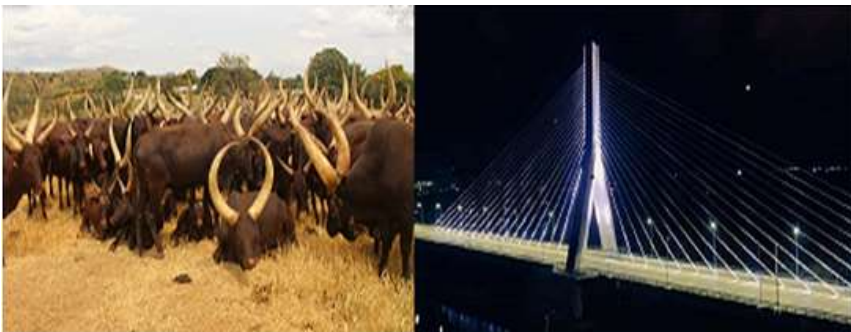




UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



REBASED GDP ESTIMATES-2016/17 REFERENCE PERIOD



Uganda Bureau of Statistics,
Statistics House,
Plot 9, Colville Street,
P.O Box 7186,
Kampala - Uganda

Tel: 256-41-706000

Fax: 256-41-237553

Email: ubos@ubos.org

Website: www.ubos.org

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UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE REBASED GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ESTIMATES TO 2016/17 BASE YEAR

October 10, 2019

Foreword

On behalf of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), I am pleased to present the Third publication of the Supply and Use Tables (SUTs) and the rebased Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for Uganda, based on 2016/17 reference period. In particular, this publication reports the 2016/17 SUTs and rebased estimates of GDP from 2009/10 to 2018/19 by economic activity, disaggregated by formal and informal sector, as well as market and non-market production. It also reports GDP estimates by expenditure categories.

Therefore, the GDP estimates for 2009/10 onwards have been revised from the 2009/10 base year to the 2016/17 base year, reflecting an up-to-date structure of the Ugandan economy in which the constant price estimates are expressed in 2016/17 prices. It is important to note that the benchmark estimates have been compiled thanks to the availability of comprehensive information from the 2014 Population and Housing Census, a number of surveys and improved administrative data.

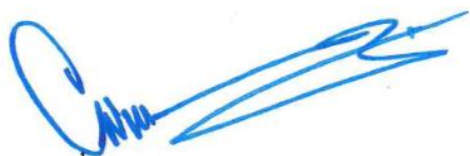
The improved coverage of source data, further implementation of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008 with methodological improvements and computational revisions resulted in improvements in the accuracy and coverage of the estimates. Consequently, the size of the economy, both by activity and expenditure, increased by 18.3 percent in 2016/17 compared with the previously published estimate of the same year.

The release of the 2016/17 base year GDP estimates is the culmination of three years of preparations, intensive data collection and analysis efforts by the National Accounts Section and all UBOS staff who displayed utmost commitment towards the rebasing process.

The cooperation and support of our survey respondents, notably the private sector, civil society organisations and Government agencies that provided the relevant data used in compiling the GDP estimates is very much appreciated.

Our gratitude goes to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) who provided technical assistance in the development of the SUTs and the compilation of the rebased GDP estimates, the African Development Bank who peer reviewed the process as well as other Development Partners and the Government of Uganda for financial support to the Bureau.

I recommend this publication to the users.



Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
BOP	Balance of Payments
BOU	Bank of Uganda
BR	Business Register
CCIS	Cross Classification Table of Industries and Sectors
CDO	Cotton Development Organisation
CIF	Cost, Insurance, Freight
CMA	Central Monetary Authorities
COFOG	Classification Of Functions Of Government
CPC	Central Product Classification
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSI	Construction Sector Index
FCE	Final Consumption Expenditure
FOB	Free On Board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCE	Government Final Consumption Expenditure
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GO	Gross Output
GVA	Gross Value Added
HS	Harmonized System
IC	Intermediate Consumption
IEA	Integrated Economic Accounts
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal, Industry and Fisheries
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
OCI	Other Credit Institutions
OMI	Other Monetary Institutions
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PPI	Producer Price Index
SNA	System of National Accounts
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
UBI	Uganda Business Survey
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCA	Uganda Census of Agriculture
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
UTA	Uganda Tea Association
VAT	Value Added Tax

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is defined as the monetary value of all goods and services produced within an economic territory in a specific period, usually a year. GDP is used to gauge the health of a country's economy. It is measured in three approaches. The approaches are: production, expenditure and income (presented at current and constant prices). GDP is one of the most important indicators in the System of National Accounts (SNA).

In order to improve the quality of GDP, the Bureau compiled the Supply and Use Tables (SUT 2016/17). The SUTs provide a detailed picture of the supply of goods and services and how these goods and services are disposed of either through final consumption or capital formation or use in production of other goods and services or export to the rest of the world. It is an integrated framework showing the sources of supply i.e. produced in the domestic economy or imported and how goods and services are used either for intermediate consumption or for final use.

The framework ensures consistency at the detailed product level between industries and products (intermediate consumption) and final use. The reconciliation of the GDP estimates from the production, expenditure and income approaches is shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Identity used in the SUT compilation

GDP by Production approach (GDP [P])

$$Y = GVA + (T - S)$$

Is defined as the difference of gross value of goods and services produced less the value of raw materials used as input (intermediate consumption) plus any taxes and less any subsidies on products

GDP by Expenditure approach (GDP [E])

$$Y = C + I + (X - M)$$

Is the sum of consumption expenditure by households, nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs), government expenditures, investments and exports less imports of goods & services

GDP by Income approach (GDP [Y])

$$Y = COE + OS + CFC + (T - S)$$

Is the sum of compensation of employees, net operating surplus, consumption of fixed capital and other taxes less subsidies on production

The compilation methodology for producing the estimates was significantly improved by further implementation of the SNA 2008. The changes include treatment of selected cash crops (Tea, Sugarcane and coffee) and food crops (Bananas, Fruits and Nuts) as capital formation which give repeated yields without replanting, compiling estimates at a more detailed level, compiling separate output and intermediate consumption estimates, and reducing the use of fixed Input/output ratios. The revised series also make use of more representative value and volume indicators as well as expanded price deflators.

PART I: SUPPLY AND USE TABLE 2016/17 FINDINGS

1.1 Introduction

As the structure and level of economic activity changes, revisions become necessary. These are normally based on well-developed revision policy, outlining the timing of revisions, type of revision and the conditions under which revisions are undertaken. The internationally recommended period to the LDCs and Developing countries is to rebase GDP after every 5 years (2008 SNA).

During the revision, benchmark estimates are compiled using high quality source data and most advanced methods. These are only revised when there are newer methods, concepts, classifications and more comprehensive sources of data. Hence the national accounts programme for Uganda used key data sources to compile benchmark estimates for the revised national accounts. These included the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014, Household Budget Survey (UNHS) 2016/17, data from Revenue Authority (VAT turnover & Income tax data 2016/17), final audited government accounts (from MDAs & LGs 2016/17), the International Merchandise Trade Statistics (Formal & Informal) 2016/17, the National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2016/17, the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) 2015/16 and Other administrative data sources.

Due to further improvements in the compilation system and improved data sources, the SUT 2016/17 was more robust compared to the previous SUT.

Computational revisions included separate measurement of value added for the activities of electricity generation, transmission and distribution. In addition, the revisions in capital formation were as a result of inclusion of selected crops (tea, sugarcane, coffee, bananas and fruits) as capital formation which give repeated yields without replanting.

Methodological revisions included improvements in developing and using a more automated balancing tool.

Accounting revisions included estimating Household Final Consumption Expenditure rather than deriving it as a residual.

1.2 SUT 2016/17 Estimates

As a result of the above revisions, GDP for 2016/17 was estimated at UGX 108,518 billion, giving an upward revision of 18.3 percent. The Industry sector recorded the biggest revision of 51.4 percent followed by agriculture and service sectors with 12.9 percent and 9.2 percent respectively. Taxes less subsidies on products registered a revision of 4.4 percent as reflected in Table 1.1 and Figure 1.2.

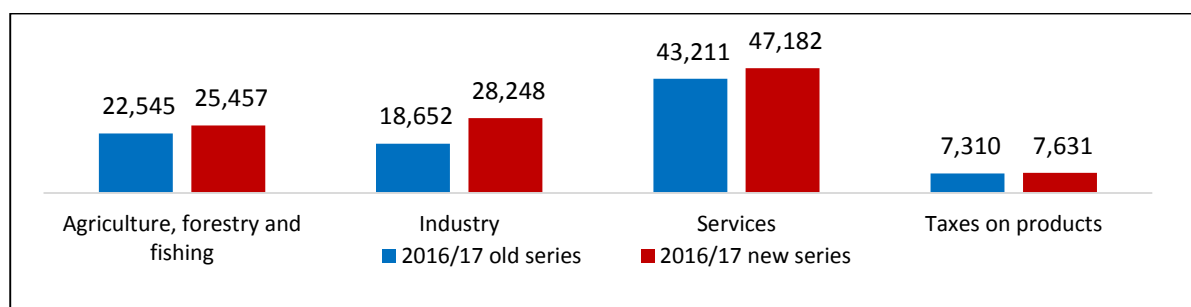
Gross output was estimated at UGX 155,014 billion, of which UGX 94,684 billion was output of services representing 61.1 percent of domestic output.

Table 1.1: Summary of GDP by production and expenditure from SUT 2016/17

GDP(P) Billion Shillings		GDP(E) Billion Shillings	
Gross Output (GO)	155,014	Final Consumption	85,622
Intermediate Consumption (IC)	-54,126	Government Final Expenditure	8,692
Gross Value Added (GVA)	100,887	NPISH Final Expenditure	4,262
Import Taxes	1,058	Household Final Expenditure	72,668
Value Added Tax (VAT)	3,904	Gross fixed capita formation (GFCF)	26,101
Excise Duty	2,669	Inventories	609
		Exports of Goods & Services	18,080
		Imports of Goods & Services	-21,895
GDP	108,518	GDP	108,518

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 1.2: Revisions in GDP levels by sector in 2016/17



1.2.1 The Supply Table

The supply table presents the value of goods and services that are either domestically produced or imported from the rest of the world. The supply table consists of the output of domestic production and imports of goods & services from the rest of the world.

The output of domestic production of goods and services is computed using records from establishments operating in agriculture, industry and service sectors while imports of goods and services are derived from external trade records. Domestic production is valued at basic prices whereas imports are valued at Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF). Output of trade and transport margins service activities consists of the mark-up for trading activities and distribution costs of goods from the point of manufacture to the final disposition point, respectively. In order to balance the supply with the use side (valued at purchaser's prices), adjustments are made on domestic and imported value of goods and services.

Taxes less subsidies on products consist of non-deductible Value Added Tax (VAT), import duties, and excise duties which are used to convert the basic price to purchasers' price (see Table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Supply of goods and services by sector, 2016/17 (billion shillings)

	Agriculture	Industry	Services	CIF/FOB Adjustments	Total
Supply at purchaser's prices	32,932	86,317	65,290	-	184,539
Margins	3,480	10,470	-13,950	-	-
Net Taxes on products	149	6,124	1,357	-	7,631
CIF/FOB Adjustments	-	-	-3,926	3,926	-
Supply at basic prices	29,303	69,723	81,809	-	176,908
Agriculture	28,514	-	-	-	28,514
Industry	-	51,953	-	-	51,953
Services	-	-	74,546	-	74,546
Imports	789	17,769	7,263	-3,926	21,895

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Domestic supply contributed 87.6 percent of total supply and imports only 12.4 percent. While 75.1 percent of trade and transport margins were attributed to industrial products, only 24.9 percent of total margins were attributed to agricultural products. Whereas industry and agriculture contributed 33.5 percent and 18.4 percent respectively, 48.1 percent of total domestic supply was attributed to the services sector.

In terms of imported supply, Industrial products contributed 68.8 percent of total imports followed by services at 28.1 percent and the least imported were agricultural products.

1.2.2 Use Table

The use table describes how goods and services supplied are used in the economy. The goods and services are either used for intermediate consumption or final demand. Intermediate Consumption (IC) consists of goods and services used by the agriculture, industry and services sectors to produce other goods and services. Final demand comprises of the following components:

- Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE) which consists of expenditure incurred by general government on both individual and collective consumption services.
- Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) which consists of expenditure incurred by resident households on consumption goods and services.
- Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) Consumption Expenditure which consists of expenditure incurred by non-market NPIs that provide goods and services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant.
- Gross Capital Formation (GCF) are expenditures incurred on the following; construction of structures (buildings, roads, bridges, utility plants, etc), acquisition of machinery and equipment, raising of selected livestock, growing of selected crops, acquisition and development of computer software and mineral exploration.

- Acquisition less disposal of valuables which consists of expenditures incurred on precious stones and metals, arts and antiquities that are not used primarily for production or consumption but instead acquired and held primarily as stores of value.
- Exports of goods and services which are valued at Free On Board (FOB).

Accordingly, intermediate consumption constituted 29.3 percent of the total use while final demand constituted 70.7 percent. The composition of intermediate consumption was constituted of industrial products (45.8 percent), services (35.5 percent) and agricultural products (18.7 percent).

In regard to final demand, Industrial products accounted for the biggest share of 47.2 percent followed by services (35.4 percent) and agricultural products (17.5 percent). Industrial products dominated exports and final household expenditure with 43.9 percent and 40.1 percent, respectively (see Table 1.3).

Table 1.3: Use of goods and services by sector, 2016/17 (billion shillings)

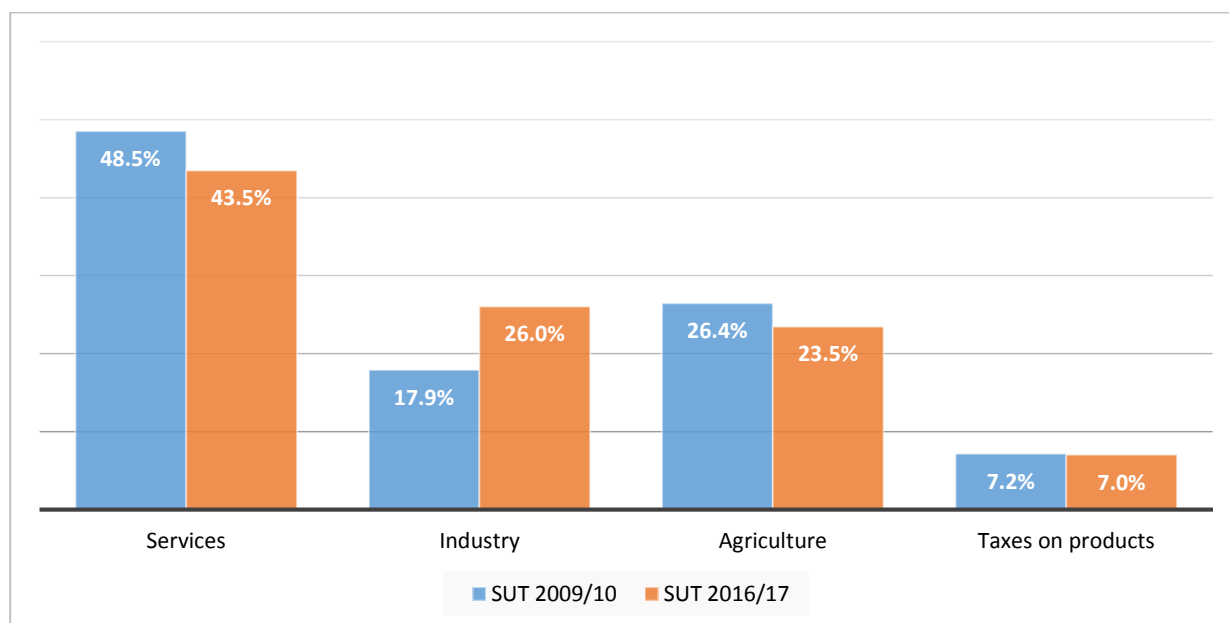
	Agricultural products	Industrial products	Services products	Total
Use at Purchaser's prices	32,932	86,317	65,290	184,539
Intermediate Consumption	10,135	24,803	19,188	54,126
Agriculture	836	1,877	345	3,057
Industry	7,556	12,850	3,298	23,705
Services	1,743	10,076	15,545	27,364
Final Demand	22,797	61,514	46,102	130,413
Exports	3,778	7,935	6,367	18,080
Final Consumption expenditure	17,422	29,135	39,064	85,622
o/w				
Households	17,422	29,135	26,110	72,668
Government	-	-	8,692	8,692
NPISH	-	-	4,262	4,262
G.F.C.F	987	24,443	671	26,101
Change in stocks	609	-	-	609

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

1.3 Comparison of the SUT structure of 2009/10 and 2016/17

The industry sector gained from the shift in the structure of the economy compared to agriculture and services sectors. In the period 2009/10 to 2016/17, the industry sector gained by 8.1 percentage points compared to a drop of 3.0 and 5.0 percentage points in agriculture and services sectors, respectively as in Figure 1.3.

Figure 1.3: Comparison of the SUT structure 2009/10 and 2016/17



PART II: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT REBASING FINDINGS

The new GDP series provide a more up-to-date structure of the economy using the two approaches. These are, production and expenditure approaches. As a result of rebasing, there has been an upward revision on GDP series.

2.1 GDP by Production

The size of the economy was estimated at UGX 108,518 billion up from the published estimate of UGX 91,718 billion representing an upward **revision of 18.3 percent**.

In 2018/19, the size of the economy in current prices was estimated at UGX 128,499 billion (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: GDP at current prices (billion shillings), 2009/10 – 2018/19

	2016/17 Series	2009/10 Series
2018/19	128,499	109,945
2017/18	119,907	100,586
2016/17	108,518	91,718
2015/16	99,734	83,091
2014/15	90,840	76,517
2013/14	82,100	69,276
2012/13	74,317	63,740
2011/12	69,259	59,152
2010/11	64,235	46,878
2009/10	53,679	40,956

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.1.1 Revisions to nominal GDP series

Revised GDP estimates for 2016/17 indicate an upward revision of UGX 16,800 billion, of which 57.1 percent was recorded in the industrial sector followed by the services sector (23.6 percent) and Agriculture sector (17.3 percent). Taxes recorded an upward revision of 1.9 percent (see Table 2.2).

Manufacturing activities recorded an upward revision of UGX 8,964 billion (representing 53.4 percent of the total revision) followed by real estate activities with UGX 2,361 billion (14.1 percent). Food crops registered an upward revision of UGX 1,247 billion, representing 7.4 percent of the overall revision in GDP. However, significant downward revisions were noted in trade and repairs, education and construction activities (see Table 2.2).

Table 2. 2: Revisions to the GDP estimates 2016/17 (billion shillings)

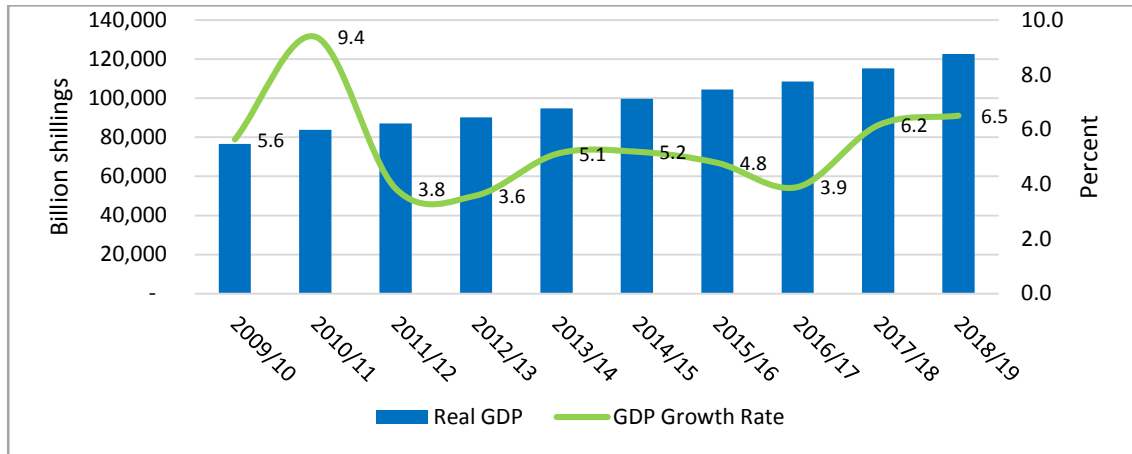
	2009/10 series	2016/17 series	Changes
GDP at market prices	91,718	108,518	16,800
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,545	25,457	2,912
Cash crops	1,862	2,552	690
Food crops	12,148	13,395	1,247
Livestock	3,847	3,309	-538
Agriculture Support Services	33	16	-17
Forestry	3,192	4,003	810
Fishing	1,462	2,182	720
Industry	18,652	28,248	9,596
Mining & quarrying	603	1,337	734
Manufacturing	7,881	16,845	8,964
Electricity	899	1,379	480
Water	2,557	2,578	21
Construction	6,713	6,109	-604
Services	43,211	47,182	3,971
Trade and Repairs	11,043	9,832	-1,211
Transportation and Storage	2,733	3,621	887
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2,521	3,212	691
Information and Communication	2,039	2,130	91
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,029	2,871	-157
Real Estate Activities	4,154	6,515	2,361
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,303	2,330	28
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,296	1,901	605
Public Administration	2,819	2,678	-141
Education	6,673	4,777	-1,896
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,854	3,310	456
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	235	131	-104
Other Service Activities	1,211	2,984	1,772
Activities of Households as Employers	302	891	589
Taxes on products	7,310	7,631	321

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.1.2 GDP Growth rate

The economy is estimated to have grown by **6.5 percent** in 2018/19 compared to a growth of **6.2 percent** recorded in 2017/18. GDP in constant prices stood at **UGX 122,694 billion** in 2018/19 as shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Real GDP and growth, 2009/10-2018/19

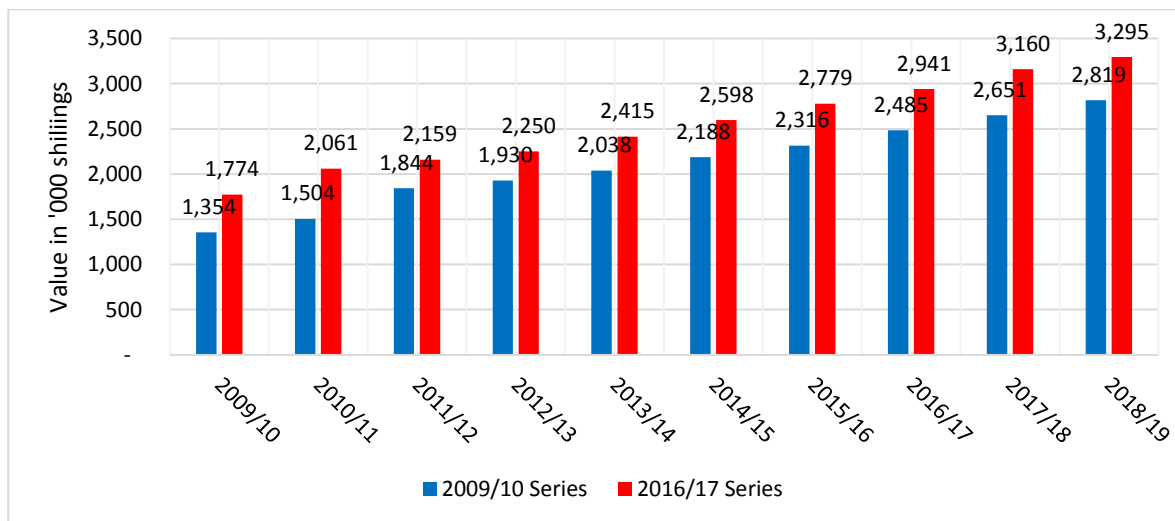


2.1.3 GDP per capita

The estimated GDP per capita for 2016/17 has been revised to **UGX 2,940,589** (equivalent to **US Dollars 833**) from the published **UGX 2,485,354** (equivalent to **US Dollars 704**).

