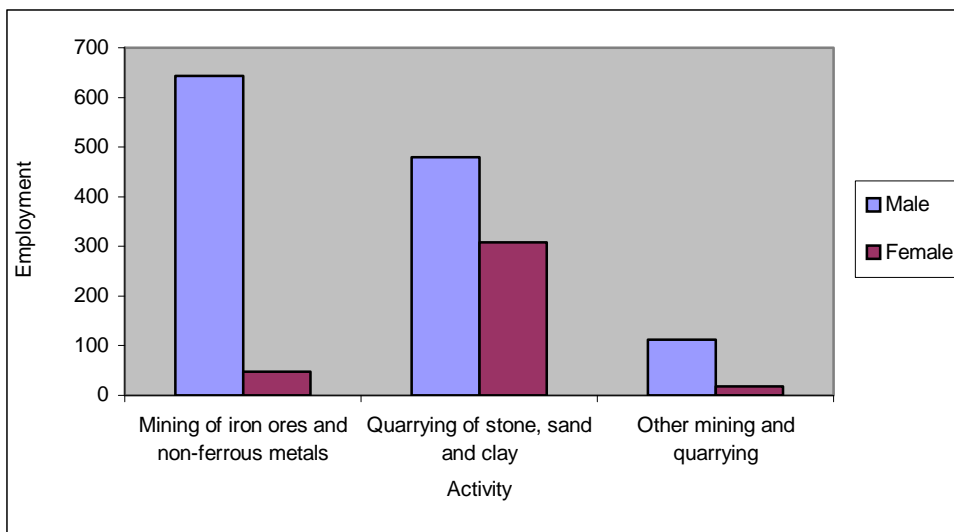
Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment			Percentage of Female Employees
		Total	Male	Female	
Mining of iron ores and non-ferrous metals	4	691	643	48	13
Quarrying of stone, sand and clay	420	788	480	308	39
Other mining and quarrying	3	130	112	18	14
Total	427	1,609	1,235	374	23

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Out of the 427 businesses operating in this sector only 21 (5%), engage in the formal economy (employing 5 persons or more) but they employ 74% (1,186) of the total workforce.

Note: Although the data show that all the small businesses are found in the Central Region, it is not true to say that no small mining and quarrying activities take place in other regions. An explanation for this is the fact that, during the registration exercise, all businesses with a fixed location in many of the central districts (namely Kampala, Masaka, Mukono, Kayunga, Wakiso, Mpigi and Mubende) were registered, irrespective of employment size. In other regions, only businesses employing 5 or more persons were enumerated.

Figure 3.3.1 Employment by Sex in the Mining and Quarrying Sector, 2001/2



3.3.3 Ownership

There are 410 sole proprietor businesses in this sector, employing a maximum of 4 persons each. This is an indication that most of the mining and quarrying activities are carried out at the informal sector level. Of the remaining businesses, 15 are private limited companies and 2 are partnerships. Perhaps surprisingly, women own 45% of the quarrying businesses.

3.4 Manufacturing

3.4.1 Introduction

Manufacturing is one of the main sectors of the Ugandan economy and contributed on average 12.5% to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the years 1999 to 2001. To date, it is the sector where most economic surveys have taken place dating back to the 1960s. It is defined as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's house and whether the products are sold at whole sale or retail.

3.4.2 Coverage

The activities covered in the manufacturing sector include:

- Manufacture of food products and beverages;
- Manufacture of tobacco products;
- Manufacture of textiles;
- Manufacture of wearing apparel;
- Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddler, harness and footwear;
- Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork; except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials;
- Manufacture of paper and paper products;
- Publishing, printing, and reproduction of recorded media;
- Manufacture of refined petroleum products;
- Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products;
- Manufacture of rubber and plastic products;
- Manufacture of cement, lime, and plaster;
- Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products;
- Manufacture of basic metals;
- Manufacture of fabricated metal products;
- Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.);
- Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.;
- Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus n.e.c.;
- Manufacture of medical, precision, and optical instruments;
- Manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers;
- Manufacture of other transport equipment;
- Manufacture of furniture;
- Recycling;
- Other manufacturing n.e.c..

The Manufacturing Sector contributes an average of 12.5% to Gross Domestic Product.

3.4.3 Number of Businesses in the Manufacturing Sector

There are a total of 11,968 businesses carrying out various manufacturing activities, employing a total of 87,131 persons. Businesses engaged in manufacturing of wearing apparel have the highest number of businesses, accounting for almost 29% of the businesses in this sector, closely followed by businesses engaged in furniture making (26%), the manufacture of grain milling products, starches and starch products (15%) and the manufacture of fabricated metal products (14%). For further detail, refer to Table 3.4.1.

The Manufacture of Wearing Apparel has the highest number of businesses.

Table 3.4.1: Number of Businesses in the Manufacturing Sector, by Activity and Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment		
		Total	Male	Female
Production, processing and preservation of meat / meat products	14	363	316	47
Processing and preservation of fish and fish products	17	1,798	1,401	397
Processing and preservation of fruit and vegetables	3	23	7	16
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	22	658	561	97
Manufacture of dairy products	56	1,753	1,142	611
Coffee processing	331	4,653	4,006	647
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	1,747	6,433	5,694	739
Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	60	574	484	90
Tea processing	31	19,707	15,640	4,067
Manufacture of bakery products	200	2,412	1,810	602
Manufacture of sugar	5	4,253	3,837	416
Manufacture of spirits, alcohol, wines and beer	131	1,376	909	467
Manufacture of soft drinks and mineral waters	26	1,565	1,395	170
Manufacture of other food products	105	424	264	160
Manufacture of tobacco products	4	1,346	752	594
Cotton ginning	15	934	805	129
Manufacture of textiles	67	2,398	1,570	828
Manufacture of wearing apparel	3,418	5,667	2,535	3,132
Tanning, dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, and harness	8	90	81	9
Manufacture of footwear	71	392	336	56
Sawmilling and planing of wood	154	807	774	33
Manufacture of products of wood, except furniture, cork, straw and plaiting materials	50	581	501	80
Manufacture of paper and paper products	14	493	310	183
Publishing, printing and service activities related to printing	266	2,504	1,644	860
Reproduction of recording media	35	74	61	13
Manufacture of refined petroleum products	2	266	120	146
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	65	1,983	1,474	509
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	40	1,000	872	128
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	47	1,501	1,393	108
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	138	1,731	1,588	143
Manufacture of basic metals	14	1,344	1,233	111
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	1,659	6,418	6,057	361
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	11	75	70	5
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	3	84	71	13
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	3	3	3	-
Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments	3	31	28	3
Manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers	5	166	149	17
Manufacture of other transport equipment	22	151	132	19
Manufacture of furniture	3,088	10,986	10,467	519
Recycling	2	22	14	8
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	16	92	82	10
TOTAL	11,968	87,131	70,588	16,543

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.4.4 Employment by Sex in the Manufacturing Sector

Table 3.4.1 above shows the number of businesses in the manufacturing sector (11,968) and the corresponding employment by sex. Out of a total of 87,131 employees in the manufacturing sector, 81% are male. All manufacturing activities employ more males than females, apart from two activities:

- The manufacture of wearing apparel (the tailoring industry), where 55% of the employees are female;
- The manufacture of refined petroleum products, where females are also 55% of the total workforce.

In the different manufacturing activities, employment levels vary considerably. On the basis of the available data, two main categories stand out, namely large and small scale manufacturing as explored further below. In the different manufacturing activities, employment levels vary considerably. On the basis of the available data, two main categories stand out, namely large and small scale manufacturing as explored further below. Although we try and split manufacturing into large and small, it should be noted that some manufacturing activities have a variety of large and small establishments within them e.g. manufacture of beer, soft drinks, textiles, soap, edible oil, and cement, to the relatively small).

Large Scale Manufacturing

These are mainly large businesses where, on average, over 100 persons are employed, for example:

- Processing and preservation of fish and fish products;
- Tea processing;
- Manufacture of sugar;
- Manufacture of tobacco products;
- Manufacture of refined petroleum products;
- Manufacture of basic metals.

Tea Processing Industry offers the highest employment, over 22% of total labour force in the Manufacturing Sector.

Of these activities, the tea processing industry has the largest number of employees, employing more than 22% of the total labor force in the manufacturing sector.

Note: It is important to recognize that there is some distortion in the data from this industry. On most estates, factory workers were not separated from farm workers; this led to virtually all employees being classified under tea processing (which is manufacturing). This is one Industry where, as data are collected on the Uganda Business Inquiry, every effort should be made to separate manufacturing activity from crop farming.

Small Scale Manufacturing

Four manufacturing activities dominate this category, namely:

- Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products;
- Manufacture of wearing apparel;
- Manufacture of fabricated metal products;
- Manufacture of furniture.

Nearly 80% of businesses in the manufacturing sector are involved in these four activities, which employ about one-third of all those working in the manufacturing sector. These are mainly the informal sector industries. Most grain milling industries are small scale, serving a sizeable proportion of our population in many parts of the country. In the manufacture of wearing apparel, tailoring is the main activity. Most of the manufacture of fabricated metal products and the manufacture of furniture businesses are small scale, which clearly brings out the domination of the “*Jua Kali*”⁷ industries in the informal sector. This can be seen in many urban centers in the country.

3.4.5 Size of Businesses

Out of 11,968 manufacturing establishments in the country, 9,519 (nearly 80%) are small, employing between 1 and 4 people. This group constitutes most of the informal sector businesses. In the other employment size categories, 1,607 businesses employ 5 - 9 people, while the rest have more than ten employees. It is important to note that 92 businesses have 100 or more employees. Table 3.4.2 also reveals that Central Region has the highest number of businesses (nearly 60%) while Northern Region has the lowest (only 5%).

⁷ Local artisan.
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Table 3.4.2: Distribution of Businesses in the Manufacturing Sector, by Region and Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

Region	Number of Businesses	Employment Size Band					
		Not Stated	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 or more
Central	7,135	11	5,699	903	257	159	106
Eastern	2,441	7	1,964	339	83	25	23
Northern	626	2	468	104	38	10	4
Western	1,766	4	1,388	261	67	17	29
Total	11,968	24	9,519	1,607	445	211	162

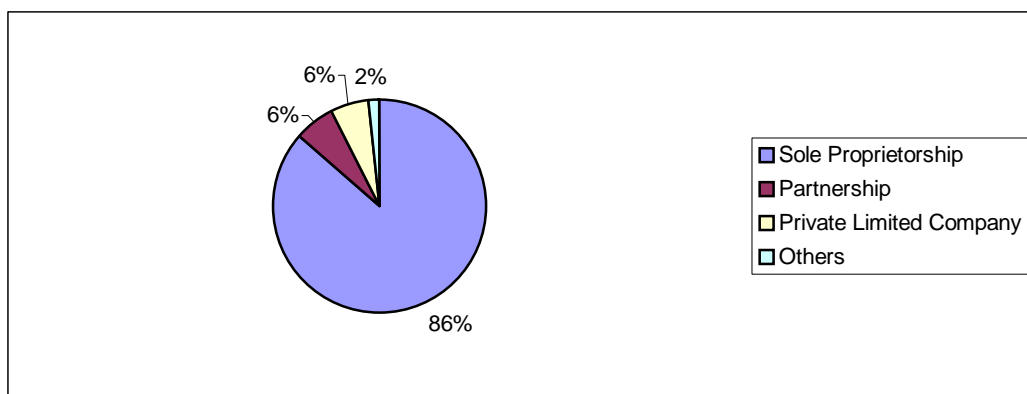
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.4.6 Ownership of Businesses in the Manufacturing Sector

More than 98% of manufacturing businesses fell into one of three ownership types:

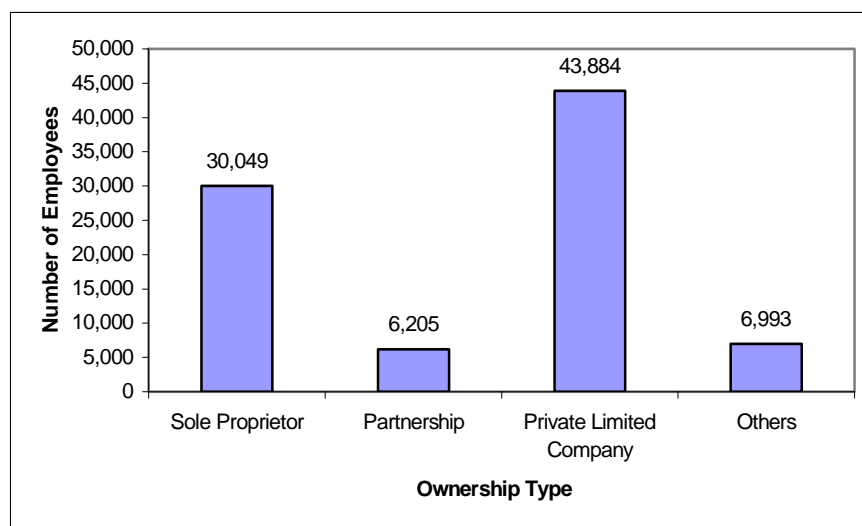
- Sole Proprietors;
 - Partnerships;
 - Private Limited Companies.
- Sole Proprietorship is the most predominant kind of ownership in the Manufacturing Sector.*

Figure 3.4.1: Distribution of Manufacturing Businesses, by Ownership, 2001/2002



These three categories also cover 92% of those employed in manufacturing in Uganda, a clear indicator that manufacturing activity in this country is dominated by the private sector. Figure 3.4.1 shows the distribution of manufacturing businesses by ownership, and Figure 3.4.2 shows employment numbers in manufacturing businesses by ownership.

