UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2017/18

REPORT

Recommended Citation

Following the comprehensive National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2016/17, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) embarked on Annual Labour Force Surveys (ALFSs), the first being the ALFS 2017/18. This was a nation-wide survey conducted between February 2017 and May 2018 to provide timely statistics on the core labour indicators. The results from ALFSs provide an opportunity for updating labour market indicators in the country in addition to observing the trends in the labour market conditions.

The Bureau conducted the first stand-alone NLFS in 2011/12 and the second was in 2016/17. Previous efforts included implementation of comprehensive Labour Force modules in the 2012/13 and 2016/17 Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS). While the Bureau initially conducted Annual Urban Labour Force Surveys (ALFS), they only covered Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. With effect from 2016/17, the Bureau embarked on ALFS with national coverage.

This report provides key findings from the ALFS 2017/18 with the objective of providing quality national data and information on the labour force in accordance with prevailing international and national standards. This survey results will enhance monitoring and evaluation of the national and international development frameworks such as National Develpment Plans (NDPs), Africa Agenda 2063 and SDGs with a view of improving the welfare of Ugandans.

We wish to extend our sincere gratitude to the Government of Uganda for supporting the implementation of Labour Force Surveys in Uganda. Special thanks go to the field staff who collected the data and UBOS staff who undertook the analysis and report writing. Finally, we wish to recognise the input of the general public who provided responses to the questions without which we would not have produced this report.

We urge all to make use of the statistics presented in this report for informed planning and decision making.

Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SELECTED LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

Selected Indicators	NLFS 2016/17	ALFS 2017/18
Population		
Total population (number '000)	37,730	37,970
Working age population (number '000)	18,843	19,333
Proportion of working age population to total population (percent)	49.9	50.9
Working population		
Size of working population (number '000)	15,290	16,073
Working population as a proportion of working age population (Percent)	81.1	83.1
Working age population in purely subsistence agriculture, forestry and fishing (No)	6,253	5,987
Working age population in purely subsistence agriculture, forestry and fishing (%)	33.2	31.0
Components of work		
Number		
Employment	8,973	10,023
Subsistence Agriculture work	6,253	5,987
Other Forms of Work	63	64
Total	15,289	16,074
Forms of work (%)		
Employment	58.7	62.4
Subsistence Agriculture work	40.9	37.2
Other Forms of Work	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100
Status I employment		
Paid employment	19.5	22.1
Employer	1.9	1.9
Own account worker	72.9	65.7
Contributing family worker	5.4	9.7
Others	0.4	0.6
Total	100	100
Industry		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	68.3	65.6
Trade	9.5	11.4
Manufacturing	4.7	5.9
Education	3.6	3.2
Construction	2.2	2.7
Transport and storage	2.4	2.5
Others	9.3	8.7

Selected Indicators	NLFS 2016/17	ALFS 2017/18
Total	100	100
Occupation		
Professionals	3.6	2.9
Technicians and associate professionals	1.6	1.5
Service and sales workers	12.1	14.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	64.2	58.6
Craft and related trades workers	6.0	7.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.3	3.0
Elementary occupations	8.0	10.0
Others*	1.2	1.8
Total	100	100
Note*: Others include managers and clerical support workers		
Employment		
Size of the employed population (number '000)	8,973	10,023
Employment-to-population ratio (EPR)	47.6	51.8
Youth (18-30 years) EPR	49.8	53.8
Status in employment		
Paid employee	34.5	35.4
Employer	3.0	3.0
Own account worker	52.8	46.2
Contributing family workers	9.8	15.4
Missing		0.0
Total	100	100
Sector of employment		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41.2	43.2
Production	16.4	16.0
Services	42.4	41.8
Total	100	100
Occupation in the main job		
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	31.3	29.3
Service and sales workers	23.2	24.3
Elementary occupations	15.0	19.2
Craft and related trades workers	12.8	13.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.5	4.8
Professionals	6.0	4.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.9	2.6

Selected Indicators	NLFS 2016/17	ALFS 2017/18
Others*	2.2	1.8
Total	100	100
Note: Others include managers and clerical support workers and those not stated*		
Average daily usual hours of work on main job	7.4	7.4
Median monthly cash earnings for persons in paid employment on the main job ('000)	190	192
Proportion in informal employment outside agriculture (percent)	84.9	87.0
Proportion of youth (18-30 years) in informal employment outside agriculture (percent)	90.5	89.9
Labour underutilisation		
Unemployment rate (LU1)	9.7	12.4
Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2)	20.3	22.4
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	26.4	28.9
Composite labour underutilization (LU4)	35.1	37.0
Labour force		
Size of the labour force (number '000)	9,932	11,446
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	52.7	59.2
Youth (18-30 years) LFPR	57.3	65.6

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The Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS) 2017/18 was a national survey covering the entire country. The objective of the ALFS was to provide information on the core labour indicators of the national population, measure Labour underutilisation and provide trend on labour market indicators over time. The survey had a sample size of 130 Enumeration Areas (EAs) comprised of 70 Rural EAs and 60 Urban EAs nationally distributed. A total of 15 households were covered per EA.

The Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS) 2017/18 estimated the total population of Uganda at about 38 million people with 51 percent females. The estimated number of household heads was 8.9 million (36 % of the population). Age Dependency Ratio was 96 per 100 persons aged 14-64 years in 2017/18 compared to 100 in 2016/17.

Uganda's Working Age Population (WAP) was estimated at 19.3 million in 2017/18 compared to the 18.8 million in 2016/17. The proportion of the Working Age Population residing in urban areas grew from 18 percent in 2011/12 to 32 percent in 2017/18. The mean age of the working age population was 31 years in 2017/18, indicating that majority of the WAP were young people. Nearly two-thirds (62 percent) of the WAP population was in employment with 72 percent of the males and 53 percent of the females in employment. Only three percent of the WAP were employers in 2017/18, a similar proportion in 2016/17.

The Employment to Population Ratio (employment rate) was estimated at 25 percent in 2017/18 compared to 48 percent reported in 2016/17. Considering the main job, the production sector which includes construction and mining among others employed the least proportion of 16 percent. By occupation, seven out of every 10 employed persons were working as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, service and sales workers or in elementary occupations.

The mean actual hours worked by employed persons in their main jobs in 2017/18 was seven hours in a day while median monthly cash earnings in the main job for persons in paid employment was Uganda shillings 150,000. Informal employment outside agriculture was 87 percent while working age population engaged in only subsistence agricultural production stagnated at 33 percent similar to the 2016/17.

The composite measure of labour underutilisation (LU4) which is the sum of the population in unemployment, time-related underemployment and the potential labour force was 37 percent in 2017/18 compared to 35 percent in 2016/17. However, the unemployment rate was 12 percent in 2017/18 compared to about 10 percent in 2016/17.

The survey estimated total labour force at about 11 million people of which 45 percent were female and 37 percent were resident in urban areas. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in 2017/18 was 59 percent compared to 53 percent in 2016/17. About 41 percent of the working age population were outside the labour force (neither in employment nor unemployed).

About 77 percent of the population aged five years and above were engaged in unpaid care work similar to the proportion in 2016/17 with a higher proportion of females (89 %) than males (63 %).

List of Acronyms

ALFS	Annual Labour Force Survey
BTVET	Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training
EA	Enumeration Area
EPR	Employment-to-Population Ratio
HH	Households
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standards Industrial Classifications
LU	Labour Underutilisation
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
NLFS	National Labour Force Survey
NLFS	National Labour Force Survey
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	System of National Accounts
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCW	Unpaid Care Work
ULFS	Urban Labour Force Survey
UNHS	Uganda National Household Surveys
URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau

1.0 Background

Statistics on Labour are critical in the measurement of economic growth and development of a country. These statistics provide indicators promote understanding of common labour market problems and the actions that may be undertaken to address them. They have a significant part to play in the achievement of decent work for all, by informing on the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes for the labour market. The indicators are also used to inform monitoring of national and international development efforts such as National Development Plan (NDP) II, Africa Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030.

To support generation of trend in core labour market indicators, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) embarked on Annual Labour Force Surveys (ALFSs) in 2017/18. This followed two comprehensive National Labour Force Surveys covered in 2010/11 and 2016/17.This report provides findings of the Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS) 2017/18with trends from previous National Labour Force Surveys. The ALFS 2017/18was analysed based on the 2013 resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).

1.1 Survey objectives

The ALFS 2017/18 aimed at generating quality Labour Market Indicators at national level in accordance with current international standards.
The specific objectives of the survey were to:

a) Provide Information On The Core Labour Indicators Of The National Population;
b) Measure Labour Underutilisation; And
C) Generate And Build Trend On – Labour Market Indicators Over Time.

1.2 Sample design

1.2.1 Sample Size and allocation

The Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS) 2017/18 had a national coverage. The sample was nationally representative with three main reporting domains namely; National, Residence (Rural and Urban) and sex. However, where particular indicators had sufficient data, further disaggregation was made by age groups and other characteristics.

The ALFS-2017/18 sampling design was similar to the NLFS 2016/17 which covered 360 Enumeration Areas (EAs). NLFS 2016/17 used a two stage cluster sampling method. From the results of the NLFS 2016/17, the data was split into two systematically selected samples and precision of the most desired variable (Unemployment rate) was estimated for both samples. The two samples had expected coverage of 2,700 households (15 households per EA).

The precision levels for Unemployment rate at national level, rural-urban dichotomy and sex disaggregation is presented in table 1.1. The table shows that each sample would yield unemployment rate ranging between 8.5 percent and 9.1 percent with Coefficient of Variation (CVs) of 9.8 and 8.8 respectively and within about the same confidence interval at national level. The results also show that for the rural-urban and the sex disaggregation, the CVs would not vary from 10, which is reasonable given that unemployment rate is a rare indicator.

Table 1.1: Sampling Errors based on the NLFS 2016/17

ALL National	Proportion	Linearized Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval] Lower limit	Upper limit	CV (%)	Obs
Ran. Sample1	0.0854	0.0084	0.0702	0.1034	9.8	3,026
Ran. Sample1	0.0912	0.0080	0.0766	0.1082	8.8	3,033
RURAL						
Ran. Sample1	0.0853	0.0116	0.0650	0.1112	13.6	1,566
Ran. Sample1	0.0914	0.0104	0.0728	0.1141	11.4	1,612
URBAN						
Ran. Sample1	0.0855	0.0095	0.0685	0.1061	11.1	1,460
Ran. Sample1	0.0908	0.0119	0.0699	0.1172	13.1	1,421
MALE						
Ran. Sample1	0.0734	0.0095	0.0567	0.0945	13.0	1,659
Ran. Sample1	0.0798	0.0084	0.0647	0.0981	10.6	1,613
FEMALE						
Ran. Sample1	0.1008	0.0109	0.0814	0.1243	10.8	1,367
Ran. Sample1	0.1042	0.0120	0.0828	0.1303	11.5	1,420

With this design, the Initial plan was to conduct quarterly Labour Force Surveys with covering 180 EAs per quarter with 15 households per EA resulting into 2,700 households. However, taking consideration of the available resources, the quarterly sample size was reduced to 130EAs covering 15 households per EA to be aggregated for the four quarters. This was later undertaken as an annual survey covering the sample for one quarter in absence of sufficient funds for quarterly surveys.

1.2.2 Sample selection procedures

The primary indicator used for selection in the Annual Labour Force Survey 2017/18 was the unemployment rate given that it is a rare indicator but highly demanded by users. However, a labour force survey is a multi-indicator survey and a number of indicators are provided. In addition, the desired domains of the study were considered putting into account the precision requirements, cost considerations and the implementation infrastructure available.

During the ALFS 2017/18, the following were the key considerations in allocating the sample;

     i. Two strata were considered (Rural and Urban),

     ii. One reference indicator was used, namely; unemployment rate.

For each quarterly sample of 130 EAs, the sample was allocated to the two strata as follows;

- Rural (70EAs)
- Urban (60 EAs)

For both strata, Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) allocation was considered across the 7 strata of the NLFS 2016/17 for national representation and to enable regional reporting where possible.

1.1.3 Scope and Coverage

The ALFS 2017/18 covered the entire country. The sample was nationally representative and scientifically chosen using probability proportional to size to determine the distribution of the sample nationally

1.2 Survey Implementation

A centralized approach was adopted during data collection whereby six field teams hired at the headquarters were dispatched to different sampled areas. Each team comprised of one Supervisor, three to four Enumerators and a Driver. The field interviewers were recruited basing on fluency of local language spoken in the respective regions of enumeration.

The field data collection commenced in the month of February 2018 and was completed in May 2018. Data collection was done through face to face interviews with the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) devices.

1.3 Response rate

The overall household response rate was 97 percent with minimal discrepancy between rural and urban households.

Table 1.2: Household response rate

Result	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households selected	953	100	794	100.0	1,747	100
Households completed fully (Hcf)	928	97.4	765	96.3	1,693	96.9
Households partly completed[1] (Hpc)	3	0.3	4	0.5	7	0.4
No-contact (Nc)	14	1.5	12	1.5	26	1.5
Household refused (Hr)	1	0.1	3	0.4	4	0.2
Temporarily absent, inadequate information (Ta)	1	0.1	4	0.5	5	0.3
Vacant, demolished dwelling, change of status	0	0.0	5	0.6	5	0.3
Others[2](O)	6	0.6	1	0.1	7	0.4
Household response rate (%)	97.4		97.0		97.2	

1 Partly completed household means that the household was identified and the screening done but the eligible respondent selected for interview was not interviewed for one reason or another. For purposes of calculating household response rates, it is considered as done.
2 Others includes any other results not listed

1.4 Report structure

This report presents information on the current labour market situation based on the data from the ALFS 2017/18. It is structured into seven chapters. Chapter 1 presents the objectives of the survey alongside the general methodology used. Chapter 2 provides information on the characteristics of the population and the households. The working age population (14-64 years) and its characteristics is provided in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 details survey findings of the working population differentiating between work and employment. This is followed with statistics on Labour under-utilisation (LU) with its four components in Chapter 5. The population in the Labour force and that outside the labour force are discussed in chapter six followed by unpaid care work presented in Chapter 7. Chapter 8 provides insights on Youth employment and finally chapter 9 is on conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the general characteristics and distribution of the population of Uganda from the ALFS 2017/18.

2.1 General Population

The Annual Labour Force Survey (ALFS) 2017/18 estimated the total population of Uganda at about 38 million people. As presented in Table 2.1, fifty one percent (51%) of the population were females which were similar to the proportion estimated during NLFS 2016/17.

The largest proportion of the population was children aged 0-17 years who accounted for 54 percent in 2017/18. Older persons (60+ years) comprised less than five percent of the total population. Of the total population, the proportion that was in the working age group (14-64) was estimated at 51 percent in2017/18.

The population of the youth, according to the Ugandan definition (18-30 years), was a proportion of 21 percent. Among the population five years and above, the proportion with disability was 18 percent.

Table 2.1: Population Distribution by Residence, Age and Sex

Background Characteristic	NLFS 2016/17			ALFS 2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residence						
Rural	76.8	76.0	76.4	71.4	69.2	70.2
Urban	23.2	24.0	23.6	28.6	30.8	29.8
Age-groups						
0-17	56.8	54.3	55.5	56.0	52.1	54.0
18-30	19.1	21.9	20.5	19.1	23.0	21.1
31-59	19.8	19.1	19.4	20.7	20.2	20.5
60+	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.4
15-24	16.8	17.7	17.3	17.0	18.4	17.7
15-35	30.9	32.7	31.9	30.6	34.0	32.3
14-64	48.9	50.9	49.9	49.4	52.2	50.9
Disability status (5+ years)						
With disability	17.3	19.8	18.6	17.4	19.2	18.3
Without disability	82.7	80.2	81.4	82.6	80.8	81.7
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Population ('000)	18,379	19,351	37,730	18,474	19,496	37,970
Proportion by sex (%)	48.7	51.3	100	48.7	51.3	100

2.2 Education attainment and Marital Status of the Population

About two percent of the population aged 10 years above had a formal education attainment of degree and above whereas 18 percent had never attended any formal education (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 also shows that the proportion of the population aged 10 years and above that ever divorced or separated was five percent similar to the proportion that was widowed. The marriedwas a proportion of 47 Percent while those who never-married was 43 percent.

Table 2.2: Distribution of the Population (10 years and above) by Educational Attainment and Marital Status, 2016/17 and 2017/18, (%)

Background Characteristic	NLFS 2016/17					ALFS 2017/18				
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Educational Attainment										
No education	11.1	23.4	21.1	7.8	17.6	11.3	24.3	21.8	10.6	18.3
Primary	57.7	54.6	61.2	41.1	56.0	54.3	52.2	59.3	39.6	53.1
Secondary	21.8	15.8	13.6	32.7	18.6	25.2	18.1	15.2	35.0	21.4
Post primary/secondary specialized training	6.6	4.7	3.6	11.2	5.6	7.1	4.2	3.4	10.4	5.6
Degree and above	2.9	1.6	0.4	7.2	2.2	2.0	1.2	0.3	4.4	1.6
Marital Status										
Never Married	49.2	38.8	43.6	44.3	43.7	48.3	38.7	42.3	45.8	43.3
Currently Married/Cohabiting	46.7	45.6	46.3	45.5	46.1	47.0	45.4	47.0	44.0	46.1
Divorced/ Separated	3.1	7.0	4.6	6.6	5.1	3.4	7.4	5.1	6.3	5.5
Widow/Widower	1.0	8.7	5.5	3.6	5.0	1.3	8.5	5.6	3.9	5.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.3 Household Composition

2.3.1 Household Headship

During the ALFS 2017/18, the estimated number of household heads was 8.9 million (36% of the population), implying that the survey estimated about 8.9 households in Uganda compared to 8.4 million in 2016/17. The proportion of the population who were household heads in urban areas (40%) was higher than the proportion in rural areas (34%). A sizable proportion of the youth (32%) were household heads.

Table 2.3 Household headship by selected Background Characteristics (10 years and above), (%)

Background Characteristic	NLFS 2016/17			ALFS 2017/18		
	Household head	Not household head	Total	Household head	Not household head	Total
Sex						
Male	50.9	49.1	100	51.8	48.2	100
Female	19.7	80.3	100	20.7	79.3	100
Residence						
Rural	32.8	67.2	100	33.9	66.1	100
Urban	40.0	60.0	100	39.6	60.4	100
Age group						
100-17	0.1	99.9	100	0.3	99.7	100
18-30	31.4	68.6	100	31.6	68.4	100
31-59	63.8	36.2	100	65.4	34.6	100
60+	77.6	22.4	100	77.1	22.9	100
Total (%)	**34.6**	**65.4**	**100**	**35.6**	**64.4**	**100**
Total ('000)	**8,431**	**15,918**	**24,349**	**8,942**	**16,173**	**25,115**

2.3.2 Household size by Socio economic characteristics

The average household size for the de jure population (usual household residents) in Uganda was estimated at 4.2 persons as indicated in Table 2.4 below. The male headed households had a slightly higher average household size of 4.5 persons compared to the female headed households with 3.6 persons, a similar pattern to 2016/17. On average, children (0-17 years) was a bigger composition of the household size (2.3 persons in 2017/18) compared to those in the other age groups.

Table 2.4 Mean number of Household members by selected Characteristics

Characteristics	NLFS 2016/17					ALFS 2017/18				
	Age of Household Members				Household size	Age of Household Members				Household size
	0-17	18-30	31-59	60+		0-17	18-30	31-59	60+	
Sex of head										
Male	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.2	4.8	2.4	1.0	1.0	0.2	4.5
Female	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	3.9	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	3.6
Residence of head										
Rural	2.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	4.8	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.2	4.5
Urban	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.1	3.8	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.1	3.8
Age of head										
0-17	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
18-30	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.0
31-59	3.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	5.2	2.9	0.6	1.4	0.0	4.9
60+	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	4.3	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.2	4.0
Total	**2.5**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**4.5**	**2.3**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**4.2**

2.3.3 Age Dependency Ratios

The age dependency ratio is the proportion of the population not in the working age group (the dependent ages less than 14and 65+ years) to those in the working age group (the productive portion of the population, 14to 64 years). This ratio shows the implied economic burden of dependency on the productive population.

The overall age dependency ratio was 96 per 100 persons 14-64 years in 2017/18 compared to 100 in 2016/17 as indicated in Figure 2.3. The dependency ratio was much higher in rural areas than urban for both surveys. It was also higher among females than males for the two years implying that less females than males are within the economically productive age group (14-64 years) of the population. However, the age dependency ratio for urban residents increased from 73 to 85 persons between the survey periods.

Figure 2.1: Dependency Ratios by sex of household head, residence and regions, 2016/17 and 2017/18
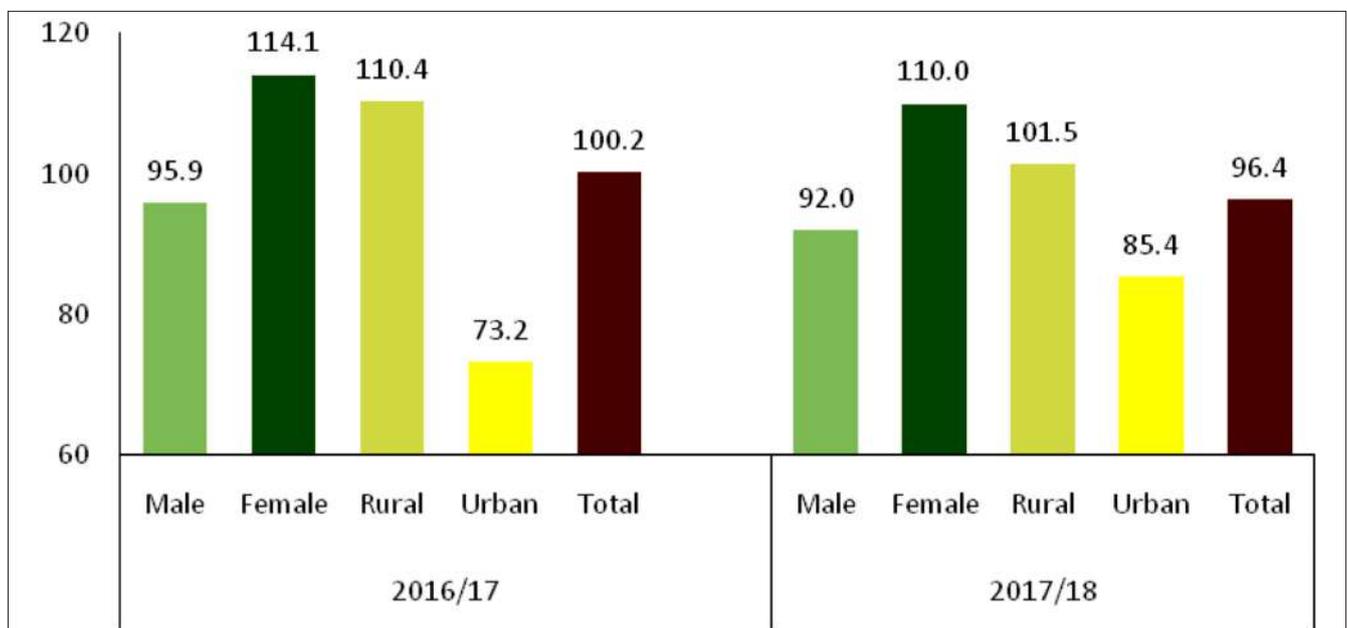
CHAPTER THREE: THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION (WAP)

3.0 Introduction

The 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) resolutions of 2013 recognised the fact that although the national system of work statistics should cover the work activities of the population in all age groups, separate statistics are needed for the working-age population to serve different policy concerns.

The Working-Age Population (WAP) in Uganda was set at 14-64 years. However, data was collected from all persons 5 years and above to determine how early the population enter the labour market.

3.1 Characteristics of the Working Age Population

As presented in Table 3.1, Uganda's working age population was estimated at 19.3 million persons in 2017/18 slightly above the 18.8 million estimated for 2016/17. Since 2011/12, the proportion of females remained higher than males among the working age population. Although the proportion of the working age population resident in urban areas has been much lower than the proportion in rural areas, there has been growth from18 percent in 2011/12 to about 32 percent in 2017/18.

By age group, there was an observed decline in the proportion of the children aged 14-17 years within the working age group from about 22 percent in 2011/12 to 16 percent in 2017/18. The proportion of the adults aged 31-64 years on the other hand has grown from 38 percent to nearly 43 percent during the same period.