In 2018/19, the estimated nominal GDP per capita was UGX 3,294,955 equivalent to US Dollars 878. In real terms, GDP per capita was UGX 3,146,097 in 2018/19 equivalent to US Dollars 891 (see Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Nominal GDP per capita shillings, 2009/10 - 2018/19



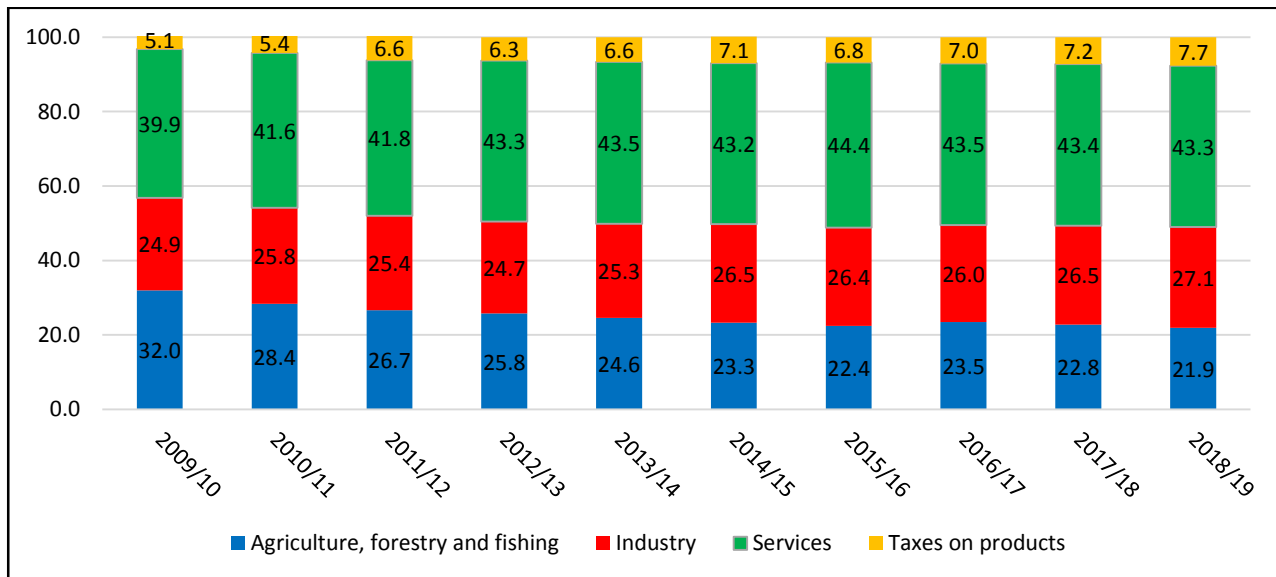
2.1.4 GDP by broad economic sectors

GDP by production is comprised of 4 broad sectors and these are; agriculture, industry, services sectors and taxes on products. The agriculture sector is comprised of cash crop growing, food crop growing, livestock rearing, forestry, fishing and agriculture support activities. Industry is comprised of mining & quarrying, construction, manufacturing, electricity supply, water supply, sewerage & waste management activities.

Services sector is comprised of trade & repairs, transport & storage, accommodation & food services, information & communication, financial & insurance activities, real estate activities, professional, scientific & technical activities, administrative & support services, public administration, education, human health & social work, arts, entertainment & recreation, other services, and activities of households as employers.

Services sector is still the leading contributor to GDP, accounting for 43.5 percent in 2016/17 followed by industry at 26.0 percent and agriculture at 23.5 percent respectively. Taxes less subsidies on products contributed 7.0 percent (see Figure 2.3).

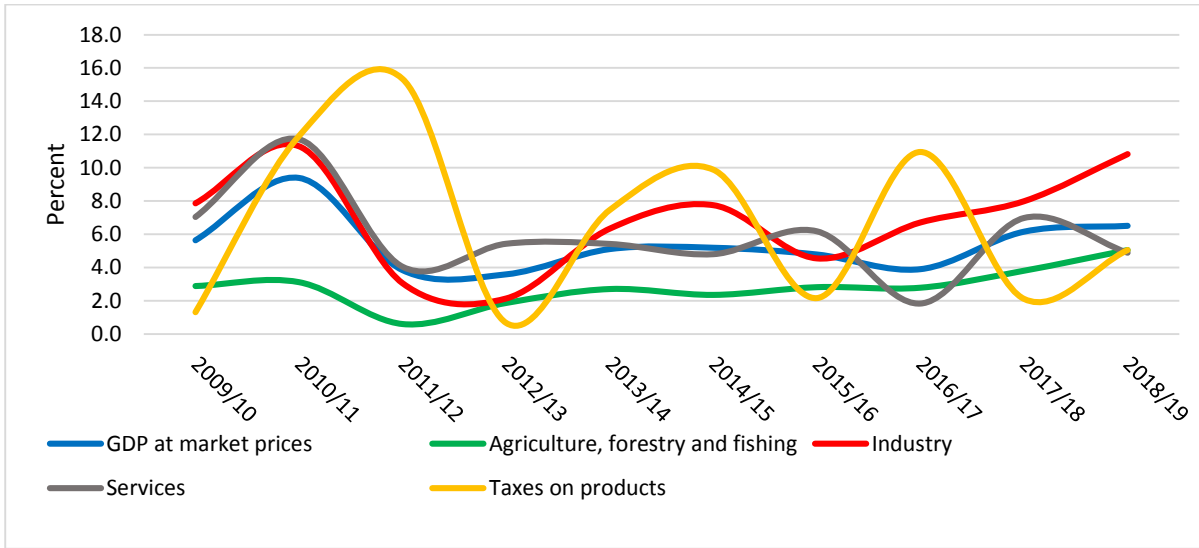
Figure 2.3: Economic sector Gross Value Added (GVA) contribution to GDP (%)



2.1.4.1 Sectoral growth

The Gross Value Added (GVA) for Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew by 5.0 percent in 2018/19 from 3.8 percent in 2017/18. The Industry sector grew by 10.8 percent in 2018/19 compared to 8.0 percent in 2017/18 while the Services sector grew by 4.9 percent in 2018/19 from 7.0 percent in 2017/18. Taxes less subsidies on products grew by 5.0 percent in 2018/19, up from the 2.1 percent recorded in 2017/18 (see Figure 2.4).

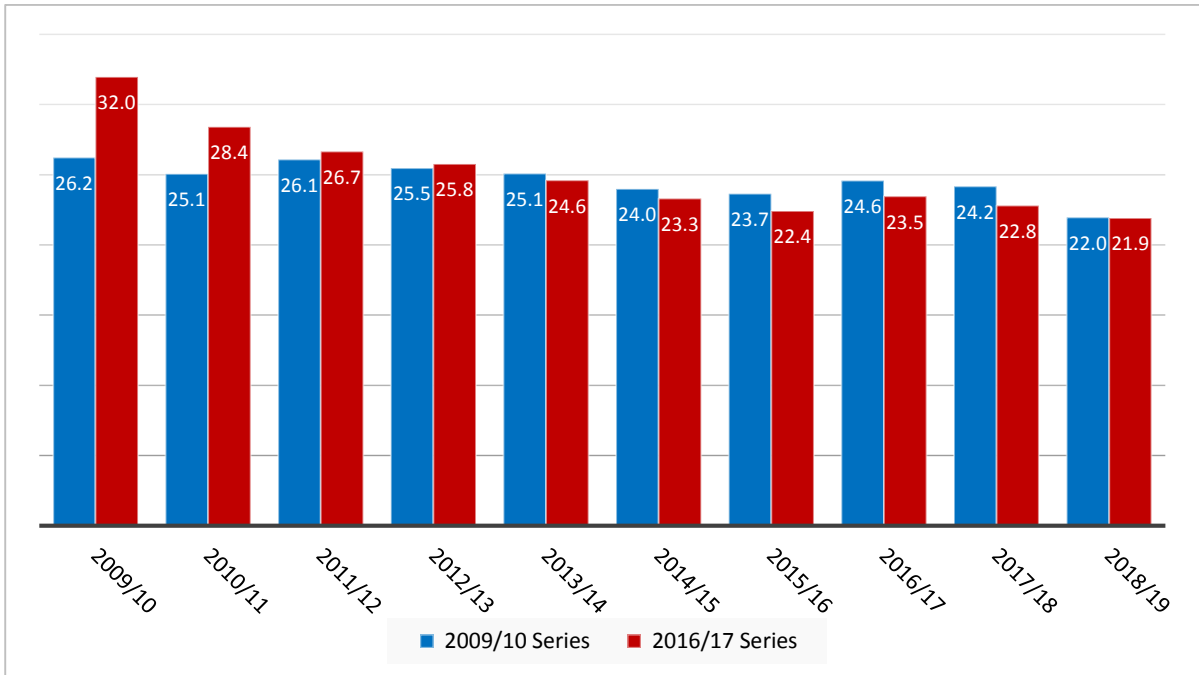
Figure 2.4: Percentage growth in Gross Value Added by sector, 2009/10-2018/19



2.1.5 Agriculture, forestry and fishing activities

This sector captures activities of food crops, cash crops, forestry, fishing and livestock production. The sector contributed 21.9 percent to GDP in 2018/19 in current prices (see Figure 2.5).

Figure 2. 5: Contribution of Agriculture sector to GDP 2009/10 – 2018/19



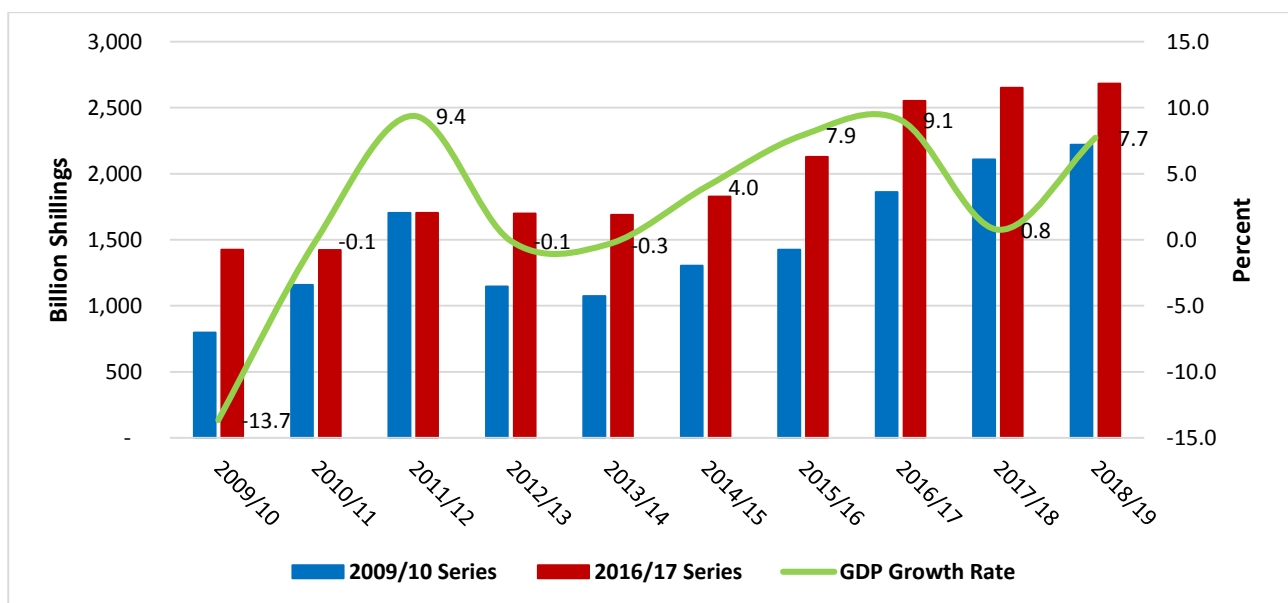
Gross Value added for agriculture, fishing and forestry activities grew by 5.0 percent in 2018/19, compared to an increase of 3.8 percent in the previous year. The better performance in the sector is majorly because of bumper harvests in food and cash crop growing activities which grew by 2.6 and 7.7 percent respectively. In addition, livestock rearing activities grew by 7.3 percent in 2018/19. The weather conditions were generally favourable during the course of the fiscal year.

2.1.5.1 Cash crops activities

Cash Crop growing activities include growing of coffee, cocoa, cotton, flowers, palm, sugar cane, tea, tobacco and vanilla. Cash crops contributed 2.1 percent to GDP in 2018/19. Robusta coffee was the biggest contributor to the activity, contributing 40.5 percent in 2018/19.

The Gross Value Added (GVA) for cash crop growing activities grew by 7.7 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 0.8 percent in 2017/18. The strong growth in the activity was majorly attributed to the good performance in Vanilla (58.6 percent), Cotton (33.2 percent), Sugarcane (21.7 percent), Cocoa (12.8 percent), Robusta Coffee (7.2 percent) and Arabica Coffee (5.9 percent). However, notable declines were recorded in Tobacco and Tea growing activities which declined by 18.1 percent and 13.4 percent, respectively in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6: Cash Crops GVA at current prices and Percentage Growth Rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



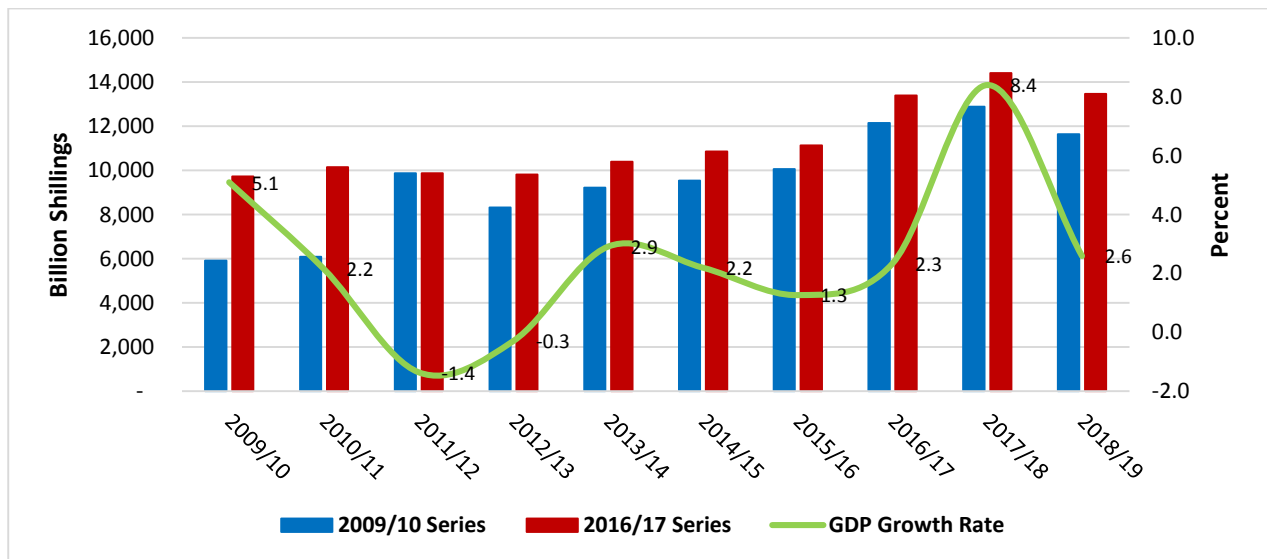
2.1.5.2 Food crops activities

Food Crop growing activities include growing of maize, millet, sorghum, paddy rice, wheat, other cereals, cassava, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, other root crops, beans, cow peas, field peas, pigeon peas, other legumes and pulses, ground nuts, soya beans, Sesame (sim sim), sunflowers, other vegetables as well as bananas and other fruits. Food crops growing activities contributed 10.5 percent in 2018/19.

The GVA grew by 2.6 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 8.4 percent in 2017/18. The growth in the activity was attributed to the good performance in Sorghum (39.8 percent), Sweet potatoes (13.5 percent), Cassava (6.8 percent), other vegetables (3.9 percent) and fruits (4.2 percent).

The biggest contributors to the food crop growing activities were Bananas, Other vegetables and beans which contributed over 53.0 percent of the total GVA. However, declines were realized in Maize and Irish growing activities which declined by 5.4 percent and 3.2 percent respectively in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.7).

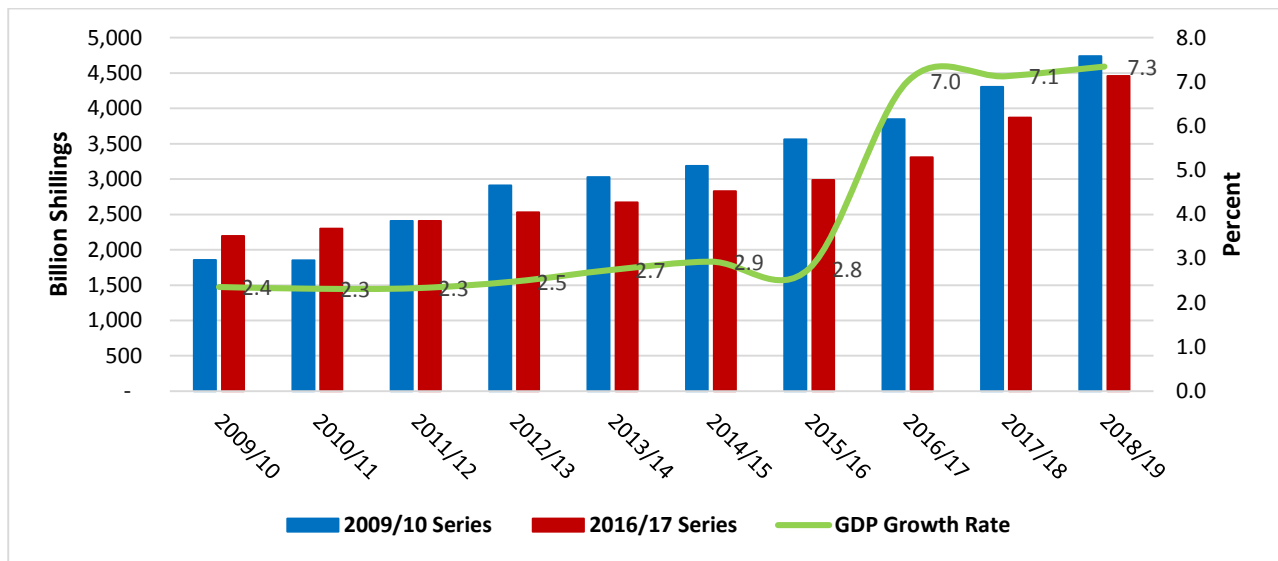
Figure 2.7: Food crops GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



2.1.5.3 Livestock activities

Livestock rearing activities include rearing of indigenous and exotic cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, chicken, rabbits, bee keeping and other animals. The GVA from livestock rearing activities increased by 7.3 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 7.1 percent in 2017/18. The main contributor to the growth were Sheep (14.9 percent), Goats (14.6 percent) and Chicken (9.8 percent). However, there was a decline of 3.9 percent registered in exotic cattle rearing activities in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.8).

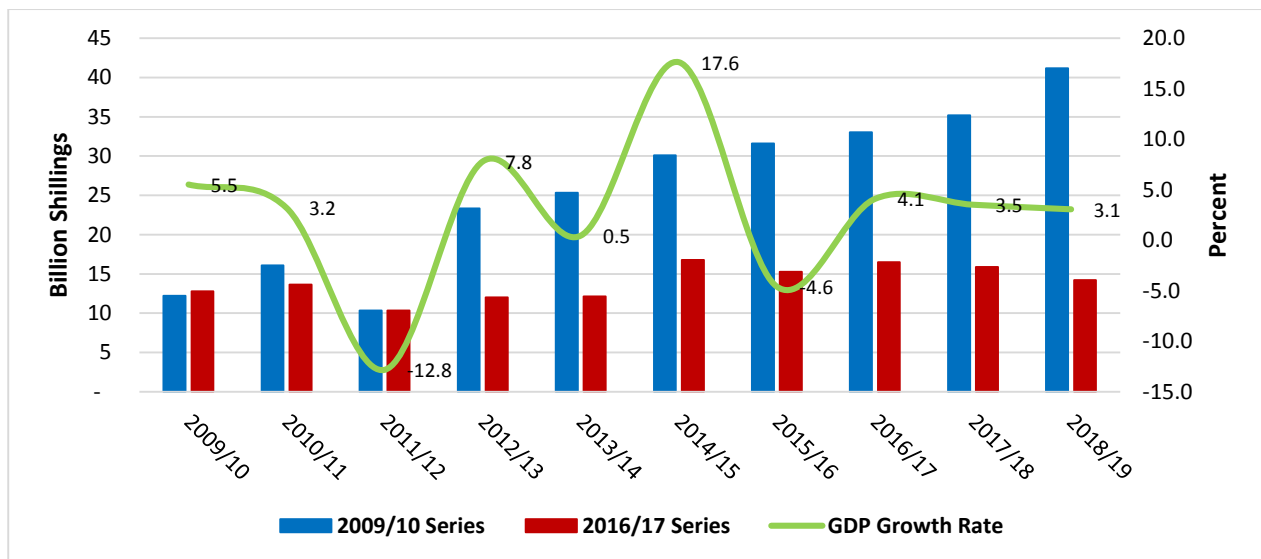
Figure 2.8: Livestock GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



2.1.5.4 Agriculture support services

The GVA for Agriculture Support Services increased by 3.1 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 3.5 percent in 2017/18 in real terms. In nominal terms, the GVA stood at 14.2 Billion as compared to 15.9 billion registered in 2017/18. The activity contributed the lowest, 0.01 percent, to GDP in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.9: Agriculture support services GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19

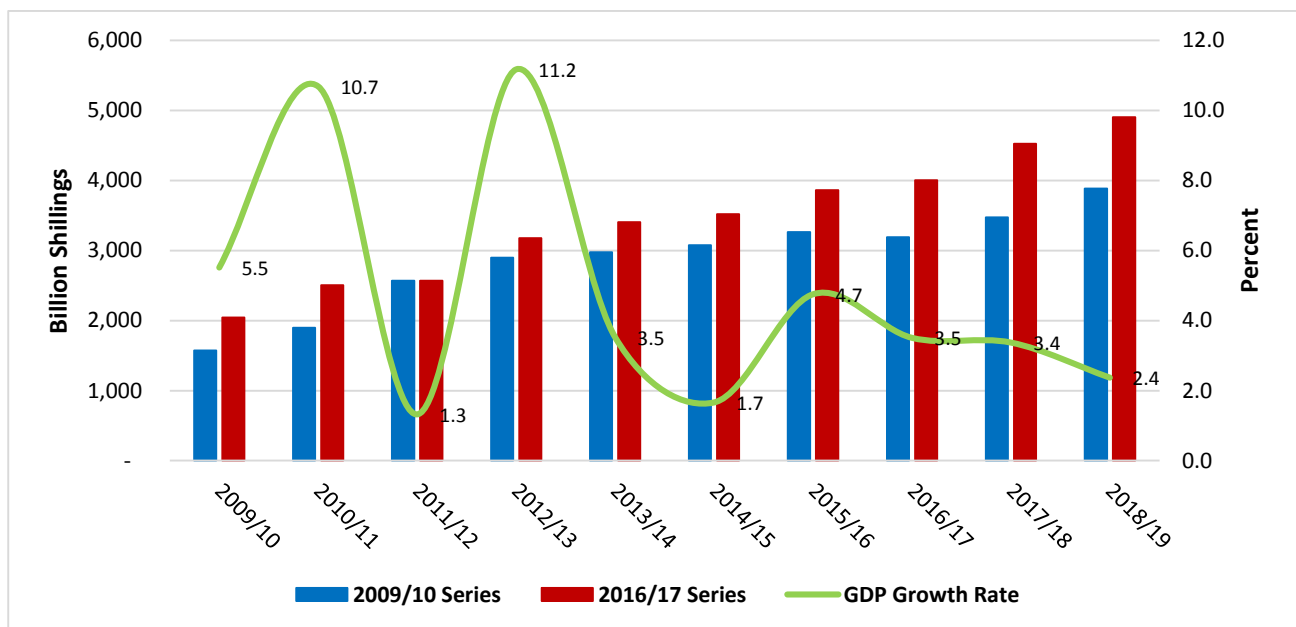


2.1.5.5 Forestry activities

This industry captures activities of logging, gathering of non-wood forest products and support services to forestry.

The GVA of Forestry activities grew by 2.4 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 3.4 percent in 2017/18 (see Figure 2.10). Under forestry, logging grew by 1.2 percent, charcoal and firewood activities grew by 2.8 and other forestry activities grew by 5.5 percent. At current prices, the forestry activities GVA stood at UGX 4,852 billion in 2018/19.