Figure 3.4.2: Employment in the Manufacturing Sector, by Ownership, 2001/2002



3.5 Utilities.

3.5.1 Coverage.

This sector covers the following activities:

- Production, collection and distribution of electricity;
- Manufacture of gas;
- Collection, purification and distribution of water.

Note: It should be noted here that, at the time of data collection, the major producer of electricity, Uganda Electricity Board (UEB), had not been split into three different businesses, namely; Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited (UEDCL), Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) and Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited (UEGCL).

3.5.2 Number of Establishments and Employment in the Utilities Sector

Both electricity production and water processing activities have the same number of establishments (10). However, from the Uganda Business Register data, it is clear that electricity production is the biggest employer in this sector.

Table 3.5.1: Number of Establishments in the Utilities Sector, by Activity and Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Establishments	Employment			Percentage of Female Employees
		Total	Male	Female	
Production and distribution of electricity	10	2,188	1,788	400	18
Manufacture of gas	3	49	41	8	16
Water processing and distribution	10	1,207	1,000	207	17
Total	23	3,444	2,829	615	18

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Electricity production employs almost two-thirds of all those employed in the utilities sector (64%), whereas the next biggest employer in this sector, water processing and distribution, employs only 35%. With the on-going rural electrification program taking place in Uganda, it is expected that many more people will be employed in this industry in the future, thus alleviating the unemployment problem. It is worth noting that in this sector, there are few employment opportunities for women: in the three activities shown in Table 3.5.1, female employment ranges from 16% - 18%.

3.5.3 Size of Establishments

Note: Data on size of establishments are distorted due to the fact that major utilities provided data at headquarters, which includes information for all their branches.

There are only two establishments in the utilities sector that employ over 100 persons, and they are both concerned with the production and distribution of electricity (see Table 3.5.2). However, what is worth noting is the fact that almost 70% of establishments in the utilities sector are formal (employing at least 5 persons).

3.6 Construction

3.6.1 Coverage

The construction sector covers the following industries:

- Site Preparation and Construction;
- General Constructions, Additions and Alterations;
- Building Completion such as Plastering, Glazing etc.

Because of the seasonal element in the construction industry, many businesses, regardless of their size, employ a very big percentage of their staff as casual labor: when there is no contract, employment levels are reduced to only permanent staff members. In other words, the level of employment depends on the volume of work that is available at a particular time.

3.6.2 Employment and Number of Businesses in the Construction Sector

In the Business Register there are a total of 247 construction businesses employing a total of 7,340 of which only 10% are women. Within the Construction sector, the majority of businesses (78%) are involved in Site Preparation and Construction.

Table 3.6.1 Number of Businesses and Employment by Sex in the Construction Sector, 2001/2

ISIC Sub division	Number of Businesses	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Site Preparation and Construction	192	6340	595	6935
General Construction, Additions and Alterations	43	190	54	244
Building Completion such as Plastering, Glazing etc	12	102	58	161
Total	247	6632	707	7340

Note: While using this data it must clearly be understood that the construction sector is extremely fragmented, leading to a problem of locating establishments. Many operators of construction establishments are household-based, or "briefcase type". They own a few small hand tools and the client buys all what is needed in construction. The 'constructor' and his porters are periodically paid for their labor.

Businesses engaged in Site Preparation and Construction employ the highest percentage of people, (94%). Out of the 6,935 persons employed in this sector, only 9% are women.

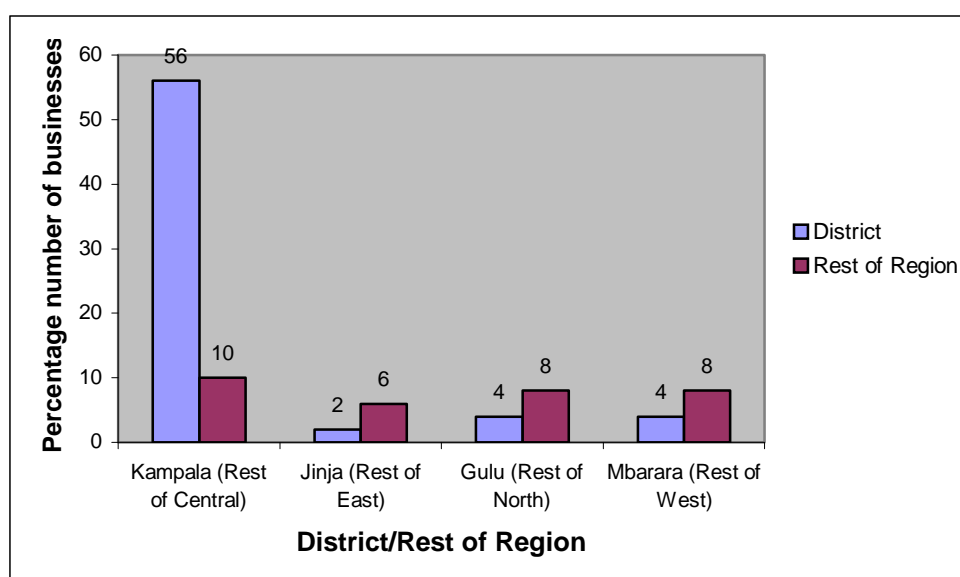
3.6.3 Number of Businesses by Region in the Construction Sector

Central Region has the largest number of Construction Firms, with over 160 businesses employing about 5,000 people. The situation is similar in the Northern and Western Regions, each with about 30 businesses employing nearly 400 workers.

Further analysis of districts within the four regions reveals that Kampala has over 50% of all the Construction Businesses in the country while the rest of the Central Region has only 10% of Construction businesses. In Eastern Region Jinja district leads with 2% of Construction industries. Gulu and Mbarara districts have each 4% of Construction businesses.

Most of the Construction firms are in Kampala district.

Figure 3.6.1: Percentage Number of Construction Businesses in a Leading District in Each Region, 2001/2002

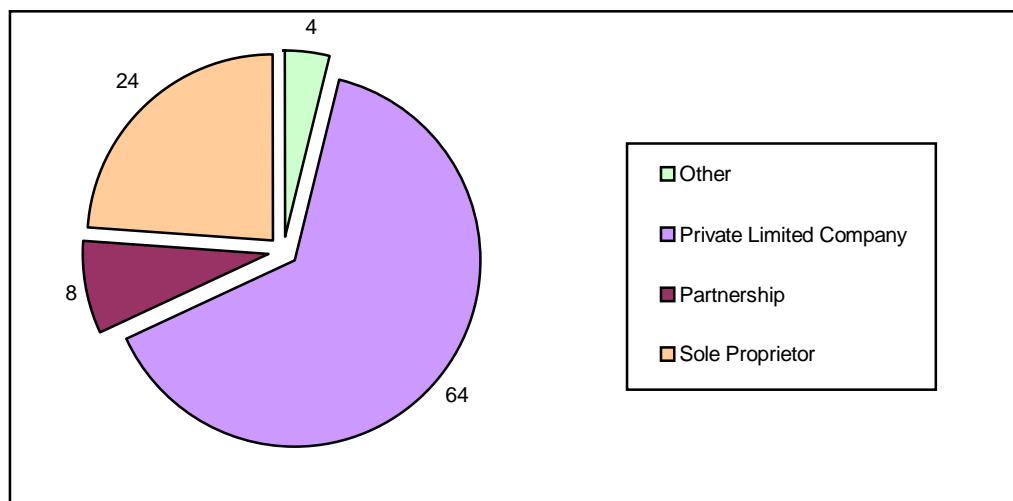


3.6.4 Ownership of Businesses in the Construction Sector

The data reveal that private limited companies form a majority (over 60%) of all businesses in this sector. This is followed by sole proprietor and partnership businesses, which comprise 24% and 8% respectively. Other ownership types⁸ only account for 4% (see Figure 3.6.2).

The most predominant kind of ownership in the Construction Sector is Private Limited Companies.

Figure 3.6.2: Ownership of Construction Businesses, 2001/2002 (Percentage)



3.7 Trade Sector

3.7.1 Coverage

The sector of trade covers the following activities:

- Sale, maintenance and Repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and household goods;
- Wholesale trade and,
- Retail trade.

Note: These last two activities, wholesale and retail trade, are further broken down into ISIC classes (see Sections 3.7.3 and 3.7.4).

3.7.2 Number of Businesses

The total number of businesses in the Trade Sector is 107,486 and these businesses offer employment to 178,275 workers. Retail Trade dominates this sector with nearly 99,000 retail outlets including shops, market stalls and kiosks. These businesses employ 82% of total employees in the sector.

The proportion of women employed in this Sector is 43% and they account for 48% of employees in Retail Trade. However Repair of Motor Vehicles employs the least percentage of women, only 15% of employees in the activity.

⁸ The 'Other' category includes ownership types such as public limited company, statutory body, Government, religious, NGO, etc.

Table 3.7.1 Number of businesses and employment in the Trade sector by activity, 2001/2

Division	Number of Businesses	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Sale and Repair of motor vehicles, cycles and household goods	5306	17578	3187	20765
Wholesale Trade	3302	8164	3059	11223
Retail Trade	98878	76480	69807	146287
Total	107486	102222	76053	178275

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.7.2 Sale, Repair and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles

The activities considered in this sector include sale, repair and maintenance of:

- Sale of motor vehicles
- Repair of Motor Vehicles
- Sale of Motor Vehicle Parts
- Repair of Motor Cycles
- Sale of auto fuel

Retail Trade has the highest number of Businesses and employ over 80% of total employees in the Trade Sector.

3.7.2.1 Employment

Available data show that businesses involved in the repair of motor vehicles employ the most people in this sub-sector (over 9,000 in total). But more people are employed (per business) in the sale of motor vehicles, where an average rate of 17 workers per business is recorded. Businesses involved in the repair of motor vehicles, and the sale of auto fuel, only employ an average of 6 workers each.

3.7.2.2 Sex of Ownership of Businesses

Ownership of all businesses in this sub-sector is male dominated, with an average of over 80% of all businesses being owned by men. Businesses involved in the sale of motor vehicle parts have the highest proportion of women owners (19%) and those carrying out the repair of motor vehicles have the lowest, just 5% (see Table 3.7.2).

Table 3.7.2 Number of Businesses, Employment and Ownership by Sex in the Sub Sector of Sale, Repair and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment			Number of Workers per Business	Ownership	
		Total	Male	Female		Male	Female
Sale of motor vehicles	32	546	444	102	17	88	12
Repair of motor vehicles	1,522	9,665	9,242	423	5	1,840	89
Sale of motor vehicle parts	2,210	4,291	3,225	1,066	2	2,054	488
Repair of motor cycles	829	1,880	1,616	264	2	823	9
Sale of auto fuel	713	4,383	3,051	1,332	6	84	16
Total	5,306	20,765	17,578	3,187	32	4,889	614

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.7.3 Wholesale Trade Sub-sector

3.7.3.1 Number of Businesses, Employment and Ownership by Sex in the Sub-sectors of Wholesale and Retail Trade

Of all activities in this sub-sector, businesses involved in the wholesale trade of food, beverages and tobacco employ the highest number of people, 33% of businesses in the wholesale sub-sector. This is closely followed by businesses involved in the wholesale trade of agricultural raw materials (30%). These two activities employ the highest proportion of female workers (30% and 23% respectively) in this sub-sector (see Table 3.7.3).

Table 3.7.3: Number of Businesses, Employment and Ownership by Sex in the Sub Sector of Whole Sale Trade, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment			Ownership	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Wholesale on a fee	9	32	28	4	8	1
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials	858	3,418	2,378	1,040	1,006	185
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	1,206	3,714	2,836	878	1,089	286
Wholesale of textiles, clothing and footwear	159	488	304	184	149	47
Retail sale of other household	268	798	549	249	238	44
Wholesale of solid liquid / gaseous fuel	25	243	174	69	20	14
Wholesale of construction materials	100	379	302	77	90	31
Wholesale of intermediate products waste and scrap	108	307	261	46	113	16
Wholesale of machinery equipment	33	259	202	57	39	7
Other wholesale equipment	536	1,584	1,130	455	494	136
Total	3,302	11,223	8,164	3,059	3,246	767

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.7.3.2 Ownership by Sex

As has already been illustrated in Table 3.7.3, male owners dominate the wholesale trade sub-sector. Female owners account for only 19% of the sub-sector.

