



THE NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD ACTIVITIES SURVEY 2011/12

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CHILD LABOUR REPORT

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NOTE

The analysis presented here is based on data from the National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12 of Uganda conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), with technical and financial assistance from the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) through its Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC).

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PREFACE

The Government of Uganda has ratified a number of major regional and international conventions, covenants and instruments which relate to the welfare and rights of children. The Government has also put in place a number of policy and legal frameworks geared towards elimination of Child Labour. Prominent among these is the National Child Labour Policy (NCLP) which aims at mainstreaming the Child Labour phenomena into broader National, lower Government and community level programs. The policy also aims at ensuring reinforcement of the institutional and legislative frameworks for combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in addition to stimulating collective and concerted efforts to combat Child Labour at all levels.

In the past the Bureau has made efforts to produce information on the activities of working children. These include further analysis of the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2000/01 and the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2005/06. The Bureau also conducted a Baseline Survey on Child Labour in 2009, and a follow up study in 2011. These covered only three districts of Rakai, Wakiso and Mbale, which were the *ILO focus districts*.

The National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey, 2013 was the first fully fledged national survey of its kind in Uganda with detailed information gathered on child activities. The broad objective of the survey was to collect high quality data on children to facilitate the measurement of the levels and nature of Child Labour in Uganda.

A report on Youth Employment has already been published from the survey. Two more reports will be produced from the survey data. These include;

- (i) The Child Labour Report, which presents key findings on levels, impact and determinants of Child Labour and other related indicators.
- (ii) The National Labour Force Survey Report which presents the key findings on Labour Market indicators for the working age population.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics wishes to express its gratitude to various organisations and individuals who contributed to the success of this survey. The World Bank and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Geneva provided technical assistance in the design and implementation of the survey. The ILO Africa Office in Johannesburg supported data collection while the survey's Inter-Institutional Technical Working Group oversaw the successful implementation of the survey. We also thank the staff of the Local Governments where this survey was conducted for providing the necessary support. Finally, the Bureau wishes to thank the respondents for providing the information.



Ben Paul Mungyereza
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CSPPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EA	Enumeration Area
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industries
KCC	Kampala City Council
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NLF& CAS	National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey
NDP	National Development Plan
NEP	National Employment policy
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPA	National Planning Authority
OVC	Orphans and other Vulnerable Children
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
SNA	System of National Accounts
TWG	Technical Working Group
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United National Fund for Population Activities
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education
VAT	Value Added Tax

Concepts and Definitions of Terms

A **Child** is a person aged below 18 years.

Child work: For the purposes of this report, a child is regarded to be involved in child work, if she/he is aged 5-17 years and was involved in economic activities for at least one hour during the reference week; by extension therefore such a child will be regarded as a child worker.

Employment: A person is regarded to be employed, that is at work, if he/she worked in an economic activity for at least one hour during the reference week.

Permissible light work: Light work refers to non-hazardous activities done by children in their homes under observation and supervision by their families in an environment free of exploitation.

Child labour: Child labour refers to (i) work that is mentally, physically, socially and/or morally dangerous and harmful to children. It also includes work or activities that interfere with children's school attendance (ii) hazardous work which by its nature or the circumstances under which it is performed, jeopardises the health, safety and morals of a child.

Hazardous work: Children are regarded to be in hazardous work if; they work in industries or occupations designated as hazardous; or work for more than 43 hours a week or their working conditions entail them working at night¹.

Foster hood: A fostered child is one not staying with neither of the Biological parents in the same household.

Child Labour measurement framework: This report uses National and International standards to define child labour. Based on these standards, children become child Labourers if; they are aged 5-11 years and engaged in economic activities for at least one hour a week, or, aged 12-13 years and engaged in economic activities for at least 14 hours per week, or, aged 14-17 years and involved in economic activities for at least 43 hours a week, or 14-17 years and engaged in work regarded as hazardous. According to this definition, household chores are not among activities grouped in child labour.

¹Employment Act No. 6, 2006

Worst Forms of Child Labour: According to ILO convention No.182 (1999), worst forms of child labour include:

- (i) Child slavery or practise similar to slavery, such as sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, use of children in armed conflict;
- (ii) Use, procurement and offering a child for prostitution and pornography;
- (iii) Use of children in illicit activities such as drug trafficking;
- (iv) Work that is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children

SELECTED INDICATORS ON CHILDREN²

Indicator Category	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Children population aged 5-17 years (000's)	6,191.1	6,168.5	1,655.2	10,704.4	12,354.1
10-17 who are Household Heads (%)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Education characteristics					
Total children 6-17 in school(000's)	4,919	5,013	1,344	8,588	9,932
6-17 Attending school (%)	88.1	89.7	90.2	88.7	88.9
Mean age at first primary school attendance (years)	6.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.2
Working Children					
Children aged 5-17 at work (000s)	2,249	2,160	258	4,152	4,409
Total children working aged 6-17 (000s)	2,213	2,127	255	4,086	4,341
Activities of children (6-17 years)					
Work only (%)	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.4
In school only (%)	54.4	56.5	77.9	52.0	55.4
In school and work (%)	33.7	33.1	12.4	36.7	33.4
Neither in school nor work (%)	6.0	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.7
Children age 5-17 (involved) in household chores (%)	62.8	67.8	58.1	66.4	65.3
Sector of employment (%)					
Primary	93.2	93.8	60.8	95.0	93.0
Industry	3.0	1.5	8.4	1.9	2.3
Services	4.7	4.8	30.8	3.1	4.7
Status in employment (%)					
Self employed	14.7	13.1	14.0	13.9	13.9
Contributing family workers	78.6	83.3	63.2	82.0	80.9
Paid employment	6.7	3.6	22.7	4.1	5.2

²Unless otherwise stated all the Statistics refer to the Age group 5-17 years

SELECTED INDICATORS ON CHILDREN

Indicator Category	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Occupations (%)					
Agricultural and fishery workers	88.4	91.6	58.8	91.9	90.0
Elementary occupations	6.3	2.8	10.2	4.2	4.6
Service workers	2.2	3.9	21.7	1.9	3.0
Craft and related worker and others	3.1	1.7	9.3	2.0	2.4
Involvement in child labour(in '000s)					
5 -11 in economic activity	734.1	715.7	60.7	1,389.2	1,449.8
12 – 13 in economic activity excluding those in light work	128.6	123.6	17.5	234.7	252.2
14 – 17 in hazardous work or working excessive hours	183.3	124.0	67.1	240.2	307.3
Total child labour ('000s)	1,045.9	963.4	145.3	1,864.0	2,009.3
Child labour as % of working children	46.5	35.3	56.4	44.9	45.6
Total hazardous Work ('000s)					
Hazardous child labour as % of Child labour	28.0	22.2	60.9	22.5	25.2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Information on child labour is important for the purposes of prioritising and targeting policy responses to children's work. Child Labour is among the major causes of child abuse and exploitation and is a fundamental violation of children rights. It is among the obstacles in achieving Universal Primary Education (UPE), Universal Secondary Education (USE) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In addition to harming the welfare of the individual children, child labour slows down broader national poverty reduction and development efforts of the country. Children who are forced out of school to child labour to help supplement income of their families are denied the opportunity to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to aid them get decent employment in future, leading to the poverty cycle.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics with technical and financial support from ILO implemented the National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12, a nationally representative sample targeting 7,200 households. This was the first survey of its kind to be implemented in Uganda.

The survey estimated the Uganda's total population to be 31.3 million of which 51 percent were females yielding a sex ratio of 93 males per 100 females. Children aged less than 18 years accounted for 58 percent of the total population. Overall the findings revealed that there were 5.9 million households and of these, more than one quarter (27%) were being headed by females while less than one percent were headed by children. The mean household size was 5.3 persons with the rural areas having a higher mean household size of 5.6 persons compared to the urban areas with 4.4 persons.

Information on Education revealed that the Primary School Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) was 117 in 2012 with almost no differences between males and females while urban areas had a slightly lower GER (103%) than rural areas (118%). The overall Secondary School GER was 41 percent but the GER for urban areas (67%) was almost twice that of rural areas (37%).

The survey estimated 11.5 million children aged 6-17 years. Overall 39 percent of the children aged 6-17 years i.e. 4.3 million in absolute terms were involved in work in 2011/12 and about 89 percent attended school. The level of children's involvement in work was closely linked to the

place of residence. About 42 percent of the children in rural areas were in employment compared to 17 percent in urban areas. More than a half (51%) of the children in the Central region and 40 percent in the Western region were in employment indicating that Central and Western regions had the largest proportions of children in employment.

Analysis by orphan hood status showed that double orphan involvement in employment was higher compared to single orphaned children and non-orphans. Overall, children with both parents dead were more involved in employment than their counterparts in other orphan hood status. School attendance was relatively higher for children with both parents alive than orphans.

Children's work was overwhelming in the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) leading to the proportion of children involved in work in the primary sector being more than nine times the other two sectors combined (services and production). The proportion of children engaged in the primary sector accounted for about 93 percent of the total child workers. Kampala district which is wholly urban had the highest percentage of child workers engaged in the service industry (79%). The survey findings indicated that working children put in an average of 19 hours of work per week in economic activities.

Household chores performed within one's own household, also form an integral part of the daily lives of children in Uganda. Overall about 65 percent of children were involved in household chores. Girls were more likely to be assigned household chore roles than the boys and the level of involvement in household chores was more pronounced in rural children (66%) compared to urban children (58%).

Child labour, measured on the basis of the national legislation, is common in Uganda. Survey results indicated that about 1.5 million children in the age group 5-11 years were involved in work. In addition 252 thousand children aged 12-13 years worked in non-light economic activities and an additional 307 thousand 14-17 year-old children were at work in hazardous employment. Summing these three groups yielded a total of 2 million children aged 5-17 years who were in child labour (approximately 16% of the total children). The findings further showed that one in every four working children (26%) carried heavy loads at their workplaces.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the country

1.1.1 Geography

The Republic of Uganda is located in East Africa and lies on the Equator. It is a landlocked Country that borders Kenya in the east, Tanzania to the south, Rwanda to the southwest, the Democratic Republic of Congo to the west, and South Sudan to the north. The country has an area of 241,039 square kilometres. Administratively Uganda is divided into 111 districts and Kampala City. Uganda has a decentralized system of governance and several functions have been ceded to the Local Governments. However, the Central Government retains the role of formulating policy and setting and supervising standards.

Uganda has a favourable climate because of its relatively high altitude. The Central, Eastern, and Western regions of the Country have two rainy seasons per year, with relatively heavy rains from March through May and light rains from September through December. The level of rainfall decreases as one travels northward, turning into just one rainy season a year. The soil fertility varies accordingly, being generally fertile in the Central and Western regions and becoming less fertile as one moves to the east and the northern parts of the country. Uganda's topography ranges from tropical rain forest vegetation in the south to savannah wetlands and semi-arid vegetation in the north. Climate determines the agricultural potential and thus the land's capacity to sustain human population; population densities are high in the Central and Western regions and decline towards the north.

1.1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

The 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census showed that the Country's population is growing at a rate of 3.2 percent annually. The current population (mid-year 2013) is projected to be 35.4 million people. The Country has a very young population with about half of the population being below 15 years. The total fertility

rate in Uganda is 6.2 children per woman. Childbearing begins early in Uganda, more than one-third (39%) of women age 20-49 give birth by the age of 18 years, and about two thirds (63%) by the age of 20 years. Twenty four percent of women age 15-19 years are already mothers or pregnant with their first child.

The Ugandan economy is predominantly agricultural, with the majority of the population dependent on subsistence farming. The country is self-sufficient in food, although its distribution is uneven within the country. Coffee remains the main foreign exchange earner for the country. Since 1986, the government has introduced and implemented several economic reform programmes that have set the country towards economic prosperity. Between 2006 and 2011, the country's growth in GDP varied between 5.6 percent and 7.1 percent a year.

Uganda introduced the Universal Primary Education (UPE) system in 1997. This had a positive impact in the primary education resulting in primary enrolment to significantly increase from about 3 million in 1996 to about 8 million in 2012. Marked sex disparities in the primary school enrolment has therefore been eliminated, and; today the enrolment rate of girls is almost the same as that of boys.

1.2 Background to the Study

The Government of Uganda is committed to elimination of child labour in the country especially its worst forms. As part of this commitment, the National Child Labour Policy was formulated in 2006 to aid in the elimination of child labour. Child labour is among the major causes of child abuse and exploitation and is a fundamental violation of children rights. It is one of the obstacles in achieving UPE goals. Children who are forced out of school to work in order to supplement income of their families are denied the opportunity to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to support them in their quest for decent employment in future, leading to the poverty cycle. In addition to harming the welfare of the individual children, child labour can slow down broader national poverty reduction and development efforts of the Country.

This report provides an overview of the situation of child work activities in the Country, specifically focusing on the nature and extent of child labour, its determinants and the consequences to education.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics has made several efforts to generate information on economic activities of persons aged 5 years and above. In this regard, the Bureau has been generating statistics on child labour based on some of the surveys undertaken including:

- i. The 2000/01 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
- ii. Uganda National Household Surveys 2005/06 and 2009/10
- iii. The 2008 Child Labour Baseline Survey
- iv. The 2012 Child Labour Follow up Survey

The surveys mentioned in i and ii covered the whole country, while those in iii and iv covered only those where the ILO-IPEC project “Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour” (SNAP) had been implemented. The three Districts under the SNAP included Wakiso, Rakai and Mbale. However, no fully fledged national level survey of labour had ever been conducted in Uganda, thus the need to undertake the National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12, the first of its kind, to be conducted in Uganda.

1.3 Survey Objectives

The overall objective of the Child Activities module in the 2011/12 National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey (NLF&CAS) was to provide current information on children’s work to facilitate decision-making and so serve as a reference for persons engaged in the protection of children rights in Uganda . The specific objectives were:

- (a) provide information on child labour disaggregated by demographic and socio-economic characteristics;
- (b) generate information on child labour characteristics
- (c) provide detailed information on children’s engagement in economic activities, schooling and other non- economic activities; and

1.4 Report structure

This report presents findings on child labour based on the data from the NLF&CAS 2011/12. The report is organised into eight chapters and this section gives an outline of the rest of the report. **Chapter Two** elaborates the methodology used in the implementation of the survey. **Chapter Three** presents the demographic characteristics of the children while **Chapter Four** examines educational characteristics of children. **Chapter Five** presents the survey findings about the activities in which children are involved. **Chapter Six** discusses the characteristics of working children including the sectors and occupations in which the children are engaged while **Chapter Seven** provides findings on the magnitude of child labour in the country including hazardous work, and **Chapter Eight** highlights the impact of children's work on their health, safety and education.

CHAPTER TWO

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope and Coverage

The National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey (NLF&CAS) 2011/12 was implemented as a household based nationally representative sample survey. Districts were grouped in strata that had similar characteristics as such the survey was designed to allow for estimation of key indicators for each of the following domains of study:

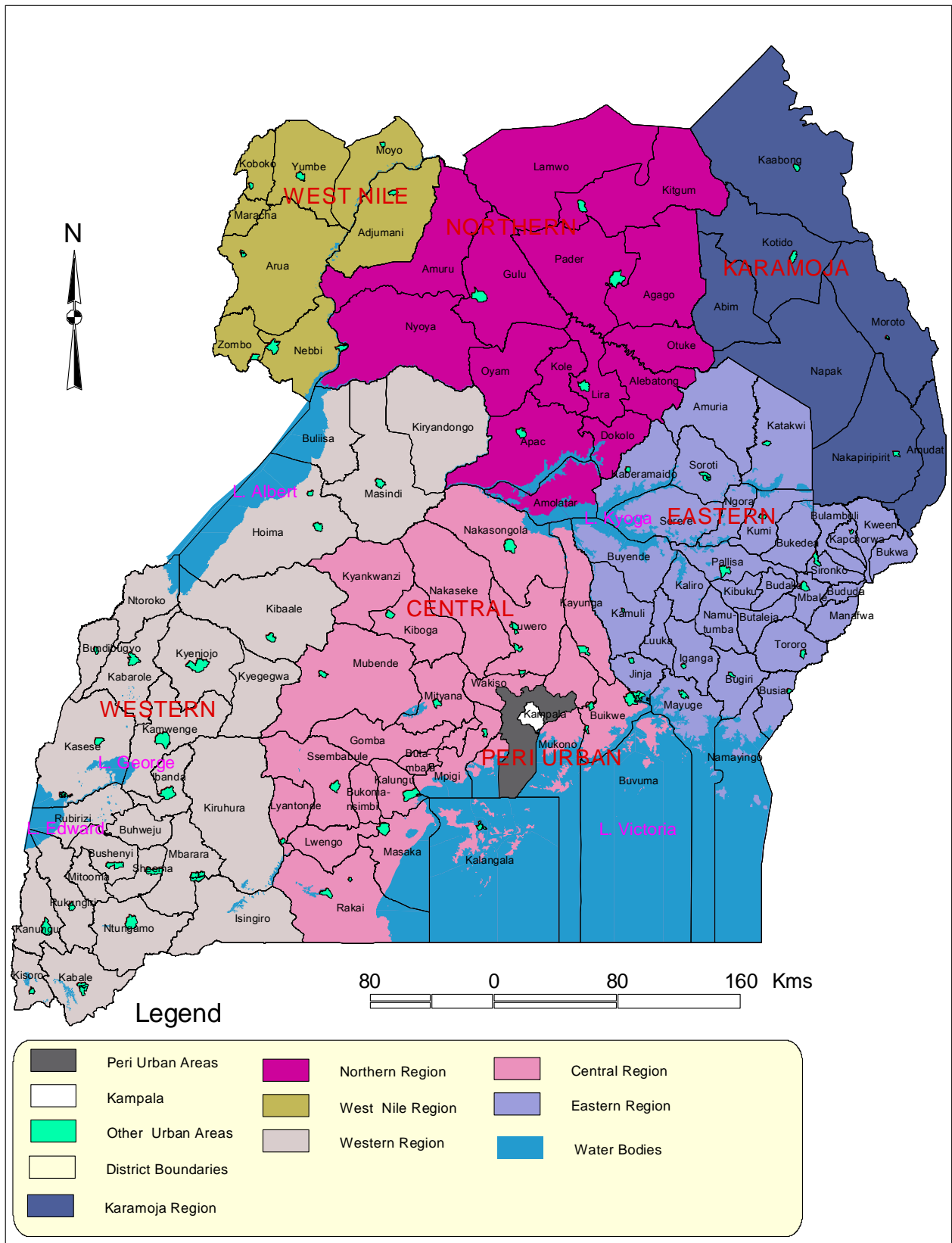
- (i) Kampala City
- (ii) Peri-Urban Kampala
- (iii) Other Urban (excluding Kampala City and Peri-Urban Kampala)
- (iv) West Nile Rural
- (v) Karamoja Rural
- (vi) Northern Rural
- (vii) Eastern Rural
- (viii) Central Rural
- (ix) Western Rural

The composition of the districts in each of the above domains of study is shown in Figure 2.1.

The number of households selected from each of the above domains of study was sufficient to allow for the generation of separate labour market and child activities indicators. However, for purposes of presentation of the survey findings, the County was divided into five (4) statistical regions namely; Central region, Eastern, Northern and Western regions. Separate estimates are also provided for West Nile, Kampala and Karamoja sub-regions. The findings for the major regions therefore also include the statistics for the sub-regions in those regions e.g. the findings for Northern region also has West Nile and Karamoja sub-regional statistics.

To measure the activities in which children were engaged in, children staying in households aged 5-17 years were targeted. The basis used for computing involvement in child activities was the work in which children were involved in during the last one week before the survey.

Figure 2.1: Map of Uganda showing areas covered by the National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12



2.2 Survey Design

The NLF&CAS 2011/12 targeted the entire population across Uganda and to achieve this objective, 600 EAs³ and 7,200 households were selected from the 2002 Population and Housing Census sampling frame. A two-stage cluster sampling design was employed to select the representative sample. In the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs) from each stratum were selected with the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS).

At the second stage, a representative sample of 7,200 households was selected from the listed households within each EA. This was achieved by selecting 12 households from the list of households in each Enumeration Area by using systematic sampling.

A number of factors were taken into consideration during the generation of this sample size including:

- a) reliability of estimates at both National, regional and sub-regional levels;
and
- b) the overall cost of the survey.

2.3 Survey implementation

2.3.1 Questionnaires

The NLF&CAS 2011/12 used a comprehensive questionnaire which collected basic information about all household members and detailed information about household members aged 5 years and above. UBOS with technical support from the World Bank General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) project drafted the modules and the set of questions that were included in the NLF&CAS questionnaire. In order to achieve the recommended level of reliability from the entire survey, an Inter-Institutional Technical Working Group among other things reviewed the Questionnaire. The questionnaire was later pretested to ensure that it was suitable for the field.

³ An enumeration area is a geographical location, in most cases equivalent to a village or Local Council 1 (LC1) or cell that can be covered by one enumerator at the time of the census.

The questionnaire had the following sections:

- (i) Background socio-economic characteristics of individuals in households;
- (ii) Education and training;
- (iii) Current activity status;
- (iv) Characteristics of jobs of where people were employed;
- (v) Previous work experience;
- (vi) Usual activity status;
- (vii) Health and safety issues;
- (viii) Household activities; and
- (ix) Household and housing characteristics.

The above broad areas of the questionnaires were based on the objectives of the survey. Wide consultations with UBOS stakeholders were carried out to ensure that questions on childrens' activities were well incorporated in the study.

2.3.2 Survey Organisation

UBOS implemented the survey however an inter-institutional Technical Working Group (TWG⁴) was created to oversee the survey operations. Eleven teams were constituted, each with a supervisor, 4 field enumerators and a driver. These teams were recruited based on the local languages spoken in the different regions. All the field staff underwent one week training conducted by senior staff of UBOS with technical support from ILO.

The data was collected between November 2011 and April 2012. This was mainly done through face to face interviews using a structured questionnaire. Because the survey covered aspects of child activities, data was not collected during holidays as this would bias the usual levels of child activities.

2.3.3 Data Processing and Management

⁴The TWG had representation from Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, NOTU, COFTU, FUE, UYDL, UBOS and donor agencies (ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank)

The filled questionnaires were returned at the UBOS offices for data capture, during the period December 2011 - June 2012. A manual system of editing the questionnaires was employed during data cleaning. Two data editors were recruited to critically examine and ensure consistency of the data collected using guidelines developed for the purpose. Completeness and accuracy in the codes for occupation and industry were given prominence during the editing process.

Thereafter the data was captured and cleaned using the CPro Data Processing software. The complete data set was further cleaned by UBOS technical staff. This final editing focused mostly on consistency and missing entries.

2.3.4 Response Rates

Table 2.1 shows the response rates for the National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12. Out of 6,580 listed households, and found to be occupied during the time of the survey, 6,293 households were successfully interviewed, giving a household response rate of 96 percent. In the households interviewed, a total of 12,145 eligible persons aged 5-17 years were identified, of whom 11,922 were interviewed for the questions identifying the employment status of children, yielding individual children response rate of 98 percent.

Table 2.1: Response rates

Interview Result	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households occupied ⁵	2,359	4,221	6,580
Households interviewed	2,230	4,063	6,293
Household response rate	94.5	96.3	95.6
Interviews of population 5 years and above			
Number of eligible persons	3,135	9,010	12,145
Number of eligible persons interviewed	3,077	8,845	11,922
Eligible persons response rate	98.1	98.2	98.2

2.4 Limitations

The survey was faced with a number of challenges, among them:

(i) Old sampling frame

- (a) The survey used the 2002 Population and Housing Census sampling frame that was more than nine years old and could not reflect the many changes that had taken place in the residence pattern, especially in the war-affected areas; however this was partly addressed by the complete listing of the households in the sampled enumeration areas.
- (b) The use of outdated census maps, leading to failure by enumerators in some cases to clearly identify boundaries for the sampled enumeration areas. Technical backstopping by the supervisors was, however, done to reduce on the errors of omission and duplication. In addition the local leadership was used to clearly identify the boundaries, although this was a time consuming exercise, it led to improved maps

⁵ This is less than the targeted households due to the fact that some sampled households were not occupied during the enumeration exercise.

(ii) Coverage

(c) The survey was limited to only households and did not cover institutions and persons with no fixed locations of residence.

(iii) Small sample size

(d) Due to cost considerations the sample size was small and could not generate district level estimates. Despite the fact that programme implementation and monitoring was done at the district and sub-county levels.

(iv) Field Transport

(e) The fleet of vehicles for the implementation of the National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12 was inadequate. Therefore the survey experienced challenges in raising enough vehicles for the field activities of the project sometimes resulting in a delay in the field enumeration activities.

(v) Inadequate coverage of some key variables

Since the survey was household based, it did not gather data from the following categories of the worst forms of child labour as stipulated by article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182 although it would have been ideal to capture them. These included:

- all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- Use, procuring or offering of children for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- Use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties.

CHAPTER THREE

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AND HOUSEHOLDS

3.0 Introduction

Uganda's main sources of data on population are the Population and Housing Censuses. However, other surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) are also used to estimate the population of the Country. The survey estimated the total population of the country to be 31.3 million of which 51 percent were females yielding a sex ratio of 93 males per 100 females.

The studies carried out in Uganda have consistently shown that the Country has a very young population depicting a large number of children below the age of 17 years and the few numbers aged 60 years and above. These large numbers need to be effectively planned for if the Country is to realise its development dreams. This chapter presents the characteristics of children aged 0-17 years based on the data gathered from the survey.

3.1 Population Size of the children 0-17 years

The survey estimated the population of children in the Country to be 18.0 million of which 50 percent were female yielding a sex ratio of 100.3 males per 100 females (see Table 3.1).

3.1.1 Spatial Distribution

The distribution of Uganda's Population aged 0-17 years by location is presented in Table 3.1. The Figure shows that about 58 percent of the population were children with minimal sex differentials. The majority of the population of children was residing in the rural areas (86%) while only 14 percent were staying in the urban areas. Four percent of the children aged below 17 years were staying in Kampala City. The regional disaggregation of the population of children showed the Eastern region

The Population of
Children in the Uganda
was estimated at 18.0
Million

(30%) with the highest proportion of the population, while the Northern region had the lowest (20%). No major sex differentials in the spatial distribution were however observed.

Table 3.1 Population Distribution of Children by Sex and Residence

Background Characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Population of Uganda (000s)	15,440.7	15,875.5	31,316.1
Population of Children (000s)	9,026.9	8,997.0	18,023.9
Percent distribution:			
% of 0-17 to total Population	58.5	56.7	57.6
Uganda (0-17)	50.1	49.9	100
Residence (0-17 years)			
Urban	13.1	14.2	13.6
Rural	86.9	85.8	86.4
Region (0-17 years)			
Central	24.1	24.6	24.3
Eastern	30.8	28.8	29.8
Northern	19.6	19.7	19.6
Western	25.5	26.9	26.2
Sub-region⁶ (0-17 years)			
Kampala	3.5	3.9	3.7
West Nile	6.3	6.2	6.3
Karamoja	2.9	3.1	3.0
Total	100	100	100

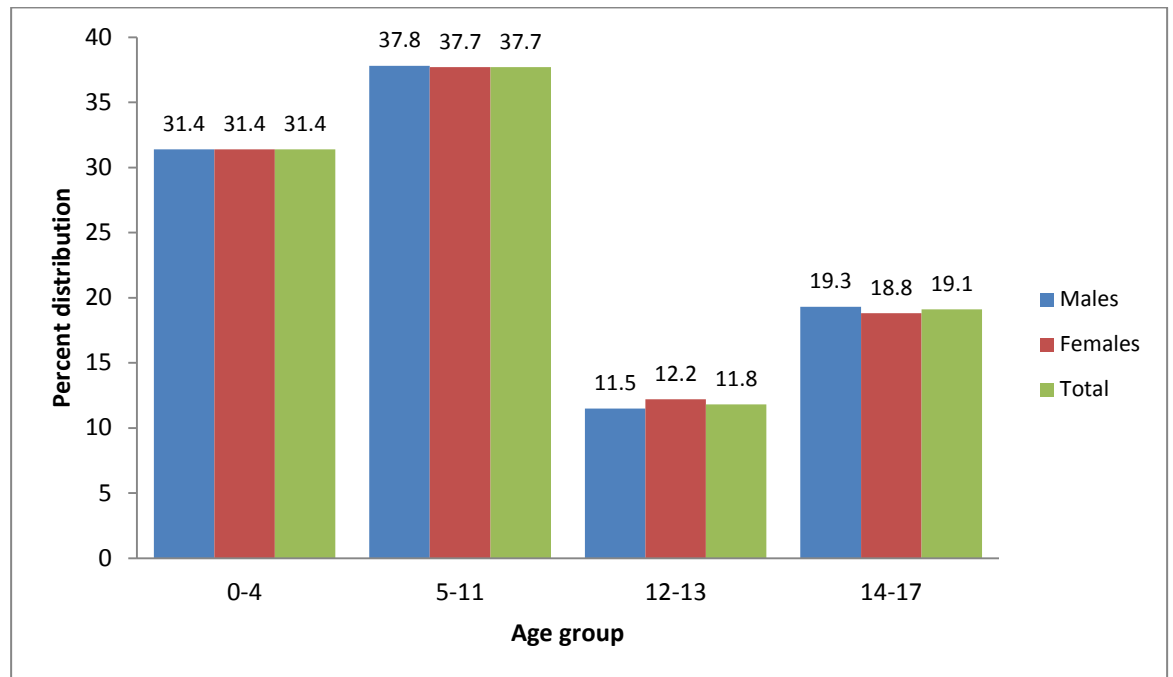
3.1.2 Age Composition of the Population

31 percent of the child Population were below 5 years

Figure 3.1 shows that about 31 percent of the population of children were aged below 5 years while about 38 percent were 5-11 years. The population aged 14-17 years only formed about a fifth (19%) of the child population. No major sex differentials were observed in the composition of the population of children.

⁶Central region includes Kampala City, Northern region includes West Nile and Karamoja

Figure 3.1: Distribution of the Population of Children by Age group and sex



3.1.3 Orphan hood and Foster hood

The National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey collected information on orphan hood and foster hood status of children aged less than 18 years. The information presented in Table 3.2 below shows that 14 percent of children were orphaned with no major variations in orphan hood status by rural-urban divide. The Northern region recorded the highest proportion of orphans with Karamoja sub-region being outstanding.

14 percent of Uganda's children were orphans

Table 3.2: Orphan hood and Foster hood Status of Children Aged 0-17 Years

Background characteristic	Non orphan	Orphan	Single Orphan	Double orphan	Not stated	Lives with none	Lives with mother only	Lives With father only	Lives with both
Residence									
Urban	85.8	12.0	8.7	3.3	2.2	19.9	14.8	5.1	60.3
Rural	84.2	13.7	10.9	2.8	2.0	16.6	14.0	4.7	64.8
Age									
0-4	91.6	6.7	5.3	1.4	1.7	11.9	12.3	2.7	73.1
5-17	81.2	16.6	13.1	3.5	2.3	19.4	14.0	5.6	60.1
Region									
Central	85.0	13.3	10.1	3.2	1.7	26.5	13.5	5.3	54.8
Eastern	85.1	12.9	10.5	2.4	2.0	13.4	12.9	5.8	68.0
Northern	81.2	17.1	13.3	3.8	1.7	14.8	14.5	4.0	66.7
Western	85.3	12.1	9.8	2.3	2.7	15.1	15.2	3.5	66.2
Sub-region									
Kampala	86.7	10.3	7.3	3.0	3.0	18.5	18.2	5.2	58.2
West Nile	84.9	12.9	10.0	2.9	2.3	14.1	9.6	5.5	70.9
Karamoja	77.9	20.4	18.3	2.1	1.7	9.9	23.8	1.5	64.9
Total	84.4	13.5	10.7	2.8	2.1	17.0	14.1	4.7	64.2

The findings also indicate that, on average one in every six children in Uganda (17%) stayed with neither their mother nor father in the same household. An exception to the general pattern is observed in the sub region of Karamoja where about one in four children (24%) lived with their mothers only while the number of children living with fathers only in the sub-region is minimal (2%).

3.2 A Profile of the Children Aged 5-17 Years

This section provides socioeconomic and demographic indicators of the children aged 5-17 years in Uganda. Overall there were an estimated 12.4 million children aged 5-17 years in the country, this was 40 percent of the population of Uganda i.e. two in every five persons in Uganda were children aged 5-17 years. In this age group the number of males was almost equal to the number of females yielding a sex ratio of 100.4 males per 100 females.

Table 3.3: Age-Sex Composition of Children Aged 5-17 years

Age in years	Male	Female	Total
5	7.3	7.4	7.4
6	9.2	7.7	8.5
7	7.9	7.6	7.7
8	8.3	9.1	8.7
9	6.9	7.6	7.2
10	9.5	8.6	9.0
11	6.1	6.8	6.5
12	9.5	9.9	9.7
13	7.2	7.8	7.5
14	8.0	8.9	8.5
15	7.3	6.4	6.9
16	7.0	7.1	7.1
17	5.8	5.0	5.4
Total	100	100	100
Number (000's)	6,191.1	6,168.5	12,359.6
Sex ratio			100.4

3.2.1 Spatial Distribution and School Attendance

Table 3.4 shows that more children aged 5-17 years were staying in rural areas compared to urban areas with a ratio of 7:1. The regional comparisons showed that three in every ten children were residing in Eastern region with the corresponding proportion for Central and Northern Regions being two in every ten. The results also reveal that about one in every 10 children aged 5-17 years were not attending school with minimal variations by sex.

Table 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 years by Residence and School Attendance

Background Characteristic	Male	Female	Total	Number('000)
Residence				
Urban	13.0	13.8	13.4	1,655.2
Rural	87.0	86.2	86.6	10,704.4
Region				
Central	23.7	24.8	24.2	2,992.2
Eastern	31.4	28.7	30.1	3,715.1
Northern	19.3	19.6	19.5	2,405.0
Western	25.7	26.9	26.3	3,247.4
Sub-region				
Kampala	3.3	3.7	3.5	427.6
West Nile	6.3	6.1	6.2	766.1
Karamoja	2.7	2.9	2.8	345.8
School Attendance				
Attending	86.0	87.6	86.8	10,525.0
Not Attending	14.0	12.4	13.2	1,599.2
Total (5-17 years)	100	100	100	12,359.6

3.3 Household Headship

A household was defined as a group of people who normally live and eat together. Each household has a head who was defined as an individual who took major decisions on behalf of the household. The survey collected information to allow the study of the household characteristics. The section presents findings on household headship and size.

3.3.1 Household Headship by Age

Table 3.5 presents the distribution of the households by the age of household head. The table shows that there were 5.9 million households in Uganda. The majority of the households (58%) were headed by adults (aged 31-59 years) while 25 percent of the household heads were youths (18-30 years). Among the female headed households about one quarter were headed by older persons (aged 60 years and above) while the corresponding value for male headed households was 14 percent, an indication that there is a higher likelihood of female older persons becoming heads of households as compared to the male older persons. It should be noted that about 0.3 of the households were headed by children.

Table 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Age

Background Characteristic	Sex of the Head		
	Male	Female	Total
Age of Head			
10-17 years	0.4	0.2	0.3
18-30 years	27.2	19.0	25.0
31-59 years	58.8	56.8	58.3
60+ years	13.6	24.1	16.4
Total	100	100	100
Number ('000)	4,323.4	1,556.0	5,879.4

3.3.2 Household Headship by Sex of Head

Table 3.6 presents the distribution of the households head by sex and selected background characteristics. The table shows that of the 5.9 million households in Uganda, more than one quarter (27%) were headed by females. The proportion of female headed households was slightly higher in urban areas (28%) compared to rural areas (26%). Northern region had the highest proportion of female headed households (33%) while Eastern region had the lowest (22%).

Table 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Gender

Background Characteristic	Sex of the Head		Total
	Male	Female	
Residence			
Urban	72.2	27.8	100
Rural	73.9	26.1	100
Region			
Central	72.5	27.5	100
Eastern	77.9	22.1	100
Northern	66.9	33.1	100
Western	75.4	24.6	100
Sub-region			
Kampala	72.9	27.1	100
West Nile	72.4	27.6	100
Karamoja	30.8	69.2	100
Percentage	73.5	26.5	100

3.4 Household size

The household size refers to the number of usual and regular members of the household. Table 3.7 indicates that the mean household size was 5.3 persons with the rural areas having a higher mean household size of 5.6 persons compared to the urban areas with 4.4 persons.

The data also revealed that the size of the household tends to get bigger as the age of the household head increases and decreases when the head becomes an older person. The mean number of youths in the household was 1 and on

average; a household had at least 2 adults and 3 children as members of the household.

Table 3.7 Average Household Size by Selected Characteristics

Background Characteristic	0-17	18-30	31-59	60+	Household size
Sex of head					
Male	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.2	5.6
Female	2.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	4.5
Age of head					
0-17	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.4
18-30	2.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	3.8
31-59	3.7	0.9	1.5	0.0	6.1
60+	2.5	0.7	0.4	1.2	4.9
Residence of head					
Urban	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.1	4.4
Rural	3.3	1.0	1.0	0.3	5.6
Region of head					
Central	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.2	4.7
Eastern	3.6	1.1	1.0	0.3	6.0
Northern	3.2	1.0	1.0	0.2	5.4
Western	3.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	5.6
Sub-Region of head					
Kampala	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.1	3.9
West Nile	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.2	5.0
Karamoja	3.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	5.3
Uganda	3.1	1.1	1.0	0.2	5.3

3.4 Household Composition of Child Population

Most of the children were members of the nuclear family including 79 percent who were children to the head, two percent who were step children to the head and a small proportion (less than 1%) who were either spouses or household heads. The children who were extended family members constituted a fifth of the children who were staying in households.

Table 3.8 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 years by Relation to Household Head

Relationship to head	Male	Female	Total
Household Head	0.3	0.0	0.2
Spouse	0.0	0.4	0.2
Child	79.3	78.2	78.8
Step child	1.2	1.8	1.5
Grand child	12.2	11.3	11.8
Other relatives	6.7	7.5	7.1
Others	0.4	0.7	0.6
Total	100	100	100

CHAPTER FOUR

EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AGED 6-17 YEARS

4.0 Introduction

According to ILO, Educating children is one of the proven effective ways to the elimination of child labour and other socially unacceptable behaviours. An attempt to reduce child work needs to be done in a manner that is applicable to the Ugandan context. Child work has been identified as one of the main challenges to the achievement of the objectives of Universal Primary Education. Further, the quality of education attained by children who combine school and work is questionable. The consequences of a poorly educated population can be devastating as quality education is central to improving the quality of life

This chapter presents key findings on education with regards to school attendance, completed education levels, school enrolment rates and dropout rates among others.

4.1 School Attendance

Six percent of children aged 6-17 had never attended school

Table 4.1 groups the population of children aged 6-17 years into three non-overlapping categories of school attendance status. Overall 9 out of 10 children were attending school with minimal variations by sex and rural urban divide. Six percent of the children had never attended school. The findings also reveal that the proportion of children who had never attended school in rural areas was more than twice those in urban areas.

There were regional variations in the proportion of children who had never attended school. The findings show that the proportion of children who had never attended school in Northern region (12%) was nearly six times that of Central region (2%). The results also indicate that Karamoja sub-region had the highest proportion of children

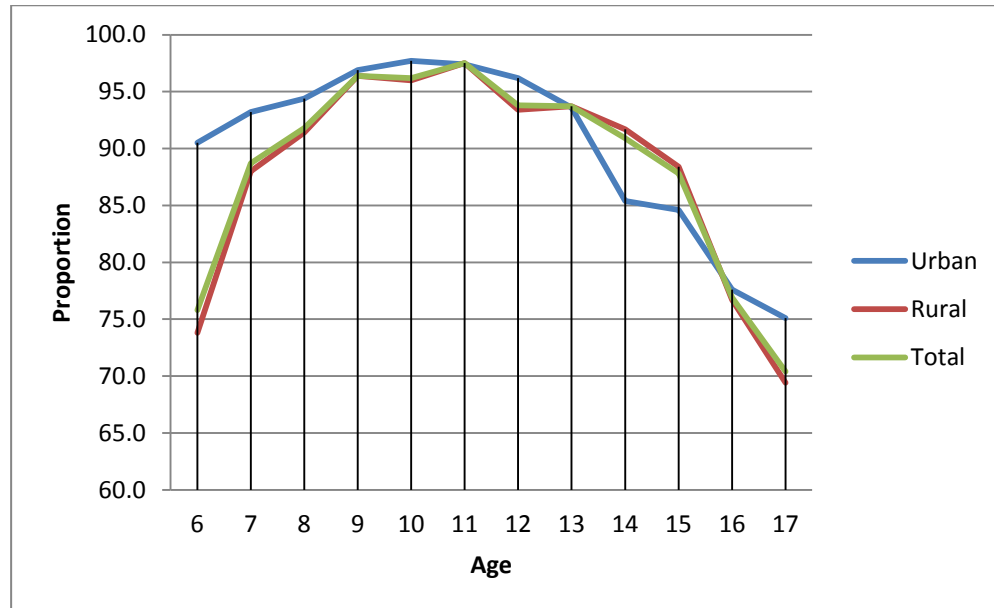
aged 6-17 years who had never been to school (41%) and the lowest of those attending school (58%). This finding in the Karamoja sub-region can be partly explained by the culture beliefs which attach low importance to education and the high poverty levels in the area.

Table 4.1: School Attendance Status for Children Aged 6-17 Years

Background Characteristic	Attending	Not Attending (Ever Attended)	NeverAttended	Total
Sex				
Male	88.3	5.6	6.1	100
Female	89.8	5.1	5.1	100
Residence				
Urban	90.4	7.1	2.5	100
Rural	88.8	5.1	6.1	100
Region				
Central	90.4	7.8	1.8	100
Eastern	91.1	2.9	6.0	100
Northern	82.9	4.9	12.2	100
Western	89.9	6.0	4.1	100
Sub region				
Kampala	89.3	9.2	1.5	100
West Nile	85.5	6.2	8.3	100
Karamoja	57.8	1.2	41.1	100
Total	89.0	5.4	5.6	100

Figure 4.1 shows that the school attendance rates increased from about 76 percent at the official age of entering school of 6 years to 96 percent at the age of 9 years and remained stagnant up to the age of 11 years. The rate then fell consistently from about 98 percent to 70 percent at the age of 17 years. Comparisons by rural-urban divide show that school attendance was higher in urban areas in early ages (6-8 years) and almost the same in the age categories of 9-15 years.

Figure 4.1: Proportion of Children Aged 6-17 Years Attending School by Residence



The mean age of starting primary school in Uganda was 6.2 years

The official age of starting primary school in Uganda recommended by the Ministry of Education and Sports is 6 years. Information in Table 4.2 shows that the mean age of starting primary school in Uganda was 6.2 years with no variations by sex observed. The regional comparisons indicate that apart from the Northern region, the mean age of starting primary school was close to the recommended age of 6 years. However, for the Karamoja sub-region, the mean age of starting Primary School was 8 years and for the West Nile it was 7 years much higher than the National average.

Table 4.2: Mean Age at First Primary School Attendance for Children Aged 6-17 Years

Residential Status	Male	Female	Total
Region			
Central	6.1	5.9	6.0
Eastern	6.5	6.3	6.4
Northern	7.0	6.9	6.9
Western	5.9	5.9	5.9
Residence			
Urban	5.9	5.7	5.8
Rural	6.4	6.2	6.3
Sub-region			
Kampala	5.5	5.6	5.6
West Nile	7.4	7.4	7.4
Karamoja	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total	6.3	6.2	6.2

4.2 School Enrolment Ratios

The Primary School Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as the total enrolment at Primary level, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official Primary school-age population (6-12 years). The ratio is an indicator of participation in schooling at any age. The GER can be greater than 100 percent as a result of grade repetition as well as enrolment at ages younger or older than the official primary school age.

The survey findings indicate that the Primary School GER was 117 percent with almost no difference between males and females (117% and 116% respectively). Urban areas had slightly lower GER (103%) than rural areas (118%). At the regional level, the Eastern region had the highest Primary School GER (123%) and Kampala the lowest (96%).

The Primary School Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is the ratio of pupils of the official Primary School age range (6-12 years in Uganda) attending primary school to the total number of children in the same age range in the population. The NER is usually used to estimate pupils attending at the right age. Table 4.3 indicates that Karamoja sub-region had the least with a NER of 55 percent.

The Primary School Gross Enrolment Ratio was estimated at 117 percent

Table 4.3: Primary and Secondary School Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios

Background Characteristic	Primary School ratios		Secondary School ratios	
	GER	NER	GER	NER
Sex				
Male	116.9	75.2	41.5	26.9
Female	116.1	77.8	41.2	30.7
Residence				
Urban	103.3	77.4	66.5	49.0
Rural	118.4	76.4	37.0	25.3
Residence				
Central	111.6	76.9	44.7	34.1
Eastern	122.8	79.9	45.0	29.7
Northern	114.1	74.1	29.2	17.6
Western	117.1	73.9	38.7	27.2
Sub-region				
Kampala	96.1	78.0	69.1	53.3
West Nile	116.1	74.6	28.6	18.6
Karamoja	82.7	54.9	13.5	6.6
Total	116.5	76.5	41.4	28.8

The Secondary School Gross Enrolment Ratio was estimated at 41 percent

The results from the survey reveal that the Secondary School GER was 41 percent. The GER for urban areas (67%) was almost twice that of rural areas (37%). Regional differentials depict Kampala having the highest Secondary School GER of 69 percent and Northern Region the lowest (29%). The Secondary School NER for the males (27%) were somewhat lower than for the females (31%) and at the same time those for rural areas were lower than for urban areas.

4.3 Educational Attainment

The survey collected information on the highest level of education attained from children aged 5 to 17 years. The presentation in this section is however limited to children aged 6-17 years currently attending school since the official minimum primary school going age in Uganda is 6 years. Table 4.4 shows that almost 9 in every 10 children (86%) aged 6-17 years had education level of incomplete primary and below. Table 4.1 further reveals that about two thirds (67%) of the children aged 13-17 had not completed primary education. This indicates that a high proportion of children complete the primary level beyond the age of 12 years

Table 4.4 Education Attainment for Children Aged 6 to 17 Years in School by Sex and Age group

Education Attainment	Age		Sex		Total
	6-12	13-17	Male	Female	
Incomplete P1 and Below	24.9	0.3	17.0	14.8	15.9
Incomplete Primary	72.3	66.4	70.2	70.2	70.2
Complete Primary	0.6	11.0	4.5	4.4	4.4
Incomplete Secondary and higher	0.4	21.0	7.1	8.8	8
Not stated	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number (000s)	6,335.6	3,657.4	4,958.0	5,035.0	9,993.0

4.4 Reasons for not attending school

The reasons why children did not attend school are critical in the evaluation of the education programmes like UPE. Analysis for the reasons of not attending school was carried out for children aged 6 – 17 years old.

The need for supporting their families which results into some children engaging in economic activities is among the key factors that hinder children from going to school. This has often been seen as the prime cause for absenteeism, repetition and, most particularly, low completion rates.

The survey identified two sets of children who were not in school i.e. those who had ever attended school but at the survey period had dropped out and those who had never attended school.

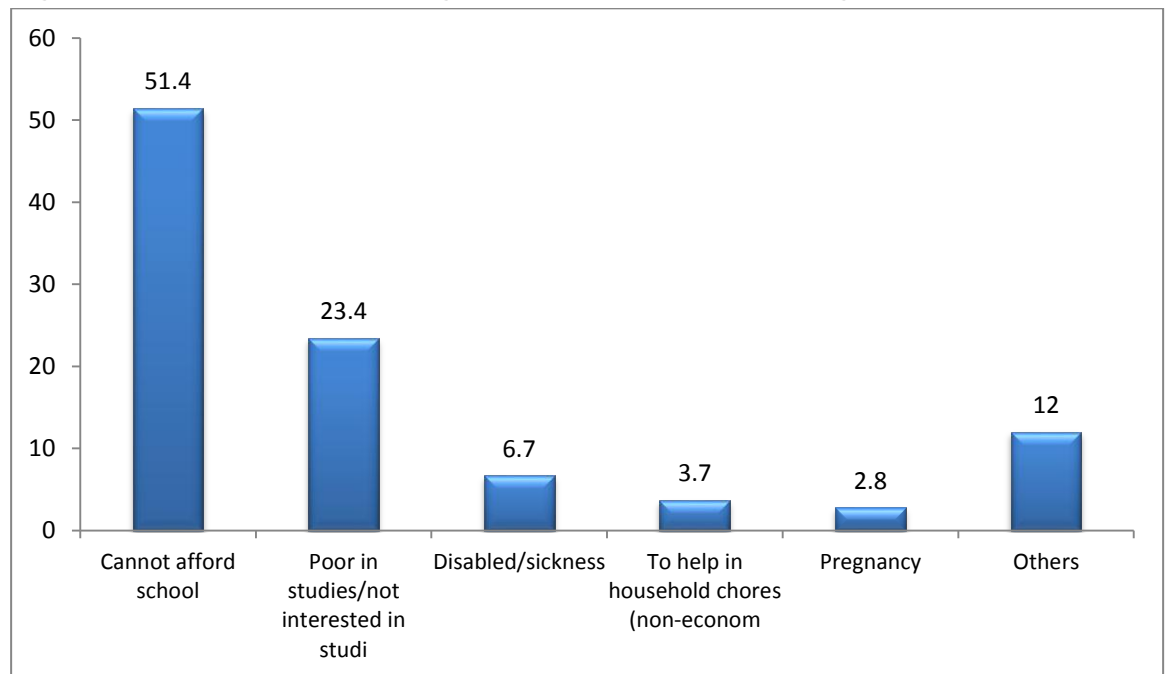
The survey findings (Table 4.5) indicate that more than two fifths of the children aged 6-17 years (44%) who had never been to school, stated that the main reason why they had never gone to school was because they were “too young”. There is a possibility that some of these children may go to school at later ages. Notably are the 16 percent who stated that they could not afford school and the 10 percent who stated that the main reason was because of helping with household chores. A higher proportion of the girls advanced the reasons of “cannot afford school” (17%) and “helping with household chores” (12%) as compared to the boys (15% and 8% respectively).

Table 4.5: Reasons for Not Going to School for Children Aged 6-17 Years

Reason for never been to school	Male	Female	Total
Too young	44.6	42.7	43.8
Cannot afford school	14.9	17.2	16.0
Disabled/illness	13.3	9.2	11.5
Help at home	8.3	12.2	10.0
Not interested in schooling	8.1	5.6	7.0
Others	11.8	11.8	11.8
Total	100	100	100

Figure 4.2 shows that more than half of the children (51%) dropped out of school because they could not afford school requirements. Another prominent reason found out from the study was “being poor in studies/lack of interest in school” reported by nearly a quarter (23%) of the children.

Figure 4.2: Reasons for Dropping out of School for Children Aged 6-17 Years



CHAPTER FIVE

ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN AGED 6-17 YEARS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on main activities of children in Uganda, focusing on the extent of children's involvement in economic activities, non-economic activities and schooling. The NLF&CAS, 2011/12 gathered information on the involvement of children in employment and other productive activities including household chores. Ideally children aged 6-17 years are expected to be attending school in either primary or secondary schools.

5.1 Children Involvement in Work and Schooling

This section presents children involvement in employment and schooling disaggregated into four mutually exclusive groups i.e. those only in employment, those only attending school, those combining schooling and employment and children doing neither of the two activities.

The survey estimated a population of about 11.5 million children (aged 6-17 years) in 2011/12. This analysis showed that about one third (33%) of all 6-17 year-olds combined working and attending school at the same time, while five percent were in employment exclusively. The findings also reveal that a further 55 percent of all children aged 6-17 attended school exclusively, and the remaining six percent aged 6-17 year-olds were neither involved in employment nor in schooling. The activity patterns differed with the age of children. As age increased, a smaller share got involved in school exclusively and a greater share was in employment exclusively. Exclusive school involvement among children aged 6-11 was about two thirds (68%), for the age group 12-13, the share was 48 percent and for the age group 14-17 was 40 percent. The corresponding proportions for those in employment exclusively were one, four and 14 percent respectively.

Children aged 6-17 years were estimated to be 11.5 million in Uganda

The sex differentials revealed that slightly more females (57%) than males (54%) were involved in study only, while the pattern is the reverse for other activity categories.

Table 5.1: Children (6-17) activities by Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristic	Work only		School only		Both school and work		Neither school nor work		Total (000's)
	(000's)	Percent	(000's)	percent	(000's)	percent	(000's)	percent	
Sex									
Male	330	5.9	3,035	54.4	1,884	33.7	336	6.0	5,736
Female	275	4.9	3,161	56.5	1,852	33.1	303	5.4	5,712
Age									
6-11	67	1.2	3,857	67.5	1,333	23.3	455.6	8.0	5,887
12-13	76	3.7	1,003	48.2	949	45.5	55.0	2.6	2,127
14-17	462	13.7	1,337	39.5	1,454	43.0	127.9	3.8	3,434
Total	605	5.4	6,197	55.4	3,736	33.4	639	5.7	11,448

Note: The total population of children aged 6-17 years includes cases with the "Not Stated" category for schooling and/or working status

Another way of viewing children's involvement in employment and schooling is by disaggregating the child population into two categories the total involved in schooling and the total involved in employment. It is worth noting that working relates only to engagement in economic activities and excludes the other productive activities i.e. household chores performed within one's own home, where girls tend to be heavily involved.

Overall, 4.3 million (39%) children were involved in work while about 9.9 million (89%) children were attending school. There were no major differences in children's involvement in employment by sex, suggesting that gender considerations did not play an important role in the assignment of children's work responsibilities in Uganda. About 40 percent of boys aged 6-17 years were in employment in 2011/12, compared to 38 percent of girls from the same age group.

4.3 million children aged 6-17 years were involved in work

Table: 5.2 Proportion and Number of Children in School and Work by Background Characteristics

Characteristic	Total working		Total in school	
	Number(000's)	Percentage	Number (000's)	Percentage
Sex				
Male	2,213	39.6	4,919	88.1
Female	2,127	38.0	5,013	89.7
Residence				
Urban	255	17.1	1,344	90.2
Rural	4,086	42.2	8,588	88.7
Region				
Central	1,216	51.4	2,134	90.2
Eastern	1,275	38.0	3,050	91.0
Northern	630	29.4	1,771	82.7
Western	1,185	40.3	2,647	89.9
Sub-Region				
Kampala	35	9.5	329	85.3
West Nile	88	12.7	587	57.5
Karamoja	112	36.3	177	85.3
Age				
6-11	1,400	24.5	5,189	90.8
12-13	1,025	49.2	1,952	93.7
14-17	1,916	56.7	2,792	82.6
Total	4,341	38.8	9,933	88.9

42 percent of children from rural areas were involved in work compared to 17 percent from Urban areas

The level of children's involvement in work was closely linked to residence, 42 percent of children from rural areas were involved in work compared to 17 percent from urban areas. Rural children's greater involvement in employment did not however translate into greater disadvantage in terms of school attendance; the proportion of children attending school in 2011/12 differed a little between rural and urban areas (90% urban and 89% rural).

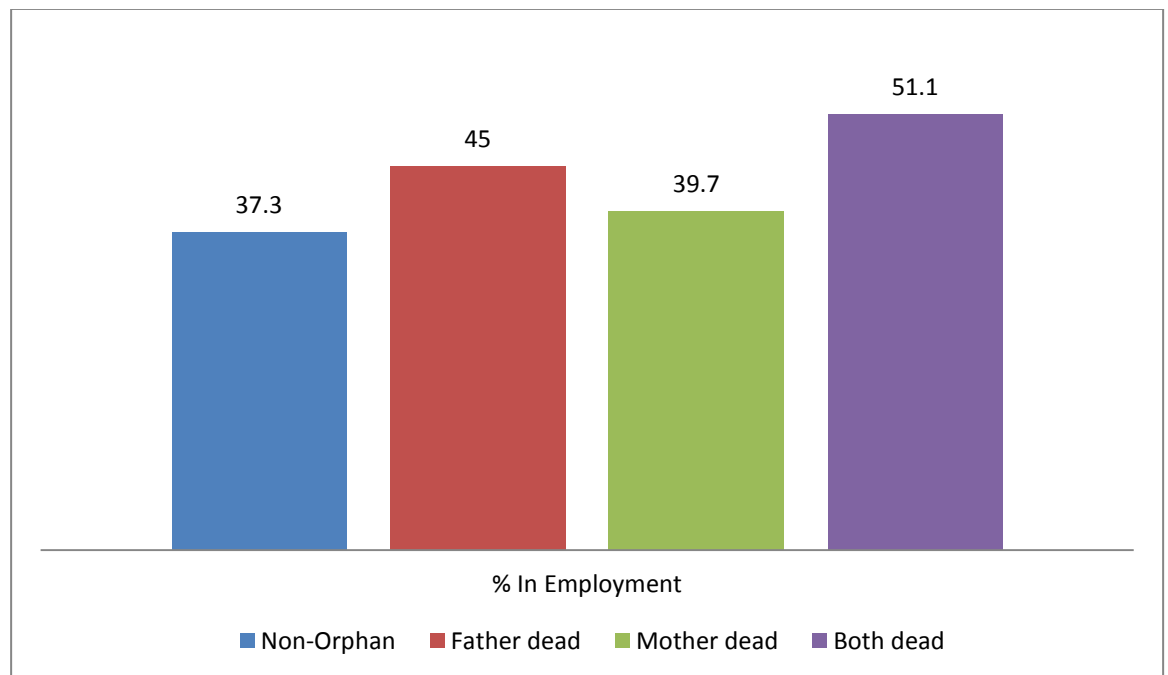
The results also revealed regional differences with the central region having the highest proportion of children involved in work (51%) and Kampala with the least proportion (10%). However there were no major differences observed in children school involvement by region with the Eastern having the highest proportion (91%) and Northern region the lowest (83%).

5.2 Children by Activity Status and Orphan hood Status

The HIV/AIDS epidemic has resulted in very large numbers of children losing one or both parents. These orphaned children lack financial support for them to continue with their education, and hence are more vulnerable to involvement in employment. Thus, orphans are one of the vulnerable groups in Uganda and are recognized in both the Policy on Orphans and other Vulnerable Children and the National Strategic Plan on OVC.

The results in Figure 5.1 indicate that about a half of the double orphans were involved in employment. This was much higher than the proportions for the non-orphans and single parent orphans reaffirming the fact that orphans are disadvantaged as compared to non-orphans. As a result of their plight they find themselves engaged in child labour.

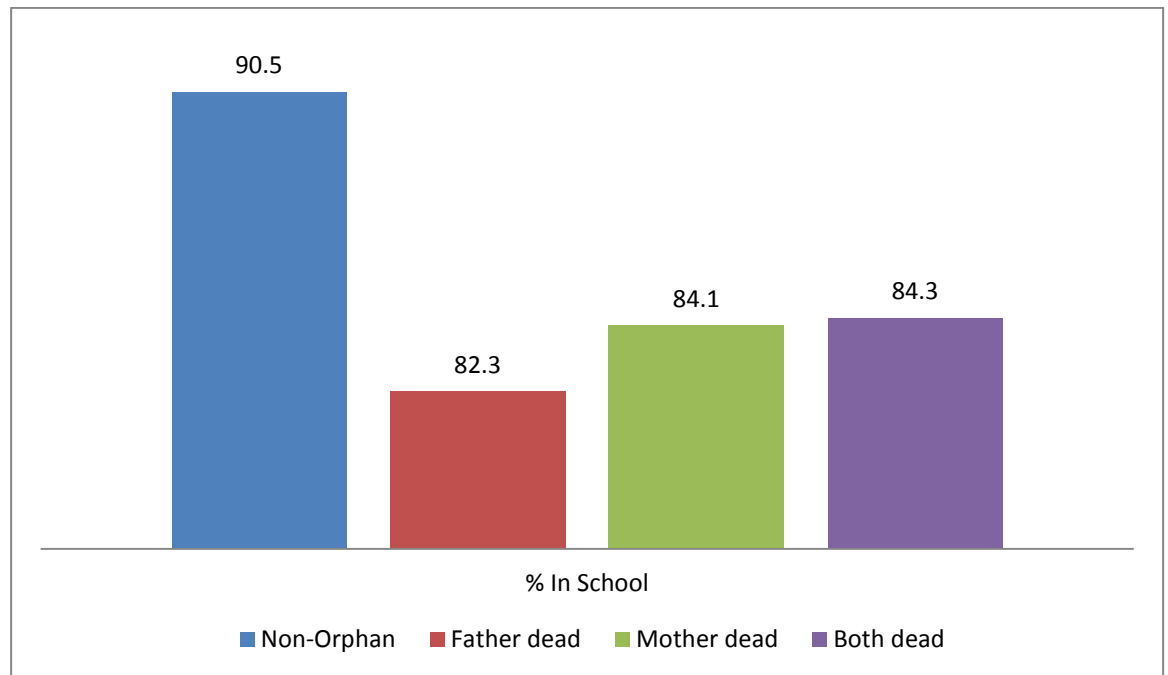
Figure 5.1: Children Involvement in Employment by Orphan hood Status (%)



Orphans were less likely to attend school compared to non-orphans

Figure 5.2 shows that overall orphans were less likely to attend school compared to non-orphans. However, paternal orphans (those who lost fathers) are more disadvantaged in attending school compared to other types of orphans.

Figure 5.2: Children Involvement in Education by Orphan hood Status (%)



5.3 Child Activity Status by Age

The findings (Figure 5.2) reveal that engagement in employment begin early with nine percent of six year-olds and 12 percent of seven year-olds being already in employment. The level of children’s employment increased with age. These very young working children engaged in work are a particular policy concern, as they are most vulnerable to workplace abuses, at risk of work-related ill-health or injury and are most affected by compromised education.

Beyond 13 years, the proportion of children involved in school starts falling, during the period when the primary schooling cycle is expected to end. This pattern could undoubtedly be due to the fact that children’s productivity rises with age and therefore reflects limited educational opportunities as children approach the age of 13 years and above.

Figure 5.2: Child Activity Status by Age

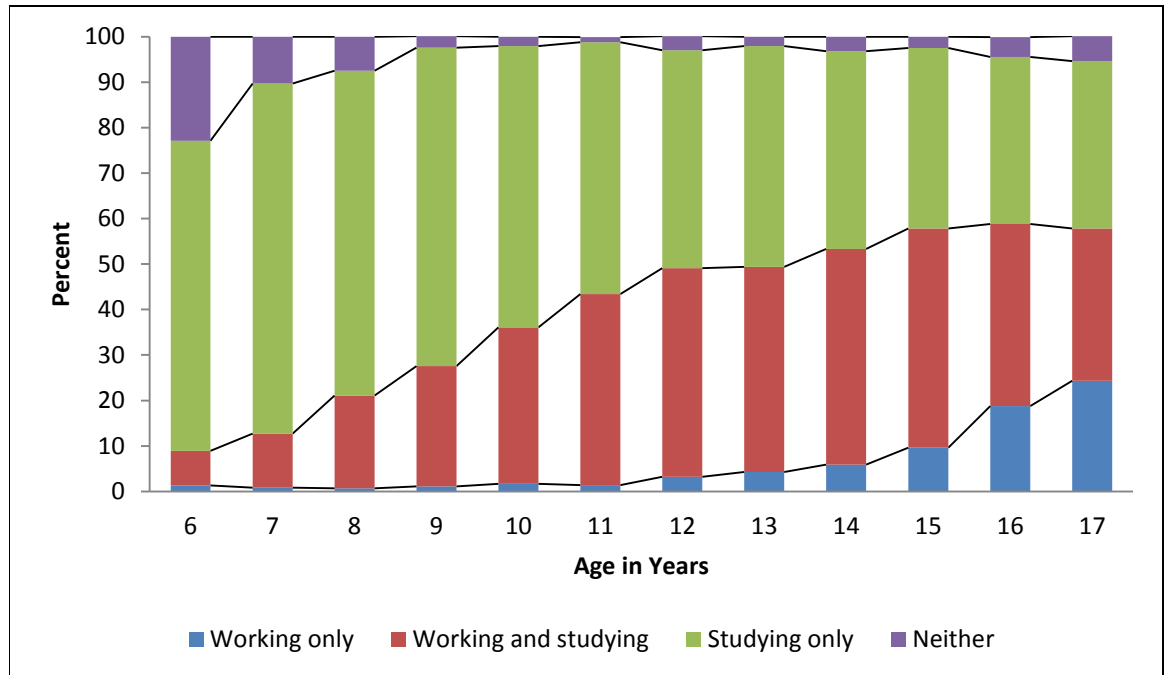


Figure 5.3 illustrates children’s “transitions” from inactivity to school and employment from age of six to 17 years in 2011/2012. Only 76 percent of the children were enrolled in school at the age six years, the official age for primary school entrance, pointing to substantial levels of late entry. School attendance rose (i.e., late entrants exceeded early drop-outs) in the subsequent ages, reaching 98 percent at the age of 11 years and slowly declining thereafter. About nine percent of children were already economically active at the age of six years, and more than half were economically active by the age of 14 years, the recommended minimum age for entering the job market. Involvement in Employment increased steadily reaching 59 percent at the age of 16 years.

Figure 5.3: % of Children Involvement in Schooling and Employment by Age

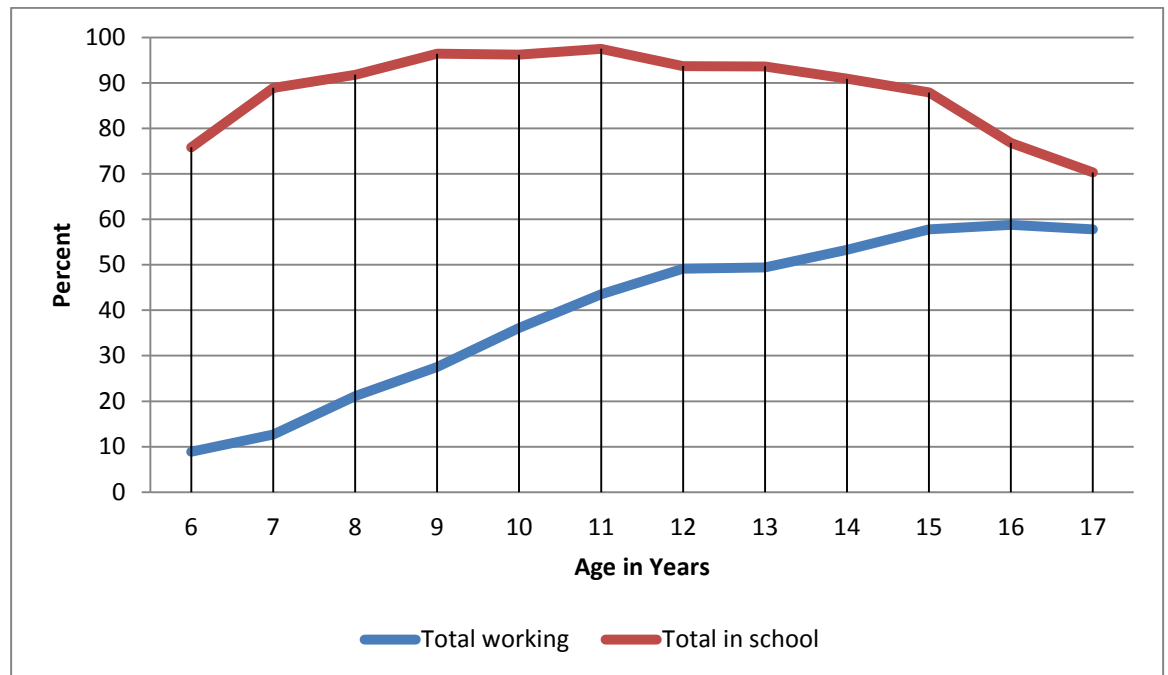
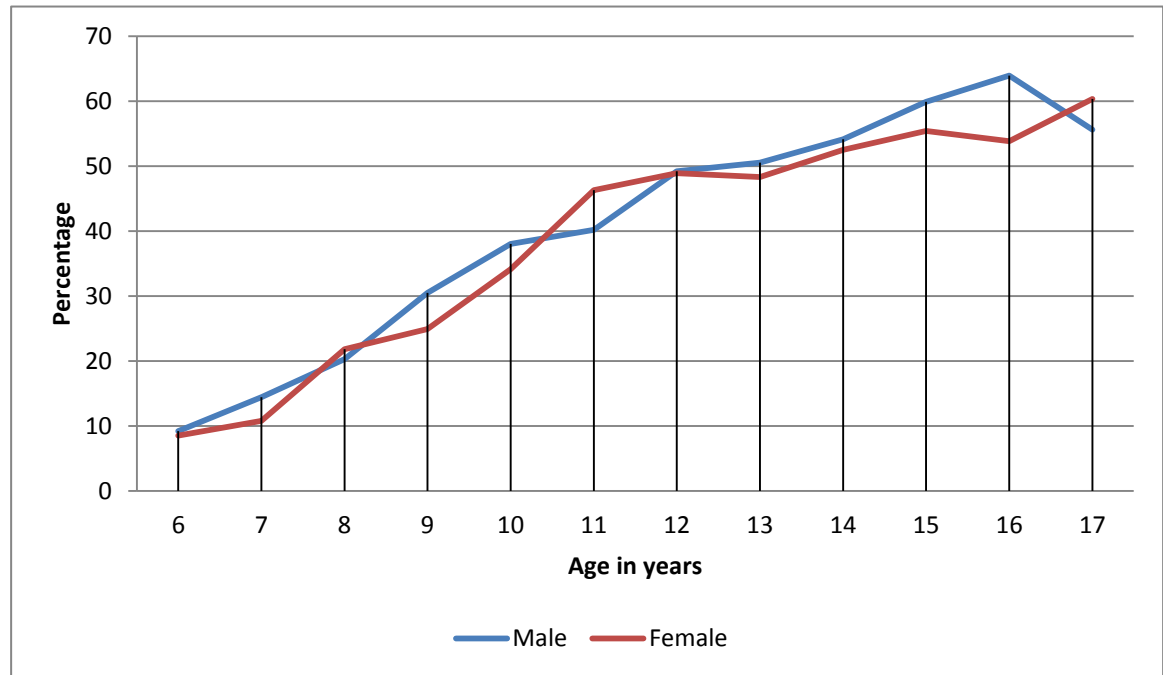


Figure 5.4 presents the child activity status disaggregated by sex. The Figure shows that slightly more boys were involved in economic activities than girls particularly in the age category of 13-16 years. This is so partly because boys are perceived to be stronger than females and can take on heavy work for example work in mines, quarrying sites, carrying metal scraps, brick laying and gardens, among others.

Figure 5.4 Percentage of Children Involved in Economic Activity by Age and Sex

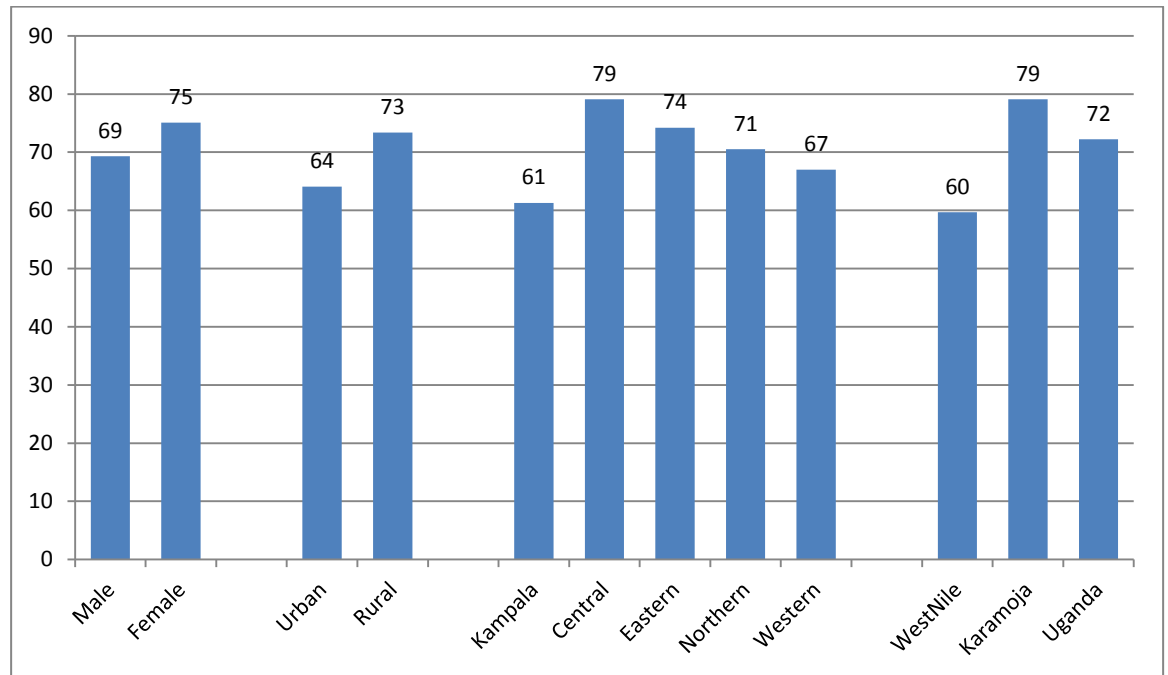


5.4 Children Engagement in Household Chores

Children are known to engage in non-economic activities, and specifically household chores. This form of work falls outside the International System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary and is typically excluded from published estimates of the labour force, including child labour.

Figure 5.5 below shows children engagement in household chores. Overall nearly three quarters (72%) of children were involved in household chores. The results when disaggregated by sex reveal that more females (75%) were engaged in household chores than males (69%). The findings also indicate that children in rural areas (73%) were more engaged in household chores compared to children from urban areas (64%). Regional variations indicate that the Central region registered the highest proportion (79%) of children involved in household chores while Kampala City had the lowest (61%).

Figure 5.5: Proportion of Children Engaged in Household Chores by Sex, Residence and Region



5.5 Children's Total Involvement in Work

A thorough study of the children's time use considers their involvement in household chores, economic activities and schooling. This complex – but also more complete – picture of children's activities is presented in Table 5.3.

Overall, 30 percent of all children aged 6-17 years were involved in the three activities namely, employment, schooling and household chores. This could have consequences on their time for study, rest and leisure. An additional five percent of children combined employment and household chores. Only about one fifth of the children (20%) were able to attend school unencumbered by any form of work responsibilities.

Approximately three percent of children were completely inactive, i.e., neither attending school nor performing any form of productive activity. It is possible that at least some in the inactive group were in reality performing worst forms of work other than hazardous, which are beyond the scope of household surveys.

Table: 5.3 Distribution of Children by Activity status and Socio-Economic Characteristics

Background characteristic	Economic activity only	Economic activity and school	Economic activity and school and HH chores	Household chores only	Household chores and school	Household chores and economic activity	School only	None
Sex								
Male	1.1	4.5	29.5	2.0	33.1	4.8	20.9	4.0
Female	0.1	3.8	29.5	3.2	37.7	4.7	18.7	2.2
Residence								
Urban	0.5	1.8	10.7	3.1	45.9	4.4	31.7	1.8
Rural	0.7	4.5	32.4	2.5	33.8	4.8	18.0	3.3
Region								
Central	0.6	4.4	40.2	1.4	31.0	6.4	14.8	1.2
Eastern	0.6	2.7	32	1.4	38.0	2.8	18.3	4.2
Northern	0.6	2.4	20.6	5.8	38.0	6.3	21.5	4.9
Western	0.7	7.5	27.8	2.4	32.4	4.5	22.3	2.4
Sub-region								
Kampala	0.4	0.4	3.2	4.1	49.0	5.4	36.4	1.1
West Nile	0.5	2.1	6.8	5.4	43.9	3.7	32.1	5.6
Karamoja	1.9	1.3	17.3	15.1	30.0	16.8	8.9	8.7
Total	0.6	4.2	29.5	2.6	35.4	4.8	19.8	3.1

CHAPTER SIX

CHILDREN INVOLVEMENT IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

6.0 Introduction

Children may be expected to engage in some light work as part of their training and development. However, this work should be light and hence not harmful to their growth and not at the cost of their education. This chapter presents the characteristics of work the children aged 5-17 years were engaged in. It includes; sector of employment, status in employment, children occupations, intensity of children work, involvement of children in household chores among others.

6.1 Sector of employment

One of the factors that determine whether a child is a victim of worst forms of child labour is the industry in which the child is engaged. This section presents the sectors of engagement of children who were involved in economic activities during the survey period.

The sectors comprise of (i) agriculture sector which includes activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, (ii) industry sector comprising of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (electricity, gas and water) (iii) services sector consisting of wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services.

Table 6.1 below indicates that the majority of the working children were engaged in the primary sector. The children engaged in the primary sector accounted for about 93 percent of the total child workers. This is not surprising given Uganda's economy is predominately agricultural in nature and the majority of the working population is engaged in that sector. The proportion of children involved in work

93 percent of the child workers were employed in the primary sector

in the primary sector is more than 9 times those in the other two sectors combined (services and production).

The findings further reveal that as the children grow older especially beyond the age of 14 years, their engagement in the primary sector reduces and their involvement in the service sector increases. At the ages of 16 and 17 the service sector engages more than double the children in the production sector.

Table 6.1 Sector of Employment of Children by Age

Age	Primary	Production	Service	Total
5	96.9	3.1	0.0	100
6	98.4	0.0	1.7	100
7	97.7	0.5	1.9	100
8	95.3	2.3	2.4	100
9	95.2	1.1	3.7	100
10	97.0	1.2	1.9	100
11	96.8	0.7	2.5	100
12	95.9	1.5	2.6	100
13	93.0	2.0	5.0	100
14	94.4	1.8	3.8	100
15	90.1	4.0	5.9	100
16	88.8	3.1	8.1	100
17	82.5	5.5	12.1	100
Total	93.0	2.3	4.7	100

Table 6.2 shows some variability in the sector of employment by sex of the child and place of residence. Boys were less likely to be found in the primary sector compared to girls. Similarly, the child's place of residence appeared to play an important role in determining the sector of work of the child. In rural areas children engaged in the primary sector (which is predominantly agricultural in Uganda) was not surprisingly much more common compared to urban areas. Worth noting is that even in urban areas the primary sector was still dominant (61%). The production and services sectors were more common in the urban areas than the rural areas. Kampala district which is wholly urban had the highest percentage of child workers engaged in the service sector (79%).

Kampala had 79% of the child workers in the primary sector

Table 6.2 Sector of Employment by Sex, Residence and Region

Background characteristic	Primary	Production	Service	Total
Sex				
Male	92.3	3.0	4.7	100
Female	93.8	1.5	4.8	100
Residence				
Urban	60.8	8.4	30.8	100
Rural	95.0	1.9	3.1	100
Region				
Central	90.4	3.1	6.5	100
Eastern	96.1	1.7	2.2	100
Northern	90.2	3.6	6.1	100
Western	96.2	1.1	2.6	100
Sub-Region				
Kampala	11.3	9.7	79.0	100
West Nile	91.2	0.3	8.6	100
Karamoja	77.6	8.4	14.0	100
Schooling Status				
In School	95.8	1.5	2.8	100
Out of School	76.1	7.2	16.7	100
Total	93.0	2.3	4.7	100

6.2 Status in Employment

Status in employment refers to the arrangement under which one is engaged in employment. The working population is classified into 3 major categories of employment status. These are; (i) paid employment, (ii) self-employment and (iii) contributing family workers. The contributing family workers are those workers who work in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

According to the data, children in Uganda were predominantly employed either as unpaid family workers or in self-employment accounting for almost 95 percent. The proportion of children engaged in paid employment increases with age after 11 years.

Figure 6.1: Status in Employment of Working Children by Age



Contributing family workers accounted for about 81 percent of children employment

Table 6.3 shows some variations in children’s status in employment by sex and residence. Overall, contributing family workers accounted for about 81 percent of all children’s employment. The boys and urban dwellers were more likely to be in wage employment and less likely to work as contributing family workers. Children residing in rural areas on the other hand were more likely to work as contributing family workers or in self-employment than urban residents.

Table 6.3 further shows that only 5 percent of the working children were engaged in paid employment. Male children (7%) were about two times likely to be involved in paid employment compared to the females (4%). Paid employment of children was predominantly an urban phenomenon as children in urban areas were 6 times (23%) more likely to be involved there compared to their rural

counterparts (4%). In Kampala more than one half of Kampala's working children were in wage employment.

Table 6.3: Status in Employment of Children

Characteristic	Paid employment	Self employment	Contributing family workers	Total
Sex				
Male	6.7	14.7	78.6	100
Female	3.6	13.1	83.3	100
Residence				
Urban	22.7	14.0	63.2	100
Rural	4.1	13.9	82.0	100
Region				
Central	5.7	12.8	81.5	100
Eastern	2.4	13.9	83.7	100
Northern	4.9	24.8	70.2	100
Western	6.3	9.0	84.7	100
Sub-Region				
Kampala	53.4	19.8	26.8	100
West Nile	4.6	22.2	73.2	100
Karamoja	6.4	40.6	53.0	100
Total	5.2	13.9	80.9	100

6.3 Occupations of Working Children

Occupation refers to the actual tasks performed by an individual or the job description. When computing the children who are involved in child labour, the occupation of the children is put into consideration.

Table 6.4 shows that about nine in every 10 working children were agricultural and fishery workers with a slightly higher proportion of girls compared to that of boys. The other categories which engaged a substantial proportion of children were the elementary occupations (5%), with the proportion of the boys involved (6%) being about twice that of girls (3%).

Nine in every 10 working children were agricultural and fishery workers

As expected, the Agricultural workers were more dominant in the rural areas while the rest of the occupations were prominent in the urban areas. The children service workers were 11 times more likely to exist in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Table 6.4: Children engagement in Occupations by sex (%)

Occupation (ISCO 08)	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	88.4	91.6	58.8	91.9	90.0
Elementary occupations	6.3	2.8	10.2	4.2	4.6
Service and sales workers	2.2	3.9	21.7	1.9	3.0
Craft and related trades workers	2.8	1.3	7.6	1.8	2.1
Others	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Others include: 1. Technicians and Associate professionals, 2. Plant and machine operators

6.4 Industry of Working Children

The information on industry provides evidence on where children perform their work and which employment sectors the children may be involved. This information is particularly relevant for policy intervention design. Also, certain industries are considered hazardous for children to be involved.

The majority of all the working children (93 percent) were concentrated in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. On the other hand, there were variations in activities carried out by working children in urban compared to rural children. Twelve percent and 10 percent of the working children in urban were in trade and private households as employers compared to two and less than one percent in rural areas.

Table 6.4: Children engagement in Industry by Sex (%)

Industry (ISIC REV4)	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	92.3	93.8	60.8	95.0	93.0
Trade	2.7	2.1	12.1	1.8	2.4
Production	3.0	1.5	8.4	1.9	2.3
Activities of households as employers	0.6	1.8	10.2	0.7	1.2
Others	1.4	0.8	8.4	0.6	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

6.5 Main types of Household chores

Sixty-five percent of children aged 5-17 years were involved in household chores

Household chores (tasks performed within one's own household), also form an integral part of the daily schedule of children in Uganda. Table 6.6 shows that almost two thirds (65%) of children aged 5-17 years were involved in some household chores. The most common types of chores performed by children included fetching of water, cleaning utensils/house and fetching of firewood⁷. The sex of the child had some effect on the type of chores performed by children within households. Girls were more likely to be engaged in household chores than the boys. This was true for all types of domestic chores, but more pronounced in "cooking" and "caring for children". Likewise the level of involvement in household chores was more pronounced among rural children (66%) compared to urban children (58%).

Table 6.6: Main type of Household Chores Performed by Children Aged 5-17 Years by Selected Background Characteristics

Characteristic	Fetching Water	Cleaning utensils/ House	Fetching Firewood	Washing clothes	Cooking	Caring for Children	Any household chore
Sex							
Boys	61.9	50.0	47.0	43.9	31.3	28.6	62.8
Girls	67.0	63.1	56.0	53.3	49.7	42.4	67.8
GPI	1.08	1.26	1.19	1.21	1.59	1.48	1.08
Residence							
Urban	52.6	52.7	26.4	44.9	35.9	28.9	58.1
Rural	66.3	57.1	55.4	49.2	41.2	36.5	66.4
Region							
Central	68.9	65.3	56.0	54.3	40.5	29.1	73.2
Eastern	65.7	53.2	52.3	47.2	38.5	36.0	66.1
Northern	63.4	56.9	48.0	51.7	42.6	47.9	62.9
Western	62.7	54.1	55.1	44.6	42.4	32.7	61.4
Sub-Region							
Kampala	45.0	49.0	8.7	38.5	30.6	20.8	54.8
West Nile	53.6	49.6	47.1	48.6	43.7	46.2	53.4
Karamoja	69.5	53.5	61.1	54.3	45.0	37.8	70.1
Total	64.4	56.6	51.5	48.6	40.5	35.4	65.3

⁷ For own household use

Kampala City depicted a different pattern from the rest of the regions probably due to its highly urbanised nature. While all the other regions showed that close to half of the children were involved in fetching firewood, less than 10 percent of the children in Kampala were found to be engaged in this household activity.

6.6 Work Intensity

This section considers the amount of time actually spent by children while performing work. The intensity of time spent on work provides an insight into the possible health and educational consequences of work.

The work intensity is measured by the usual average number of hours worked per child per week. The information in Table 6.7 indicates that children work was time intensive. Overall children in economic activities worked for an average of 19 hours per week. The time spent on economic activities increased with increasing age of the child from 12 hours for those aged 6-11 years to 24 hours weekly for those aged 14-17 years. Furthermore, working hours were negatively related with school attendance. The group of children who were only working without going to school put in very long working hours, about 41 hours per week, while those who were also in school worked for 14 hours a week.

Table 6.7 further shows that children spent some amount of time each week performing household chores. Overall children were on average involved in household chores for 15 hours a week. The findings further reveal that girls spent more time in performing household chores than boys. Likewise, children in urban areas spent slightly more time while performing household chores than their rural counterparts.

Overall children in economic activities worked for an average of 19 hours per week

Table 6.7: Average Hours Worked per Week on Economic Activity and Household Chores

Characteristic	Work only	Work and study	Any work ⁸	Household chores	Total
Sex					
Male	39.6	14.1	18.8	13.0	23.7
Female	42.7	13.3	18.4	17.8	26.6
Residence					
Urban	61.1	18.4	35.5	19.5	34.4
Rural	37.7	13.5	17.4	15.1	24.6
Age					
6-11	24.9	11.6	12.2	12.3	18.2
12-13	36.2	13.5	15.7	14.4	22.7
14-17	43.2	15.5	23.7	18.0	31.1
Total	41.0	13.7	18.6	15.4	25.1

In terms of the sector of employment, children employed in the primary sector worked for the fewest number of hours (16) while those in the service sector were engaged for the highest number of hours (44). An observation of status in employment indicates that children in paid employment were engaged for longer hours compared to their counterparts working as contributing family workers or in self-employment.

⁸ Children involved in “any work” include children involved any economic activity irrespective whether he/she is studying or not.

Table 6.8: Number of Hours per Week) by Sector and Status in Employment

Age	Sector/Status	Sector			Status in Employment			Total
		Primary	Production	Service	Wage employment	Self-employment	Contributing family worker	
6-11	Work only	23.7	26.9	32.6	51.8	36.5	16.9	24.9
	Work and study	11.2	10.7	21.1	15.2	15.8	10.8	11.6
	Any work	11.7	12.6	22.5	17.8	17.9	11.0	12.2
12-13	Work only	30.8	53.6	51.6	58.8	34.7	28.4	36.2
	Work and study	12.5	23.2	26.8	21.1	19.7	11.4	13.5
	Any work	14.0	32.2	33.1	37.3	21.0	12.7	15.7
14-17	Work only	33.9	49.8	67.1	59.4	36.1	34.1	43.2
	Work and study	14.6	27.9	24.6	28.1	20.3	12.8	15.5
	Any work	19.1	40.5	52.2	51.6	25.5	16.6	23.7
Total	Work only	32.6	49.3	64.3	59.3	36.0	31.2	41.0
	Work and study	12.9	22.7	24.2	23.1	19.2	11.7	13.7
	Any work	15.7	34.9	44.0	46.0	23.2	13.7	18.6

6.7 Monthly Earnings for Children in Paid Employment

The average monthly earnings in rural areas was slightly higher than that in urban areas. The findings reveal that the monthly wages (median= Ugshs50,000, mean =Ugshs 94,000) of child workers in Uganda were very low when the current costs of essential items is put into consideration. The form of payment for child employees was mostly on daily basis (51%) or monthly basis (41%). The girls were more likely to be paid on a monthly basis (62%) compared to boys (23%), while the reverse is true for daily basis (66% and 34% respectively).

Table 6.8: Monthly Wages (000's) and Frequency of Payment and occupations by Sex and Residence

Wages/mode of payment	Sex		Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Median wages	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Mean wages	80.5	117.7	89.5	95.6	94.0
Frequency of payment (%)					
Daily	65.7	34.0	40.2	56.9	51.1
Monthly	23.2	62.0	53.3	34.2	41.0
Weekly	6.5	1.5	4.5	4.1	4.2
Other	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.6
Occupations of children in paid Employment					
Service and sales workers	11.5	55.9	52.8	17.6	26.7
Agricultural and Fishery workers	9.3	2.7	1.5	9.0	7.0
Craft and related trades	12.9	3.4	10.8	9.3	9.7
Elementary occupation	64.1	36.8	28.3	64.0	54.8
Others	2.1	1.2	6.6	0.2	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The rural children were mainly paid on daily basis (57%) whereas children residing in urban areas were frequently paid on monthly basis (53%). This variation in the frequency of payments is a reflection of major occupations of children in these sub-populations. While overall the majority of children wage-employees were in elementary occupations, girls and children living in urban areas were mostly employed as service and sales workers (56%) and the boys and children living in rural areas were mostly employed in elementary occupations (64%).

CHAPTER SEVEN

CHILD LABOUR

7.0 Introduction

In Uganda, integration of factors such as reduction in poverty levels, respect for labour laws, improvement in the quality of education together with a better understanding of children needs and rights could lead to a substantial reduction in child labour. Solving this problem in Uganda will require various players coming together and harmonising the various efforts in the Education sector.

7.1 Estimation of Child Labour

This section looks at the extent to which children's work constitutes child labour, relevant information for policy design and targeting purposes. Estimates of child labour are presented based to the extent possible on the national child labour legislation.

In Uganda the child labour legislation falls directly under the administration of the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development. The major labour laws are the Employment Act No 6, 2006 and the Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 9, 2006 and the Child Labour Policy. These laws and policies prohibit the employment of children in any work that is injurious to the child's health, dangerous or hazardous or otherwise unsuitable. Section 32 (1) of the Employment Act states that "*a child under the age of 12 years shall not be employed in any business undertaking or workplace*" while Clause (2) of Section 32 states that "*... a child under the age of 14 years shall not be employed in any business, undertaking or workplace, except for light work carried out under the supervision of an adult aged over 18 years, and which does not affect the child's education.*" The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 9, 2006, provides for the inspection of work places, identification of hazards at the work place and other connected matters.

Child labour is measured basing on the National legislation and International conventions. For the purposes of this report children are child labourers if they satisfy the following conditions:

- a) They are aged 5-11 years and they are at work but not expected to work.
- b) They are aged 12-13 doing work other than 'light work' or do work beyond 14 hours a week.
- c) Aged 14-17 involved in hazardous forms of labour or working for an equivalent of 43 hours in a week or beyond.

In accordance with the national legislation, therefore an estimate of child labour in this report includes all children aged 5-11 years old at work, children aged 12-13 years who were at work except those in light work, and all 14-17 year olds in hazardous work or working excessive hours⁹. Based on the above definition, a total of 2,009,000 children were engaged in some form of child labour (Table 7.1). These constituted 16 percent of all children nationally. Nearly two million (1,702,000) children aged less than 14 years (19%) were engaged in child labour; of these 1.4 million were children aged 5-11 years engaged in child work and 252 thousand were 13-14 years old engaged in non-light work.

**2.0 million
children (16%)
were involved in
some form of
child labour**

The proportion of the 5-13 year olds involved in child work was almost similar by gender (19% for both males and females) but there was a wide variation by residence. The proportion was three times in rural children compared to those living in urban areas. The regional disaggregation reveals that Central region had the highest proportion of working children below 14 years (29%) compared to only two percent in Kampala City.

Overall 252 thousand children (8%) aged 12-13 year-old were in non-light economic activity below the minimum age for this type of work¹⁰ or hazardous work. The proportion was slightly higher for males (12%) compared to that of

⁹A list of hazardous forms of labour was compiled following the adoption of the National Labour Policy in 2006.

¹⁰National child labour legislation allows light work for 12-13 year-olds. The definition of "non-light" work used in ILO/IPEC global estimates, i.e., work equal to or exceeding 14 hours per week, in addition to work less than this time threshold but in the nationally-identified hazardous sectors, is therefore used in the calculation included in this study. The 14-hours cut-off point is supported by ILO Convention No. 33, as well as research looking at the link between economic activity and schooling.

females (11%) and also higher in rural areas (13%) compared to urban areas (6%). Regional comparisons depict that Northern and Central regions had the highest proportion of working children aged 12-13 year-old who were in non-light economic activity or hazardous work (13%) compared to four percent in Kampala City. This category of age is below the minimum age of performing non-light work⁶.

Table 7.1: Estimation of Child Labour by Age of the Child

Background Characteristic	children aged 5-11 years in economic activity		children aged 12-13 years in economic activity excluding those in lighteconomic activity		Total in child labour, 5-13		Children aged 14-17 years in hazardous work or working excessive hours(ii)		Total in child labour, 5-17 years	
	% of total children	No. ('000)	% of total children	No. ('000)	% of total children	No. ('000)	% of total children	No. ('000)	% of total children	No. ('000's)
	(a)		(b)		(a) & (b)		(c)		(a)&(b)&(c)	
Sex										
Male	21.5	734.1	12.4	128.6	19.4	862.7	10.5	183.3	16.9	1,045.9
Female	21.1	715.7	11.3	123.6	18.7	839.4	7.3	124.0	15.6	963.4
Residence										
Urban	6.9	60.7	6.4	17.5	6.8	78.2	13.3	67.1	8.8	145.3
Rural	23.3	1,389.2	12.7	234.7	20.9	1,623.9	8.2	240.2	17.4	1,864.0
Region										
Central	33.8	458.6	12.7	55.4	28.6	514.1	12.0	92.7	23.7	606.8
Eastern	20.8	431.8	8.5	54.3	17.9	486.2	4.8	48.0	14.4	534.2
Northern	13.5	184.9	18.5	78.5	14.7	263.5	9.6	58.6	13.4	322.0
Western	21.0	370.4	10.9	61.8	18.6	432.2	9.4	86.8	16.0	519.0
Sub-Region										
Kampala	1.8	4.1	3.5	2.1	2.1	6.2	15.8	21.2	6.4	27.4
West Nile	4.3	18.5	8.3	11.7	5.3	30.2	4.2	8.0	5.0	38.2
Karamoja	17.5	37.4	37.9	22.6	21.9	59.9	27.1	19.7	23.0	79.7
Total	21.3	1,449.8	11.9	252.2	19.1	1,702.0	8.9	307.3	16.3	2,009.3

7.2 Components Contribution to Child Labour Measurement

Children involved in the worst forms of child labour, as set out in ILO Convention No. 182 (C182), are the sub-group of child labourers whose rights are most compromised and whose well-being is most threatened¹¹.

¹¹According to Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182, the worst forms of child labour comprise:

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties; and
- (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

The NLF&CAS, being a household based survey measured only the worst forms of child labour constituting “work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children”. This category is also called hazardous work by children. It may be noted that some economic activities that children engage in are generally acceptable but may become hazardous if certain conditions are not met.

According to the Employment Act No. 6, 2006, hazardous work by children includes;

- Children working in industries gazetted as hazardous
- Children working in occupations gazetted as hazardous
- Children working for long hours i.e. more than 43 hours a week
- Working conditions e.g. working at night

Other child labour includes;

- Children aged 5-11 working in non-hazardous work
- Children aged 12-13 working for more than 14 hours a week in non-hazardous work

507 thousand of the 2 million children in child labour were in hazardous

The results in Table 7.2 indicate that about 507 thousand of the 2 million children in child labour were in hazardous work. This constitutes 25 percent of the children in child labour. The proportion was higher for males (28%) than females (22%). The proportion of children in hazardous work was more than twice (61%) in urban areas compared to the rural areas (23%). It is worth noting that by regional disaggregation, Kampala City had the highest proportion of children in hazardous work (88%) compared to all other regions. About six percent of the children aged 5-11 in child labour were in hazardous work. This implies that the remaining 94 percent were in other child labour. However, it should be noted that children in this age category are not supposed to work at all.

Table 7.2: Components of Child Labour

Components	Hazardous Work	Other Child Labour	Total
Sex			
Male	28.0	72.0	100
Female	22.2	77.8	100
Residence			
Urban	60.9	39.1	100
Rural	22.5	77.5	100
Region			
Kampala	87.7	12.3	100
Central	23.1	76.9	100
Eastern	11.7	88.3	100
Northern	31.3	68.7	100
Western	34.6	65.4	100
Ages			
5-11	6.1	93.9	100
12-13	44.0	56.0	100
14-17	100	0.0	100
Total	25.2	74.8	100
Number ('000)	507.2	1,502.1	2,009.3

7.3 Hazardous work

Appendix I show a section of activities which are conditionally hazardous .These activities are likely to be hazardous to the child, but under certain circumstances may be acceptable. The age of the child, the particular circumstances of the child's activities and the child's working conditions must be considered to determine if the activity is hazardous.

7.3.1 Components of hazardous work

The results in Table 7.3 indicate that slightly more than one half of the children in hazardous work were working in occupations or industries gazetted as hazardous. The proportion was slightly higher for males (54%) compared to

females (47%). On the other hand, the proportion was higher for urban children (70%) compared to their rural counterparts (47%).

Another one-third of the children in hazardous work worked for long hours i.e. more than 43 hours a week. The proportion was slightly higher for females (38%) compared to males (30%). The rural proportion (38%) was almost three times that of the urban component (13%).

Sixteen percent of the children in hazardous work were in hazardous conditions .i.e. worked during night. The proportion is almost similar by gender and residence, but with variations among regions. Kampala and central region had the highest proportion of children in hazardous working conditions compared to other regions.

It should be noted that when estimating the number of children in hazardous work, for some children who were in more than one category, there was precedence. Working in hazardous occupations or industries had precedence over working long hours. Equally, long hours of work had precedence over working conditions.

Table 7.3: Hazardous Work Components

Components	Hazardous occupation or industry	Long hours of work	Working conditions	Total
Sex				
Male	53.5	30.0	16.6	100
Female	46.7	38.3	15.0	100
Residence				
Urban	69.7	12.9	17.4	100
Rural	46.6	37.9	15.6	100
Region				
Kampala	70.6	7.2	22.2	100
Central	68.0	10.8	21.3	100
Eastern	65.8	17.4	16.7	100
Northern	46.6	36.4	17.1	100
Western	31.3	58.7	9.9	100
Total	50.6	33.5	15.9	100
Number ('000)	256.6	170.0	80.6	507.2

7.3.2 Conditional hazardous work

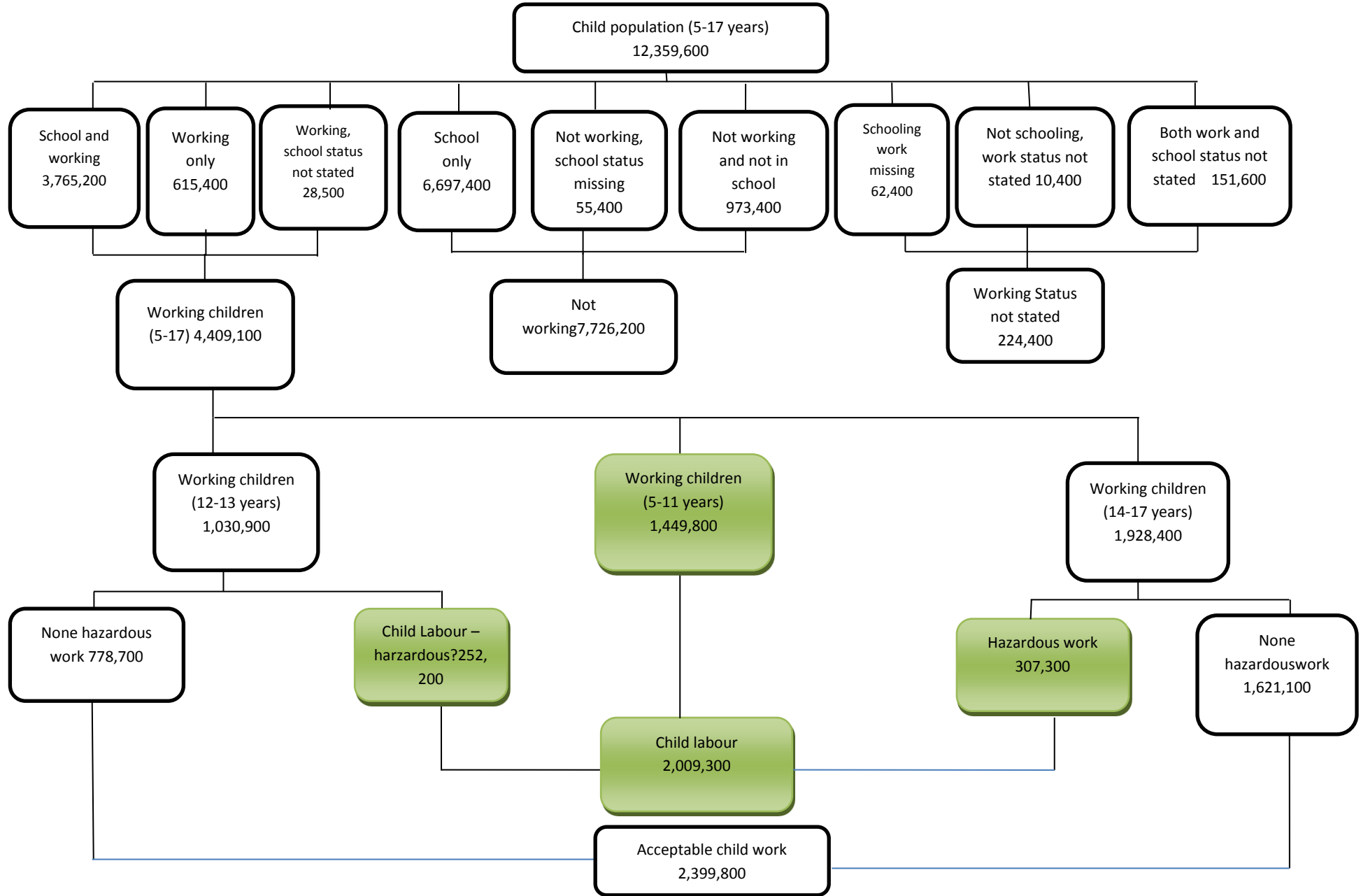
Conditional hazardous work refers to children working in industries and/or occupations gazetted as hazardous. Table 7.4 shows the distribution of children in conditional hazardous work by sex, residence and type of activity. Overall about 257,000 children were involved in conditional hazardous activities. The results show that the majority of the children in conditional hazardous work were livestock and diary workers and labourers (23%). The proportion was higher for males (32%) than females (10%). Another 20 percent of the children in conditional hazardous work were domestic housekeepers, cleaners and helpers. The proportion for females was 41 percent compared to only six percent for males.

Table 7.4: Children involved in Conditional hazardous work activities by Sex and Residence

Activity	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Livestock and diary workers and labourers	31.6	10.0	3.2	29.5	23.2
Domestic housekeepers, cleaners and helpers	6.3	41.2	43.4	12.4	19.9
Builders and construction workers and labourers	22.2	6.0	14.3	16.4	15.9
Restaurants, waiters and foods sales person workers	3.3	13.2	19.5	3.2	7.1
Growing of rice	9.4	16.8	2.0	15.6	12.3
Potters and related workers (brick making)	7.6	0.6	5.7	4.6	4.9
Mining and quarrying workers and labourers	3.7	6.1	3.5	5.0	4.6
Others	16.1	6.0	8.5	13.3	12.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number (000's)	156.8	99.8	61.6	195.0	256.6

The activity of livestock and diary workers and labourers occupy a higher proportion of children in rural areas (30%) as compared to urban areas (3%) while the reverse holds for domestic housekeeping (12% rural and 43% urban).

Child Work and Child Labour Framework



CHAPTER EIGHT

IMPACT OF CHILDREN'S WORK ON THEIR HEALTH, SAFETY AND EDUCATION

8.0 Introduction

Working is a common aspect of the lives of many children and a good number of adolescents in Uganda. However, safe and healthy working conditions for adults may not be safe and healthy for children because of their physical differences and power of judgment of the risks involved. Under some conditions work can be injurious to children, with adverse consequences such as termination of schooling, poor school performance and body injuries, etc. Therefore, risks may be greater for working children at various stages of development and may have long-term effects on their lives.

In Uganda, there are a number of regulations geared towards protecting the rights of children and other workers. Among them is the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 which defines the health, safety and hygiene standards of workplaces in addition to offering guidelines about the welfare of workers, whereas the National Child Labour Policy provides for the elimination of Child Labour in the country. These provide the regulatory framework which governs the provision of work and its participants. However, there are still challenges in the enforcement of these instruments which increases the risks at work places. This could partly be explained by the inadequate human resource capacity in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and limited facilitation of the district labour offices that are mandated to undertake labour inspections and enforce labour laws.

The labour force and child activities survey 2011/12 gathered data on occupational health and safety among children aged 5-17 years who were either currently or usually engaged in an economic activity.

This chapter examines some of the health and safety aspects of the workplaces where children work as well as the impact of children's work on education and health.

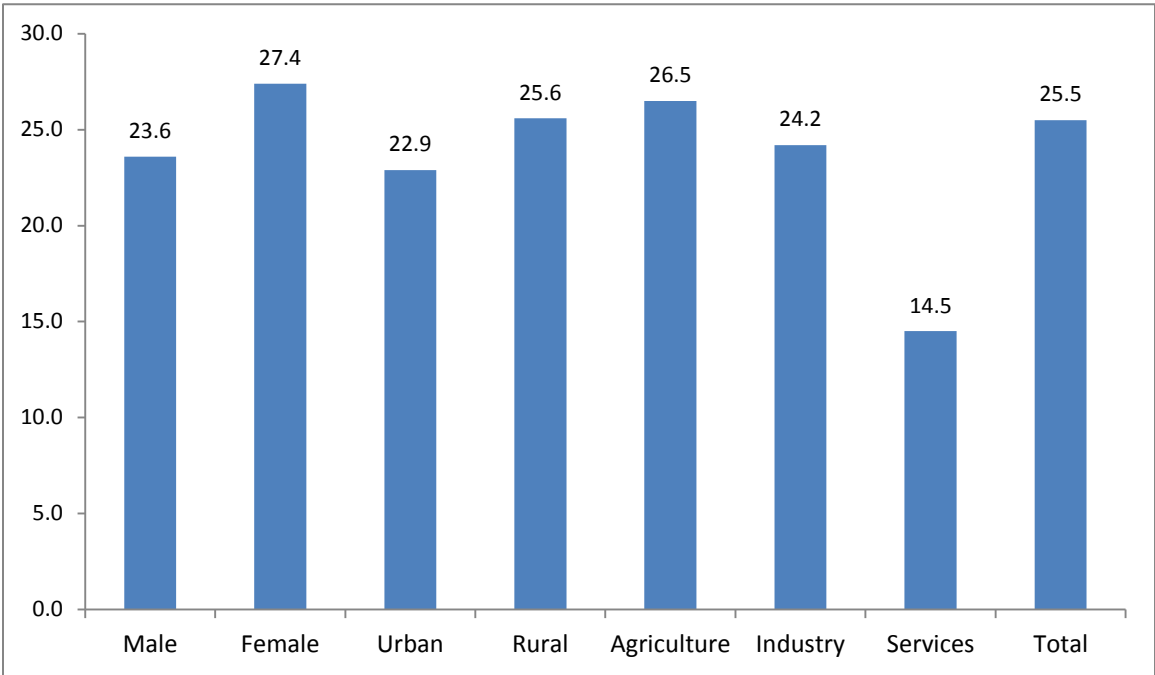
8.1 Children's Work Safety and Health

Young people are likely to encounter risks at their work places arising from the type of tasks they perform as well as the environment in which they work. The risks may arise because of their lack of experience or lack of maturity. Child work presents special safety issues even under existing national rules and regulations. Regardless of how safe a workplace may be for adult employees or how much in compliance with national laws an employer may be, children may not cope with the conditions existing at the work places unless precautions are taken to address the risks with a child friendly approach.

8.1.1 Occupational Injuries among Working

The type of work children are involved in may expose them to occupational hazards. This may sometimes lead to irreversible damage to their physical and psychological development resulting into work related incapacitation. Figure 8.1 below presents the percentage distribution of working children who were injured or received any complication in their jobs. The Figure shows that more than a quarter (26%) of working children aged 5-17 years were injured from their work. The proportion of girls who were affected by occupational injuries (27%) was slightly higher than that of boys (24%) and additionally rural residents had a higher likelihood of being affected by occupational injuries more than urban residents. The results also indicate that children working in the Agriculture sector were the most disadvantaged in relation to being victims of occupational injuries compared to the other sectors.

Figure 8.1: Proportion of Working Children that got an Injury by Selected Background Characteristics



The most common type of injury that was reported affecting most children was “superficial injuries or open wounds” which affected 23 percent of the working children. The proportion among girls was slightly higher (25%) as compared to the boys (21%). In addition working children in rural areas (23%) were slightly more affected than those from urban areas. Further, the proportion of children in the Agriculture sector who were victims of superficial injuries or open wounds (24%) was more than twice that in the services sector (10%). The findings also show that children affected by other occupational types of injuries i.e. fractures, dislocations and burns/corrosions varied between two percent and three percent (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Proportion of Working Children Aged 5-17 Years who had an Injury in the Last 12 months due to the Nature of their Work

Background Characteristic	Superficial injuries or open wounds	Fractures	Dislocations	Burns and Corrosions
Sex				
Male	20.6	3.2	1.8	2.4
Female	24.7	2.8	2.4	2.7
Residence				
Urban	18.9	3.5	4.0	6.8
Rural	22.7	3.0	2.0	2.3
Sector of Employment				
Agriculture	23.7	3.2	2.0	2.3
Industry	21.8	2.5	4.1	3.8
Services	10.3	1.4	1.9	5.6
Total	22.6	3.0	2.1	2.6

8.1.1 Occupational Complications

Work related illnesses and fatigue impact negatively on the life of a child. Children who are sick or fatigued due to the nature of their work are likely to miss attending school or suffer from reduced concentration in class if they attend school. Work related illnesses and fatigue also have a negative impact on the healthy development of a child.

Table 8.2 below shows that 26 percent of working children suffered from some form of work related complications. Girls were more likely to suffer from occupational complications than boys. However no significant difference was realised by place of residence. The most common occupational complication was occupational fatigue (20%), followed by fever (15%).

Table 8.2: Proportion of Working Children Aged 5-17 Years who had an Occupational Complication

Type of complication	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
No complication	76.5	71.2	72.6	74.0	73.9
Atleast one complication	23.5	28.8	27.4	26.1	26.1
<i>Extreme fatigue</i>	17.4	22.0	24.7	19.3	19.7
<i>Fever</i>	12.3	18.5	9.9	15.7	15.4
<i>Stomach problems/Diarrhoea</i>	3.8	7.0	5.8	5.3	5.3
<i>Skin Problems</i>	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.2
<i>Eye problems</i>	2.5	3.3	6.2	2.7	2.9
<i>Breathing problems</i>	2.0	2.3	3.9	2.0	2.2

8.1.2 Carrying of Heavy Loads¹²

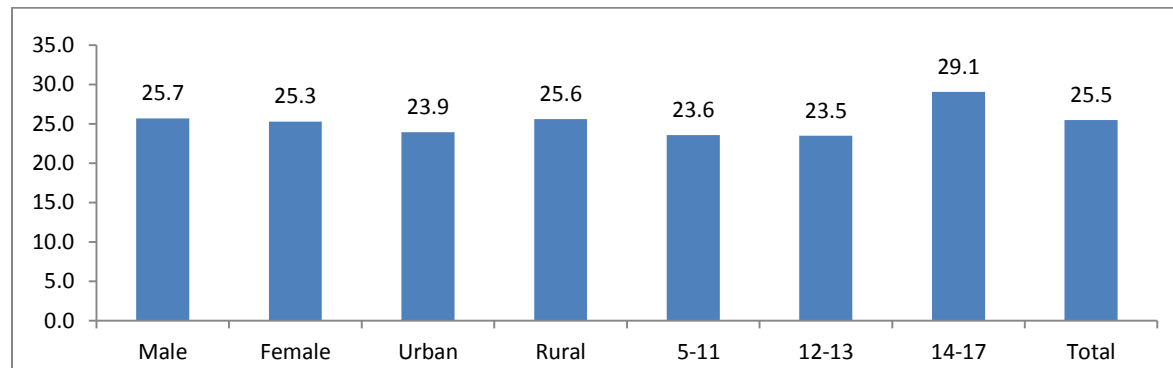
Carrying of heavy loads at a work place is one of the work related incidents that could lead to occupational hazards. It can also affect the muscular and skeletal development of the children and hence impact on their physical growth.

Figure 8.2 indicates that one in every four working children (26%) carry heavy loads at their workplaces, with no major differences by sex or residence of the Child. The proportion of working children who carried heavy loads at the workplace was slightly higher for those aged 14-17 years compared to their young counterparts.

one in every four working children carry heavy loads at their workplaces

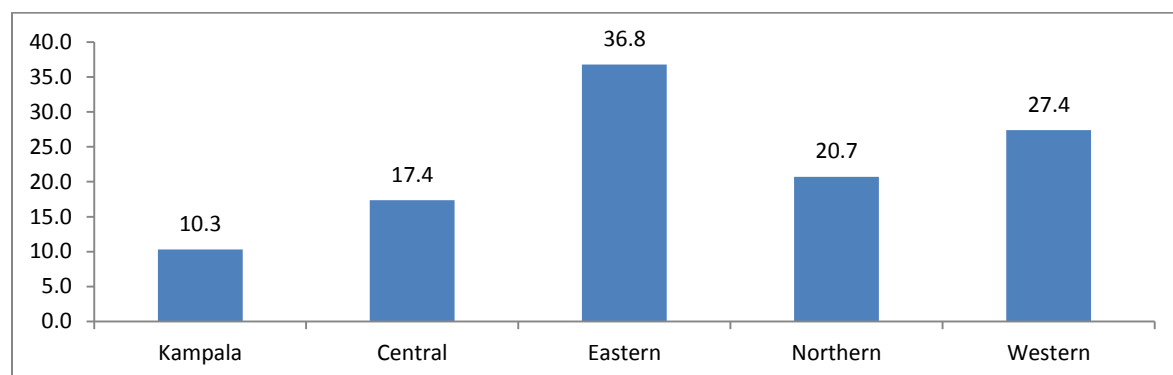
¹²The analysis in this sub section should be interpreted with caution since "heavy load" was as perceived by the individual child respondent, and not on the basis of any fixed weight to denote heavy load.

Figure 8.2: Carrying of Heavy Loads at workplaces by Sex, Residence and Age



The results further indicate that Eastern region had the highest proportion of children carrying heavy loads (37%) and Kampala the lowest (10%).

Figure 8.3: Carrying of Heavy Loads at Workplaces by Sub-region



8.1.4 Conditions at the work place

Poor working conditions impact negatively on working children psychologically and mentally. In the NLF&CAS a question was asked to find out some of the conditions at the places of work that would impact on children engaged in economic activities. Table 8.3 reveals that more than two thirds (69%) of the working children were exposed to risk conditions. The four dominant conditions of exposure to working children were snake bites/insect stinging (54%), dust and fumes (51%), dangerous tools (34%), and fire, gas including flames (16%).

The rural working environment had the highest exposure of children to dangerous conditions particularly snake bites, insect stinging, dust and fumes. The proportion of children exposed to any of these conditions at work did not show much difference by sex.

Table 8.3: Exposure to Selected Conditions at the Work places by Children Aged 5-17 Years by Sex and Residence

Condition at work	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
None	31.6	29.5	40.6	29.9	30.6
At least one condition	68.4	70.5	59.4	70.1	69.4
<i>Snake Bites, Insect stinging etc</i>	53.2	54.0	23.4	55.6	53.6
<i>Dust/Fumes</i>	48.8	53.7	45.3	51.6	51.2
<i>Dangerous Tools/Knives</i>	29.6	37.7	24.8	34.1	33.5
<i>Fire/Gas/Flames</i>	13.1	19.6	14.7	16.3	16.2
<i>Loud Noise or Vibration</i>	7.5	7.7	10.2	7.4	7.6
<i>Work in Water, lake, pond, River</i>	4.4	3.7	2.1	4.2	4.1
<i>Chemicals, Pesticides, Glues etc</i>	3.6	3.4	2.4	3.5	3.5
<i>Work at Heights</i>	1.0	0.8	2.1	0.8	0.9
<i>Work Underground</i>	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8

8.2 Physical, Psychological and Sexual Violence

Physical abuse to a child happens when someone deliberately hurts a child – causing him/her to sustain physical harm, such as cuts, bruises, broken bones or other injuries. Such acts include hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, and slapping. Physical abuse may be followed by psychological torture and sexual abuse all of which are undesirable.

Incidences of children being constantly shouted at and being physically mistreated at work are common. Table 8.4 shows that overall, 12 percent of working children reported being constantly shouted at while seven percent reported being repeatedly insulted at the workplaces. The results further indicate that girls experienced noticeable constant shouts and repeated insults than boys. On the other hand, urban working children were more likely to be constantly shouted at and repeatedly insulted than their rural counterparts. Cases of sexual abuse of children were minimal overall with less than one percent being victims.

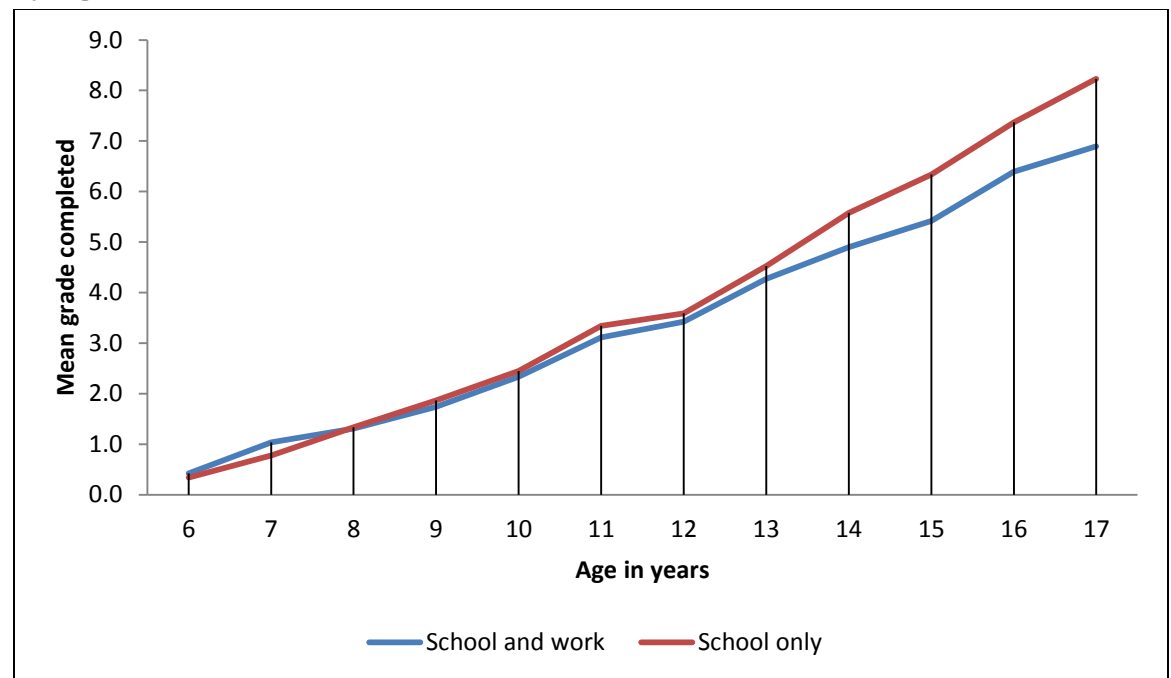
Table 8.4: Physical and Psychological Violence at Workplace

Reported violence	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Constantly shouted at	10.6	13.9	16.7	11.9	12.2
Repeatedly insulted	5.2	8.5	9.9	6.6	6.8
Beaten/physically hurt	4.0	4.9	1.1	4.6	4.4
Sexually abused	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Any Violence	11.7	15.3	17.9	13.2	13.5

8.3 Impact of Children's Work on Education

Figure 8.4 shows that on average, working children slightly lagged behind their non-working colleagues in terms of grade progression especially beyond the age of 13 years, reflecting the high probability of the adverse impact of work on children’s education.

Figure 8.4: Mean Grade Completed of Children Currently Attending School, by Age



APENDICES

Appendix I: Definition of and Matrix of hazardous work

AI.1 Definition of hazardous work:

According to the National Child Labour Policy (2006), hazardous work refers to work, which by its nature or circumstances in which it is performed, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

- Hazardous work is found when:
- Children are exposed to dangerous machinery, equipment and tools
- Children carry heavy loads beyond their capacity
- Children work in unhealthy environments that expose them to hazardous substances, infectious diseases, excessive noise, temperature or vibrations
- Children are exposed to harassment or physical/psychological/sexual abuse
- Children work underground, in water, or at heights
- Children are unreasonably confined to the premises of the employers
- Children work under strenuous conditions such as work for long hours

The matrix below lists hazardous occupations and their consequences on the health of children. The matrix has been divided into two sections:

- The first section includes those activities which constitute ***unconditional worst forms of child labour***, ie. Activities that are inherently damaging to the child's development. These activities are always worst forms of child labour, under any circumstances.
- The second section includes those activities which are conditionally hazardous. These activities are likely to be hazardous to the child, but under certain circumstances may be acceptable. The age of the child, the particular circumstances of the child's activities, and the child's working conditions must be considered to determine if the activity is hazardous.

AI.2: A matrix of unconditional hazardous work

Sectors	Activities	Hazardous condition	Risks and possible consequences ^{13,14}
Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic work • Commercial sexual exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of identification • Separation from family • Physical and sexual abuse • Bondage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV/AIDS) • Emotional/psychological trauma • Impaired moral development • Cuts and wounds • Loss of dignity/self-esteem
Commercial sexual exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing sexual services • Engagement in child pornography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involuntary (forced) labour • Exposure to physical violence • Sexual abuse • Exposure to drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV/AIDS) • Unwanted pregnancy and abortion • Emotional/psychological trauma • Impaired moral development • Cuts and wounds • Loss of dignity/self-esteem
Armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children abducted to join fighting forces • Children conscripted to join the military • Portering supplies • Spying to gather information • Sexual slavery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure to violence (target and perpetrator) • Sexual and physical abuse • Isolation from family • Using dangerous weapons • Deprivation of food/water • Carrying heavy loads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional/psychological trauma • Impaired moral development • Cuts and wounds • Injuries/disability • Sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV/AIDS) • Fatigue • Stunted growth and deformity

¹³ Any other sectors/activities that could deny children the right to education by preventing their attendance at school are considered hazardous. Consequences of denial of education might include limited cognitive development, lack of basic literacy/numeracy skills, and limited opportunities for future productive employment.

¹⁴ Any hazardous activity could potentially cause the death of the child. The ultimate consequence of hazardous work, across sectors, is death.

All.3: A matrix of conditional hazardous work

Sectors	Activities	Conditions under which the work is hazardous	Risks and possible consequences
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Digging, Planting, Growing, Harvesting, Processing, and Marketing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tobacco Tea Rice Sugar cane Maize milling Cotton Horticulture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and vibration Carrying heavy loads Exposure to dust, fumes Exposure to hazardous chemicals (pesticides) Exposure to extreme temperatures Using tractors and dangerous machinery Long hours of work Exposure to smoking Animal attack 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of hearing Poisoning (acute and chronic) Cuts and wounds Fatigue Long term health problems Respiratory diseases Musculoskeletal injuries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence farming Hunting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long hours Animal attack Carrying heavy loads Use of sharp objects Walking long distances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatigue Injury from animal attack Accidents Musculoskeletal injuries Cuts and wounds
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal herding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal attacks Long hours Isolation Walking long distances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatigue Psychological stress Injury from animal attack Accidents Infection with animal diseases
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paddling boats/canoes Loading boats/canoes Fishing Smoking fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long hours Work at night Sudden shifts in weather Carrying heavy loads Animal attacks Travelling across deep water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drowning Water-borne diseases Fatigue
Domestic work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cleaning cooking washing child minding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handling sharp instruments Working with machinery and tools Working long hours Isolated from family Handling fire and hot objects Sexual harassment/abuse Inadequate food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Musculoskeletal injuries Cuts and wounds Emotional/psychological stress or trauma Burns Fatigue Stunted physical development
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brick making Portering Carpentry work Building Road construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to chemicals Exposure to fumes, dust Exposure to fire and excessive heat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burns Musculoskeletal injury Cuts and wounds Respiratory diseases Fatigue Loss of hearing

Sectors	Activities	Conditions under which the work is hazardous	Risks and possible consequences
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working long hours Carrying heavy loads Excessive noise/vibration Exposure to dangerous tools Exposure to dangerous heights and depths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stunted growth and deformity
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand harvesting Quarrying Stone crushing Digging in caves/tunnels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to fumes, dust Exposure to fire and excessive heat Working long hours Carrying heavy loads Falling rocks or objects Excessive noise/vibration Working at heights or below ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burns Musculoskeletal injury Cuts and wounds Respiratory diseases Fatigue Loss of hearing
Urban informal sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working in markets Hawking Street vending Begging Scavenging and stealing Welding Cross-border smuggling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to drugs Exposure to chemicals Exposure to physical and sexual abuse Traffic accidents Working long hours Working at night Carrying heavy loads Unsanitary conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuts and wounds Emotional/psychological stress Injuries Fatigue Loss of self-esteem Drug addiction Loss of hearing Damage to eyesight
Entertainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotels/bars/restaurants Casinos Video parlors Night clubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual harassment/abuse Long hours Work at night Work with knives/sharp objects Exposure to immoral behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emotional/psychological stress Sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV/AIDS) Cuts and wounds Impaired moral development Loss of dignity/self-esteem

Appendix II: Sampling Errors for Selected Variables

Household survey findings are usually estimates based on a sample of households selected using appropriate sample designs. Estimates are affected by two types of errors; sampling and non-sampling errors. Non- Sampling errors result from wrong interpretation of results; mistakes in recording of responses, definitional problems, improper recording of data, etc. and are mainly committed during the implementation of the survey.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, arise because observations are based on only one of the many samples that could have been selected from the same population using the same design and expected size. They are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Sampling errors are usually measured using Standard Errors (SE). SE is the square root of the variance and can be used to calculate confidence intervals for the various estimates. In addition, sometimes it is appropriate to measure the relative errors of some of the variables and the Coefficient of Variation (CV) is one such measure. It is the ratio of the SE to the value of the variable of interest.

The SE and CVs were computed using STATA software and they each take into account the multi-stage nature of the survey design. The results below indicate the SE and CVs computed for the selected variables in the report. The SEs and CVs are presented for national, regional and rural-urban levels.

Appendix II: Sampling Errors for Selected Variables: Contd

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
				Lower	Upper	
Characteristics of the Study Population						
Total Population						
Total	31,316,100	660,662	0.021	30,000,000	32,600,000	31,781
Male	15,440,700	348,008	0.023	14,800,000	16,100,000	15,566
Female	15,875,500	339,471	0.021	15,200,000	16,500,000	16,215
Children 5-17						
Total	12,359,600	302,760	0.024	11,800,000	13,000,000	12,145
Male	6,191,100	169,669	0.027	5,857,800	6,524,300	6,047
Female	6,168,500	163,542	0.027	5,847,300	6,489,000	6,098
Children 6-17						
Total	11,448,400	265,450	0.023	10,900,000	12,000,000	11,209
Male	5,736,400	151,218	0.026	5,439,400	6,033,400	5,585
Female	5,712,000	146,440	0.026	5,424,400	5,999,600	5,624
5-11	5,887,500	138,873	0.024	5,615,000	6,160,300	5,801
12-13	2,126,900	74,998	0.035	1,980,000	2,274,200	2,073
14-17	3,433,900	100,330	0.029	3,237,000	3,632,000	3,335
Literacy (15+)						
Total	0.733	0.008	0.010	0.718	0.748	16,061
Male	0.819	0.008	0.010	0.802	0.836	7,770
Female	0.651	0.009	0.014	0.633	0.669	8,291
Education attainment of household members (15+)						
No Education	0.179	0.006	0.034	0.168	0.191	16,232
Primary	0.500	0.006	0.013	0.487	0.512	16,232
Secondary	0.246	0.006	0.025	0.234	0.258	16,232
Above Secondary	0.054	0.003	0.055	0.048	0.060	16,232
Not stated	0.021	0.002	0.095	0.017	0.025	16,232
Orphan hood (below 18 years)						
Both alive	0.844	0.006	0.008	0.832	0.857	17,902
Father dead	0.083	0.005	0.061	0.073	0.093	17,902
Mother dead	0.023	0.002	0.095	0.019	0.028	17,902
Both dead	0.028	0.002	0.085	0.024	0.033	17,902
Not stated	0.021	0.002	0.100	0.017	0.025	17,902
Both alive	0.844	0.006	0.008	0.832	0.857	17,902
Foster hood (below 18 years)						
Living with none	0.170	0.006	0.035	0.158	0.182	17,902
Living with mother only	0.141	0.007	0.047	0.128	0.154	17,902
Living with father only	0.047	0.004	0.075	0.040	0.054	17,902
Living with both	0.642	0.008	0.013	0.626	0.658	17,902

Appendix II: Sampling Errors for Selected Variables: Contd

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
				Lower	Upper	
Age of household head						
10-17	0.003	0.001	0.245	0.002	0.005	6,290
18-30	0.250	0.007	0.027	0.237	0.264	6,290
31-59	0.583	0.008	0.014	0.567	0.599	6,290
60+	0.164	0.006	0.038	0.152	0.176	6,290
Sex of household head						
Male	0.735	0.008	0.011	0.719	0.752	6,290
Female	0.265	0.008	0.032	0.248	0.281	6,290
Average household size						
Total	5.3	0.1	0.011	5.2	5.4	6,290
Urban	4.4	0.1	0.018	4.2	4.5	2,228
Rural	5.6	0.1	0.012	5.4	5.7	4,062
Kampala	3.9	0.1	0.022	3.7	4.1	886
Central	4.7	0.1	0.019	4.6	4.9	1,481
Eastern	6.0	0.1	0.024	5.7	6.3	937
Northern	5.4	0.1	0.014	5.2	5.5	2,077
Western	5.6	0.1	0.020	5.3	5.8	909
Education Characteristics						
School attending status (6-17 years)						
Attending	0.873	0.005	0.006	0.863	0.883	11,209
Ever attended	0.053	0.003	0.060	0.046	0.059	11,209
Never attended	0.055	0.004	0.066	0.048	0.062	11,209
Not stated	0.019	0.002	0.109	0.015	0.023	11,209
Number of children (6-17 years) in school						
Total	9,993,000	230,352	0.023	9,540,600	10,400,000	9,496
Male	4,958,000	122,270	0.025	4,718,000	5,198,200	4,748
Female	5,035,000	140,009	0.028	4,767,000	5,310,000	4,748
Age specific enrolment rates						
6	0.729	0.018	0.025	0.693	0.764	1,025
7	0.865	0.013	0.015	0.840	0.890	965
8	0.894	0.012	0.014	0.870	0.919	1,060
9	0.955	0.007	0.007	0.941	0.969	871
10	0.945	0.008	0.008	0.930	0.960	1,101
11	0.960	0.007	0.007	0.947	0.974	779
12	0.924	0.017	0.018	0.891	0.957	1,163
13	0.922	0.010	0.011	0.903	0.941	910
14	0.904	0.012	0.013	0.881	0.927	982
15	0.861	0.016	0.018	0.830	0.892	859
16	0.759	0.020	0.026	0.719	0.798	830
17	0.697	0.022	0.032	0.653	0.740	664

Appendix II: Sampling Errors for Selected Variables: Contd

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
				Lower	Upper	
Mean age at first primary attendance						
Total	6.3	0.0	0.005	6.3	6.4	8,971
Male	6.4	0.0	0.006	6.3	6.4	4,480
Female	6.3	0.0	0.006	6.2	6.3	4,491
Urban	6.0	0.1	0.009	5.9	6.1	2,421
Rural	6.4	0.0	0.005	6.3	6.4	6,550
Kampala	5.8	0.1	0.011	5.6	5.9	742
Central	6.1	0.1	0.010	6.0	6.2	1,944
Eastern	6.4	0.1	0.010	6.3	6.5	1,796
Northern	7.0	0.0	0.007	6.9	7.1	2,924
Western	6.0	0.1	0.011	5.9	6.2	1,565
Primary NER						
Total	0.765	0.008	0.011	0.749	0.781	6,964
Male	0.752	0.011	0.014	0.731	0.773	3,458
Female	0.778	0.011	0.014	0.757	0.800	3,506
Urban	0.774	0.016	0.020	0.743	0.805	1,686
Rural	0.764	0.009	0.012	0.746	0.782	5,278
Secondary NER						
Total	0.288	0.010	0.033	0.269	0.307	5,122
Male	0.269	0.012	0.046	0.245	0.293	2,551
Female	0.307	0.012	0.039	0.283	0.331	2,571
Secondary NER						
Urban	0.490	0.018	0.037	0.455	0.526	1,493
Rural	0.253	0.011	0.043	0.231	0.274	3,629
Education attainment for children aged 6 to 17 years						
P1 and Below	0.154	0.006	0.037	0.143	0.165	9,498
Incomplete Primary	0.702	0.006	0.008	0.690	0.713	9,498
Complete Primary	0.044	0.003	0.063	0.039	0.050	9,498
Incomplete Secondary and higher	0.080	0.004	0.049	0.072	0.087	9,498

Appendix II: Sampling Errors for Selected Variables: Contd

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
				Lower	Upper	
ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN AGED 6-17 YEARS						
Working and schooling status (6-17 years)						
Work only	0.055	0.003	0.058	0.049	0.062	11,209
School only	0.541	0.010	0.018	0.523	0.560	11,209
School and work	0.326	0.010	0.031	0.306	0.346	11,209
None	0.060	0.004	0.059	0.053	0.067	11,209
Not stated	0.017	0.002	0.136	0.013	0.022	11,209
School attendance by orphanhood status (6-17)						
Both alive	0.905	0.005	0.005	0.896	0.914	8,795
Father dead	0.823	0.022	0.027	0.780	0.867	1,260
Mother dead	0.839	0.031	0.037	0.778	0.900	305
Both dead	0.844	0.024	0.029	0.796	0.891	431
Working children by orphanhood status (6-17)						
Both alive	0.368	0.011	0.029	0.347	0.388	8,948
Father dead	0.439	0.026	0.059	0.388	0.489	1,282
Mother dead	0.393	0.043	0.110	0.308	0.477	310
Both dead	0.498	0.037	0.075	0.424	0.571	438
Proportion of children (6-17) in household chores						
Total	0.675	0.009	0.013	0.658	0.693	11,209
Male	0.647	0.011	0.017	0.625	0.669	5,585
Female	0.704	0.010	0.014	0.685	0.723	5,624
Children's total involvement in work						
Economic activity only	0.008	0.001	0.133	0.006	0.011	11,209
Economic activity and school	0.049	0.005	0.094	0.040	0.058	11,209
Economic activity, school and chores	0.278	0.009	0.031	0.260	0.295	11,209
None	0.034	0.003	0.080	0.029	0.040	11,209
HH chores only	0.026	0.002	0.084	0.021	0.030	11,209
HH chores and school	0.323	0.009	0.029	0.304	0.342	11,209
HH chores and economic activity	0.046	0.003	0.063	0.040	0.052	11,209
School only	0.218	0.007	0.031	0.205	0.232	11,209
Not stated	0.018	0.002	0.131	0.013	0.022	11,209
CHILDREN'S WORK						
Number of working children (5-17)						
Total	4,409,200	145,734	0.033	4,122,800	4,695,500	3,723
Male	2,249,400	79,685	0.035	2,092,800	2,405,900	1,901
Female	2,159,800	92,991	0.043	1,977,100	2,342,500	1,822
Urban	257,700	23,049	0.089	212,400	303,000	461
Rural	4,151,500	143,900	0.035	3,868,800	4,434,200	3,262
Kampala	35,200	5,129	0.146	25,100	45,200	80
Central	1,224,900	83,490	0.068	1,060,900	1,389,000	939
Eastern	1,306,800	86,259	0.066	1,137,300	1,476,300	772
Northern	637,100	35,255	0.055	567,800	706,400	1,233
Western	1,205,200	77,687	0.064	1,052,600	1,357,800	699

Appendix II: Sampling Errors for Selected Variables: Contd

	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
				Lower	Upper	
Proportion of working children to total population						
Total	0.357	0.009	0.026	0.338	0.375	12,145
Male	0.363	0.011	0.031	0.342	0.385	6,047
Female	0.350	0.011	0.033	0.328	0.373	6,098
Urban	0.156	0.015	0.096	0.126	0.185	3,135
Rural	0.388	0.011	0.028	0.367	0.409	9,010
Kampala	0.082	0.014	0.165	0.056	0.109	1,009
Central	0.478	0.022	0.047	0.434	0.522	2,458
Eastern	0.352	0.018	0.053	0.315	0.388	2,237
Northern	0.265	0.014	0.052	0.238	0.292	4,497
Western	0.371	0.019	0.052	0.333	0.409	1,944
Sector of employment						
Primary	0.930	0.006	0.006	0.918	0.942	3,713
Production	0.023	0.003	0.146	0.016	0.029	3,713
Service	0.047	0.005	0.098	0.038	0.056	3,713
Status in employment						
Wage employment	0.052	0.005	0.098	0.042	0.061	3,713
Self employed	0.139	0.011	0.080	0.117	0.161	3,713
Contributing family workers	0.809	0.012	0.015	0.785	0.833	3,713
Occupation of working children						
Service workers	0.030	0.003	0.114	0.024	0.037	3,713
Agricultural and fisheries workers	0.900	0.008	0.009	0.885	0.915	3,713
Craft and related workers	0.021	0.003	0.149	0.015	0.027	3,713
Plant and machine operators	0.003	0.001	0.290	0.001	0.004	3,713
Elementary occupations	0.046	0.005	0.106	0.036	0.055	3,713
Industry of working children						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.930	0.006	0.006	0.918	0.942	3,713
Trade	0.024	0.004	0.147	0.017	0.031	3,713
Manufacturing	0.014	0.003	0.203	0.008	0.019	3,713
Activities of households as employers	0.012	0.002	0.146	0.009	0.016	3,713

Appendix II: Sampling Errors for Selected Variables: Contd

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
				Lower	Upper	
Average hours of work per week						
Any work	5.3	0.6	0.121	14.1	16.6	2,399
Work only	36.0	1.5	0.042	33.1	39.0	595
Work and study	10.7	0.6	0.053	9.6	11.8	1,804
Household chores	15.4	0.3	0.022	14.7	16.0	3,205
Mean monthly wages	93,978	22,051	0.235	50,400	137,600	224
Child Labour						
Children 5-11 years in child labour						
Total	1,449,800	66,871	0.046	1,318,300	1,581,400	1,174
Male	734,100	43,088	0.059	649,400	818,877	586
Female	715,700	43,625	0.061	629,900	801,540	588
Urban	60,700	6,825	0.113	47,200	74,085	108
Rural	1,389,200	66,522	0.048	1,258,300	1,520,000	1,066
Kampala	4,100	926	0.227	2,300	5,900	12
Central	458,600	43,120	0.094	373,800	543,400	328
Eastern	431,800	34,276	0.079	364,400	499,300	259
Northern	184,900	13,423	0.073	158,500	211,300	369
Western	370,400	36,369	0.098	298,83	441,900	206
Children 12-13 years in child labour						
Total	252,300	15,305	0.061	222,000	282,400	287
Male	128,600	16,279	0.127	96,400	160,700	147
Female	123,700	11,630	0.094	100,700	146,600	140
Urban	17,500	2,114	0.121	13,300	21,700	31
Rural	234,700	15,159	0.065	204,800	264,600	256
Kampala	4,100	926		2,300	5,900	12
Central	458,600	43,120	0.094	373,788	543,400	328
Eastern	431,800	34,276	0.079	364,411	499,300	259
Northern	184,900	13,423	0.073	158,517	211,300	369
Western	370,400	36,369	0.098	298,833	441,900	206
Children 14-17 years in child labour						
Total	307,300	17,064	0.056	273,700	340,900	361
Male	183,300	16,608	0.091	150,500	216,000	196
Female	124,000	11,298	0.091	101,800	146,300	165
Urban	67,100	4,050	0.060	59,100	75,100	131
Rural	240,200	16,576	0.069	207,500	272,800	230
Kampala	21,200	2,306	0.109	16,600	25,700	46
Central	92,700	9,388	0.101	74,200	111,200	97
Eastern	48,100	11,618	0.242	25,200	70,900	31
Northern	58,600	5,617	0.096	47,500	69,600	128
Western	86,7800	7,445	0.086	72,100	101,500	59
Children 5-17 years in child labour						
Total	2,009,300	83,251	0.041	1,845,700	2,172,900	1,822
Male	1,045,900	51,543	0.049	944,600	1,147,200	929
Female	963,400	51,164	0.053	862,800	1,064,000	893
Urban	145,300	10,549	0.073	124,600	166,000	270
Rural	1,864,000	82,580	0.044	1,701,700	2,026,300	1,552
Kampala	27,400	2,762	0.101	21,900	32,800	63
Central	606,800	49,902	0.082	508,700	704,800	470
Eastern	534,200	44,845	0.084	446,100	622,400	318
Northern	322,000	21,203	0.066	280,400	363,700	668
Western	519,000	45,849	0.088	428,900	609,100	303

Appendix II: Sampling Errors for Selected Variables: Contd

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
				Lower	Upper	
Impact of Children's work on their Health and Education						
Proportion with any occupation injury						
Total	0.252	0.019	0.077	0.214	0.290	2,454
Male	0.236	0.020	0.086	0.196	0.275	1,253
Female	0.270	0.025	0.094	0.220	0.320	1,201
Proportion with any complication						
Total	0.263	0.025	0.093	0.215	0.311	2,452
Male	0.238	0.025	0.105	0.189	0.287	1,250
Female	0.289	0.028	0.097	0.234	0.344	1,202
Proportion carrying heavy loads						
Total	0.251	0.017	0.068	0.218	0.285	2,430
Male	0.256	0.019	0.075	0.218	0.293	1,236
Female	0.247	0.023	0.095	0.201	0.293	1,194

Appendix III: Labour force and Child Activities Survey, 2011/12 Questionnaire

SURVEY CODE

Batch Number



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD ACTIVITIES SURVEY 2011/2012



THIS SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS ACT, 1998.

PART A. Identification particulars and eligibility

HA1	Stratum			
HA2	District			
HA3	Urban code			
HA4	Enumeration area			
HA5	Household number			
HA6	Sample number			
HA7	Household head			

(Name)

Interview control section

Visits	Date (DD/MM/YY)	Start time (HH:MM)	End time (HH:MM)	5. Interview results:
1	___/___/___	___:___ Hours	___:___ hours	1=Completed (fully responding household) <input type="text"/>
2	___/___/___	___:___ Hours	___:___ hours	2=Partly completed
3	___/___/___	___:___ Hours	___:___ Hours	3=Non-contact
				4=Refused
				5=Temporarily absent, inadequate informant
				6=Vacant, demolished dwelling, change of status
				7=Listing error
				8=Other reasons:

4. Main language of interviews:

[English]

[Other]

[other]

Field staff

Interviewer's Comments (if any problems encountered):

Supervisor's Comments:

	6. Interviewer	7. Field supervisor	8. Data coding officer	9. Data entry officer
Name:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Signature	_____	_____	_____	_____
Date:	___/___/___	___/___/___	___/___/___	___/___/___

THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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PART B: HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE:

Complete list of household members (Usual and regular residents)

PERSON ID	Names	ID of person reporting	Sex	Relationship	Age	Residential status	Marital status (For those aged 10 years and above)	For those below 18 years					
								Living parents		If (NAME'S) parents are alive			
								Are the parents of [NAME] still alive?		Indicate parent's serial number. (Write 99 if absent or not applicable).		Has (NAME'S) parents been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that he/she was too sick to work or do normal activities	
							Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	
HB0	HB1	HB2	HB3	HB4	HB5	HB6	HB7	HB8	HB9	HB10	HB11	HB12	HB13
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													

PART B: HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE:

PERSON ID	Names	ID of person reporting	Sex	Relationship	Age	Residential status	Marital status (For those aged 10 years and above)	For those below 18 years					
								Living parents		If (NAME'S) parents are alive			
	<p>A. What is the name of the head of this household? <i>(This is usually the person who is the main decision maker, who manages the income/expenses of the household, or who owns or rents the house.)</i></p> <p>B. What are the names of the other members of this household?</p> <p>C. Are there any other members of this household who we have missed like babies, students at boarding school, or people temporarily away for work? What are their names?</p>	Which household member is providing data on the individual? (Write serial number from HB0))	<p>READ IF NECESSARY: What is [NAME'S] sex?</p> <p>1=Male 2=Female</p>	<p>What is [NAME'S] relationship to the head of household??</p> <p>1= Household head 2= Spouse 3=Child 4= Step child 5=Grand child 6= Parent of head or spouse 7= Other Relative 8= Servant 9= Non relative</p>	<p>What is [NAME'S] age in completed years?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE WRITE 0</p>	<p>What is the residential status of [NAME]</p> <p>1=Usual member present 2=Usual member absent 3=Regular member present 4=Regular member absent 5=Guest IF CODE 5, ASK NO FURTHER QUESTIONS FOR THAT PERSON</p>	<p>What is [NAME'S] marital status?</p> <p>1= Currently married/Cohabiting 2= Divorced 3=Separated 4= Widow/Widower 5= Never married</p>	<p>Living parents</p> <p>Are the parents of [NAME] still alive?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know</p>		<p>If (NAME'S) parents are alive</p> <p>Indicate parent's serial number. (Write 99 if absent or not applicable).</p> <p>Has (NAME'S) parents been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that he/she was too sick to work or do normal activities 1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know</p>			
								Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
HB0	HB1	HB2	HB3	HB4	HB5	HB6	HB7	HB8	HB9	HB10	HB11	HB12	HB13
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													
11													

PART C: EDUCATION AND TRAINING (FOR ALL USUAL AND REGULAR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE)

	Serial number in HH Roster							Skip Pattern
	Name of household member							
	Age of household member							
HB18	Can (NAME) read and write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2		
HB19A	Is (NAME) attending school or pre-school during the current school year (2011)? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2		>>HB21
HB19B	At what age did (NAME) begin primary school? (Aged 5-17 YEARS)							
HB19C	In which district (NAME) schooling 1= Current district 2=Another district 3=Another country	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3		
HB19D	Name district/country District/country code							
HB20A	What was/is the highest level of education that [You have/[NAME has] successfully completed? (SEE CODES BELOW)							
HB20B	[ASK IF HB20A >= 41] In what area did (you/Name) specialize (your/his/her) studies? (SEE CODES BELOW)							>>HB26
HB21	Has (NAME) ever attended school? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2		>>HB25
HB22	What was/is the highest level of education that [You/[NAME] completed? (SEE CODES BELOW)							

CODES FOR HB20 and HB22

00=No formal schooling	12=P2	17=P7	33=S3	41= Post primary specialized training or certificate	64=Doctoral Degree
08= Incomplete Pre-primary	13= P3	21=Junior Secondary	34=S4	51=Post-secondary specialized training or certificate	
09=Completed Pre-primary	14=P4	31=S1	35=S5	62=Bachelor's degree	
10=Not completed P1	15=P5	32=S2	36=S6	63=Master's degree	
11= P1	16=P6			99 Not Applicable	

PART C: EDUCATION AND TRAINING (FOR ALL USUAL AND REGULAR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE)

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
HB23	[ASK IF HB22 >= 41] In what area did (you/Name) specialize (your/his/her) studies? (SEE CODES BELOW)						
HB24	[ASK IF AGED 5-24 YEARS] Why did [You/NAME] leave school? (main reason) (Aged 5-24 years) 01=Completed schooling 02=To old for school 03=Disabled/sickness 04=School too far 05=Cannot afford school 06=Family did not allow school 07=Poor in studies/not interested in studies 08=Education not considered valuable 09=To work/do a job (economic activity) 10=To help in household chores (non-economic activity) 11=Pregnancy 12=Others (specify)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	
HB24A	[ASK IF AGED 5-24 YEARS] At what age did (NAME) begin primary school? (Age in completed years)						
HB24B	[ASK IF AGED 5-24 YEARS] At what age did (NAME) leave school? (Age in completed years)						>>HB26

CODES FOR HB23

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 00=General programmes | 46=Mathematics and statistics | 58=Architecture and building | 08=Services |
| 01=Education | 48=Computing | 62=Agriculture forestry, and fishery | 98=Don't know |
| 02=Humanities and sciences | 52=Engineering and engineering trades | 64=Veterinary | 99=Others (specify) |
| 03=Social science, business and law | 42=life sciences | 72=Health | |
| 43=Physical sciences | 54=Manufacturing and processing | 76=Social services | |

PART C: EDUCATION AND TRAINING (FOR ALL USUAL AND REGULAR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE)

	Serial number in HH Roster						SKIP PATTER N
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
HB25	[ASK IF AGED 5-24 YEARS] What is the main reason why (NAME) has never attended school? <i>(Read each of the following options and circle the most appropriate option)</i> 1=Too young 2=Disabled/illness 3=No school/school too far 4=Cannot afford schooling 5=Family did not allow schooling 6=Not interested in schooling 7=Education not considered valuable 8=school not safe 9=To learn a job 10=To work for pay 11=To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm 12=Help at home with household chores 13=Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	
HB26	Did (you/Name) participate in any business, entrepreneurship, or microenterprise development training? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
HB27	Did (you/Name) learn a trade or technical skill? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>HB30
HB28	What type of trade or technical skill did (you/Name) learn? (SEE CODES IN CODE LIST, ANNEX 1)						
HB29	How did (you/Name) acquire this trade or skill? 1=Vocational school/Course 2=Apprenticeship or on the job training 3=Learned from a friend or family member 4=From an NGO or community organization 5=Other, specify	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	

MIGRATION FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD FOR PERSON AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Serial number in HH Roster						SKIP PATTER N
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
HB30	In which district/ country was [NAME] born? SEE CODE BOOK.						
HB31	In which district/ country did [NAME] live 5 years ago? SEE CODE BOOK.						
HB32	How many years has [NAME] lived in this place/village? RECORD 100 IF SINCE BIRTH (>> NEXT PERSON) IF <1 YEAR, RECORD 00						
HB33	In which district/ country did [NAME] live before moving to current place of residence? SEE CODE BOOK.						
HB34	Was the place where [NAME] lived before coming here a rural or urban area? 1= Gazette urban 2= Other Urban 3=Rural	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
HB35	What was the main reason for moving to the current place of residence? 1= To look for work 2= Other income reasons 3= Drought, flood or other weather related condition 4= Eviction 5= Other land related problems 6= Illness, injury 7= Disability 8=Education 9= Marriage 10= Divorce 11= To escape insecurity 12= To return home from displacement 13= Abduction 14= Follow/join family 96= Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 96	

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
A0	Which Household member is providing data on the Individual (<i>Write Serial number from Roster</i>)						
A1a	In the last week, did you work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind, including doing paid domestic work, even if it was for only for one hour? <i>Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing, paid domestic work.</i> 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>B1
A1b	In the last week, did you run a business of any size, for yourself or with one or more partners, even if it was for only one hour? <i>Examples: Commercial farming, selling things, making things for sale, construction, repairing things, brewing beer for sale, collecting wood or water for sale, bairdressing, crèche businesses, having a legal or medical practice, performing, having a public phone shop.</i> 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>B1
A1c	In the last week, did you help without being paid in any kind of business run by your household, even if it was only for one hour? <i>Examples: help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.</i> 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>B1
A1d	In the last week, were you an apprentice? (INCLUDE APPRENTICESHIPS THAT ARE PAID, OR FOR WHICH THE APPRENTICE PAYS TO PARTICIPATE.) 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>B1
A2	In the last week, did you work on your household's farm? (Examples: tending crops, feeding animals, collecting eggs, milking cows, repairing tools, weeding) 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>A5
A3	Was this work done on your own land or that of another household member? <i>Examples: Livestock farming, land cultivation and other agricultural</i> 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
A4	In general, are the products obtained from this land for sale/barter or mainly for your own family use? 1=Only for sale/barter 2=Mainly for sale/barter but partly for own or family use 3=Mainly for own or family use but partly for sale/barter 4=Only for own or family use	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	>>B1 >>B1 >>B1 >>B1
A5	In the last week, did you have work, from which you were temporarily absent and to which you will definitely return to? <i>Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing, paid domestic work, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, tending crops, feeding animals, collecting eggs, milking cows, repairing tools, etc.</i> 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>G1a
A6	Why were you absent from work last week? 1=Vacation, holidays 2=Illness, injury, temporary disability 3=Maternity, paternity leave 4=Temporary slack work for technical or economic reasons 5=Bad weather 6=Strike or labour dispute 7=Off season (self-employment) 8=Off season (wage employment) 9=Education or training 10=Family/community responsibilities 11=Other (specify): _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	>>B1 >>B1 >>B1 >>B1 >>B1 >>B1 >>G1A >>G1A >>B1 >>B1 >>G1A

SECTION B: CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN JOB/ACTIVITY FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

The following questions refer to the respondent's main job/activity (if more than one) during the last week. The main job/activity is the one in which the respondent usually works the greatest number of hours per week. If the usual hours of work are the same in each job/activity, the main job/activity is the one that generates the highest income.

Serial number in HH Roster								Skip Pattern
Name of household member								
Age of household member								
B1	<p>What kind of work do you usually do in the <u>MAIN</u> job/activity that you had last week or from which you were absent? DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS.</p> <p><i>Examples: street seller, subsistence farmer, primary school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver</i></p> <p>Occupational title</p>							
B2	<p>What are your main tasks or duties?</p> <p>Short description of the main tasks or duties:</p> <p>ISCO Code</p>							
B3	<p>What kind of industry, business, service or activity is carried out at your place of work?</p> <p><i>Examples: Write the main industry, economic activity, product or service of the person's employer or company (e.g. supermarket, police service). If self-employed, write the activity of the person (e.g. subsistence farming, fishing). If paid domestic work in private household, write Domestic Service</i></p>							
B4A	<p>What are the main goods or services produced at your place of work or its main functions?</p> <p><i>Examples: selling fish, raising cattle, teaching children, caring for the sick</i></p> <p>ISIC Code</p>							
B5	<p>In this job/activity, were you...?</p> <p>READ</p> <p>1=Employee (working for pay in cash or in kind)¹⁵</p> <p>2=An employer (a person who pays one or more people to work for him)</p> <p>3=An own-account worker (a person running a business with no employees)</p> <p>4=Helping without pay in a household</p> <p>5=Members of Producers' cooperatives</p> <p>6=Volunteer(Unpaid workers)</p>	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		2	2	2	2	2	2	>>B17
		3	3	3	3	3	3	>>B17
		4	4	4	4	4	4	>>B17
		5	5	5	5	5	5	>>B17
		6	6	6	6	6	6	>>B17

¹⁵ Include paid domestic workers, paid workers in household businesses, gardeners, security guards, etc. Payment may be in cash or in kind (eg. Food, accommodation). This category includes all employees: part-time, casual worker and piecework.

SECTION B: CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN JOB/ACTIVITY FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
	FOR EMPLOYEES(IF CODE 1 IN B5)						
B6	Was your employment agreement... ? 1=A verbal agreement 2=A written agreement	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
B7	Was the duration of your contract or agreement of limited or unlimited duration? 1=Limited time duration 2=Unlimited time duration	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>B10
B8	Was your position.....? 1=Permanent and pensionable 2=An open ended appointment 3=A fixed term	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	>>B10 >>B10
B9	What is the duration of your contract or agreement? 1=Less than 12 months 2=12 months to 36 months 3=More than 36 months 4=Don't know	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
B10	Does your employer pay contributions to social security for you? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
B11	Do you get paid annual leave or payment for leave not taken? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
B12A	Would you get paid sick leave in case of illness or injury? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
B12B	Would you get maternity/paternity leave? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
B13	Do you get medical benefits from your employer? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
B14	Does your employer deduct income tax from your salary/wage? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	

SECTION B: CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN JOB/ACTIVITY FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
B15	On this job, are you a member of a trade union or a similar employee association? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
B16	Do you work in a ...? 1=Government institution 2=State-owned enterprise 3=Non-governmental/non-profit organization 4=Private business or farm 5=Private household 6=Embassy, international organization 7=Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	>>B20 >>B20 >>B20 >>B20 >>B23 >>B20 >>B20
FOR EMPLOYERS, OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS AND CONTRIBUTING FAMILY HELPERS(CODES 2-6 IN B5)							
B17	What is the type of ownership of your business/farm (or the business/farm where you worked)? 1=Individual owner (or with other household members) 2=Partnership with members of other households 3=Incorporated enterprise (Private Limited Co., Public Limited Co. Inc.) 4=Other (specify): _____	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
B18a	Is your business (or household business where you work) registered for VAT? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=refused	1 2 8 9	1 2 8 9	1 2 8 9	1 2 8 9	1 2 8 9	
B18b	Is your business/farm (or the business/farm where you work) registered for income tax? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=refused	1 2 3 8 9	1 2 3 8 9	1 2 3 8 9	1 2 3 8 9	1 2 3 8 9	
B19	Does your business/farm keep a complete record of accounts (assets and expenditures)? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	

SECTION B: CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN JOB/ACTIVITY FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Serial number in HH Roster									Skip Pattern
	Name of household member									
	Age of household member									
B20	How many persons, including yourself, work at your place of work?									
	1=1-4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2=5-9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	3=10-19	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	>>B22
	4=20-49	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	>>B22
	5=50-99	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	>>B22
	6=100 or more	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	>>B22
	8=Don't know	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	>>B22
B21	Please specify the exact number of workers									
	Number of									
B22	Where is your usual place of work located?									
	1=In your home	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2=Structure attached to your home	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	3=At the client's or employer's home	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	4=Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc. (separate from house)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	5=On a farm or agricultural plot	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	6=Construction site	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	7=Fixed stall in the market/street	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
	8=Without fixed location/mobile/open space	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9=Other (specify): _____	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
B23	In which district is your place of work located?									
	1=In this district	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2=Another district	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	3=Another country	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	4=Mobile	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
B24	Name of District/Country									

B25	How long have you worked for this employer (or in this business/activity)?						
	1=Less than 1 year	1	1	1	1	1	
	2=1 year to less than 3 years	2	2	2	2	2	
	3=3 years to less than 5 years	3	3	3	3	3	
	4=5 years to less than 10 years	4	4	4	4	4	
	5=10 years to less than 20 years	5	5	5	5	5	
	6=20 to 30 years	6	6	6	6	6	
7=31 or more years	7	7	7	7	7		

SECTION C: MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SECONDARY ACTIVITY FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

The following questions refer to the respondent's secondary job/activity, if any, during the last week.

	Serial number in HH Roster						
	Name of household member						Skip Pattern
	Age of household member						
C1	Last week, did you have any secondary job/activity from which you or your households obtain any income in cash or in kind? 1=Yes 2=No	1	1	1	1	1	>>C9
C4	What kind of work do you usually do in this secondary job/activity? DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS. <i>Examples: street seller, subsistence farmer, primary school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver</i> Occupational title						
C5	What are your main tasks or duties? Short description of the main tasks or duties: ISCO Code						
C6	What kind of industry, business, service or activity is carried out at your place of work where you had your secondary job/activity? <i>Examples: Write the main industry, economic activity, product or service of the person's employer or company (e.g. supermarket, police service). If self-employed, write the activity of the person (e.g. subsistence farming, fishing). If paid domestic work in private household, write Domestic Service</i>						
C7	What are the main goods or services produced at your place of work or its main functions? <i>Examples: selling fish, raising cattle, teaching children</i>						

C8	In this job/activity, were you...? READ					
	1=Employee (working for pay in cash or in kind) ¹⁶	1	1	1	1	1
	2=An employer (a person who pays one or more people to work for him)	2	2	2	2	2
	3=An own-account worker (a person running a business with no employees)	3	3	3	3	3
	4=Helping without pay in a household	4	4	4	4	4
	5=Members of Producers' cooperatives	5	5	5	5	5
6 =Volunteer(Unpaid workers)	6	6	6	6	6	

SECTION C: TIME OF WORK FOR CHILDREN AGED 5-17YEARS-

	Serial number in HH Roster					
	Name of household member					Skip Pattern
	Age of household member					
C9	During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? <u>For ALL children (including children attending school):</u>					
	A. During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m)	A	A	A	A	A
	B. In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.)	B	B	B	B	B
	C. During both the day and the evening (for the entire day).	C	C	C	C	C
	D. On the week-end	D	D	D	D	D
	E. Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening	E	E	E	E	E
	<u>ADDITIONAL: For children attending school ONLY (If HB19= YES):</u>					
	F. After school	F	F	F	F	F
	G. Before school	G	G	G	G	G
	H. Both before or after school	H	H	H	H	H
	I. On the week-end	I	I	I	I	I
	J. During missed school hours/days	J	J	J	J	J

¹⁶ Include paid domestic workers, paid workers in household businesses, gardeners, security guards, etc. Payment may be in cash or in kind (eg. Food, accommodation). This category includes all employees: part-time, casual worker and piecework.

SECTION D: HOURS OF WORK FOR EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Serial number in HH Roster										
	Name of household member										
	Age of household member										
D1	How many hours do you usually work per week...? D1a: In your main job/activity (M) D1b: In any other job(s)/activity(ies)(O)	MAIN JOB	OTHER JOBS	MAIN JOB	OTHER JOBS	MAIN JOB	OTHER JOBS	MAIN JOB	OTHER JOBS	MAIN JOB	OTHER JOBS
	<i>Interviewer: Add the hours usually worked per week in the main job/activity (D1a) and in any other job(s)/activities (D1b). Record the total in D1c. Read the total to the respondent and ask to confirm if correct.</i>										
	DO NOT READ D1c. Total for all jobs/activities										
D2	Thinking of each day last week, how many hours did you actually work on... D2a: In your main job/activity (M) D2b: In any other job(s)/activity(ies)(O)	MAIN JOB	OTHER JOBS	MAIN JOB	OTHE R JOBS	MAIN JOB	OTHER JOBS	MAIN JOB	OTHER JOBS	MAIN JOB	OTHER JOBS
	Monday?										
	Tuesday?										
	Wednesday?										
	Thursday?										
	Friday?										
	Saturday?										
	Sunday?										
	DO NOT READ D2c. Total for all jobs/activities										

SECTION E: TIME RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND INADQUATE EMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS

	Serial number in HH Roster																Skip Pattern
	Name of household member																
	Age of household member																
E1	Last week, would you have liked to work more hours than you actually worked? 1=Yes 2=No																>>E4
E2	How many additional hours could you have worked last week? Number of additional hours																If 0hrs>>E4
E3	How would you have liked to increase your working hours? 1=Increase number of hours in current job(s)/activity(ies) 2=Take an additional job/activity 3=Replace current job(s)/activity(ies) with another job/activity with more hours																
E4	Would you like to change your current employment situation? 1=Yes 2=No																>>CHK3
E5	What is the main reason why you want to change your current employment situation? 1=Present job(s) is(are) temporary 2=Fear of loosing the present job(s) 3=To work more hours paid at your current rate 4=To have a higher pay 5=To work less hours with a reduction in pay 6=To use better your qualifications/skills.. 7=To have more convenient working time, shorter commuting time 8=To improve working conditions 9=Other reason (specify): _____																
E6	During the last four weeks, did you look for another job/activity to replace your current one(s)? 1=Yes 2=No																
E7	During the last four weeks, did you look for extra work in addition to your current job(s)/activity(ies)? 1=Yes 2=No																

SECTION F: INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
CHK 3	CHECK IF B5 IS 1 (EMPLOYEE ON MAIN JOB) THEN CIRCLE 1; IF C8 IS 1 (EMPLOYEE ON SECOND JOB) CIRCLE 2; IF EITHER B5 OR C8 IS OTHER CATEGORIES, CIRCLE 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	(>>F1) (>>F10) (>>SECTION I)
	MAIN JOB(EMPLOYEE only)						
F1	On your (main) job, are you paid... 1 =a set rate 2 = both a set rate and on the commission basis of sales 3 = commission on the basis of sales 4 = in kind only 5 =some other way, specify	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	(>>F4) (>>F8) (>>F6)
F2	What is the set rate you are paid? <i>This should be the pay rate before taxes or other deductions are taken out.</i> (ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS)						
F3	What is the periodicity of this? 1=Hourly 2=Daily 3=Weekly 4=Every two weeks 5=Twice Monthly 6= Monthly 7=Annually 8=Other, specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	>>F7 >>F7 >>F7 >>F7 >>F7 >>F7 >>F7 >>F7
F4	In the last month, how much were you paid on earnings from sales? <i>This should be earnings before taxes or other deductions are taken out.</i> ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS						(>>F7)
F6	In the last month, how much did you earn? <i>This should be earnings before taxes or other deductions are taken out.</i> ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS						

SECTION F: INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
F7	Did you receive any payments in kind such as food or housing from your (MAIN) job? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	(>>CHK 4)
F8	What is the estimated value of these payments in kind? ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS						
F9	Per Unit (circle) 1=Hourly 2=Daily 3=Weekly 4=Bi-weekly 5=Monthly 6=Annually 7=Other, specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
CHK 4	CHECK IF C8 IS WORKING FOR SOMEONE ELSE FOR PAY 1=YES 2=NO	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	(IF 2 >> SECTIO N6)
	SECOND JOB (EMPLOYEE only)						
F10	On your (SECOND) job, are you paid... 1 =a set rate 2 = both a set rate and on the basis of sales 3 = on the basis of sales 4 = in kind only 5 =some other way, specify	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	(>>F13) (>>F16) (>>F14)
F11	What is the set rate you are paid? This should be the pay rate before taxes or other deductions are taken out. ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS						

SECTION F: INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
F12	That rate is... 1=Hourly 2=Daily 3=Weekly 4=Bi-weekly 5=Twice Monthly 6=Monthly 7=Annually 8=Other, specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	>>F17 >>F17 >>F17 >>F17 >>F17 >>F17 >>F17 >>F13
F13	In the last month, how much were you paid on earnings from sales? <i>This should be earnings before taxes or other deductions are taken out.</i>						>>F17
F14	In the last month, how much did you earn? <i>This should be earnings before taxes or other deductions are taken out.</i> ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS						
F15	Did you receive any payments in kind such as food or housing from your (SECOND) job? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	(>>SECTION I)
F16	What is the estimated value of these payments in kind? ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS						
F17	Per Unit (circle) 1=Hourly 2=Daily 3=Weekly 4=Bi-weekly 5=Twice Monthly 6=Monthly 7=Annually 8=Other, specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	

SECTION G: UNEMPLOYED AND PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
G1a	In the last four weeks, were you looking for a job? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>G2
G1b	In the last four weeks, were you trying to start a business? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>G3a
G2	In the last four weeks, what have you done to look for work or to start a business? A=Registered at an employment centre B=Placed /answered job advertisement(s) C=Inquired directly at factories, farms, markets, shops, or other workplaces D=Took a test or interview E=Asked friends, relatives, acquaintances F=Waited on the street to be recruited for casual work G=Sought financial assistance to look for work or start a business H=Looked for land, building, equipment, machinery to start own business or farming I=Applied for permit or license to start a business J=Other (specify): _____ K=No method	A B C D E F G H I J K	A B C D E F G H I J K	A B C D E F G H I J K	A B C D E F G H I J K	A B C D E F G H I J K	>>G7 >>G7 >>G7 >>G7 >>G7 >>G7 >>G7 >>G7 >>G7 >>G7
G3a	Was this because you have already found a job to start at a later date? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>G7
G3b	Was this because you have undertaken all necessary steps to start a business at a later date? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>G7
G4	Last week, would you have liked to work if there had been an opportunity to work? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>G9

SECTION G: UNEMPLOYED AND PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
G5	What was the main reason why you did not seek work or try to start a business in the last four weeks?						
	01=Was waiting for the results of a vacancy competition or an interview	01	01	01	01	01	>>G8a
	02=Awaiting the season for work	02	02	02	02	02	>>G8a
	03=Attended school or training courses	03	03	03	03	03	>>G8a
	04=Family responsibilities or housework	04	04	04	04	04	>>G8a
	05=Pregnancy	05	05	05	05	05	>>G8a
	06=Illness, injury or disability	06	06	06	06	06	>>G8a
	07=Does not know how and where to look for work	07	07	07	07	07	>>G8a
	08=Unable to find work for his/her skills	08	08	08	08	08	
	09=Had looked for job(s) before but had not found any	09	09	09	09	09	
	10=Too young or too old to find a job	10	10	10	10	10	
	11=No jobs available in the area/district	11	11	11	11	11	
12=Other reason (specify): _____	12	12	12	12	12	>>G8a	
G6	During the last 12 months, did you do anything to look for work or to start a business?						
	1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>G8a >>G8a
G7	For how long have you been without work and trying to find a job or start a business?						
	1=Less than 3 months	1	1	1	1	1	
	2=3 months to less than 6 months	2	2	2	2	2	
	3=6 months to less than 1 year	3	3	3	3	3	
	4=1 year to less than 3 years	4	4	4	4	4	
	5=3 years to less than 5 years	5	5	5	5	5	
	6=5 years or more	6	6	6	6	6	
7=Don't know	7	7	7	7	7		
G8a	Last week, could you have started to work if a job had been offered to you?						
	1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>H1
G8b	Last week, could you have started to work if an opportunity to open a business had been offered to you?						
	1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	>>H1

SECTION G: UNEMPLOYED AND PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
G9	What was the main reason why you did not want to work last week?						
	1=In school or training	1	1	1	1	1	>>H1
	2=Family responsibilities or housework	2	2	2	2	2	>>H1
	3=Pregnancy	3	3	3	3	3	>>H1
	4=Illness, injury or disability	4	4	4	4	4	>>H1
	5=Retired or too old for work	5	5	5	5	5	>>H1
	6=Too young to work.	6	6	6	6	6	>>H1
	7=No desire to work	7	7	7	7	7	>>H1
	8=Off-season	8	8	8	8	8	>>H1
	9=Other reason (specify): _____	9	9	9	9	9	>>H1

SECTION H: : PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCED AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
H1	Have you ever worked for a wage or salary, or for other income in cash or in kind (including income obtained from your own or a family business or farm)? <i>Interviewer: Work includes unpaid work in a family business or subsistence farming</i> 1=Yes 2=No	1	1	1	1	1	>>I1
		2	2	2	2	2	
H2	What was the main reason why you stopped working in your last job/activity? 01=Temporary job ended 02=End of season 03=Dismissal or staff reduction 04=Business/farm/institution closed down 05=Changed residence/displaced 06=Started school, studies, or training 07=Family/community responsibilities 08=Pregnancy 09=Illness or disability 10=Resignation for other reasons 11=Retirement 12=Other reason (specify): _____	01	01	01	01	01	
		02	02	02	02	02	
		03	03	03	03	03	
		04	04	04	04	04	
		05	05	05	05	05	
		06	06	06	06	06	
		07	07	07	07	07	
		08	08	08	08	08	
		09	09	09	09	09	
		10	10	10	10	10	
		11	11	11	11	11	
		12	12	12	12	12	
H3	How long ago (in years) did you stop working in your last job/activity? 1=Less than 3 months ago 2=3 months to less than 6 months ago 3=6 months to less than 1 year ago 4=1 year to less than 3 years ago 5=3 years to less than 5 years ago 6=5 years to less than 10 years ago 7=10 or more years ago	1	1	1	1	1	>>I1 >>I1
		2	2	2	2	2	
		3	3	3	3	3	
		4	4	4	4	4	
		5	5	5	5	5	
		6	6	6	6	6	
		7	7	7	7	7	
H4	What kind of industry, business, service or activity was carried out at the place where you last worked? <i>Interviewer:</i> <i>Write the main industry, economic activity, product or service of (the person's) employer or company (e.g. supermarket, police service). If self-employed, write the activity of the person (e.g. subsistence farming, fishing). If paid domestic work in private household, write Domestic Service</i>						

SECTION H: : PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCED AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE-

	Serial number in HH Roster																			Skip Pattern
	Name of household member																			
	Age of household member																			
H5	What were the main goods or services produced at that workplace or its main functions? Examples: selling fish, raising cattle, teaching children, caring for the sick ISIC Code																			
H6	What kind of work did you do in your last job/activity? Examples: street trader, subsistence farmer, school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver ... Occupational title:																			
H7	What were your main tasks or duties in this work? Short description of the main tasks or duties: ISCO code																			
H8	In this job/activity, were you...? READ 1=Employee (working for pay in cash or in kind) ¹⁷ 2=An employer (a person who pays one or more people to work for him) 3=An own-account worker (a person running a business with no employees) 4=Helping without pay in a household 5=Members of Producers' cooperatives 6 =Volunteer(Unpaid workers)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
H9	In your last job/activity, did you work in a ...? 1=Government institution 2=State-owned enterprise 3=Private business or farm 4=Non-governmental/non-profit organization 5=Private household 6=Embassy, international organization 7=Other (specify): _____	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
H12	How long did you work for your last employer (or your last business/activity)																			

¹⁷ Include paid domestic workers, paid workers in household businesses, gardeners, security guards, etc. Payment may be in cash or in kind (eg. Food, accommodation). This category includes all employees: part-time, casual worker and piecework.

SECTION I: USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Serial number in HH Roster					Skip Pattern
	Name of household member					
	Age of household member					
PRE I	Now I'd like to ask about the income generating activity you spent the most time doing in the past 12 months. This could be work at a job, your own business, a household enterprise, or a farm. It could be work that you still do or work that you have stopped doing.					
I1	<p>You have told me that last week you were doing, Is it the same task that you spent most time in the past 12 months? (READ)</p> <p>1= Main job last week 2=Second job last week 3= Other economic activity/work 4=Has never worked at all</p>	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	→I9 →I9 →SECTION NK
I2	<p>What were the main goods or services produced at that workplace or its main functions? Examples: selling fish, raising cattle, teaching children, caring for the sick</p> <p>ISIC Code</p>					
I3	<p>What kind of work did you do in your last job/activity? Examples: street trader, subsistence farmer, school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver ...</p> <p>Occupational title:</p>					
I4	<p>What were your main tasks or duties in this work? Short description of the main tasks or duties:</p> <p>ISCO Code</p>					
I5	<p>In this job/activity, were you...? READ</p> <p>1=Employee (working for pay in cash or in kind) ¹⁸ 2=An employer (a person who pays one or more people to work for him) 3=An own-account worker (a person running a business with no employees) 4=Helping without pay in a household 5=Members of Producers' cooperatives 6 =Volunteer(Unpaid workers)</p>	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	

¹⁸ Include paid domestic workers, paid workers in household businesses, gardeners, security guards, etc. Payment may be in cash or in kind (eg. Food, accommodation). This category includes all employees: part-time, casual worker and piecework.

SECTION I: USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
I6	In your last job/activity, did you work in a ...? 1=Government institution 2=State-owned enterprise 3=Private business or farm 4=Non-governmental/non-profit organization 5=Private household 6=Embassy, international organization 96=Other (specify): _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	
CHK 4	CIRCLE 1 IF I5=1, IS WORKING FOR SOMEONE ELSE FOR PAY, ELSE CIRCLE 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→I9
I7	Was your employment agreement... 1=a verbal agreement 2=a written agreement	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
I8	Was your position... 1=permanent and pensionable 2=an open ended appointment 3=a fixed term	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
I9	During which of the past 12 months did you work at this job/business? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY) A=January B=February C= March D=April E=May F=June G=July H=August I=September J=October K=November L=December (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)	A B C D E F G H I J K L	A B C D E F G H I J K L	A B C D E F G H I J K L	A B C D E F G H I J K L	A B C D E F G H I J K L	

SECTION J: HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
J1	<p>Did you have any of the following in the past 12 months because of your work? (Read each of the following options and mark “Yes=1” or “No=2” for all options)</p> <p>01. Superficial injuries or open wounds 02. Fractures 03. Dislocations, sprains or stains 04. Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite 05. Breathing problems. 06. Eye problems. 07. Skin problems 08. Stomach problems / diarrhea 09. Fever. 10. Extreme fatigue 96. Other (specify)</p>	<p>1=Yes 2=No</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 96 </p>	<p>1=Yes 2=No</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 96 </p>	<p>1=Yes 2=No</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 96 </p>	<p>1=Yes 2=No</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 96 </p>	<p>1=Yes 2=No</p> <p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 96 </p>	<p>If “No to all→J4</p>
J2	<p>Think about your most serious illness/injury, how did this/these affect your work/schooling?</p> <p>1=Not serious- did not stop work/schooling. 2=Stopped work or school for a short time 3=Stopped work or school completely.</p>	<p>1 2 3</p>	<p>1 2 3</p>	<p>1 2 3</p>	<p>1 2 3</p>	<p>1 2 3</p>	
J3	<p>Think about your most serious illness/injury, what were you doing when this happened?</p> <p>Job/Task description</p>						
	OCCUPATION CODE						
J4	<p>Do you carry heavy loads at work?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p>	
J5	<p>Do you operate any machinery/heavy equipment at work?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>→J7</p>

SECTION J: HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
J6	What type of tools, equipment or machines do you use at work? <i>(Write down 2 mostly used)</i> List of tools, equipment and machines	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	1..... 2.....	
J7	Are you exposed to any of the following at work? (Read each of the following options and mark “YES” or “NO” for all options) 01. Dust, fumes, 02. Fire, gas, flames. 03. Loud noise or vibration 04. Snake bite/ insect stringing(poisonous) 05. Dangerous tools (knives etc) 06. Work underground 07. Work at heights 08. Work in water/lake/pond/river 09. Workplace too dark or confined 10. Insufficient ventilation 11. Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.) 12. Explosives 96. Other things, processes or conditions bad for your health or safety (specify)	1=Yes 2=No 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 96	1=Yes 2=No 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 96	1=Yes 2=No 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 96	1=Yes 2=No 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 96	1=Yes 2=No 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 96	
J8	Have you ever been subject to the following at work? (Read each of the following options and mark “YES” or “NO” for all options) 1. Constantly shouted at 2. Repeatedly insulted 3. Beaten /physically hurt 4. Sexually abused (touched or done things to you that you did not want) 6. Other (Specify)	1=Yes 2=No 1 2 3 4 6	1=Yes 2=No 1 2 3 4 6	1=Yes 2=No 1 2 3 4 6	1=Yes 2=No 1 2 3 4 6	1=Yes 2=No 1 2 3 4 6	

SECTION K: HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

	Serial number in HH Roster						Skip Pattern
	Name of household member						
	Age of household member						
K1	<p>During the past week did you do any of the tasks indicated below for this household? <i>(Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)</i></p> <p>1. Fetching water 2. Fetching firewood 3. Cooking 4. Cleaning utensils/house 5. Washing clothes 6. Caring for children/old/sick 7. Other household tasks.</p>	1=Yes 2=No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1=Yes 2=No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1=Yes 2=No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1=Yes 2=No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1=Yes 2=No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	If any "Yes" →K2 If no "Yes" →Next person
K2	<p>During each day of the past week how many hours did you do such household tasks? <i>(Record for each day separately)</i></p> <p>1. Monday 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday 4. Thursday 5. Friday 6. Saturday 7. Sunday</p>						
K3	<p>[FOR CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS] Has (NAME) been interviewed in the company of an adult or an older child?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No</p>	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
K4	<p>INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW RESULT</p> <p>1=Completed (fully responding household) 2=Partly completed 3=Non-contact 4=Refused 5=Temporarily absent, inadequate informant</p>	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	

SECTION L: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

L1	In what type of dwelling does the household live? 1=Independent house 2=Tenement (Muzigo) 3=Independent flat/apartment 4=Sharing house/flat/apartment 5=Boys quarters 6=Garage 7= Hut 8=Uniport 9= Other (specify)				L8	What is the <u>main</u> source of energy? 1=Nothing 2=Wood 3=Charcoal 4=Kerosene 5=Gas 6=Electricity 7=Solar 9=Other	COOKING	LIGHTIN G
							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
L2	What is the ownership status of this dwelling? 1= Owned 2= Rented (Normal) 3= Rented (subsidized) 4= Supplied free by employer 5= Supplied free or rent paid by relative or other person 6= Other (specify)				L9	What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water? 1= Private connection to pipeline 2= Public taps 3= Bore-hole 4= Protected well/spring 5= River, stream, lake, pond 6= Vendor/Tanker truck 7= Gravity flow scheme 8= Rain water 9= Other (specify)		
L3	How many rooms are there in this dwelling?							
L7	Are any of these facilities available to the household? (Enter appropriate code for each facility) 1=Inside house and exclusive 2=Inside house and shared 3=Outside house and exclusive 4=Outside house and shared. 9= Not available	KITCHE N	BATHROO M	TOILET				
		1 2 3 4 9	1 2 3 4 9	1 2 3 4 9				

SECTIONM: HOUSEHOD SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

M1	Does the household own any livestock? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	→ END
M2	How many?		→END
	1. Cow		
	1. Sheep.		
	2. Goat		
	3. Pig		
	4. Poultry(last 30days)		
	8. Other		

END TIME:

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Appendix IV Persons involved in the Labour Force and Child Activities Survey

Uganda Bureau of Statistics

John B. Male-Mukasa, Executive Director
Ben Paul Mungyereza, Deputy Executive Director/Statistical Production & Development
Andrew Mukulu, Director Population and Social Statistics
Wilson Nyegenye, Principal Statistician
Vincent Fred Sennono, Principal Statistician
Alfred G. Musamali, Senior Editor
Simon Kyewalyanga, Statistician
Dorcas Nabukwasi, Statistician
Charles Tebandeke, Statistical Assistant

Report Review

James W. Mubiru

ILO Team

Yacouba Diallo
Akky de Kort
Tite Habiyakare
Stephen Opio, ILO

Field Staff

Supervisors

Birungi Sarah
Kavuma Patrick
Joyce Tapingwa
Muwanika Moses

Nakijooba Susan
Aguta Danstan
Ogwal Richard

Kyomuhangi Annet
Ojabira Robert
Akello Janet
Karungi Lydia

Interviewers

Kalema William
Nakayiza Joseline
Nabandeke Sylvia
Ndagire Sumaya
Olwala Nelson
Mukisa Enid
Mubiru Peter
Kasumba J.M
Aviata Harriet
Jurua Brenda
Oyaku Samuel
Among Lucy
Akello Lorna
Binen Alfred
Komakech Bestine

Nakeeya Ireene
Ssentuya Gerald
Ssekabembe Solomon
Nakyanzi Jacenta
Makonje Grace
Wafula John
Wafula Dan
Bwete John Paul
Kyomuhendo Carolyne
Irarora Boniface
Atuhairwe Bernadette
Agaba B Catherine
Akello Sarah Racheal
Bongomin Benjamin

Nansamba Juliet
Mulema Patrick
Nakanwagi Dorothy
Nakintu Suzan
Ruyondo Elias
Kamuregeya N.
Ashat Grace
Atuhairwe M.H
Achom Jacenta
Ekelot Julis
Achidri Timothy
Akurut Stella
Maringa Micheal
Akurut Sarah
Okia W.X