Figure 2.10: Forestry GVA at current prices and Percentage Growth Rates 2009/10 – 2018/19

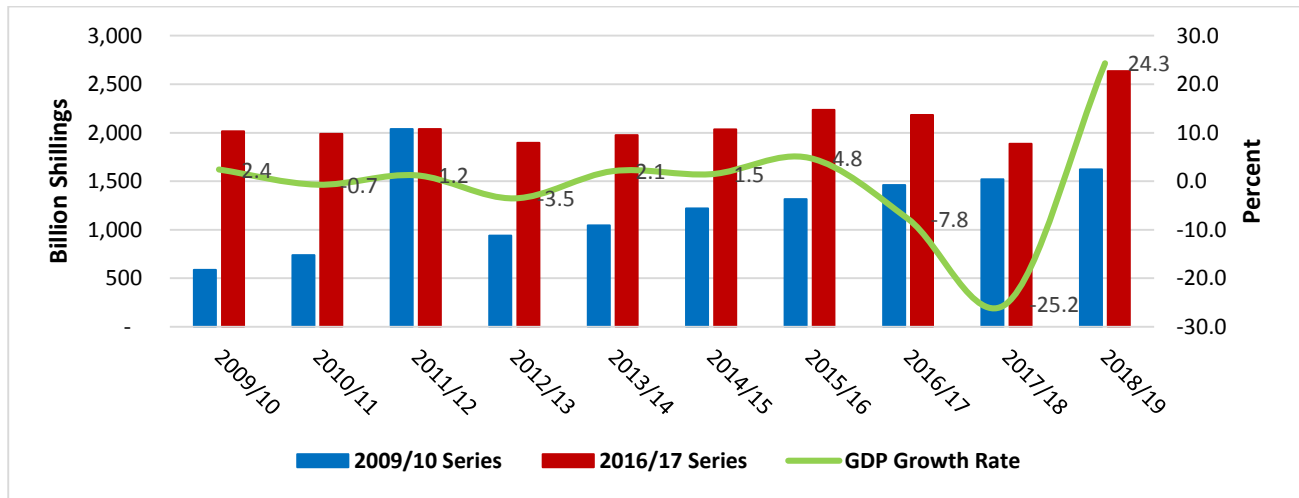


2.1.5.6 Fishing activities

This activity captures fishery and aquaculture, covering the use of fishery resources from freshwater environment. The fishing activity GVA in current prices was estimated to be UGX 2,636 billion compared to 1,887 billion registered in 2017/18, as in Appendix Table 2.1.

The activity GVA grew by 24.3 percent in 2018/19 compared to a decline of 25.2 percent recorded in 2017/18. Fishing activities contributed 2.1 percent to GDP as compared to 1.6 percent in 2017/18 (see Figure 2.11).

Figure 2.11: Fishing GVA at current prices and Percentage Growth Rates 2009/10 – 2018/19

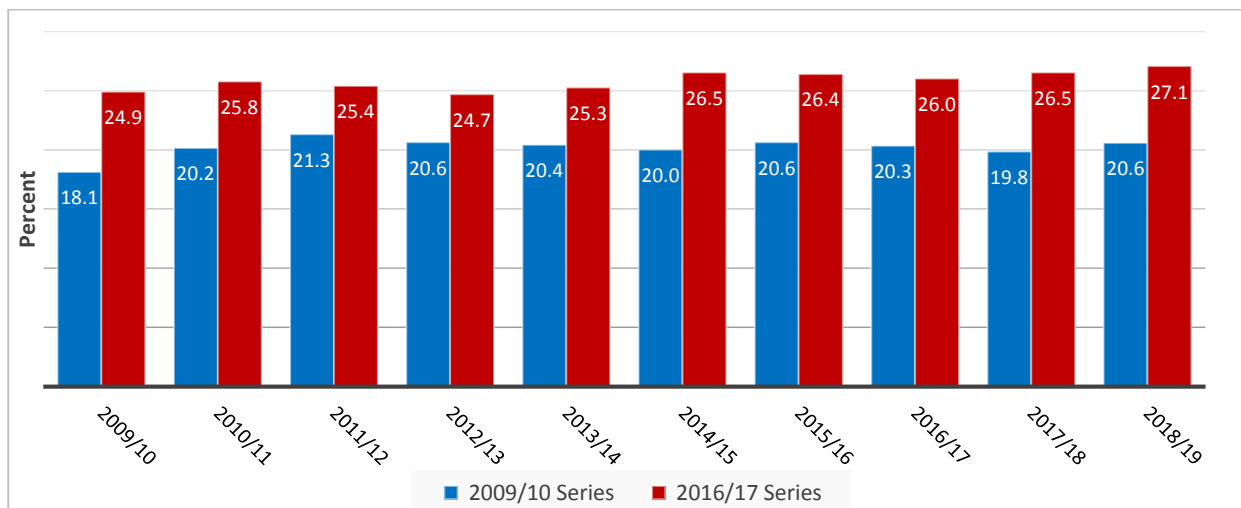


2.1.6 Industry

The sector comprises of Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity supply, Water supply and Construction activities. Industry activities GVA contributed 27.1 percent to GDP in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.12).

The sector GVA in 2018/19 increased by 10.8 percent compared to an increase of 8.0 percent in the previous year, as in Appendix Table 3.2. The sector was dominated by manufacturing and construction activities accounting for 81.1 percent of the industry activity's GVA in 2018/19.

Figure 2.12: Contribution of industry sector to GDP 2009/10 – 2018/19

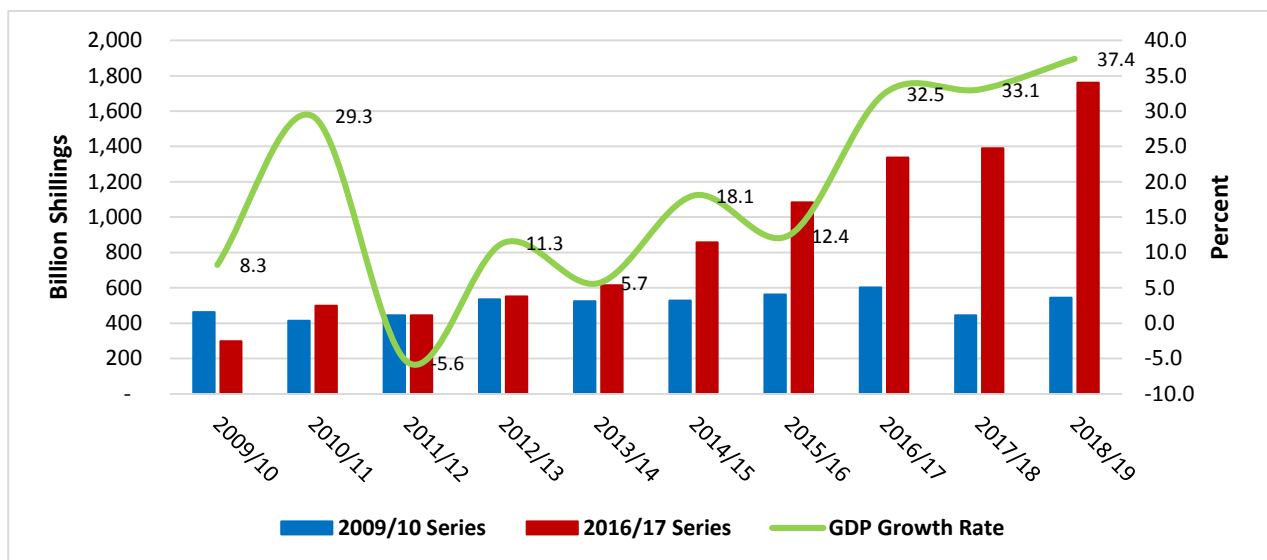


2.1.6.1 Mining and Quarrying activities

Mining and quarrying activities include mining of pozzolana, gold, vermiculite, cobalt, wolfram, kaolin, iron ore, gypsum, lead, coltan, tin, beryl, manganese, lava ash, quarrying of synthetic aggregate, limestone, sand and gravel and exploration of petroleum and gas.

The sector GVA grew by 37.4 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 33.1 percent in 2017/18. The strong growth in the activity was attributed to the informal mining and oil and gas exploration activities (see Figure 2.13).

Figure 2.13: Mining and quarrying at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19

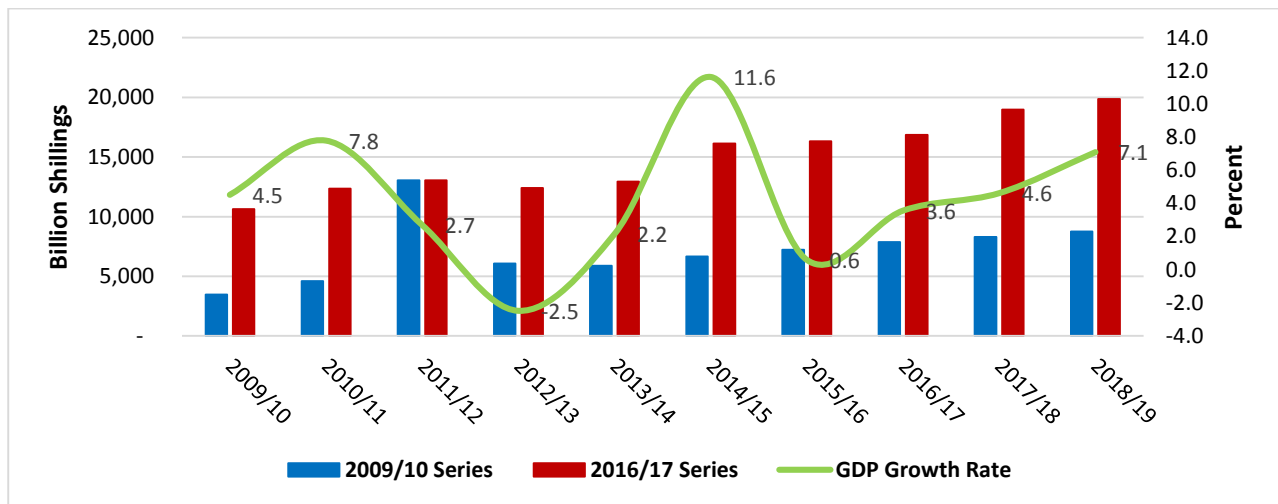


2.1.6.2 Manufacturing activities

Manufacturing activities GVA grew by 7.1 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 4.6 percent in 2017/18. The growth in the activity was attributed to the good performance in the Manufacture of dairy products (27.1 percent) and in the Processing and preservation of fish (24.3 percent), Processing and preservation of meat (21.0 percent) and Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster (20.3 percent). However, Manufacture of coffee registered a decline of 26.3 percent.

The biggest contributors to the Manufacturing industry were Manufacture of grain milling & starch products (11.6 percent), Furniture (11.1 percent), Pharmaceuticals products (8.5 percent) and Processing and preservation of meat (7.0 percent) together contributing 40 percent to total Manufacturing GVA in 2018/19, see Figure 2.14.

Figure 2.14: Manufacturing at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19

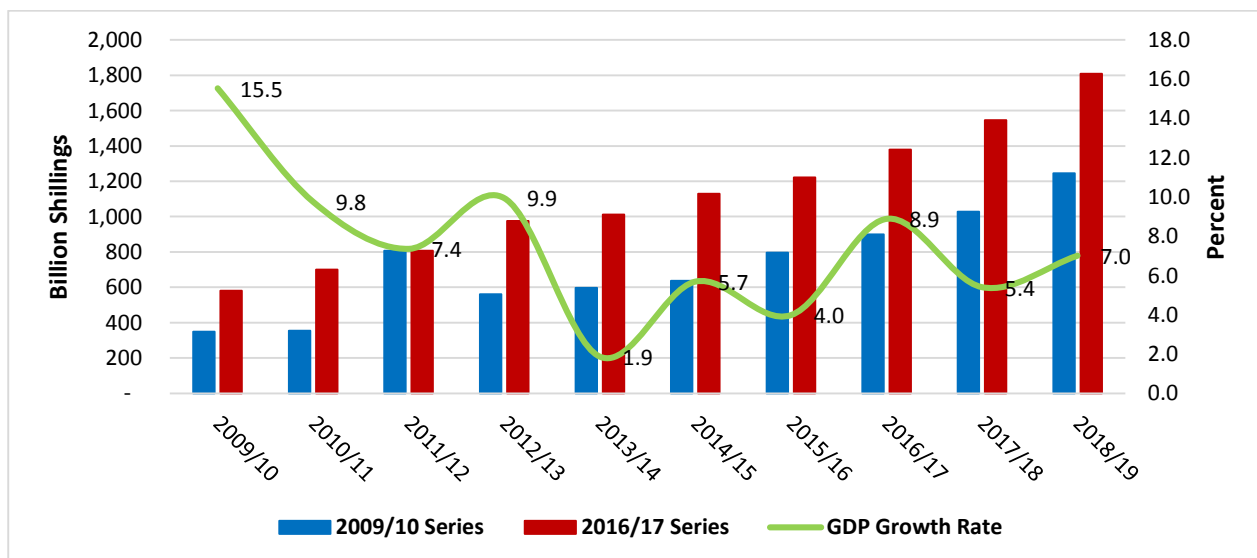


2.1.6.3 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply activities

This activity includes the activity of providing electric power through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes, the distribution of electricity, and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. Also included is the provision of steam and air-conditioning supply.

Electricity supply activities GVA grew by 7.0 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 5.4 percent in 2017/18. In nominal terms the GVA for electricity activities was UGX 1,808 billion in 2018/19 contributing 1.4 percent to GDP (see Figure 2.15).

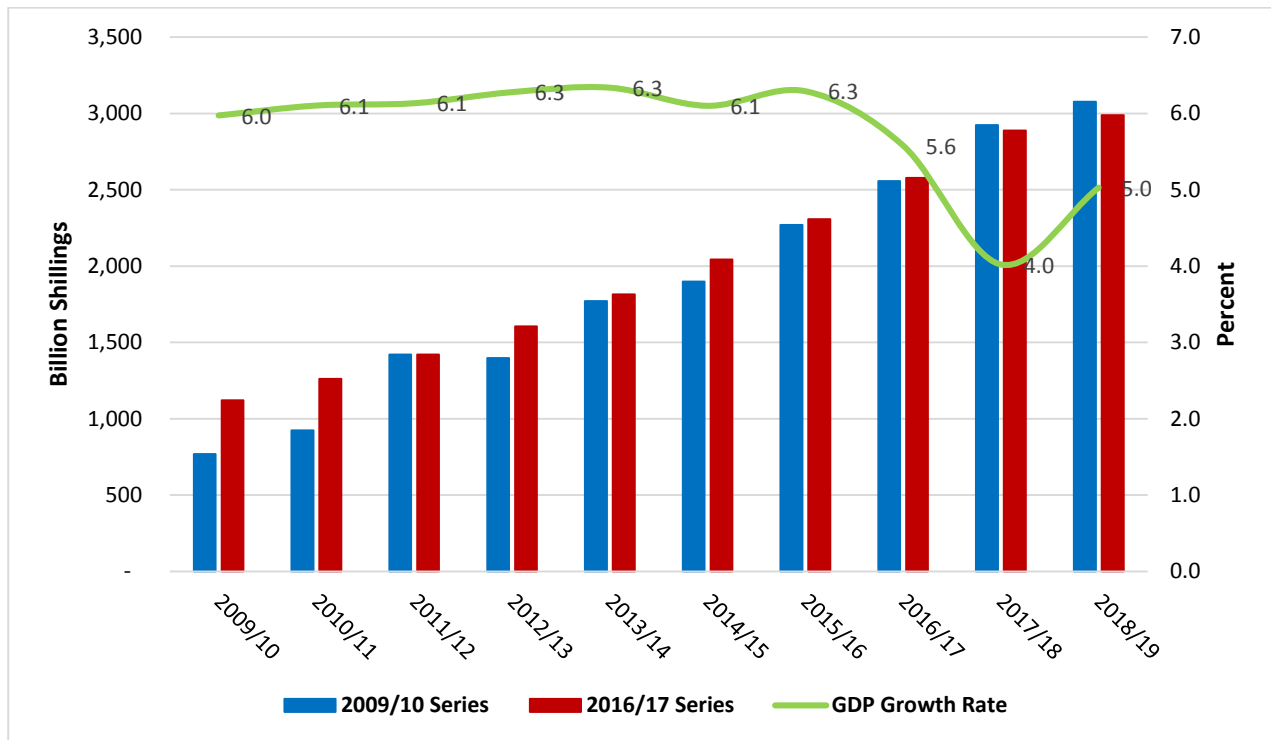
Figure 2.15: Electricity supply at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



2.1.6.4 Water supply, sewerage and waste management activities

Water supply activities GVA grew by 5.0 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 4.0 percent in 2017/18. The water supply activity contributed 2.3 percent to GDP in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.16).

Figure 2.16: Water supply GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19

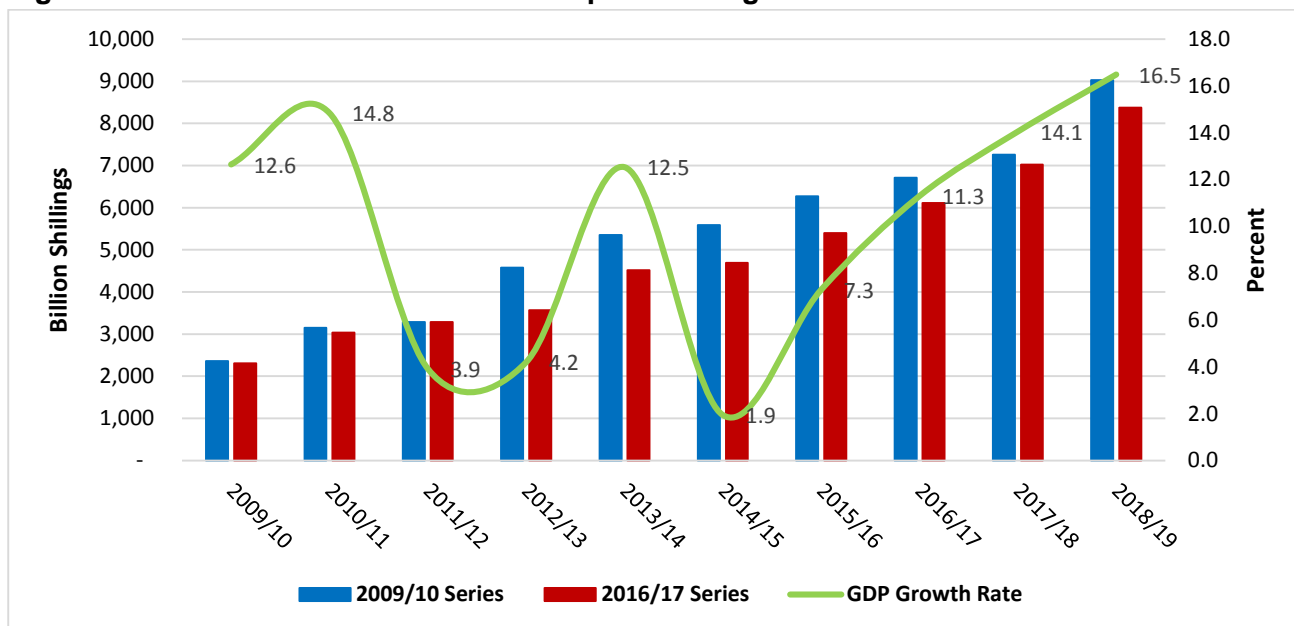


2.1.6.5 Construction activities

This section includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. This includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and construction of a temporary nature.

Construction activities GVA grew by 16.5 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 14.1 percent in 2017/18 contributing 6.5 percent to GDP in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.17).

Figure 2.17: Construction GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



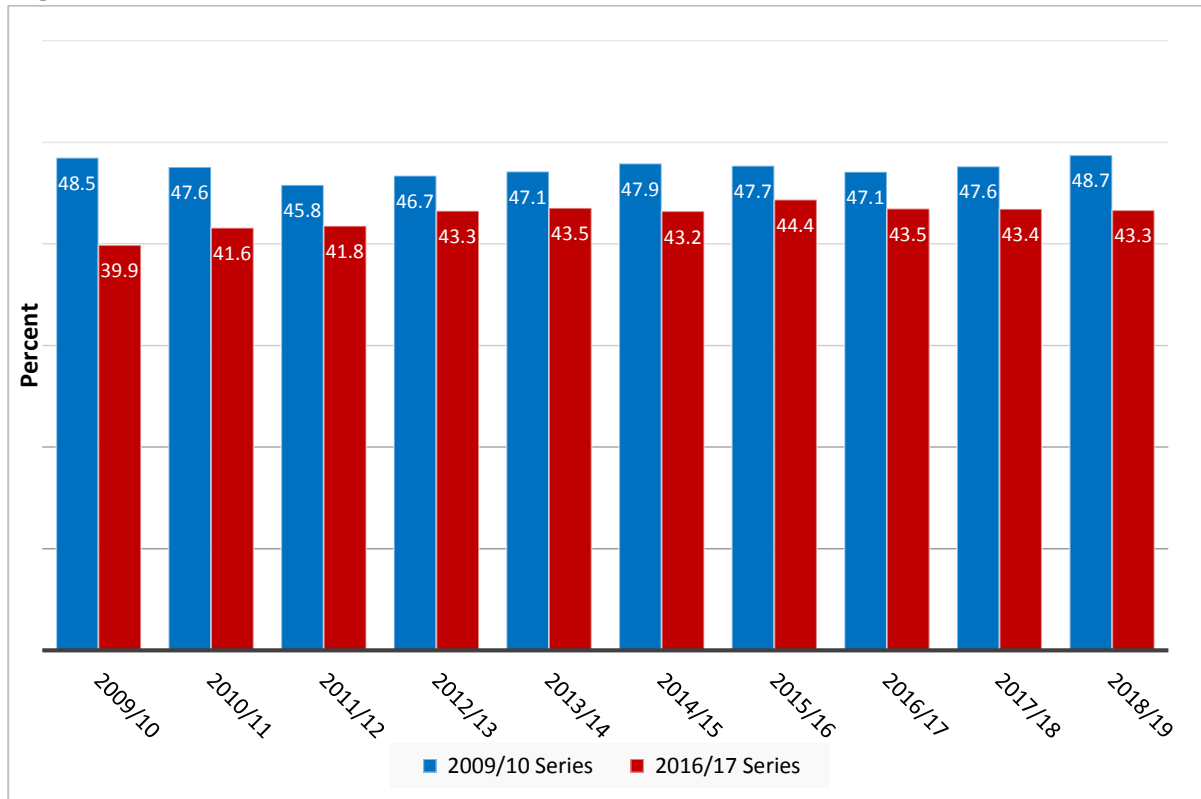
2.1.7 Services

The services sector includes Trade and Repairs, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Service Activities, Information and Communication as well as Financial and Insurance Activities. It also includes Real Estate Activities, Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities, Administrative and Support Service Activities, Public Administration Education, Human Health and Social Work Activities, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, Other Service Activities and Activities of Households as Employers.

This sector recorded a growth of 4.9 percent in 2018/19 compared to 7.0 percent in the previous year, as in Appendix Table 3.2. In nominal terms, the services sector stood at UGX 55,670 billion in 2018/19 compared to 52,094 UGX billion in 2017/18 (Appendix Table 2.1).

The sector contributed 43.3 Percent to the total GDP in 2018/19 compared to 43.4 Percent registered in 2017/18. Notable activities under services were Trade and repairs that contributed 20.0 percent, real estate activities (14.8 percent) and education (9.8 Percent) to the total services sector in 2018/19 (, see Figure 2.18).