Table 3.1: Distribution of the working age population (14-64 years) by selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	NLF & CAS 2011/12 Working age Population		NLFS 2016/17 Working age Population		ALFS 2017/18 Working age Population	
	Number ('000)	Share (%)	Number ('000)	Share (%)	Number ('000)	Share (%)
Sex						
Male	7,668	48.6	8,992	47.7	9,139	47.3
Female	8,096	51.4	9,851	52.3	10,194	52.7
Residence						
Rural	12,889	81.8	13,701	72.7	13,236	68.5
Urban	2,875	18.2	5,142	27.3	6,097	31.5
Disability status						
With Disability			3,842	20.7	3,987	20.7
Without Disability			14,752	79.3	15,262	79.3
Age groups						
14-17	3,434	21.8	3,267	17.3	3,085	16.0
18-30	6,292	39.9	7,741	41.1	8,010	41.4
31-64	6,038	38.3	7,835	41.6	8,237	42.6
15-24	6,039	38.3	6,514	34.6	6,724	34.8
15-35	10,067	63.9	12,018	63.8	12,280	63.5
Total	**15,764**	**100**	**18,843**	**100**	**19,333**	**100**

Table 3.2 shows the migration status of the working age population in the last five and ten years respectively. Considering the recent five years, about 66 percent of the working age population that migrated had previously resided in rural areas while about 31 percent were previously urban residents (city or other urban residents). This pattern was similar to the previous year 2016/17. However, the proportion of immigrants in 2017/18 (nearly 3%) was slightly higher than that of 2016/17 (about 1%).

By considering a longer period of ten years, the pattern remained the same with overall migration from rural areas at 70percent and from urban areas at nearly 28percent in 2017/18. In both cases, there was more rural-rural migration of over 80 percent compared to urban-urban migration. However, the urban-urban migration (including the City) registered a lower proportion in 2017/18 of less than 50 percent in both cases.

Table 3.2: Status of migrant working age population (14-64 years) by residence

Background Characteristics	2016/17					2017/18				
	Previous area of residence in the last 5 years					Previous area of residence in the last 5 years				
	Rural	Urban	City	Other country	Total	Rural	Urban	City	Other country	Total
Current Residence										
Rural	87.8	9.1	1.7	1.3	100	83.0	12.3	1.4	3.3	100
Urban	45.7	38.8	14.3	1.2	100	51.0	35.7	10.6	2.8	100
Total (%)	**67.6**	**23.4**	**7.8**	**1.3**	**100**	**66.4**	**24.5**	**6.2**	**3.0**	**100**
	Previous area of residence in the last 10 years					Previous area of residence in the last 10 years				
	Rural	Urban	Total	Other country	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Other country	Total
Current Residence										
Rural	87.8	9.4	1.6	1.1	100	85.7	10.2	1.7	2.4	100
Urban	47.4	38.4	12.7	1.4	100	54.9	32.3	10.4	2.4	100
Total (%)	**69.8**	**22.3**	**6.6**	**1.3**	**100**	**70.2**	**21.4**	**6.1**	**2.4**	**100**

3.2 Activity status of the working age population

The working age population can be categorised broadly into two groups, those who were working (according to the SNA 2008 production boundary) and those not working. Table 3.3 presents statistics on the two broad groups including the previous survey years. In 2017/18, the proportion of the working age population that was working was estimated at83 percent nearly the same as the proportion in 2016/17 which was 81 percent. In 2017/18, the proportion of children (14-17 years) who were working was 58 percent while the youth (18-30) and the adults (31-64) were much higher proportions (83% and 93% respectively).

Table 3.3: Activity status of the working age population (14-64 years) by selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	2016/17					2017/18				
	Previous area of residence in the last 5 years					Previous area of residence in the last 5 years				
	Rural	Urban	City	Other country	Total	Rural	Urban	City	Other country	Total
Current Residence										
Rural	87.8	9.1	1.7	1.3	100	83.0	12.3	1.4	3.3	100
Urban	45.7	38.8	14.3	1.2	100	51.0	35.7	10.6	2.8	100
Total (%)	67.6	23.4	7.8	1.3	100	66.4	24.5	6.2	3.0	100
	Previous area of residence in the last 10 years					Previous area of residence in the last 10 years				
	Rural	Urban	Total	Other country	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Other country	Total
Current Residence										
Rural	87.8	9.4	1.6	1.1	100	85.7	10.2	1.7	2.4	100
Urban	47.4	38.4	12.7	1.4	100	54.9	32.3	10.4	2.4	100
Total (%)	**69.8**	**22.3**	**6.6**	**1.3**	**100**	**70.2**	**21.4**	**6.1**	**2.4**	**100**

3.3 The mean age of the Working age population

Figure 3.1 shows that the overall mean age of the working age population was 31years in 2017/18 and 30 years in 2016/17 indicating that the working age population is constituted of mostly the young people. The mean age of the working population was higher than for the non-working population indicating that most of the population not working is made of much younger people. The mean age for working males and females were about the same (32 years). However, the mean age for non-working females (24 years) was higher than for non-working males (22 years).

Figure 3.1: Mean Age of the working Age population by Activity Status, 2016/17 and 2017/18
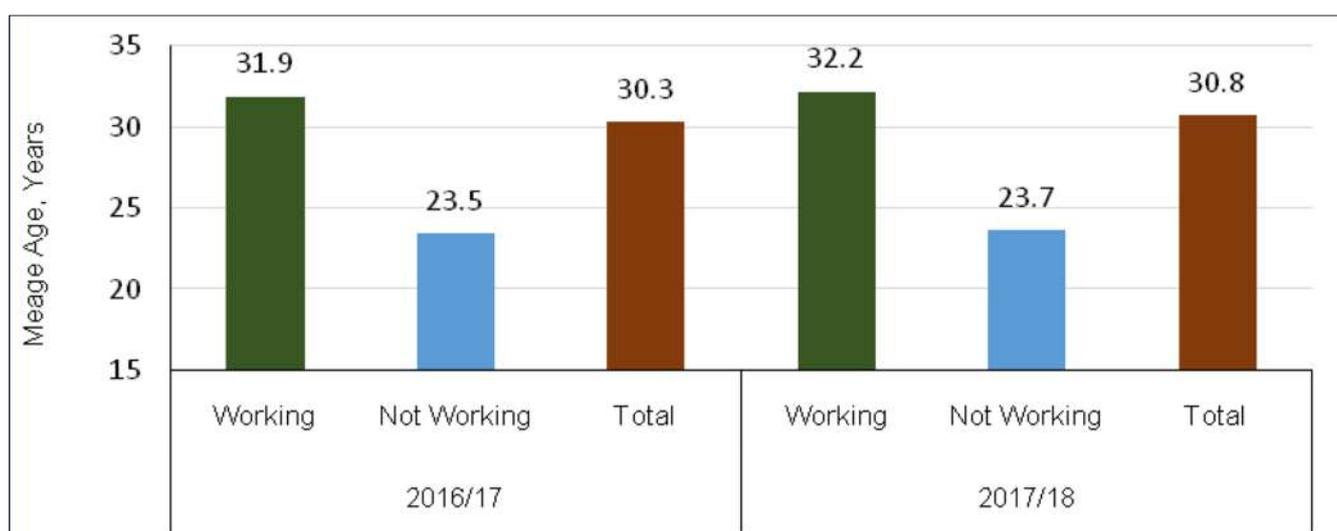
CHAPTER FOUR: THE WORKING POPULATION

4.0 Introduction

The resolution by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) 2013, defines the statistical concept of work and differentiate its distinct subsets of work activities, referred to as forms of work. Under this resolution, work is defined to comprise any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. The concept of work is aligned with the General production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008 and its concept of economic unit that distinguishes (i) market units, (ii) non-market units and (iii) households that produce goods or services for own final use.

Work activities are presented with reference to the working age population of 14-64 years.

4.1 Composition of the working population

Working population is the population that is engaged in the production of goods and services within the SNA production boundary. Five mutually exclusive forms of work are identified for separate measurement. These include own-use production work (mainly subsistence agriculture), employment work, unpaid trainee work, volunteer work and other work activities.

Among the working population, employment form of work which comprises work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit constituted a share of about 62 percent in 2017/18. Nearly all the rest of the working age population was engaged in own use production work which was only subsistence agriculture (37%). Other forms of work (including volunteer work, unpaid trainee work, among others) constituted a share of less than one percent (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Forms of work among the Working Population, Percentage share
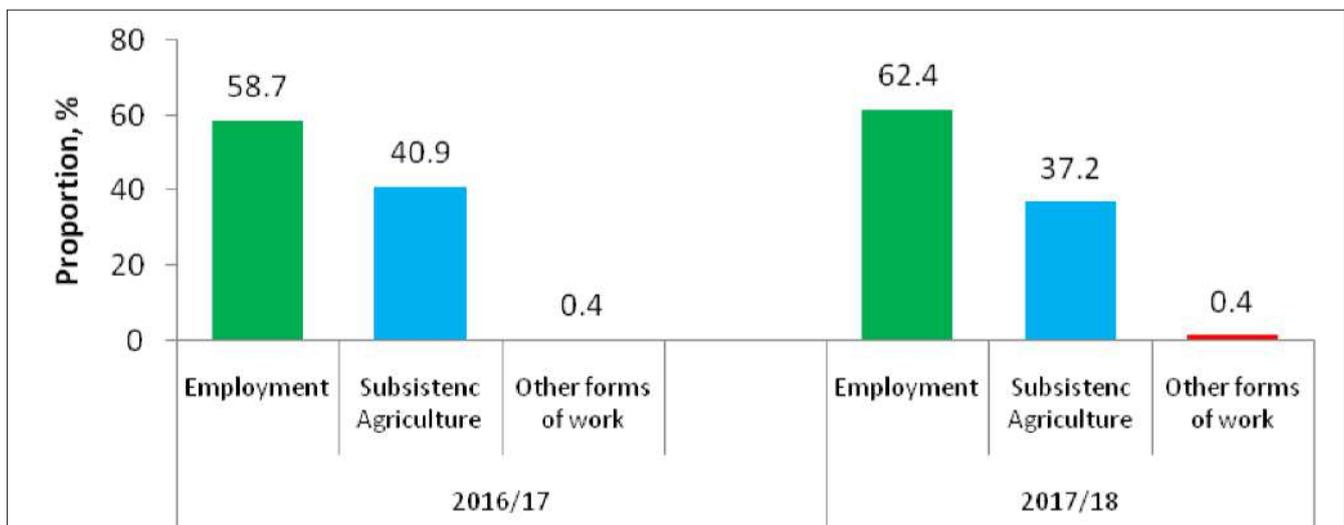
*Note: *Other forms of work include volunteers, unpaid trainees and other forms of work*

4.2 Distribution of the Working Population

Table 4.1 4.1 shows that the proportion of working population in employment was higher for males (71%) compared to females (53%). Among the working population resident in urban areas, 80 percent was employed compared to 55 percent among rural residents.

The proportion of the working population that was engaged in only subsistence agriculture was more for females (47%) than males (28%).Among rural residents, 45percent were exclusively in subsistence agriculture. Children (14-17 years) were more engaged in subsistence agriculture work (60%) than any other age group.

Table 4.1: Distribution of the Working Population by Forms of work, Sex, Residence and Age, 2017/18 and 2016/17

Background Characteristics	2016/17				2017/18			
	Employ ment	Purely Subsistence Agriculture work	Other Forms of Work	Total (%)	Employ ment	Purely Subsistence Agriculture work	Other Forms of Work	Total (%)
Sex								
Male	67.1	32.4	0.5	100	72.2	27.5	0.3	100
Female	50.5	49.2	0.4	100	52.9	46.6	0.5	100
Residence								
Rural	50.9	48.9	0.2	100	55.0	44.8	0.1	100
Urban	82.7	16.3	1.1	100	80.4	18.6	1.0	100
Age group								
14-17	34.2	65.1	0.7	100	39.7	59.6	0.8	100
18-30	61.2	38.3	0.5	100	64.8	34.5	0.7	100
31-64	62.7	37.1	0.2	100	65.6	34.4	0.0	100
15-24	52.1	47.1	0.8	100	54.5	44.3	1.2	100
15-35	60.2	39.3	0.6	100	62.9	36.4	0.7	100
Total (%)	**58.7**	**40.9**	**0.4**	**100**	**62.4**	**37.2**	**0.4**	**100**
Total (Number '000)	**8,973**	**6,253**	**63**	**15,289**	**10,023**	**5,987**	**64**	**16,074**

4.3 Status in Employment for the working population

Status in employment for the working population divides working people into five groups that are largely based on class of work status or risk taking on their main or secondary work activity. The five groups include paid employment, employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and others.

Table 4.2 shows that the highest proportion of the working persons in Uganda in 2017/18 were own account workers (66%).The proportion of female own account workers remain higher than for males in the two survey periods.

The proportion of employers remained minimal below two percent in both years while paid employees were a proportion of 22 percent in 2017/18 compared to about 20 percent in 2016/17

Table 4.2: Status in employment of the main job for the working population by sex and residence

	Paid employment	Employers	Own account workers	Contributing family workers	Others*	Total
NLFS 2017/18						
Male	28.5	2.5	63.1	5.6	0.4	100
Female	15.9	1.3	68.3	13.7	0.7	100
Rural	16.8	0.9	70.4	11.6	0.3	100
Urban	35.1	4.4	54.1	5.0	1.3	100
Total	**22.1**	**1.9**	**65.7**	**9.7**	**0.6**	**100**
NLFS 2016/17						
Male	26.1	2.7	66.8	3.9	0.4	100
Female	13.0	1.0	78.8	6.9	0.3	100
Rural	13.1	1.3	79.8	5.7	0.1	100
Urban	39.0	3.7	51.7	4.6	1.1	100
Total	**19.5**	**1.9**	**72.9**	**5.4**	**0.4**	**100**
NLF & CAS 2011/12						
Male	23.4	3.4	70.1	2.7	0.6	100
Female	11.3	2.1	83.0	3.2	0.5	100
Rural	13.4	2.2	51.8	2.8	0.5	100
Urban	39.5	5.3	81.0	3.0	0.6	100
Total	**17.3**	**2.7**	**76.6**	**2.9**	**0.5**	**100**

Others also include missing

4.4 Industry of the working population

Industry refers to the description of the main activity carried out at a place of work and classified according to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). For this report, ISIC Rev4 was used. It includes all types of establishments or businesses in which individuals are engaged in the production and/or distribution of goods and services during the reference period.

The distribution of the working persons by broad industry groups as shown in Table 4.3 indicate that agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for the largest share of working persons in Uganda (66%) in 2017/18. The proportion among female workers in agricultural sector (71%) was higher than that of male workers (60%). The Trade sector had the second largest share of working persons in Uganda (11%), with no major differentials by sex.

The proportion of persons engaged in the Trade sector was high in the urban areas (23%) compared to the rural areas (7%). The results cross the different sectors further indicate that the pattern remained almost the same throughout the previous surveys.

Table 4.3: Industry of the main job for working population by sex and residence

Survey	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Trade	Manufacturing	Education	Transportation and storage	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities	Others	Total
ALFS 2017/18									
Male	60.1	12.0	6.7	3.5	5.0	5.4	0.9	6.4	100
Female	70.9	10.7	5.1	2.9	0.0	0.1	3.1	7.2	100
Rural	79.0	6.6	4.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.9	3.2	100
Urban	32.4	23.2	8.8	6.7	3.5	4.8	4.9	15.7	100
Total	**65.6**	**11.4**	**5.9**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.0**	**6.7**	**100**
NLFS 2016/17									
Male	63.1	9.5	6.2	3.8	4.7	4.2	1.0	7.5	100
Female	73.4	9.5	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.2	3.0	7.1	100
Rural	81.3	5.6	3.6	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	3.6	100
Urban	29.0	21.2	8.3	7.8	5.9	4.3	5.0	18.6	100
Total	**68.3**	**9.5**	**4.7**	**3.6**	**2.4**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**7.4**	**100**
NLF & CAS 2011/12									
Male	65.9	10.4	5	3.4	4.0	4.3	0.9	6.1	100
Female	77	9.2	3.4	2.1	0.1	0.2	2.9	5.2	100
Rural	80.6	6.4	3.3	2.3	1.2	1.7	1.3	3.2	100
Urban	20.3	28.5	9.1	5.4	6.7	5.3	5.5	19.2	100
Total	**71.5**	**9.8**	**4.2**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**1.9**	**5.6**	**100**

4.5 Occupation of the working population

Occupation refers to the tasks and duties or a job a person usually performs at the place of work. If an individual has more than one occupation during the reference period, the occupation in which the maximum working hours are spent is considered to be his/her main occupation. If equal time is spent in the two occupations, the one that provides the larger share of income is designated as the main occupation.

The distribution of the working persons aged 14-64 years by occupation are presented in Table 4.4. Data shows that 59 percent of the working persons were agricultural, forestry and fishery workers during 2017/18. The proportion was slightly lower than that reported during the previous two surveys. The results also indicate that nearly 15 percent of working persons were service and sales workers.

The findings further revealed that in 2017/18, there were more female workers (65%) in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector than the males (52%). Similarly, there were slightly more females working as service and sales workers (17%) than males (12%). The craft and related trades workers were dominated by males (12%) compared to four percent of females.

Table 4.4: Occupation of the main job for working population by sex and residence

Survey	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Service and sales workers	Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Others*	Total
NLFS 2017/18									
Male	3.5	1.9	12.4	52.0	11.5	5.4	11.2	2.1	100
Female	2.4	1.1	16.8	65.0	3.9	0.6	8.8	1.4	100
Rural	1.7	0.7	8.1	71.3	5.7	2.4	9.5	0.6	100
Urban	5.9	3.6	30.8	27.3	12.4	4.3	11.3	4.4	100
Total	**2.9**	**1.5**	**14.6**	**58.6**	**7.6**	**3.0**	**10.0**	**1.8**	**100**
NLFS 2016/17									
Male	4.1	2.1	10.3	57.7	9.1	6.0	9.3	1.5	100
Female	3.1	1.2	13.8	70.5	3.0	0.6	6.8	1.0	100
Rural	2.0	0.9	7.0	76.5	4.3	1.9	7.0	0.5	100
Urban	8.5	3.9	27.7	26.5	11.2	7.6	11.3	3.4	100
Total	**3.6**	**1.6**	**12.1**	**64.2**	**6.0**	**3.3**	**8.0**	**1.2**	**100**
NLF & CAS 2011/12									
Male	3.8	1.4	11.0	59.1	9.8	4.5	9.6	0.9	100
Female	2.0	0.9	14.5	73.1	3.5	0.3	5.2	0.4	100
Rural	2.1	0.7	8.3	74.7	5.4	1.4	7.0	0.4	100
Urban	7.5	3.7	37.8	18.2	13.5	7.6	9.3	2.5	100
Total	**2.9**	**1.2**	**12.8**	**66.1**	**6.7**	**2.3**	**7.4**	**0.7**	**100**

4.6 Employment[1]

Employment is the form of work that sets the reference scope of activities for labour force statistics.

According to the 19thICLS resolution, persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a period of one week preceding the interview, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise:

(a) Employed persons "at work", that is, who worked in a job for at least one hour during the reference week;

(b) Employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime).

[1]The concepts on employed population are based on the 19th ICLS resolutions, 2013.

4.6.1 Characteristics of the employed population

Table 4.5 shows that out of the 10 million employed persons in 2017/18, about 43 percent were females. Children (14-17 years) accounted for seven percent of the employed population by age group while the youth were 43 percent. About 12 percent of the employed population did not have any formal education.

Table 4.5: The proportion of the Employed Population by age groups, percent

Background Characteristics	2016/17		2017/18	
	Share (%)	Number ('000)	Share (%)	Number ('000)
Sex				
Male	56.3	5,053	56.8	5,697
Female	43.7	3,921	43.2	4,326
Residence				
Rural	65.3	5,861	62.8	6,297
Urban	34.7	3,113	37.2	3,726
Age Groups				
14-17	6.9	619	7.1	713
18-30	43.0	3,858	43.0	4,312
31-64	50.1	4,495	49.9	4,997
15-24	26.5	2,378	26.9	2,689
15-35	63.3	5,680	62.4	6,258
Education Attainment				
No education	10.4	933	11.5	1,080
Primary	52.5	4,711	52.9	4,973
Secondary	24.2	2,171	24.3	2,278
Post primary/secondary specialized training	9.3	834	8.9	836
Degree and above	3.6	323	2.4	222
Total	**100**	**8,973**	**100**	**10,023**

4.6.2 Employment-to-Population Ratio

The Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) is the proportion of the working age population that was employed. It refers to the total number of employed persons expressed as a proportion of the population of the same age group. The employment-to-population ratio (EPR) provides a good indication of the degree to which the economy is utilising its key productive labour resource. This is also known as the employment rate.

Table 4.6 shows that, overall, Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) was higher in 2017/18 (52%) compared to 2016/17 (48%). It was observed that both male and females registered higher EPR during the 2017/18 survey period compared to 2016/17. All age groups also registered higher EPR in 2017/18.

Table 4.6: Employment-to-population ratio by selected background characteristics

Employment to population ratio	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Residence						
Rural	50.7	35.4	42.8	58.0	37.5	47.6
Urban	71.4	51.1	60.5	73.0	52.0	61.1
Age groups						
14-17	22.7	15.4	22.7	26.0	20.2	23.1
18-30	58.9	42.4	58.9	65.9	44.3	53.8
31-64	67.4	47.5	67.4	73.2	48.5	60.7
15-24	43.3	30.5	43.3	46.2	34.6	40.0
15-35	55.7	39.7	55.7	60.9	42.5	51.0
Disability Status						
With Disability	56.7	42.5	48.9	61.9	44.6	52.4
Without Disability	56.8	39.5	47.9	62.8	42.0	52.0
Total	**56.1**	**39.7**	**47.5**	**62.3**	**42.4**	**51.8**

4.6.3 Status in employment

Table 4.7 shows that self-employment which constitutes own account workers, employers and contributing family workers formed the bulk of the employed with a combined proportion of 65 percent compared to 35 percent of employees. The proportion of male employees (40%) was more than that of females (28%).

Vulnerable employment which is the sum of the employment status groups of own- account workers and contributing family workers was a proportion of 62 percent in 2017/18, about the same proportion as of 2016/17. The level of vulnerability was higher among females than males in both years with variation of 10 percentage points in 2017/18 and 17 percentage points in 2016/17.

Table 4.7: Status in employment by selected Characteristics, (%)

Characteristics	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Contributing family workers	Total
2017/18					
Sex					
Male	39.4	3.4	49.6	7.6	100
Female	30.1	2.4	41.7	25.7	100
Residence					
Rural	30.4	1.6	47.1	20.8	100
Urban	43.8	5.3	44.6	6.2	100
Total (%)	**35.4**	**3.0**	**46.2**	**15.4**	**100**
Number ('000's)	**3,543**	**300**	**4,628**	**1,542**	**10,014**
2016/17					
Sex					
Male	40.8	4	48.8	6.4	100
Female	26.3	1.7	57.8	14.1	100
Residence					
Rural	27.4	2.3	58.4	11.9	100
Urban	47.8	4.4	42.1	5.8	100
Total (%)	**34.5**	**3.0**	**52.8**	**9.8**	**100**
Number ('000's)	**3,543**	**300**	**4,628**	**1,542**	**10,014**

4.6.4 Sector of the main job

By grouping the industries into three broad sectors of the economy as presented in Table4.8, the results show that the agriculture, forestry and fishing as well as the service sectors provided more employment than the production sector with no major variations in the two survey periods. The production[2] sector had a share of about 16 in 2017/18 and the remainder was shared nearly equally between the other two sectors. The rural area was predominant with agriculture as the industry of employment (60%) while urban areas were predominant with services (67%

Table 4.8: Sectors of employment in the main job by sex and residence, percent

Survey Year	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Production	Services	Total
2017/18				
Sex				
Male	43.1	17.9	39.1	100
Female	43.3	11.2	45.5	100
Residence				
Rural	59.7	13.5	26.9	100
Urban	15.2	17.6	67.2	100
Total (%)	**43.2**	**15.0**	**41.8**	**100**
Number ('000)	**4,322**	**1,502**	**4,191**	**10,014**
2016/17				
Sex				
Male	40.0	20.2	39.8	100
Female	42.8	11.4	45.8	100
Residence				
Rural	56.2	14.3	29.4	100
Urban	12.9	20.2	66.9	100
Total (%)	**41.4**	**16.4**	**42.2**	**100**
Number ('000)	**3,683**	**1,463**	**3,785**	**8,931**

4.6.5 Occupation of the main job

Table 4.9provides information on occupation of the main job grouped according to ISCO-08. In general, most people were employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers (29% in 2017/18 and 31% in 2016/17).Other than service work and agricultural work, the proportion of males was higher than females in all other occupations in both survey years.

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[2]The Production sector included Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity & Water generation and Construction

Table 4.9: Occupation of the employed population by sex and Residence, percent

Occupations of the main job	Sex		Residence		
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
2017/18					
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	29.3	29.3	41.7	8.4	29.3
Service and sales workers	17.8	32.9	15.8	38.7	24.3
Elementary occupations	18.3	20.3	21.3	15.6	19.2
Craft and related trades workers	17.0	8.4	11.8	15.9	13.3
Professionals	4.8	4.5	3.1	7.3	4.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.6	1.1	4.4	5.4	4.8
Technicians and associate professionals	2.9	2.2	1.4	4.6	2.6
Others	2.3	1.3	0.5	4.1	1.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number ('000)	**5,689**	**4,326**	**6,297**	**3,718**	**10,014**
2016/17					
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	29.2	34.1	43.3	8.7	31.3
Service and sales workers	17.5	30.6	17.8	33.4	23.2
Elementary occupations	15.3	14.6	15.4	14.2	15.0
Craft and related trades workers	16.1	8.6	11.8	14.7	12.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10.2	1.8	4.6	10.2	6.5
Professionals	6.0	6.0	3.8	10.1	6.0
Technicians and associate professionals	3.4	2.4	2.1	4.5	2.9
Others	2.4	1.9	1.2	4.1	2.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number ('000)	**5,033**	**3,896**	**5,842**	**3,088**	**8,930**

Note: Others include managers and clerical support staff
Note* Includes 8,000 (0.1%) missing

4.6.6 Daily actual hours worked on the main job

Table 4.10 shows the average actual daily hours worked by the employed population in their main jobs. Overall, the mean actual hours worked by employed persons in their main jobs was seven hours in both survey years. Employed male persons actually spent an average nine hours a day compared to eight hours by females. On average, employed persons resident in urban areas actually worked about 2 hours more than their rural counterparts in a day.

Employed children (14-17 years) actually spent an average of six hours a day in their main jobs. Although male employed persons generally spent more hours in their main jobs, female children spent more hours than male children in their main employment jobs a week. Persons employed in the service sector actually spent more time (9 hours) daily than those in other sectors.

Table 4.10: Average actual hours worked per day by selected background characteristics, (%)

Characteristics	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residence						
Rural	7.0	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.1	6.7
Urban	9.0	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.3	8.7
Age group						
14-17	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.6
18-30	7.9	7.1	7.6	8.1	6.9	7.6
31-64	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.8	7.3	7.6
15-24	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.4	6.5	7.0
15-35	7.9	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.0	7.5
Sector of employment in the main job						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.8	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.8
Production	8.4	6.5	7.9	8.6	6.7	8.0
Services	9.1	8.5	8.8	9.3	8.6	9.0
Total	**7.7**	**7.0**	**7.4**	**7.8**	**7.0**	**7.4**

4.6.6.1 Actual hours worked on the secondary job

Considering the secondary jobs during the reference week, Figure 4.2 shows that the average actual daily hours worked by employed persons in their secondary jobs was about five hours. There were no major variations overall by sex or residence. However, some sex variations are observed among urban residents on the amount of time spent on the secondary jobs. In urban areas, males spent more time than females in their secondary jobs while in rural areas the females spent more time in their secondary jobs than males.

Figure 4.2: Average actual daily hours of work in the secondary job by sex and residence
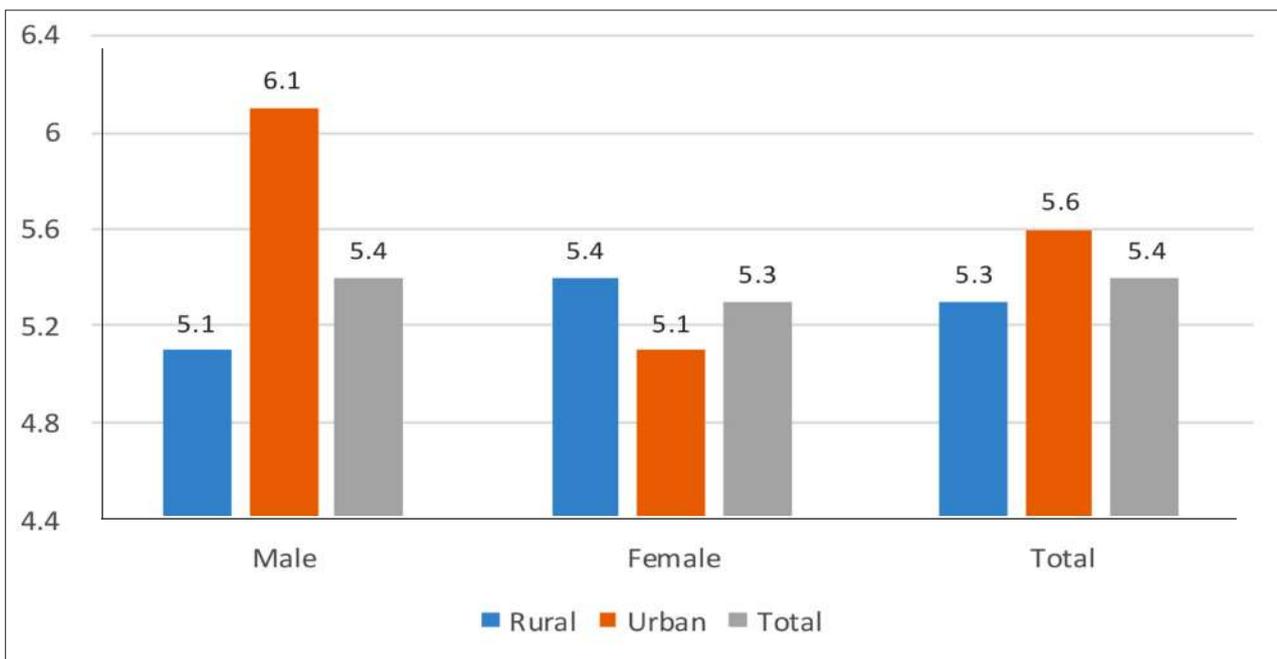
4.6.7 Earnings from paid Employment

Table 4.11shows the median monthly cash earnings in the main job for persons in paid employment. Overall, the median monthly cash earnings was 150,000/= (one hundred fifty thousand shillings only) in 2017/18. The median monthly earnings for males was 180,000/= compared with 110,000/= for females.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing was the least paying industry with median monthly cash earnings of 100,000/=. On the other hand, persons employed in the public sector had median monthly cash earnings of over three times their counterparts in the private sector.

When in-kind payments were included, the overall median monthly earnings was 192,000/=

Table 4.11: Median monthly cash earnings for persons in paid employment on the main job by sex, residence, regions, education and age ('000 Shs)

Background characteristics	In-Cash 2016/17			In-Cash 2017/18			2017/18
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total inCash andIn-Kind
Residence							
Rural	150	96	120	150	88	110	150
Urban	300	150	250	220	150	200	231
Age groups							
14-17	70	40	60	110	50	66	180
18-30	200	120	150	154	110	140	250
31-64	300	180	260	220	120	200	110
15-24	140	100	120	140	80	110	143
15-35	200	120	150	154	110	140	180
Sector of the main job							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	96	72	80	110	80	100	110
Production	250	140	240	220	144	200	250
Services	300	160	250	250	150	210	250
Type of Institution							
Private	192	100	150	150	100	130	160
Public	450	400	400	420	480	450	490
Informal employment excluding agriculture							
Formal employment	480	408	450	450	460	450	500
Informal employment	250	130	200	220	120	200	220
Total	**240**	**120**	**190**	**180**	**110**	**150**	**192**

4.6.8 Informal employment outside agriculture

Informal employment comprise of own-account workers and employers employed in their own informal sector enterprises; contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises; and employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal or informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households. For the purposes of this survey, employees were considered to hold informal jobs if their employment relationship was, in law or in practice, not subject to social protection (i.e. no provision for pension or contribution to National Social Security Fund) or entitlement to paid annual or paid sick leave. On the other hand, an enterprise was considered informal if it was not registered by Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) as a business or it was not registered by the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) for Value added tax / income tax.

Table 4.12indicates that informal employment constituted 87 percent of the total non-agriculture employment with minimal variation by sex. The results also show that the urban informal employment (85%) was lower than that of the rural areas (90%).

The results further reveal that informal employment reduced with increase in the age with all children (14-17 years) in informal employment.

Table 4.12: Informal employment outside agriculture by sex, residence, and age groups, (%)

Background characteristics	2016/17	2017/18
Sex		
Male	84.5	85.9
Female	85.6	88.4
Residence		
Rural	89.6	89.9
Urban	80.5	84.6
Age groups		
14-17	99.5	100.0
18-30	90.5	89.9
31-64	78.6	83.1
15-24	95.7	95.1
15-35	87.6	89.9
Total (%)	**84.9**	**87.0**
Number ('000)	**4,494**	**4,934**

4.7 Workers in Subsistence Agriculture

For purposes of monitoring conditions of labour market performance as related to insufficient access to, or integration in markets, or to other factors of production, statistics on subsistence agriculture is here identified and reported separately to serve policy needs.

4.7.1 Working age population in subsistence agriculture

The working age population engaged in subsistence agricultural production has stayed about one third over the last two surveys. The results indicate that the proportion also remained higher for females (40%) than males (27%) in 2017/18. On the other hand, the proportion in rural areas (41%) was more than double that in urban areas.

Table 4.13: Working age population in subsistence agriculture, (%)

Background characteristics	2016/17			2017/18		
	Working age population	In Subsistence Agriculture		Working age population	In Subsistence Agriculture	
	Number ('000)	Number ('000)	Proportion (%)	Number ('000)	Number ('000)	Proportion (%)
Sex						
Male	8,992	2,438	27.1	9,139	2,444	26.7
Female	9,851	3,815	38.7	10,194	4,107	40.3
Residence						
Rural	13,701	5,640	41.2	13,236	5,469	41.3
Urban	5,142	613	11.9	6,097	1,083	17.8
Age group						
14-17	3,267	1,177	36.0	3,085	1,233	40.0
18-30	7,741	2,415	31.2	8,010	2,503	31.2
31-64	7,835	2,661	34.0	8,237	2,816	34.2
15-24	6,514	2,155	33.1	6,724	2,456	36.5
15-35	12018	3710	30.9	12,280	3,964	32.3
Total	**18,843**	**6,253**	**33.2**	**19,333**	**6,551**	**33.9**

CHAPTER FIVE: LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

5.0 Introduction

Labour Underutilisation (LU) refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand i.e. unmet need for employment. It is therefore comprised of unemployed persons, potential labour force and persons in employment but with unmet need. Labour underutilisation focuses on issues of insufficient labour absorption and gives information that is necessary in broader labour market monitoring. The chapter presents the following four measures of Labour Underutilisation (LU):

(i) The Unemployment rate (LU1);

(ii) The Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment (LU2);

(iii) The Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3);

(iv) The Composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4).

To supplement the above measures in the labour market monitoring, information on skill related and income related inadequate employment situations is also included.

The measurement of Labour Underutilisation (LU) presented in this chapter is based on the 19thICLS resolutions of 2013 on work statistics concepts.

5.1 Labour underutilization components (LU1-LU4)

The first component of labour underutilisation is the unemployment rate (LU1) which is the proportion of the unemployed population to the total labour force. Table 5.1 shows that about12 percent (1.4 million persons) of the population aged 14-64 years were unemployed during 2017/18 compared to about 10 percent estimated in 2016/17. The female unemployment rate was much higher than that for males (16 % for females and 9 % for males), the gap being higher than what it was in 2016/17. The youth unemployment rate was estimated at nearly 18 percent in 2017/18 compared to 13 percent in 2016/17.

Time related underemployment refers to persons who worked for less than forty hours a week and were available for additional work. The employed population that was underutilised in relation to time was 11 percent. The Combined rate of the working age population in time related underemployment and unemployment (LU 2) was 22 percent. On the other hand, LU3 is a combined rate of unemployment and the potential labour force. Potential Labour Force (PLF) refers to persons not in employment who expressed an interest in employment but the existing conditions limited their active job search or availability. The PLF rate was19 percent while LU3 (unemployment and potential labour force rate was 29 percent.

The composite measure of labour underutilisation (LU4) is composed of the sum of the population in time-related underemployment, unemployment and the potential labour force expressed as a proportion of the extended labour force. Composite labour underutilisation rate was estimated at 37 percent in 2017/18, almost similar to 35 percent in 2016/17. LU4 for the youth (18-30 years) was 41 percent in 2017/18.

Table 5.1: Labour Underutilisation by components (Percent), 2016/17 and 29017/18

Background Characteristic	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
LU1: Unemployment Rate						
Residence						
Rural	9.2	10.9	9.9	9.6	15.5	12.0
Urban	6.2	12.4	9.1	8.8	17.3	13.1
Age Group						
14-17	10.0	13.2	11.4	12.6	7.0	10.3
18-30	11.4	14.7	13.0	12.2	23.6	17.9
31-64	5.3	7.8	6.3	6.4	9.0	7.4
15-24	12.7	17.3	14.8	15.9	24.7	20.2
15-35	9.8	13.8	11.6	11.6	20.3	15.7
Disability Status						
With Disability	8.6	9.5	9.0	7.5	13.9	10.6
Without Disability	8.1	12.1	9.8	9.7	16.9	12.9
Total (Rate of LU1, %)	**8.2**	**11.4**	**9.7**	**9.3**	**16.3**	**12.4**
Total (Number '000)	**452**	**507**	**959**	**583**	**840**	**1,423**
TRUEMP: Time related underemployment						
Rural	15.0	12.0	13.7	12.3	14.7	13.2
Urban	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.3
Total	**12.7**	**10.6**	**11.8**	**10.9**	**12.2**	**11.4**
Total Number ('000)	**644**	**413**	**1,057**	**619**	**526**	**1,145**
LU2: Combined LU1 and TRUEMP						
Rural	22.8	21.6	22.3	20.7	27.9	23.7
Urban	14.0	19.5	16.6	16.1	24.5	20.4
Total	**19.9**	**20.8**	**20.3**	**19.1**	**26.4**	**22.4**
Total Number ('000)	**1,096**	**922**	**2,018**	**1,202**	**1,366**	**2,568**
Potential Labour Force (PLF)						
Rural	18.1	27.2	22.3	15.8	29.7	22.2
Urban	6.2	14.3	10.2	5.9	17.8	12.3
Total	**14.5**	**23.0**	**18.5**	**12.7**	**25.2**	**18.8**
Total Number ('000)	**935**	**1,318**	**2,252**	**914**	**1,762**	**2,676**
LU3: Combined LU1 & PLF						
Rural	25.6	35.0	30.0	23.8	40.6	31.6
Urban	12.0	25.0	18.4	14.1	32.0	23.8
Total	**21.5**	**31.8**	**26.4**	**20.8**	**37.3**	**28.9**
Total Number ('000)	**1,386**	**1,825**	**3,211**	**149**	**2,575**	**4,071**
LU4: Composite measure of Labour Underutilisation						
Rural	36.8	42.9	39.6	33.2	49.3	40.6
Urban	19.4	31.0	25.1	21.0	37.9	30.2
Age groups						
14-17	37.3	46.9	41.6	40.2	45.0	42.4
18-30	33.7	42.4	38.1	30.0	50.8	41.0
31-64	28.7	33.9	31.0	26.9	38.3	32.1
15-24	35.9	47.2	41.5	39.0	52.5	45.9
15-35	31.5	41.8	36.4	30.1	48.9	39.8
Total (Rate LU4, %)	**31.5**	**39.0**	**35.1**	**29.4**	**45.0**	**37.0**
Total Number ('000)	**2,031**	**2,240**	**4,271**	**2 11**	**3,101**	**5,215**

5.2 Other measures of inadequate employment situations

Two measures of inadequate employment situations presented in this section include skills/qualification and income-related inadequate employment.

5.2.1 Skill related inadequate employment

Skill/qualification related inadequate employment refers to the working age population who, during the reference period of one week, were employed and not already categorized as in time-related underemployed but whose educational attainment were higher than the educational level required by their current main jobs. The minimum education level used to categorise someone to be in skill-related inadequate employment in this survey was senior four.

Table 5.2 shows that the skill related inadequate employment rate was about five percent in 2017/18 compared to six percent in2016/17. The rate was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas in both years. The youth were more affected by skill related inadequate employment situation than the other age groups.

Table 5.2: Skill related inadequate Employment Rate by Selected Background Characteristics (Percent), 2016/17 and 2017/18

Background Characteristic	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residence						
Rural	3.7	2.4	3.1	2.3	1.6	2.0
Urban	12.2	12.0	12.1	9.1	10.7	9.9
Age Group						
14-17	0.0	1.0	0.4	3.3	0.0	1.9
18-30	7.3	7.8	7.5	5.1	9.3	7.1
31-64	6.9	4.6	6.0	4.4	2.4	3.5
15-24	3.1	6.0	4.3	2.9	5.1	4.0
15-35	6.7	7.5	7.0	4.5	6.9	5.6
Total (Rate, %)	**6.6**	**5.8**	**6.2**	**4.6**	**5.4**	**4.9**
Total (Number '000)	**332**	**229**	**561**	**262**	**234**	**496**

5.2.2 Income related inadequate employment

The employed population in income related inadequate employment were those paid employees with low monthly earnings. It reflects the persons in paid employment who were earning less than two-thirds of the median monthly earnings of wage earners in full time employment (which median was 300,000/=) in 2017/18. Wage earners in full time employment were those working for weekly hours in the range of 40 to 48. The rate is the proportion of persons in paid employment whose monthly earnings were less than 200,000.

As shown in Table 5.3, about half of all paid employees, i.e.over1.7million persons were inadequately paid. Urban-rural differentials were observed with the wage earners in rural areas having a higher income related inadequate employment rate of 59 percent compared to 39 percent in urban areas. By sex, the income related inadequate employment rate for females was higher than males (60%and 44% respectively). This pattern was also true for all age groups

Table 5.3: Income related Inadequate Employment Rate by Selected Background Characteristics, 2016/17 and 2017/18

Background Characteristic	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residence						
Rural	48.9	70.9	55	51.6	74.5	58.9
Urban	29.6	50.1	37.6	30.7	50.4	39.0
Age Group						
14-17	82.0	85.7	83.4	64.8	87.6	73.0
18-30	46.3	64.6	53.1	48.7	64.9	55.5
31-64	30.3	47.7	35.3	34.1	52.2	39.7
15-24	58.5	73.2	64.1	63.7	77.9	69.8
15-35	43.3	63.0	50.1	49.0	67.0	56.2
Total (Rate, %)	**40.4**	**59.1**	**46.6**	**42.8**	**61.7**	**49.8**
Total (Number '000)	**826**	**599**	**1,425**	**959**	**804**	**1,763**

CHAPTER SIX: POPULATION IN AND OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

6.0 Population in the Labour Force

The labour force refers to the sum of persons in employment and unemployment. The two groups of the population represent the current supply of labour for the production of goods and services in the country through market transactions in exchange for remuneration.

The survey estimated a total labour force of about 11 million people of which 45 percent were females and 37 percent were resident in urban areas. Nearly two thirds of the labour force (64%) had either attained primary education as their highest level or had no education attainment at all (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Distribution of the Labour Force by background characteristics, (%)

Characteristics	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residence						
Rural	67.0	63.7	65.5	66.3	57.9	62.5
Urban	33.0	36.3	34.5	33.7	42.1	37.5
Age groups						
14-17	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.4	6.4	6.9
18-30	42.4	47.5	44.6	42.1	50.5	45.9
31-64	50.4	45.8	48.3	50.5	43.1	47.2
15-24	27.8	28.6	28.1	27.4	31.9	29.4
15-35	63.8	65.8	64.7	61.9	68.6	64.9
Education Attainment						
No education	6.2	14.4	9.9	7.9	16.6	11.9
Primary	54.6	52.2	53.6	52.1	52.2	52.1
Secondary	26.4	21.8	24.3	28.6	21.7	25.4
Post primary/secondary specialized training	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.9	7.4	8.2
Degree and above	4.1	2.9	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.3
Total (%)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total (Number '000)	**5,505**	**4,427**	**9,932**	**6,281**	**5,165**	**11,446**
Percentage Share	**54.8**	**45.2**	**100**	**54.9**	**45.1**	**100**

6.1 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)is the population in the labour force (the employed and unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the working age population. The results presented in Table 6.2 show that the overall LFPR in 2017/18 was 59 percent compared to 53 percent in 2016/17. In 2017/18, the LFPR was higher among males (69%) than females (51%); a similar pattern was observed in 2016/17.

This implies more active participation of the male population in the labour market than the females. A similar pattern of the sex differentials was also true across all age groups. The urban population was more active (70%) in the labour market compared to the rural population (54%).

The results also show that LFPR increased with increasing level of education attainment for both males and females. Persons with disability (59%) had nearly the same LFPR with those without disability(60%).

Table 6.2: Labour Force participation rates by selected background characteristics, Percent

Characteristics	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residence						
Rural	55.8	39.7	47.5	64.1	44.4	54.1
Urban	76.1	58.4	66.6	80.0	62.9	70.3
Age groups						
14-17	25.2	17.7	21.4	29.7	21.7	25.8
18-30	66.4	49.7	57.3	75.1	58.1	65.6
31-64	71.1	51.5	61.3	78.1	53.3	65.5
15-24	49.6	36.9	42.9	54.9	46.0	50.1
15-35	61.7	46.0	53.5	68.8	53.4	60.5
Education Attainment						
No education	50.7	38.2	41.7	62.1	45.4	50.2
Primary	66.6	47.1	56.3	75.3	54.6	64.2
Secondary	82.0	66.2	74.7	84.8	62.9	74.6
Post primary/secondary specialized training	89.4	86.5	88.1	92.2	91.6	92.0
Degree and above	94.9	86.4	91.6	91.5	90.8	91.2
Disability status 5 years and above						
With Disability	62.0	47.0	53.8	66.9	51.8	58.6
Without Disability	61.9	44.9	53.1	69.6	50.6	59.7
Total	**61.2**	**44.9**	**52.7**	**68.7**	**50.7**	**59.2**

6.2 Population outside the Labour force

6.2.1 Introduction

The population outside the labour force comprises of persons aged 14-64 years who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period. This population may have sought employment in the past but was not available to work during the reference period. It also includes those who did not seek employment but were available and those that were not available. In this chapter, highlights on the population outside the labour force detailing reasons for not being available for employment or for not seeking employment (for the unemployed) in the seven days before the survey are provided.

6.2.2 Proportion of the population outside the Labour force

In 2017/18, about 41 percent of the working age population (14 - 64 years) were outside the labour force (neither in employment nor unemployed). This represented a population of about 7.9 million persons. Among females, the percentage was 49 percent while among males it was 31 percent. Nearly half (46 %) of the working age population in rural areas was outside the labour force compared to less than one third (30 %) among urban residents(Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Proportion of the working age population (14-64 years) outside the labour force by sex and residence, 2016/17 & 2017/18
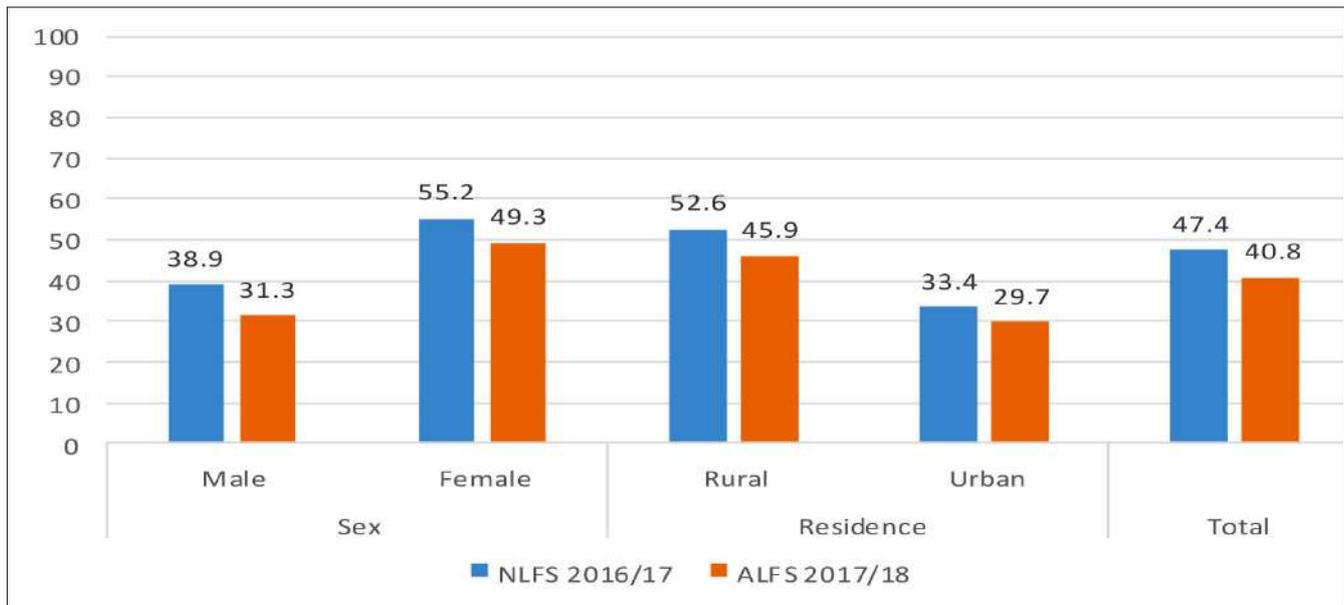
The education attainment of the population outside the labour force shows that the higher the level of education completed, the lower the proportion outside the labour force. Half of the population that had no formal education was outside the labour force in 2017/18 while nine percent had a degree and above. The proportion of older persons (60-64) outside the labour force (62 %) was lower than that for children (14-17) at 74 % (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: The working age population (14-64 years) outside the labour force by education attainment and age group, 2016/17 & 2017/18, (%)

Background Characteristics	2016/17	2017/18
Education Attainment		
No education	58.3	49.8
Primary	43.7	35.8
Secondary	25.3	25.4
Post primary / secondary specialized training	11.9	8.0
Degree and above	8.4	8.8
Age group		
14-17	78.6	74.2
18-30	42.7	34.4
31-59	37.6	32.8
60-64	55.1	61.4
Total (%)	**47.3**	**40.8**
Total Number ('000)	**8,911**	**7,887**

6.2.3 Characteristics of the population outside the Labour force

The persons outside the Labour force were categorized into two, that is, those who did not actively look for work during the last 30 days preceding the survey but were available for work and those who did not look for work and were also not available for work.

The results in Table 6.4 indicate that, overall, about one third of the persons outside the Labour force were available for work but did not actively look for work during the 30 days preceding the survey in 2017/18. The proportion was slightly higher for females (35%) compared to males (32%). The proportion was almost similar by residence (34%). About 64 percent of all persons outside the Labour force were not available for employment during 2017/18.

Table 6.4: Characteristics of the population outside the labour force by background characteristics

	2016/17				2017/18			
	Available but did not look for work	Did not look for work and not available for work	Not stated	Total	Available but did not look for work	Did not look for work and not available for work	Not stated	Total
Sex								
Male	26.8	69.4	3.8	100	32.0	64.1	3.9	100
Female	24.2	73.3	2.5	100	35.0	63.2	1.7	100
Residence								
Rural	25.9	72.2	1.9	100	33.9	64.4	1.7	100
Urban	22.5	69.9	7.6	100	34.1	60.5	5.4	100
Total	25.2	71.7	3.0	100	33.9	63.5	2.5	100
Number ('000)	2,249	6,393	269	8,911	2,676	5,011	200	7,887

6.2.4 Reasons for not being in the Labour force

6.2.4.1 Available for work, but did look for work

Some of the working age population (14-64 years) was not in the labour force because they did not seek employment by looking for a job or starting a business but were available. Reasons were obtained why this was the case in Table 6.5.More than half, indicated discouragement as the main reasons for not seeking jobs or trying to start business followed by family responsibilities (30 %).Those who did not seek employment due to school attendance was less than 10 percent.

Table 6.5: Main reasons for not seeking work or trying to start a business by persons (14-64 years) not in the Labour force, (%)

Reasons	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Discouraged	73.0	46.5	58.3	69.6	42.7	51.9
Family responsibilities	3.5	25.4	19.1	8.7	41.6	30.4
Attended school or training	8.0	13.9	6.6	13.6	7.7	9.7
Awaiting the season for work	6.7	1.2	6.0	3.6	5.6	4.9
Others	8.8	12.9	10.0	4.6	2.3	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number ('000)	935	387	2,249			

Note: Discouraged includes Does not know how and where to look for work, Unable to find work for his/ her skills, Had looked for job(s) before but had not found any, Too young or too old to find a job, No jobs available in the area/district

6.2.4.2 Did not look and not available for work

On the other hand, part of the working age population (14-64 years) were not in the Labour force because they did not look for employment but also were not available even if there was an opportunity. In this category, as shown in Table 6.6, the main reason providing was school attendance (38%) followed by family responsibilities (22%) with more females than males affected by family responsibilities (27% and 13% respectively). Those who were satisfied with subsistence agriculture was 17 percent.

Table 6.6: Reasons for not being available for employment and not seeking employment 2017/18, (%)

Reason	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In school or training	44.1	26.7	33.2	49.4	31.3	37.9
Family responsibilities or housework	7.2	28.3	20.3	12.8	27.0	21.8
Satisfied with subsistence agriculture	26.1	23.5	24.5	16.5	18.2	17.6
Illness, injury or disability	8.5	7.3	7.8	6.6	7.6	7.2
Retired or too old for work	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.7	6.6	5.9
Pregnancy	0.0	2.8	1.8	0.0	4.6	2.9
Others	11.7	8.3	9.6	10.0	4.7	6.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number ('000)	2,418	3,972	6,390	1,792	3,144	4,936

Figure 6.2: The Labour force framework, 2017/18 (Numbers, '000)
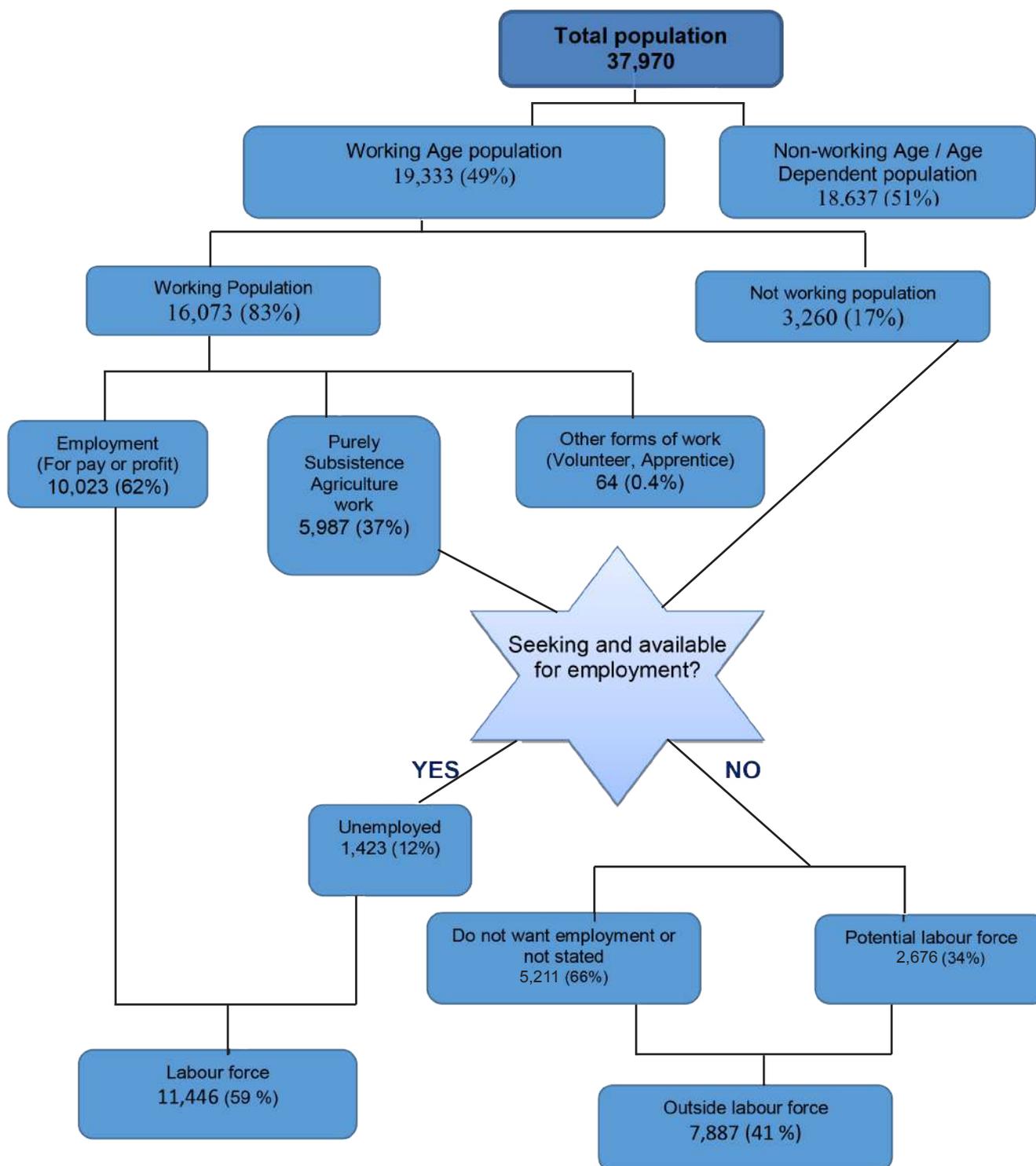
CHAPTER SEVEN: UNPAID CARE WORK

7.0 Introduction

Unpaid Care Work (UCW) is a hidden dimension of our well-being in terms of domestic services within households, for other households and to community members. Information was collected on work carried out in the person's own home and unpaid. Unpaid means the person doing the activity does not receive a wage and as such their work is not counted in GDP compilation. Care means serving people and their well-being; it includes both personal care and care-related activities, such as cooking, cleaning and washing clothes. Work means it entails expenditures of time and energy.

The System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008 production boundary excludes services produced for own use by a household, such as fuel and water collection, child care, elderly care, etc. As a result: a lot of "work" is not counted and, therefore excluded from GDP compilation. Because of this invisibility in national statistics and less valuation, the relevant local and national authorities fail to design social and economic policies that can recognize, reduce and redistribute the overall responsibility for UCW.

7.1 Characteristics of persons engaged in Unpaid Care Work

In 2017/18, about 77 percent of the population five years and above were engaged in unpaid care work similar to the proportion in 2016/17. More females (89 %) than males (63 %) were engaged in UCW. The youth (18-30 years) were more engaged (83 %) than any other age groups., larger variations by sex was within the adult population (31-59 years) with a 52 percentage points difference (Table 7.1).

Table7.1: Proportion of persons engaged in UCW by background characteristics, 2017/18, (5+ years)

Background Characteristics	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Residence						
Rural	65.6	87.6	76.9	63.4	89.8	76.8
Urban	60.5	88.4	75.2	62.5	87.7	76.0
Age groups						
5-17	**73.2**	80.8	77.1	75.3	81.6	78.4
18-30	**70.1**	94.6	83.5	64.8	96.8	82.8
31-59	**48.4**	95.6	72.2	43.9	95.9	70.2
60+	**38.9**	76.3	59.1	40.1	78.5	60.5
15-24	**77.3**	93.6	85.9	77.2	94.8	86.6
15-35				65.6	96.2	82.2
Education level attained						
No education	44.8	79.2	67.3	48.7	82.3	71.4
Primary	58.4	94.7	77.3	51.9	95.9	75.3
Secondary	60.1	95.9	76.3	53.2	96.4	73.0
Post primary/Secondary specialized training	51.1	92.4	69.7	47.1	98.8	68.4
Degree and above	53	86.4	65.9	52.7	90.8	68.1
Disability Status						
With Disability	53.6	87.1	72.1	56.8	89.8	74.6
Without Disability	66.6	87.9	77.5	64.4	89.0	77.0
Total (%)	**64.4**	**87.8**	**76.5**	**63.1**	**89.1**	**76.5**

7.2 Distribution of Unpaid Care Work

Findings in figure 7.1show that the most engaging activity over the two years was fetching water (62 % in 2017/18 and 60% in 2016/17). This was followed by cleaning of utensils/house and washing of clothes.

Figure7.1: Distribution of UCW by type, 2017/18 (5+ years, %)
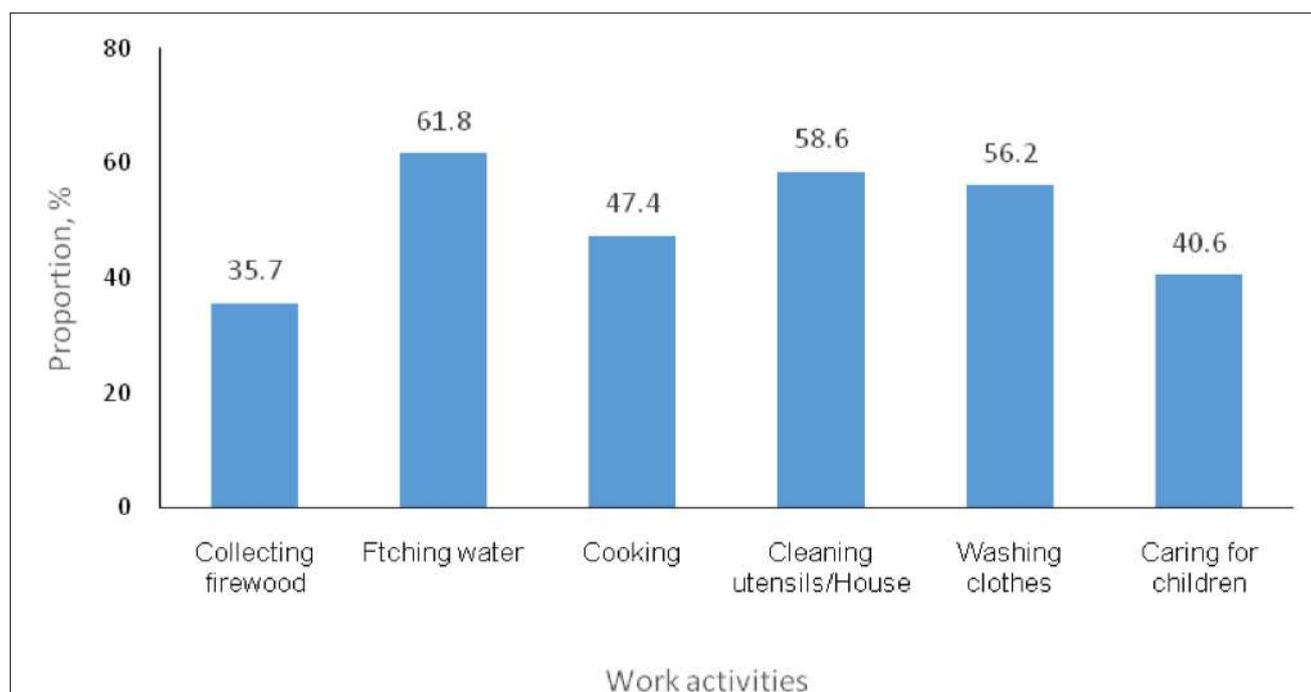
In 2017/18, sex disaggregation by UCW showed that females were generally more engaged in UCW compared to their male counterparts. However, the gap was widest in cooking with 52 percentage points' difference between the proportions of females and males engaged (Figure 7.2).

Figure7.2: Distribution of UCW by sex, 2017/18 (5+ years, %)
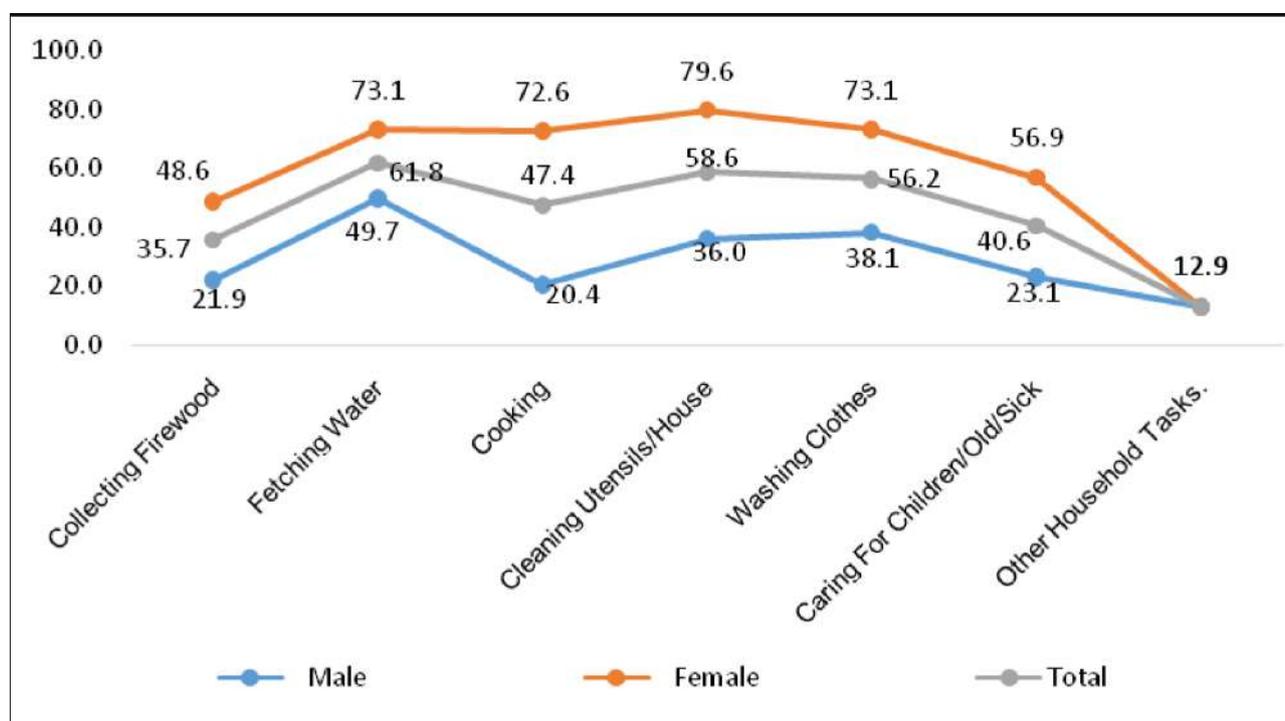
7.3 Average number of hours per week spent on Unpaid Care Work

Time is a key factor in any kind of work. This is due to the opportunity cost of engaging in different forms of work as well as the energy used.

Table 7.2 provides the average number of hours spent on UCW. The findings show that, overall, the population aged 5 years and above spent an average of 17 hours a week on UCW in 2017/18. Females specifically spent an average of more 10 hours a week than males in 2017/18; about the same difference was observed in 2016/17. The youth spent the highest average number of hours per week (22 hours), while older persons spent more time (17 hours) than children (13 hours). There was no marked difference in average time spent on UCW between the urban and rural populations during both surveys.

Table 7.2: Average weekly number of hours spent on UCW by background characteristics (5+ years)

Background Characteristics	2016/17			2017/18		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residence						
Rural	10.5	20.0	16.1	11.8	21.4	17.6
Urban	9.6	19.6	15.8	9.9	20.8	16.7
Age						
5-17	10.7	13.7	12.3	11.1	14	12.6
18-30	10.5	25.9	20.1	11.7	27.8	22.4
31-59	9.4	22.8	18.4	11.2	24.4	20.5
60+	9.5	18.2	15.7	11.1	19.1	16.7
15-24	11.4	23.6	18.4	12.4	25.2	20.0
15-35				12.0	26.3	21.1
Education level attained						
No education	11.0	21.4	19.0	13.2	24.7	22.1
Primary	10.3	25.0	19.8	11.5	25.7	21.3
Secondary	9.5	24.8	18.3	12.6	28.2	22.1
Post primary/secondary specialized training	10.0	21.7	17.0	9.3	22.9	17.3
Degree and above	9.7	17.1	13.4	10.3	17.3	14.1
Total Average (Hours)	**10.3**	**19.9**	**16.1**	**11.2**	**21.2**	**17.3**

CHAPTER EIGHT: YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

8.0 Introduction

Youth is a socially constructed intermediary phase that stands between childhood and adulthood. The UN defines a Youth as someone between the ages of 15 and 24 years old. In Uganda, the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development defines Youth as persons aged between 18-30 years. This chapter therefore presents the findings of the National Labour Force Survey 2017/18 about the Youth aged 18-30 unless otherwise stated.

8.1 Characteristics of the Youth Population

As presented in Table 8.1, the population of the youth was estimated to be 8 million which was 21 percent of the total population estimated. The females were more than the males by about 970,000. Most of the youth (649%) lived in rural areas. About 11 percent of the youth had a disability. Majority of the youth (52%) had attained primary education while nearly two percent had a degree and above.

Table 8.1: The Youth (18-30 years) population by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Age Group			
18-19	19.4	15.0	16.9
20-24	38.8	40.9	40.0
25-30	41.8	44.1	43.1
Residence			
Rural	67.1	61.6	64.0
Urban	32.9	38.4	36.0
Region			
Kampala	8.6	8.9	17.6
Central	22.5	32.4	54.9
Eastern	23.1	31.7	54.8
Northern	20.9	25.3	46.1
Western	25.0	29.2	54.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Number (000's)	**3,520**	**4,490**	**8,010**

8.2 Youth Activity status

Youth activity status shown in Table 8.2 revealed that more than half (51%) percent of the youth were in employment with more males (62%) than the females (43%). It can be noted that 39 percent of the youth were Neither in Employment nor Education nor Training (NEET) with more females (49%) than males (25%). The proportion of the youth engaged in subsistence agriculture only was 31 percent.

Table 8.2: Percentage distribution of youth (18-30 years) by activity status and selected background characteristics, (%)

Background characteristics	In employment only	In school only	Both school and employment	NEET*	Not stated	Total	Proportion in Subsistence Agriculture**
Sex							
Male	62.0	8.1	3.9	25.3	0.6	100	25.2
Female	43.1	6.0	1.3	49.4	0.2	100	36.1
Age group							
18-19	31.4	24.2	6.9	37.3	0.1	100	39.6
20-24	49.0	6.3	2.4	41.7	0.7	100	32.1
25-30	61.5	0.8	0.7	36.8	0.2	100	27.3
Residence							
Rural	48.3	5.9	1.9	43.7	0.2	100	40.3
Urban	56.9	8.8	3.4	30.2	0.7	100	15.4
Region							
Kampala	63.1	5.2	6.4	25.4	0.0	100	0.0
Central	52.6	7.2	2.1	37.7	0.4	100	22.3
Eastern	32.4	12.1	0.8	54.6	0.0	100	54.5
Northern	67.2	3.6	3.2	25	1.0	100	23.3
Western	52.2	4.9	2.4	40.2	0.4	100	33.8
Total	**51.4**	**7.0**	**2.4**	**38.8**	**0.4**	**100**	**31.3**
Number ('000)	**4,118**	**557**	**194**	**3,111**	**30**	**8,010**	**2,507**

Note: *Neither in Employment nor Education Training (NEET)

   **The proportion in subsistence agriculture includes those combining schooling and subsistence agriculture. Likewise, the youth in school only also include those combining schooling with subsistence agriculture.

8.3 Youth in employment

Youth in employment refers to the population aged 18-30 years, who during the reference period (7 days prior to the survey date), were engaged in any activity for at least one (hour) to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. As noted in Table 8.3, four million youth were in employment. Of the employed youth, 60 percent resided in rural areas.

Table 8.3: Distribution of the Employed Youth by sex, (%)

Background characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Age group			
18-19	13.2	10.7	12.1
20-24	36.9	39.6	38.2
25-30	49.8	49.7	49.8
Residence			
Rural	62.1	56.8	59.6
Urban	37.9	43.2	40.4
Region			
Kampala	11.2	8.5	10.0
Central	22.0	27.4	24.5
Eastern	17.7	11.5	14.9
Northern	22.6	31.1	26.5
Western	26.5	21.3	24.1
Total	100	100	100
Total	**2,321**	**1,991**	**4,312**

8.3.1 Youth Employment–to-Population Ratio

The youth Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) refers to the proportion of youth aged 18-30 years that was employed. Figure 8.1 shows that the youth EPR increased from 50 percent in 2016/17 to 54 percent in 2017/18 with 66 percent among males and 42 percent among females in 2017/18.

Figure 8 1: Trend in Youth EPR
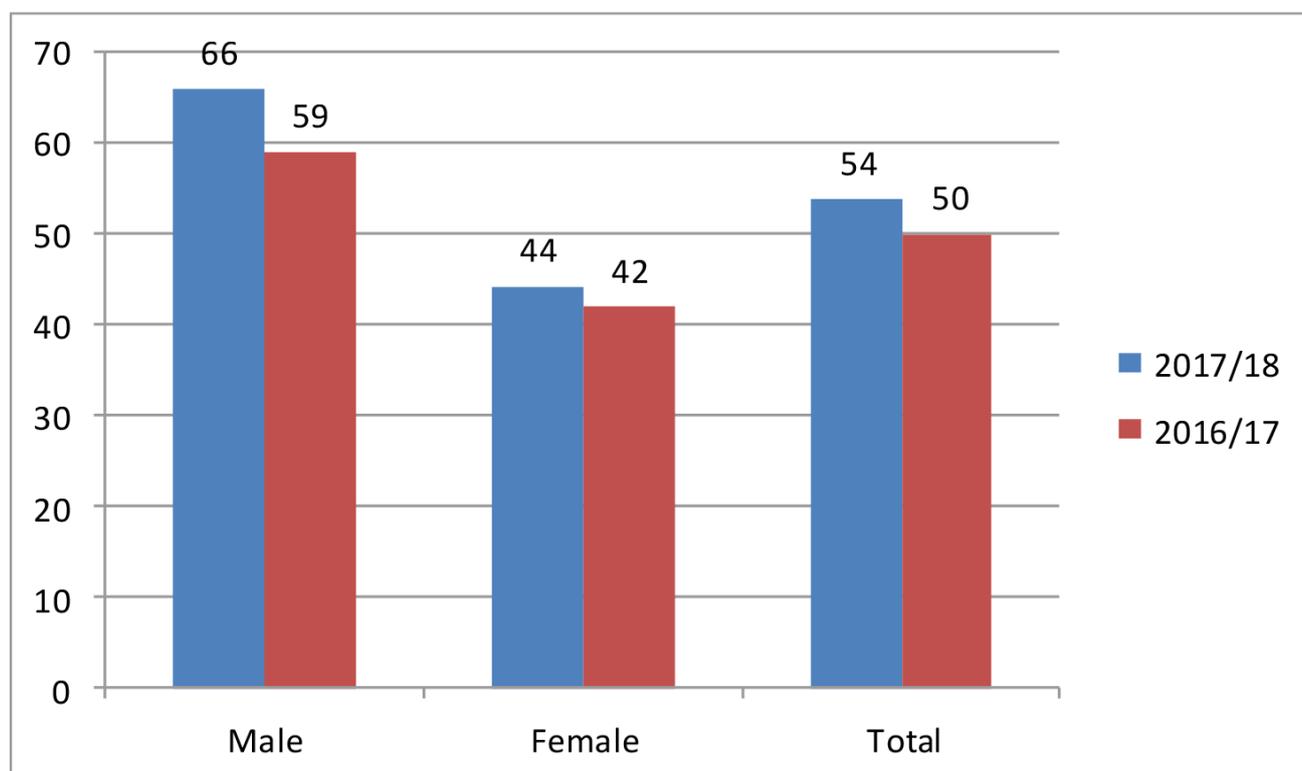
Table 8.4 shows that the EPR in urban areas were higher than those in the rural with a total of 60 percent and 50 percent youth in employment respectively. Youths with post primary/secondary specialised training and those with degree and above had the highest EPR of 86 percent and 75 percent respectively while those with no education had the least ratio of 43 percent.

Table 8.4: Employment-to-Population Ratio of the Youth (18-30 years) by selected background characteristics, (%)

Background characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Age group			
18-19	45.0	31.6	38.4
20-24	62.7	42.9	51.4
25-30	78.6	50.0	62.2
Residence			
Rural	61.0	40.9	50.2
Urban	75.9	49.9	60.4
Region			
Kampala	85.4	54.1	69.5
Central	64.6	47.9	54.7
Eastern	50.6	20.6	33.2
Northern	71.3	69.7	70.4
Western	70.1	41.3	54.6
Total	65.9	44.3	53.8

8.3.2 Sector of main job for Youths in Employment

Industry describes the activity carried out in the place where employed youths perform their work. In order to capture the right industry, during the survey, respondents were asked what their place of work produces or what its function was. Industries are grouped into three broad sectors of the economy namely; agriculture, fishing and forestry, production and services.

Figure 8.2 shows that the largest proportion (45%) of the employed youth were working as service workers followed by Agriculture, forestry and fishing (40%). More females than males were engaged in Services and agriculture while more males than females were engaged in production. Variations by residence showed that majority of the youth in employment from rural areas were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (58%) while majority of those from urban areas were in the services industry (70%).

Figure 8 2: Sector of the main job of the employed youth by Sex and Residence
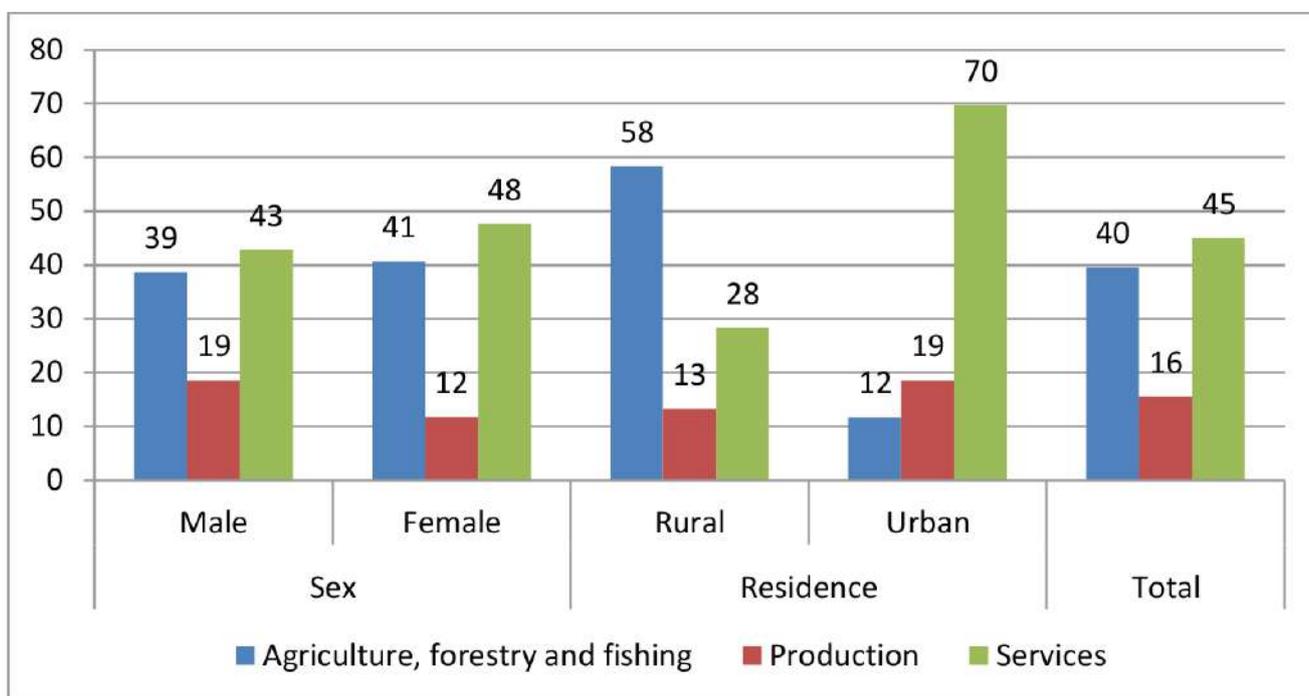
8.3.3 Occupation of the main job for Youths in Employment

Occupation is the tasks and duties that a person pursues to earn income in cash and/or in kind irrespective of the industry at his/her place of work.

Table 8.5 shows that the largest proportion of youths in employment (26% each) were skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers and services and sales workers. In urban areas most youth (36%) were employed as service and sales workers. The proportion of the youth who were professionals or associate professionals was about seven percent. Employed youth in jobs where no skills are required (elementary occupations) were a proportion of 21 percent of all total youth employment.

Table 8.5: Occupations of the Youths by Sex and Residence, (%)

Occupation	Sex		Residence		
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Managers	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.7
Professionals	4.6	5.9	3.9	7.0	5.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.0	2.2	0.7	4.2	2.1
Clerical Support Workers	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5
Service and sales workers	19.7	32.4	16.1	39.7	25.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	26.1	25.7	39.9	5.1	25.9
Craft and related trades workers	18.4	7.1	11.6	15.5	13.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.3	0.8	4.7	6.4	5.4
Elementary occupations	19.0	24.4	22.9	19.4	21.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number ('000)	2,313	1,991	2,572	1,732	4,304

8.3.4 Status in employment of the youth

Table 8.6 shows that 40 percent of the youth in employment were own account workers; a similar percentage for those in paid employment. The proportion of the male youth in paid employment was higher (44%) than that of females (37%). On the other hand, the share of youth in paid employment in urban areas (50%) was much higher than the proportion for rural residents (34%).

Vulnerable employment is often characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult conditions of work that undermine workers' fundamental rights. The employed youth in vulnerable employment is the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers. About 58 percent of the employed youth were classified as "in vulnerable employment", with the proportion for females at 61 percent.

Table 8.6: Status in employment of the Youths by background characteristics, (%)

Background characteristics	Employee	Employer	Own-account workers	Contributing family workers	Total
Sex					
Male	44	1.9	45.6	8.5	100
Female	37	1.6	35.1	26.4	100
Residence					
Rural	34.3	0.7	41.1	23.9	100
Urban	50.3	3.3	40.2	6.2	100
Total	**40.7**	**1.8**	**40.7**	**16.8**	**100**
Number ('000)	1,753	75	1,753	722	4,304

8.3.5 Nature of employment and Job Satisfaction

Informal employment is a broader, jobs-based concept comprising of the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households, during a given reference period.

Figure 8.3 below shows that though majority of the youth are in formal employment (10%) and about one 84% were satisfied with their jobs with notable increase between 2016/17 and 2018/19.

Figure 8 3: Nature of employment among Youth, (%)
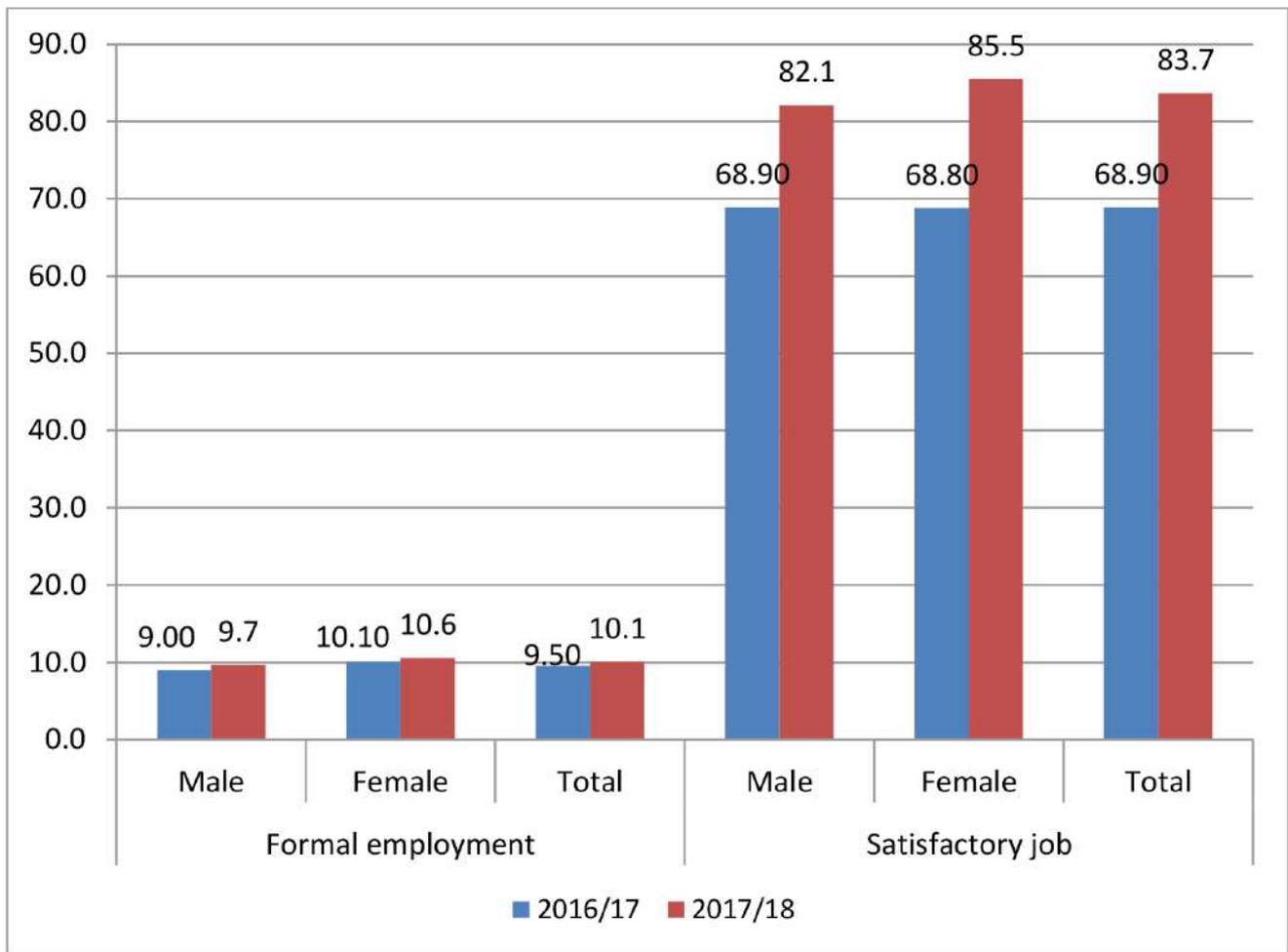
Regular employment on the other hand refers someone who is hired into a position with a predetermined duration of six months or greater and does his/her work in a usual/continuing manner. Satisfactory employment is when regardless of the status in employment, one is comfortable thus does not want to change the job.

In Table 8.7, it can be observed that majority of the youth were in Informal employment (90%). The Table further reveals that majority of the youths (60%) were in irregular employment. Despite the informality and

irregular nature of jobs by the youth, most youths (84%) were satisfied with their current jobs.

Table 8.7: Nature of Employment and Job Satisfaction of the Youth in Employment in the main job by Selected Background Characteristics, (%)

Background Characteristics	Formal employment	Informal employment	Regular employment	Irregular employment	Satisfactory job	Not Satisfactory job	Total
Sex							
Male	9.7	90.3	43	57	82.1	17.9	100
Female	10.6	89.4	35.7	64.3	85.5	14.5	100
Age group							
18-19	5.7	94.3	37.9	62.1	80.7	19.3	100
20-24	5.7	94.3	41.5	58.5	85.7	14.3	100
25-30	13.9	86.1	38.7	61.3	82.8	17.2	100
Residence							
Rural	7.2	92.8	31.5	68.5	85.7	14.3	100
Urban	12.1	87.9	51.6	48.4	80.7	19.3	100
Total	**10.1**	**89.9**	**39.6**	**60.4**	**83.7**	**16.3**	**100**

8.3.6 Education mismatch of the employed youth

Education mismatch is a situation in the labour market where the level of Education of individuals does not match the level of education required in the jobs. Almost half of the youths (43%) were under educated for the jobs in the market and 46 percent had matching education and job requirements (Table 8.8).

Table 8.8: Education Mismatch of the Youth in employment by Selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Matching	Over educated	Under educated	Total	Number ('000)
Sex					
Male	48	10.1	41.9	100	21,705
Female	43.8	12.3	43.9	100	19,344
Residence					
Rural	40.4	6.4	53.2	100	24,767
Urban	54.6	18.4	27	100	16,282
Education level attained					
No education	38.5	0	61.5	100	2,852
Primary	27.3	0	72.7	100	21,102
Secondary	80	16	4	100	12,098
Post primary/secondary specialized training	46.2	53.8	0	100	4,191
Degree and above	53.4	46.6	0	100	807
Sector of employment for the main job					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42.6	6.3	51.2	100	15,762
Production	39.7	20	40.4	100	6,507
Services	51.2	12.1	36.7	100	18,781
Total	**46.1**	**11.1**	**42.8**	**100**	**41,050**

8.4 Youth Labour Under-utilisation

Youth Labour Underutilisation (LU) refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand i.e. unmet need for youth employment. It is therefore comprised of unemployed youth, potential labour force and persons in youth employment but with unmet need.

It reflects the level of insufficiency in labour absorption within the economy and can be used for labour market monitoring.

In order to assess the nature of LU throughout the business cycle, four key indicators are measured and these include.

1) LU1: Unemployment Rate, that is, persons in unemployment per 100 people in the labour force.

2) LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment.

3) LU3: Combined rate of potential labour force (PLF) and unemployment.

4) LU4: Aggregate measure of labour underutilization i.e. the proportion of the extended labour force that was either in unemployment, time related underemployment or potential labour force.

The Unemployment rate among youth (LU1) was 18 percent in 2017/18; an increase from 13% in 2016/17 as shown in Figure 8.4; with higher unemployment rates among females than males.

Figure 8 4: Trend in Unemployment rate (LU1) among youths, (%)
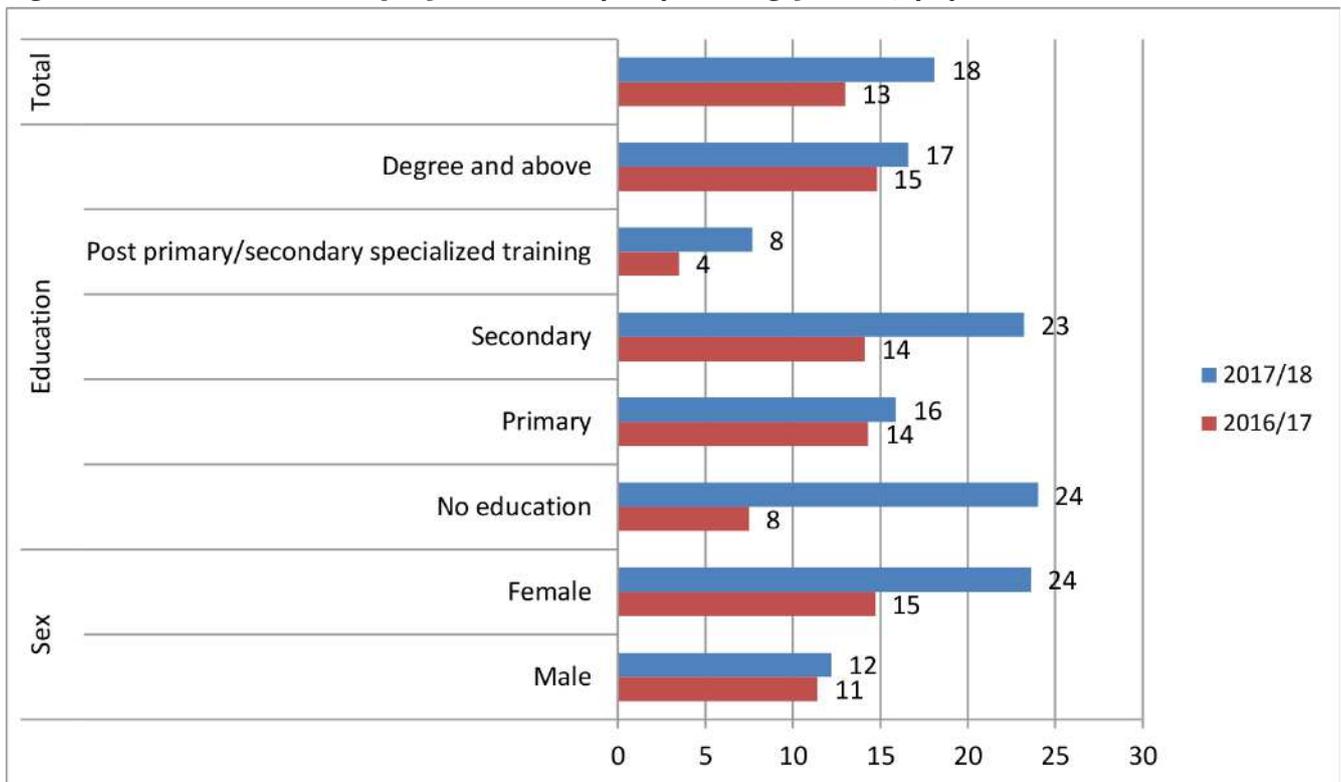
The time related underemployment (TRUEMP) was 12 percent. The combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment (LU2) was 28 percent.

The potential labour force (PLF) includes those who were: a) available for work but did not look for work because of various reasons like discouragement, and b) looked for work but were not available

for work. The results indicate that, overall, 18 percent of the youth were classified as potential labour force. However, the rate of Labour Underutilisation (LU3) which combines potential labour force and unemployment was 33 percent.

The aggregate labour under-utilisation rate (LU4) of the youth was 41 percent. The aggregate labour under-utilisation rate for females (50%) was higher than for males (30%), and was higher for rural youth (45%) compared to their urban counterparts (34%).

Table 8.9: Measures of Labour Under-utilisation by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	LU1	TRUEMP	LU2	PLF	LU3	LU4
Residence						
Rural	18.2	15.1	30.6	21.2	35.6	45.3
Urban	17.4	8.3	24.2	12.9	28	33.9
Sex						
Male	12.2	9.5	20.5	12.0	22.7	30
Female	23.6	15.8	35.7	23.4	41.5	50.8
Education level attained						
No education	24	15.8	36	18.3	37.8	47.7
Primary	15.9	12.9	26.8	19.9	32.7	41.4
Secondary	23.2	11.9	32.2	16.3	35.7	43.2
Post primary/secondary specialized training	7.7	9.7	16.7	4.0	11.4	20
Degree and above	16.6	13.6	27.9	4.4	20.2	31.1
Broad age of youth						
18-19	20.8	16.4	33.8	26.5	41.8	51.4
20-24	22.2	11.7	31.3	18.5	36.6	44
25-30	13.4	11.9	23.7	15.1	26.5	35.3
Total	**17.9**	**12.4**	**28**	**18.1**	**32.7**	**41**

8.5 Youth in the Labour Force

The classification of current economic activity status of persons has three categories namely employed, unemployed and outside the labour force. The employed and unemployed added together form the labour force. Labour Force therefore refers to the current supply of labour for the production of goods and services in exchange for pay or profit. Therefore, for one to be in the labour force, s/he is either employed or unemployed.

Table 8.10 shows that the population of the youth in the labour force was 5.2 million persons with more males than females. The older the youth the higher the percentage in the labour force. Majority of the youths in the labour force (60%) resided in rural areas.

Table 8.10: Distribution of Youth in the Labour Force by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Age group			
18-19	13.3	11.7	12.5
20-24	39.2	41.4	40.3
25-30	47.6	46.9	47.2
Residence			
Rural	63.5	56.2	59.9
Urban	36.5	43.8	40.1
Total	100	100	100
Number ('000)	2,644	2,607	5,251

8.5.1 Youth Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate is a measure of the extent to which the current working age population is economically active. Youth labour force participation rate indicates the proportion of the youth either currently employed or seeking employment.

Figure 8.5 shows that the youth Labour Force Participation Rate was 66 percent in 2017/18, an increase from 57% in 2016/17. Analysis by sex showed that there was a higher LFPR for males (75%) than females (58) with a notable increase between the two time periods.

Figure 8 5: Trend in Youth LFPR, (%)
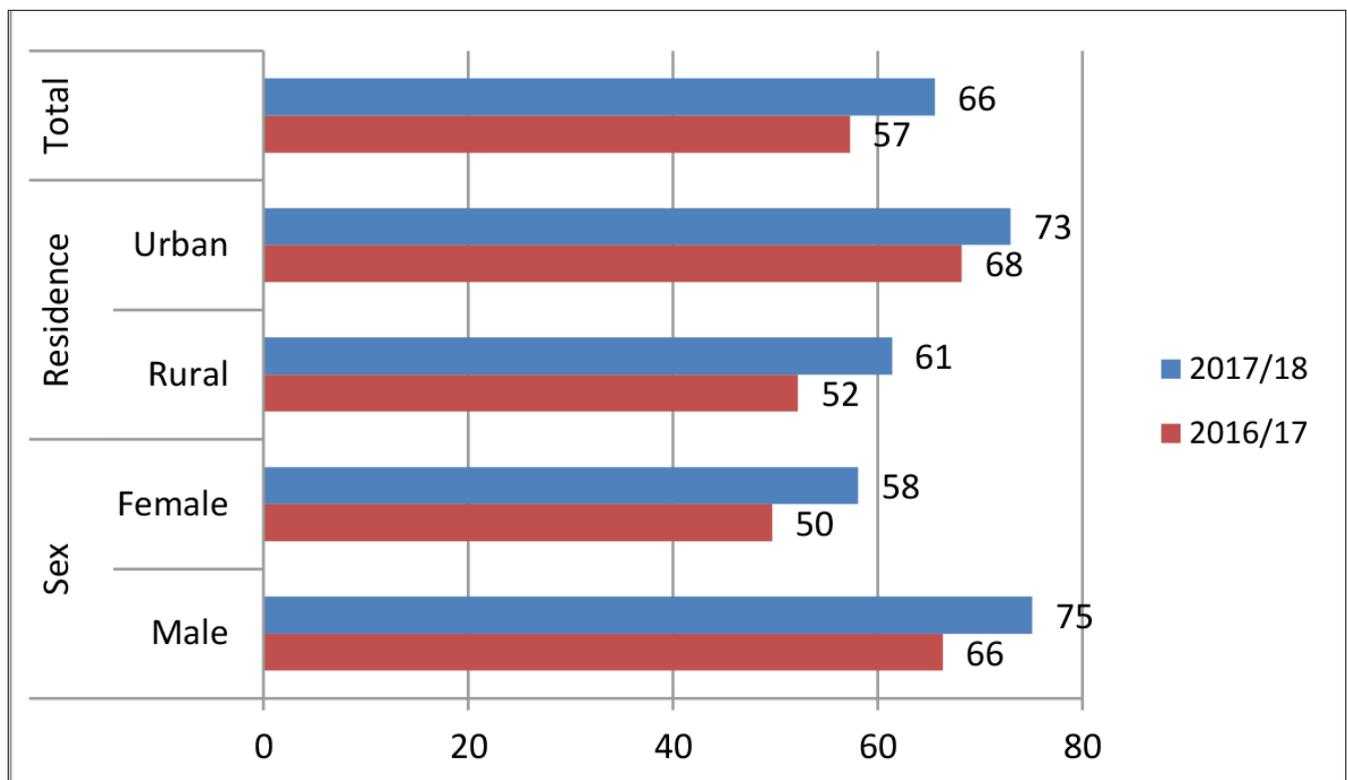
Table 8.11 shows that Youth from urban areas had a higher participation rate (73%) than those from rural areas (61%). The LFPR increased with increase in the age groups. Youths that left school had a higher (79%) Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) than those who had never been to school (58%) let alone currently attending school (30%).

Table 8.11: Youth LFPR by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Age group			
18-19	51.4	45.5	48.5
20-24	75.8	58.8	66.1
25-30	85.4	61.7	71.8
Residence			
Rural	71.1	53	61.4
Urban	83.2	66.2	73
Total	**75.1**	**58.1**	**65.6**

CHAPTER NINE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

9.1 Conclusion

The main purpose of the ALFS 2017/18 was to generate information on the core labour indicators of the national population, measure Labour underutilisation and provide trend on labour market indicators over time. The survey had a sample size of 130 Enumeration Areas (EAs) comprised of 70 Rural EAs and 60 Urban EAs nationally distributed. A total of 15 households were covered per EA. The overall household response rate was 97 percent with minimal discrepancy between rural and urban households.

Findings from the survey showed that Uganda's Working Age Population (WAP) was estimated at nearly 19.3 million in 2017/18 compared to the 18.8 million in 2016/17. The proportion of the Working Age Population residing in urban areas grew from 18 percent in 2011/12 to 32 percent in 2017/18. The mean age of the working age population was 31 years in 2017/18, indicating that majority of the working age population were young people.

Educated persons (89 percent) were more likely to be employed than those who have never been to school (11 percent). About 12 percent (1.4 million persons) of the population aged 14-64 years were unemployed in 2017/18 compared to about 10 percent estimated in 2016/17. The female unemployment rate was much higher than that for males (16 % for females and 9 % for males), the gap being higher than what it was in 2016/17. The youth unemployment rate was estimated at nearly 18 percent in 2017/18 compared to 13 percent in 2016/17.

Overall, LFPR in 2017/18 was 59 percent compared to 53 percent in 2016/17. In 2017/18, the LFPR was higher among males (69%) than females (51%); a similar pattern was observed in 2016/17. This implies more active participation of the male population in the labour market than the females.

In 2017/18, about 77 percent of the population five years and above were engaged in Unpaid Care Work (UCW); similar to the proportion in 2016/17. More females (89 %) than males (63 %) were engaged in UCW. The youth (18-30 years) were more engaged (83 %) in UCW than any other age group. Larger variations by sex was within the adult population (31-59 years) with a 52 percentage points difference.

9.2 Recommendations

Strengthen the Public Private partnership (PPP) to boost job creation opportunities that can accommodate the available work force and increase access to social amenities like schools.

Fast track implementation of Urban Development programs to reduce rural-urban migration and promote commercial farming and agro-industrialisation.

Accelerate access to Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) in Uganda.

Empower the population with vocational skills that can enable them become employers as opposed to job seekers. Skilling Uganda Programme should be extended to all given majority of the population is employed in the informal sector.

Implementation of Government Initiatives on Poverty Eradication like the Youth Livelihood Programm (YLP) and Women Empowernment Programmes (WEP) need to be strengthened to reach their intended users.

Glossary of concepts

Dependency Ratio: The Age Dependency Ratio is an age-population ratio of those not in the working age group (the dependent ages less than 14 and 65+ years) to those in the working age group (the productive portion of the population, aged 14 to 64). Working-age Population: The working-age population is the population from the minimum legal working age. For Uganda, the minimum legal working age is 14 years. For statistical purposes, the working age for Uganda is set at 14-64 years.

Work: This is the production process as described in the System of National Accounts (SNA) which can be described in general terms as an activity in which an enterprise uses inputs to produce outputs, mainly goods or services.

Working population: This is the population that is engaged in the production of goods and services within the SNA production boundary.

Industry: This is a description of the activity carried out at a place of work. It may be an

establishment or business in which individuals are engaged in the production and/or distribution of goods and services.

Occupation: It refers to the tasks or duties or job a person usually pursues to earn income in form of pay or profit.

Main Job: In case of more than one job, the main job/activity during the reference period is the one in which the respondent usually worked the greatest number of hours. If the usual hours worked are the same, the main job/activity is the one that generates the highest income. Secondary job refers to the job the person spent the second most hours during the reference week

Employment: Employed persons are those of working age who, during a period of one week preceding the interview, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit for at least one hour. It includes employed persons "at work" and those "not at work" due to temporary absence.

Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR): This refers to the proportion of the working age population that is employed. By age group, it refers to the total number of employed persons expressed as a proportion of the population of the same age group.

Persons in Unemployment: Refers to all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

Labour Force: This refers to the current supply of labour for the production of goods and services in exchange for pay or profit. The sum of persons in employment and in unemployment equals the labour force.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): This is the proportion of the working age population in the labour force. The labour force (employed and unemployed persons) expressed as a percentage of the working age population is the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR).

Potential Labour Force (PLF) refers to persons not in employment who expressed an interest in employment but for whom existing conditions limited their active job search and/or their availability.

This is expressed as a proportion of the extended labour force which is the total population in the labour force and the potential labour force.

Persons outside the labour force: These are persons of working age who were neither in employment nor in unemployment in the short reference period.

Unpaid Care Work (UCW): This is work carried out in the person's own home and is unpaid

and does not contribute to GDP. It includes both personal care work and care-related activities, such as cooking, cleaning and washing clothes.

NLFS 2017/18 Survey Errors

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). A 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 quotient of the SE divided by the value of the variable of interest. The SE and CVs were computed using Statistical Analysis Software (STATA) 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 at national, sex, and residence (rural-urban) levels (where necessary).

	Estimate	Standard error	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Confidence interval		Observations
				Lower	Upper	
Chapter 2						
Population						
Number						
Total	38,000,000	1,966,204	5.2	34,100,000	41,900,000	7,125
Male	18,500,000	995,536	5.4	16,500,000	20,400,000	3,464
Female	19,500,000	1,031,594	5.3	17,500,000	21,500,000	3,661
Rural	26,700,000	1,566,131	5.9	23,600,000	29,800,000	4,240
Urban	11,300,000	1,188,777	10.5	8,954,926	13,700,000	2,885
0-17	20,500,000	1,120,810	5.5	18,300,000	22,700,000	3,802
18-30	8,010,326	459,810	5.7	7,101,424	8,919,228	1,564
31-59	7,770,831	438,665	5.6	6,903,725	8,637,937	1,462
60+	1,688,775	135,373	8.0	1,421,184	1,956,367	297
15-24	6,723,757	402,390	6.0	5,928,160	7,519,354	1,316
15-35	12,300,000	650,006	5.3	11,000,000	13,600,000	2,406
14-64	19,300,000	987,015	5.1	17,400,000	21,300,000	3,715
Proportion to total population						
Male	0.487	0.006	0.8	0.474	0.499	7,125
Female	0.513	0.006	0.8	0.501	0.526	7,125
Rural	0.702	0.025	3.6	0.650	0.750	7,125
Urban	0.298	0.025	8.5	0.250	0.350	7,125
0-17	0.540	0.006	1.1	0.528	0.552	7,125
18-30	0.211	0.006	2.9	0.199	0.223	7,125
31-59	0.205	0.005	2.3	0.196	0.214	7,125
60+	0.044	0.003	7.0	0.039	0.051	7,125
15-24	0.177	0.006	3.3	0.166	0.189	7,125
15-35	0.323	0.006	2.0	0.311	0.336	7,125
14-64	0.509	0.006	1.2	0.497	0.522	7,125
With Disability (5years and above)						
Total	0.183	0.009	4.8	0.166	0.201	5,873
Educational Attainment (10 years and above)						
No ed						
ale	9,151,737	477,772	5.2	8,207,330	10,100,000	1,763
emale	10,200,000	551,676	5.4	9,116,851	11,300,000	1,957
ural	13,200,000	774,194	5.8	11,700,000	14,800,000	2,115
ban	6,117,651	612,995	10.0	4,905,949	7,329,353	1,605
-17	3,079,382	209,441	6.8	2,665,380	3,493,383	603

Rural	11,400,000	711,950	6.2	10,000,000	12,800,000	1,808
Urban	4,634,139	486,543	10.5	3,672,335	5,595,942	1,221
14-17	1,798,273	161,219	9.0	1,479,573	2,116,972	340
18-30	6,659,066	387,425	5.8	5,893,200	7,424,932	1,272
31-64	7,616,115	433,785	5.7	6,758,605	8,473,625	1,417
15-24	4,931,849	314,596	6.4	4,309,547	5,554,150	937
15-35	9,941,840	554,431	5.6	8,845,767	11,000,000	1,903

Proportion of working to working age population

Total	0.831	0.011	1.3	0.808	0.852	3,720
Male	0.863	0.012	1.4	0.837	0.885	1,763
Female	0.802	0.014	1.7	0.774	0.828	1,957
Rural	0.865	0.013	1.5	0.836	0.889	2,115
Urban	0.757	0.019	2.4	0.719	0.792	1,605
14-17	0.579	0.029	5.0	0.521	0.636	603
18-30	0.832	0.015	1.8	0.800	0.859	1,566
31-64	0.924	0.009	0.9	0.905	0.939	1,551
15-24	0.733	0.020	2.7	0.692	0.769	1,320
15-35	0.808	0.014	1.7	0.780	0.834	2,407

Forms of work of the working population
Number

Employment	10,000,000	633,179	6.3	8,771,263	11,300,000	1,981
Subsistence Agriculture work	5,986,951	512,625	8.6	4,973,587	7,000,314	1,032
Other Forms of Work	63,564	19,121	30.1	25,764	101,363	16

Proportion

Employment	0.624	0.023	3.8	0.576	0.669	3,029
Subsistence Agriculture work	0.372	0.023	6.3	0.327	0.420	3,029
Other Forms of Work	0.004	0.001	29.8	0.002	0.007	3,029

	Estimate	Standard error	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Confidence interval		Observations
				Lower	Upper	
Status at work of the main job for working population						
Paid employment	0.221	0.015	7.0	0.192	0.253	3,029
Employers	0.019	0.003	16.3	0.014	0.026	3,029
Own account workers	0.657	0.016	2.4	0.626	0.688	3,029
Contributing family workers	0.097	0.014	14.7	0.072	0.129	3,029
Others*	0.006	0.001	25.4	0.003	0.010	3,029
Industry of the main job for working population						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.656	0.021	3.1	0.614	0.695	3,029
Manufacturing	0.059	0.009	15.1	0.044	0.079	3,029
Construction	0.027	0.003	12.7	0.021	0.035	3,029
Trade	0.114	0.010	8.6	0.096	0.134	3,029
Transport and storage	0.025	0.003	13.0	0.019	0.032	3,029
Hotels , restaurant eating places	0.020	0.004	19.3	0.014	0.030	3,029
Education	0.032	0.004	11.6	0.026	0.040	3,029
Others	0.068	0.008	12.2	0.053	0.086	3,029
Occupation of the main job for working population						
Professionals	0.029	0.003	11.3	0.023	0.037	3,029
Technicians and associate professionals	0.015	0.003	19.1	0.010	0.022	3,029
Service and sales workers	0.146	0.012	8.0	0.125	0.171	3,029
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	0.586	0.022	3.8	0.542	0.629	3,029
Craft and related trades workers	0.076	0.008	10.1	0.063	0.093	3,029
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.030	0.004	13.5	0.023	0.039	3,029
Elementary occupations	0.100	0.010	10.2	0.082	0.122	3,029
Others*	0.017	0.003	16.1	0.013	0.024	3,029
Employment						
Total	10,000,000	621,873	6.2	8,793,463	11,300,000	1,981
Male	5,697,434	355,305	6.2	4,994,977	6,399,891	1,116
Female	4,325,505	319,387	7.4	3,694,060	4,956,950	865
Rural	6,296,749	520,620	8.3	5,267,455	7,326,042	996
Urban	3,726,190	340,119	9.1	3,053,758	4,398,623	985
14-17	713,484	99,119	13.9	517,521	909,447	140
18-30	4,312,043	286,076	6.6	3,746,455	4,877,630	868
31-64	4,997,413	324,365	6.5	4,356,126	5,638,699	973
15-24	2,688,936	200,803	7.5	2,291,426	3,086,446	541
15-35	6,258,379	410,794	6.6	5,446,166	7,070,593	1,263
Employment-to-population ratio						
Total	0.518	0.020	3.8	0.48	0.557	3,715
Male	0.623	0.021	3.3	0.581	0.664	1,759
Female	0.424	0.023	5.4	0.38	0.470	1,956
Rural	0.476	0.027	5.7	0.423	0.529	2,113
Urban	0.611	0.023	3.8	0.564	0.656	1,602
14-17	0.231	0.029	12.4	0.18	0.293	601
18-30	0.538	0.021	3.9	0.497	0.579	1,564
31-64	0.607	0.022	3.6	0.563	0.649	1,550
15-24	0.400	0.026	6.4	0.35	0.452	1,316
15-35	0.510	0.021	4.14	0.468	0.551	2,406

| | Estimate | Standard error | Coefficient of variation (CV) | Confidence interval | | Observations |
				Lower	Upper	
Status in employment						
Paid employee	0.353	0.024	6.8	0.307	0.403	1,981
Employer	0.030	0.005	15.9	0.022	0.041	1,981
Own account worker	0.462	0.015	3.3	0.432	0.492	1,981
Contributing family workers	0.154	0.021	13.4	0.117	0.199	1,981
Sectors of employment in the main job						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.431	0.030	7.0	0.373	0.492	1,981
Industry	0.150	0.014	9.5	0.124	0.180	1,981
Services	0.418	0.026	6.2	0.368	0.470	1,981
Occupation of the employed population						
Professionals	0.046	0.005	11.5	0.037	0.058	1,981
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.026	0.005	18.5	0.018	0.037	1,981
Service and sales workers	0.243	0.018	7.4	0.209	0.280	1,981
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fish	0.293	0.031	10.6	0.235	0.358	1,981
Craft and related trades workers	0.133	0.012	9.2	0.111	0.159	1,981
Plant and machine operators and Assemblers	0.048	0.006	13.3	0.037	0.062	1,981
Elementary occupations	0.191	0.015	7.9	0.163	0.223	1,981
Others	0.020	0.004	18.2	0.014	0.028	1,981
Average actual hours worked per day						
Total	7.4	0.2	2.2	7.1	7.8	1,869
Male	7.8	0.2	2.2	7.4	8.1	1,068
Female	7.0	0.2	2.7	6.6	7.4	801
Rural	6.7	0.2	3.0	6.3	7.1	935
Urban	8.7	0.2	2.2	8.3	9.1	934
14-17	5.6	0.3	6.1	4.9	6.2	129
18-30	7.6	0.2	2.5	7.2	8.0	809
31-64	7.6	0.2	2.1	7.3	7.9	931
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.8	0.2	3.3	5.4	6.1	703
Industry	8.0	0.2	2.6	7.6	8.4	305
Services	9.0	0.1	1.6	8.7	9.3	861
Informal employment outside agriculture						
Total	0.865	0.017	2.0	0.827	0.896	1,227
Male	0.851	0.021	2.5	0.805	0.888	686
Female	0.884	0.022	2.5	0.833	0.920	541
	0.865	0.017	2.0	0.827	0.896	1,227
Rural						
Urban	0.851	0.021	2.5	0.805	0.888	686

	Estimate	Standard error	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Confidence interval		Observations
				Lower	Upper	
Working age population in subsistence agriculture						
Number						
Total	5,962,853	489,127	8.2	4,993,518	6,932,187	1,027
Male	2,165,065	198,720	9.2	1,771,248	2,558,882	382
Female	3,797,788	327,619	8.6	3,148,524	4,447,052	645
Rural	5,111,183	443,867	8.7	4,231,543	5,990,824	807
Urban	851,669	205,492	24.1	444,432	1,258,906	220
14-17	1,065,013	117,352	11.0	832,450	1,297,577	195
18-30	2,287,372	217,731	9.5	1,855,879	2,718,864	390
31-64	2,610,468	229,702	8.8	2,155,253	3,065,683	442
15-24	2,165,433	196,088	9.1	1,775,624	2,555,242	378
15-35	3,597,411	303,963	8.4	2,994,282	4,200,540	620
Proportion to working age population						
Total	0.308	0.020	6.6	0.270	0.350	3,715
Male	0.237	0.019	8.1	0.201	0.277	1,759
Female	0.373	0.025	6.8	0.324	0.424	1,956
Rural	0.386	0.027	7.0	0.334	0.441	2,113
Urban	0.140	0.029	20.5	0.092	0.207	1,602
14-17	0.345	0.028	8.0	0.293	0.402	601
18-30	0.286	0.023	8.1	0.242	0.333	1,564
31-64	0.317	0.023	7.1	0.274	0.363	1,550
15-24	0.322	0.024	7.5	0.276	0.372	1,316
15-35	0.293	0.021	7.3	0.253	0.337	2,406

CHAPTER FIVE: LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

	Estimate	Standard error	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Confidence interval		Observations
				Lower	Upper	
Unemployment						
Unemployment Rate (LU1)	0.124	0.010	8.0	0.106	0.145	2,238
Number	1,423,080	129,551	9.1	1,166,365	1,679,794	257
Time related underemployment						
TRUEMP Rate	0.114	0.011	0.095	0.137	9.3334	1,981
Number	1,144,818	108,480		1,360,332	9.47574	227
Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2)						
LU2 Rate	0.224	0.013	5.8	0.200	0.251	2,238
Number	2,567,897	205,539	8.0	2,161,110	2,974,685	484
Potential labour force						
PLF Rate	0.189	0.017	9.1	0.157	0.225	2,729
Number	2,659,185	251,923	9.5	2,160,127	3,158,243	491
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)						
LU3 Rate	0.289	0.018	6.3	0.255	0.327	2,729
Number	4,082,265	327,491	8.0	3,434,631	4,729,898	748
Composite measure of Labour Underutilisation (LU4)						
LU4 Rate	0.371	0.017	4.7	0.337	0.406	2,729
Number	5,225,083	365,865	7.0	4,503,702	5,950,463	975

	Estimate	Standard error	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Confidence interval		Observations
				Lower	Upper	
Other measures of inadequate employment situations						
Skill/qualification related underemployment						
Percent	0.062	0.007	10.6	0.050	0.076	1,981
Number	616,697	59,411	9.6	498,112	735,282	133
Income related underemployment						
Percent	0.497	0.024	4.8	0.450	0.544	723
Number	1,760,891	160,189	9.1	1,443,588	2,078,195	337
CHAPTER SIX: POPULATION IN AND OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE						
Population in the labour force						
Total	11,400,000	705,040	6.2	10,100,000	12,800,000	2,238
Male	6,280,837	390,026	6.2	5,509,783	7,051,891	1,224
Female	5,165,182	367,539	7.1	4,438,582	5,891,781	1,014
Rural	7,157,868	572,940	8.0	6,025,206	8,290,531	1,125
Urban	4,288,150	410,878	9.6	3,475,872	5,100,428	1,113
14-17	795,298	106,548	13.4	584,660	1,005,935	157
18-30	5,251,386	350,008	6.7	4,559,444	5,943,328	1,029
31-64	5,399,335	343,145	6.4	4,720,961	6,077,709	1,052
15-24	3,370,814	245,178	7.3	2,885,794	3,855,835	657
15-35	7426918	479580.9	6.5	6478761	8375075	1,469
No education	1,279,840	147,834	11.6	987,582	1,572,098	219
Primary	5,614,157	399,574	7.1	4,824,227	6,404,088	1,032
Secondary	2,738,598	229,986	8.4	2,283,933	3,193,264	571
Post primary/secondary specialized training	880,346	92,722	10.5	697,042	1,063,650	196
Degree and above	247,292	52,061	21.1	144,372	350,213	64
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)						
Total	0.592	0.020	3.4	0.552	0.631	3,715
Male	0.687	0.021	3.1	0.643	0.728	1,759
Female	0.507	0.024	4.8	0.459	0.554	1,956
Rural	0.541	0.028	5.1	0.486	0.595	2,113
Urban	0.703	0.024	3.4	0.654	0.749	1,602
14-17	0.258	0.030	11.8	0.203	0.322	601
18-30	0.656	0.021	3.3	0.612	0.696	1,564
31-64	0.655	0.021	3.2	0.612	0.696	1,550
15-24	0.501	0.026	5.3	0.449	0.553	1,316
15-35	0.605	0.022	3.6	0.561	0.647	2,406
No education	0.503	0.034	6.7	0.437	0.570	440
Primary	0.642	0.023	3.7	0.595	0.687	1,563
Secondary	0.748	0.023	3.0	0.700	0.790	750
Post primary/secondary specialized training	0.920	0.020	2.1	0.871	0.951	212
Degree and above	0.912	0.031	3.5	0.827	0.958	75

Questionnaire

ANNUAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, 2017/18

Batch Number: | | | |

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

PART A1: Identification particulars and eligibility

HA1	Stratum	1=Rural	2=Urban	
HA2	District			
HA3	Urban code	(1= Rural 2 = Ungazetted Urban 3=Gazetted Urban 4=City)		
HA4	Municipality/County			
HA5	Sub-county / TC			
HA6	Parish / Ward			
HA7	LC I/Village			
HA8	Enumeration area			
HA9	Structure/House Number			
HA10	Household number			
HA11	Sample number			
HA12	Household head			(Name)
HA13a	Respondent	Name	HA13b Phone:	
HA14	Household Location Address			

PART A2: Interview control

Visits	Date (DD/MM/YY)	Start time (HH:MM)	End time (HH:MM)	5. Household Interview results:	
1	___/___/_____	_____:_____ Hours	_____:_____ hours	1=Completed (fully responding household)	
2	___/___/_____	_____:_____ Hours	_____:_____ hours	2=Partly completed	
3	___/___/_____	_____:_____ Hours	_____:_____ Hours	3=Non-contact	

4=Refused

4. Main language of interviews:

English = 1
Other = 2
(Specify………………………………………)

5=Temporarily absent/Inappropriate informant
6=Vacant, demolished dwelling, change of status

7=Listing error

8=Other reasons:

Field staff

Interviewer's Comments (*if any problems encountered*):

Supervisor's Comments:

6. Interviewer		**7. Field supervisor**	
Name: _____		_____	
Signature: _____		_____	
Date: *(DD/MM/YY)*____/____/_____		*(DD/MM/YY)*____/____/_____	

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

THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
P.O. BOX 7186, KAMPALA.
TEL: 0414–706000; Fax: 0414 - 237553
E-mail: ubos@ubos.org ; Website: www.ubos.org

GPS Location: Northings.
Eastings.

Questionnaire SN

60

PART B: HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE:
Complete List of Household Members (Usual and regular residents)

	Names	Sex	Relationship	Age	Residential status	Marital status (For those aged 10 years and above)		For those below 18 years					
	A. What is the name of the head of this household? (This is usually the head of this household? 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.) B. What are the names of the other members of this household? 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?	**READ IF NECESSARY:** What is [NAME'S] sex? 1=Male 2=Female	What is [NAME'S] relationship to the head of household? 1 = Household head 2= Spouse 3=Child 4= Step child/Adopted child to head 5=Grandchild 6= Parent of head or spouse 7= Other Relative 8= Non relative	What is [NAME'S] age in completed years? IF LESS THAN ONE WRITE 0	What is the residential status of [NAME]? 1=Usual member present 2=Usual member absent 3=Regular member present 4=Regular member absent 5=Guest IF CODE 5, ASK NO FURTHER QUESTIONS FOR THAT PERSON	HB7a. What is [NAME'S] marital status? 1= Currently married/Cohabiting 2= Divorced 3=Separated 4= Widow/ Widower 5= Never married/Single 9=N/A (for those less than 10 years). SKIP TO HB8A	For CODES: 1-4 What was [NAME'S] Age at first marriage?	Is the mother of [NAME] still alive? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=N/A (for persons 18 years & above) SKIP TO HB9A	Indicate the mother's serial number. (Write 99 if absent or not applicable).	Is the father of [NAME] still alive? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=N/A (for persons 18 years & above) SKIP TO HB10	Indicate the Father's serial number. (Write 99 if absent or not applicable).	**IS HB8A=1?** Yes>>HB10 No>>HB11 **HB10:** Has (NAME'S) mother been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that she was too sick to work or do normal activities? **HB11: IS HB9A=1?** Yes>>HB11 No>>GO TO NEXT PERSON **HB11:** Has (NAME'S) father been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that he was too sick to work or do normal activities? **CODES for HB10 HB11** 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	
												Mother	Father
HB0	HB1	HB3	HB4	HB5	HB6	HB7a	HB7b	HB8A	HB8B	HB9A	HB9B	HB10	HB11
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													

P
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N
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D

HB12: [ID of person reporting] which household member is providing data on the household schedule? (Write serial number from HB0)

PART B: HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE:
Complete List of Household Members (Usual and regular residents)

A. What is the name of the head of this household? (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.)

B. What are the names of the other members of this household?

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?

Names	Sex	Relationship	Age	Residential status	Marital status (For those aged 10 years and above)		For those below 18 years				IS HB8A=1? Yes>>HB10 No>>HB11	IS HB9A=1? Yes>>HB11 No>> GO TO NEXT PERSON
	READ IF NECESSARY: What is [NAME'S] sex?	What is [NAME'S] relationship to the head of household?	What is [NAME'S] age in completed years? IF LESS THAN ONE WRITE 0	What is the residential status of [NAME]?	HB7a. What is [NAME'S] marital status? For CODES: 1-4	What was [NAME'S] Age at first marriage?	Is the mother of [NAME] still alive?	Indicate the mother's serial number.	Is the father of [NAME] still alive?	Indicate the Father's serial number.	HB10: Has (NAME'S) mother been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that she was too sick to work or do normal activities?	HB11: Has (NAME'S) father been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that he was too sick to work or do normal activities?
	1=Male 2=Female	1= Household head 2= Spouse 3=Child 4= Step child 5=Grandchild 6= Parent of head or spouse 7= Other Relative 8= Non relative		1=Usual member present 2=Usual member absent 3=Regular member present 4=Regular member absent 5=Guest IF CODE 5, ASK NO FURTHER QUESTIONS FOR THAT PERSON	1= Currently married/Cohabiting 2= Divorced 3=Separated 4= Widow/ Widower 5= Never married/single 9=N/A (for those less than 10 years). SKIP TO HB8A		1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=N/A (for persons 18 years & above) SKIP TO HB9A	(Write 99 if absent or not applicable).	1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=N/A (for persons 18 years & above) SKIP TO HB10	(Write 99 if absent or not applicable).	CODES for HB10 HB11 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	
							Mother		**Father**		Mother	Father
HB1	HB3	HB4	HB5	HB6	HB7a	HB7b	HB8A	HB8B	HB9A	HB9B	HB10	HB11

Row labels (left column): P, E, R, S, O, N, I, D

HB0													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													

SECTION A: PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION FOR ALL AGED 5+ YEARS

						Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1i	Name of household member					
HB5i	Age of household member					
A0	Serial number of the person providing information about the individual					
A1	As you may be aware, many times people move from one place and settle in another for a number of reasons. They may move within the sub-county, district or to another district. Have you [NAME] always lived in this administrative area (LC)? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	If 1>>A5
A2	When did You / [Name] move to this administrative area? Month(MM) (*If Don't Know Month, indicate 98 for Month*) Year (YYYY)						
A3	Describe the administrative area that YOU/[NAME] resided in previously: 1=Rural area 2=Ungazetted Urban areas (Trading Centres) 3=Gazetted Urban areas (Town board/Town Council/Municipality) 4=City 6=Other country	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6	
A4	What was the main reason for moving to your current residence? 10=To accompany family 11=Education/training 12=Marriage 13=To work/for employment-related reasons 14=War 15=Land slides 16=Farming 17=Drought 96=Other reasons (Specify)_____	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 96	

SECTION A: INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION FOR ALL AGED 5+ YEARS

								Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster							
HB1i	Name of household member							
HB5i	Age of household member							
A0	Serial number of the person providing information about the individual							
	DISABILITY	1 = No Difficulty 2 = Some Difficulty 3 = A Lot Of Difficulty 4 = Cannot do At All 8 = Don't Know	1 = No Difficulty 2 = Some Difficulty 3 = A Lot Of Difficulty 4 = Cannot do At All 8 = Don't Know	1 = No Difficulty 2 = Some Difficulty 3 = A Lot Of Difficulty 4 = Cannot do At All 8 = Don't Know	1 = No Difficulty 2 = Some Difficulty 3 = A Lot Of Difficulty 4 = Cannot do At All 8 = Don't Know	1 = No Difficulty 2 = Some Difficulty 3 = A Lot Of Difficulty 4 = Cannot do At All 8 = Don't Know	1 = No Difficulty 2 = Some Difficulty 3 = A Lot Of Difficulty 4 = Cannot do At All 8 = Don't Know	
A5	I would like to know if (NAME) has **difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses**. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all?	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	
A6	I would like to know if (NAME) has **difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid**. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all?	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	
A7	I would like to know if (NAME) has **difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language**. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all?	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	
A8	I would like to know if (NAME) has **difficulty remembering or concentrating**. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all?	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	
A9	I would like to know if (NAME) has **difficulty washing all over or dressing**. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all?	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	
A10	I would like to know if (NAME) has **difficulty walking or climbing steps**. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all?	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	
A11a	Can [NAME] **read** and **write** with understanding in any language? 1 = Unable to read and write 2 = Able to read only 3 = Able to read and write 4 = Uses Braille	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

SECTION A: INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION FOR ALL AGED 5+ YEARS

Code	Question					Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1i	Name of household member					
HB5i	Age of household member					
A0	Serial number of the person providing information about the individual					
EDUCATION						
A11b	Have you [NAME] ever attended formal school/training program? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	If 1>>A13
A12	What was the main reason for never starting your education/training? (SEE APPENDIX 2 and ENTER RELEVANT CODE)					>>A28
A13	Is [NAME] currently attending school or pre-school? 1=Yes 2=Yes, Special Needs Education 3=No	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	IF 3>>A24
CURRENT STUDENTS (5 years and above)						
A14	At what age did (NAME) begin primary school? [00 IF IN PRE-PRIMARY]					
A15	What is the highest level/class of education that You have/[NAME] has successfully completed? (SEE APPENDIX 4: CODES 09-99)					
A16	What class/level are you/[NAME] currently studying / learning? (SEE APPENDIX 5: CODES 01-99)					
A17	What level of education would you/[NAME] wish to complete? (SEE APPENDIX 4: CODES 09-99)					
A18	[ASK IF A16 >= 41] In what area are (you/Name) specializing in? (SEE APPENDIX 6: CODES 09-96) A18A: Description A18B: Specialization code					
A19	Who manages the school you/ [NAME] attends? 1= Government 2= Private 3= NGO 4= Religious organization (Faith-based) 6= Other (specify…..)	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6

SECTION A: INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION FOR ALL AGED 5+ YEARS

Code	Question / Description							Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster							
HB1i	Name of household member							
HB5i	Age of household member							
A0	Serial number of the person providing information about the individual							
	CURRENT STUDENTS (5 years and above)							
A20	**What type of school is [NAME] currently attending?**							If 1>>A20b
	1= Day only	1	1	1	1	1	1	If 2>>A21
	2= Boarding only	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	3= Day and Boarding	3	3	3	3	3	3	
A20a	**Is [NAME] in the day section or boarding section?**							If
	1= Day Section	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2 = Boarding Section	2	2	2	2	2	2	2>>A21
A20b	**Who provides you/ [NAME] with Lunch while at school?**							
	1=Lunch at school	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2=Packed from Home	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	3=Go back home	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	4=Buy from food Vendor/ canteen/Restaurant	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	5=No lunch	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	6=Other (specify)	6	6	6	6	6	6	
A21	**Does your/ (NAME)'s parents/guardian participate in your Academic Affairs?** *(Read out and circle the right code if you agree)*							
	A= Parents visit the school for class teachers, and pupils academic meetings and other forms of meetings	A	A	A	A	A	A	
	B= Parents are willing to give support to school when called upon	B	B	B	B	B	B	
	C= Parents provide all that you/ (NAME) requires at school like uniform and books	C	C	C	C	C	C	
	D= Parents encourage you/ (NAME) to read hard at school, home and also during holidays	D	D	D	D	D	D	
	E= Other (specify……)	E	E	E	E	E	E	
A22	**Ideally, what type of work would you like to do?** (SEE APPENDIX 8: FOR OCCUPATION) A22A: Description							

SECTION A: INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION FOR ALL AGED 5+ YEARS

A23	Ideally, who would (you/NAME) like to work for? (Select main preference only) 10=Myself (Own business farm) 11=Government/Public sector 12=A private company 13=An international or non-profit organization 14=Family business/farm 15=Do not wish to work 96=Others (specify…………………………)	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96 `>>A28`
	PERSONS WHO LEFT EDUCATION/TRAINING(5 years and above)					
A24	What was the main reason for stopping your education/training? (SEE APPENDIX 3)					
A25	At what age did you/ (NAME) begin primary school?					
A26	What is your / [NAME'S] highest level of formal education/training completed? 01=None 02=Primary 03=Secondary (O' level) 04=Secondary (A' level) 05=Vocational (After Primary) 06=Vocational (After O' level) 07=Vocational /Diploma (After A' level) 08=University 09=Post-graduate, post-doctoral level 10=Formal apprenticeship/internship contract 11=Informal apprenticeship/internship (has no certificate) 96=Other Specify	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 96	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 96	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 96	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 96	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 96 `1-4>>A28`
A27	What area did you/ [NAME] specialize in? (REFER TO APPENDIX 6: CODES 09-96)? A27A: Description A27B: Specialization code					
A28	Has (NAME) ever learnt or ever participated in any trade, technical, business, entrepreneurship, or microenterprise skills development training? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 **If 2>>A30**

HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1i	Name of household member					
HB5i	Age of household member					
A0	Serial number of the person providing information about the individual					
A29	What was the most recent type of skill that (you/Name) learned? (SEE CODES FOR SKILLS BELOW)					
A30	What are your main sources of financial intermediaries?					
	A=Bank	A	A	A	A	A
	B=Insurance company	B	B	B	B	B
	C=Microfinance Institution (including Cooperatives)	C	C	C	C	C
	D=Money transfer operators (Money Gram, Western Union, etc...)	D	D	D	D	D
	E=Informal financial operators (Money Lenders,)	E	E	E	E	E
	F=Friends and Relatives	F	F	F	F	F
	G=SACCOs	G	G	G	G	G
	H=Informal Saving Group	H	H	H	H	H
	I=Mobile Money Operators	I	I	I	I	I
	Z=Other service (SPECIFY)...............	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z

CODES FOR SKILLS (A29): SKILLS CODES

10=Welding	14=Electrician	18=Sewing/Tailoring/Textiles	22=Beautician/Hair/Nails
11=Carpentry	15=Plumbing	19=Crafts/Basket Weaving	23=Health care/Traditional Medicine
12=Construction	16=IT or Computer Repair	20=Catering/Food Service	24=Massage/Reflexology
13=Masonry	17=Phone Repair	21=Laundry/Dry Cleaning	25=Agriculture/Land Management/Fishery

26= Book Keeping
27=Business/Entrepreneurship
28=Foreign Language
96=Other (Specify...............)

SECTION B: IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED (FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE)

Code	Description						Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster						
HB1i	Name of household member						
HB5i	Age of household member						
B0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual						
B1a1	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 one hour OR did you have such work, from which you were temporarily absent and to which you will definitely return to? *Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing, paid domestic work.* 1=Yes, Worked 2=Yes, but was absent from work 3=No	1 / 2 / 3	1 / 2 / 3	1 / 2 / 3	1 / 2 / 3	1 / 2 / 3	If 1>>B1b(i) If 3>>B1b(i)
B1a2	Why were you absent from work last week? 10=Vacation, holidays, annual leave 11=Illness, injury, temporary disability 12=Maternity, paternity leave 13=Temporary slack work for technical or economic reasons 14=Bad weather 15=Strike or labour dispute 16=Off season (self-employment) 17=Off season (wage employment) 18=Education or training 19=Family/community responsibilities 96=Other (specify): _____	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	
B1a3	Check B1a (ii): If code is 10-15 or 18-19 then circle 1; Otherwise circle 2.	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	
B1b1	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 OR did you have such work, from which you were temporarily absent and to which you will definitely return to? *Examples: Commercial farming, selling things, making things for sale, construction, repairing things, brewing beer for sale, collecting wood or water for sale, hairdressing, crèche businesses, having a legal or medical practice, performing, having a public phone shop.* 1=Yes, Worked 2=Yes, but was absent from work 3=No	1 / 2 / 3	1 / 2 / 3	1 / 2 / 3	1 / 2 / 3	1 / 2 / 3	If 1>>B1c(i) If 3>>B1c(i)

HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster						
HB1i	Name of household member						
HB5i	Age of household member						
B0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual						
B1b2	Why were you absent from work last week? 10=Vacation, holidays, annual leave 11=Illness, injury, temporary disability 12=Maternity, paternity leave 13=Temporary slack work for technical or economic reasons 14=Bad weather 15=Strike or labour dispute 16=Off season (self-employment) 17=Off season (wage employment) 18=Education or training 19=Family/community responsibilities 96=Other (specify):	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96
B1b3	Check B1b(ii): If code is 10-15 or 18-19 then circle 1; Otherwise circle 2.	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
B1c1	In the last week, did you assist without being paid a related person living in your household, in a paid or profit making enterprise or job held by the related person, even if it was only for one hour OR did you have such work, from which you were temporarily absent and to which you will definitely return to? *Examples: help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.* 1=Yes, Worked 2=Yes, but was absent from work 3=No	1 If 1>>B1d(i) 2 3 If 3>>B1d(i)	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
B1c2	Why were you absent from work last week? 10=Vacation, holidays, annual leave 11=Illness, injury, temporary disability 12=Maternity, paternity leave 13=Temporary slack work for technical or economic reasons 14=Bad weather 15=Strike or labour dispute 16=Off season (self-employment) 17=Off season (wage employment) 18=Education or training 19=Family/community responsibilities 96=Other (specify):	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96
B1c3	Check B1c(ii): If code is 10-15 or 18-19 then circle 1; Otherwise circle 2.	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

SECTION B: IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED (FOR PERSONS AGED 5YEARS AND ABOVE)

Code	Question						
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster						
HB1i	Name of household member						
HB5i	Age of household member						
C0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual						
B1d1	In the last week, were you an apprentice OR did you have such work, from which you were temporarily absent and to which you will definitely return to? (INCLUDE APPRENTICESHIPS THAT ARE PAID, OR FOR WHICH THE APPRENTICE PAYS TO PARTICIPATE.) 1=Yes (paid), Worked 2=Yes (paid), but was absent from work 3=Yes, not paid 4=No	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	If 1>>B2 If 3>>B2 If 4>>B2
B1d2	Why were you absent from work last week? 10=Vacation, holidays, annual leave 11=Illness, injury, temporary disability 12=Maternity, paternity leave 13=Temporary slack work for technical or economic reasons 14=Bad weather 15=Strike or labour dispute 16=Off season (self-employment) 17=Off season (wage employment) 18=Education or training 19=Family/community responsibilities 96=Other (specify):	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	
B1d3	Check B1c(ii): If code is 10-15 or 18-19 then circle 1; Otherwise circle 2.	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
B2	In the last week, did you work as a volunteer, even if it was for only one hour? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	

Code	Question							Skip
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster							
HB1i	Name of household member							
HB5i	Age of household member							
C0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual							
B3A	In the last week, did you work on your household's farm/forest/fish/hunt OR did you have such work, from which you were temporarily absent and to which you will definitely return to? *(Examples: tending crops, feeding animals, collecting eggs, milking cows, repairing tools, weeding)* 1=Yes, Worked 2=Yes, but was absent from work 3=No	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	If 1>>B4 If 3>>CHK1
B3B	Why were you absent from work last week? 10=Vacation, holidays, annual leave 11=Illness, injury, temporary disability 12=Maternity, paternity leave 13=Temporary slack work for technical or economic reasons 14=Bad weather 15=Strike or labour dispute 16=Off season (self-employment) 17=Off season (wage employment) 18=Education or training 19=Family/community responsiblities 96=Other (specify):_____	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 96	
B3C	Check B1c(ii): If code is 10-15 or 18-19 then circle 1; Otherwise circle 2.	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	If 2>>CHK1
B4	In general, are the products obtained from this land for sale/barter or mainly for your own family consumption? 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							
CHK1	CKECK If any response is code 1 in B1a(1) or B1a(3) or B1b(1) or B1b(3) or B1c(1) or B1c(3) or B1d(1) or B1d(3) OR response is codes 1 or 2 in B4, Then Circle 1; Otherwise circle 2.	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 >>B5 2 >>SECJ
B5	In the last week did you [NAME] have more than one job or business? 1=Yes 2=No 3=DK	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	ALL >> SEC C

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.

					Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster				
HB1i	Name of household member				
HB5i	Age of household member				
C0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual				
C1	What kind of work do you usually do in the MAIN 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. *Examples: street seller, subsistence farmer, primary school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver* Occupational title				
C2	What are your main tasks or duties? Short description of the main tasks or duties: (C2a). **Tasks** (C2b). **ISCO** Code				
C3	What kind of industry, business or service is carried out at your place of work? *Write the main industry, business or service which may be business or service of the person's employer or company. Examples: 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*				
C4	What are the main goods or services produced at your place of work or its main functions? *Examples: selling fish, raising cattle, teaching in primary school, caring for the sick, manufacture of shoes.* (C4a). ***Description*** (C4b). **ISIC** Code				
C5	**Do you work in a …? (Read to the respondent)** 10=Government institution 11=State-owned enterprise 12=Non-governmental/non-profit organization 13=Private business or farm 14=Private household 15=Embassy, international organization 96=Other (specify)………………	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96
C6	How many persons, including yourself, work at your place of work? 1=1-4 2=5-9 3=10-19 4=20-49 5=50-99 6=100 or more 8=Don't know	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 8
C7	Where is your usual place of work located? 1=In your home 2=Structure attached to your home 3=At the client's or employer's home 4=Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc. (separate from house) 5=On a farm or agricultural plot 6=Construction site 7=Fixed stall in the market/street 8=Without fixed location/mobile/open space 9=Other (specify): _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SECTION C: 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.

							Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster						
HB1i	Name of household member						
HB5i	Age of household member						
C0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual						
C8	In which district is your place of work located? 1=In this district 3=Another country 2=Another district 4=Mobile	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	If 4>>C10
C9	Name of District/Country C33a: District Name C33b: District Code						
C10a	How long have you worked in this business/activity(or for this employer)? 1=Less than 1 year 2=1 year to less than 3 years 3=3 years to less than 5 years 4=5 years to less than 10 years 5=10 years or more years	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	
C10b	How likely do you think you will be able to keep your main job if you want to during the next 12 months? 1=Very likely 2=Likely, but not certain 3=Not likely 8=Do not know	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	
C10c	To what extent are you satisfied with this job? 1=Very satisfied 2=Somewhat satisfied 3=Somewhat unsatisfied 4=Very unsatisfied	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
C11	What is your status in employment on this job/activity? READ 1=Employee 2=Employer 3=Own-account workers 4=Contributing family workers 5=Members of producers' cooperatives	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	If 2or3 >>C20 If 4>>SEC D If5>>C20

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

						Skip Pattern
HB0	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1i	Name of household member					
HB5	Age of household member					
C0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual					
	FOR EMPLOYEES (IF CODE 1 IN B1I)					
C12	**Are you currently employed based on specified hours of work?** 1=Specified hours of work 2=Non-Specified hours of work	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
C13	**Are you currently employed on the basis of an oral or written agreement?** 1=A Written contract 2=An oral agreement	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
C14	**Is your contract or agreement of?** 1=Unlimited duration 2=Limited duration	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	IF 1>>C16
C15	**What is the duration of your contract or agreement?** 1=Less than 1 Month 2=1 month to 3 months 3=6 months to 12 months 4=12 months to 36 months 5=More than 36 months 8=Don't know	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
C16	**In your current job, can you benefit from the following?**					
C16a	Social security contribution? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
C16b	Paid annual leave (holiday time) 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't Know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
C16c	Paid sick leave 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't Know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
C16d	Pension/old age insurance schemes 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't Know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
C16e	Medical insurance coverage 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't Know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
C16f	**In your current job, can you benefit from paid Maternity/paternity leave** 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't Know	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	

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

						Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1i	Name of household member					
HB5i	Age of household member					
C0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual					
C17a	How did you get your present job?					
	10=Registered at an employment center	10	10	10	10	10	
	11=Job advertisement(s)	11	11	11	11	11	If 11-96 >> C19
	12=Inquired directly at factories, farms, markets, shops, or other workplaces	12	12	12	12	12	
	13=Through friends, relatives, acquaintances	13	13	13	13	13	
	14=Waited on the street to be recruited for casual work	14	14	14	14	14	
	15=Joined the family establishment	15	15	15	15	15	
	96=Other (SPECIFY) ………………	96	96	96	96	96	
C17b	What is the name of the employment centre?					
C18	What kind of assistance did you receive from an employment office?					
	1=None	1	1	1	1	1	
	2=Advice on how to search for a job	2	2	2	2	2	
	3=Information on vacancies	3	3	3	3	3	
	4=Guidance on education and training opportunities	4	4	4	4	4	
	5=Placement in education or training programmes	5	5	5	5	5	
	6=Other (SPECIFY……………………	6	6	6	6	6	
C19	How long were you available and actively looking for work before finding your current job (or establishing your current business)?					
	1=0 days (Got the job immediately without waiting)	1	1	1	1	1	ALL>>SEC D
	2=Less than a week	2	2	2	2	2	
	3=1 week to less than 1 month	3	3	3	3	3	
	4=1 month to less than 3 months	4	4	4	4	4	
	5=3 to less than 6 months	5	5	5	5	5	
	6=6 months to less than 1 year	6	6	6	6	6	
	7=1 year to less than 2 years	7	7	7	7	7	
	8=2 years or more	8	8	8	8	8	

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

						Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1i	Name of household member					
HB5i	Age of household member					
C0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual					

FOR EMPLOYERS, OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVES(CODES 2,3 and 5 IN C11)

C20	What is the type of ownership of your business/farm?					
	1=HH Market Enterprise (Individual owner or with other household members)	1	1	1	1	1
	2=HH Market Enterprise in Partnership with members of other households	2	2	2	2	2
	3=Incorporated enterprise (Private Limited Co., Public Limited Co. Inc.) with employees	3	3	3	3	3
	4=Incorporated enterprise (Private Limited Co., Public Limited Co. Inc.) without employees	4	4	4	4	4
	8=Don't Know	8	8	8	8	8
C21	When was this enterprise started? (MM/YYYY)					
C22	Why did you choose to be self-employed rather than to work for someone else as a wage & salaried worker?					
	1=Could not find a wage or salary job	1	1	1	1	1
	2=Greater independence	2	2	2	2	2
	3=More flexible hours of work	3	3	3	3	3
	4=Higher income level	4	4	4	4	4
	5=Required by the family	5	5	5	5	5
	6=Other SPECIFY)……………….	6	6	6	6	6
C23	What was your main source of funding for starting your current activity?					
	11=No money needed	11	11	11	11	11
	12=Own savings	12	12	12	12	12
	13=Money from family or friends within the country	13	13	13	13	13
	14=Loan from microfinance institutions (including cooperative	14	14	14	14	14
	15=Loan from bank	15	15	15	15	15
	16=Loan from an informal financial operator (money lender, pawn shop, saving collector)	16	16	16	16	16
	17=Loan/assistance from government institution	17	17	17	17	17
	18=Loan/assistance from NGO, donor project, etc	18	18	18	18	18
	19=Remittances from abroad	19	19	19	19	19
	96=Other (SPECIFY)…………….	96	96	96	96	96

| C24 | Did this enterprise receive any credit to operate or expand during the *past 12 months*? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | If 2 or 8 }>>C26 |

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

Code	Question / Response options	Answer columns (per household member)	Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster		
HB1i	Name of household member		
HB5i	Age of household member		
C0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual		
C25	**What was the major source of credit?** 10= Bank 16= Micro finance institutions 11= Relative 17= NGO 12= Friend 18= Informal Saving & Credit Group 13= Local money lender 19= SACCO 14= Landlord 20= Government Credit Scheme 15= Employer 96= Other (Specify)…………	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 96	
C26	**What is the most pressing problem you face in engaging in your economic activity?** 10=Limited Financial resources 11=Labour shortage 12=Insufficient Quality Staff 13=Legal regulations 14=Shortages in raw materials (breakdowns in the supply chain) 15=Limited Entrepreneurial Skills 16=Political uncertainties 17=Access to technology 18=Product development 19=Competition in the market 20=Taxes 21=Hash Weather (Draught or Floods) 96=Other (SPECIFY)…………………………………	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 96	
C27	**Is your business registered for VAT?** 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=Refused	1 2 8 9	
C28	**Is your business/farm registered for income tax?** 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=refused	1 2 8 9	
C29	**Does your business/farm keep a complete record of accounts (assets and expenditures)?** 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	1 2 8	

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

						Skip Pattern
HB0	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1	Name of household member					
HB5	Age of household member					
D0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual					
CHK2	**Check if B5=1.** 1=Yes / 2=No	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	If 2>>SEC E
	The following questions refer to your secondary job/activity, during the last week.						
D1	Last week, did you have any secondary job/activity from which you or your households obtained any income in cash or in kind? 1=Yes / 2=No	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	If 2>>SEC E
D2	**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. *Examples: street seller, subsistence farmer, primary school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver* Occupational title **ISCO Code:**						
D3	**What are your main tasks or duties?** Short description of the main tasks or duties:						
D4	**What kind of industry, business, service or activity is carried out at your place of work where you had your secondary job/activity?** *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*						
D5	**What are the main goods or services produced at this place of work or its main functions?** **D5(a) Description** *Examples: selling fish, raising cattle, teaching children* **D5(b) ISIC Code**						
D6	**In this job/activity, were you...?** 1= Employee 2= Employer 3=Own-account workers 4= Contributing family workers 5= Members of producers' cooperatives	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	ALL >> SEC E

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

								Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster							
HB1i	Name of household member							
HB5i	Age of household member							
E0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual							
CHK 3	Check HB5. Is HB5 = 5-17 Years 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	If 2>>SEC F
E1	During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? (READ OPTIONS) *For ALL children (including children attending school):* A. During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m) B. In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.) C. During both the day and the evening (for the entire day). D. On the week-end E. Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	
E2	Do you carry heavy loads at work? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
E3	Are you exposed to any of the following at work? (Read each of the following options and mark "1=YES" or "2=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|....|	1=Yes 2=No 01|....| 02|....| 03|....| 04|....| 05|....| 06|....| 07|....| 08|....| 09|....| 10|....| 11|....| 12|....| 96|....|	

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

		(F1a) MAIN JOB	(F1b) OTHER JOBS	(F1a) MAIN JOB	(F1b) OTHER JOBS	(F1a) MAIN JOB	(F1b) OTHER JOBS	(F1a) MAIN JOB	(F1b) OTHER JOBS	(F1a) MAIN JOB	(F1b) OTHER JOBS
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster										
HB1i	Name of household member										
HB5i	Age of household member										
F0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual										
F1	How many hours do you usually work per week…? F1a: In your main job/activity (M) F1b: In any other job(s)/activity(ies)(O)										
	Interviewer: Add the hours usually worked per week in the main job/activity (F1a) and in any other job(s)/activities (F1b). Record the total to the respondent and ask to confirm if correct.										
	DO NOT READ F1c. Total for all jobs/activities										
F2	Thinking of each day last week, how many hours did you actually work on… F2a: In your main job/activity (M) F2b: In any other job(s)/activity(ies)(O)										
	Monday?										
	Tuesday?										
	Wednesday?										
	Thursday?										
	Friday?										
	Saturday?										
	Sunday?										
	DO NOT READ F2c. Total for all jobs/activities										

SECTION G: TIME RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND INADQUATE EMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE

						Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1i	Name of household member					
HB5i	Age of household member					
G0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual					
G1	Last week, would you have liked to work more hours than you actually worked? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	If 2>>G4
G2	How many additional hours could you have worked last week? Number of additional hours						
G3	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	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
G4	Would you like to change your current employment situation? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	IF 2 >>G6
G5	What is the main reason why you want to change your current employment situation? 10=Present job(s) is(are) temporary 11=Fear of losing the present job(s) 12=To work more hours paid at your current rate 13=To have a higher pay 14=To work less hours with a reduction in pay 15=To use better your qualifications/skills.. 16=To have more convenient working time, shorter commuting time 17=To improve working conditions 96=Other reason (specify): _____	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 96	
G6	During the last four weeks, did you look for another job/activity to replace your current one(s)? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
G7	During the last four weeks, did you look for extra work in addition to your current job(s)/activity(ies)? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	All >> SEC H

							Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster						
HB1i	Name of household member						
HB5i	Age of household member						
H0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual						
H1	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)	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	If 2 in ALL>>H4
	01. Superficial injuries or open wounds	01|......|	01|......|	01|......|	01|......|	01|......|	
	02. Fractures	02|......|	02|......|	02|......|	02|......|	02|......|	
	03. Dislocations, sprains or strains	03|......|	03|......|	03|......|	03|......|	03|......|	
	04. Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite	04|......|	04|......|	04|......|	04|......|	04|......|	
	05. Breathing problems.	05|......|	05|......|	05|......|	05|......|	05|......|	
	06. Eye problems.	06|......|	06|......|	06|......|	06|......|	06|......|	
	07. Skin problems	07|......|	07|......|	07|......|	07|......|	07|......|	
	08. Stomach problems / diarrhea	08|......|	08|......|	08|......|	08|......|	08|......|	
	09. Fever.	09|......|	09|......|	09|......|	09|......|	09|......|	
	10. Extreme fatigue	10|......|	10|......|	10|......|	10|......|	10|......|	
	96. Other (specify)...............	96|......|	96|......|	96|......|	96|......|	96|......|	
H2	Think about your most serious illness/injury, how did this/these affect your work/schooling? 1=Not serious– did not stop work/schooling. 2=Stopped work or school for a short time 3=Stopped work or school completely.	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
H3a	Think about your most serious illness/injury, what were you doing when this happened? Job/Task description						
H3b	OCCUPATION CODE						
H4	At your place of work, do you use or are you provided with protective gear? 1=Yes 2=No 3=DK	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	ALL >> SEC I

SECTION I: INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

						Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1i	Name of household member					
HB5i	Age of household member					
I0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual					
CHK 4	1=CHECK IF C11 IS 1 (EMPLOYEE ON MAIN JOB) THEN CICLE 1;	1	1	1	1	If 1>>I1
	2=CHECK IF D6 IS 1 (EMPLOYEE ON SECOND JOB) CIRCLE 2;	2	2	2	2	If 2>>CHK5
	3=OTHERWISE, CIRCLE 3	3	3	3	3	If 3>>SECTION
	MAIN JOB(EMPLOYEE only)					
I1	On your (main) job, are you paid….	1	1	1	1	
	1 =a set rate	2	2	2	2	
	2 = both a set rate and on the commission basis of sales	3	3	3	3	If 3>>I4
	3 = commission on the basis of sales	4	4	4	4	If 4>>I7
	4 = in kind only	6	6	6	6	If 6>>I5
	6 =some other way, specify ………					
I2	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					
I3	What is the periodicity of this?	10	10	10	10	
	10=Hourly	11	11	11	11	
	11=Daily	12	12	12	12	
	12=Weekly	13	13	13	13	
	13=Bi-weekly	14	14	14	14	>>I6
	14= Monthly	15	15	15	15	
	15=Annually	96	96	96	96	
	96=Other, specify………………					
I4	In the last month, how much were you paid on earnings from sales? *This should be earnings before taxes or other deductions are taken out.* ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS					>>I6
I5	In the last month, how much did you earn? *This should be earnings before taxes or other deductions are taken out.* ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS					

SECTION I: INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

						Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1i	Name of household member					
HB5i	Age of household member					
I0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual					
I6	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	If 2>>CHK 5
I7	What is the estimated value of these payments in kind? ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS						
I8	What is the periodicity of this? 10=Hourly 11=Daily 12=Weekly 13=Bi-weekly/ Twice Monthly 14= Monthly 15= Annually 96=Other, specify……………	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	
CHK 5	CHECK IF D6 IS 1 (WORKING FOR SOMEONE ELSE FOR PAY IN SECONDARY JOB) 1=YES 2=NO	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	IF 2 >> SECTION K
	SECOND JOB (EMPLOYEE only)						
I9	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 6 =some other way, specify ………………………	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 3 4 6	If 3>>I12 If 4>>I15 If 6>>I13
I10	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						
I11	That rate is… 10=Hourly 11=Daily 12=Weekly 13=Bi-weekly/ Twice Monthly 14=Monthly 15=Annually 96=Other, specify…………………………	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	ALL >>I14

SECTION I: INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

Code	Question					Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1i	Name of household member					
HB5i	Age of household member					
H0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual					
I12	In the last month, how much were you paid on earnings from sales? *This should be earnings before taxes or other deductions are taken out.*					>>I14
I13	In the last month, how much did you earn? *This should be earnings before taxes or other deductions are taken out.* ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS					
I14	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	IF 2>>SECTION K
I15	What is the estimated value of these payments in kind? ENTER AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS					
I16	What is the periodicity of this? 10=Hourly 11=Daily 12=Weekly 13=Bi-weekly/Twice Monthly 14=Monthly 15=Annually 96=Other, specify……………………	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 96	ANY >> SECTION K

						Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster					
HB1i	Name of household member					
HB5i	Age of household member					
J0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual					
J1a	In the last four weeks, were you looking for a job?					1>>J2
	1=Yes	1	1	1	1	
	2=No	2	2	2	2	
J1b	In the last four weeks, were you trying to start a business?					2>>J3a
	1=Yes	1	1	1	1	
	2=No	2	2	2	2	
J2	In the last four weeks, what have you done to look for work or to start a business?					
	A=Registered at an employment centre	A	A	A	A	
	B=Placed /answered job advertisement(s)	B	B	B	B	
	C=Inquired directly at factories, farms, markets, shops, or other workplaces	C	C	C	C	
	D=Took a test or interview	D	D	D	D	
	E=Asked friends, relatives, acquaintances	E	E	E	E	A-J>>J7
	F=Waited on the street to be recruited for casual work	F	F	F	F	
	G=Sought financial assistance to look for work or start a business	G	G	G	G	
	H=Looked for land, building, equipment, machinery to start own business or farming	H	H	H	H	
	I=Applied for permit or license to start a business	I	I	I	I	
	J=Other (specify): _____	J	J	J	J	
	K=No method	K	K	K	K	
J3a	Was this because you have already found a job to start at a later date?					IF 1>>J7
	1=Yes	1	1	1	1	
	2=No	2	2	2	2	
J3b	Was this because you have undertaken all necessary steps to start a business at a later date?					IF 1>>J7
	1=Yes	1	1	1	1	
	2=No	2	2	2	2	
J4	Last week, would you have liked to work if there had been an opportunity to work?					IF 2 >>J9
	1=Yes	1	1	1	1	
	2=No	2	2	2	2	

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

							Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster						
HB1i	Name of household member						
HB5i	Age of household member						
J0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual						
J5	What was the main reason why you did not seek work or try to start a business in the last four weeks? 10=Was waiting for the results of a vacancy competition or an interview 11=Awaiting the season for work 12=Attended school or training courses 13=Family responsibilities or housework 14=Pregnancy 15=Illness, injury or disability 16=Does not know how and where to look for work 17=Unable to find work for his/her skills 18=Had looked for job(s) before but had not found any 19=Too young or too old to find a job 20=No jobs available in the area/district 96=Other reason (specify):	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 96	
J6	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	>J10
J7	For how long have you been without work and trying to find a job or start a business? 1=Less than 3 months 2=3 months to less than 6 months 3=6 months to less than 1 year 4=1 year to less than 3 years 5=3 years to less than 5 years 6=5 years or more 8=Don't know	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	
J8a	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	If 1>>K1
J8b	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	If 1>>K1

							Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster						
HB1i	Name of household member						
HB5i	Age of household member						
I0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual						
J9	What was the main reason why you did not want to work for pay/gain last week? 10=In school or training 11=Family responsibilities or housework 12=Pregnancy 13=Illness, injury or disability 14=Retired or too old for work 15=Too young to work. 16=No desire to work 17=Off-season 18=Satisfied with Subsistence Agriculture 96=Other reason (specify): _____	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 96	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 96	
J10	**Do you want to work in the future?** 1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No s 2=No >>K1 } All

SECTION K: NON-MARKET ACTIVITIES FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

These questions are about own-use production activities that people engage in without any pay to care for or maintain their household

Code	Question	Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4	Col5	Skip Pattern
HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster						
HB1i	Name of household member						
HB5i	Age of household member						
K0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual						
K1	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) do any of the following Agricultural activities to produce foodstuff intended mainly for consumption by the household?	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	IF ALL 2 >> K3
K1a	Grow any crops, vegetables or fruits						
K1b	Gather other foodstuff such as [wild berries, mushrooms]						
K1c	Rear or tend animals						
K1d	Fish or collect shellfish						
K1e	Hunt						
K2	During each day of the past week how many hours did (NAME) spend on these activities? *(Record for each day separately)*						
	1.Monday						
	2. Tuesday						
	3. Wednesday						
	4. Thursday						
	5.Friday						
	6.Saturday						
	7. Sunday						
K3	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) do any of the following Non-Agricultural activities intended mainly for consumption by the household?	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	
K3a	Making handicrafts (e.g. furniture, clothing, clay pots, baskets, mats, and other similar activities)						
K3b	Construction or repairs						
K3c	Milling and other food processing (e.g. threshing and milling grain, making butter and cheese, slaughtering livestock, curing hides and skins, preserving food for later consumption, making beer and alcohol, and other similar activities. It does not include preparing food for immediate consumption.)						
K3d	Collecting firewood						
K3e	Fetching water						
K3f	Cooking						
K3g	Cleaning utensils/house						
K3h	Washing clothes						
K3i	Caring for children/old/sick						
K3j	Other household tasks.						

SECTION K: NON-MARKET ACTIVITIES FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

HB0i	Serial number in HH Roster						
HB1i	Name of household member						
HB5i	Age of household member						
K0	Serial Number of person providing data on the Individual						
K4	During each day of the past week how many hours did (NAME) spend on these activities? *(Record for each day separately)*						
	1. Monday						
	2. Tuesday						
	3. Wednesday						
	4. Thursday						
	5.Friday						
	6.Saturday						
	7.Sunday						
K5	[FOR CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS] Has (NAME) been interviewed in the company of an adult or an older child?						
	1=Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2=No	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3=Proxy Interview	3	3	3	3	3	3
K6	INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW RESULT						
	1=Completed (fully responding Individual)	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2=Partly completed	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3=Non-contact	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4=Refused	4	4	4	4	4	4
	5=Temporarily absent, inadequate informant	5	5	5	5	5	5

CODEBOOK

APPENDIX 2: CODES FOR MAIN REASON FOR NEVER STARTING EDUCATION/TRAINING

1= Too expensive
2= Too far away
3= Poor school quality
4= Had to help at home
5= Had to help with farm work
6= Had to help with family business
7= Education not useful
8= Parents did not want
9= Not willing to attend
10= Too young
11= Orphaned
12= Displaced
13= Disabled
14= Insecurity
96= Other (specify)

APPENDIX 3: CODES FOR THE MAIN REASON FOR STOPPING EDUCATION/TRAINING

10= Completed desired schooling
11= Further schooling not available
12= Too expensive
13= Too far away
14= Had to help at home
15= Had to help with farm work
16= Had to help with family business
17= Poor school quality
18= Parents did not want
19= Not willing to attend further
20= Poor academic progress
21= Sickness or calamity in family
22= Pregnancy
96= Other (specify)

APPENDIX 4: CODES FOR HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

None...	09
Some schooling but not Completed P.1	10
Completed P.1...	11
Completed P.2...	12
Completed P.3...	13
Completed P.4...	14
Completed P.5...	15
Completed P.6...	16
Completed P.7...	17
Completed J.1...	21
Completed J.2...	22
Completed J.3...	23
Completed S.1...	31
Completed S.2...	32
Completed S.3...	33
Completed S.4...	34
Completed S.5...	35
Completed S.6...	36
Completed Post primary Specialized training or Certificate........	41
Completed Post secondary Specialized training or diploma........	51
Completed Degree and above..........	61
Don't Know..	99

APPENDIX 5: CODES FOR CURRENT SCHOOLING LEVEL

Attending nursery, kindergarten etc (lower than P.1)	01
Attending P.1..	10
Attending P.2..	11
Attending P.3..	12
Attending P.4..	13
Attending P.5..	14
Attending P.6..	15
Attending P.7..	16
Attending S.1..	30
Attending S.2..	31
Attending S.3..	32
Attending S.4..	33
Attending S.5..	34
Attending S.6..	35
Attending post primary/junior specialized training or certificate or diploma.....	40
Attending Post secondary Specialized training or diploma..........	50
Attending Degree and above..........	61
Don't Know..........	99

APPENDIX 6: CODES FOR FIELD OF SPECIALISATION

- 09 = General Education
- 10 =Health Sciences
- 11= Life & Biological Sciences
- 12 =Animal Sciences
- 13=Physical/Natural Sciences
- 14= Sport Sciences
- 15= Engineering
- 16 =Social Sciences & History
- 17 =Agriculture
- 18 =Computer & Information Sciences
- 19 =Arts
- 20 =Food sciences
- 21= Business Studies
- 22 =Mathematics
- 23 =Economics
- 24 =Demography and Population
- 25 =Community and Development studies
- 26 =Languages & Literature
- 27 =Education
- 28 =Gender Studies
- 29 =Psychology
- 30 =Sociology
- 31 =Special Needs Education
- 32= Peace and conflict studies
- 33= Law & Legal Studies
- 34 =Visual & Performing Arts
- 35 =Commerce
- 36 =Procurement and Supply Mgt
- 37 =Administration and Human Resource
- 38 =Communications and Journalism
- 40 =Philosophy & Religion
- 41 =Architecture & Physical Planning
- 42 =Home Economics
- 43 =Library and Archives Sciences
- 44 =Tourism and hospitality
- 45 =Statistics
- 46 =Ethnic Studies
- 96 =Other specify………………………

APPENDIX 7: District Codes

Central Region		Eastern Region		Northern Region		Western Region	
Code	District	Code	District	Code	District	Code	District
101	KALANGALA	201	BUGIRI	301	ADJUMANI	401	BUNDIBUGYO
102	KAMPALA	202	BUSIA	302	APAC	402	BUSHENYI
103	KIBOGA	203	IGANGA	303	ARUA	403	HOIMA
104	LUWERO	204	JINJA	304	GULU	404	KABALE
105	MASAKA	205	KAMULI	305	KITGUM	405	KABAROLE
106	MPIGI	206	KAPCHORWA	306	KOTIDO	406	KASESE
107	MUBENDE	207	KATAKWI	307	LIRA	407	KIBAALE
108	MUKONO	208	KUMI	308	MOROTO	408	KISORO
109	NAKASONGOLA	209	MBALE	309	MOYO	409	MASINDI
110	RAKAI	210	PALLISA	310	NEBBI	410	MBARARA
111	SSEMBABULE	211	SOROTI	311	NAKAPIRIPIRIT	411	NTUNGAMO
112	KAYUNGA	212	TORORO	312	PADER	412	RUKUNGIRI
113	WAKISO	213	KABERAMAIDO	313	YUMBE	413	KAMWENGE
114	LYANTONDE	214	MAYUGE	314	ABIM	414	KANUNGU
115	MITYANA	215	SIRONKO	315	AMOLATAR	415	KYENJOJO
116	NAKASEKE	216	AMURIA	316	AMURU	416	BULIISA
117	BUIKWE	217	BUDAKA	317	DOKOLO	417	IBANDA
118	BUKOMANSIMBI	218	BUDUDA	318	KAABONG	418	ISINGIRO
119	BUTAMBALA	219	BUKEDEA	319	KOBOKO	419	KIRUHURA
120	BUVUMA	220	BUKWO	320	MARACHA	420	BUHWEJU
121	GOMBA	221	BUTALEJA	321	OYAM	421	KIRYANDONGO
122	KALUNGU	222	KALIRO	322	AGAGO	422	KYEGEGWA
123	KYANKWANZI	223	MANAFWA	323	ALEBTONG	423	MITOOMA
124	LWENGO	224	NAMUTUMBA	324	AMUDAT	424	NTOROKO
125	KYOTERA	225	BULAMBULI	325	KOLE	425	RUBIRIZI
		226	BUYENDE	326	LAMWO	426	SHEEMA
		227	KIBUKU	327	NAPAK	427	KAGADI
		228	KWEEN	328	NWOYA	428	KAKUMIRO
		229	LUUKA	329	OTUKE	429	RUBANDA
		230	NAMAYINGO	330	ZOMBO	430	BUNYARUGURU
		231	NGORA	331	OMORO	431	RUKIGA
		232	SERERE	332	PAKWACH		
		233	BUTEBEO				
		234	NAMISINDWA				

OUTSIDE UGANDA

List of Contributors to the Survey

Uganda Bureau of Statistics Management

Chris N. Mukiiza (Phd), Executive Director
Ben Paul Mungyereza, Executive Director (Former)
Imelda Magdalene Atai, DED for Statistical Production & Development (SPD)
Vitus Mulindwa Kato, Deputy Executive Director/Corporate Services
Andrew Mukulu, Director Population and Social Statistics (Former)
Helen Namirembe Nviiri, Director Population and Social Statistics

Report Author
Michael Ogen Sijje, Principal Statistician

Report Reviewers
Imelda Magdalene Atai, Deputy Executive Director/SPD
Helen Namirembe Nviiri, Director Population and Social Statistics
Wilson Nyegenye, Principal Statistician
Ronald Ssombwe, Principal Statistician
Alfred Geresom Musamali, Senior Officer for Editing
Dorcas Nabukwasi Halango, Senior Statistician
George William Mukasa, Senior Statistician
Simon Kyewalyanga, Statistician
Sharon Apio, Statistician
Robert Makombe, Statistician
Johnstone Galande, Statistician

Data Analysis
Simon Kyewalyanga, Statistician
Michael Ogen Sijje, Principal Statistician

Sampling
Vincent Fred Ssennono, Principal Statistician
Michael Ogen Sijje, Principal Statistician

GIS Specialist
Charles Adriku, Senior GIS Officer

Statistical support
Dan Gidudu, Statistical Assistant
Racheal Musulube, Statistical Assistant

ITSupport/Programming
Jonathan Gwaita, Senior IT Officer
Kayondo Francis, IT Officer
Ariko Haron, IT Officer
Asasira Caroline, IT Officer

Field Supervisors

Name	Sex
Aluonzi Martin	M
Obuya Patrick	M
Tabingwa Joyce	F
Kyomuhangi Annet	F
Kavuma Patrick	M
Birungi Sarah	F
Office Editor	
Okello Daniel	M

Field Interviewers

Driwaru Maureen	F
Eletu Samuel Amir	M
Nono Polycap	M
Amulen Prossy	F
Nyachwo Teddy	F
Otim Joel Andrew	M
Isabirye Joel	M
Ojambo Milton	M
Makonje Grace	F
Agaba B. Catherine	F
Atuhairwe Mercy	F
Kyomuhendo Carolyne. N	F
Ashat Grace	F
Kyomya Ronald	M
Waiswa Baker	M
Muyonga Musa	M
Nagawa Eron	F
Nassiwa Josephine	F