



Urban sprawl and labour productivity in Uganda: a case of Kampala district

by

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Introduction


The study of urban sprawl is important because the aggressive emergency of dense urban settlements during the past five decades worldwide and in Uganda has ignited a growing debate regarding its costs and benefits in terms of labour productivity. The study contains five chapters. Chapter One is on introduction, Chapter Two on Literature Review, Chapter Three is on Methodology, Chapter four is on findings, and Chapter Five is on Conclusion and Recommendations.

Study objectives

The study was based on the following objectives:

1. to examine the drivers of urban sprawl in Kampala District,
2. to examine the influence of urban sprawl on labour productivity in Kampala District, and

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3. to assess the influence of organization strategy and employee behavior on labour productivity in Kampala District.

Methodology

The study adopted a mixed-methods design and employed qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data were collected from 400 respondents using questionnaires and interview guides as data collection tools, while questionnaire self-administration, observation, and interview were used as data collection methods. Quantitative data were analyzed using frequency counts, means, and percentages while qualitative data were analyzed through sense-making. Data were edited, coded, and cleaned before analysis.

Key findings

The major drivers of urban sprawl in Kampala were associated with the travel distance between workstation and residence. The study found that most respondents travelled a distance of between 11 kilometers and 20 Kilometers from their residence to their place of work because they preferred to stay away from the city because of pollution, stressful environment, and other associated problems; hence contributing to the urban sprawl of Kampala. Meanwhile, they also preferred not to reside in neighbouring towns because that would cost them more than residing in suburban areas comparatively nearer to their workplaces in Kampala; hence the urban sprawl of Kampala.



The study also found that urban sprawl affected traffic jams, which negatively impacted the productivity of workers especially if they were delayed in a jam.

The study further found that managers of various organisations in Kampala have acted to mitigate the effects of urban sprawl on the productivity of workers, namely, through salary increment.

Key recommendations

The study recommended that Government should open up more feeder roads leading to Kampala City to ease access by workers to the city. Companies should do more to improve employee welfare. Companies should adopt a system of building staff quarters nearer to the company premises to ease movement.

Key references

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