Note: A possible explanation of this is that wholesale trade businesses require a large start-up capital base, access to which is commonly denied to women.

3.7.4 Retail Trade Sub-sector

Businesses conducting retail sales in non-specialized stores have the highest number of employees (slightly above 67,000, closely followed by businesses conducting retail sale in specialized stores about 24,000 employees). In this sub-sector, the disparity between numbers of men and women employees is not so pronounced: indeed, the ratio is about one to one. It is evident that most of the businesses in this sub-sector are informal, offering employment to an average of one or two people each (see Table 3.7.4 below).

Women dominate retail Sale of second hand goods.

Of particular interest in this sub-sector are those businesses engaging in the retail sale of second-hand goods. The majority of businesses in this class are those selling second-hand clothes. From the data given in Table 3.7.4, it is evident that, while this activity only employs 4% of all those employed in retail trade, 56% of these employees are female.

Note: There has recently been heated debate in Parliament following the imposition of an increase of 5% of import duties on second-hand clothes. One of the arguments against this measure was the possible damage such a duty might have on employment opportunities in this sector.

Table 3.7.4: Number of Businesses, Employment and Ownership by Sex in the Sub Sector of Retail Trade, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment			Ownership	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Retail in non-specialized stores	48,165	67,104	34,801	32,303	34,099	15,989
Retail in specialized stores	17,477	24,549	12,089	12,460	8,747	9,611
Retail pharmaceuticals and cosmetics	5,245	8,763	3,251	5,512	2,799	2,815
Retail in textiles, footwear and leather goods	6,670	10,602	5,030	5,572	4,165	2,940
Retail in household appliances	3,401	6,394	4,616	1,778	3,040	577
Retail in hardware	3,958	6,897	4,581	2,316	3,262	963
Other Retail in specialized stores	5,718	10,476	5,687	4,789	3,648	2,499
Retail in second-hand goods	4,787	6,080	2,670	3,410	2,193	2,806
Retail via mail order, stalls and markets	1,476	1,712	311	1,401	308	1,192
Non-store retail and repair of personal and household goods	1,981	3,710	3,444	266	2,093	67
Total	98,878	146,287	76,480	69,807	64,354	39,459

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.7.4.1 Ownership of Businesses in the Retail Trade Sub-sector

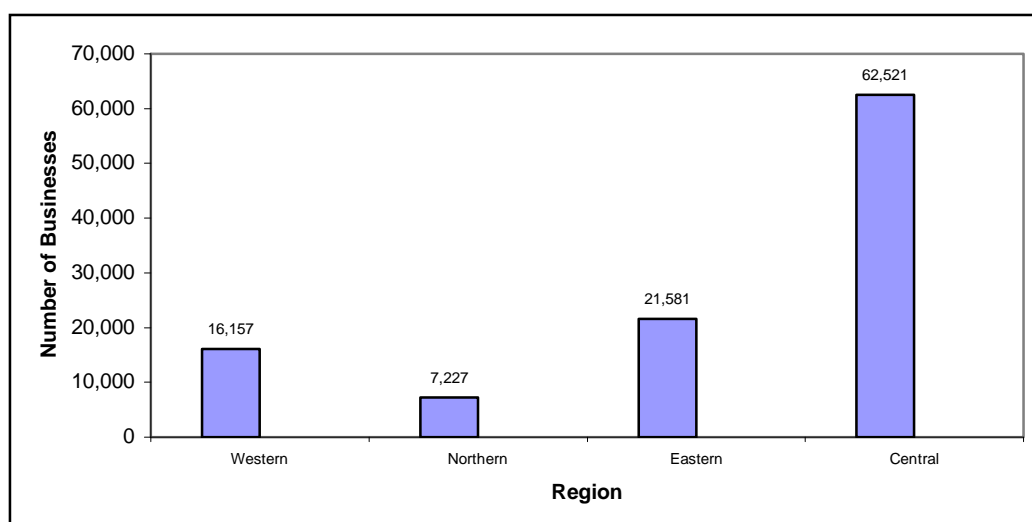
From the data available, it is indicated that the majority of businesses in this sub-sector fall under the sole-proprietor ownership category (95%), followed by partnership with 3%.

However, unlike other ownership of businesses in the other sub-sectors of the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector, Retail Trade has a fair sex balance. Indeed, of businesses in the Retail Sale in specialized stores class, women form the majority of owners (about 52% - see Table 3.7.4).

3.7.5 Number of Businesses by Region in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector

Unsurprisingly, the highest number of businesses in this sector is located in the Central Region (above 62,000, or about 58%). In the Eastern Region, on the other hand, there are over 21,000 (20%), while the western and Northern Regions are home to about 16,000 (15%) and 7000 (7%) of businesses respectively (see Figure 3.7.1).

Figure 3.7.1: Businesses in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, by Region, 2001/2002



3.8 Hotels, Restaurants and Bars

3.8.1 Coverage

This section covers businesses operating the following establishments:

- Hotels and camp sites;
- Restaurants and bars.

3.8.2 Number of Businesses and Employment by sex in the Hotels, Restaurants and Bars Sector

There are 20,483 businesses engaged in providing accommodation, food and beverages of which the majority, over 19,000 are restaurants and bars. Women dominate this industry and account for 75% of employees in Restaurants and Bars and half of the employees in Hotels.

More women than men are employed in Hotels, Bars and Restaurants, is this a case of social construct?

Table 3.8.1: Number of Businesses in the Hotels, Restaurants and Bars Sector, by Activity, and Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment			Percentage of Female Employees
		Total	Male	Female	
Hotels and camp sites	1,340	9,786	5,015	4,771	49
Restaurants and bars	19,143	44,345	11,254	33,091	75
Total	20,483	54,131	16,269	37,862	70

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.8.3 Size of Businesses in the Hotels, Restaurants and Bars Sector

Most of the establishments in this sector are informal, with over 90% employing between 1 and 4 persons. Restaurants and Bars have the highest number of formal businesses, (1,430), employing a total of 11,459 persons, while the hotels on the other hand have a total of 541 businesses employing 7,843 persons.

Table 3.8.2 Number of Businesses in the Hotels, Restaurants and Bars Sector, by Activity and Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

Activity	Not Stated	Employment Size Band				
		1-4	5-9	10-19	20 - 49	50 or more
Hotels and Camp Sites	6	793	335	144	44	18
Restaurants and Bars	9	17,704	1,171	197	53	9
Total	15	18,497	1,506	341	97	27

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

The average size of businesses for both sub-sectors is almost the same, approximately 5 persons per business.

Table 3.8.3 Total Number Employed in the Hotels, Restaurants and Bars Sector, by Activity and Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

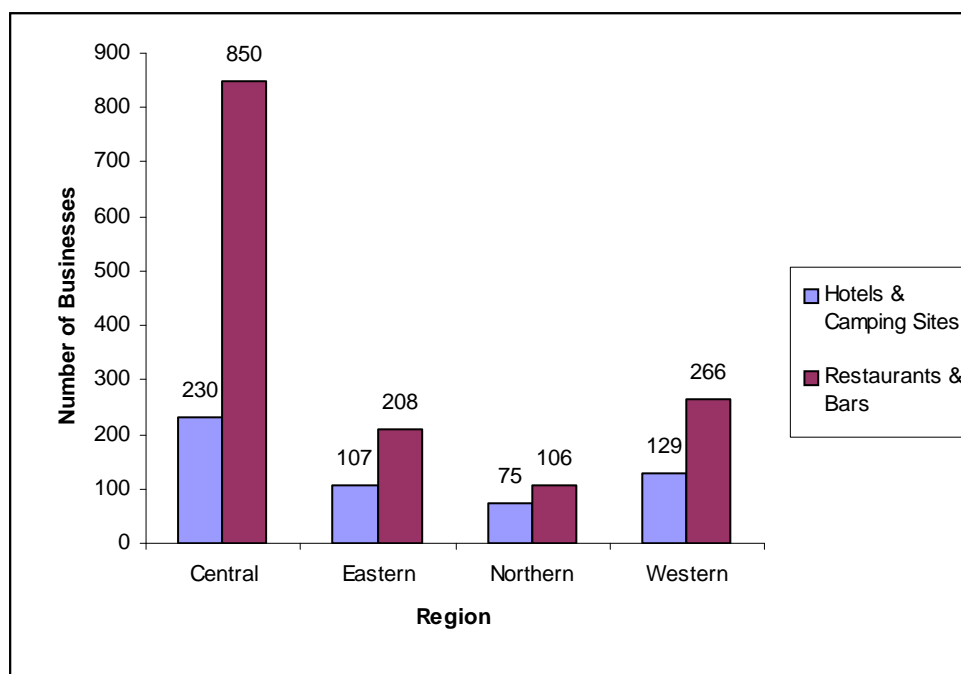
Activity	Employment Size Band				
	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 or more
Hotels and camp sites	1,943	2,149	1,882	1,380	2432
Restaurants and bars	32,886	7,012	2,441	1,370	636
Total	34,829	9,161	4,323	2,750	3068

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.8.4 Regional Distribution of formal businesses

The total number of businesses in the formal sector is 1,971. Central Region has the highest number of Hotels and Camping sites, (850), and, Restaurants and Bars, (230), compared to other regions. This is followed by Western Region with 266 Hotels and 129 restaurants. Northern Region has the least number of formal businesses in both sectors.

Figure 3.8.1: Breakdown of Hotels, Restaurants and Bars Sector, by Region, 2001/2002



3.8.5 Ownership

While women form the majority of owners in this sector, (hotels, restaurants and bars), data available shows that women predominantly own small businesses while men own large ones. Sole proprietors, employing a total of 45,809 persons of which 74% are women, own over 19,000 businesses in this sector.

Table 3.8.4 Ownership of Businesses in the Hotels, Restaurants and Bars Sector, by Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

Ownership	Number of Businesses	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Sole Proprietorship	19,594	12,136	33,673	45,809
Partnership	566	961	1,706	2,667
Private Limited Company	199	2,290	1,748	4,038
Other	124	882	735	1,617
Total	20,483	16,269	37,862	54,131

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.8.5 Ownership of Businesses in the Hotels, Restaurants and Bars Sector, by Sex and Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

Gender of Owner	Employment Size Band				
	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 or more
Male	6,562	1,058	304	97	40
Female	12,501	655	126	31	6
Total Number of Businesses	19,063	1,713	430	128	46

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.9 Transport and Communications

3.9.1 Coverage

Economic activities in this section fall into two broad sub-sectors:

- Transport:
 - Land transport;
 - Water transport;
 - Air transport;
 - Transport support and auxiliary transport activities⁹;
- Communications:
 - National post;
 - Couriers;
 - Telecommunications.

Note: Most land and water transport services are fragmented and household-based, rendering their coverage difficult. As a result a sizeable number of businesses could not be covered.

3.9.2 Transport Sub-sector

3.9.2.1 Businesses and Employment.

This sub-sector employs just over 7,800 people, of whom only 21% are female. Of the four activities in this sub-sector, Land Transport employs the highest number of people, (3,819) representing 49% of total employment. Transport support is next with 3,622, (46%), employees and out of the total number of people employed in this sector 30%, (1089), are women, (see Table 3.9.1).

Land Transport employs the highest number of people.

Despite the fact that Uganda has 36,909.2 square kilometers of open water area¹⁰, there are only 5 businesses captured in the Uganda Business Register carrying out water transport activities, employing only 29 people.

Note: This statistic shows the state of fragmentation of the transport industry. It is known that many proprietors offer water transport services, but this data can only be captured at household level.

⁹ Transport support and auxiliary transport activities include clearing and forwarding businesses, parking businesses, etc.

¹⁰ Statistical Abstract, 2001.

Table 3.9.1: Number of Businesses in the Transport Sub-sector by Activity and Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

ISIC Division	Employment				
	Number of Businesses	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Females
Land Transport	106	3,407	412	3,819	11
Water Transport	5	23	6	29	21
Air Transport	25	269	123	392	31
Transport Support	553	2,533	1,089	3,622	30
Total	689	6,232	1,630	7,862	21

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.9.2.2 Size of Businesses.

A significant number of businesses in the transport sector are small with 566 (82%) of the 689 businesses having less than 10 employees and these businesses employ nearly half (48%) of the people. Nearly as many as 3,763, (43%), are employed in the 11 businesses with more than 100 employees.

It should be noted that self employed Boda-Boda riders and taxi drivers are excluded.