Figure 2.18: Contribution of services sector to GDP 2008/09 – 2018/19



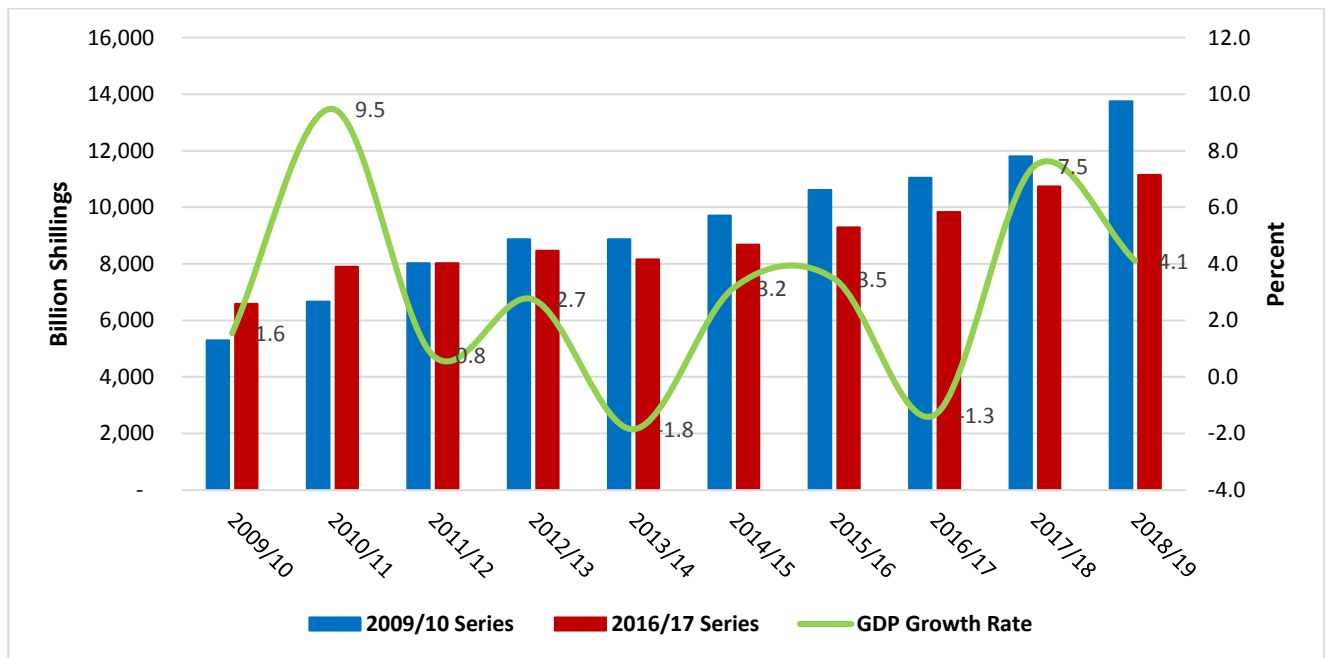
2.1.7.1 Trade and repair activities

This activity includes wholesale and retail sale (sale without transformation) of any type of goods and the rendering of services incidental to the sale of these goods. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of goods. Also included in this section are the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

The GVA for trade and repairs grew by 4.1 percent in 2018/19 compared to the 7.5 percent growth registered in 2017/18 contributing 8.7 percent to the total GDP. The growth was attributed to sale & repairs of motor vehicle which grew by 5.3 percent in 2018/19 as well as whole sale and retail trade each grew by 4.0 percent.

In nominal terms, wholesale, retail trade and repairs stood at UGX 11,145 billion in 2018/19 compared to UGX 10,739 billion in 2017/18. In terms of share contribution to total trade & repair activities; retail trade had the biggest share of 54.8 percent followed by wholesale with 46.4 percent and sale & repair of motor vehicle with 12.2 percent in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.19).

Figure 2.19: Trade and repairs GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



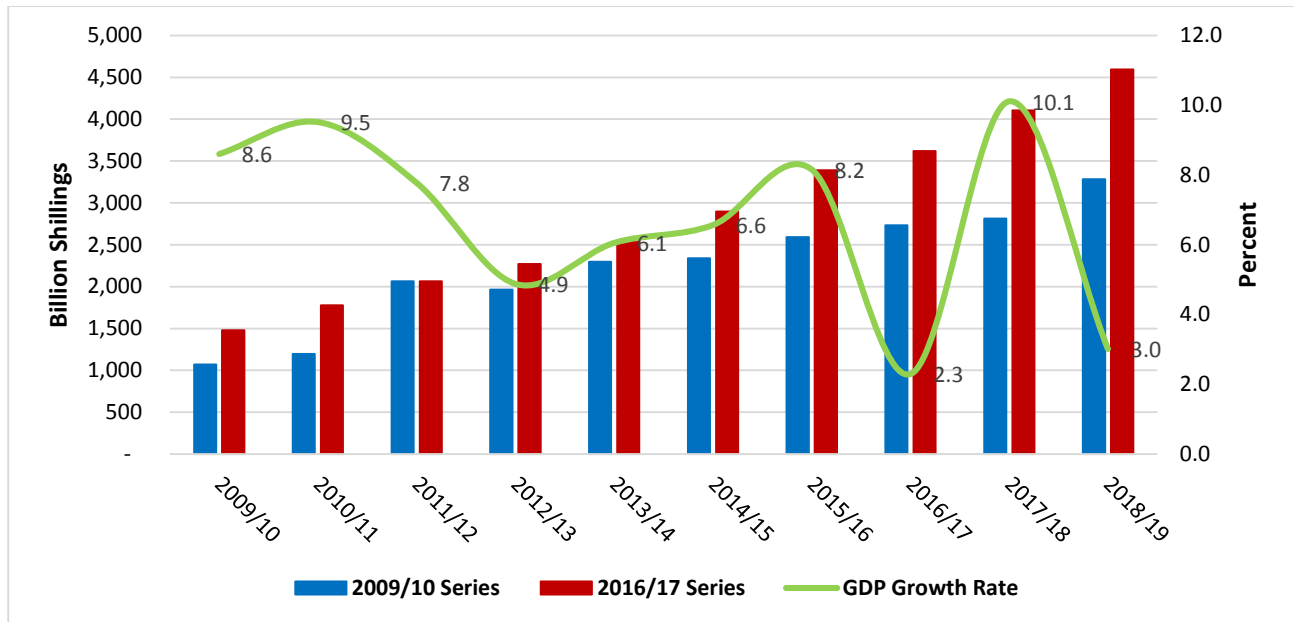
2.1.7.2 Transportation and storage activities

The transportation industry includes Rail transport, Passenger land transport, Freight transport by road, Water transport, Air transport, Warehousing and support services for transportation, and Postal & courier activities.

The GVA for transportation service increased by 3.0 percent in 2018/19 compared to the growth of 10.1 percent in 2017/18 contributing 3.6 percent to total GDP. The main contributors to the growth were Rail transport and Water transport that grew by 66.5 percent and 56.4 percent in 2018/19 respectively.

In terms of contribution to total transport and storage; freight transport by road had the biggest share of 39.9 percent followed by Passenger land transport with 34.0 percent and Warehousing & support services for transportation with 24.9 percent in 2018/19. Rail, water, air and postal & courier transport activities contributed 1.2 percent in the same period (see Figure 2.20).

Figure 2.20: Transportation and storage GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



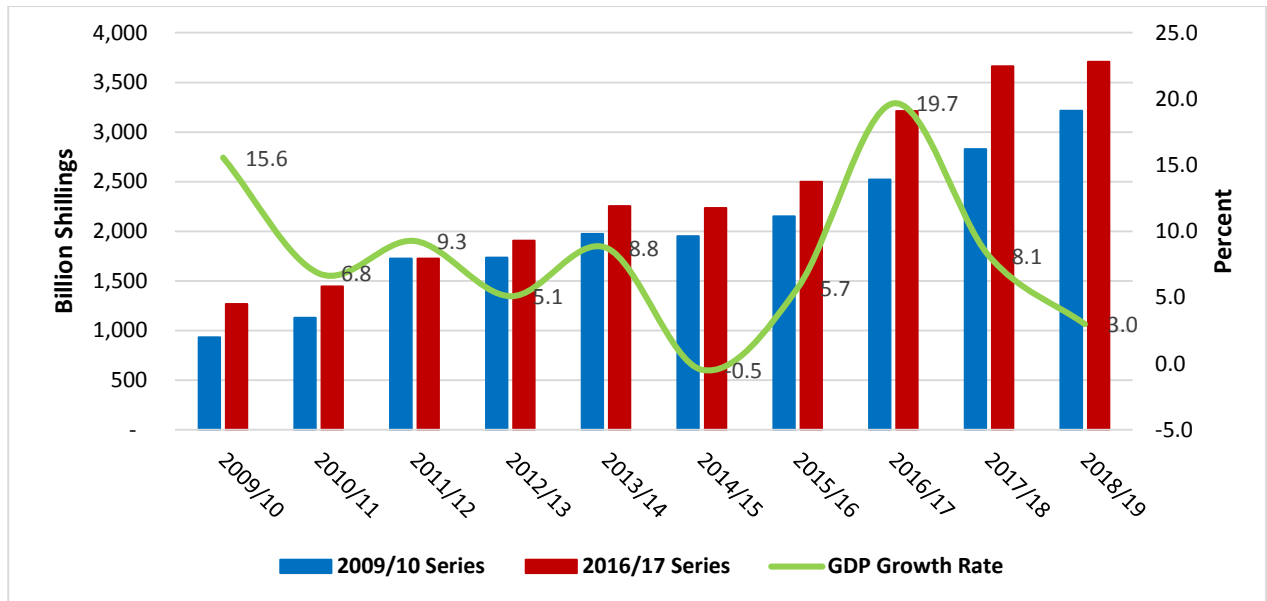
2.1.7.3 Accommodation and food services

This section includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. GVA for accommodation and food services increased by 3.0 percent in 2018/19 compared to the 8.1 percent growth registered in 2017/18 contributing 2.9 percent to total GDP.

The contributor to growth was food and beverages that increased by 9.0 percent in 2018/19. However, there was a decline of 0.9 percent in accommodation services during the same period.

In terms of share contribution, accommodation had 58.3 percent share higher than food and beverages that had 41.7 percent of the total GVA for accommodation and food services in current prices during 2018/19 (see Figure 2.21).

Figure 2.21: Accommodation and food services GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



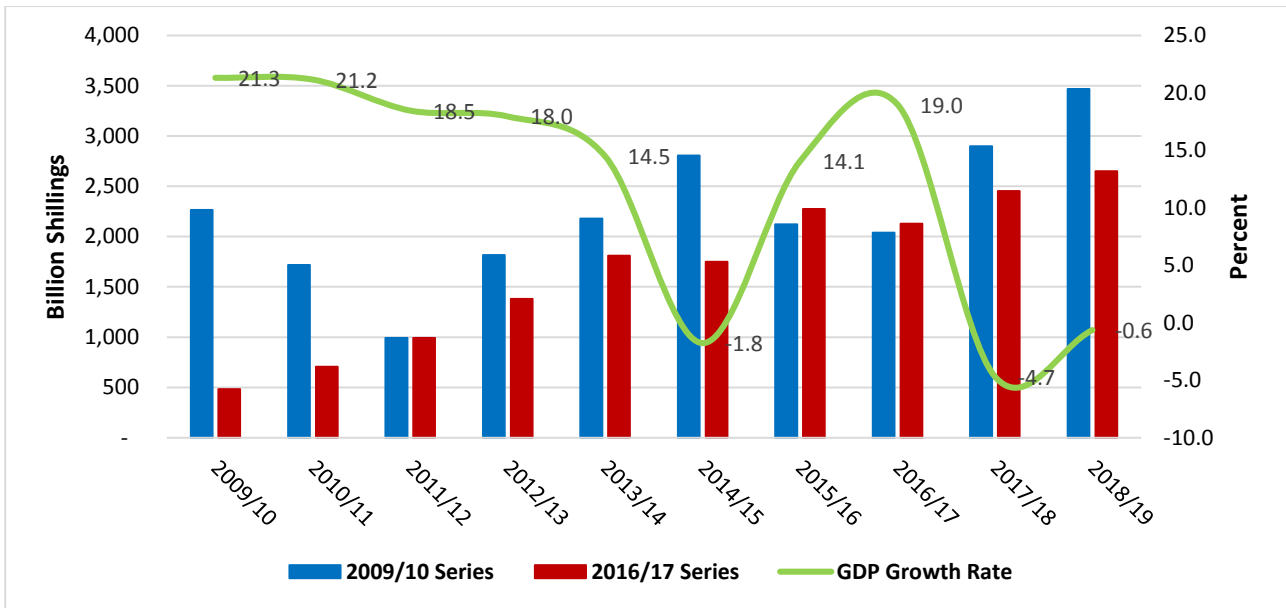
2.1.7.4 Information and communication activities

This section includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products as well as the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products. It also includes data or communications, information technology activities and the processing of data and other information service activities.

The GVA for this sector declined by 0.6 percent in 2018/19 following an earlier decline of 4.7 percent recorded in 2017/18 contributing 2.1 percent to total GDP. This was due to a decline in the following; computer programming consultancy & related activities (12.9 percent), audio-visual production & distribution (6.9 percent), publishing activities (5.8 percent) and broadcasting services (4.0 percent). However, growth was recorded in information services and telecommunication activities of 9.0 percent and 1.1 percent respectively during 2018/19.

In terms of contribution to total GVA for Information and communication activities telecommunications had the biggest share of 81.8 percent in 2018/19 while publishing, audiovisual production, broadcasting, computer programming and information service activities contributed the remaining 18.2 percent in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.22).

Figure 2.22: Information and communication services GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



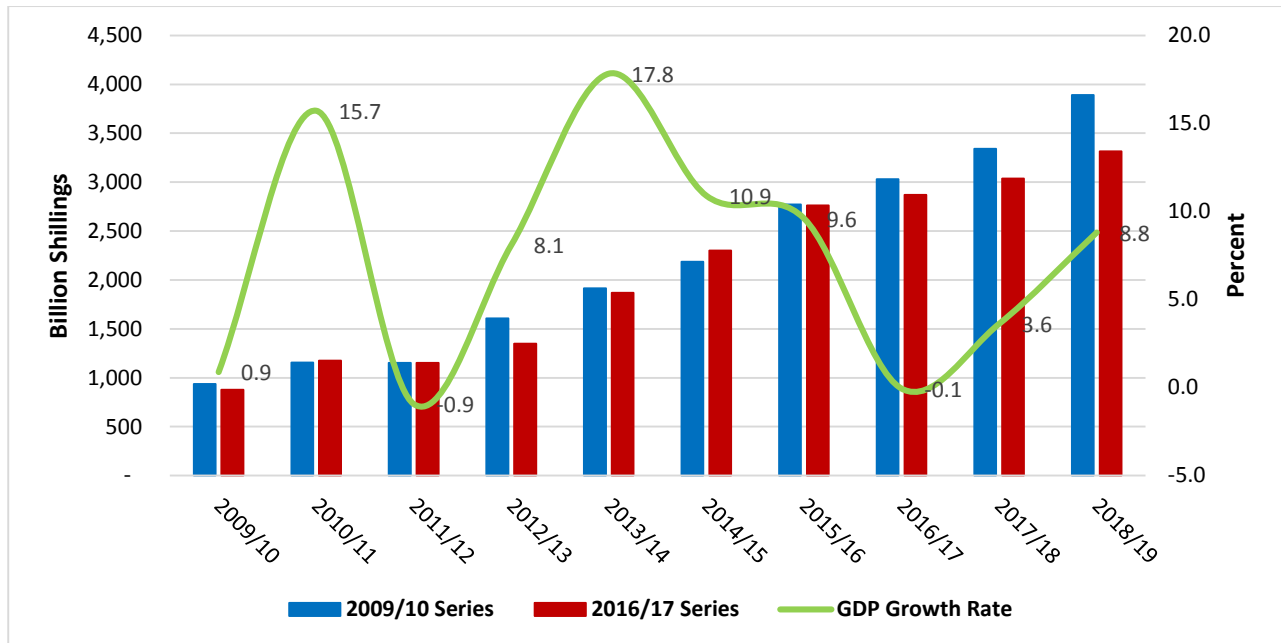
2.1.7.5 Financial and insurance activities

This section includes financial service activities, including insurance, reinsurance and pension funding activities and activities to support financial services. This section also includes the activities of holding assets such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities.

The GVA grew by 8.8 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 3.6 percent in 2017/18, contributing 2.6 percent to total GDP. The strong performance in the activity was attributed to the growth in other financial services activities (45.9 percent) and insurance (44.1 percent) (see Figure 2.23).

In terms of share contributions, other monetary intermediation contributed 46.0 percent followed by FISIM (22.2 percent), activities auxiliary to financial service (11.3 percent), other financial services (6.8 percent), insurance services (7.8 percent) and central banking (5.8 percent) activities.

Figure 2.23: Financial and insurance GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19

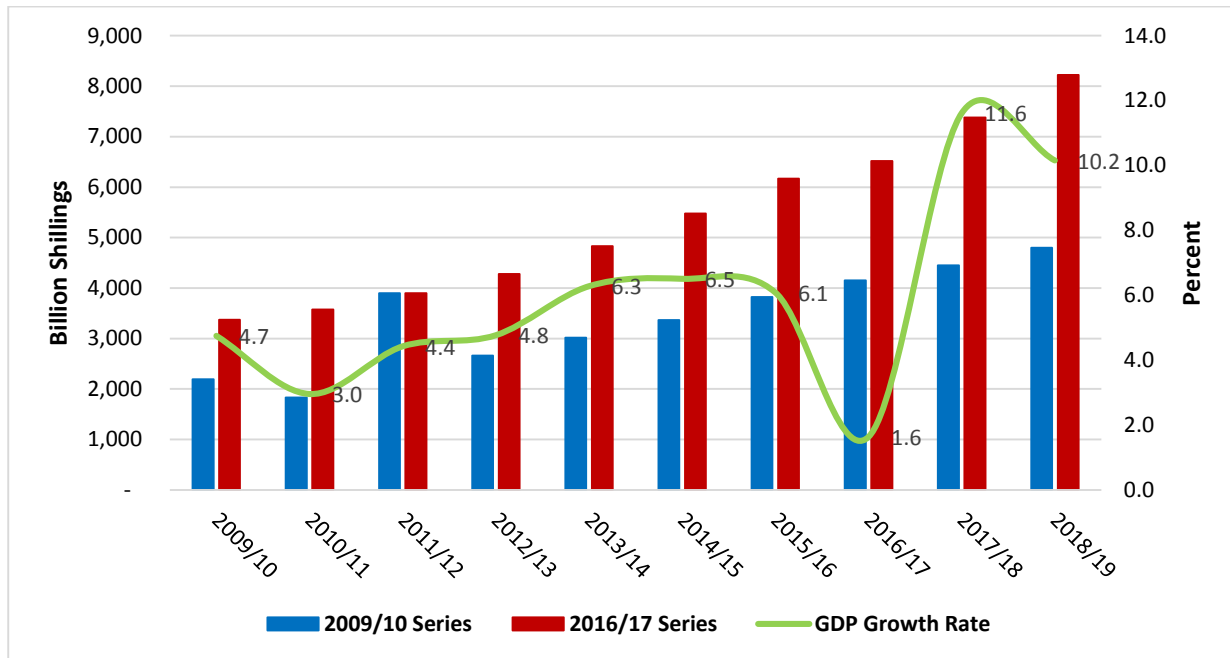


2.1.7.6 Real estate activities

This section includes acting as lessors, agents and/or brokers in one or more of the activities of selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate escrow agents. Activities in this section may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures.

Real estate activities GVA grew by 10.2 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 11.6 percent in 2017/18 contributing 6.4 percent to total GDP. The growth in the activity was attributed to the good performance in real estate activities with own or lease property (10.8 percent). However, real estate on fee or contract registered a decline of 7.3 percent. In terms of share contribution, real estate activities with own or lease property and real estate on fee or contract contributed 96.8 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively in 2018/19, see Figure 2.24.

Figure 2.24: Real estate activities GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19

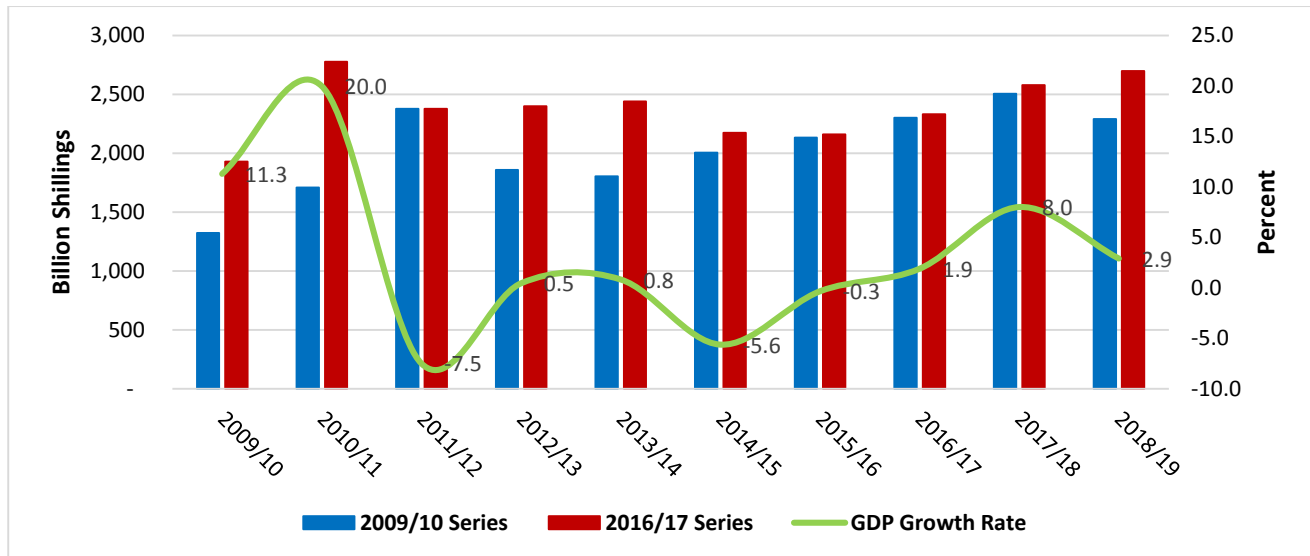


2.1.7.7 Professional, scientific and technical activities

This section includes specialised professional, scientific and technical activities and it's worth noting that these activities require a high degree of training, and make specialized knowledge and skills available to users. These activities GVA grew by 2.9 percent in 2018/19 compared to a growth of 8.0 percent in 2017/18 contributing 2.1 percent to total GDP (see Figure 2.25).

In terms of contribution to total GVA for professional, scientific and technical activities; other professional, scientific & technical services had the biggest share of 27.3 percent in 2018/19, closely followed by scientific research & development services (22.5 percent), architecture & engineering services (22.4 percent) and management consultancy services (16.5 percent). Legal & accounting, advertising & market research and veterinary service activities contributed 11.3 percent in the same period.

Figure 2.25: Professional, scientific and technical activities GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



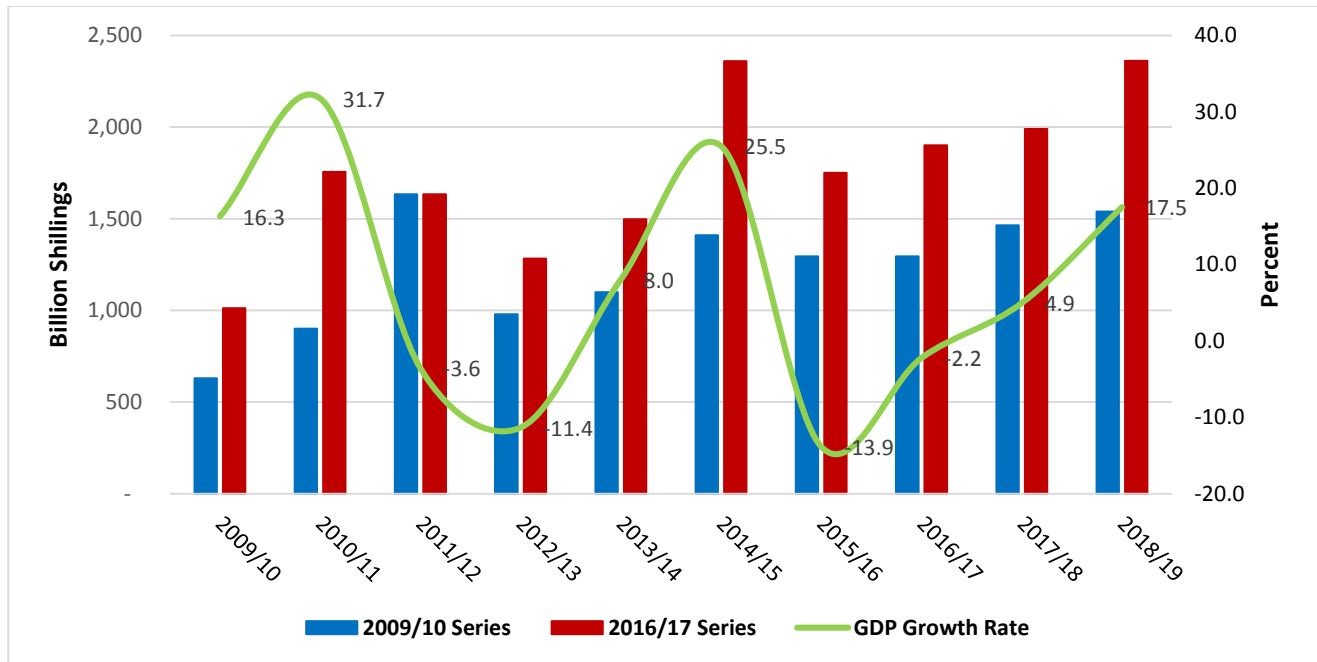
2.1.7.8 Administrative and support service activities

This section includes a variety of activities that support general business operations. These differ from those in Professional, scientific and technical activities, since their primary purpose is not the transfer of specialized knowledge.

Administrative and support service activities GVA grew by 17.5 percent in 2018/19 compared to the 4.9 percent growth registered in 2017/18 contributing 1.8 percent to total GDP. This growth was driven by office administration & business support activities that recorded a growth of 23.1 percent, followed by buildings & landscaping (19.1 percent) and security & investigation (19.1 percent) activities. However, rental & leasing and employment activities recorded a decline of 48.0 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively in 2018/19.

In terms of contribution to total GVA for administrative and support service activities; security & investigation services had the biggest share of 57.7 percent in 2018/19 followed by office administration & business support services (28.6 percent). Rental & leasing, employment activities, buildings & landscaping, travel, tour & reservation activities contributed 13.7 percent in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.26).

Figure 2.26: Administrative and support service activities GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



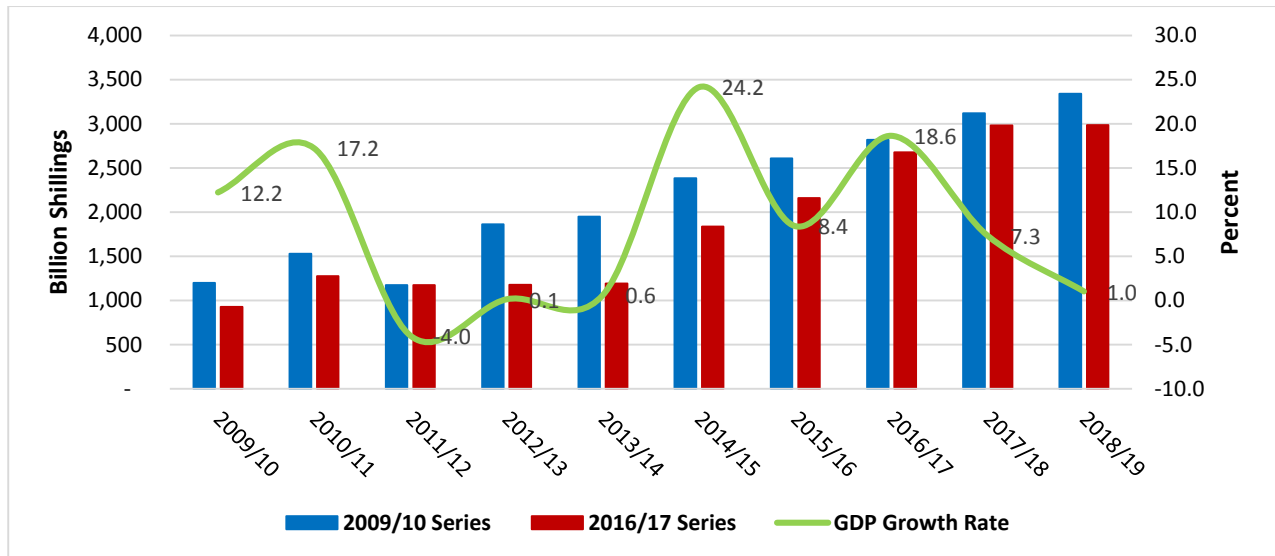
2.1.7.9 Public administration and compulsory social security activities

This section includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration. This includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulation as well as the administration of programmes based on them. It as well includes legislative activities, taxation, national defense, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programs. Also included are compulsory social security activities.

Public administration and compulsory social security activities GVA grew by 1.0 percent in 2018/19 compared to the growth of 7.3 Percent observed in 2017/18 contributing 2.3 percent to total GDP. The growth was attributed to public administration & defense by 1.5 percent. However, social security declined by 3.1 percent (see Figure 2.27).

In terms of contribution to total GVA for public administration and compulsory social security activities; public administration & defense had the biggest share of 89.6 percent in 2018/19 while compulsory social security activities contributed only 10.4 percent in the same period.

Figure 2.27: Public administration and compulsory social security activities GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



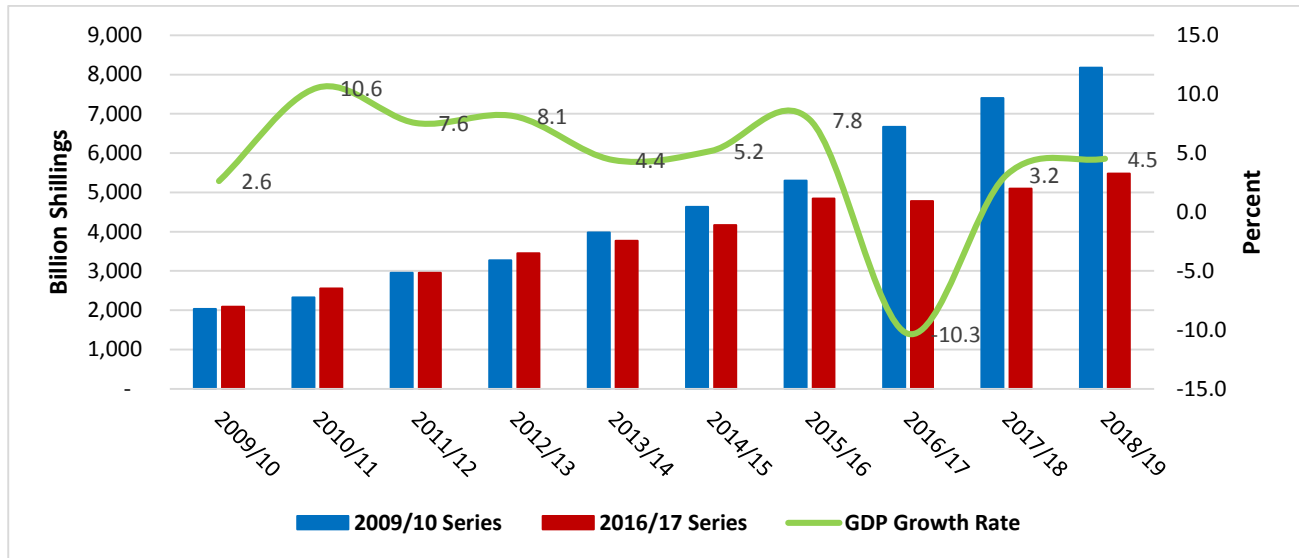
2.1.7.10 Education activities

This section includes education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. It includes education by the different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programs etc. Also included are military schools and academies, prison schools etc. at their respective levels. The section includes public as well as private education.

Education activities GVA grew by 4.5 percent in 2018/19 compared to the growth of 3.2 percent in 2017/18 contributing 4.3 percent to total GDP. This was attributed to a 7.0 percent growth in pre & primary education, followed by secondary & technical education (5.2 Percent) and tertiary education (0.8 Percent). However, other education activities declined by 0.8 percent in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.28).

In terms of contribution to total GVA for education activities; secondary, technical & vocational education services had the biggest share of 42.6 percent in 2018/19 followed by pre-primary & primary education (34.1percent), higher education (13.1 percent) and other education services (10.2 percent).

Figure 2.28: Education activities GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10-2018/19



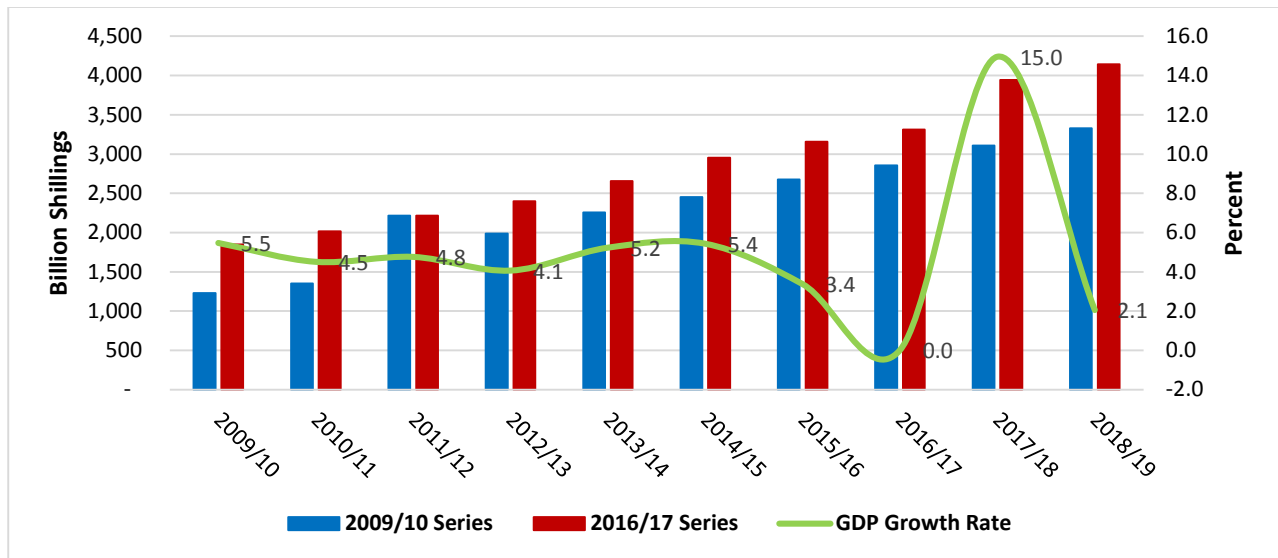
2.1.7.11 Human health and social work activities

This section includes the provision of health and social work activities. Activities include a wide range of activities, among them health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities. They also include residential care activities that still involve a degree of health care activities to social work activities without any involvement of health care professionals.

Human health and social work activities GVA grew by 2.1 percent in 2018/19 compared to 15.0 percent registered in 2017/18, contributing 3.2 percent to total GDP. The growth was attributed to human health and social work activities that grew by 2.1 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.29).

In terms of contribution to total GVA, human health services had the biggest share (70.9 percent) in 2018/19 while social work activities contributed only 29.1 percent in the same period.

Figure 2.29: Human health & social work activities GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 - 2018/19



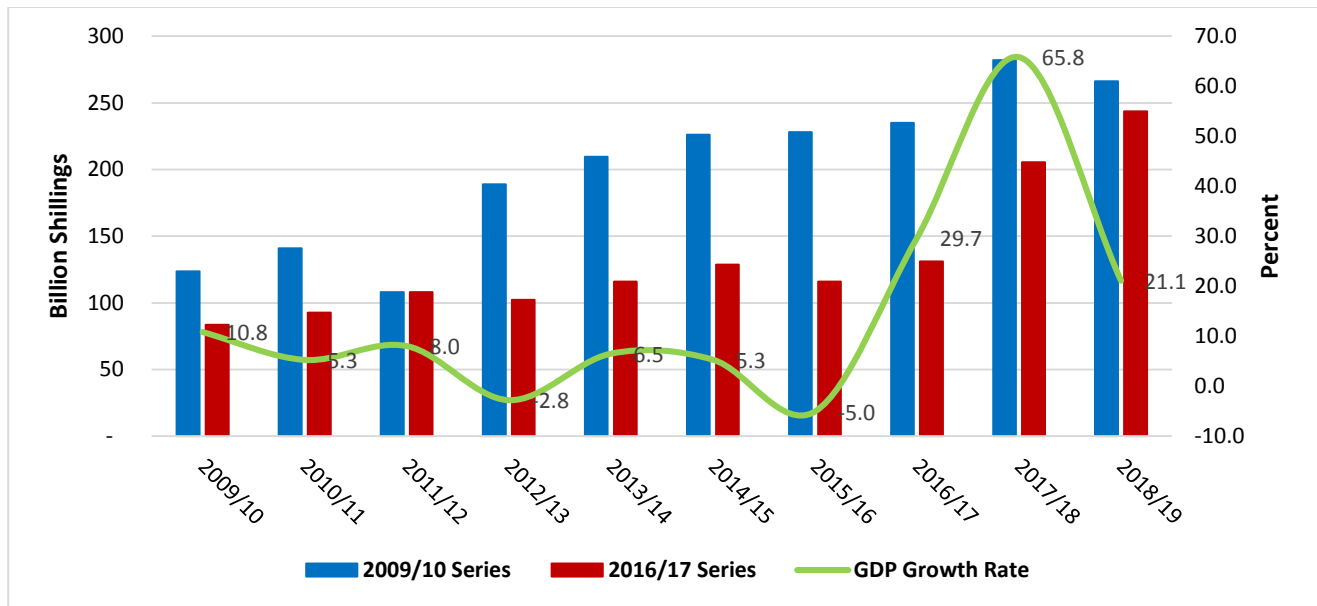
2.1.7.12 Arts, entertainment and recreation

This section includes a range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sports and recreation activities.

The sector GVA recorded a 21.1 Percent growth in 2018/19 compared to a 65.8 Percent growth in 2017/18 contributing 0.2 percent to total GDP in 2018/19. The growth was attributed to 6.7 percent growth for creative arts & entertainment, followed by libraries, archives & museums (24.6 Percent), gambling & betting (20.0 Percent), and sports, amusement & recreation (32.8 percent) activities in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.30).

In terms of contribution to total GVA for arts, entertainment and recreation activities; gambling & betting activities had the biggest share of 42.8 percent in 2018/19 followed by libraries, archives & museums (35.0 percent), creative arts & entertainment (12.2 percent) and sports, amusement & recreation (10.0 percent).

Figure 2.30: Arts, entertainment and recreation activities GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 - 2018/19



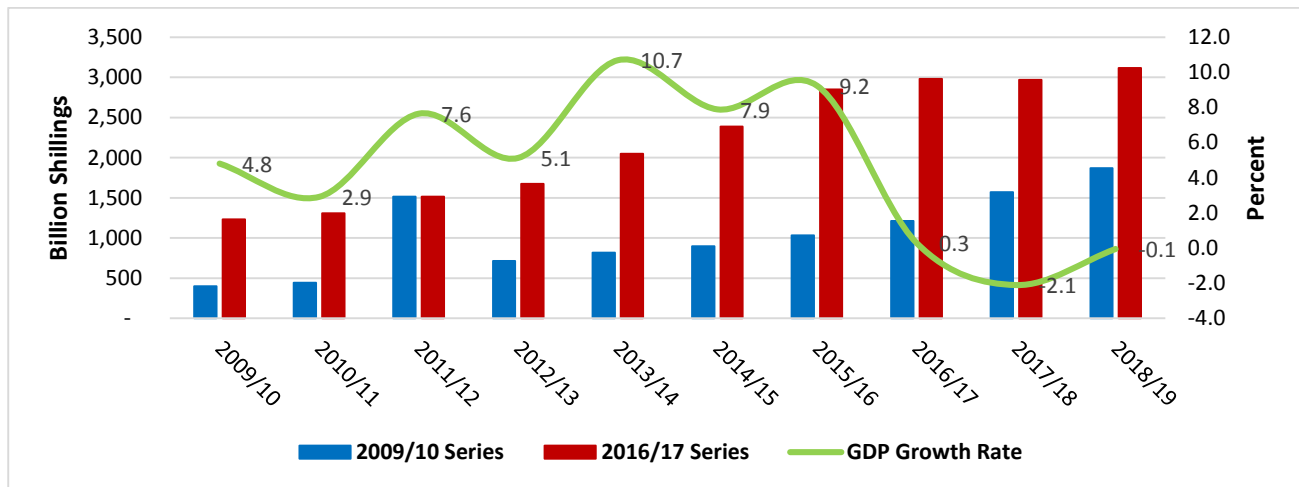
2.1.7.13 Other service activities

This section includes activities of membership organisations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification. The GVA of other services activities was estimated to be 3,116 billion shillings in 2018/19.

Other service activities GVA declined further by 0.1 percent in 2018/19 following a decline of 2.1 percent in 2017/18, contributing 2.4 percent to total GDP in 2018/19. The decline was attributed to computers & personal goods repair and other personal services which recorded a drop of 2.5 and 0.9 percent, respectively in 2018/19. However, activities of membership organisations grew by 5.7 percent in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.31).

In terms of contribution to total GVA for other service activities; other personal service activities had the biggest share of 75.6 percent in 2018/19 followed by activities of membership organisations (16.2 percent) and repair of computers, personal & household goods (8.2 percent).

Figure 2.31: Other service activities GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 - 2018/19

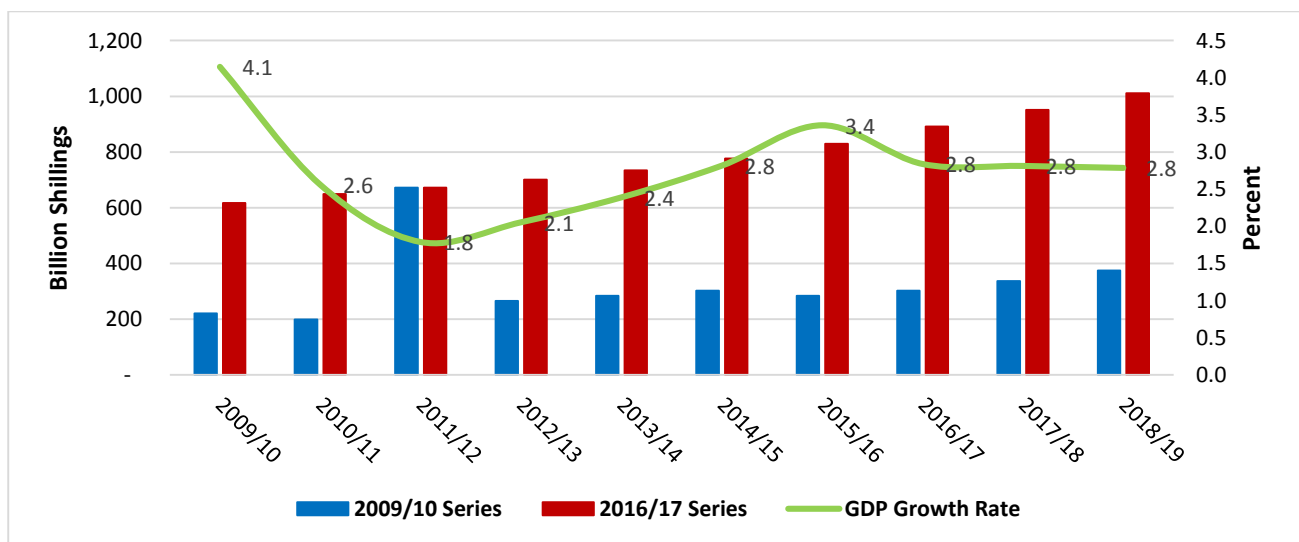


2.1.7.14 Activities of households as employers

This covers activities of households as employers of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable-lads, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries etc. The GVA of activities of households as employers of domestic personnel was estimated to be 1,011 billion shillings in 2018/19.

The activities GVA grew by 2.8 percent in 2018/19, the same growth registered in 2017/18 contributing 0.8 percent to total GDP in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.32).

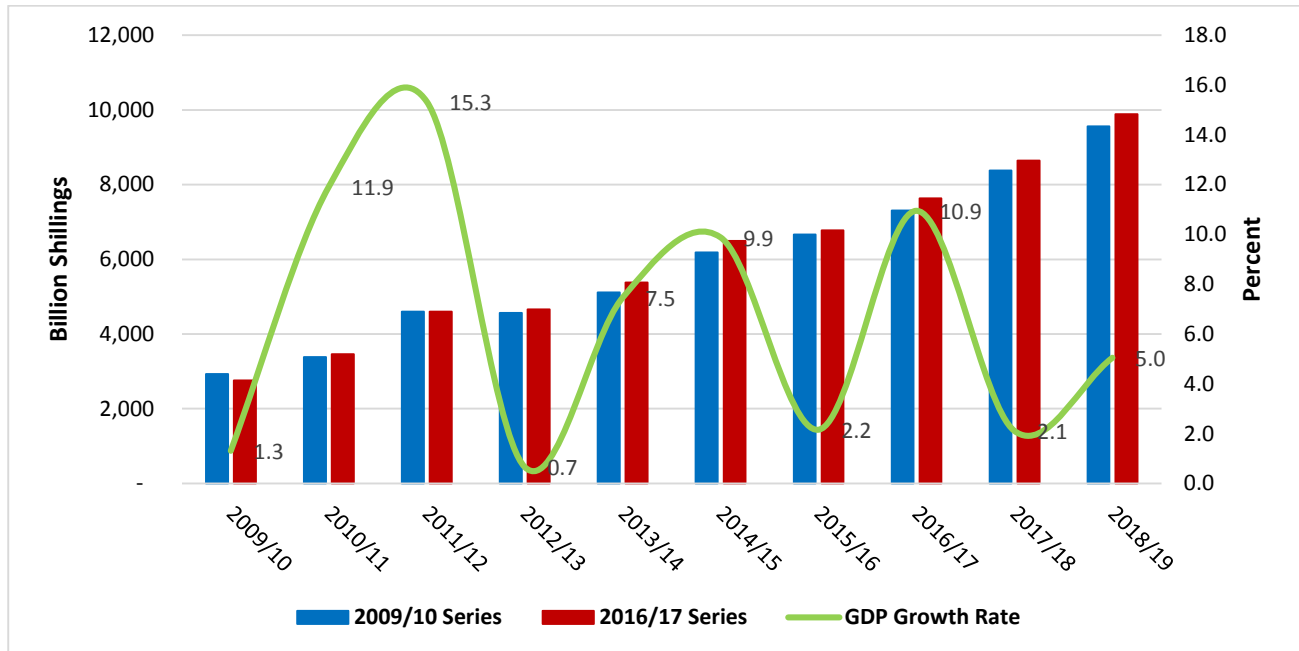
Figure 2.32: Activities of households as employer’s GVA at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 - 2018/19



2.1.8 Taxes less subsidies on products

Taxes on products include value added tax, import taxes, excise duties, and export taxes. Taxes on products were estimated at UGX 9,882 billion, contributing 7.7 percent to GDP in 2018/19. Taxes on products registered a growth of 5.0 Percent in 2018/19 compared to 2.1 percent in 2017/18 (see Figure 2.33).

Figure 2.33: Net taxes on products value at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 - 2018/19



2.2 GDP by Expenditure

GDP by expenditure covers Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE), Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE), Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH), Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), changes in inventories, acquisition less disposals of valuables, exports and imports.

GDP by Expenditure in current prices was estimated at UGX108,518 billion in 2016/17 compared to UGX 91,718 billion estimated using the 2009/10 base series giving an upward revision of 18.3 percent. FCE registered a revision of 11.8 percent and GFCF registered 23.1 percent (see Table 2.3).

Table 2. 3: Revisions to current prices GDP by Expenditure (billion Shillings) in 2009/10 and 2016/17

	2009/10 series	2016/17 series	Revisions (%)
Final Consumption Expenditure	76,590	85,622	11.8
General Government FCE	8,226	8,692	5.7
NPISH FCE	1,593	4,262	167.6
Household FCE	66,771	72,668	8.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	21,196	26,101	23.1
Changes in Inventories	450	607	34.9
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	6	2	-66.9
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-6,524	-3,814	-41.5
Exports	16,688	18,080	8.3
Goods	11,190	11,544	3.2
Services	5,498	6,537	18.9
Less Imports	23,212	21,895	-5.7
Goods	11,190	11,544	3.2
Services	5,498	6,537	18.9
GDP at Market Prices	91,718	108,518	18.3

In nominal terms, GDP by expenditure stood at UGX 128,499 billion in 2018/19 giving a statistical discrepancy of UGX 2,673 billion translating into 2.1 percent (see Table 2.4).

Table 2. 4: GDP by Expenditure in Billion Shillings at current prices and growth rates 2018/19

	Current prices	Constant prices	Constant price Growth rate
Final Consumption Expenditure	101,179	96,470	3.9
Government FCE	10,101	9,660	-0.4
NPISH FCE	5,468	5,272	8.2
Household FCE	85,610	81,538	4.1
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	33,186	31,617	11.4
Changes in Inventories	820	724	9.1
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	4	0	-65.3
Exports less Imports	-9,363	-6,078	59.8
Exports	24,885	23,325	18.0
Goods	17,540	16,409	27.0
Services	7,345	6,916	1.1
Imports	34,249	29,403	24.8
Goods	23,840	24,676	22.8
Services	10,408	9,634	18.0
Statistical Discrepancy	2,673	-40	
GDP at Market Prices	128.499	122,694	6.5

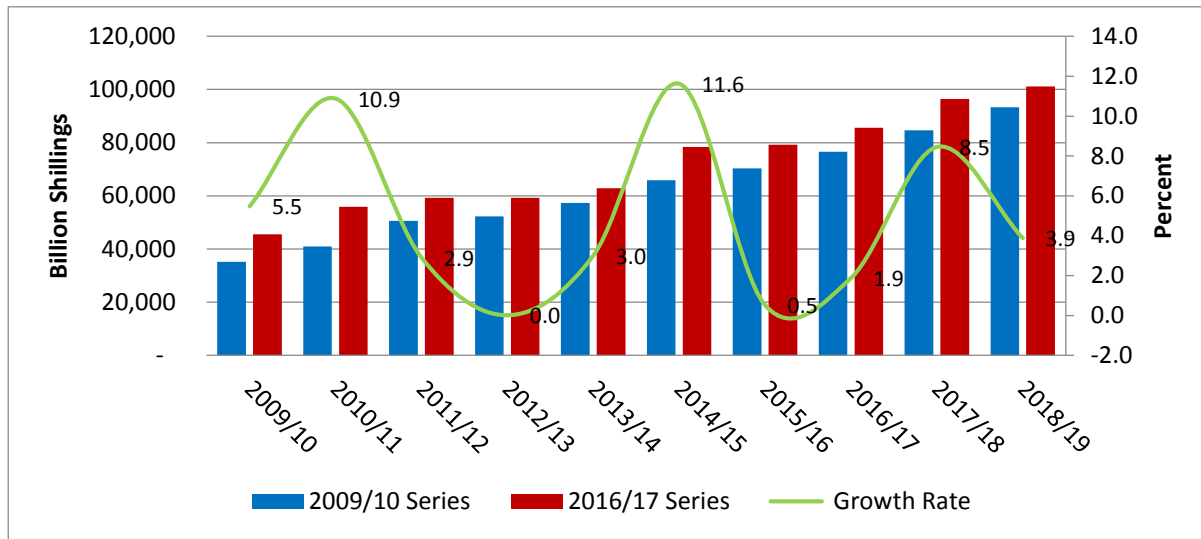
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

2.2.1 Final Consumption Expenditure

Final Consumption Expenditure (FCE) includes Government FCE, NPISH FCE and Household FCE. Household FCE contributed 66.6 percent of FCE followed by Government FCE 7.9 percent and NPISH 4.3 percent. FCE grew by 3.9 percent from UGX 92,863 billion in 2017/18 to UGX 96,470 billion in 2018/19.

Government FCE declined by 0.4 percent from UGX 9,699 billion in 2017/18 to UGX 9,660 billion in 2018/19. NPISH grew by 8.2 percent from UGX 4,873 billion in 2017/18 to UGX 5,272 billion in 2018/19. Household FCE grew by 4.1 percent from UGX 78,291 billion in 2017/18 to UGX 81,538 billion in 2018/19 constant prices (see Figure 2.34).

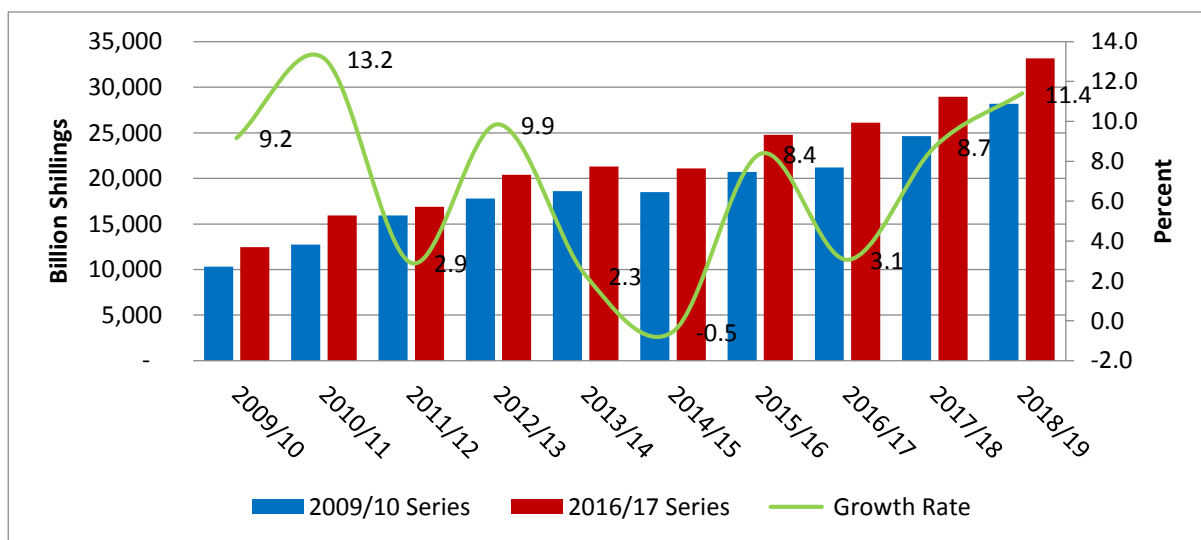
Figure 2.34: Final Consumption Expenditure at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



2.2.2 Gross Capital Formation

Gross Capital Formation includes Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), changes in inventories and acquisition less disposals of valuables. GFCF grew by 11.4 percent from UGX 28,381 billion in 2017/18 to billion UGX 31,617 billion in 2018/19, contributing 25.8 percent to GDP in current prices. Changes in Inventories grew by 9.1 percent from UGX 664 billion in 2017/18 to UGX 724 billion in 2018/19 (see Figure 2.35).

Figure 2.35: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at current prices and growth rates 2009/10 – 2018/19



PART III: GDP 2016/17 REBASING TECHNICAL NOTES

The Bureau is implementing the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) which is an internationally agreed standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activities. The SNA describes a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts in the context of a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. SNA provides a framework for improved GDP estimates to provide a better basis for measuring economic output and growth that would inform policy making and monitoring progress towards achieving the development goals, and poverty alleviation. The subsequent sections, therefore, present the methodologies and data sources used to estimate value added for various activities.

3.1 Growing of Crops

2016/17 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) consumption expenditure data, crop harvest data from MAAIF, Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS), customs data on exports and imports of agricultural products, procurement data from Development Authorities were used to compile the gross output (GO) for the different crops. Development Authorities such as Cotton Development Organisation (CDO), Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) and Uganda Tea Association (UTA) among others provide information on the detailed IC breakdown for the different cropping activities.

The *ISIC AA – Cash Crops.xls* file incorporate production estimates for coffee, cocoa, cotton, flowers, palm, sugar cane, tea, tobacco and vanilla. The main source data for compiling the annual estimates are procurement data from Development Authorities and exports data. For ongoing estimation purposes, all cash crop production is treated as monetary and as formal sector activity.

The *ISIC AB – Food Crops.xls* includes estimates of GO and IC estimates in current and constant 2016/17 prices for the 22 main food crops grown in Uganda. These include; maize, millet, sorghum, paddy rice, wheat, other cereals, cassava, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, other root crops, beans, cow peas, field peas, pigeon peas, other legumes and pulses, ground nuts, soya beans, sim sim, sunflowers, other vegetables, bananas and other fruit. Proportions of output in each quarter are used to split the production numbers obtained from MAAIF.

Annual quantities of crop harvested from MAAIF are valued using respective prices from UBOS to obtain GO at current prices. The GO current price values are deflated using an appropriate price index to obtain GO at constant prices. The IC/GO ratio from SUT 2016/17 is multiplied with GO constant prices to obtain IC at constant prices. The IC at current prices is inflated using appropriate weighted price deflators. All expenditures on food crops that yield give repeated products before the first harvest is realized has been capitalized.

Food crops value added has been disaggregated to include market and own-account production. All production of food crops is treated as informal activity

3.2 Livestock

The output of livestock is presented in *ISIC AC – Livestock Production.xls* file and includes production for 10 types of livestock and related animal products. These include indigenous cattle, exotic cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits, chicken, other poultry, honey bees and other animals.

The 2016/17 estimates for GO, IC, and GVA for animal production are based on updated intake and off-take ratios and benchmark prices data from the adjusted 2016/17 Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) and the 2008 Livestock Census. For ongoing compilation, data on live animals sold to abattoirs; prices received by farmers per live animal, carcass weight, and meat and offal weight per animal; as well as output price indexes for various livestock products and various input price indexes are used. The stock estimates for Livestock are derived using a perpetual inventory method (PIM) and the (WIP) methodology in line with the recommendations of the 2008 SNA. The model uses beginning inventory (stock) and the flow is modelled using livestock born, purchased, and received as gifts and imports.

These are adjusted for livestock dead, slaughtered on farm, sold, given as gifts or exported. In addition to the total live animal output on farm, total output constitutes meat production, offal's, milk, fat, blood and hides & skins. Fixed IC/GO ratios are applied to total output to obtain constant price IC. The GO and GVA for farm produced meat is recorded within this industry. All production is treated as informal sector activity.

3.3 Agriculture Support Services

Measurement of ISIC AD – *Agriculture Support Services.xls* began with the 2009/10 benchmark estimates and all output is treated as formal and monetary. Gross output at current prices is extrapolated using the movement in the value of the combined IC for cropping and livestock activities. The activity IC at current price is obtained by inflating IC at constant price. This constant price IC is a result of fixed benchmark IC/GO ratios applied on constant price output that is extrapolated using the movement in the constant price value of the combined IC for cropping and livestock activities. Inflation of constant price IC is done using a composite price index that combines freight transport by road, plastic products and other manufacturing activities. Value added is obtained as a residual of GO and IC.

3.4 Forestry

Data from the UCA, UNPS and UNHS were used to derive the 2009/10 benchmarks estimates. The benchmark estimates for charcoal and firewood in the *ISIC AE – Forestry.xls* file are extrapolated using population numbers to obtain constant prices. CPI for charcoal and firewood is used to reflate the numbers to current prices. Fixed IC/GO ratio is applied to constant price output to obtain IC in both monetary and non-monetary terms. Current price IC is a result of reflating the constant prices using an IC weighted price index. The price index is weighted using proportions of IC distribution from the 2016/17 benchmark estimates.

For Other forestry products, the movement in forestry logging activities is used to extrapolate both output and IC for both current and constant prices. The VA is got as a residual.

3.5 Fishing

Measurement of fishing activities in the *ISIC AF – Fishing.xls* file uses data from MAAIF on an annual basis from major water bodies, that is, Lake Victoria, Albert, Kyoga, George & Edward, Wamala, and Albert Nile. To estimate constant price GO extrapolated using fish catch data. IC is obtained using fixed IC/GO ratios for both monetary and non-monetary fishing activities. In current prices, an appropriate for fresh Tilapia and Nile perch are used to inflate constant price estimates for both monetary and non-monetary fishing activities. A weighted IC price index is used to inflate the constant price IC to obtain current prices. For both monetary and non-monetary activities, VA is obtained as a residual of GO and IC.

3.6 Mining and Quarrying

The formal sector current price GO is based on data from the Department of Geology under the Ministry of Energy & Minerals Development. This data comes on a quarterly basis for both quantities and prices. Mining & quarrying activities are compiled in the *ISIC B – Mining and Quarrying.xls* file for both formal and informal sector. For other mining, the values and quantities of gold exports are used to extrapolate for current and constant prices respectively.

On the side if mining, current price GO and constant price GO and IC estimates are compiled by extrapolating the benchmark estimates using volume indices based on production quantities and value indices based on value of mining and quarrying products from the construction industry file and the mines department.

The benchmark IC/GO ratios are used to derive the constant price IC and composite IC price indices are used to reflate these estimates to produce current price IC. GVA estimates are derived as residuals.

3.7 Manufacturing

The benchmark estimates from 2016/17 SUT were based on data sources including the UNHS 2016/17, URA income tax and Sales data. These benchmark estimates for 43 manufacturing activities were extrapolated in the *ISIC C – Manufacturing.xls* file using value indicators compiled from income tax, turnover and sales data to derive constant price GO and IC estimates obtained using the benchmark IC/GO ratio, with GVA derived as a residual.

For IC estimates, composite appropriate price deflators from PPI, CPI and CSI deflators are used to inflate the volume indicators to produce IC value estimates for each activity in the manufacturing sector. GVA is the difference between GO and IC. Separate GO, IC and GVA estimates at current and constant 2016/17 prices were compiled for each of the 43 activities, including at the total activity level; formal and informal sectors

3.8 Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply

Measurement of electricity generation, transmission and distribution activities has been *improved*; and output from segment i.e. generation, transmission and distribution activities are now captured separately. GO and IC estimates are obtained from income statements and administration data. The electricity activities are captured in *ISIC D - Electricity Generation, Transmission, and Supply Activities.xls* file. This methodology is in line with the recommendations of the SNA 2008

The current prices, output for the three segments of electricity activities are obtained directly from their sales data. Constant prices output is obtained by deflating current prices with the appropriate CPI for electricity.

Current price IC are obtained from financial and administration data while constant price IC is obtained by deflating current price IC components using appropriate price deflators. The value added is the difference between output and IC and all production is formal.

3.9 Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management Activities

Formal water activities at constant prices are obtained by extrapolating benchmark estimates using a volume indicator in the *ISIC E – Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management.xls* file. The volume index is obtained using quantities of water supplied by National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) with a reference period of 2016/17.

Current prices formal water activities are obtained by inflating constant prices using appropriate water charges deflators. With GVA is derived as a residual of GO and IC. Monetary GO for informal water activities at current prices is obtained by extrapolation benchmark estimates by a value index of water supplied and constant prices is obtained by deflating current prices using CPI for metered water charges.

The non-monetary GO at constant prices of informal water supplied, is obtained by extrapolating benchmark estimates using volume of rural households from UNHS. Current prices are extrapolate using a value index. Formal IC is obtained from annual financial statements while informal IC is obtained by inflating constant prices for both monetary and nonmonetary informal water activities. Value added for all activities is obtained as a residual.

3.10 Construction Activities

The benchmark 2016/17 estimates have been developed using various data sources including the URA income tax data-2016/17, UNHS 2016/17 data and the construction sector price index weights using a supply and use framework. The Work-In-Progress (WIP) methodology is used to compile annual estimates derived from quarterly materials flow from production, imports and exports data which is adjusted for taxes, margins. The SUT 2016/17 benchmark GO is estimated by extrapolation using the indicators from product flow of materials. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) estimates at current prices are henceforth estimated using the same approach.

The benchmark estimates by type of construction activity are extrapolated using volume and value indices for a range of construction materials in the *ISIC F – Construction.xls* file to compile the ongoing GO, IC estimates in both current prices and constant 2016/17 prices. The commodity flow approach was used to develop various indices of materials used of various materials in construction activities. The volume indicator was derived from the ratio of Value to price indices. The Mines Department provided data on domestic production, and imports and exports data from the URA and the Informal Cross Border Trade survey (ICBT). GVA is obtained as a residual.

The URA external trade data (exports quantity, exports value, imports quantity, imports duties, and imports values) at the 4-digit level of the Harmonized Coding System is aggregated into broader categories of construction materials, durable equipment, valuables, consumption goods and intermediate goods in the *External Trade.xls* file.

The aggregated URA trade data, ICBTS data, and domestic production data for construction materials are aggregated into 13 main groups (timber, paint, plastic products, bricks and tiles, cement, concrete articles, steel bars, roofing sheets, other iron and steel products, electrical wire and cable, aggregate, lime, bitumen). The data are adjusted for product taxes, trade and transport margins (as appropriate) to produce value and volume indices to extrapolate the benchmark estimates of construction materials by type of construction activity (own-account traditional and modern residential building, other residential buildings, non-residential buildings, and civil works).

The construction materials value and volume indicators are lagged one quarter to take account of the timing differences between supply and use of the materials in construction. The current price external trade data for construction materials are deflated, and domestic production volumes are adjusted to current values, using various CSI prices. Benchmark ratios are applied to the constant price material inputs to derive the other IC components (e.g., electricity, fuel, and other services) and GVA. Relevant price indices were used to reflate these IC components and GVA to produce the current price estimates. Separate estimates at current and constant 2016/17 prices were produced for total construction activity, formal and informal sectors, and for the non-monetary production (i.e. traditional dwelling construction).

3.11 Motor Vehicle Sales, Repairs, and Other Wholesale & Retail Trade

For *sales and repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles*, a weighted composite volume indicator based on customs data on imports of motor vehicle parts is used to extrapolate the benchmark. GO estimates for sale and repair of motor vehicles are deflated using the CPI appropriate deflators to obtain constant price GO in *ISIC G – Trade and Repairs.xls* file. Constant price IC estimates are obtained using fixed benchmark IC/GO ratios applied to the constant price GO. IC at constant prices are inflated using a weighted IC price index to obtain current prices. The value added is obtained by difference between output and IC for both current and constant prices.

Gross output at current prices is obtained by extrapolating benchmark values from SUT using a value indicator of domestic supply of goods. The value indicators are computed using the commodity flow approach of domestic supply of goods. The GO at constant prices is obtained by deflating the current

price GO using appropriate CPI price deflators. GVA is obtained by subtracting IC from GO for both current & constant prices. Constant prices IC is obtained using fixed IC/GO ratios from the SUT. Current price IC is obtained by reflating constant prices IC using composite price deflators. The value added is obtained by difference between output and IC for both current and constant prices.

3.12 Transport and Storage

This activity measures the value added in; road freight transport, water transport, air transport, warehousing and support activities and postal and courier services. In the *ISIC H – Transport and Storage.xls* file separate formal and informal production estimates are compiled for transport and storage activities. For *rail transport*, quarterly financial data are used to compile the current price estimates. A volume indicator based on net ton-kilometers is used to extrapolate the SUT 2016/17 benchmark GO estimates to derive GO at constant price estimates.

Constant and current price GO estimates for *road passenger transport* are compiled by extrapolating the benchmark GO using a volume and value index based on net import of fuels. A weighted IC price index is used to deflate the current price IC. GVA estimates are derived as residuals. Current price GO estimates for *road freight transport, water transport, air transport, warehousing and support activities and postal and courier services* are compiled by extrapolating the benchmark GO using an output value index based on income data. The constant prices are obtained by deflating the current prices using an appropriate CPI and PPI.

Fixed IC/GO ratios are used to obtain IC at current prices which is deflated using an IC weighted price index to obtain constant prices. GVA estimates are derived as residuals. The value added is obtained by difference between output and IC for both current and constant prices.

3.13 Accommodation and Food Service Activities

This activity measures the value added for accommodation and food services. In the *ISIC I – Accommodation and Food Service Activities.xls* file, the current price GO estimates for *accommodation services* are obtained by extrapolating the benchmark GO using an income tax value index. The index is based on incomes and turnover from establishments engaged in accommodation services such as hotel and lodging. Constant price GO is obtained by deflating the current price using the appropriate CPI deflators for accommodation services. IC at constant prices is computed using constant IC/GO benchmark ratios which in the end is inflated using a weighted price index to obtain current prices. The price index is weighted using SUT benchmark IC proportions for those products that feed into accommodation services. The value added is obtained by difference between output and IC for both current and constant prices.

For ***food and beverage service activities***, GO estimates at current prices are obtained by extrapolating the benchmark GO using an income value index. Constant price GO is obtained by deflating the current prices using the CPI for accommodation services. IC at constant prices is computed using constant IC/GO benchmark ratios. Current price IC is then obtained by inflating constant prices using a weighted price index. The price index is weighted using SUT benchmark IC proportions for those products that feed into accommodation services. The GVA estimates are derived as residuals for both current and constant prices.

3.14 Information and Communication

This activity measures GO, IC and GVA for publishing, motion picture, video & television programming production, sound recording & music publishing, programming & broadcasting, telecommunications, computer programming, consultancy and related activities and information service activities at current prices is extrapolated using income value index. In *ISIC J – Information and Communication.xls* file, GO is obtained from income data, turn over & other administrative data computed as total receipts from the different information & communication activities. The value indices are used to extrapolate the benchmark GO from the SUT.

GO constant prices are extrapolated using a volume index obtained by deflating income. Current price IC is computed by inflating constant price IC. The inflating index is weighted using benchmark proportions applied to the CPI. IC in volume terms is obtained using constant benchmark IC/GO ratios. The value added is obtained by difference between output and IC for both current and constant prices.

3.15 Financial and Insurance Activities

Financial and insurance services activity are compiled in the file *ISIC K – Financial and Insurance.xls*. Data on financial services is obtained from BOU while that of insurance services is obtained from financial statements of insurance companies. GO estimates for central banking are derived using the cost of production approach, that is, adding IC and GVA at both current prices and constant prices. The constant price estimates for GO and IC are derived by deflating current price estimates using the general CPI and the weighted CPI. The IC deflation index is weighted using benchmark shares applied to the respective CPI.

The estimates for financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) in current prices are derived using the reported data on interest payable and receivable; and a weighted average interest rate applied to the value of deposits and loans. The constant price FISIM estimates are derived by extrapolating the benchmark estimates using volume indices for deposits and loans deflated using the all items CPI. FISIM on deposits and loans has been fully allocated to the IC of each economic activity. Constant prices IC is obtained using IC/GO ratios from the SUT while current prices is extrapolated using an IC value index obtained by inflating the constant price IC using CPI for services.

Insurance, Auxiliary and Other financial activities (including providers, agents and brokers) worksheets with benchmarks and indicators based on VAT turnover data for each activity are used to compile the estimates. A value index computed from income data and turnover is used to extrapolate GO at current prices which in turn is deflated using CPI for insurance services to obtain constant price GO. IC for insurance activities is obtained using an IC/GO ratio from the SUT on constant price GO. The value added is obtained by difference between output and IC for both current and constant prices.

3.16 Real Estate Activities

Real estate activities include; selling, buying or renting real estate (buildings or land) and imputed services for owner occupied dwellings. The industry includes two components in production: real estate and owner-occupied dwelling services. The portion of population living in rented and owned dwellings varies across the countries. Therefore, to keep consistent with the international standards imputed rental for owner occupied dwellings are compiled. Thus, estimates are measured inclusive of imputed rentals, as well as actual rents paid by establishments and households.

The benchmark GO estimates for *Real estate activities with own or leased property* in the *ISIC L – Real Estate Activities.xls* file is extrapolated using total output index to obtain constant prices. This GO is inflated using CPI for real estate activities. IC is obtained using constant IC/GO ratios which are inflated using an IC weighted price index to obtain current prices. The same method is used for both formal and informal activities. The value added is obtained by difference between output and IC for both current and constant prices.

For *Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis*, benchmark GO is extrapolated using a value index based on VAT turnover data to obtain current prices. This GO is deflated using CPI for real estate activities to obtain constant prices. For IC, fixed IC/GO ratios from SUT are used to the constant price GO to obtain IC. This is inflated using an IC weighted composite index to obtain current prices. The GVA estimate is derived as residual. The value added is obtained by difference between output and IC for both current and constant prices.

3.17 Professional, scientific and technical activities

Current price GO is extrapolated using a gross income value index. Constant price GO is obtained by deflating current price GO using appropriate price deflators. IC is obtained by reflating constant price estimates using an IC weighted price index.

Volume indices are used to extrapolate benchmark GO estimates to derive constant price estimates in the *ISIC M - Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities.xls* file. The same method is used to extrapolate GO of *legal accounting activities, activities of head offices; management consultancy activities, Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing and analysis, scientific research & development, advertising & market research and other professional, scientific & technical activities*. IC at constant prices is obtained by applying IC/GO ratios from SUT to constant price GO. The value added is obtained by subtracting IC from GO for both current and constant prices.

3.18 Administrative and Support Service Activities

Current prices formal GO in the *ISIC N - Administrative and Support ServiceActivities.xls* file is extrapolated using gross income value index. Volume indices are used to extrapolate benchmark GO estimates to derive constant price estimates.

Constant price IC is derived using IC/GO ratios from the SUT which is later inflated to obtain current

price IC using a weighted price index of IC products. Informal activities are extrapolated using the movement in formal GO and IC for both current and constant prices. The value added is obtained by differencing output and IC for both current and constant prices.

3.19 Public Administration and Compulsory Social Security Activities

The annual current price estimates in the *ISIC O – Public Administration.xls* file are based on complete general government finance data. GFS provides expenditure data at item level classified by COFOG which is bridged with the ISIC code consistent with SNA. Current price GVA is obtained as the sum of compensation of employees for general government. Constant prices are obtained by deflating GVA using appropriate CPI deflators at item level. Current price IC is obtained as a sum of cost of goods while constant prices are obtained by deflating IC expenditure products at item level using appropriate CPI deflators. The same method is used for both public admin & defense and compulsory social security. Output is obtained as the sum of IC and GVA.

3.20 Education Activities

The methodology discussed above for public administration is used for estimating **public education** GO, IC and GVA by level of education (pre-primary and primary education, secondary and technical education, higher education and other education) in the *ISIC P – Education.xls* file. The education component for NPISH is extrapolated using Pay As You Earn (PAYE) data. The NPI 2009/10 survey structure was used to obtain cost of goods and services, Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), Consumption of fixed Capital (CFC) using PAYE data.

Estimates for **private education** are produced by level of education. GO benchmark estimates are extrapolated using value indices computed from income data, turnover data and other administrative sources. Constant prices are obtained by deflating the current prices using CPI for the respective education CPI. Fixed IC/GO ratios from the SUT are applied on to constant price GO to obtain constant price IC. Current price IC is obtained using weighted IC price index. The GVA estimates are derived as residuals. The value added is obtained by difference between output and IC for both current and constant prices.

3.21 Human health and social work activities

The methodology discussed above for public administration is used for estimating Government Health GO, IC and GVA in the *ISIC Q – Human Health and Social Work Activities.xls* file. The NPISH component of Health is estimated by extrapolating compensation of employees using pay as you earn data and cost of goods & services. Gross fixed capital formation is derived using the NPI 2009/10 survey structure. GO is the sum of compensation of employees, cost of goods & services and consumption of fixed capital.

Constant prices are obtained by the different components of output using an appropriate CPI deflator. The value added is obtained by difference between output and IC for both current and constant prices.

For **private health**, Human health current prices are extrapolated using the value index computed from the supply of products used in provision of health services. Constant prices are obtained by deflating current prices using PPI. For **market social work activities**, the benchmark GO estimates are extrapolated to compile current price GO estimates using GO of primary education and constant prices are deflated using appropriate PPI. The value added is obtained by differencing output and IC for both current and constant prices.

3.22 Arts, entertainment and recreation

Current price GO in *ISIC R - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation.xls* file is computed from income data, turn over and administrative data. GO current and constant prices is extrapolated using a value and volume index obtained from income data, turn over and administrative data. A weighted IC price index is used to develop the IC value indices to compile current price estimates. The value added is obtained by differencing output and IC for both current and constant prices.

3.23 Other Service Activities

GO at current prices in the *ISIC S – Other Service Activities.xls* file is extrapolated using income data and turn over and administrative records. Constant price GO is obtained by deflating GO using CPI for services. An IC weighted price index is used to reflate IC volume to obtain current prices. IC/GO ratios from the SUT are applied to constant price GO to obtain constant price IC. The movement in the formal GO and IC activities discussed above is used to extrapolate informal activities at both constant and current prices. GVA estimates are derived as the difference between GO and IC for both current and constant prices.

3.24 Activities of Households as Employers

The benchmark GO for domestic staff activity is extrapolated using an index of urban households to obtain constant prices. Current prices GO is obtained by reflating GO using an all item CPI. This is presented in *ISIC T – Activities of Households as Employers.xls* file.

3.25 Taxes less Subsidies on Products

Current price estimates are compiled from tax returns in *ISIC U – Taxes.xls* file. Import taxes in constant prices are computed by deflating using unit value indices of imports. Domestic taxes in constant prices are derived by extrapolating benchmark values using constant price output of activities generating the taxes.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1: Summary Statistics

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices										
At current prices (Bnshs)	53,679	64,235	69,259	74,317	82,100	90,840	99,734	108,518	119,907	128,499
At constant 2016/17 prices (Bnshs)	76,626	83,822	87,039	90,161	94,765	99,681	104,447	108,518	115,197	122,694
Quantity index (2016/17=100)	100.0	109.4	113.6	117.7	123.7	130.1	136.3	141.6	150.3	160.1
Constant price growth rates (%)	5.6	9.4	3.8	3.6	5.1	5.2	4.8	3.9	6.2	6.5
Implied deflators (2016/17=100)	70.1	76.6	79.6	82.4	86.6	91.1	95.5	100.0	104.1	104.7
GDP per capita at current prices										
GDP per capita (UGX '000)	1,774	2,061	2,159	2,250	2,415	2,598	2,779	2,941	3,160	3,295
GDP per capita (US \$)	874	887	844	868	952	919	807	833	864	878
Memorandum items										
Population ('000)	30,258	31,163	32,087	33,029	33,990	34,964	35,885	36,904	37,942	38,999
Exchange rate UGS per US \$	2,029	2,323	2,557	2,591	2,538	2,828	3,443	3,530	3,659	3,754

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.1: Gross domestic product by economic activity in Current prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	53,679	64,235	69,259	74,317	82,100	90,840	99,734	108,518	119,907	128,499
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,161	18,245	18,462	19,156	20,203	21,162	22,368	25,457	27,350	28,165
Cash crops	1,425	1,423	1,703	1,700	1,689	1,826	2,128	2,552	2,652	2,682
Food crops	9,728	10,151	9,877	9,820	10,400	10,862	11,139	13,395	14,400	13,470
Livestock	2,197	2,300	2,409	2,530	2,671	2,830	2,989	3,309	3,872	4,459
Agriculture Support Services	13	14	10	12	12	17	15	16.4724	16	14
Forestry	2,045	2,505	2,571	3,178	3,406	3,520	3,862	4,003	4,524	4,904
Fishing	2,015	1,987	2,037	1,896	1,976	2,035	2,235	2,182	1,887	2,636
Industry	13,367	16,557	17,585	18,347	20,748	24,090	26,333	28,248	31,818	34,783
Mining & quarrying	298	498	444	551	615	857	1,084	1,337	1,389	1,761
Manufacturing	10,637	12,360	13,036	12,399	12,940	16,126	16,319	16,845	18,970	19,854
Electricity	581	700	807	975	1,012	1,130	1,222	1,379	1,546	1,808
Water	1,120	1,261	1,421	1,605	1,814	2,043	2,308	2,578	2,888	2,988
Construction	2,305	3,040	3,283	3,565	4,514	4,691	5,401	6,109	7,026	8,372
Services	21,413	26,720	28,927	32,155	35,736	39,253	44,255	47,182	52,094	55,670
Trade and Repairs	6,589	7,899	8,021	8,468	8,158	8,681	9,296	9,832	10,739	11,145
Transportation and Storage	1,481	1,776	2,063	2,269	2,552	2,898	3,390	3,621	4,104	4,595
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,266	1,445	1,726	1,906	2,255	2,235	2,498	3,212	3,665	3,710
Information and Communication	482	707	993	1,382	1,811	1,748	2,275	2,130	2,452	2,649
Financial and Insurance Activities	877	1,175	1,153	1,347	1,870	2,300	2,763	2,871	3,036	3,315
Real Estate Activities	3,371	3,574	3,897	4,277	4,831	5,481	6,168	6,515	7,379	8,220
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,928	2,776	2,377	2,399	2,440	2,174	2,160	2,330	2,579	2,698
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,012	1,756	1,633	1,284	1,498	2,359	1,751	1,901	1,989	2,361
Public Administration	927	1,274	1,175	1,178	1,192	1,837	2,159	2,678	2,982	2,985
Education	2,089	2,553	2,953	3,454	3,766	4,167	4,846	4,777	5,098	5,478
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,847	2,018	2,215	2,399	2,656	2,953	3,156	3,310	3,945	4,142
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	84	93	108	102	116	129	116	131	205	244
Other Service Activities	1,234	1,307	1,514	1,673	2,050	2,387	2,849	2,984	2,969	3,116
Activities of Households as Employers	617	649	672	700	734	776	829	891	951	1,011
Taxes on products	2,760	3,456	4,598	4,659	5,379	6,495	6,778	7,631	8,645	9,882

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.3: Gross domestic product by economic activity in Current prices (% contribution to GDP)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at purchaser prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.0	28.4	26.7	25.8	24.6	23.3	22.4	23.5	22.8	21.9
Cash crops	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1
Food crops	18.1	15.8	14.3	13.2	12.7	12.0	11.2	12.3	12.0	10.5
Livestock	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.5
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8
Fishing	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.1
Industry	24.9	25.8	25.4	24.7	25.3	26.5	26.4	26.0	26.5	27.1
Mining & quarrying	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
Manufacturing	19.8	19.2	18.8	16.7	15.8	17.8	16.4	15.5	15.8	15.5
Electricity	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Water	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Construction	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.5
Services	39.9	41.6	41.8	43.3	43.5	43.2	44.4	43.5	43.4	43.3
Trade and Repairs	12.3	12.3	11.6	11.4	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.7
Transportation and Storage	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.9
Information and Communication	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1
Financial and Insurance Activities	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6
Real Estate Activities	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3.6	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.9	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Public Administration	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3
Education	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other Service Activities	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4
Activities of Households as Employers	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Taxes on products	5.1	5.4	6.6	6.3	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.1: Gross domestic product by economic activity in Constant 2016/17 Prices (Billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	76,626	83,822	87,039	90,161	94,765	99,681	104,447	108,518	115,197	122,694
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,695	22,370	22,503	22,922	23,540	24,092	24,769	25,457	26,424	27,755
Cash crops	1,915	1,913	2,093	2,091	2,084	2,168	2,340	2,552	2,572	2,770
Food crops	12,232	12,495	12,325	12,289	12,647	12,925	13,089	13,395	14,520	14,897
Livestock	2,651	2,712	2,776	2,845	2,923	3,009	3,092	3,309	3,545	3,805
Agriculture Support Services	14	15	13	14	14	17	16	16	17	18
Forestry	2,814	3,114	3,155	3,508	3,631	3,692	3,867	4,003	4,137	4,235
Fishing	2,246	2,231	2,258	2,179	2,224	2,257	2,366	2,182	1,632	2,029
Industry	18,860	20,990	21,632	22,095	23,496	25,318	26,471	28,248	30,506	33,808
Mining & quarrying	529	684	646	720	761	898	1,009	1,337	1,779	2,445
Manufacturing	13,132	14,155	14,537	14,177	14,483	16,168	16,265	16,845	17,624	18,875
Electricity	874	959	1,029	1,132	1,153	1,218	1,267	1,379	1,454	1,556
Water	1,701	1,805	1,916	2,036	2,165	2,297	2,442	2,578	2,682	2,816
Construction	3,585	4,117	4,279	4,459	5,017	5,115	5,488	6,109	6,967	8,116
Services	32,226	35,999	37,456	39,491	41,632	43,633	46,329	47,182	50,476	52,946
Trade and Repairs	8,391	9,187	9,258	9,512	9,336	9,631	9,966	9,832	10,567	11,001
Transportation and Storage	2,340	2,562	2,761	2,896	3,071	3,273	3,540	3,621	3,987	4,107
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,911	2,041	2,231	2,344	2,550	2,538	2,683	3,212	3,473	3,577
Information and Communication	824	998	1,182	1,395	1,597	1,569	1,790	2,130	2,030	2,018
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,619	1,873	1,856	2,006	2,364	2,621	2,873	2,871	2,975	3,237
Real Estate Activities	4,739	4,880	5,095	5,338	5,674	6,043	6,411	6,515	7,272	8,010
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,160	2,592	2,399	2,410	2,430	2,294	2,287	2,330	2,517	2,591
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,478	1,948	1,878	1,665	1,799	2,257	1,944	1,901	1,995	2,344
Public Administration	1,479	1,734	1,665	1,667	1,677	2,082	2,257	2,678	2,874	2,903
Education	3,497	3,866	4,158	4,497	4,696	4,939	5,327	4,777	4,927	5,150
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,532	2,646	2,772	2,885	3,036	3,201	3,309	3,310	3,805	3,883
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	86	90	98	95	101	106	101	131	217	263
Other Service Activities	1,958	2,015	2,169	2,280	2,524	2,723	2,975	2,984	2,921	2,919
Activities of Households as Employers	748	767	781	797	816	839	867	891	916	942
Taxes on products	4,389	4,911	5,665	5,702	6,127	6,733	6,878	7,631	7,791	8,184

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3.2: Gross domestic product by economic activity in Constant 2016/17 prices (% change)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	5.6	9.4	3.8	3.6	5.1	5.2	4.8	3.9	6.2	6.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.9	3.1	0.6	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.8	5.0
Cash crops	-13.7	-0.1	9.4	-0.1	-0.3	4.0	7.9	9.1	0.8	7.7
Food crops	5.1	2.2	-1.4	-0.3	2.9	2.2	1.3	2.3	8.4	2.6
Livestock	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	7.0	7.1	7.3
Agriculture Support Services	5.5	3.2	-12.8	7.8	0.5	17.6	-4.6	4.1	3.5	3.1
Forestry	5.5	10.7	1.3	11.2	3.5	1.7	4.7	3.5	3.4	2.4
Fishing	2.4	-0.7	1.2	-3.5	2.1	1.5	4.8	-7.8	-25.2	24.3
Industry	7.9	11.3	3.1	2.1	6.3	7.8	4.6	6.7	8.0	10.8
Mining & quarrying	8.3	29.3	-5.6	11.3	5.7	18.1	12.4	32.5	33.1	37.4
Manufacturing	4.5	7.8	2.7	-2.5	2.2	11.6	0.6	3.6	4.6	7.1
Electricity	15.5	9.8	7.4	9.9	1.9	5.7	4.0	8.9	5.4	7.0
Water	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	5.6	4.0	5.0
Construction	12.6	14.8	3.9	4.2	12.5	1.9	7.3	11.3	14.1	16.5
Services	7.0	11.7	4.0	5.4	5.4	4.8	6.2	1.8	7.0	4.9
Trade and Repairs	1.6	9.5	0.8	2.7	-1.8	3.2	3.5	-1.3	7.5	4.1
Transportation and Storage	8.6	9.5	7.8	4.9	6.1	6.6	8.2	2.3	10.1	3.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	15.6	6.8	9.3	5.1	8.8	-0.5	5.7	19.7	8.1	3.0
Information and Communication	21.3	21.2	18.5	18.0	14.5	-1.8	14.1	19.0	-4.7	-0.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.9	15.7	-0.9	8.1	17.8	10.9	9.6	-0.1	3.6	8.8
Real Estate Activities	4.7	3.0	4.4	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.1	1.6	11.6	10.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	11.3	20.0	-7.5	0.5	0.8	-5.6	-0.3	1.9	8.0	2.9
Administrative and Support Service Activities	16.3	31.7	-3.6	-11.4	8.0	25.5	-13.9	-2.2	4.9	17.5
Public Administration	12.2	17.2	-4.0	0.1	0.6	24.2	8.4	18.6	7.3	1.0
Education	2.6	10.6	7.6	8.1	4.4	5.2	7.8	-10.3	3.2	4.5
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5.5	4.5	4.8	4.1	5.2	5.4	3.4	0.0	15.0	2.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	10.8	5.3	8.0	-2.8	6.5	5.3	-5.0	29.7	65.8	21.1
Other Service Activities	4.8	2.9	7.6	5.1	10.7	7.9	9.2	0.3	-2.1	-0.1
Activities of Households as Employers	4.1	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.8
Taxes on products	1.3	11.9	15.3	0.7	7.5	9.9	2.2	10.9	2.1	5.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.1: GDP by economic activity, Implicit Price Deflators

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	70.1	76.6	79.6	82.4	86.6	91.1	95.5	100.0	104.1	104.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	79.1	81.6	82.0	83.6	85.8	87.8	90.3	100.0	103.5	101.5
Cash crops	74.4	74.4	81.4	81.3	81.0	84.3	90.9	100.0	103.1	96.8
Food crops	79.5	81.2	80.1	79.9	82.2	84.0	85.1	100.0	99.2	90.4
Livestock	82.9	84.8	86.8	88.9	91.4	94.1	96.7	100.0	109.2	117.2
Agriculture Support Services	88.3	91.1	79.4	85.6	86.0	101.2	96.5	100.0	93.2	80.9
Forestry	72.7	80.4	81.5	90.6	93.8	95.3	99.9	100.0	109.3	115.8
Fishing	89.7	89.1	90.2	87.0	88.8	90.1	94.5	100.0	115.6	129.9
Industry	70.9	78.9	81.3	83.0	88.3	95.1	99.5	100.0	104.3	102.9
Mining & quarrying	56.3	72.8	68.7	76.5	80.9	95.5	107.3	100.0	78.1	72.0
Manufacturing	81.0	87.3	89.7	87.5	89.3	99.7	100.3	100.0	107.6	105.2
Electricity	66.5	73.0	78.4	86.1	87.8	92.7	96.4	100.0	106.3	116.2
Water	65.8	69.9	74.2	78.8	83.8	88.9	94.5	100.0	107.7	106.1
Construction	64.3	73.8	76.7	80.0	90.0	91.7	98.4	100.0	100.8	103.2
Services	66.4	74.2	77.2	81.4	85.8	90.0	95.5	100.0	103.2	105.1
Trade and Repairs	78.5	86.0	86.6	89.0	87.4	90.1	93.3	100.0	101.6	101.3
Transportation and Storage	63.3	69.3	74.7	78.4	83.1	88.6	95.8	100.0	102.9	111.9
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	66.3	70.8	77.4	81.3	88.4	88.0	93.1	100.0	105.5	103.7
Information and Communication	58.5	70.9	84.0	99.0	113.4	111.4	127.1	100.0	120.8	131.3
Financial and Insurance Activities	54.2	62.7	62.1	67.1	79.1	87.7	96.2	100.0	102.1	102.4
Real Estate Activities	71.1	73.2	76.5	80.1	85.2	90.7	96.2	100.0	101.5	102.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	89.2	107.1	99.1	99.5	100.4	94.8	94.5	100.0	102.5	104.2
Administrative and Support Service Activities	68.5	90.2	87.0	77.1	83.3	104.5	90.0	100.0	99.7	100.7
Public Administration	62.7	73.5	70.6	70.7	71.1	88.2	95.7	100.0	103.8	102.8
Education	59.7	66.0	71.0	76.8	80.2	84.4	91.0	100.0	103.5	106.4
Human Health and Social Work Activities	73.0	76.3	79.9	83.1	87.5	92.3	95.4	100.0	103.7	106.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	97.4	102.6	110.8	107.8	114.8	120.9	114.8	100.0	94.5	92.5
Other Service Activities	63.0	64.9	69.8	73.4	81.2	87.7	95.8	100.0	101.6	106.7
Activities of Households as Employers	82.5	84.6	86.2	87.9	90.0	92.6	95.7	100.0	103.8	107.4
Taxes on products	62.9	70.4	81.2	81.7	87.8	96.5	98.5	100.0	111.0	120.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2: Gross domestic product by economic activity, Implicit Price Deflators (% change)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	5.6	9.4	3.8	3.6	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.1	0.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.9	3.1	0.6	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.8	10.7	3.5	-2.0
Cash crops	-13.7	-0.1	9.4	-0.1	-0.3	4.0	7.9	10.0	3.1	-6.1
Food crops	5.1	2.2	-1.4	-0.3	2.9	2.2	1.3	17.5	-0.8	-8.8
Livestock	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.4	9.2	7.3
Agriculture Support Services	5.5	3.2	-12.8	7.8	0.5	17.6	-4.6	3.6	-6.8	-13.2
Forestry	5.5	10.7	1.3	11.2	3.5	1.7	4.7	0.1	9.3	5.9
Fishing	2.4	-0.7	1.2	-3.5	2.1	1.5	4.8	5.8	15.6	12.4
Industry	7.9	11.3	3.1	2.1	6.3	7.8	4.6	0.5	4.3	-1.4
Mining & quarrying	8.3	29.3	-5.6	11.3	5.7	18.1	12.4	-6.8	-21.9	-7.8
Manufacturing	4.5	7.8	2.7	-2.5	2.2	11.6	0.6	-0.3	7.6	-2.3
Electricity	15.5	9.8	7.4	9.9	1.9	5.7	4.0	3.7	6.3	9.3
Water	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	5.8	7.7	-1.5
Construction	12.6	14.8	3.9	4.2	12.5	1.9	7.3	1.6	0.8	2.3
Services	7.0	11.7	4.0	5.4	5.4	4.8	6.2	4.7	3.2	1.9
Trade and Repairs	1.6	9.5	0.8	2.7	-1.8	3.2	3.5	7.2	1.6	-0.3
Transportation and Storage	8.6	9.5	7.8	4.9	6.1	6.6	8.2	4.4	2.9	8.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	15.6	6.8	9.3	5.1	8.8	-0.5	5.7	7.4	5.5	-1.7
Information and Communication	21.3	21.2	18.5	18.0	14.5	-1.8	14.1	-21.3	20.8	8.7
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.9	15.7	-0.9	8.1	17.8	10.9	9.6	4.0	2.1	0.3
Real Estate Activities	4.7	3.0	4.4	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.1	3.9	1.5	1.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	11.3	20.0	-7.5	0.5	0.8	-5.6	-0.3	5.9	2.5	1.7
Administrative and Support Service Activities	16.3	31.7	-3.6	-11.4	8.0	25.5	-13.9	11.1	-0.3	1.0
Public Administration	12.2	17.2	-4.0	0.1	0.6	24.2	8.4	4.5	3.8	-0.9
Education	2.6	10.6	7.6	8.1	4.4	5.2	7.8	9.9	3.5	2.8
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5.5	4.5	4.8	4.1	5.2	5.4	3.4	4.9	3.7	2.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	10.8	5.3	8.0	-2.8	6.5	5.3	-5.0	-12.9	-5.5	-2.1
Other Service Activities	4.8	2.9	7.6	5.1	10.7	7.9	9.2	4.4	1.6	5.0
Activities of Households as Employers	4.1	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.5	3.8	3.5
Taxes on products	1.3	11.9	15.3	0.7	7.5	9.9	2.2	1.5	11.0	8.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7.1: Formal sector by economic activity in Current prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	22,647	28,686	31,759	34,651	39,472	43,915	49,358	52,794	58,483	63,345
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	269	423	427	662	749	746	913	960	1,138	1,248
Cash crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	13	14	10	12	12	17	15	16	16	14
Forestry	259	412	418	650	736	730	898	944	1,122	1,234
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	7,904	9,486	9,720	9,978	11,614	13,038	14,232	15,679	17,577	19,177
Mining & quarrying	195	131	190	233	322	918	520	570	709	675
Manufacturing	5,717	6,557	6,344	5,901	6,398	7,682	8,154	8,777	9,636	9,897
Electricity	581	700	807	975	1,012	1,130	1,222	1,379	1,546	1,808
Water	146	160	177	203	235	257	294	352	385	413
Construction	1,784	2,295	2,445	2,699	3,446	3,532	4,043	4,601	5,302	6,383
Services	12,146	15,767	17,180	19,203	21,818	23,914	27,436	28,524	31,123	33,038
Trade and Repairs	3,155	3,809	3,955	4,125	4,077	4,370	5,020	5,177	5,773	6,219
Transportation and Storage	587	701	786	817	868	975	1,175	1,219	1,310	1,446
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	376	405	492	513	600	503	525	668	764	767
Information and Communication	479	704	991	1,386	1,825	1,755	2,275	2,130	2,452	2,649
Financial and Insurance Activities	877	1,175	1,153	1,347	1,870	2,300	2,763	2,871	3,036	3,315
Real Estate Activities	7,386	4,449	4,291	2,663	3,067	3,996	3,575	3,829	4,044	4,261
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,775	2,560	2,178	2,204	2,242	1,994	1,993	2,014	2,154	2,090
Administrative and Support Service Activities	800	1,373	1,282	1,002	1,211	1,922	1,419	1,529	1,504	1,777
Public Administration	927	1,274	1,175	1,178	1,192	1,837	2,159	2,678	2,982	2,985
Education	2,015	2,509	2,923	3,448	3,743	4,135	4,846	4,777	5,098	5,478
Human Health and Social Work Activities	980	1,068	1,169	1,262	1,395	1,548	1,646	1,596	1,964	2,007
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	8	10	11	11	12	14	12	8	13	13
Other Service Activities	12	12	14	16	20	23	28	29	28	31
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7.2: Formal sector by economic activity in Constant 2016/17 prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	34,366	38,677	40,696	42,508	45,370	47,855	50,734	52,794	55,764	58,887
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	493	619	622	775	824	822	910	960	1,008	1,021
Cash crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	14	15	13	14	14	17	16	16	17	18
Forestry	480	605	610	761	810	806	894	944	991	1,004
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	10,751	11,778	11,922	12,080	13,033	13,808	14,427	15,679	17,123	18,823
Mining & quarrying	309	253	305	338	397	671	505	570	791	759
Manufacturing	6,893	7,382	7,261	7,003	7,292	7,990	8,232	8,777	9,235	9,884
Electricity	874	959	1,916	2,036	2,165	2,297	1,267	1,379	1,454	1,556
Water	218	229	240	257	277	290	310	352	357	389
Construction	2,732	3,099	3,199	3,361	3,798	3,845	4,114	4,601	5,287	6,235
Services	18,976	21,620	22,569	23,860	25,434	26,627	28,520	28,524	29,841	30,858
Trade and Repairs	4,160	4,570	4,658	4,756	4,729	4,896	5,247	5,177	5,564	5,792
Transportation and Storage	872	954	1,010	1,029	1,061	1,124	1,234	1,219	1,271	1,300
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	484	502	554	565	611	560	572	668	731	740
Information and Communication	822	996	1,181	1,397	1,603	1,572	1,790	2,130	2,030	2,018
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,619	1,873	1,856	2,006	2,364	2,621	2,873	2,871	2,975	3,237
Real Estate Activities	5,345	4,148	4,074	3,209	3,444	3,931	3,719	3,829	3,975	4,129
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,001	2,403	2,216	2,229	2,249	2,121	2,120	2,014	2,087	1,966
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,180	1,546	1,494	1,321	1,452	1,829	1,571	1,529	1,514	1,777
Public Administration	1,479	1,734	1,665	1,667	1,677	2,082	2,257	2,678	2,874	2,903
Education	3,435	3,833	4,137	4,493	4,681	4,920	5,327	4,777	4,927	5,150
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,367	1,427	1,493	1,551	1,630	1,717	1,771	1,596	1,852	1,802
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	8	14	15
Other Service Activities	19	19	21	22	25	27	29	29	28	29
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 8.1: Informal sector by economic activity in Current prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Informal sector GDP at market prices	33,413	37,278	38,843	40,770	43,198	47,431	50,375	55,724	61,424	65,154
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,648	18,312	18,533	18,648	19,550	20,567	21,455	24,497	26,212	26,917
Cash crops	1,425	1,423	1,703	1,700	1,689	1,826	2,128	2,552	2,652	2,682
Food crops	9,728	10,151	9,877	9,820	10,400	10,862	11,139	13,395	14,400	13,470
Livestock	2,197	2,300	2,409	2,530	2,671	2,830	2,989	3,309	3,872	4,459
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	2,406	2,521	2,609	2,721	2,787	2,980	2,964	3,059	3,402	3,670
Fishing	2,015	1,987	2,037	1,896	1,976	2,035	2,235	2,182	1,887	2,636
Industry	5,322	6,946	7,809	8,352	9,033	11,046	12,101	12,569	14,242	15,606
Mining & quarrying	151	269	233	289	318	414	564	767	680	1,086
Manufacturing	4,577	5,470	6,862	6,802	6,608	8,831	8,165	8,069	9,334	9,956
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	976	1,101	1,242	1,401	1,581	1,784	2,014	2,226	2,503	2,575
Construction	519	743	839	863	1,065	1,158	1,358	1,508	1,724	1,988
Services	9,890	11,355	12,120	13,310	14,072	15,535	16,819	18,658	20,970	22,632
Trade and Repairs	3,493	4,154	4,114	4,403	4,120	4,347	4,275	4,655	4,967	4,926
Transportation and Storage	843	1,016	1,225	1,428	1,699	1,948	2,215	2,402	2,794	3,149
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	778	930	1,095	1,266	1,512	1,688	1,973	2,543	2,901	2,942
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	1,362	1,473	1,613	1,796	2,027	2,292	2,593	2,686	3,335	3,959
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	190	221	352	285	279	299	167	316	425	608
Administrative and Support Service Activities	288	589	515	434	297	405	332	372	485	584
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	689	785	895	1,020	1,162	1,325	1,510	1,714	1,981	2,136
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	195	106	137	92	76	75	104	124	192	230
Other Service Activities	1,311	1,396	1,555	1,715	2,007	2,316	2,821	2,955	2,941	3,085
Activities of Households as Employers	617	649	672	700	734	776	829	891	951	1,011

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 8.2: Informal sector by economic activity in Constant 2016/17 prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Informal sector GDP at market prices	43,745	46,206	47,165	48,322	49,739	52,120	53,713	55,724	59,433	63,807
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,640	22,043	22,175	22,244	22,775	23,360	23,859	24,497	25,415	26,734
Cash crops	1,915	1,913	2,093	2,091	2,084	2,168	2,340	2,552	2,572	2,770
Food crops	12,232	12,495	12,325	12,289	12,647	12,925	13,089	13,395	14,520	14,897
Livestock	2,651	2,712	2,776	2,845	2,923	3,009	3,092	3,309	3,545	3,805
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	2,679	2,742	2,789	2,849	2,883	2,981	2,973	3,059	3,146	3,232
Fishing	2,246	2,231	2,258	2,179	2,224	2,257	2,366	2,182	1,632	2,029
Industry	7,987	9,125	9,676	10,006	10,406	11,507	12,044	12,569	13,383	14,986
Mining & quarrying	261	349	325	362	379	432	505	767	988	1,686
Manufacturing	6,015	6,575	7,364	7,332	7,227	8,354	8,033	8,069	8,389	8,991
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	1,484	1,576	1,674	1,778	1,889	2,007	2,132	2,226	2,325	2,427
Construction	850	1,017	1,080	1,096	1,217	1,269	1,375	1,508	1,680	1,881
Services	13,656	14,633	15,118	15,843	16,290	17,116	17,809	18,658	20,635	22,088
Trade and Repairs	4,266	4,652	4,629	4,789	4,632	4,758	4,719	4,655	5,003	5,209
Transportation and Storage	1,423	1,561	1,715	1,851	2,019	2,162	2,305	2,402	2,716	2,807
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,326	1,450	1,573	1,692	1,849	1,953	2,112	2,543	2,742	2,837
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	1,951	2,029	2,123	2,240	2,380	2,531	2,692	2,686	3,297	3,881
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	178	192	242	218	215	223	167	316	430	625
Administrative and Support Service Activities	347	497	464	426	353	412	373	372	481	568
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,039	1,109	1,184	1,264	1,349	1,441	1,538	1,714	1,953	2,081
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	125	93	105	86	78	78	92	124	203	248
Other Service Activities	2,008	2,072	2,187	2,296	2,484	2,669	2,946	2,955	2,893	2,890
Activities of Households as Employers	748	767	781	797	816	839	867	891	916	942

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 9.1: Market production by economic activity in Current prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	45,933	53,725	56,322	58,687	63,584	70,894	76,413	82,466	90,902	97,768
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13,114	13,801	14,121	14,538	15,276	16,003	17,095	19,259	20,638	21,736
Cash crops	1,422	1,420	1,699	1,696	1,685	1,822	2,123	2,546	2,646	2,675
Food crops	5,878	6,134	5,968	5,934	6,285	6,564	6,731	8,094	8,701	8,139
Livestock	2,197	2,300	2,409	2,530	2,671	2,830	2,989	3,309	3,872	4,459
Agriculture Support Services	13	14	10	12	12	17	15	16	16	14
Forestry	2,045	2,505	2,571	3,178	3,406	3,520	3,862	4,003	4,524	4,904
Fishing	1,560	1,429	1,464	1,188	1,218	1,251	1,375	1,291	879	1,544
Industry	13,851	16,606	17,637	17,718	19,411	23,073	24,453	26,239	29,562	32,432
Mining & quarrying	298	498	444	551	615	857	1,084	1,337	1,389	1,761
Manufacturing	9,939	11,548	12,180	11,584	12,090	15,067	15,247	15,738	17,723	18,549
Electricity	581	700	807	975	1,012	1,130	1,222	1,379	1,546	1,808
Water	728	820	923	1,043	1,180	1,328	1,500	1,676	1,877	1,943
Construction	2,305	3,040	3,283	3,565	4,514	4,691	5,401	6,109	7,026	8,372
Services	18,969	23,318	24,563	26,432	28,898	31,818	34,864	36,968	40,703	43,599
Trade and Repairs	6,589	7,899	8,021	8,468	8,158	8,681	9,296	9,832	10,739	11,145
Transportation and Storage	1,481	1,776	2,063	2,269	2,552	2,898	3,390	3,621	4,104	4,595
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,266	1,445	1,726	1,906	2,255	2,235	2,498	3,212	3,665	3,710
Information and Communication	482	707	993	1,382	1,811	1,748	2,275	2,130	2,452	2,649
Financial and Insurance Activities	877	1,175	1,153	1,347	1,870	2,300	2,763	2,871	3,036	3,315
Real Estate Activities	1,769	1,875	2,045	2,245	2,535	2,876	3,237	3,419	3,872	4,314
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,547	2,227	1,907	1,925	1,958	1,745	1,733	1,870	2,070	2,165
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,012	1,756	1,633	1,284	1,498	2,359	1,751	1,901	1,989	2,361
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1,533	1,874	2,167	2,534	2,764	3,058	3,557	3,505	3,741	4,020
Human Health and Social Work Activities	884	966	1,060	1,148	1,272	1,414	1,511	1,584	1,889	1,983
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	82	91	106	100	114	126	114	128	201	239
Other Service Activities	828	877	1,016	1,123	1,377	1,602	1,912	2,003	1,993	2,092
Activities of Households as Employers	617	649	672	700	734	776	829	891	951	1,011

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 9.2: Market production by economic activity in Constant 2016/17 prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	61,470	66,559	68,293	69,811	72,729	76,785	79,722	82,466	87,550	93,858
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,400	16,838	17,035	17,277	17,706	18,125	18,723	19,259	19,750	20,910
Cash crops	1,910	1,909	2,088	2,086	2,079	2,162	2,334	2,546	2,565	2,764
Food crops	7,391	7,550	7,448	7,426	7,643	7,810	7,909	8,094	8,774	9,002
Livestock	2,651	2,712	2,776	2,845	2,923	3,009	3,092	3,309	3,545	3,805
Agriculture Support Services	14	15	13	14	14	17	16	16	17	18
Forestry	2,814	3,114	3,155	3,508	3,631	3,692	3,867	4,003	4,137	4,235
Fishing	1,620	1,537	1,555	1,398	1,416	1,435	1,504	1,291	711	1,086
Industry	18,363	20,159	20,782	20,879	21,870	23,831	24,548	26,239	28,410	31,583
Mining & quarrying	529	684	646	720	761	898	1,009	1,337	1,779	2,445
Manufacturing	12,269	13,225	13,582	13,246	13,532	15,106	15,196	15,738	16,466	17,635
Electricity	874	959	1,029	1,132	1,153	1,218	1,267	1,379	1,454	1,556
Water	1,106	1,173	1,245	1,324	1,407	1,493	1,587	1,676	1,743	1,831
Construction	3,585	4,117	4,279	4,459	5,017	5,115	5,488	6,109	6,967	8,116
Services	26,707	29,562	30,476	31,655	33,153	34,830	36,452	36,968	39,390	41,365
Trade and Repairs	8,391	9,187	9,258	9,512	9,336	9,631	9,966	9,832	10,567	11,001
Transportation and Storage	2,340	2,562	2,761	2,896	3,071	3,273	3,540	3,621	3,987	4,107
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,911	2,041	2,231	2,344	2,550	2,538	2,683	3,212	3,473	3,577
Information and Communication	824	998	1,182	1,395	1,597	1,569	1,790	2,130	2,030	2,018
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,619	1,873	1,856	2,006	2,364	2,621	2,873	2,871	2,975	3,237
Real Estate Activities	2,487	2,561	2,674	2,801	2,977	3,171	3,364	3,419	3,816	4,203
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,734	2,080	1,925	1,934	1,950	1,841	1,835	1,870	2,020	2,079
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,478	1,948	1,878	1,665	1,799	2,257	1,944	1,901	1,995	2,344
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	2,566	2,837	3,052	3,300	3,446	3,625	3,909	3,505	3,616	3,780
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,212	1,267	1,327	1,381	1,453	1,532	1,584	1,584	1,822	1,859
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	84	89	96	93	99	104	99	128	213	258
Other Service Activities	1,314	1,352	1,456	1,531	1,694	1,828	1,997	2,003	1,961	1,960
Activities of Households as Employers	748	767	781	797	816	839	867	891	916	942

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10.1: Non Market production by economic activity in Current prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	2,807	3,234	3,985	4,085	4,373	4,737	5,702	6,459	7,118	7,884
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	2,807	3,234	3,985	4,085	4,373	4,737	5,702	6,459	7,118	7,884
Trade and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	307	381	548	470	474	482	430	427	460	510
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	736	927	1,274	1,175	1,178	1,192	1,837	2,159	2,678	2,982
Education	528	556	679	786	919	1,002	1,109	1,290	1,271	1,357
Human Health and Social Work Activities	866	963	1,052	1,155	1,250	1,385	1,539	1,645	1,725	2,056
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	4
Other Service Activities	369	405	429	498	550	674	784	936	981	976
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10.2: Non-Market production by economic activity in Constant 2016/17 prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	4,801	5,318	5,405	5,595	5,821	6,415	6,831	7,118	7,630	7,775
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	4,801	5,318	5,405	5,595	5,821	6,415	6,831	7,118	7,630	7,775
Trade and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	427	512	474	476	480	453	452	460	497	512
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	1,479	1,734	1,665	1,667	1,677	2,082	2,257	2,678	2,874	2,903
Education	931	1,029	1,107	1,197	1,250	1,315	1,418	1,271	1,311	1,371
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,320	1,379	1,445	1,504	1,583	1,669	1,725	1,725	1,983	2,024
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5
Other Service Activities	643	662	713	749	829	895	978	981	960	959
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 11.1: Own account production by economic activity in Current prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	7,001	7,530	7,691	8,006	8,659	9,465	10,084	11,303	12,476	12,685
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,308	4,578	4,485	4,598	4,878	5,087	5,273	6,198	6,712	6,429
Cash crops	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6
Food crops	3,849	4,017	3,909	3,886	4,116	4,298	4,408	5,301	5,698	5,330
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	455	558	573	708	759	784	860	891	1,008	1,092
Industry	1,091	1,253	1,354	1,376	1,485	1,774	1,880	2,009	2,257	2,350
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	699	812	857	815	850	1,060	1,072	1,107	1,246	1,304
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	392	441	497	561	635	715	808	902	1,010	1,046
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1,602	1,698	1,852	2,033	2,296	2,605	2,931	3,096	3,507	3,906
Trade and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	1,602	1,698	1,852	2,033	2,296	2,605	2,931	3,096	3,507	3,906
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 11.2: Own account production by economic activity in Constant 2016/17 prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
GDP at market prices	9,182	9,523	9,632	9,830	10,224	10,680	11,016	11,303	12,226	12,877
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,472	5,643	5,585	5,649	5,819	5,942	6,046	6,198	6,674	6,845
Cash crops	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7
Food crops	4,840	4,944	4,877	4,863	5,005	5,115	5,180	5,301	5,746	5,895
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	627	694	703	781	809	822	861	891	921	943
Industry	1,458	1,562	1,625	1,644	1,709	1,866	1,923	2,009	2,096	2,226
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	863	930	955	931	952	1,062	1,069	1,107	1,158	1,240
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	595	632	670	712	758	804	854	902	938	986
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	2,252	2,319	2,422	2,537	2,696	2,872	3,046	3,096	3,456	3,807
Trade and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Activities	2,252	2,319	2,422	2,537	2,696	2,872	3,046	3,096	3,456	3,807
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Support Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Health and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12.1: Gross domestic product by Expenditure in Current prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Final Consumption Expenditure	45,504	55,945	59,249	59,269	62,890	78,369	79,194	85,622	96,462	101,179
General Government FCE	4,476	9,968	5,301	5,316	6,147	8,197	7,389	8,692	10,077	10,101
NPISH FCE	2,506	2,683	2,817	3,044	3,281	3,580	3,861	4,262	4,963	5,468
Household FCE	38,673	43,550	51,124	51,039	53,559	66,346	67,944	72,668	81,422	85,610
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	12,452	15,946	16,888	20,380	21,316	21,087	24,765	26,101	28,971	33,186
Dwellings	136	187	204	217	284	294	339	330	397	448
Other Buildings	2,264	2,983	3,179	3,489	4,372	4,566	5,234	5,980	6,820	8,055
Other Structures	3,999	4,616	5,143	5,709	6,925	7,059	8,231	9,377	10,788	13,085
Transport Equipment	1,341	2,669	2,511	3,148	3,032	2,203	2,318	1,880	1,737	1,204
ICT Equipment	609	833	796	658	716	322	663	746	595	660
Other Machinery and Equipment	4,978	4,572	4,890	8,935	4,630	4,907	6,010	5,701	6,249	7,360
Biological Resources	329	314	361	488	650	724	874	987	1,069	1,192
Research and Development	466	600	582	616	696	683	722	671	742	607
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	118	175	198	226	253	315	374	429	574	574
Changes in Inventories	243	235	270	377	514	546	546	607	693	820
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	3	8	7	3	1	1	1	2	3	4
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-5,747	-9,095	-8,741	-7,555	-5,064	-10,930	-6,390	-3,814	-7,852	-9,363
Exports	7,481	8,325	10,817	12,372	12,373	11,793	12,495	18,080	18,178	24,885
Goods	6,689	5,845	6,863	8,321	7,839	7,185	9,184	11,544	11,217	17,540
Services	1,406	2,362	3,524	3,730	4,038	4,043	3,312	6,537	6,960	7,345
Less Imports	13,229	17,420	19,558	19,927	17,437	22,723	18,885	21,895	26,029	34,249
Goods	15,060	18,107	20,008	19,397	15,279	15,311	15,586	14,490	17,706	23,840
Services	1,227	1,996	2,318	2,612	2,765	5,249	3,299	7,404	8,323	10,408
Statistical Discrepancy	1,074	941	1,594	1,713	2,347	2,012	1,617	0	1,630	2,673
GDP at Market Prices	53,679	64,235	69,259	74,317	82,100	90,840	99,734	108,518	119,907	128,499

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12.2: Gross domestic product by Expenditure in Constant 2016/17 prices (billion shillings)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Final Consumption Expenditure	63,702	70,634	72,689	72,702	74,890	83,599	84,038	85,622	92,863	96,470
General Government FCE	5,990	8,940	6,519	6,529	7,020	8,107	7,697	8,692	9,699	9,660
NPISH FCE	3,192	3,302	3,384	3,517	3,652	3,815	3,961	4,262	4,873	5,272
Household FCE	54,606	57,947	62,785	62,733	64,263	71,524	72,380	72,668	78,291	81,538
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	17,958	20,322	20,913	22,974	23,496	23,369	25,326	26,101	28,381	31,617
Dwellings	206	241	252	260	297	302	325	330	335	341
Other Buildings	3,517	4,036	4,167	4,366	4,887	4,994	5,347	5,980	6,758	7,770
Other Structures	5,861	6,298	6,647	7,004	7,714	7,788	8,409	9,377	10,816	12,775
Transport Equipment	1,755	2,476	2,402	2,689	2,640	2,250	2,308	1,880	1,145	760
ICT Equipment	651	761	744	676	706	473	679	746	583	631
Other Machinery and Equipment	5,711	5,473	5,661	7,652	5,508	5,670	6,275	5,701	6,411	7,105
Biological Resources	524	511	549	637	736	777	853	987	1,044	1,097
Research and Development	606	688	678	697	741	734	755	671	715	566
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	210	256	272	291	307	343	374	429	574	574
Changes in Inventories	372	365	392	463	541	557	557	607	664	724
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	10	17	16	11	4	6	7	2	1	0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-7,515	-9,665	-9,289	-8,565	-7,078	-10,469	-7,883	-3,814	-3,804	-6,078
Exports	10,421	10,993	12,531	13,401	13,402	13,084	13,468	18,080	19,758	23,325
Goods	8,558	8,000	8,669	9,545	9,264	8,869	10,028	11,544	12,918	16,409
Services	2,242	2,905	3,549	3,651	3,799	3,801	3,440	6,537	6,840	6,916
Less Imports	17,870	20,506	21,728	21,932	20,516	23,420	21,351	21,895	23,562	29,403
Goods	19,215	21,069	22,148	21,807	19,354	19,374	19,548	18,417	20,088	24,676
Services	2,086	2,661	2,868	3,044	3,132	4,315	3,421	7,404	8,166	9,634
Statistical Discrepancy	2,013	2,594	2,320	2,499	2,867	2,772	2,402	0	2,907	40
GDP at Market Prices	76,626	83,822	87,039	90,161	94,765	99,681	104,447	108,518	115,197	122,694

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12.3: Change (%) in GDP by expenditure in 2016/17 constant prices

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Final Consumption Expenditure	5.5	10.9	2.9	0.0	3.0	11.6	0.5	1.9	8.5	3.9
General Government FCE	18.4	49.2	-27.1	0.1	7.5	15.5	-5.1	12.9	11.6	-0.4
NPISH FCE	3.8	3.5	2.5	3.9	3.8	4.5	3.8	7.6	14.3	8.2
Household FCE	4.1	6.1	8.3	-0.1	2.4	11.3	1.2	0.4	7.7	4.1
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	9.2	13.2	2.9	9.9	2.3	-0.5	8.4	3.1	8.7	11.4
Dwellings	8.0	17.1	4.5	3.3	14.2	1.8	7.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Buildings	15.4	14.8	3.2	4.8	11.9	2.2	7.1	11.8	13.0	15.0
Other Structures	19.8	7.4	5.6	5.4	10.1	1.0	8.0	11.5	15.3	18.1
Transport Equipment	-1.0	41.1	-3.0	12.0	-1.8	-14.8	2.6	-18.5	-39.1	-33.7
ICT Equipment	-20.3	17.0	-2.3	-9.1	4.4	-33.0	43.5	9.9	-21.9	8.2
Other Machinery and Equipment	10.9	-4.2	3.4	35.2	-28.0	2.9	10.7	-9.2	12.5	10.8
Biological Resources	-0.8	-2.4	7.3	16.2	15.5	5.5	9.9	15.7	5.8	5.0
Research and Development	11.1	13.5	-1.5	2.9	6.2	-0.9	2.8	-11.1	6.6	-20.9
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	9.6	21.9	6.4	6.8	5.8	11.5	8.9	14.9	33.8	0.0
Changes in Inventories	-0.4	-1.8	7.3	18.2	16.8	3.0	0.0	9.0	9.3	9.1
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-93.9	65.5	-3.4	-31.3	-59.5	32.5	24.1	-73.3	-73.4	-65.3
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	10.4	28.6	-3.9	-7.8	-17.4	47.9	-24.7	-51.6	-0.3	59.8
Exports	-9.0	5.5	14.0	6.9	0.0	-2.4	2.9	34.2	9.3	18.0
Goods	-15.6	-6.5	8.4	10.1	-2.9	-4.3	13.1	15.1	11.9	27.0
Services	8.0	29.6	22.1	2.9	4.0	0.1	-9.5	90.0	4.6	1.1
Less Imports	-2.1	14.8	6.0	0.9	-6.5	14.2	-8.8	2.5	7.6	24.8
Goods	-7.1	9.6	5.1	-1.5	-11.2	0.1	0.9	-5.8	9.1	22.8
Services	13.2	27.5	7.8	6.1	2.9	37.8	-20.7	116.4	10.3	18.0
GDP at Market Prices	5.6	9.4	3.8	3.6	5.1	5.2	4.8	3.9	6.2	6.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics