



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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|------------|
| PREFACE | i |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | ii |
| LIST OF TABLES | iv |
| LIST OF FIGURES | v |
| LIST OF ACRONYMS | vi |
| Concepts and Definitions of terms | vii |
| SELECTED INDICATORS ON CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS | ix |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | xi |
| | |
| CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Overview of the country | 1 |
| 1.2 Background to the Study | 2 |
| 1.3 Survey Objectives | 3 |
| 1.4 Report structure | 4 |
| | |
| CHAPTER: SURVEY METHODOLOGY | 5 |
| 2.1 Scope and Coverage | 5 |
| 2.2 Survey Design | 8 |
| 2.3 Survey implementation | 8 |
| 2.4 Limitations | 11 |
| | |
| CHAPTER THREE: CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AND HOUSEHOLDS | 13 |
| 3.0 Introduction | 13 |
| 3.1 Population Size of the children 0-17 years | 13 |
| 3.2 A Profile of the Children Aged 5-17 Years | 17 |
| 3.3 Household Headship | 19 |
| 3.4 Household size | 20 |
| 3.4 Household Composition of Child Population | 21 |
| | |
| CHAPTER FOUR: EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AGED 6-17 YEARS | 23 |
| 4.0 Introduction | 23 |
| 4.1 School Attendance | 23 |
| 4.2 School Enrolment Ratios | 26 |
| 4.3 Educational Attainment | 27 |
| 4.4 Reasons for not attending school | 28 |
| | |
| CHAPTER FIVE: ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN AGED 6-17 YEARS | 30 |
| 5.0 Introduction | 30 |
| 5.1 Children Involvement in Work and Schooling | 30 |
| 5.2 Children by Activity Status and Orphan hood Status | 33 |
| 5.3 Child Activity Status by Age | 34 |
| 5.4 Children Engagement in Household Chores | 37 |
| 5.5 Children's Total Involvement in Work | 38 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|------------|
| CHAPTER SIX: CHILDREN INVOLVEMENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES | 40 |
| 6.0 Introduction | 40 |
| 6.1 Sector of employment | 40 |
| 6.2 Status in Employment | 42 |
| 6.3 Occupations of Working Children..... | 44 |
| 6.4 Industry of Working Children | 45 |
| 6.5 Main types of Household chores..... | 47 |
| 6.6 Work Intensity | 48 |
| 6.7 Monthly Earnings for Children in Paid Employment | 50 |
| | |
| CHAPTER SEVEN: CHILD LABOUR..... | 52 |
| 7.0 Introduction | 52 |
| 7.1 Estimation of Child Labour | 52 |
| 7.2 Components Contribution to Child Labour Measurement..... | 55 |
| 7.3 Hazardous work..... | 57 |
| | |
| CHAPTER EIGHT: IMPACT OF CHILDREN'S WORK ON THEIR HEALTH, SAFETY AND EDUCATION | 62 |
| 8.0 Introduction | 62 |
| 8.1 Children's Work Safety and Health | 63 |
| 8.2 Physical, Psychological and Sexual Violence..... | 68 |
| 8.3 Impact of Children's Work on Education | 69 |
| | |
| APENDICES | 70 |
| Appendix I: Definition of and Matrix of hazardous work..... | 71 |
| Appendix II: Sampling Errors for Selected Variables | 75 |
| Appendix III: Labour force and Child Activities Survey, 2011/12 Questionnaire..... | 76 |
| Appendix IV: Persons involved in the Labour Force and Child Activities Survey..... | 115 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 2.1: Response rates | 11 |
| Table 3.1 Population Distribution of Children by Sex and Residence | 14 |
| Table 3.2: Orphan hood and Foster hood Status of Children Aged 0-17 Years | 16 |
| Table 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Age | 19 |
| Table 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Gender | 20 |
| Table 3.7 Average Household Size by Selected Characteristics | 21 |
| Table 4.2: Mean Age at First Primary School Attendance for Children Aged 6-17 Years..... | 26 |
| Table 4.4 Education Attainment for Children Aged 6 to 17 Years in School by Sex and Age group..... | 28 |
| Table 4.5: Reasons for Not Going to School for Children Aged 6-17 Years | 29 |
| Table 5.1: Children (6-17) activities by Selected Background Characteristics | 31 |
| Table: 5.2 Proportion and Number of Children in School and Work by Background Characteristics | 32 |
| Table: 5.3 Distribution of Children by Activity status and Socio-Economic Characteristics | 39 |
| Table 6.1 Sector of Employment of Children by Age | 41 |
| Table 6.2 Sector of Employment by Sex, Residence and Region | 42 |
| Table 6.3: Status in Employment of Children..... | 44 |
| Table 6.4: Children engagement in Occupations by sex (%)..... | 45 |
| Table 6.4: Children engagement in Industry by Sex (%)..... | 46 |
| Table 6.6: Main type of Household Chores Performed by Children Aged 5-17 Years by Selected Background Characteristics..... | 47 |
| Table 6.8: Number of Hours per Week) by Sector and Status in Employment..... | 50 |
| Table 6.8: Monthly Wages (000's) and Frequency of Payment and occupations by Sex and Residence | 51 |
| Table 7.1: Estimation of Child Labour by Age of the Child | 55 |
| 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 | 65 |
| Table 8.2: Proportion of Working Children Aged 5-17 Years who had an Occupational Complication..... | 66 |
| Table 8.3: Exposure to Selected Conditions at the Work places by Children Aged 5-17 Years by Sex and Residence | 68 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 3.1: Distribution of the Population of Children by Age group and sex..... | 15 |
| Figure 4.1: Proportion of Children Aged 6-17 Years Attending School by Residence ADD information on Y-axis AND X-axis..... | 25 |
| Figure 4.2: Reasons for Dropping out of School for Children Aged 6-17 Years | 29 |
| Figure 5.1: Children Involvement in Employment by Orphan hood Status (%)..... | 33 |
| Figure 5.2: Children Involvement in Education by Orphan hood Status (%) | 34 |
| Figure 5.2: Child Activity Status by Age..... | 35 |
| Figure 5.3: % of Children Involvement in Schooling and Employment by Age | 36 |
| Figure 5.4 Percentage of Children Involved in Economic Activity by Age and Sex..... | 37 |
| Figure 6.1: Status in Employment of Working Children by Age..... | 43 |
| Figure 8.1: Proportion of Working Children that got an Injury by Selected Background Characteristics | 64 |
| Figure 8.2: Carrying of Heavy Loads at workplaces by Sex, Residence and Age..... | 67 |
| Figure 8.3: Carrying of Heavy Loads at Workplaces by Sub-region | 67 |
| Figure 8.4: Mean Grade Completed of Children Currently Attending School, by Age .. | 69 |

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.

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 |

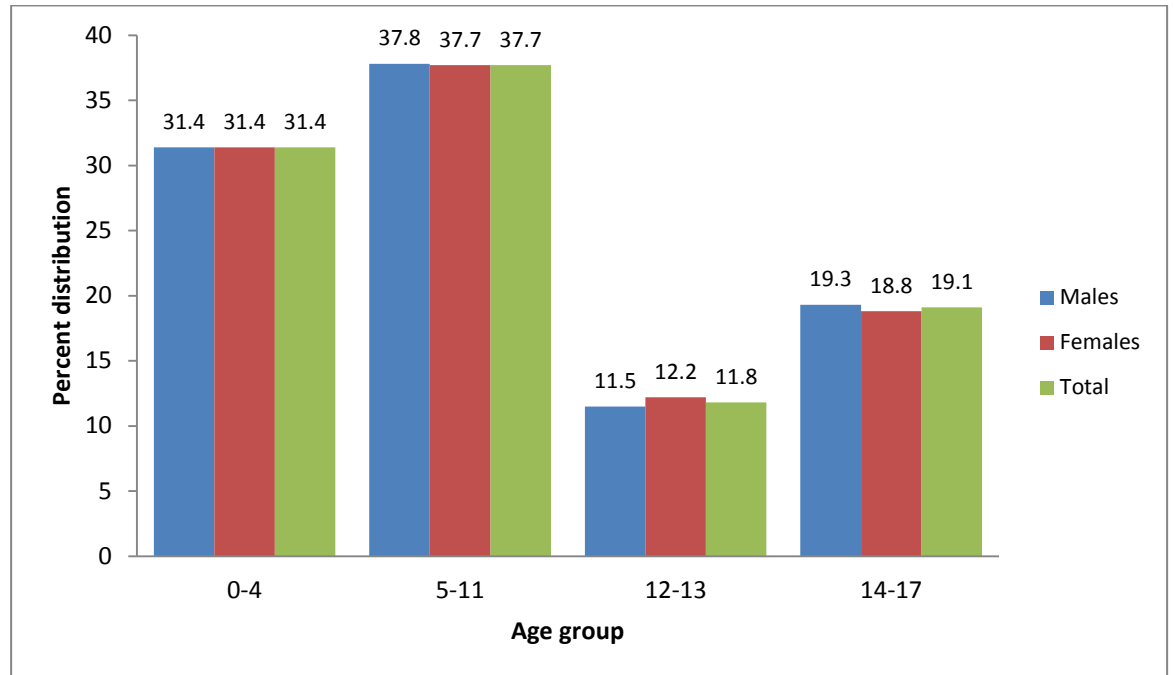
3.1.2 Age Composition of the Population

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

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.

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

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

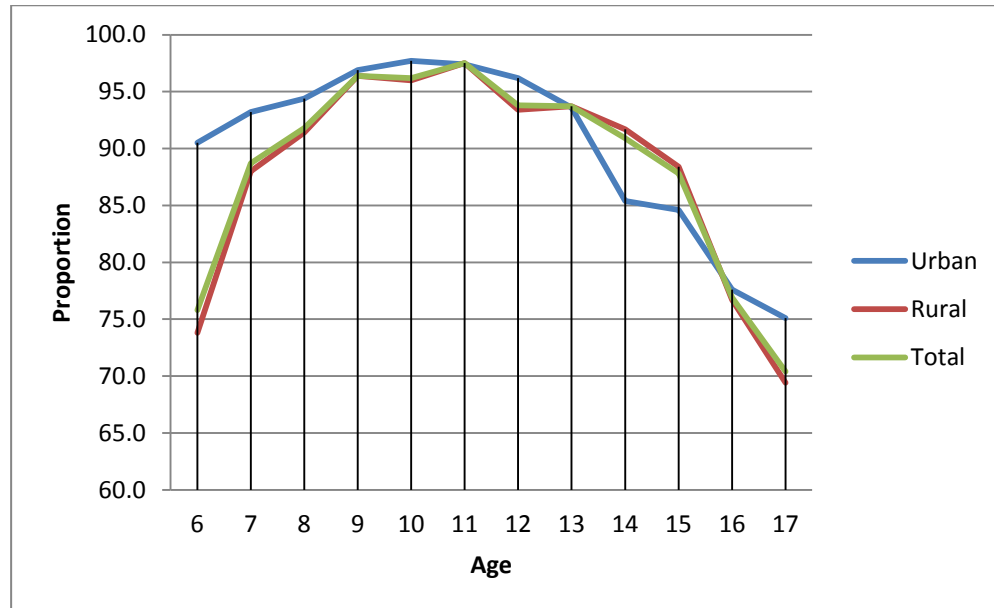
aged 6-17 years who had never been to school (41%) and the lowest of those attending school (58%). This finding in the Karamoja sub-region can be partly explained by the culture beliefs which attach low importance to education and the high poverty levels in the area.

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.

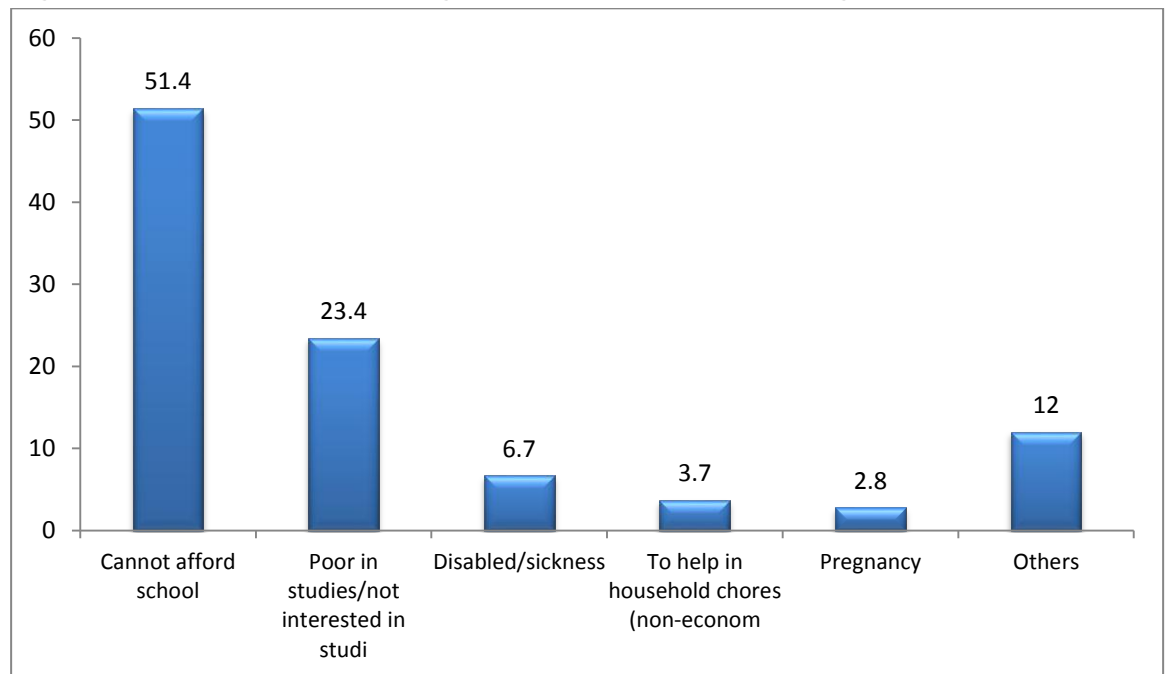
The survey findings (Table 4.5) indicate that more than two fifths of the children aged 6-17 years (44%) who had never been to school, stated that the main reason why they had never gone to school was because they were “too young”. There is a possibility that some of these children may go to school at 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).

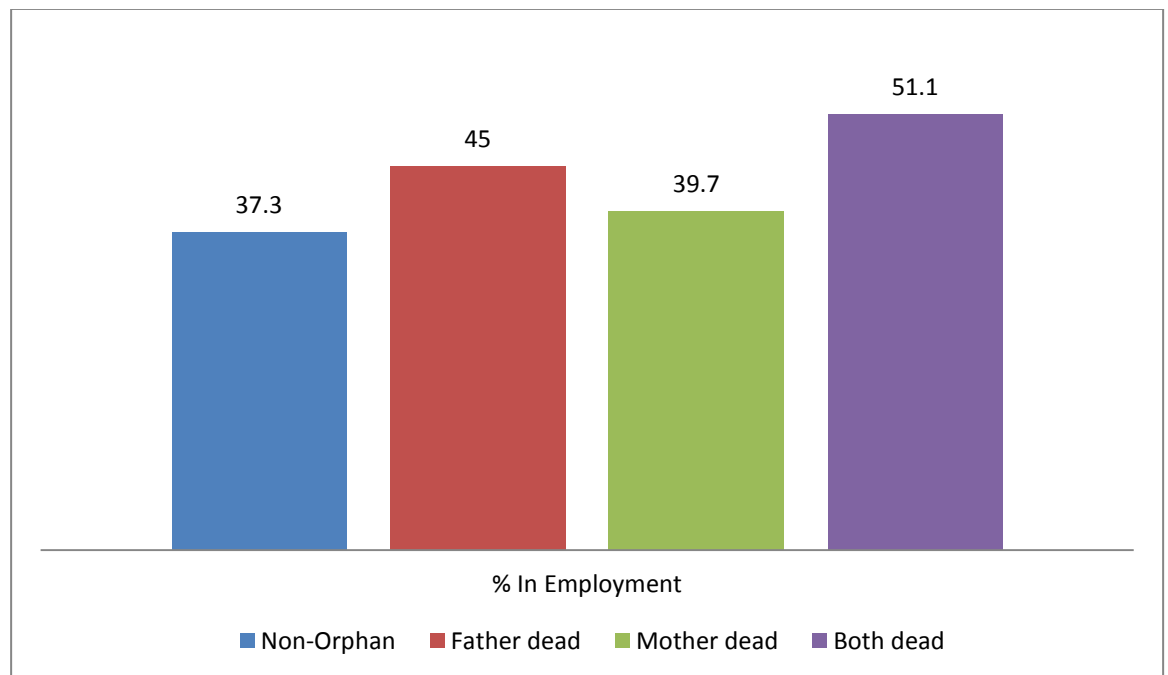
The results also revealed regional differences with the central region having the highest proportion of children involved in work (51%) and Kampala with the least proportion (10%). However there were no major differences observed in children school involvement by region with the Eastern having the highest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

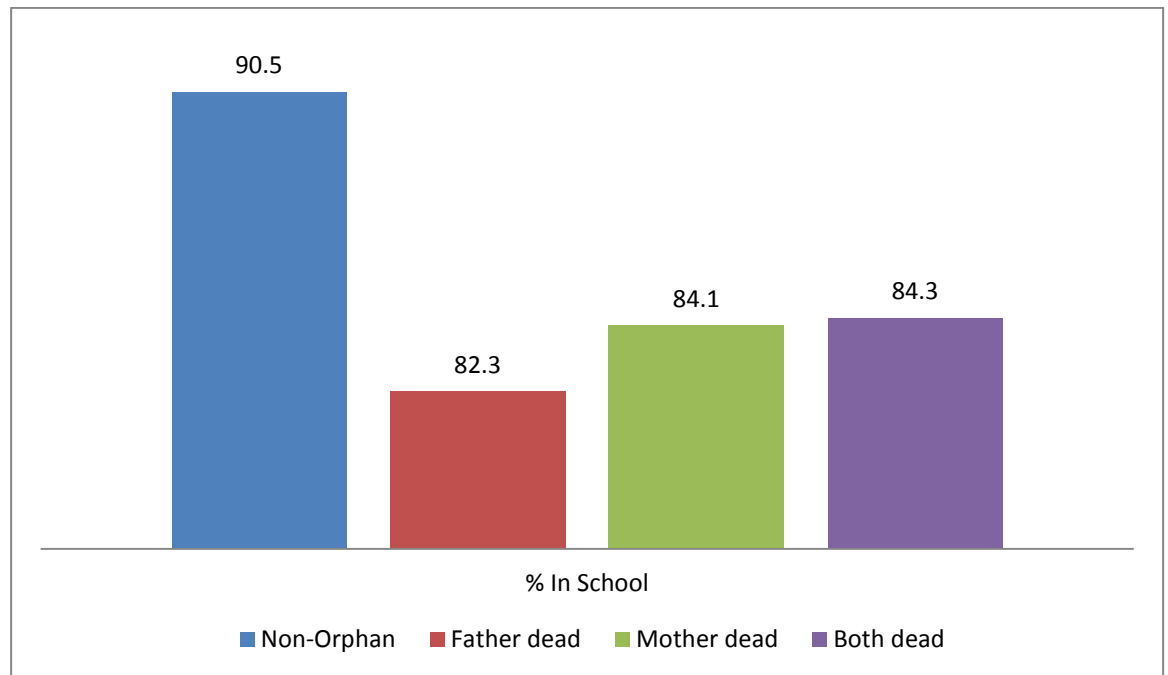
Figure 5.1: Children Involvement in Employment by Orphan hood Status (%)



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

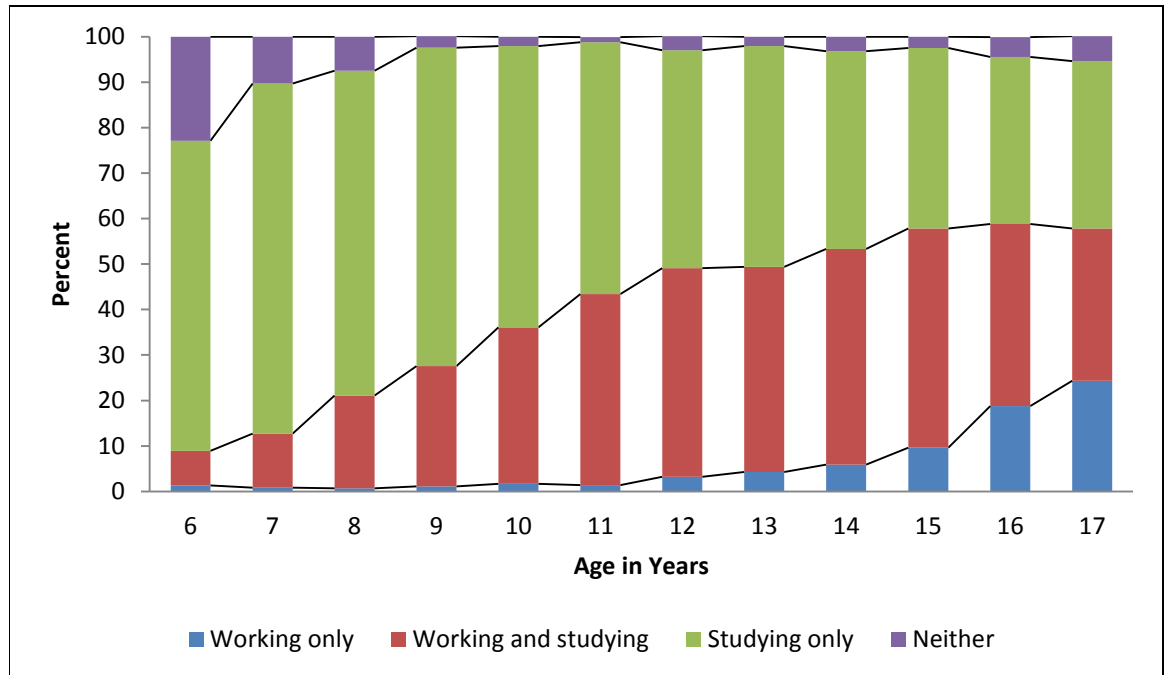


Figure 5.3 illustrates children’s “transitions” from inactivity to school and employment from age of six to 17 years in 2011/2012. Only 76 percent of the children were enrolled in school at the age six years, the official age for primary school entrance, pointing to substantial levels of late entry. 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

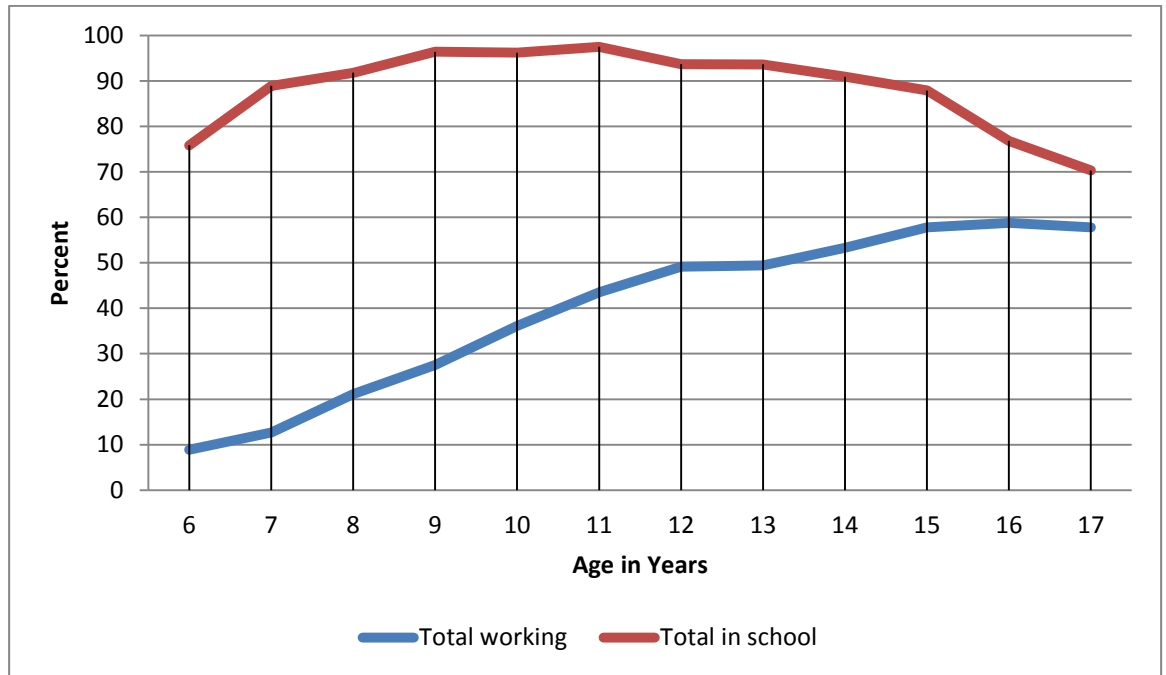
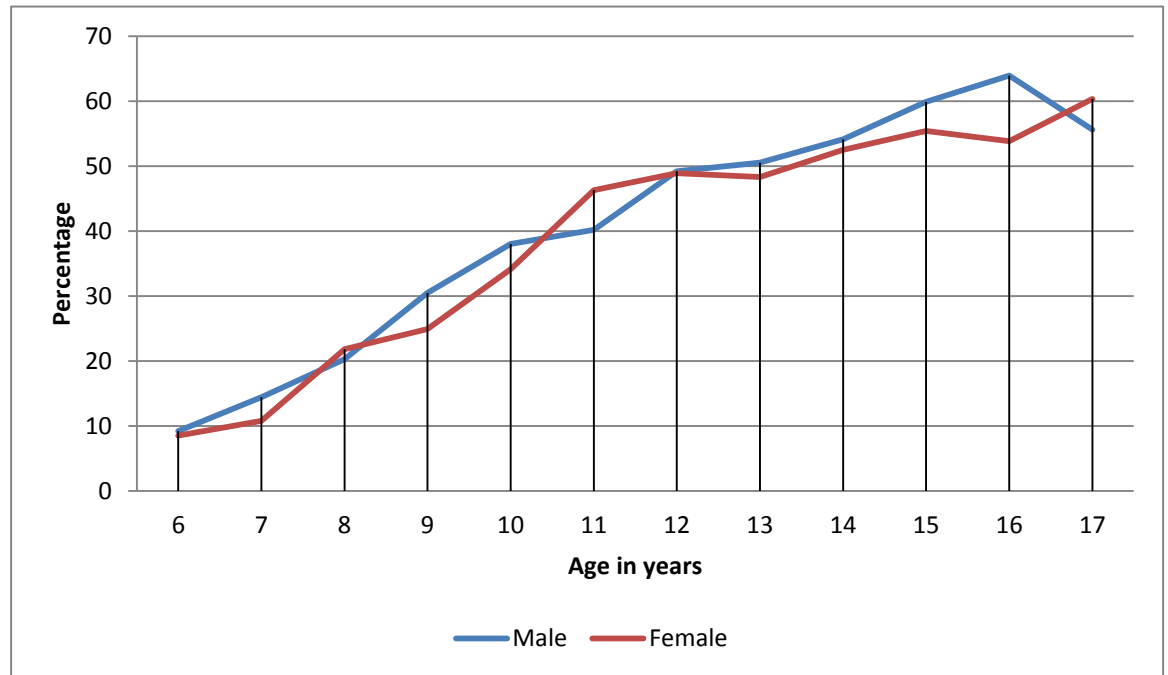


Figure 5.4 presents the child activity status disaggregated by sex. The Figure shows that slightly more boys were involved in economic activities than girls particularly in the age category of 13-16 years. This is so partly because boys are perceived to be stronger than females and can take on heavy 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

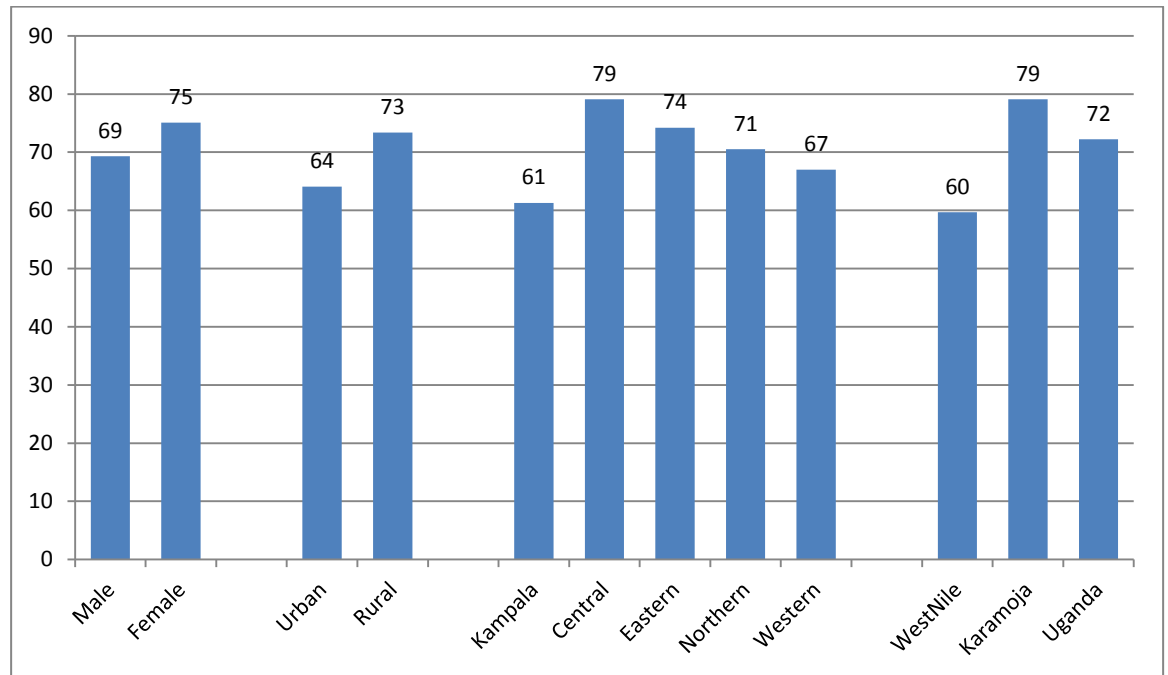


5.4 Children Engagement in Household Chores

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

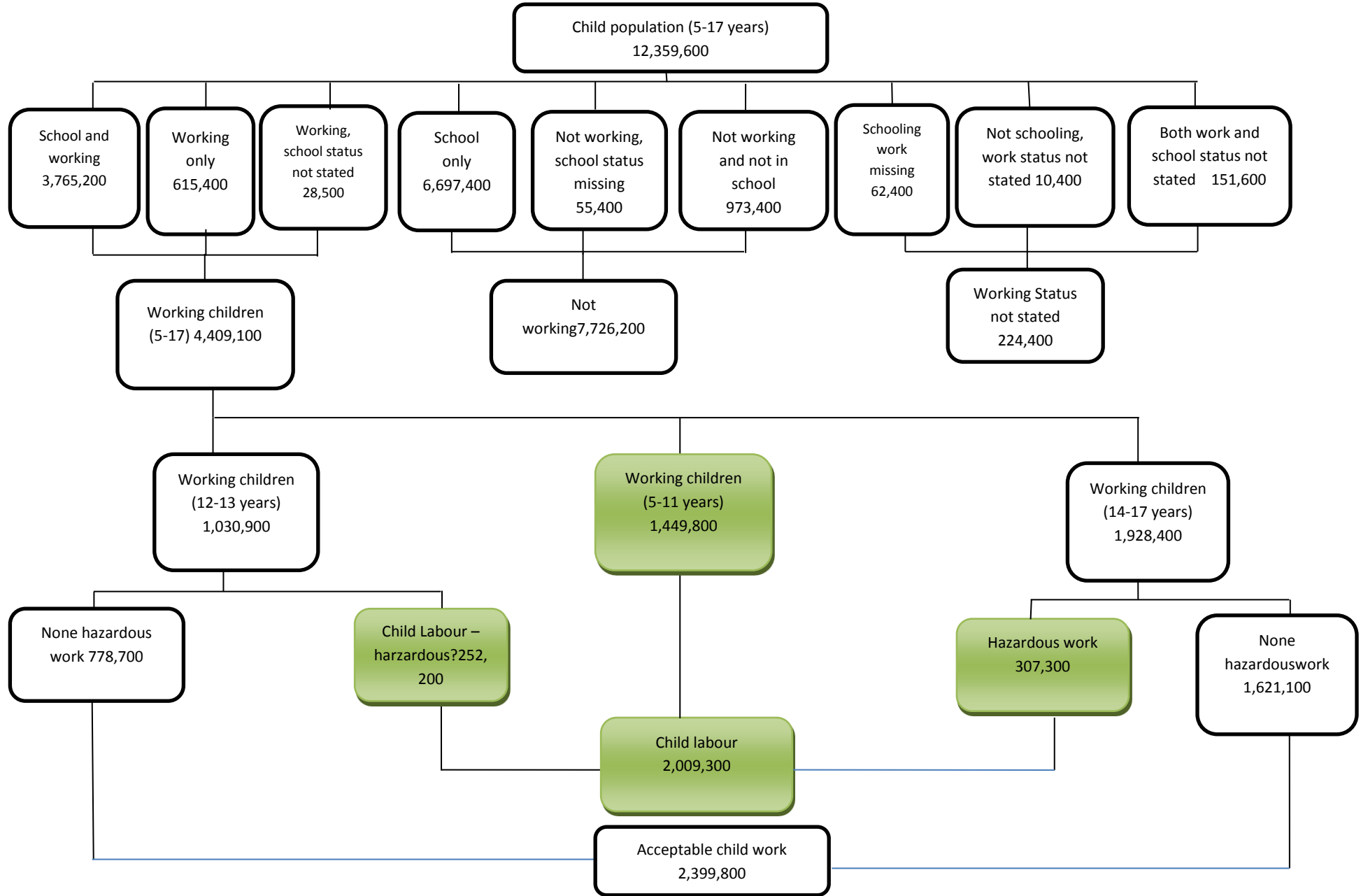
Conditional hazardous work refers to children working in industries and/or occupations gazetted as hazardous. Table 7.4 shows the distribution of children in conditional hazardous work by sex, residence and type of activity. Overall about 257,000 children were involved in conditional hazardous activities. 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.

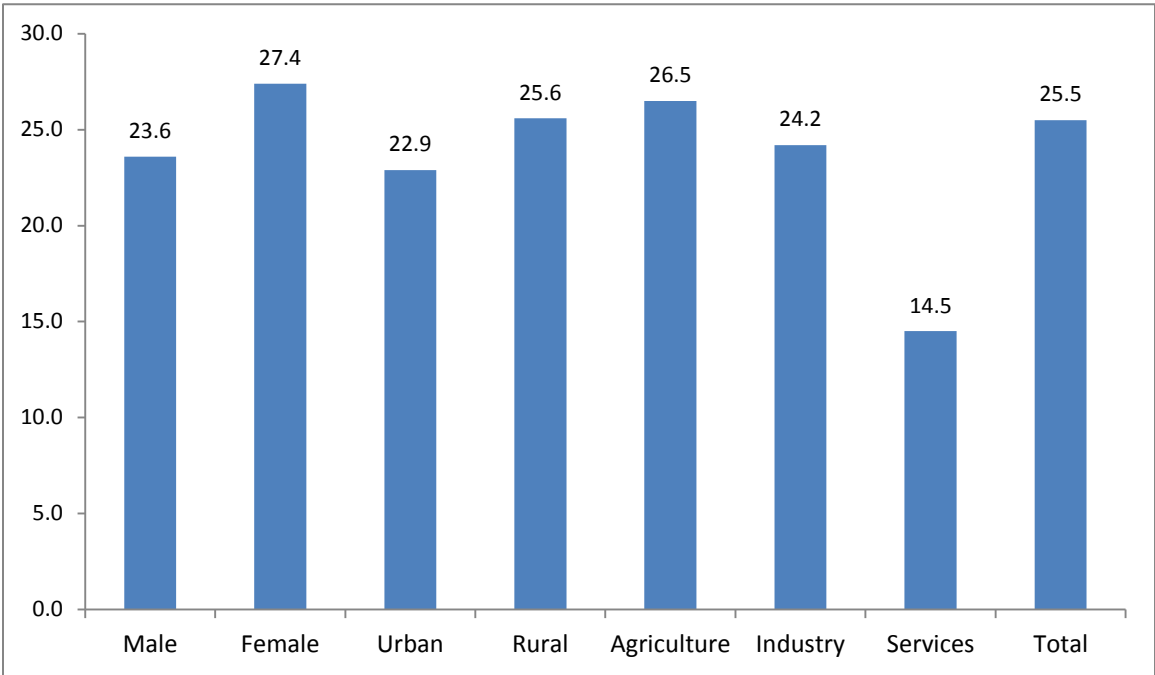
8.1 Children's Work Safety and Health

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

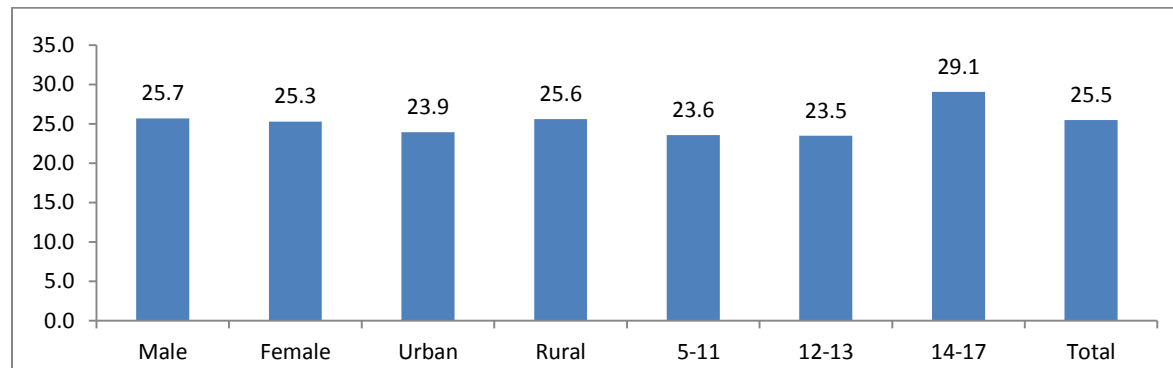
Carrying of heavy loads at a work place is one of the work related incidents that could lead to occupational hazards. It can also affect the muscular and skeletal development of the children and hence impact on their physical growth.

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

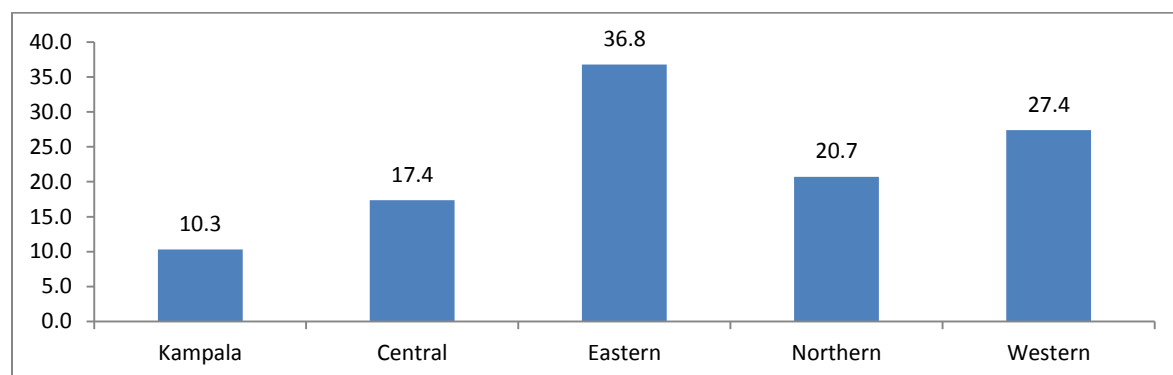
¹²The analysis in this sub section should be interpreted with caution since "heavy load" was as perceived by the individual child respondent, and not on the basis of any fixed weight to denote heavy load.

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.

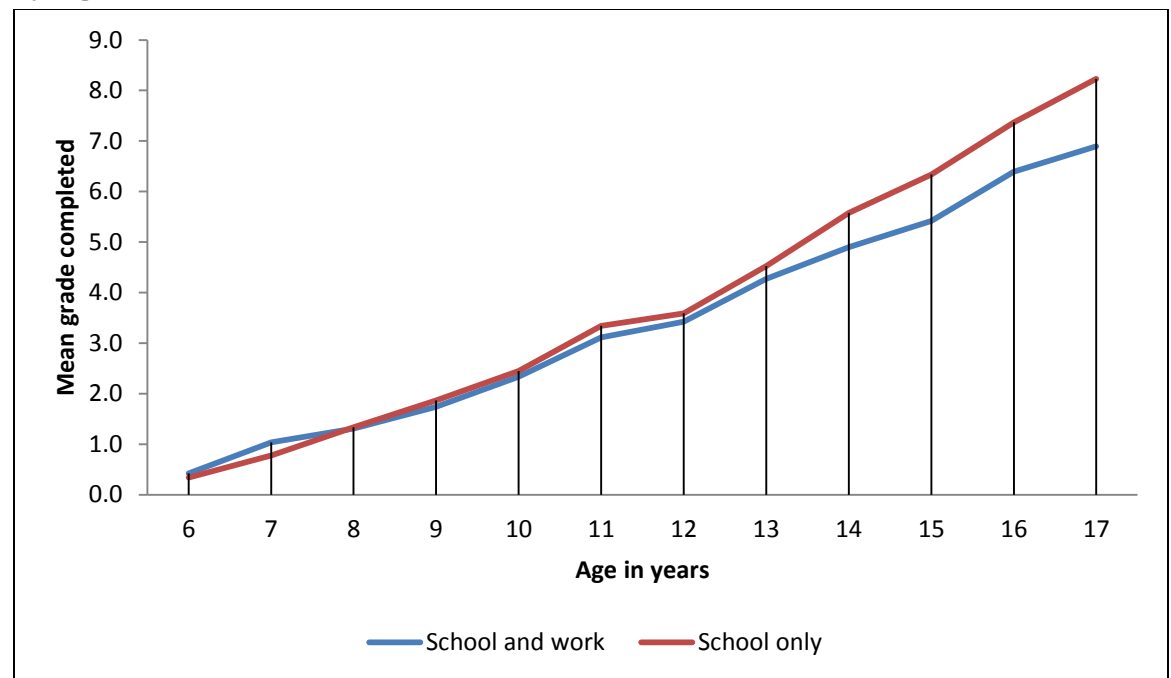
Table 8.4: Physical and Psychological Violence at Workplace

| 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: | ___/___/___ | ___/___/___ | ___/___/___ | ___/___/___ |

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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 | | | |
| | <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</p> <p>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</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know</p> | | |
| HB0 | HB1 | HB2 | HB3 | HB4 | HB5 | HB6 | HB7 | Mother HB8 | Father HB9 | Mother HB10 | Father HB11 | Mother HB12 | Father 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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

01=Education

02=Humanities and sciences

03=Social science, business and law

43=Physical sciences

46=Mathematics and statistics

48=Computing

52=Engineering and engineering trades

42=life sciences

54=Manufacturing and processing

58=Architecture and building

62=Agriculture forestry, and fishery

64=Veterinary

72=Health

76=Social services

08=Services

98=Don't know

99=Others (specify)

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 | <p>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</p> | 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 | <p>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</p> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | >>G1a |
| A6 | <p>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): _____</p> | 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 7=Don't know | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 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 style="text-align: center;">Job/Task description</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OCCUPATION CODE</p> | | | | | | |
| 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:

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

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