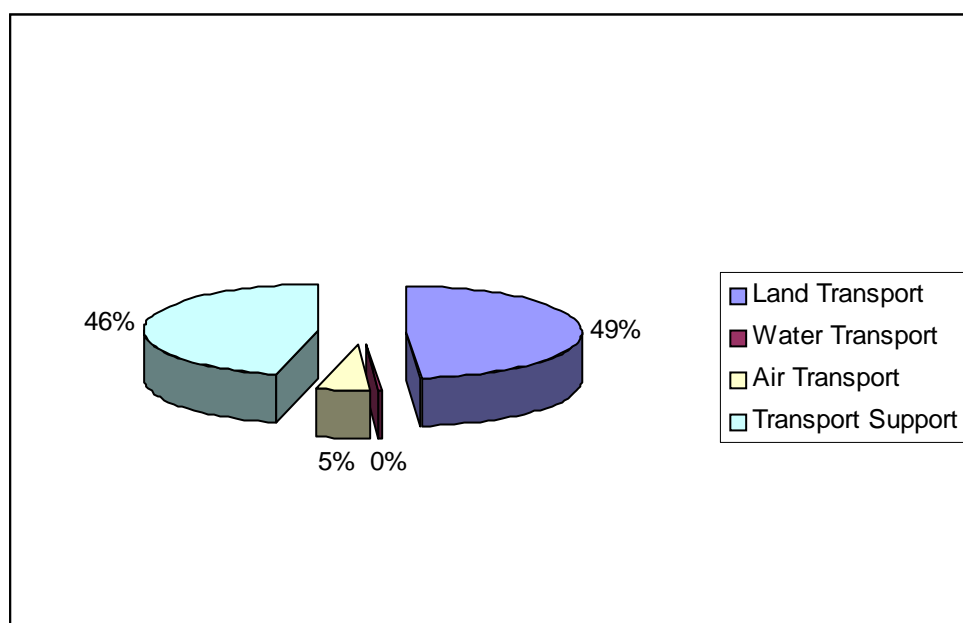
Table 3.9.2: Number of Businesses in the Transport Sub-Sector and Total Employment-by-Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

Employment Size Band	Number of Businesses	Total Employment
Not stated	6	0
1-4	389	934
5-9	171	1,079
10-19	59	782
20-49	47	1,304
50-99	6	407
100 Plus	11	3,356
Total	689	7,862

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Water transport has the least number of businesses (5) and the least employment. It was however difficult to register the large water transporters because most of the time they were in the lake and do not have proper offices.

Figure 3.9.1: Employment in the Transport Sub-sector, 2001/2002



3.9.2.3 Ownership of Businesses.

Ownership is dominated by private limited companies (358) compared to other types of ownership and employ 71% of total employment (5,580 persons). Sole Proprietors are next with 230 businesses employing 957 (12%) people.

Table 3.9.3 Ownership of Transport Businesses, 2001/2002

Ownership Type	Number of Businesses	Total Employment
Sole Proprietor	230	953
Partnership	59	437
Private Limited	358	5580
Statutory	4	141
Other	38	751
Total	689	7862

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.9.3 Communications Sub-sector

3.9.3.1 Businesses and Employment in the Communications Sub-sector

Liberalisation of the economy has led to rapid growth of the Communications Sector, which now employs over 6,000 workers.

There are 145 businesses in the Post and Communications Sector, employing 6036 workers. The telecommunications sector has rapidly grown over the past 5 years and now employs over 3,400 staff in the 23 firms. Women play a significant role in this sector and represent 35% of employees. Data on National post office shows 73 branches across the country 578 staff.

Table 3.9.4 Number of Businesses in the Communications Sub-sector by Activity and Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment			Percentage of Females
		Male	Female	Total	
National Post	73	377	201	578	34.8
Courier	49	147	74	221	33.5
Telecommunications	23	3,405	1,832	5,237	35.0
Total	145	3,929	2,107	6,036	34.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.9.3.1 Ownership of Businesses in the Communications Sub-sector

This sector is dominated by Private Limited Companies with 111 businesses and employing 4,207 staff (nearly 70% of total employment). Sole Proprietorship has 20 businesses employing 52 people.

Table 3.9.5 Ownership of Businesses in the Communications Sub-sector, 2001/2002

Ownership	Number of Businesses	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Private Limited Company	111	2,749	1,458	4,207
Sole Proprietorship	20	33	19	52
Other	14	1,147	630	1,777
Total	145	3,929	2,107	6,036

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.10 Finance

3.10.1 Coverage

The finance sector of the economy covers the following activities:

- Commercial Banking /Other monetary intermediation;
- Financial leasing;
- Other credit granting;
- Other financial intermediation and auxiliary services.

3.10.2 Establishments and Employment in the Finance Sector

This sector covers 417 businesses employing 7,023 persons. This table (3.10.1) refers to establishments and therefore there can be several establishments for one bank. Thus there are 93 branches of Commercial Banks in Uganda employing 3,342 persons, interestingly, the 'other credit granting' sector, which is mainly granting of consumer credit and money lending outside the Commercial Banks, has a significant 247 establishments employing 2,081 staff.

Table 3.10.1: Activities in the Finance Sector, by Number of Establishments and Employment by Gender, 2001/2002

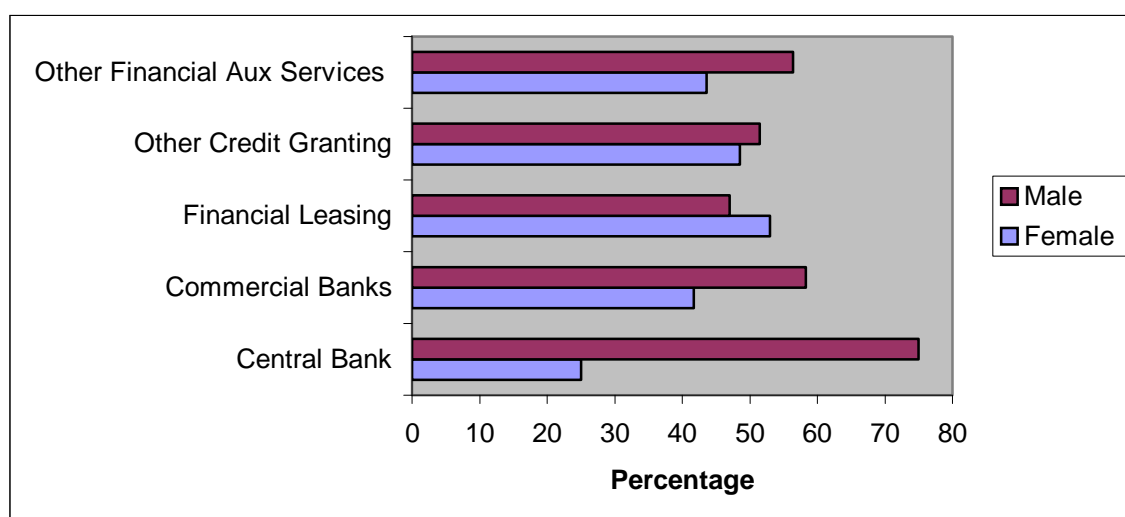
Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment			Percentage of Female Employees
		Total	Male	Female	
Central Bank	1	1,047	785	262	25
Commercial Banks	93	3,342	1,947	1,395	42
Financial Leasing	5	83	39	44	53
Other Credit Granting	248	2,081	1,071	1,010	49
Other Financial Intermediation and Auxiliary Services	70	470	265	205	44
Total	417	7,023	4,107	2,916	42

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

On the whole, the finance Sector employs slightly more men than women, with the lowest proportion of women being employed in the commercial banking sector. Financial leasing businesses, however, employ slightly more women than men (see Chart 3.10.1).

A majority of the Businesses in the Finance Sector are engaged in Other Credit Granting, which are mainly owned by Non Governmental Organizations.

Figure 3.10.1 Percentage of Males and Females employed by activity



3.10.3 Size of Businesses in the Finance Sector

Note: There is a slight distortion in the data on the size of businesses for the commercial bank activities. Some banks provided data for the head quarters and were unable to give the details of employment across all branches, whereas other banks provided data for their branches too. Therefore although there are 10 commercial bank branches that did not supply employment figures, this data is included in the employment data supplied by their head quarters, and is shown in the table.

Although there are a significant number of informal (less than 5) businesses in the 'other credit granting' sector, there are also a significant number of larger businesses involved in credit granting and money lending: indeed, there are 8 businesses with over 50 employees (see Table 3.10.2).

Table 3.10.2: Number of Establishments in the Finance Sector, by Activity and Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

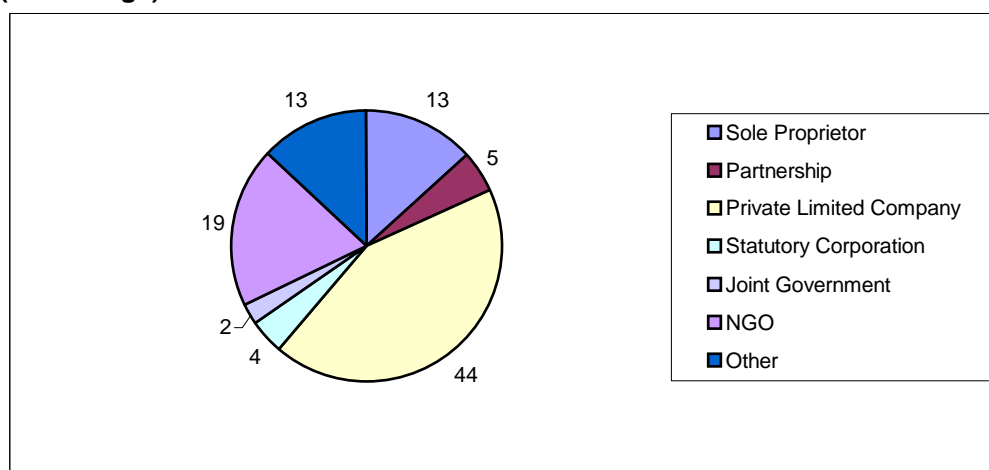
Activity	Total	Employment					
		Not Stated	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 or more
Central Bank	1						1
Commercial Banks	93	10	8	13	31	19	12
Financial Leasing	5		3		1		1
Other Credit Granting	247	8	130	73	22	6	8
Other Financial Intermediation and Auxiliary Services	71	2	41	16	7	4	1
Total	417	20	182	102	61	29	23

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.10.4 Ownership of Establishments in the Finance Sector

Within the finance Sector, private limited companies own 44% of establishments, mainly involved in commercial banking activities. Non-Government Organizations own 19% of businesses in this sector, the majority of which are involved in 'other credit granting' activities. Establishments with a sole owner account for 13% of financial businesses; again, these businesses are primarily involved in 'other credit granting' activities. See Figure 3.10.1 for a complete breakdown of ownership in this sector.

Figure 3.10.2: Establishments in the Finance Sector, by Activity and Ownership, 2001/2002 (Percentage)



3.11 Insurance

3.11.1 Coverage

The insurance sector covers the following activities:

- Life insurance;
- Non-life insurance providers;
- Pension funding;
- Auxiliary support services.

Note 1: The insurance sector excludes compulsory social security.

Note 2: Although several insurance businesses may be involved in a mixture of life, non-life and pension funding, the business or branch was categorized by their main activity.

3.11.2 Number of Businesses and Employment in the Insurance Sector

There are a total of 122 establishments (including branches) in this industry, and the majority (78) are involved supplying 'non-life insurance' products or services. In total, the insurance sector employs 1,077 persons. No particular activity dominates employment in the sector. In looking at the average number of employees per business, it can be seen that businesses involved in pension funding and

auxiliary services are the biggest employers. Women represent 44% of employees in businesses where the main activity is non-life insurance, but for life insurance, the percentage of women employees falls to 36%. (See Table 3.11.1). *Most of the businesses in the Insurance Sector are engaged in Non-Life Insurance.*

Table 3.11.1 Number of Businesses in the Insurance Sector, by Activity and Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

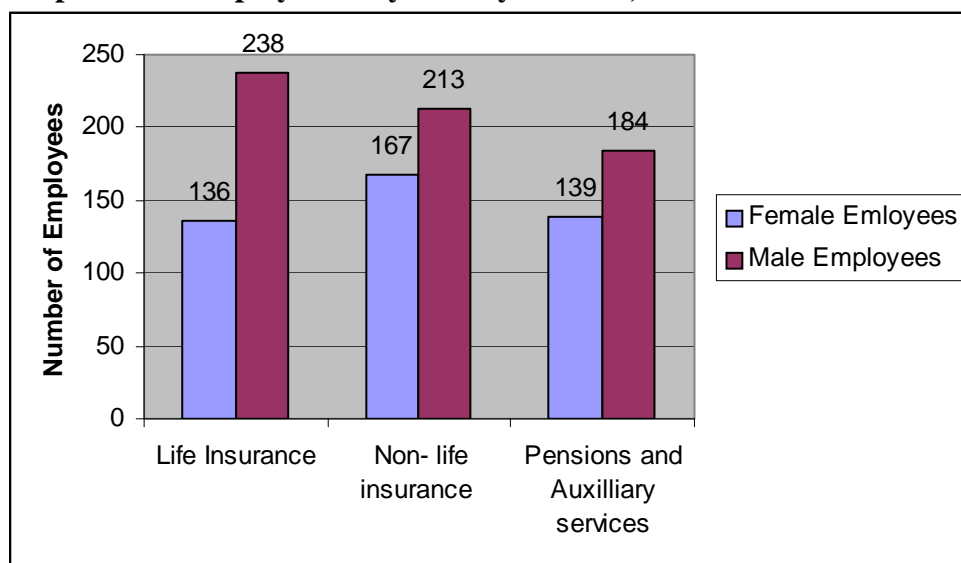
Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment				Average Number of Employees per Business
		Total	Male	Female	Percentage of Female Employees	
Life insurance	34	374	238	136	36	11
Non-life insurance	78	380	213	167	44	5
Pension funding and auxiliary services	10	323	184	139	43	32
Total	122	1,077	635	442	41	9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.11.3 Employment by Sex by main activity

There are a total of 442 women and 635 men employed in the sector and they are fairly evenly spread across the different activities. Non-Life insurance employs slightly more than the others and employs a slightly higher number of females.

Graph 3.11.1 Employment by activity and Sex, 2001/2



Women represent 44 percent of employees in businesses where the main activity is non-life insurance, but for life insurance, the percentage of women employees falls to 36 percent.

3.11.4 Size of Businesses in the Insurance Sector

Two businesses were unable to supply employment data. However, from the data provided, it can be seen that the majority of insurance businesses are small, with less than 5 employees: by contrast, the majority of people employed in the sector are employed within a few large businesses (see Table 3.11.2).

Table 3.11.2 Number of Businesses in the Insurance Sector, by Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

Item	Total	Employment Size Band					
		Not Stated	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 or more
Number of Businesses	122	2	90	12	8	6	4
Employees	1,077		209	69	86	178	535

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.12 Real Estate and Business Services

3.12.1 Coverage

This sector of the economy covers a variety of real estate, renting and business activities, including:

- Real Estate Activities, either:
 - with own or leased property;
 - on a fee or contract basis;
- Rental:
 - of transport equipment, including, land, water and air transport;
 - of machinery and equipment, including agriculture machinery, construction and civil engineering machinery and office machinery;
 - of personal and household goods;
- Computer Related Activities;¹¹
- Research and Development;¹²
- Legal Activities;
- Accounting Services¹³
- Market Research and Management Consultancy;
- Architectural, Engineering and other Technical Activities;
- Security Services;
- Photographic Activities;
- Other Business Services.¹⁴

3.12.2 Number of Businesses and Employment in the Real Estate and Business Services Sector

There are a total of 2,414 businesses within this sector, employing over 20,000 persons. A large number of businesses provide photographic services, but these businesses are small and employ only 1,206 employees in total. Security companies employ the largest number in this sector, with 84 businesses employing over 10,000 people (see Table 3.12.1).

Across all industries in this sector, there are more men employed than women. Other business services employ the highest proportion of women, at 44%, but this is closely followed by establishments providing legal activities, where 38% of those employed are female, and establishments providing research and development services, where 37% of those employed are women. The security businesses employ the smallest proportion of females (9%)

Security Companies employ the highest number of people in this sector, over 10,000.

¹¹ Computer-related activities include hardware consultancy, software consultancy and supply, data processing, database activities and maintenance.

¹² Research and development activities include experimental development on natural sciences, engineering, social services and humanities.

¹³ Accounting services include accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities including tax consultancy.

¹⁴ Other business services include labor recruitment, office cleaning, photographic activities, packaging, advertising etc.

Table 3.12.1: Number of Businesses in the Real Estate and Business Services Sector, by Activity and Employment, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment			
		Total	Male	Female	Percentage of Female Employees
Real estate	81	500	336	164	33
Rental	151	405	285	120	30
Computer-related activities	146	855	572	283	33
Research and development	35	439	277	162	37
Legal activities	236	1,052	649	403	38
Accounting services	97	691	467	224	32
Market research and management consultancy	107	1,170	841	329	28
Architectural, engineering and other technical consultancies	147	1,076	830	246	23
Security services	84	10,075	9,180	895	9
Photographic activities	555	1,206	920	286	24
Other business services	775	2,710	1,514	1,196	44
Total	2,414	20,179	15,871	4,308	21

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.12.3 Size of Business in the Real Estate and Business Services Sector

Similarly to many other sectors of the economy, this sector has a large number of very small businesses. In nearly all activities, over half the businesses have fewer than 5 employees, the key exception being the security service providers, which are large employers (see Table 3.12.2).

There are over 500 small businesses engaged in photography.

Table 3.12.2: Number of Businesses in the Real Estate and Business Services Sector, by Activity and Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment Size Band						
		Not Stated	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 or more
Real Estate	81		45	22	10	4		
Rental	151		139	8	2	2		
Computer-related Activities	146	1	89	34	15	7		
Legal Activities	236	2	155	67	10	2		
Accounting Services	97	2	53	29	4	7	2	
Research and Development, Market Research and Management Consultancy	142		67	47	15	7	3	3
Architectural, Engineering and other Technical Consultancies	147		74	44	21	5	3	
Security Services	84	4	9	3	14	22	19	13
Photographic Activities	555		529	22	2	2		
Other Business Services	775	3	689	52	20	7	2	2
Total	2,414	12	1,849	328	113	65	29	18

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.12.4 Regional Distribution of Businesses and Employment in the Real Estate and Business Services Sector

There are businesses representing all activities in this sector located in all regions of the country. Central Region is home to the majority of businesses (1,600): the Eastern and Western Regions have 309 and 383 businesses, respectively, and the Northern Region has 115 businesses (see Table 3.12.3).

Table 3.12.3: Number of Businesses in the Real Estate and Business Services Sector, by Activity and Region, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Region			
		Central	Eastern	Northern	Western
Real estate	81	69	5	2	5
Rental	151	102	20	9	20
Computer-related activities	146	125	10	1	10
Legal activities	236	173	27	11	25
Accounting services	97	70	15	4	8
Research and Development, Market Research and Management Consultancy	142	103	10	7	22
Architectural, engineering and other technical consultancies	147	114	4	5	24
Security services	84	36	22	3	23
Photographic activities	555	315	102	30	108
Other business services	775	500	94	43	138
Total	2,414	1,607	309	115	383

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Businesses within the Central Region employ nearly 80% of all persons employed in this sector, whereas the Northern Region has only 3% of employees. The largest businesses are mainly situated in the Central Region, where businesses have an average of 10 employees. The Western Region has the lowest average number of employees per business (see Table 3.12.4).

The largest numbers of businesses in this Sector are in the Central Region.

Table 3.12.4: Employment in the Real Estate and Business Services Sector, by Activity and Region, 2001/2002

Region	Employment		
	Total	Percentage of Total Employment	Average Number of Employees per Business
Central	16,001	80	10
Eastern	1,911	9	6
Northern	599	3	5
Western	1,668	8	4
Total	20,179	100	8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.13 Education

3.13.1 Coverage

This sector of the economy covered:

- Technical and vocational education;
- Higher education;
- Adult and other education.

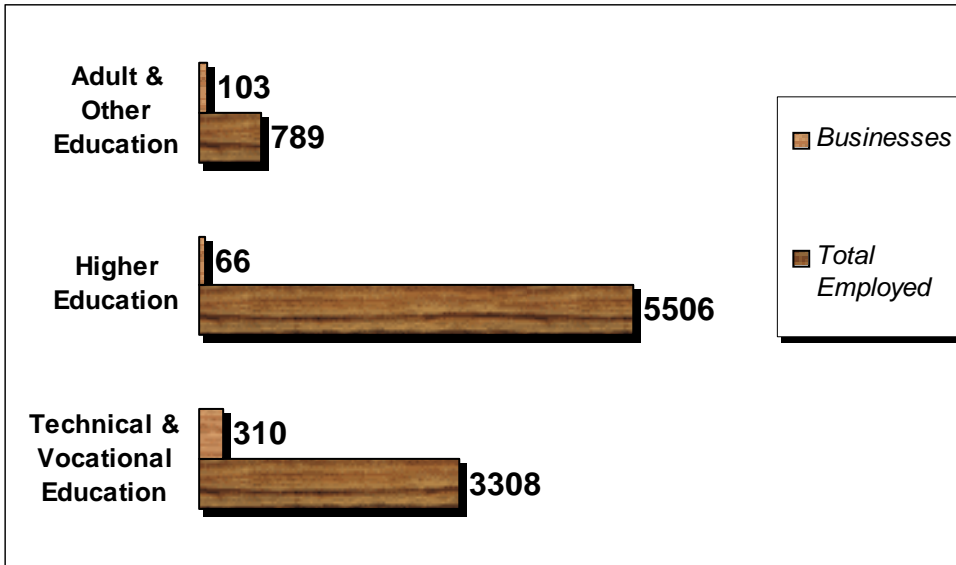
Note: This sector does not include either primary or secondary schools, because they are already recorded by the Ministry of Education. Although the Uganda Business Register holds data on nursery schools, this has been excluded from this report.

3.13.2 Number of Businesses and Total Employment

A total of 479 businesses in this sector employ 9,603 persons. The largest sub-sector is technical and vocational education, which has 310 businesses employing 3,308 persons. Although there are 103 institutions engaged in adult and other education, they employ the least number of persons (789). Higher Education, on the other hand, offers the highest employment rate, with 66 establishments employing 5,506 persons (an average employment rate of 83 persons per institution (see Figure 3.13.1).

Higher Education employs proportionately more females.

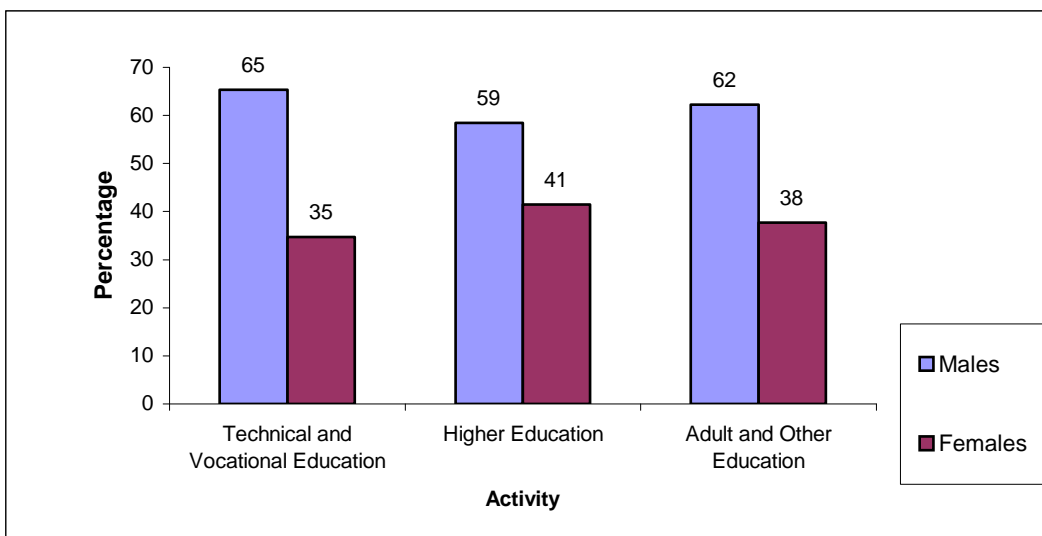
Figure 3.13.1: Number of Businesses in the Education Sector, by Activity and Employment, 2001/2002



3.13.3 Employment by Sex in the Education Sector

Higher education offers the highest employment opportunities for women (41%), closely followed by the 'adult and other education' sub-sector, with 37%, and the 'technical education' sub-sector, with 35%. Therefore, it can be deduced that women have an almost equal chance of being employed in institutions of higher learning as do men, while in the other two sub-sectors, two men are employed for every woman (see Figure 3.13.2).

Figure 3.13.2: Employment in the Education Sector, by Sex, 2001/2002 (Percentage)



3.13.4 Size of Business in the Education Sector

The distribution of businesses in the education sector by size band shows that over 300 of the businesses (70% of all businesses in the Education Sector) employ fewer than 10 persons each. The greatest number of larger institutions (employing more than 10 persons) can be found in the 'technical and vocational education' sub-sector, while the smallest number of such institutions can be found in the 'adult education' sub-sector (see Table 3.13.1).

Note: Eight institutions did not give information on employment.

Table 3.13.1: Distribution of Businesses in the Education Sector, by Activity and Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

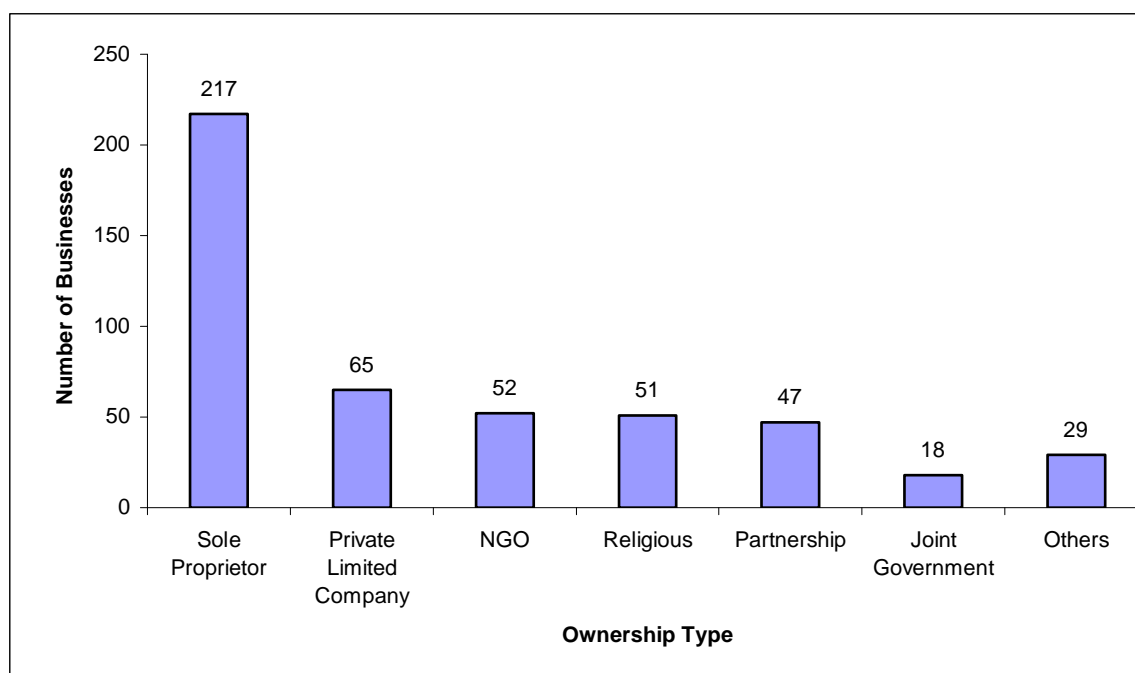
Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment Size Band					
		Not Stated	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 or more
Technical and vocational education	310	6	163	62	49	21	9
Higher education	66	2	24	14	13	6	7
Adult and other education	103		56	26	11	9	1
Total	479	8	243	102	73	36	17

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.13.5 Ownership of Businesses in the Education Sector

The highest number of businesses, 217, fall under the ownership category of sole proprietor, of which most were in the 'technical and vocational education' sub-sector (154 businesses). There were only 18 Government businesses on the Uganda Business Register (see Figure 3.13.3). These are joint government projects.

Figure 3.13.3: Ownership of Businesses in the Education Sector, 2001/2002



3.13.6 Regional Distribution of Businesses in the Education Sector

The Central Region has the highest number of institutions in all the sectors, closely followed by the Western Region. The Northern Region offers the lowest employment and has the lowest number of educational institutions. Although Higher Education has the least number of institutions in the Central Region (47), it is the biggest employer of all the sub-sectors, offering employment to 5,327 persons (see Table 3.13.2).

Western Region is second to Central Region with number of Educational Institutions.

Table 3.13.2: Distribution of Businesses in the Education Sector, by Activity, Region and Employment, 2001/2002

Region	Number of Businesses	Employment
Activity: Technical and Vocational Education		
Central	190	1,638
Eastern	46	293
Northern	15	92
Western	59	1,285
Activity: Higher Education		
Central	47	5,327
Eastern	10	64
Northern	1	3
Western	8	112
Activity: Adult Education		
Central	72	603
Eastern	18	100
Northern	5	30
Western	8	56
Total	479	9,603

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.13.6 Secondary and Primary Schools

As mentioned earlier in this report, data for secondary and primary schools in the country was provided by the Ministry of Education and Sports. In this section therefore an analysis of this data is made.

3.13.6.1 Number of Schools and Employment

The data provided on employment, is lacking because it refers only to teachers engaged, other support staff are excluded. The data shows that there are a total of 15,017 schools employing a total of 294,673 teachers. Primary schools are 12,773 employing 80% (234,639) of total teachers engaged, while there are 2,244 secondary schools employing only 20% (60,034) teachers.

There are over 12,000 Primary Schools compared to only 2,200 Secondary Schools.

Table 3.13.3: Number of Primary and Secondary Schools, 2001/2002

Type	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers
Primary	12,773	234,639
Secondary	2,244	60,034
Total	15,017	294,673

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

3.13.6.2 Size of Schools

Schools employing between 10 and 49 teachers are the highest in number, 12,071, equivalent to 80% of all the schools. Out of these 10,265 (85%) are primary schools showing that there are more primary than secondary schools. Secondary schools on the other hand have the highest number of schools employing at least 50 teachers, 204, compared to only 150 for primary schools.

Table 3.13.4: Number of Primary and Secondary Schools by Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

Type	Number of Schools	Employment Size Band						Total Employed
		1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 Plus	
Primary	12773	641	1717	5497	4768	143	7	234639
Secondary	2244	11	223	683	1123	176	28	60034
Total	15017	652	1940	6180	5891	319	35	294673

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

3.13.6.3 Ownership of Schools

Although government owns a majority of the schools, almost 30% are owned by the Private Sector.

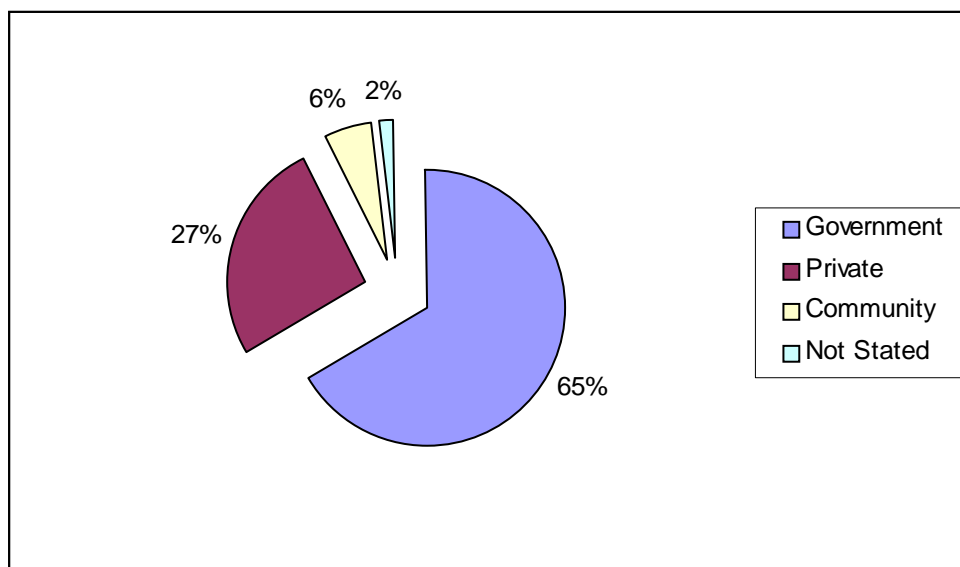
The government owns over 9,000 schools (65%) employing 73% of all teachers employed. This is closely followed by the Private Sector that owns 3,995 (27%) and offers employment to 21% of all the teachers engaged.

Table 3.13.5: Ownership of Primary and Secondary Schools, 2001/2002

Ownership	Employment	Number of Schools
Government	216,320	9,923
Private	62,915	3,995
Community	13,052	865
Not Stated	2,386	234
Total	294,673	15,017

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Figure 3.13.4: Ownership of Primary and Secondary Schools, 2001/2002 (Percentage)



3.14 Health and Social Work

3.14.1 Coverage

This sector of the economy covers the following activities:

- Hospitals,
- Medical and Dental Practices;
- Other Human Health;
- Veterinary;
- Social work with accommodation;
- Social work without accommodation.

Note: As is the case with the education sector, all the government hospitals are excluded from the Uganda Business Register, although private health care is still covered in this report.

3.14.2 Number of Businesses in the Health and Social Work Sector

There are 3,273 businesses operating within the Health and Social Work sector, employing a total of 17,396 persons.

The Medical and Dental Practice sub-sector has the highest number of businesses, 2,773, and offers employment to the greatest number of persons (9,244): on the other hand, there are only 34 Veterinary Businesses, employing 156 people (see Table 3.14.1).

Medical and Dental Practice Industry has the highest number of businesses and offers the highest employment.

Table 3.14.1: Number of Businesses in the Health and Social Work Sector, by Activity and Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment		
		Total	Males	Females
Hospitals	64	3,395	1,150	2,245
Medical and Dental practices	2,773	9,244	3,591	5,653
Other Human Health	142	1,124	604	520
Veterinary	34	156	115	41
Social work with accommodation	69	872	415	457
Social work without accommodation	191	2,605	1,605	1,000
Total	3,273	17,396	7,480	9,916

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

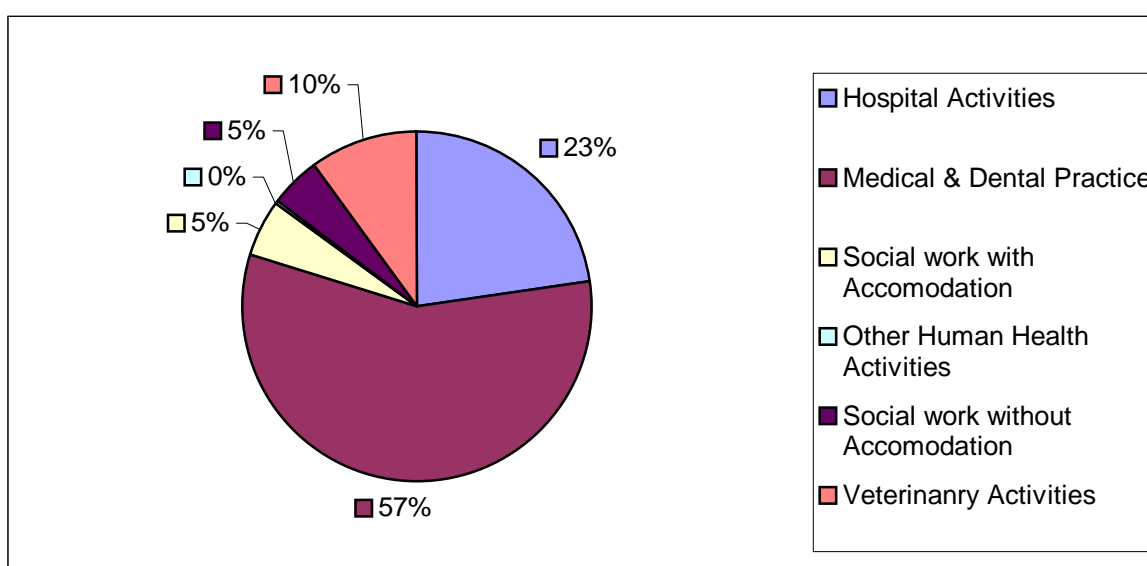
3.14.3 Employment by Sex in the Health and Social Work Sector

The Health and Social Work sector employs more women than men.

Overall in this sector, there are more females employed than males. From Figure 3.14.1 it can be seen that the greatest proportion of women, 66%, is employed in the 'other human health' sub-sector, closely followed by the 'medical and dental practice sub-sector' where 61% of employees are women.

The sub-sector that employs the fewest number of women is veterinary, where only 26% of employees are female. In both the social work sub-sectors, men have an almost equal chance of being employed as women (see Figure 3.13.1).

Figure 3.14.1: Employment in the Health and Social Work Sector, by Sex, 2001/2002 (Percentage)



3.14.4 Size of Businesses in the Health and Social Services Sector

Each Hospital on average employs 50 persons.

Hospitals have the highest average size of business, with each business employing at least 50 persons. This is followed by social work, where there are, on average, 12 persons employed in each business. The smallest businesses are found in the Medical and

Dental Practices sub-sector, which (on the whole) comprises small clinics operating throughout the country. A significant number of businesses in this sector (3,000) employ less than 10 persons, with almost 90% of businesses in the medical and dental practices sub-sector falling under this category (see Table 3.14.2).

Note: Twenty-four businesses in this sector did not provide any employment data.

Table 3.14.2: Distribution of Businesses in the Health and Social Work Sector, by Activity and Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment Size Band					
		Not Stated	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 or more
Hospitals	64	2	10	12	14	9	17
Medical and Dental Practices	2,773	11	2,344	324	74	15	5
Other Human Health	142	2	112	11	7	4	6
Veterinary	34	1	28	2	2		1
Social Work with Accommodation	69	2	19	23	13	10	2
Social Work without Accommodation	191	6	64	55	37	21	8
Total	3,273	24	2,577	427	147	59	39

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.14.5 Regional Distribution of Businesses in the Health and Social Services Sector

The Central Region leads with the highest number of businesses in all sectors (see Table 3.14.3). Of the six sub-sectors, the largest number of businesses, across all regions, is in the Medical and Dental practices sub-sector. In terms of number of businesses, the Eastern Region is second to the Central Region (431 businesses) followed by the Western Region (398 businesses). The Northern Region only has 209 businesses in this sector.

Table 3.14.3: Number of Businesses in the Health and Social Services Sector, by Region, 2001/2002

Activity	Region			
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western
Hospitals	34	7	2	21
Medical and Dental Practices	1,926	369	159	319
Other Human Health	110	15	2	15
Veterinary	25	2	2	5
Social Work with Accommodation	38	16	2	13
Social Work without Accommodation	102	22	42	25
Total	2,235	431	209	398

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

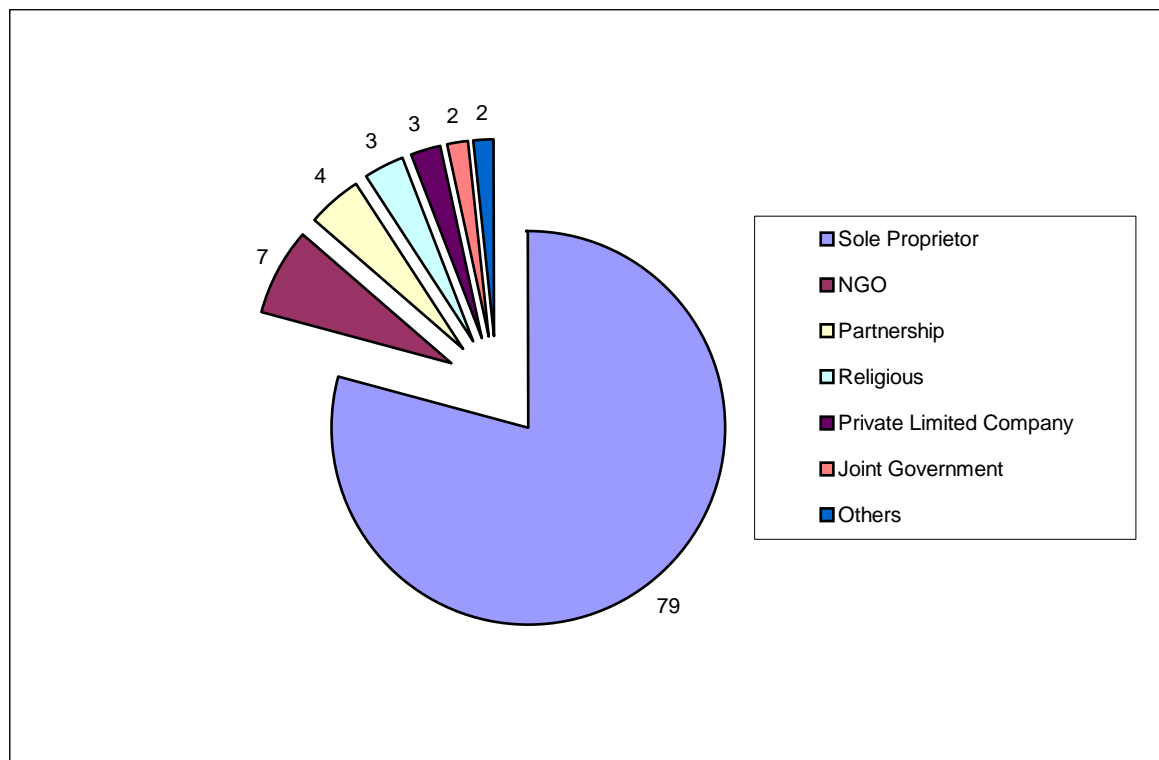
3.14.6 Ownership of Businesses in the Health and Social Services Sector

The most common type of ownership for these businesses is Sole Proprietor, closely followed by businesses owned by NGOs. Sole Proprietorship accounts for almost 80% of the businesses: the vast majority of Sole Proprietor businesses are engaged in Medical and Dental practice.

A majority of the businesses involved in Social Work are owned by NGO's.

NGOs play a significant role in this sector, accounting for 7% of businesses, the majority of which are in social work (see Figure 3.14.2).

Figure 3.14.2: Ownership of Businesses in the Health and Social Services Sector, 2001/2002 (Percentage)



3.15 Community, Social and Personal Services

3.15.1 Coverage

The Community, Social and Personal Services sector covers a number of activities, including:

- Sewage and refuse disposal;
- Membership organizations, comprising:
 - Business and employers' organizations;
 - Professional organizations;
 - Trade unions;
 - Religious and political organizations;
- Recreational, cultural and sports;
- Laundry;
- Hairdressing and beauty treatments;
- Funeral and related services;
- Other personal services, including:
 - Services provided by companies (not individuals) to private households;
 - Extra-territorial activities¹⁵.

3.15.2 Businesses and employment in the Community, Social and Personal Services Sector

This sector includes over 12,086 businesses, employing a total of 27,230 persons. This sector is dominated by the 'hairdressers, barbers and beauty service providers' sub-sector, which accounts for 9,245 businesses (77%) and employs 16,431 people. The second largest industry within this sector is

Hairdressing and other Beauty Service Providers dominate this Sector.

¹⁵ Extra-territorial activities include activities of international organizations, but exclude diplomatic and consular missions.

the 'recreation, cultural and sports' sub-sector, which operates 1,239 businesses employing 5,763 persons (see Table 3.15.1 and Figure 3.15.1).

Table 3.15.1: Number of Businesses in the Community, Social and Personal Services Sector, by Activity and Employment by Sex, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Employment		
		Total	Male	Female
Sewage and refuse disposal	16	201	120	81
Membership organizations	123	1,088	551	537
Recreational, cultural and sports	1,239	5,763	4,537	1,226
Laundry	1,246	2,159	1,714	445
Hairdressing and beauty treatments	9,249	16,431	8,552	7,879
Funeral and related services	6	27	23	4
Other personal services	207	1561	1209	352
Total	12,086	27,230	16,706	10,524

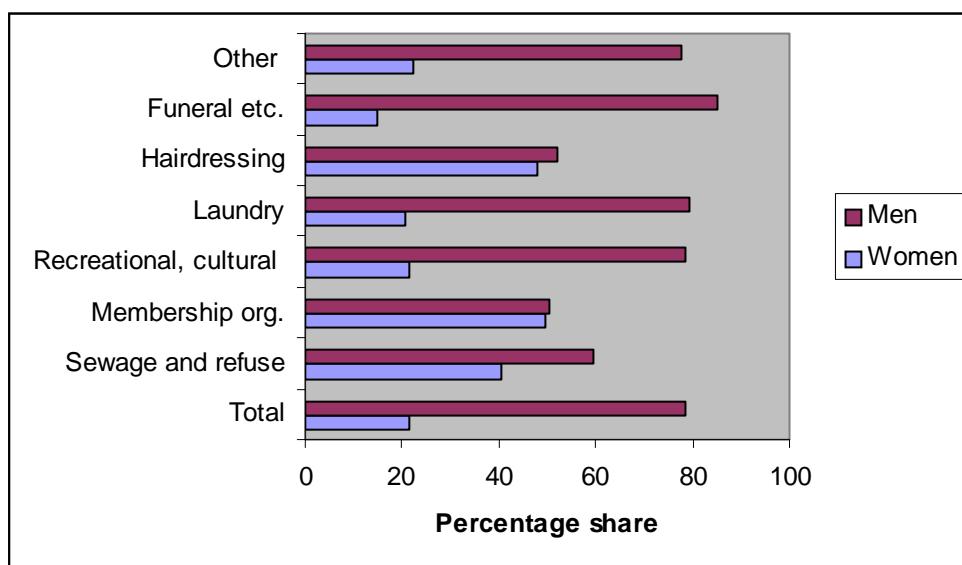
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Membership organizations and hairdressing, barbers and beauty treatment establishments employ the highest proportion of women in this sector (49% and 48%, respectively). The establishments engaged in recreation, cultural and sports activities are dominated by men, while only 21% of employees are female in this sub-sector.

Funeral and Related Services is a new but growing industry in Uganda.

Note: Funeral and related services are a new and growing industry in Uganda, but at this time the numbers employed in this sub-sector are few, as most funerals are arranged and carried out by family.

Figure 3.15.1: Employment in the Community, Social and Personal Services Sector, by Sex, 2001/2002



3.15.2 Size of Businesses in the Community, Social and Personal Services Sector

The majority of businesses in this sector are in the informal sector, having fewer than 5 employees. Just over 100 businesses have 5 or more employees, and the majority of these have less than 10 employees

3.15.3 Ownership of Businesses in the Community, Social and Personal Services Sector

Like many other sectors, the vast majority of businesses in this sector are owned by one individual (93%). However, within the 'membership organizations' sub-sector, only 27% of businesses have a sole owner and 37% of businesses are owned or run by NGOs (see Table 3.15.2).

Table 3.15.2: Number of Businesses in the Community, Social and Personal Services Sector, by Activity and Ownership Type, 2001/2002

Activity	Ownership Type (Percentage)						Total
	Sole Proprietor	Partnership	Private Limited Company	Religious	NGO	Other	
Sewage and refuse disposal	25	13	25		19	19	100
Membership organizations	27	1	4	7	37	24	100
Recreational, cultural and sports	83	6	7	1	1	3	100
Laundry	96	3	1				100
Hairdressing and beauty treatments	95	4					100
Funeral and related services	33			67			100
Other personal services	77	4	3	1	9	6	100
Percentage share of each ownership type	93	4	1	0	1	1	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

3.15.4 Sex of Owners of Businesses in the Community, Social and Personal Services Sector

In general, men own the majority of businesses in this sector. The only sub-sector where women come close to owning half of the businesses is in the hairdressing and beauty treatment sub-sector (see Table 3.15.3).

Women own almost half of the businesses in the Hairdressing and Beauty Treatments industry.

Note 1: As a similar proportion of employees are female in this sub-sector, it can be suggested that the majority of owners work within their own establishments.

Note 2: The data on ownership in the funeral and related services sub-sector in Table 3.15.3 is incomplete, as not all businesses provided a Sex breakdown.

Table 3.15.3: Number of Businesses in the Community, Social and Personal Services Sector, by Sex of Owner, 2001/2002

Activity	Number of Businesses	Sex of Ownership		Percentage of Female Owners
		Female	Male	
Sewage and refuse disposal	16	9	20	31.0
Membership organizations	123	29	494	5.5
Recreational, cultural and sports	1,239	156	1,217	11.4
Laundry	1,246	171	1,144	13.0
Hairdressing and beauty treatments	9,249	4,300	5,510	43.8
Funeral and related services	6	0	2*	
Other personal services	207	27	172	13.6
Total	12,086	4,692	8,559	

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

SECTION 4: CONCLUSION

This report has presented some salient features that came out the Uganda Business Register Survey that was carried out in all the districts of Uganda except two, Kitgum and Pader. This report is rich in information that is useful to policy makers, legislators, researchers and academicians, who may use the report to help them to make informed decisions that will benefit individuals and the country at large. For those that would like to carry out specialized studies in the different sectors of the economy, and those who are working at the lowest administrative level (LC) in local government, this data will provide an important framework. Where data is not disaggregated up to the required level, the user is encouraged to contact the author (UBOS) for details.

It is clear from the results of this survey that informal sector businesses, (those employing less than 5 people), constitute the largest number of businesses in purely numerical terms. This is particularly so in the trade sector where well over 60% of the national businesses fall. Most businesses in this sector are in the 1 to 4, employment size band. If we consider employment in terms of total numbers, this sector still comes top, employing a higher number of people than the highest employer in the formal business sector, Manufacturing. However, if you take into consideration that, as a general rule, working conditions in the informal sector are poor, characterized by poor remuneration, no provision for leave, lack of skill development and training, etc., it is apparent that there is need to set up a labor policy that will address the plight of these workers. The informal sector has turned out to be very important in terms of employment creation such that describing it with negative attributes should cease and all effort should instead be directed into improving working conditions for those employed in this sector.

Analysis revealed that, for almost all sectors of the economy, the majority of businesses are located in Central Region. Kampala district leads, with the highest number of businesses in almost all the sectors covered. All effort must now be directed to seeing that there is almost equal distribution of employment opportunities across the country. Otherwise, rural – urban migration will always be on the increase.

Sex analysis revealed that women workers are a minority in most sectors of the economy. Where they are in the majority (Hotels, Restaurants and Bars), it is suggested that this is because they have to fulfill societal obligations. At the household level, cooking is a woman's duty, so when women grow and begin looking for employment, or those women with entrepreneurial skills look for business opportunities, the Hotel, Restaurants and Bars sub-sector would seem to be an obvious choice. However, that is not to say that women should not be encouraged to look for employment in other areas: in particular, all effort should be directed at seeing female students in technical schools.

In the majority of cases, information collected revealed that women entrepreneurs are mainly to be found owning the small businesses, employing 1 to 4 persons. This can be attributed to small amount of capital (especially financial) that is required to open up such businesses. There is need to encourage the setting-up of Micro-Finance Institutions to provide credit to the disadvantaged section of the population who otherwise have little access to collateral.

Government is currently pursuing a policy of privatization. The policy is aiming at reducing government involvement in profitable businesses, leaving them instead to be managed by the private sector. Data collected revealed that the number of businesses where government is involved has reduced considerably (to a total of about 170 businesses). Instead, when examining ownership types, it can be seen that sole proprietors form the biggest category, with about 148,000 businesses; they are followed by partnerships (with slightly over 6,000 businesses).

Currently, there is a fresh government drive to revitalize the Cooperative Movement in the whole country. Absence of Cooperative establishments is quite real, for in the whole country the survey found only about 30 establishments registered as Cooperatives.

Finally, from the 2002 Population and Housing Census, the population of Ugandans that are economically active (aged between 16 and 64) was found to be slightly over 12 million. But the total working population in the sectors covered by the Uganda Business Register survey was just about 444,000. A question left behind by this finding is: "What do other people do to earn a decent living?"

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Appendix 1: Questionnaire for the Uganda Business Register, 2001/2002



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



This Return is collected under the provisions
of the Statistics Act No. 12, 1998

REGISTER OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

DISTRICT.....
.....
COUNTY.....
.....
SUB-
COUNTY.....
.....
PARISH.....
.....
VILLAGE.....
.....
Street.....
.....

CODE.....
.....
CODE.....
.....
CODE.....
.....
CODE.....
.....
CODE.....
.....

SERIAL NO.	NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT	ACTIVITY	ACODE	PLOT	BLOCK	GPS		PHONE	POSTAL	EMPLOYMENT			OWNERSHIP		NAME OF ENTERPRISE	GROUP CODE
						N	E			M	F	T	TYPE	M		

Appendix 2: Number of Employees by Sex by Detailed Industry, 2001/2002

DIVISION CODE	DIVISION DESCRIPTION	Number of Businesses	Employment		
			Male	Female	Total
01	AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES	449	9,736	5,047	14,783
05	FISHING, OPERATION OF FISH HATCHERIES AND FISH FARMS; SERVICE ACTIVITIES INCIDENTAL TO FISHING	174	903	96	999
13	MINING OF METAL ORES	4	643	48	691
14	OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING	423	592	326	918
15	MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS AND BEVERAGES	2,748	37,466	8,526	45,992
16	MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	4	752	594	1,346
17	MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES	82	2,375	957	3,332
18	MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL, DRESSING AND DYEING OF FUR	3,418	2,535	3,132	5,667
19	TANNING AND DRESSING OF LEATHER; MANUFACTURE OF LUGGAGE, HANDBAGS; SADDLERY; HARNESS AND FOOTWEAR	79	417	65	482
20	MANUFACTURE OF WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE, ARTICLES OF STRAW AND PLAINTING MATERIALS	204	1,275	113	1,388
21	MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	14	310	183	493
22	PUBLISHING, PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA	301	1,705	873	2,578
23	MANUFACTURE OF COKE, REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND NUCLEAR FUEL	2	120	146	266
24	MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	65	1,474	509	1,983
25	MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	40	872	128	1,000
26	MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	185	2,981	251	3,232
27	MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS	14	1,233	111	1,344
28	MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	1,659	6,057	361	6,418
29	MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT N.E.C	11	70	5	75
31	MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS N.E.C	3	71	13	84
32	MANUFACTURE OF RADIO, TELEVISION AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS	3	3	-	3
33	MANUFACTURE OF MEDICAL, PRECISION, AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS	3	28	3	31
34	MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS AND SEMI TRAILERS	5	149	17	166
35	MANUFACTURE OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	22	132	19	151
36	MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE; MANUFACTURING N.E.C	3,104	10,549	529	11,078
37	RECYCLING	2	14	8	22
40	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	13	1,829	408	2,237
41	COLLECTION, PURIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER	10	1,000	207	1,207
45	CONSTRUCTION	247	6,633	707	7,340
50	SALE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYLES; RETAIL SALE OF AUTOMOTIVE FUEL	5,306	17,578	3,187	20,765
51	WHOLESALE TRADE AND COMMISSION TRADE, EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	3,302	8,164	3,059	11,223

52	RETAIL TRADE, EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES, REPAIR OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	98,878	76,480	69,807	146,287
55	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	20,483	16,269	37,862	54,131
60	LAND TRANSPORT; TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES	106	3,407	412	3,819
61	WATER TRANSPORT	5	23	6	29
62	AIR TRANSPORT	25	269	123	392
63	SUPPORTING AND AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES, ACTIVITIES OF TRAVEL AGENCIES	553	2,533	1,089	3,622
64	POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	145	3,929	2,107	6,036
65	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION, EXCEPT INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING	349	3,845	2,717	6,562
66	INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING, EXCEPT COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	117	625	437	1,062
67	ACTIVITIES AUXILIARY TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	73	272	204	476
70	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	81	336	164	500
71	RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT WITHOUT OPERATORS AND OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	151	285	120	405
72	COMPUTERS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES	146	572	283	855
73	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	35	277	162	439
74	OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	2,001	14,401	3,579	17,980
80	EDUCATION	479	5,873	3,730	9,603
85	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	3,273	7,480	9,916	17,396
90	SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL, SANITATION AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES	16	120	81	201
91	ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANISATIONS N.E.C.	123	551	537	1,088
92	RECREATIONAL; CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES	1,239	4,537	1,226	5,763
93	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	10,709	11,498	8,680	20,178
	TOTAL	160,883	271,248	172,870	444,118

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 3: Number of Employees by Sex and Employment Size Band, 2001/2002

ISIC GROUP	Number of Businesses	Employment				Businesses by Employment Size Band					
		Male	Female	Total	Not Stated	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 Plus
AGRICULTURE HUNTING AND FORESTRY	449	9736	5047	14783	4	86	177	92	38	13	39
FISHING	174	903	96	999	2	82	71	12	6		1
MINING AND QUARRYING	427	1235	374	1609		406	7	3	4	4	3
MANUFACTURING	11968	70588	16543	87131	24	9519	1607	445	211	70	92
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER	23	2829	615	3444	3	4	2	7	4		3
CONSTRUCTION	247	6633	707	7340	4	88	59	41	26	15	14
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONSL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	107486	102222	76053	178275	38	104423	2070	706	213	27	9
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	20483	16269	37862	54131	15	18497	1506	341	97	16	11
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	834	10161	3737	13898	9	493	185	73	51	6	17
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	539	4742	3358	8100	22	272	114	69	35	17	10
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS SERVICES	2414	15871	4308	20179	12	1849	328	113	65	29	18
EDUCATION	479	5873	3730	9603	8	243	102	73	36	9	8
HEALTH AND SOCAIL WORK	3273	7480	9916	17396	24	2577	427	147	59	20	19
OTHER COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL SERVICES	12087	16706	10524	27230	11	11599	312	81	56	18	10
TOTAL	160883	271248	172870	444118	176	150138	6967	2203	901	244	254

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 4: Employment by Sex and District, 2001/2002

Region	Code	District	Number of Businesses	Employment		
				Male	Female	Total
Central	101	KALANGALA	329	1,380	285	1,665
Central	102	KAMPALA	56,489	111,368	76,150	187,518
Central	103	KIBOGA	977	1,585	953	2,538
Central	104	LUWERO	3,647	3,883	3,532	7,415
Central	105	MASAKA	7,844	7,745	7,107	14,852
Central	106	MPIGI	2,241	2,325	1,870	4,195
Central	107	MUBENDE	2,054	4,987	2,335	7,322
Central	108	MUKONO	5,864	9,627	6,484	16,111
Central	109	NAKASONGOLA	468	630	458	1,088
Central	110	RAKAI	2,503	2,621	2,297	4,918
Central	111	SEMBABULE	346	369	315	684
Central	112	KAYUNGA	1,334	1,596	1,033	2,629
Central	113	WAKISO	12,895	15,296	15,225	30,521
Eastern	201	BUGIRI	1,296	1,666	843	2,509
Eastern	202	BUSIA	1,688	2,059	1,087	3,146
Eastern	203	IGANGA	4,932	6,446	3,357	9,803
Eastern	204	JINJA	6,522	12,921	5,326	18,247
Eastern	205	KAMULI	1,069	1,447	756	2,203
Eastern	206	KAPCHORWA	393	433	238	671
Eastern	207	KATAKWI	190	183	111	294
Eastern	208	KUMI	765	896	492	1,388
Eastern	209	MBALE	6,013	7,517	3,879	11,396
Eastern	210	PALLISA	806	1,469	576	2,045
Eastern	211	SOROTI	1,368	1,594	1,009	2,603
Eastern	212	TORORO	2,959	4,836	1,748	6,584
Eastern	213	MAYUGE	1,245	2,991	989	3,980
Eastern	214	SIRONKO	439	520	179	699
Eastern	215	KABERAMAIDO	154	192	70	262
Northern	301	ADJUMANI	373	917	352	1,269
Northern	302	APAC	486	678	309	987
Northern	303	ARUA	1,763	3,393	930	4,323
Northern	304	GULU	2,754	3,314	2,872	6,186
Northern	306	KOTIDO	392	388	221	609

Northern	307	LIRA	2,241	3,266	1,878	5,144
Northern	308	MOROTO	218	492	369	861
Northern	309	MOYO	315	674	198	872
Northern	310	NEBBI	900	1,706	624	2,330
Northern	311	NYAKAPIRIPIRITI	177	173	92	265
Northern	314	YUMBE	144	312	48	360
Western	401	BUNDIBUGYO	617	892	431	1,323
Western	402	BUSHENYI	1,225	2,333	1,266	3,599
Western	403	HOIMA	1,660	3,669	2,845	6,514
Western	404	KABALE	2,093	3,063	1,749	4,812
Western	405	KABAROLE	1,885	9,616	3,579	13,195
Western	406	KASESE	1,638	3,457	1,610	5,067
Western	407	KIBAALE	616	1,239	563	1,802
Western	408	KISORO	499	726	242	968
Western	409	MASINDI	1,678	2,342	1,662	4,004
Western	410	MBARARA	9,171	11,956	7,990	19,946
Western	411	NTUNGAMO	1,139	1,401	995	2,396
Western	412	RUKUNGIRI	806	996	673	1,669
Western	413	KAMWENGE	260	343	194	537
Western	414	KANUNGU	482	654	681	1,335
Western	415	KYENJOJO	521	4,666	1,793	6,459
Total			160,883	271,248	172,870	444,118

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 5: Ownership by Broad Industry Group, 2001/2002

Activity	Co-operative	Government	Joint Government/Statutory Corporation/Private	Non-Government Organisation	Others	Parastatals	Partnership	Private Limited Company	Public Limited Company	Religious Organisation	Sole Proprietorship	Statutory Corporation	Unknown/Not stated	Total
Agriculture	0	-	9	4	9	2	22	83	1	8	478	3	4	623
Business Services	4	2	23	289	70	5	354	592	1	49	2,521	9	44	3,963
Communication	1	3	2	1	1	-	3	111	-	1	20	-	2	145
Construction	0	1		4	1	-	20	154	1	1	59	1	5	247
Education	3	1	18	52	15	1	47	65	-	51	217	-	9	479
Finance	2	2	10	78	17	3	11	139	5	6	42	18	16	349
Health	2	1	44	57	8	1	142	76	3	91	2,567	-	21	3,013
Hotels	1	2	7	15	19	1	566	199	8	42	19,594	2	27	20,483
Insurance	6	1	-	3	-	-	7	87	3	-	6	-	4	117
Manufacturing	6	2	10	27	52	4	726	698	5	46	10,341	22	29	11,968
Mining	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	-	-	410	-	-	427
NGO	0	-	-	17	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	26
Personal Services	0	-	1	6	6	-	456	51	4	8	10,303	2	7	10,844
Trade	4	5	18	38	82	4	3,659	1,688	15	69	101,719	33	152	107,486
Transport	0	1	3	4	19	1	59	358	1	2	230	4	7	689
Utilities	2	4	5	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	1	-	2	23
Not known/Not Specified	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	31	25	150	595	306	22	6,075	4,322	49	376	148,508	94	330	160,883

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 6: Ownership of Businesses by Ownership Type and Employment, 2001/2002

Ownership	Number of Businesses	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Sole Proprietorship	148508	143873	121576	265449
Partnership	6075	17135	8088	25223
Private Limited Company	4322	81851	26125	107976
Non-Government				
Organisation	595	4183	3525	7708
Religious Organisation	376	6044	5270	11314
Others	306	5860	2508	8368
Joint Government/Statutory				
Corporation/Private	150	3135	1440	4575
Statutory Corporation	94	1708	868	2576
Public Limited Company	49	2677	1291	3968
Co-operative	31	1709	520	2229
Government	25	1292	777	2069
Parastatals	22	252	132	384
Unknown/Not stated	330	1529	750	2279
Total	160883	271248	172870	444118

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics