THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY

2015/2016

WAVE V REPORT

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PREFACE

The 2015/16 Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) is the fifth in the series of panel surveys that the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has conducted since 2009/10. The overall objective of the survey was to collect high quality data on key outcome indicators such as poverty, service delivery, and employment among others; to monitor Government's development Frameworks and Programmes like the National Development Plan (NDP) on an annual basis. The survey collected information on Socio-economic characteristics at household, individual and community levels.

The 2015/16 UNPS comprised of four modules namely; the Socio-economic, Woman, Agriculture, and Community modules. This report presents key findings based on the modules. It generally shows the changes in individual or household characteristics/indicators including: indicators on population characteristics, education, health, household welfare and poverty among others have been presented at national, regional and at rural-urban levels.

We are grateful to the World Bank and the Government of Uganda for the financial assistance that enabled undertaking of the survey. Our gratitude is extended to all the field staff who worked tirelessly to successfully implement the survey; and to the survey respondents who provided the valuable information on which this report is based. To the Local Governments (LGs), your unreserved support during the data collection is highly appreciated. We are also greatly indebted to you all for the invaluable cooperation.

Ben Paul Mungyereza

Executive Director **December 2016**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Ag hhs	Agricultural Households
ATAAS	Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services
BP	Blood Pressure
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DSIP	Development Strategy and Investment Plan
UDHS	Uganda Demographic Health Survey
EA	Enumeration Area
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Global Positioning System
HC	Health Center
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSD	Health Sub-Districts
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
ILO	Internal Labour Organization
JAF	Joint Assessment Framework
LC I	Local Council I
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LGs	Local Governments
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NEA	Not Economically Active
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHP	National Health Policy
NRH	National Referral Hospital
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PFA	Prosperity for All
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLE	Primary Leaving Examinations
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
PNFP	Public-Not-For-Profit
RRH	Regional Referral Hospitals
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
VHT	Village Health Team
WHO	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of the Wave IV Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). The overall objective of the panel survey is to collect high quality data on key outcome indicators such as poverty, service delivery, governance and employment among others; to monitor Government's development programmes like the NDP and the JAF among others on an annual basis.

Status of Households

The percentage of the population 0 – 14 years remains high and the percentages decrease steadily with increasing age. Overall, the majority of households were male headed (64%) compared to 36 percent which were female headed. The percentage of female headed households was higher in urban areas (38%) than rural areas (35%). Among the regions, Eastern region had the lowest percentage of female headed households (30%).

Overall, the average panel household size was 6 persons with the average panel household size in rural areas at 5 persons compared to 4 persons in urban areas. Kampala had the lowest average household size (4 persons) compared to the rest of the regions. Seventy-seven percent of households that had more than 5 members in 2013/14 still had more than 5 members in 2015/16. Of the households that were single person households in 2013/14, nine in every ten (90%) were still single person households in 2015/16.

Considering movers, overall, four in every ten movers (44%) were in the age group 15 – 25 years followed by those in the age group 26 – 34 years (42%). About seven in every ten movers (67%) were literate. Western region registered the highest percentage of movers who were literate (71%) while Central region had the lowest (64%). Fifty-seven percent of the movers were gainfully employed with Northern and Central regions having the highest (61% and 60% respectively) while Western region had the lowest (50%).

Education

The Findings show that four in every ten children (43%) that were attending school in 2009/10 were still in school in the survey year 2015/16; 39 percent had attended in at least one year; while only 18 percent had never attended school since 2015/16.

Furthermore, considering children of 6-17 years' cohort of 2009/10 and 2015/16, the findings show that there is a difference of nine children in every one hundred in rural and urban areas that have attended in both periods.

The Eastern region had the leading number of children in the above cohort that have attended in both periods although, Central and Western regions virtually had the same number of children who had attended in both periods and in at least one of the periods

Children in non-poor households (70%) were more likely to have attended school in both survey periods than those in poor households (45%).

Regardless of the type of school management; the percentage of pupils in division II was greater than that of those in other divisions between the school years 2013 and 2014; this was consistent with what was observed in the preceding years of 2012, 2011 and 2010. However, the findings also show that, in the school years 2013 and 2014, there was a reduction of 13 percent in pupils that got division 1 in schools that are not owned by government.

With regard to teacher's presence in class at the time of visiting the class, 16 percent of the teachers who were absent because there were on leave be it sick, annual or maternity leave were females compared to 12 percent males. The same reason of "sick/annual/maternity leave", was given by 67 percent of schools in the Eastern region compared to only 8 percent in the western region. 42 percent in the schools in the western region reported that the teachers were absent because they were attending a training/workshop or doing exams.

Labour Force

The labour force dynamics show that, nationally, the population of persons aged 14-64, has predominantly been self-employed, accounting for close to 64 percent of the total working age population. In addition, males predominantly engaged in paid employment compared to females while slightly more females were reported to be self-employed throughout the 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 survey periods.

Among persons aged 14-64 years in 2011/12, 47 percent of those who were not in the labor force were still "not working" in 2015/16 while 44 percent had become self-employed, while only 10 percent joined paid employment about 4 years later. Fifteen percent of those who had been self-employed were no longer working in 2015/16 and only seven percent joined paid employment. Of the persons in paid employment, 35 percent became self-employed and nine percent moved out of the labour force during the same period. On the other hand, those in self-employment (78%) were more stable at their work than those in paid employment (56%). These findings underscore the fact that it is easier to become self-employed than to join paid employment.

With regard to the sector of employment, the service sector (21%) has the second largest share of the labour force after the agriculture sector (73%). Regarding transition by sectors for working persons during 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 survey years, persons engaged in agriculture (86 percent) were more likely to stay in agriculture than those engaged in production and services. The survey results also show that 75 percent of the work force that were initially in the service sector in 2011/12 did not change by 2015/16 while 19 percent moved to the agricultural sector. In addition, 79 percent of persons with no formal educational remained engaged in agriculture only compared to those with some education regardless of the level. Further analysis showed that 63 percent of working persons with above secondary education remained in non-agriculture sector for both survey periods.

Overall, about three quarters (74%) of the persons who joined the work force between 2011/12 and 2013/14 were engaged in agriculture followed by about 23 percent in services. The trend is almost similar for those who joined the work force between 2013/14 and 2015/16. Almost 89 percent of those who joined the work force between 2013/14 and 2015/16 had either no formal education or up to secondary education.

On average persons worked for an average of 26 hours a week in all jobs they were engaged in during 2015/16, with males working for longer hours than their female counterparts. Persons in services on average worked 29 hours longer in a week than those in agriculture, and about 8 hours longer compared to those in the production sector.

Health

Overall, the results show that, similar to 2013/14, clients were more satisfied with health services provided by other providers other than government facilities. Overall, half of the communities (49%) felt that patients are handled with respect compared to a third (35%) in 2013/14. Forty seven percent of communities reported satisfaction with the privacy and confidentiality with which patients are handled at health facilities. Negligence was only reported in government health facilities (12%).

Nationally, 42 percent of health facilities did not require women to take Mama Kits when they went to deliver compared to 29 percent of facilities in 2013/14. Health facilities in the Eastern region (17%) were least likely to provide Mama Kits to women that went for delivery while a higher percentage of those in Western (65%) provided the kit during delivery.

Overall, stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months increased from 61 percent in 2013/14 to 74 percent in 2015/16. Stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months, was higher in HC II (84%) in 2015/16 compared to HC III (69%).

Absenteeism was higher in government health facilities (44%) compared to other health facilities (41%) in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Absenteeism was marginally higher in HC II (53%) compared to HC III (51%). Regionally, health provider absenteeism was highest in HC II of the Eastern region (67%) while for HC III, it was highest in Central region (57%).

Poverty and Welfare Dynamics

Overall, forty six percent of the total household expenditure was on food in the last two panel waves. Northern region only spent eight percent of their household income on education which is barely half of the national average expenditure of 13 percent in the same sector. Nineteen percent of total household food consumed in the West Nile region came from gifts.

Thirty-eight percent of the households remained in the same quintile considering income mobility in the recent two waves. Thirteen percent of households in recent two waves moved out of poverty whereas eight percent slipped into poverty. Twelve percent of the chronically poor are in rural areas compared with the 3 percent in urban areas. Most chronically poor households (24%) are in the north and the least (1%) are in central.

Agriculture

Majority of agricultural households were engaged in mixed farming with a slight increase of 0.6 percent in 2015/16. Maize and beans were grown by the highest number of households while rice and Irish potatoes had the lowest number of households engaged. Overall, use of irrigation as a water managements practice has largely been low among panel agricultural households. The proportion of households that practiced irrigation (0.6 percent) remained the same for both 2013/14 and 2015/16.

Three in five agricultural households were informed of NAADS training programs in 2015/16 compared to 64 percent in 2013/14 and only 17 percent of the households had a member of the household participate in a training program compared to 24 percent in 2013/14. Twenty-one percent of the households were members of farmer groups and 16 percent of agricultural households had the initiative to prioritize enterprises to demand for advisory services compared to 28 and17 percent respectively in 2013/14. The results show that there was a general decrease in the use of the selected inputs by panel farmers in 2015/16 as compared to 2013/14.

Family Planning

The percentage of married women currently using any method of family planning, overall, dropped from 35 percent (2013/14) to 29 percent (2015/16). There was an increase from 31 to 36 percent in the married women using modern contraceptive methods while for the use of traditional method there was marginally increased from 4 to 5 percent. The increase for all women not using any method was more a rural phenomenon rising from 66 to 72 percent compared to urban with only a minimal increase from 64 to 67 percent.

Eastern region had the highest CPR (36%) in 2013/14 but in 2015/16 there was a decline to 31 percent which is a drop to the second position in all women. Older women in the age group 45-49 were more likely not to use any method (74%) than other women. These were closely followed by the younger age group 15-19 where 71 percent were not using any family planning method.

Modern method use was more a practice for age groups 25-29 with 42 percent, 30-34 with 40 percent and 35-39 with 39 percent as opposed to age groups 15-19 and 45-49 with only 26 and 21 percent respectively.

Western region (84%) had the highest percentage of births assisted by the skilled provider followed by Central with 76 percent. There is a strong relationship between birth delivered by skilled provider and welfare of the household. The percentage of births in households in the highest quintile was at 72 percent while for the lowest quintile was at 49 percent.

1 CHAPTER ONE

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Since 1989, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has conducted large-scale surveys that have national coverage with varying core modules and objectives. The Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) is particularly important for monitoring changes in outcomes as well as the impact of Government policies on indicators of national and international development frameworks to inform policy makers about growth (in income, poverty or service delivery etc.). The UNPS provides data on an annual basis that enables tracking of outcome indicators in the Joint Assessment Framework (JAF), National Development Plan (NDP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among others. It also validates the dynamism of routine data systems and provides frequent feedback on the performance of key Government programmes like the Health Management Information System (HMIS) and the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) among others. The 2015/16 Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) is the fourth in the series of Panel surveys that the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has conducted since 2009/10.

1.2 Survey Objectives

The overall objective of the UNPS Program is to collect high quality data on key outcome indicators such as poverty, service delivery, governance and employment among others; to monitor Government's development programmes like the NDP and the JAF among others, on an annual basis.

The specific objectives of the survey are:

- To provide information required for monitoring the NDP and other development objectives like the JAF, SDGs as well as specific programs such as the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) among others.
- To provide high quality nationally representative information on income dynamics at the household level as well as annual consumption expenditure estimates to monitor poverty in years between the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHSs)
- To supply regular data on agriculture in order to characterize and monitor the performance of the agricultural sector.

1.3 Scope and Coverage

During the 2015/16 UNPS, all the 112 districts in Uganda were covered. The survey design was maintained to ensure consistency of the results with the UNPS released earlier. Four modules were administered to sampled households to suit the survey's multiple objectives. These included the Socio-economic, Woman; Agriculture and Community modules. These core modules were revised to

account for the changing socio-economic environment; though they largely remain the same in every annual survey round to ensure comparability. The details of each of the modules are highlighted below:

1. The Socio-economic module covered a set of core sections which are implemented annually. This module collected information on household background characteristics including: education and literacy, the health status and health seeking behavior of household members, child nutrition and health, labor force status, housing conditions, water and sanitation, energy use, household incomes and non-agricultural household enterprises, household assets, household consumption expenditure, shocks and coping strategies and welfare indicators.

2. The agriculture module covered households engaged in agricultural activities such as crop and/or livestock production. The questionnaire focused on questions that included: land ownership, livestock raring and farming of main crops. The extensive agricultural module allows for the annual estimation of land area, both owned and cultivated, as well as production figures for main crops and livestock. Additional information for the characterization of the sector, e.g. access to extension services and irrigation facilities were also collected.

3. The Woman module targeted women of reproductive age (15-49 years). It specifically collected information on use of contraceptives for purposes of measuring the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) and the unmet need for family planning in Uganda at the time of the survey. The Module also includes information on the place of Delivery and who assisted during delivery for all births in the last two years.

4. The Community module collected information about the general characteristics of the community (LC I), availability and access to community facilities, client satisfaction with the health services provided, education and health infrastructure with a special focus on teacher and health worker absenteeism; as well as works and transport.

1.4 Survey Design

The UNPS is carried out over a twelve-month period (a “wave”) on a nationally representative sample of households, for the purpose of accommodating the seasonality associated with the composition of and expenditures on consumption. The survey is conducted in two visits in order to better capture agricultural outcomes associated with the two cropping seasons of the country. The UNPS therefore interviews each household twice in a year, in visits approximately six months apart.

In 2009/10, the UNPS set out to track and interview 3,123 households that were distributed over 322 Enumeration Areas (EAs), selected out of 783EAs that had been visited during the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) in 2005/06. The distribution of the EAs covered by the 2009/10 UNPS was such that it included all 34 EAs in Kampala District, and 72EAs (58 rural and 14 urban) in each of the

other regions i.e. Central excluding Kampala, Eastern, Western and Northern which make up the strata.

Within each stratum, the EAs were selected with equal probability with implicit stratification by urban/rural and district (in this order). However, the probabilities of selection for the rural portions of ten districts that had been oversampled by the UNHS 2005/06 were adjusted accordingly. Since most IDP (Internally Displaced People) camps in the Northern region are currently unoccupied, the EAs that constituted IDP camps were not part of the UNPS sample. This allocation allows for reliable estimates at the national, rural-urban and regional levels i.e. at level of strata representativeness which includes: (i) Kampala City, (ii) Other Urban Areas, (iii) Central Rural, (iv)Eastern Rural, (v) Western Rural, and (vi) Northern Rural.

In the UNPS 2010/11, the concept of Clusters instead of EAs was introduced. A cluster represents a group of households that are within a particular geographical area up to parish level. This was done due to split-off households that fell outside the selected EAs but could still be reached and interviewed if they still resided within the same parish as the selected EA. Consequently, in each subsequent survey wave, a subset of individuals was selected for tracking (see section 4.1 for details).

In the UNPS 2013/14 (Wave 4) fieldwork, one third of the initial UNPS sample was refreshed with the intention of balancing the advantages and shortcomings of panel surveys. Each new household will be visited for three consecutive waves, while baseline households will have a longer history of five or six years, given the start time of the sample refresh.

In the UNPS 2015/16 (Wave V) fieldwork continued with the sample that was selected UNPS 2013/14.

1.5 Sample attrition

Of the 17,495 individuals from wave 4 that were to be interviewed in the UNPS 2015/16, 16,748 (96%) were found and interviewed while 747 (4%) had attrited (dropped out). In addition, 2,498 individuals joined / re-joined the panel during the UNPS 2015/16. In total 3300 households were covered in the UNPS 2015/16.

1.6 Tracking

Tracking considers the mobility of the target population, the success with which those who move are found and interviewed, and the number of refusals. In Wave 4, tracking was done at the individual-level. It aimed at locating members in the locations where they were last interviewed. If core members of a household had since moved, then they were targeted for individual tracking. However, no tracking was done for persons in had households that belong to the EAs used to refresh the sample.

Prior to the UNPS 2009/10 field work, 20% of households (two per EA) were randomly selected for purposes of tracking individuals that had moved from original locations since UNHS 2005/06. These were the only households tracked even if they had moved beyond their original EA/parish, they maintained the "target tracking" status during Wave 2 (2010/11) & Wave 3 (2011/12).
Households were defined as follows:

- ***Original households*** are those that are located in the same dwelling/location with household membership composition sufficiently similar to that at the baseline period (UNHS 2005/06). This usually, but not always, includes having the same household head as before, or a current household head that was previously a household member.

- **Movers/shifted households** are those that have moved from their original household to another location. In prior waves, movers were tracked and interviewed if they moved somewhere else within Uganda, even if they were *not* selected as part of the target tracking sample.

- ***Split-offs households***are those where a member(s) of the original household split from the original household to form another, separate household. In prior waves, split-offs were only tracked and interviewed if they moved to somewhere else within Uganda and were previously selected as part of the target tracking sample. Split-offs could originate from both original and shifted households, though the only household members eligible for target tracking as split-offs were the household head and individuals related to them such as spouse, biological children, parents of the head or spouse; while Servants, other relatives and non-relatives were not tracked.

For Wave 4 and Wave 5 fieldwork, the scope of target tracking was expanded to include:

- All households (original, movers or split-offs) that were interviewed during Wave 2 and/or Wave 3 and still live in Uganda, regardless of location or distance from original household location.

- In those households, the only individuals marked for tracking are the previous wave's household head, spouse, and children over age 15. Other household members were not tracked beyond their known location from the previous wave – they were only included in interviews if they still lived with one of these "core" members. "Previous wave" is defined as the last time that household was interviewed – in this case Wave 3 (2011/12); in others, Wave 2 (2010/11). If they were last interviewed in Wave 0 or Wave 1, they were excluded from the survey at this time.

- If the Wave 3 household itself is already a split-off from a prior original household and the head, spouse and children have not immediate relationship to the head, spouse or children of the original household, they are still considered core members and will be tracked.

- The one-third of the original sample households that have been rotated out as part of the panel refresh are no longer tracked or interviewed at all.
- The new one-third of the sample rotated in as part of the panel refresh is not tracked beyond their location indicated during the listing exercise in late 2013. However, if the entire household has shifted, then a tracking form should be filled (in case the household is tracked during the next wave). No "split-offs" are tracked for these households, thus new EAs have only one household interview per dynasty at the end of Wave 4.

1.6.1 Initial “tracking” of Households and Individuals

The target sample for Wave 5 was all the “core members” of households as defined above. The field teams attempted to locate or “track “these core members at their last known location. As the focus of the data collection is individuals, if none of the core members were residing at the last known location, then that household was not interviewed, even if other previous household members still lived there. On the other hand, if any of the core members still resided at that location, an interview was conducted. For each core member that had moved away, a tracking form was completed. Anytime a core member is located, either at their previously known or new location, then a household interview is started. Although the target sample comprises of only core members of each household, the overall household sample data includes all persons that live with these core members during Wave 4. Failure to locate an individual could be due to shifting to an unknown location, refusal or death, among others.

1.6.2 Tracking Individuals

When a core member is not found at the known location, all the contact information about this split-off/mover as well information on their new location from their previous household members or any other knowledgeable person is gathered to enable full tracking. This information is filled in a CAPI questionnaire called the individual tracking form, which creates a location record for every individual that has to be tracked beyond the last-known location. Based on the details filled in this questionnaire, the mover is contacted if contacts were available, traced based on the location details and relevant information and then interviewed. The interviewed split-offs/movers along with all the members of the new household that they form or have joined at the time of the UNPS 2015/16 then became part of the UNPS sample. If they are “core members” of that household – head, spouse, or biological children – they will be interviewed in the subsequent waves of the UNPS, even if they shift to different locations.

1.7 Survey Organization

A Centralized approach to data collection was employed whereby nine mobile field teams recruited from the headquarters were dispatched to different sampled areas. Each team comprised of one Supervisor, three Enumerators and one Driver. The teams were recruited based on the languages

mostly used in each of the four statistical regions. The field teams visited UNPS households twice in a year in order to capture seasonality for the households engaged in agricultural activities as well as households' consumption expenditure patterns.

1.8 Data Processing and Management

The 2015/16 round of UNPS used a computerized system of data collection whereby field staff directly captured information using Ultra Mobile Personal Computers (UMPCs) during data collection. The UMPCs were loaded with a data entry application with in-built range and consistency checks to ensure good quality data. Field Team Leaders run checks on the data while still in the field thereafter electronically transmitting it to UBOS Headquarters for verification. Every team was facilitated with an internet modem, a generator and extra UMPC batteries to ensure uninterrupted power supply and internet connectivity while in the field.

1.8.1 The Dynasty Management System

Individuals and households were retroactively grouped into “dynasties.” The focus was on interviewing and tracking *individuals*. Households were more accurately regarded as temporal constructs of individuals and were more aptly referred to as *household interviews*. Such a system allowed data users to define their own criteria for household continuity across waves.

Each dynasty begun with one baseline household and included all subsequent households that stemmed from it, as well as everyone that lived in any of those households. The new EAs and households resulting from the panel refresh exercise were considered the first, or original, household of their respective dynasties. In each wave, household interviews uniquely identify a set of temporary conditions and composition, and so each household + wave pair is a unique household identification number (HHID). Every individual was assigned a unique personal identification number (PID) that fits within the dynasty system – this PID indicates the dynasty the individual initially belonged to, but does not provide any location-related information on the individual.

1.9 Funding

The fifth wave of the UNPS was conducted with financial support from the Government of Uganda and the World Bank through a Trust Fund from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

2 CHAPTER TWO

2 HOUSEHOLD LEVEL DYNAMICS

2.1 Introduction

Population information is useful for development, planning and implementation and has been given prominence in the National Development Plan (NDP). According to the Uganda Population and Housing Census 2014 results (UBOS, 2016), Uganda's population stands at 34.6 million.

Demographic dynamics refer to changes in the demographic size, structure and spatial distribution of a given population over time. Such changes may be traced to changes in the natural environmental, economic and political conditions prevailing at a given time and ultimately changes in human reproductive health and location decisions. Every one of such changes can be subjected to policy interventions either to strengthen, or otherwise reduce or reverse a given situation over time; hence their centrality in all matters of social and economic development.

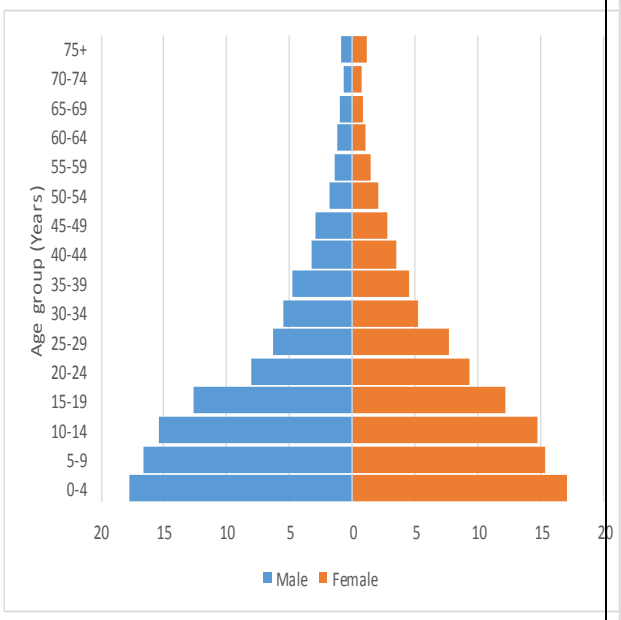
In all waves, the UNPS collected information on a variety of characteristics of the individuals within the household including: age, sex, relationship to the household head, marital status, household composition and size as well as location of residence among others. This chapter presents analysis of the dynamics in selected characteristics of the Ugandan population from the period 2005/06 to 2015/16 as well as the characteristics of movers.

2.2 Age and Sex Distribution of the Population

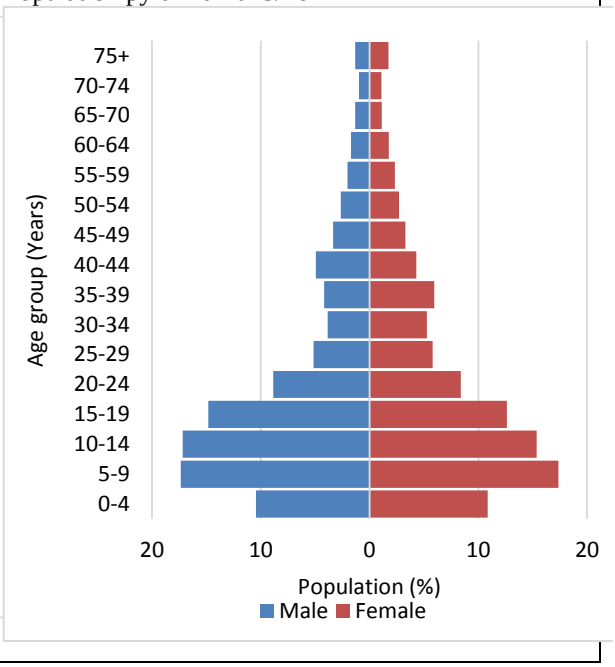
The age and sex structure of the population are important demographic characteristics of a population that shape the development and evaluation of policies to suit a population's needs. Figure 2.1 presents the age and sex structure of the population in 5-year age groups showing the percentage of males and females in each cohort across survey waves. It is clear that the age and sex composition of the population has largely remained consistent across the waves. Both of the population pyramids are generally bell-shaped, a structure typical of a developing country like Uganda whose population is largely young. As indicated in the pyramid, the highest percentage of the population is aged between 0 and 14 years and steadily decreases with increasing age. There is a notable shrinkage in the percentage of the 0 to 4 year age group.

Figure 2.1 Population pyramids for the Survey years 2005/06 and 2015/16

Population pyramid 2005/06



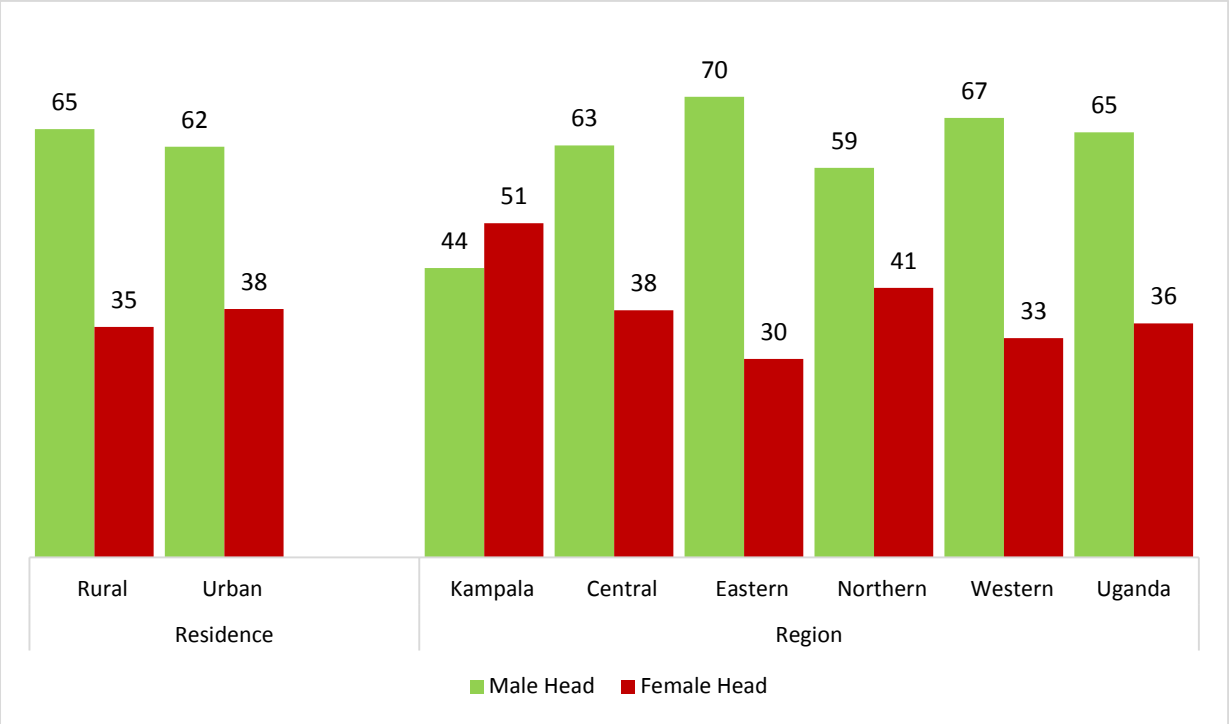
Population pyramid 2015/16



2.3 Characteristics of Household Heads

A household head is defined as the person who manages the income earned, and the expense incurred by the household and is considered as such by other members of the household. Figure 2.2 presents the distribution of Panel Households by Headship, Residence and Region. The findings show that, overall, the majority of panel households were male headed (64%) compared to female headed households (36%). There was a slightly higher percentage of female headed households in urban areas (38%) compared to rural areas (35%). Kampala had the highest percentage of female headed panel households (51%) while Eastern region had the lowest (30%).

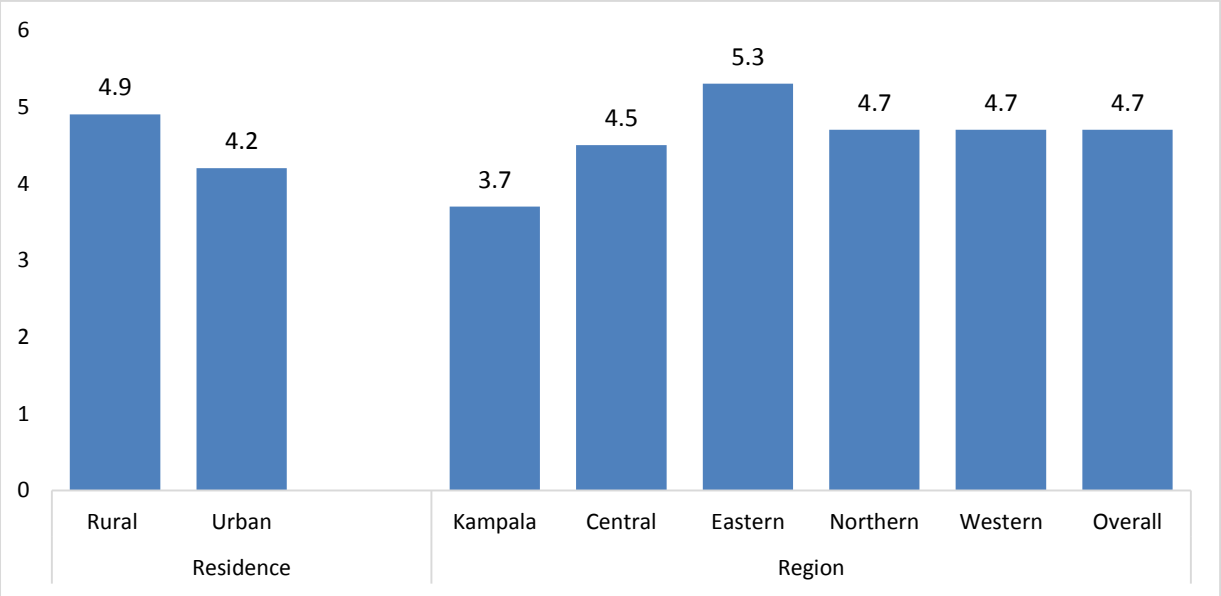
Figure 2.2: Distribution of Panel Households by Headship, Residence and Region (%)



2.4 Average Household Size

The number of members in a household is a demographic characteristic that can be used to explain population dynamics. The analysis presented in this section is based on the “de jure” population i.e. persons who usually reside in the household including those temporarily absent at the time of the survey visit. Figure 2.3 presents the average size of panel households in 2015/16. The findings show that overall, the average panel household size was 5 persons. The average household size in urban areas was 4 persons compared to 5 persons in rural areas. There were regional disparities in average household size with Eastern region having the highest (5 persons) while Kampala had the lowest (4 persons).

Figure 2.3: Average Panel Household Size by Residence and Region



Note: Average household size presented is for the period 2015/16 only

2.4.1 Changes in Household Size

A change in household size may be brought about by several factors such as births, marriages, partnership splits and the departure of other adults and children in the household. Table 2.1 presents transitions in the size of panel households between 2013/14 and 2015/16. The survey results show that three quarters of households (77%) that had more than 5 members in 2013/14 still had more than 5 members in 2015/16. Of the households that had 4 to 5 members in 2013/14, a fifth (19%) reduced in size to 2 – 3 members. Of the households that were single person households in 2013/14, nine in every ten (90%) were still single person households in 2015/16 while nine percent increased in size to 2-3 members in 2015/16.

Table 2.1: Transitions in Household Size between 2013/14 and 2015/16 (%)

Household Size	1 member (14/15)	2-3 members (14/15)	4-5 members (14/15)	Above 5 members (14/15)
1 member (13/14)	**89.9**	8.9	0.8	0.4
2-3 members (13/14)	9.9	**81.6**	7.0	1.6
4-5 members (13/14)	2.4	18.8	**67.7**	11.1
Above 5 members (13/14)	1.0	4.0	18.3	**76.7**

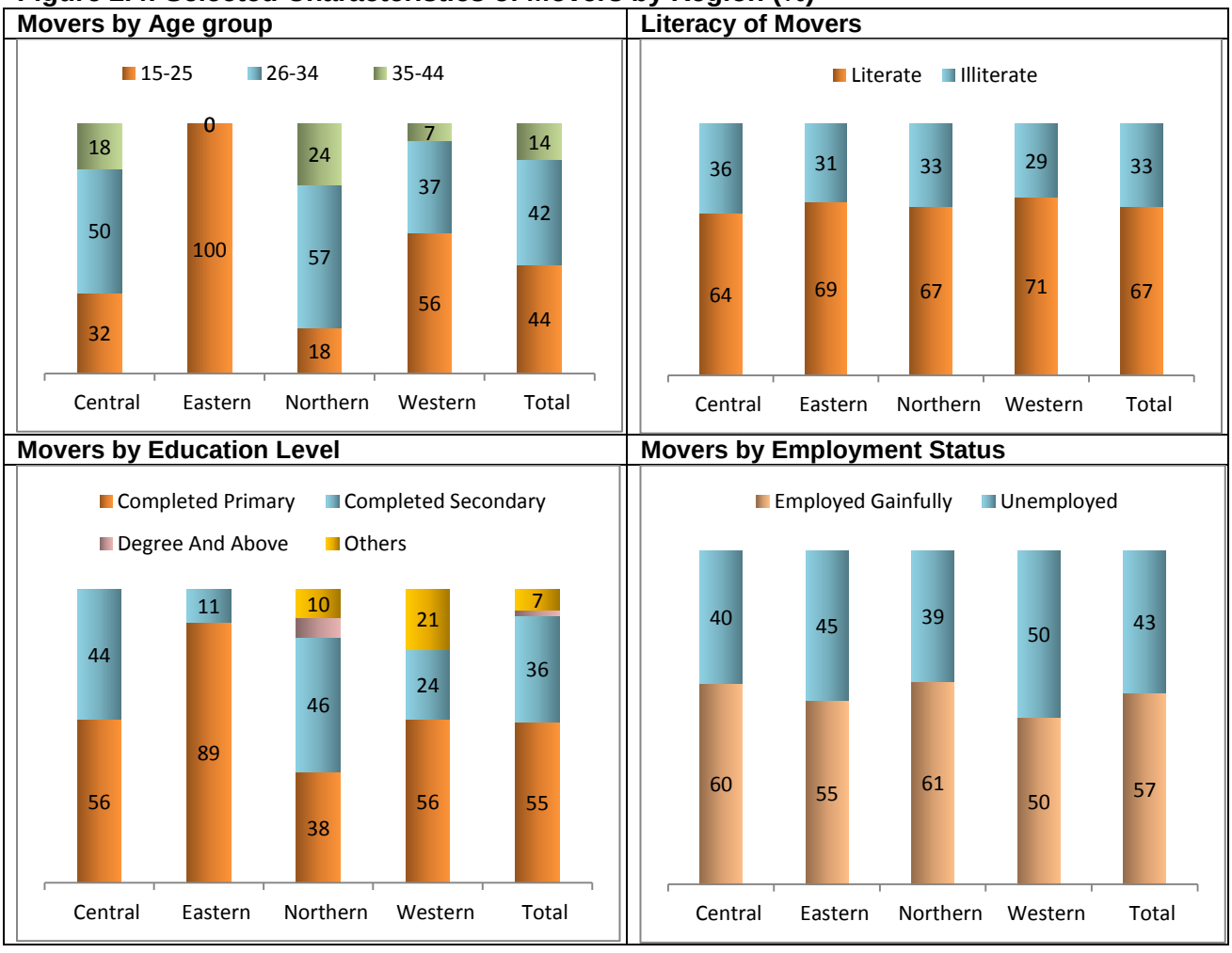
2.5 Characteristics of Movers

Figure 2.5 presents selected characteristics of persons that moved from their originals households permanently or for more than six months during the 12 months preceding the survey (movers). The

results show that overall, four in every ten movers (44%) were in the age group 15 – 25 years followed by those in the age group 26 – 34 years (42%). There were regional variations in the ages of movers with Eastern region having the highest percentage of movers in the 15 – 25 year age group (100%) while Northern region had the lowest (18%). Seven in every ten (67%) of the movers were literate with variations in literacy observed by region. Western region registered the highest percentage of movers who were literate (71%) while Central region had the lowest (64%).

More than half of the movers (55%) had completed primary level education while 36 percent had completed secondary level education. Eastern region had the highest percentage of movers who had primary level education (89%) compared to other regions while Northern region had the highest percentages of movers who had completed secondary level education and degree and above (46% and 7% respectively). Considering employment, overall, 57 percent of movers were gainfully employed with Northern and Central regions having the highest (61% and 60% respectively) while Western region had the lowest (50%).

Figure 2.4: Selected Characteristics of Movers by Region (%)



2.6 Summary of Findings

The percentage of the population 0 – 14 years remains high and the percentages decrease steadily with increasing age. Overall, the majority of households were male headed (64%) compared to 36 percent which were female headed. The percentage of female headed households was higher in urban areas (38%) than rural areas (35%). Among the regions, Eastern region had the lowest percentage of female headed households (30%).

Overall, the average panel household size was 6 persons with the average panel household size in rural areas at 5 persons compared to 4 persons in urban areas. Kampala had the lowest average household size (4 persons) compared to the rest of the regions. Seventy-seven percent of households that had more than 5 members in 2013/14 still had more than 5 members in 2015/16. Of the households that were single person households in 2013/14, nine in every ten (90%) were still single person households in 2015/16.

Considering movers, overall, four in every ten movers (44%) were in the age group 15 – 25 years followed by those in the age group 26 – 34 years (42%). About seven in every ten movers (67%) were literate. Western region registered the highest percentage of movers who were literate (71%) while Central region had the lowest (64%). Fifty-seven percent of the movers were gainfully employed with Northern and Central regions having the highest (61% and 60% respectively) while Western region had the lowest (50%).

3 CHAPTER THREE

3 EDUCATION

3.1 Introduction

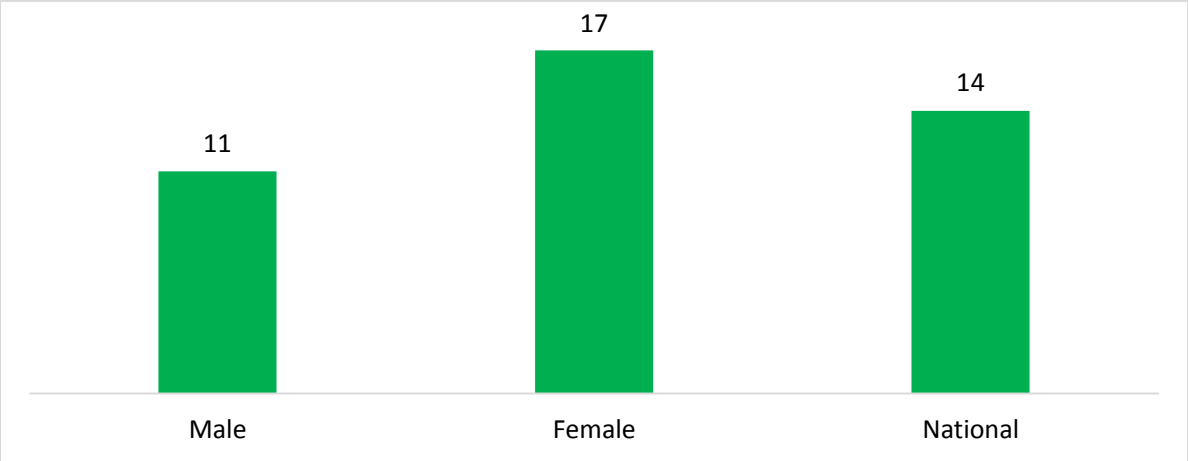
The National Development Plan (NDP) clearly articulates the main goals and objectives of the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) as establishing, providing and maintaining quality education as the basis of promoting the necessary human resource development, transforming society in a fundamental and positive way, providing the minimum necessary facilities to enable every child to enter and remain in school until primary cycle of education is completed, making basic education accessible to the learner and relevant to his/her needs and making education equitable in order to eliminate disparities and inequalities(NPA, April 2010). The Education sector in Uganda is comprised of Government and Private formal as well as non-formal education institutions spanning all educational levels namely: Pre-Primary, Primary, Secondary, Business, Technical and Vocational Education Training (BTVET) and University.

The UNPS questionnaire included questions about education at individual and community levels. At the community level, the most commonly used primary school was visited and detailed school related information collected. This Chapter presents analysis on the schooling status for the cohort that was 6-17 years in 2009/10 as well as characteristics of the most commonly used primary schools, changes in availability and adequacy of primary school facilities, transitions between education levels, academic performance for primary leaving examinations, absenteeism and reasons for absenteeism of primary school teachers among others.

3.2 Schooling Status for the Cohort 6 – 12 years in 2009/10

Figure 3.1 shows the schooling status of children aged 6 to 12 years that were currently attending school in the survey year 2009/10 and their current schooling status in 2015/16. The findings show that, nationally, 14 percent of children aged 6 to 12 years in 2009/10 and were in school were found to have left school by 2015/16. Further analysis by sex of the child showed that 17 percent of females who were in school in 2009/10 had left school by 2015/16 while 11 percent of males who were in school in 2009/10 had left school by 2015/16.

Figure 3.1 Children 6-12 years in 2009/10 who left school by 2015/16 (%)



3.3 Schooling Status for the Cohort 6 – 17 years

The Analysis in this section focused on the schooling status of the cohort of children that were age 6 to 17 years in the survey year 2009/10. The Findings in figure 3.2 shows that four in every ten children (43%) that were attending school in 2009/10 were still in school in the survey year 2015/16; 39 percent had attended in at least one year; while only eighteen percent had never attended school since 2009/10.

Figure 3.2: Changes in Schooling Status between 2013/14 and 2015/16 (%)

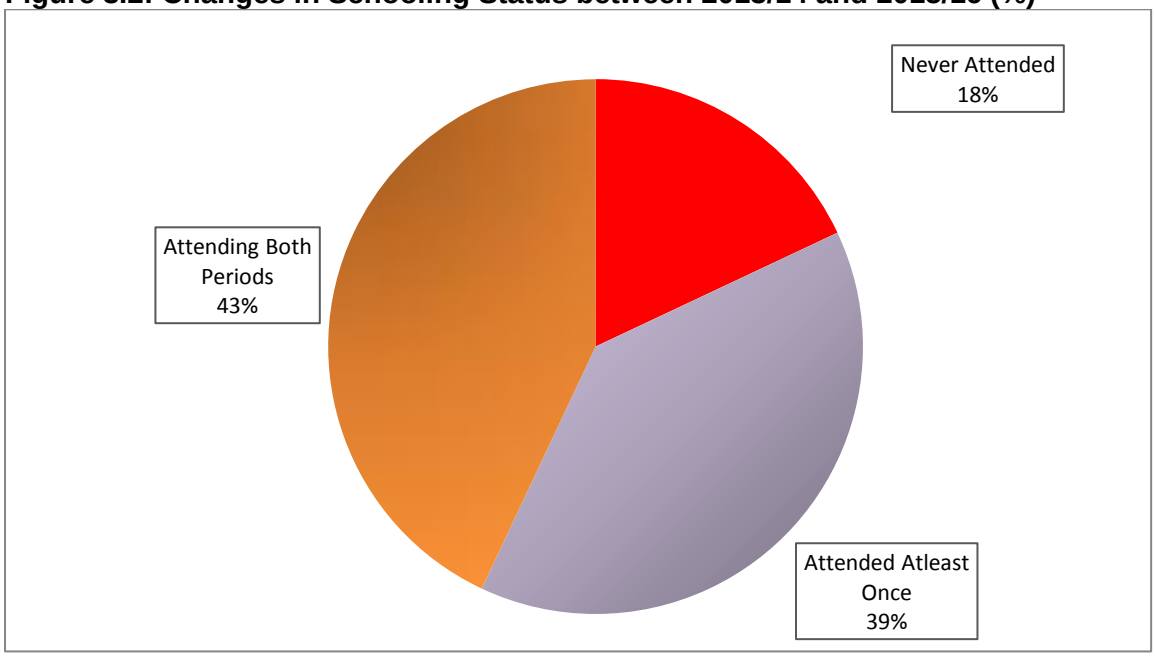
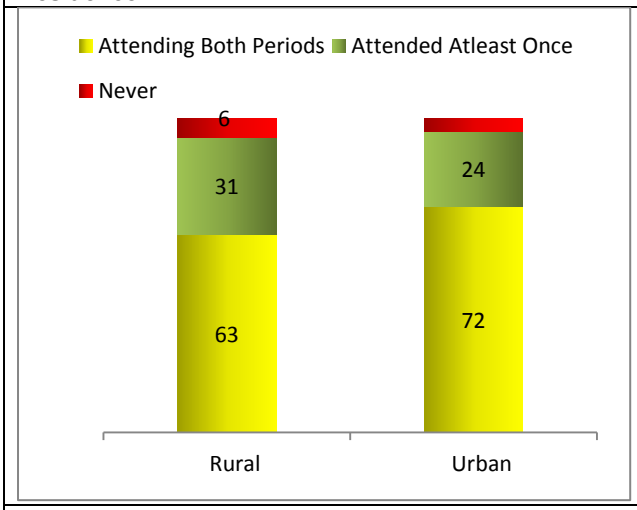


Figure 3.3 represents selected characteristics of children of 6-17 years cohort of 2009/10 and 2015/16. The findings show that there is a difference of nine children in every one hundred in rural and urban areas that have attended in both periods. Particularly, the Eastern region had the leading

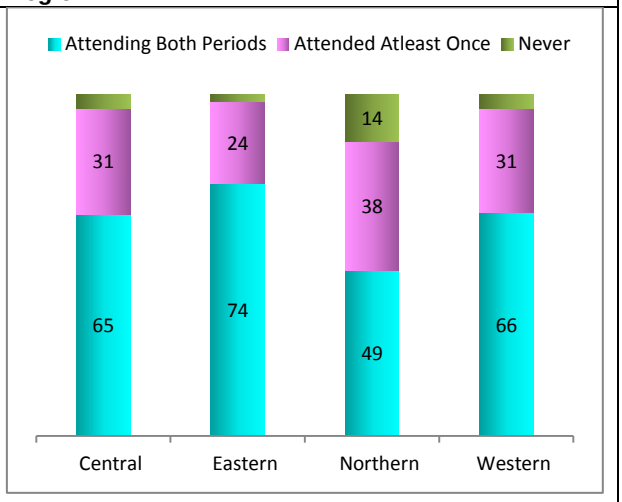
number of children in the above cohort that have attended in both period although, the Central and the Western region virtually had the same number of children who had attended in both periods and in at least one of the periods. Furthermore, children in non-poor households, were more likely to have attended school in both survey periods (70%) compared to the 45 percent in poor households.

Figure 3.3: Schooling Status of the 6-17 years cohort by Selected Characteristics in 2015/16 (%)

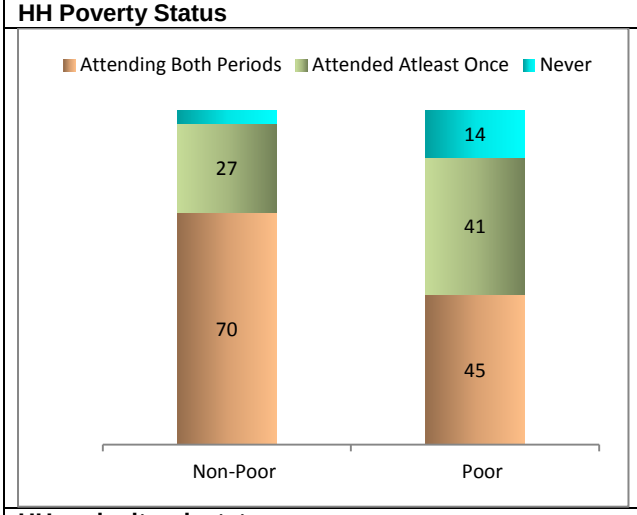
Residence



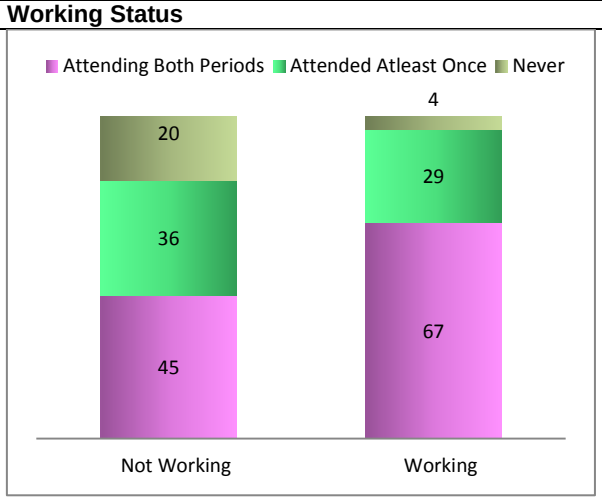
Region



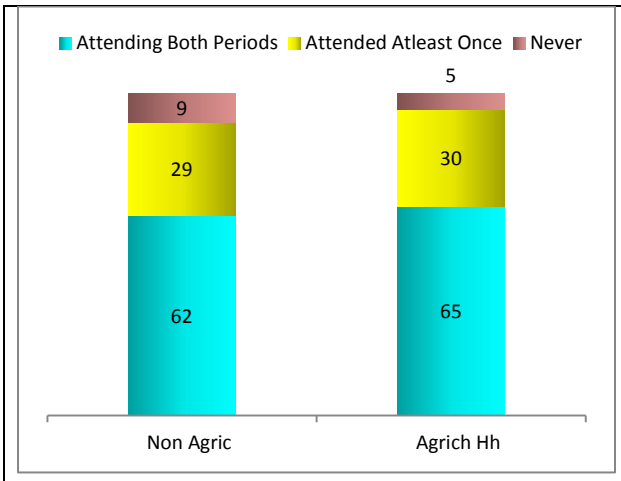
HH Poverty Status



Working Status



HH agricultural status



3.4 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write meaningfully in any language. Questions regarding literacy were asked to all persons aged 3 years and above however for this analysis only those 12 years and above were considered. Table 3.1 represents the transitions in the level of literacy levels of persons aged 12 years and above in the year 2013/14. The findings show that 33 percent of persons who were found to be illiterate in 2013/14 had transitioned to a literate status by 2015/16. The findings in the table also reveal that males were more likely to become literate (46%) compared to females (27%). Further disaggregation by region showed that 39 percent of residents in the central region who were reported as illiterate in 2013/14 were found to be literate in 2015/16 compared to 34 percent in the Eastern region, 32 percent in the western region and 30 percent in the Northern region.

Table 3.1: Transitions in Literacy Status for persons 12 years and above in 2013/14 by selected characteristics (%)

	Illiterate in 2013/14 but Literate in 2015/16	Illiterate in 2013/14 and still illiterate in 2015/16
Sex		
Male	45.9	54.7
Female	26.7	73.4
Region		
Central	39.1	60.9
Eastern	33.6	66.4
Northern	30.1	69.9
Western	32.2	67.8
Uganda	**33.1**	**66.9**

3.5 Average distance to school

The survey collected information on the distance from the household to school and the means by which children get to school. The MoES recommends that a child starts primary school at the age of 6 years hence if the distance to the school is too long children may be hindered from starting at the

recommended age. This analysis considered the distance to the nearest primary school for those who reported that their main mode of transportation to the school was walking in both 2013/14 and 2015/16. The analysis also took into consideration the sex of the child as well as the age group of children 6 to 12 years of age in 2013/14. The findings in table 3.2 show that for female children, 89 percent of those that walked less than 3km to the nearest primary school in 2013/14 were found to still be walking the same distance in 2015/16 while nine percent were reported to now have to walk a distance of 3 to 5 kms to the nearest primary school. The findings also show that 6 in every 10 children who used to walk a distance of 3 to 5kms in 2013/14 were found to be walking less than 3kms in 2015/16, and 35 percent of those who used to walk 5 or more kilometers in 2013/14 were found to be walking less than 3 kms to the nearest primary school in 2015/16.

Table 3.2: Changes in the distance walked by Female Primary School day scholars (%)

		2015/16			
	Distance	**0 to less than 3kms**	**3 to less than 5kms**	**5kms and above**	**Total**
2013/14	0 to less than 3kms	89.2	9.3	1.5	100.0
	3 to less than 5kms	55.6	31.9	12.5	100.0
	5kms and above	35.1	43.3	21.6	100.0
	Total	**84.7**	**12.3**	**3.0**	**100.0**

A similar trend can be seen for the male children as shown in table 3.3 below. The results show that 91 percent of male children who walked less than 3km to the nearest primary school in 2013/14 were found to still be walking the same distance in 2015/16 while eight percent were reported to now have to walk a distance of 3 to 5 kms to school. The findings also show that 7 in every 10 children who used to walk a distance of 3 to 5kms in 2013/14 were found to be walking less than 3kms in 2015/16, and 47 percent of those who used to walk 5 or more kilometers in 2013/14 were found to be walking less than 3 kms to school in 2015/16.

Table 3.3: Changes in the distance walked by Male Primary School day scholars (%)

		2015/16			
	Distance	**0 to less than 3kms**	**3 to less than 5kms**	**5kms and above**	**Total**
2013/14	0 to less than 3kms	91.4	7.5	1.1	100.0
	3 to less than 5kms	65.3	26.8	7.9	100.0
	5kms and above	47.4	34.2	18.4	100.0
	Total	**87.2**	**10.5**	**2.3**	**100.0**

Further analysis by age categories reveals that 9 in every 10 children aged between 6 to 12years and used to walk a distance of less than 3kms to school was found to still have walked the same distance

in 2015/16 while seven percent were found to have to walk between 3 to 5kms and only one percent had to walk 5 or more kilometers to the nearest school

Table 3.4: Changes in the distance walked to school by age group of Day Scholars in 2013/14 (%)

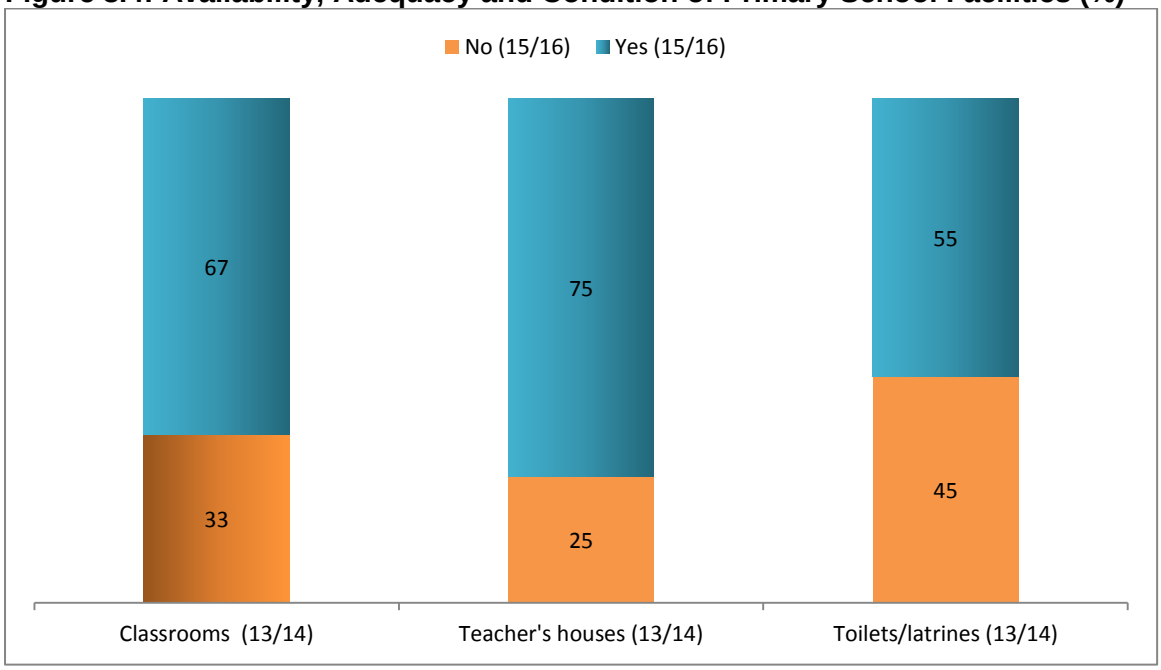
6 to 12 years		2015/16		
	Distance	**0 to less than 3kms**	**3 to less than 5kms**	**5kms and above**
2013/14	0 to less than 3kms	91.5	7.4	1.1
	3 to less than 5kms	65.2	26.7	8.2
	5kms and above	47.8	28.4	23.8

13 to 18 years		2015/16		
	Distance	**0 to less than 3kms**	**3 to less than 5kms**	**5kms and above**
2013/14	0 to less than 3kms	86.4	11.7	1.9
	3 to less than 5kms	54.7	33.3	12.1
	5kms and above	37.5	46.9	15.6

3.6 Availability, Adequacy and Condition of Primary School Facilities

During the survey, respondents were asked to indicate the availability, adequacy and state of selected school facilities as at the time of the survey. For purposes of analysis in this section, an indicator for school infrastructure was generated based on availability, adequacy and the condition of selected primary school facilities. The school infrastructure indicator was considered to be good (assigned 1) if the specific school facility was available, adequate and in good or fair condition, the reverse was true. Figure 3.3 shows that, the percentage of schools for whom the indicator was good were as follows; 67 percent for classrooms, 75 percent for teachers' houses and 55 percent for toilets/latrines between the survey years of 2013/14 and 2015/16

Figure 3.4: Availability, Adequacy and Condition of Primary School Facilities (%)

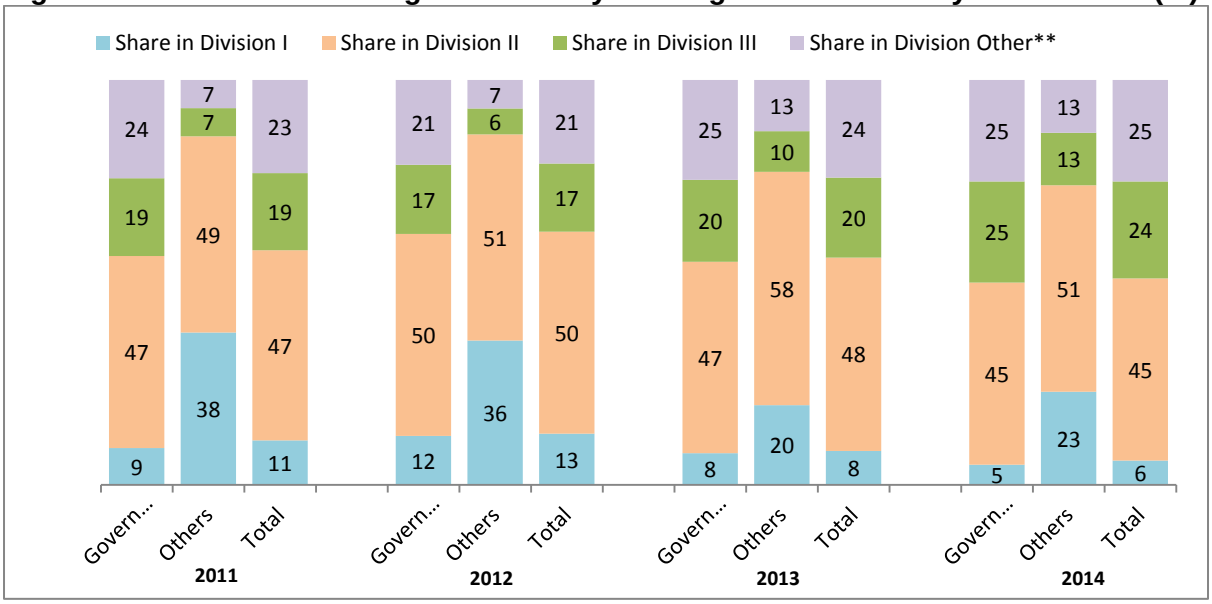


3.7 Academic Performance in Primary Leaving Examinations

During the UNPS 2015/16, information on the academic performance of the pupils in Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) for schools that have up to primary seven (P.7), was collected for the school year 2014 while data for the school years 2013, 2012, 2011, 2009 and 2010 was collected during the UNPS 2013/14, 2012/13, 2011/12 and 2010/11 respectively. Figure 3.4 presents the percentage of pupils by performance (Division) in PLE and type of school.

Overall, regardless of the type of school management; the percentage of pupils in division II was greater than that of those in other divisions between the school years 2013 and 2014; this was consistent with what was observed in the preceding years of 2012, 2011 and 2010. However, the findings also show that, in the school year 2013 and 2014, there was a reduction of thirteen percent in pupils that got Division 1 in school that are not owned by government.

Figure 3.5: Performance in Uganda Primary Leaving Examinations by School Year (%)

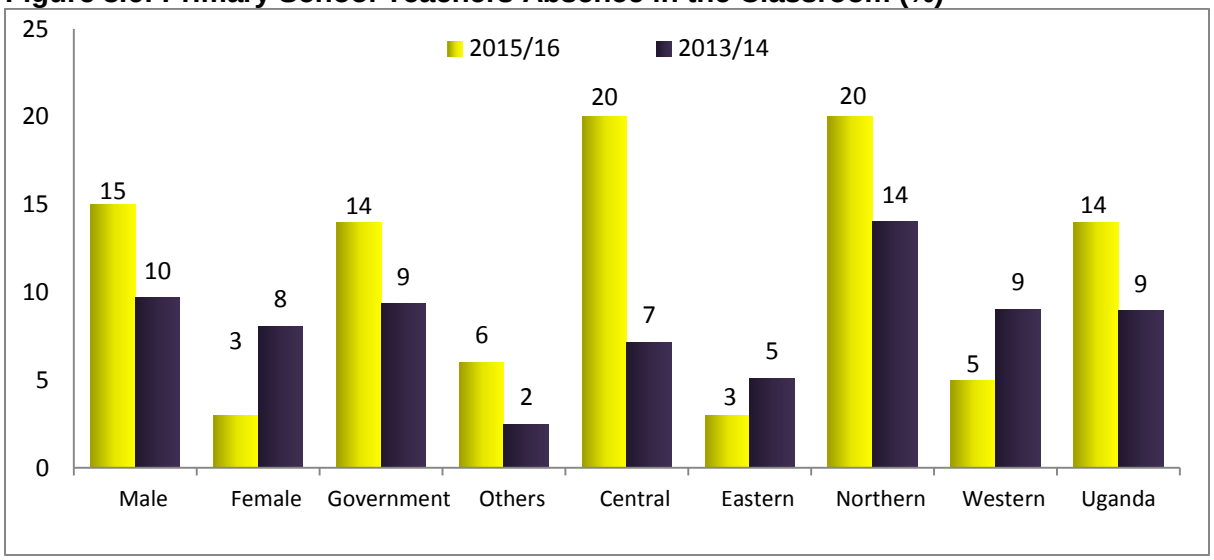


***Other includes those in Division IV and Division U*

3.8 Absenteeism in class among Primary School Teachers

Based on the interviewer's observation, information on whether a teacher was found teaching on the day of the visit was collected. The findings in Figure 3.5 show that, overall, primary school teachers' absenteeism in class was increased in the period 2015/16 by five percent in government owned schools and four percent in schools not owned by government. The same increase of five percent was realized in male teachers while a decrease of five percent was registered for female teachers. Districts found in the Central region registered a thirteen percent increase and their counterparts in the Northern districts also noted a similar high value of twenty percent. Nevertheless, the Eastern and the Western reduced their absence in class between the years of 2013/14 and 2015/16.

Figure 3.6: Primary School Teachers Absence in the Classroom (%)



3.8.1 Reasons for Absenteeism of teacher in class by primary school teachers

During the survey, information was collected on the reasons for a teacher's absence in class, if it had been officially approved. Table 3.1 presents the reasons for a teacher to be absent in class disaggregated by sex and region. Sixteen percent of the teachers who were absent because of "sick/annual/maternity leave", were females compared to 12 percent males. The same reason of "sick/annual/maternity leave", was given by 67 percent of schools found in the Eastern region compared to 8 percent in the western region. Forty-two percent in the schools found in the western region reported that the teachers were absent because they were either at a training, attending a workshop or doing exams. The schools in the Central and Eastern regions had no teachers absent without a reason while 33 percent of schools in the western region reported that their teachers were absent without a reason.

Table 3.5: Reasons for Absence of Primary School Teachers from class in 2015/16 (%)

	Sex		Region				
Reason	**Male**	**Female**	**Central**	**Eastern**	**Northern**	**Western**	**National**
Sick/Annual/Maternity Leave	12	16	10	67	23	8	**14**
At Training/Workshop/Exams	24	13	18	0	17	42	**19**
Absent Without Reason	4	1	0	0	2	33	**3**
Others**	59	69	72	33	58	17	**64**

***Others include: being away on training, picking up salary, study leave, lack of accommodation, working at another job, on school errand, doing exams, poor pay and lack of interest*

3.9 Reasons for Pupils Leaving Primary School Prematurely

The survey also collected information on the incidence of pupils leaving school prematurely. Table 3.2 presents the most common reasons for leaving school in school year 2015/16 disaggregated by sex of the pupil. The main reason reported for prematurely leaving those schools that were visited was: "transfer to another school", which registered 34 percent in males and 36 percent amongst females. It was followed by "Search for jobs" in male pupils with 29 percent while, 32 percent reported 'pregnancy/marriage' in female students. Pregnancy or marriage, as a reason for leaving school prematurely has reduced over a period of 2013/14 and 2015/16 although, it remained high with 32 percent.

Table 3.6: Reasons for Leaving Primary School Prematurely (%)

	Boys		Girls	
Reasons	**2013/14**	**2015/16**	**2013/14**	**2015/16**
Pregnancy/marriages	-	0.6	39.8	32.3
Transfer to another school	30.7	33.8	24.3	36.1
Search for Jobs	21.2	29.3	3.9	3.2
Lack of interest by pupils	17.3	17.8	9.7	8.2
Parental decision	10.0	10.8	7.3	11.4
Others	20.8	7.6	15.1	8.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.10 Summary of Findings

The Findings show that four in every ten children (43%) that were attending school in 2009/10 were still in school in the survey year 2015/16; 39 percent had attended in at least one year; while only eighteen percent had never attended school since 2015/16. Furthermore, children of 6-17 years' cohort of 2009/10 and 2015/16. The findings show that there is a difference of nine children in every one hundred in rural and urban areas that have attended in both periods.

The Eastern region had the leading number of children in the above cohort that have attended in both periods although, the Central and the Western region virtually had the same number of children who had attended in both periods and in at least one of the periods

Considering children in non-poor households, were more likely to have attended school in both survey periods (70%) compared to the 45 percent in poor households.

Findings show that, the percentage of schools for whom the indicator was good were as follows; 67 percent for classrooms, 75 percent for teachers' houses and 55 percent for toilets/latrines between the survey years of 2013/14 and 2015/16.

Regardless of the type of school management; the percentage of pupils in division II was greater than that of those in other divisions between the school years 2013 and 2014; this was consistent with what was observed in the preceding years of 2012, 2011 and 2010. However, the findings also show that, in the school year 2013 and 2014, there was a reduction of thirteen percent in pupils that got division 1 in school that are not owned by government.

With regard to pupils leaving school prematurely, those schools that were visited was: "transfer to another school", which registered 34 percent in males and 36 percent amongst females. It was followed by "Search for jobs" in male pupils with 29 percent while, 32 percent reported 'pregnancy/marriage' in female students. Pregnancy or marriage, as a reason for leaving school prematurely has reduced over a period of 2013/14 and 2015/16 although, it remained high with 32 percent.

With regard to teacher's presence in class at the time of visiting the class, 16 percent of the teachers who were absent because of "sick/annual/maternity leave", were females compared to 12 percent males. The same reason of "sick/annual/maternity leave", was given by 67 percent of schools found in the Eastern region compared to 8 percent in the western region. 42 percent in the schools found in the western region reported that the teachers were absent because they were attending a training/workshop/exams.

4 CHAPTER FOUR

4 LABOUR AND LABOUR MARKET DYNAMICS

4.1 Introduction

The NDP's second objective is to enhance the availability and quality of gainful employment. The UNPS collected information on labour market dynamics specifically on employment which is pivotal in determining the economic and social wellbeing of a country. The labour market is a key determinant of individuals' participation in economic activities. Panel Surveys are important in assessing individuals' labour market characteristics, behaviors and related outcomes among other aspects. During all the survey waves, detailed information was obtained from respondents to ascertain their labour force status, earnings, hours worked, the type of work undertaken and employer characteristics.

This chapter presents some key labour market dimensions in the Ugandan context which include: examining transitions in the status of the labour force; movement between main economic activities and sectors of employment; and changes in the number of actual hours worked and earnings (for those in paid employment) among others.

Such an emphasis on the labour market reflects the pivotal role employment plays in determining economic and social wellbeing. Not only is it the key determinant of the majority of households' incomes, it is key to participation in society both economically and socially.

4.2 Labour Force Status

Table 4.1 provides cross-sectional 'snapshots' of the labour force status of the population aged 14-64 years in 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16. This allows us to produce cross-sectional labour statistics of the same kind as produced by the labour force surveys.

The working persons consist of persons of the working age (14-64 years) who worked for pay, profit or family gain and those persons who had work but were temporarily absent from it during the reference past one week. The self-employed consist of the working persons who were either employers, own account workers or contributing family workers. The results in Table 4.1 indicate that the proportion of the self-employed persons constituted more than one half (59 percent to 69 percent) of the working age population (14-64 years) for all the four survey years. On the other hand, the proportion of wage earners ranged between 11 percent and 15 percent during the same period suggesting that paid employment opportunities are still limited country wide.

Basing on publications from International labour organization (ILO), self-employment is a proxy for informal employment especially in low developed countries. The publications further reveal that

workers in informal employment are in vulnerable employment since they are most characterized by insecure employment, low earnings and low productivity.

The population not in the labor force which includes students, those involved in household chores, not interested in working, too old, disabled and those who were not in the labor force at the time of the survey; accounted for almost one quarter of the working age population during the same period.

Table 4.1: Distribution of the Labour Force Status (persons 14-64) by Sex (%)

Activity Status	UNPS 2009/10	UNPS 2011/12	UNPS 2013/14	UNPS 2015/16
Not working	27.3	16.3	25.1	24.4
Self-employed	59.4	68.6	61.6	64.3
Paid employee	13.3	15.1	13.3	11.4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Differences by gender reveal that the proportion of wage earners among the working age population was higher for males (16%) compared to the female counterparts (7%) as indicated in Figure 4.1. On the other hand, differences by residence reveal that about one quarter (23 percent) of the working age population in urban areas were in wage employment compared to nine percent of the rural residents. There are also differentials by region

Figure 4.1: Distribution of the Labour Force Status (persons 14-64) in 2016/15 by sex, residence and region (%)

4.2.1 Mobility in labour force status

Household longitudinal data, known as panel data, provide a much more complete picture than cross-sectional data because they document the life-course each person takes. Panel data tell us about *dynamics i.e.* labour dynamics rather than statics. They tell us about persistence and recurrence, for example, of sector of employment, status in employment, etc.

The panel survey collects data from the same respondents for each wave hence allowing for identification of the extent of mobility of the Ugandan labour force i.e. whether people hold the same job, is persistently out of employment, or move in and out of employment over time.

Understanding labour market dynamics involves analysis of movement between different kinds of employment for all persons 14-64 years. Table 4.2 presents changes (labour force status) movements) in the labour market for the survey years 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14 against 2015/16 respectively. The analysis considers the initial activity status of individuals that were aged 14 - 64 in 2009/10 as the reference year and the changes that have occurred over time.

The findings in Table 4.2 show that, among the core persons (persons appearing in all the four surveys) aged 14-64 years in 2009/10, 44 percent were still not working in 2015/16, while 40 percent become self-employed and 16 percent joined paid employment about six years later. It should however, be noted that 13 percent who were in self-employment in 2009/10 were no longer working in 2015/16 and 8 percent joined paid employment during the same period. In addition, less than one half (49 percent) of the persons in paid employment during 2009/10 were still in paid employment in 2015/16, 39 percent became self-employed and 12 percent were no longer working. On the other hand, 79 percent of the persons in self-employment were more stable at their work than those in paid employment (49%) during the same period. These findings underscore the fact that it is easier to become self-employed than to join paid employment.

Table 4.2: Transitions in Labour Force Status for Persons Aged 14-64 (%), 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16

	Activity status 2015/16			
	Not working	Self-employed	Paid employee	Total
Activity status 2009/10				
Not working	44.0	39.9	16.1	100
Self-employed	13.1	78.9	8.1	100
Paid Employee	11.9	39.1	49.0	100
Total	**16.7**	**69.6**	**13.7**	**100**
Activity status 2011/12				
Not working	42.5	46.1	11.3	100
Self-employed	14.1	79.2	6.8	100
Paid Employee	8.4	33.5	58.2	100
Total	**17.0**	**70.1**	**12.9**	**100**
Activity status 2013/14				
Not working	51.5	39.0	9.5	100
Self-employed	11.1	83.5	5.4	100
Paid Employee	12.4	27.2	60.4	100
Total	**17.2**	**69.6**	**13.1**	**100**

4.3 Sector of Employment

The kind of economic activity (industry) is divided into three main branch of economic activity i.e. agriculture (includes forestry and fishing), production[1] and services[2]. The sector level distribution of the working persons aged 14-64 shows that the agriculture sector accounted for the largest share of employment in Uganda (70 to 74 percent) for all the four survey waves as shown in Table 4.3. The sector with the second highest share of employment in Uganda among the working age population was the service sector (20 to 25 percent) for the four survey waves. The sector composition between the four survey periods remained nearly the same.

Table 4.3: Distributions of Persons 14-64 Years by the Sector of Employment and Sex (%)

Activity Status	UNPS 2009/10	UNPS 2011/12	UNPS 2013/14	UNPS 2015/16
Agriculture	69.5	72.3	71.9	73.6
Production	5.9	5.1	5.2	6.2
Services	24.6	22.6	23.0	20.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

1 Includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water generation, and construction.

2 Includes sale, maintenance, and repair, of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communications, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, administration and defence, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities as well as private households with employed persons.

The share among female workers in agriculture sector (79 percent) was higher than the share of male workers (69 percent). The service sector was the largest in terms of employment in the urban areas engaging 55 percent of employed compared to 13 percent in the rural areas. There exists differential by region.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of the Sector of working persons (14-64 years) in 2016/15 by sex, residence and region (%)

4.3.1 Mobility in Sector of Employment

This section analyses the mobility of the work force across sectors for persons who worked during all the four survey waves i.e. 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 who were aged 14-64 in 2009/10 wave. Table 4.4 reveals that persons engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing were more likely to stay in that sector (88 percent) compared to those engaged in production and services sectors (49 percent and 69 percent respectively). The service sector had the second largest share of the work force after the agriculture sector.

There seems to be a stronger incentive for the labour force to work in the service sector than in the production sector where the proportion of those that stayed between 2009/10 and 2015/16 stands at 69 percent compared to 49 percent who remained in the production sector. High mobility of the labour force in the production sector may be attributed to the nature of activities that characterize the sector. The activities in this category were either household based or mainly informal enterprises e.g. manufacture of beverages (distilling and brewing), manufacture of other food products (e.g. cassava chips, chapati, samosa, fish drying, etc.), brick making, carpentry, tailoring, weaving, mining of sand, quarrying of stones, etc.

Table 4.4: Transitions in Sector of Employment 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 (%)

	Sector of employment 2015/16			
	Agriculture	**Production**	**Services**	**Total**
Sector of employment 2009/10				
Agriculture	87.6	3.5	9.0	100
Production	28.4	49.1	22.6	100
Services	26.7	4.3	69.0	100
Total	**72.2**	**6.3**	**21.5**	**100**
Sector of employment 2011/12				
Agriculture	88.0	3.4	8.6	100
Production	34.3	39.6	26.2	100
Services	21.2	12.8	66.0	100
Total	**72.1**	**6.4**	**21.4**	**100**
Sector of employment 2013/14				
Agriculture	90.1	3.1	6.8	100
Production	27.5	62.0	10.5	100
Services	24.4	2.1	73.5	100
Total	**72.3**	**6.4**	**21.2**	**100**

4.3.2 Changes in Sector of Employment

In addition, panel surveys have demonstrated that sector of employment is not static, instead, several working people change their sectors there are engaged in depending on several factors. Some remain in specific economic activities over an extended period of time while others move into and out overtime.

Table 4.5 presents the sectors engaged in by working persons during the survey periods 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 disaggregated by sex. Overall, 57 percent of the persons working persons during tall the four survey waves were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main economic activity. The proportion was higher for females (68 percent) compared to male counterparts 44 percent). However, overall, only 15 percent of the working persons for all the four survey periods had never engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main activity during the four surveys. The results further indicate that 88 percent and 63 percent have never been engaged in production or services sectors respectively as their main economic activity during all the four survey years.

Table 4.5: Changes in Sector of Employment 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14, and 2015/16 by Sex (%)

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing			Production			Services		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never been in sector	21.6	9.7	15.4	82.1	93.5	88.0	51.8	73.9	63.4
In sector once	9.6	3.3	6.3	8.1	4.7	6.3	21.3	10.9	15.9
In sector twice	7.9	5.2	6.5	5.0	0.7	2.8	4.8	4.0	4.4
In sector thrice	17.2	13.3	15.2	4.0	0.6	2.2	8.6	3.7	6.1
In sector all 4 surveys	43.7	68.4	56.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	13.4	7.5	10.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

4.3.3 Changes in main sector of employment by education level

The level of education has been known to be a significant determinant of an individual's activity status and sector of employment among other factors. Table 4.6 presents transitions in the main economic activity engaged in by one's level of educational attainment. The findings reveal that 80 percent of persons with no formal educational remained engaged in agriculture as their main economic activity compared to those with some education regardless of the level between the 2009/10 and 2015/16 surveys. The table further shows that 56 percent of working persons with a level of education above secondary education (tertiary) remained in non-agriculture sector as the main economic activity during the same survey period. About one quarter of those with post-secondary and 22 percent with secondary levels of education moved in or out of agriculture as their main activity during the two survey periods.

Table 4.6: Transitions in Main Economic Activity from 2009/10 to 2015/16 by Education (%)

	Changes in sector of working for main job			
Education Attainment	Remained in agriculture	Remained in non-agriculture	Moved in or out of agriculture	Total
No formal education	79.6	3.8	16.7	100
Some primary	75.5	7.5	17.0	100
Completed primary	65.9	14.2	19.9	100
Secondary	56.2	22.0	21.8	100
Post-secondary (tertiary)	18.8	55.9	25.3	100
Total	**66.5**	**14.5**	**19.0**	**100**

4.4 Status in Employment

Status in employment describes the type of economic risk and authority which workers have in their jobs as reflected in their explicit or implicit contract of employment. Table 4.7 shows that the highest proportion of workers aged 14-64 were working on their household farms (own account workers) for all the four survey waves (62-69 percent) followed by those in paid employment (15-18 percent).

The employed workforce in vulnerable employment is the sum of own-account workers (includes both working on household farm and outside agriculture) and contributing family workers. Vulnerable employment is often characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult conditions of work that undermine workers 'fundamental rights. More than 8 in every 10 (80-84 percent) of the working persons aged 14-64 were classified as "vulnerable" for all the four survey waves.

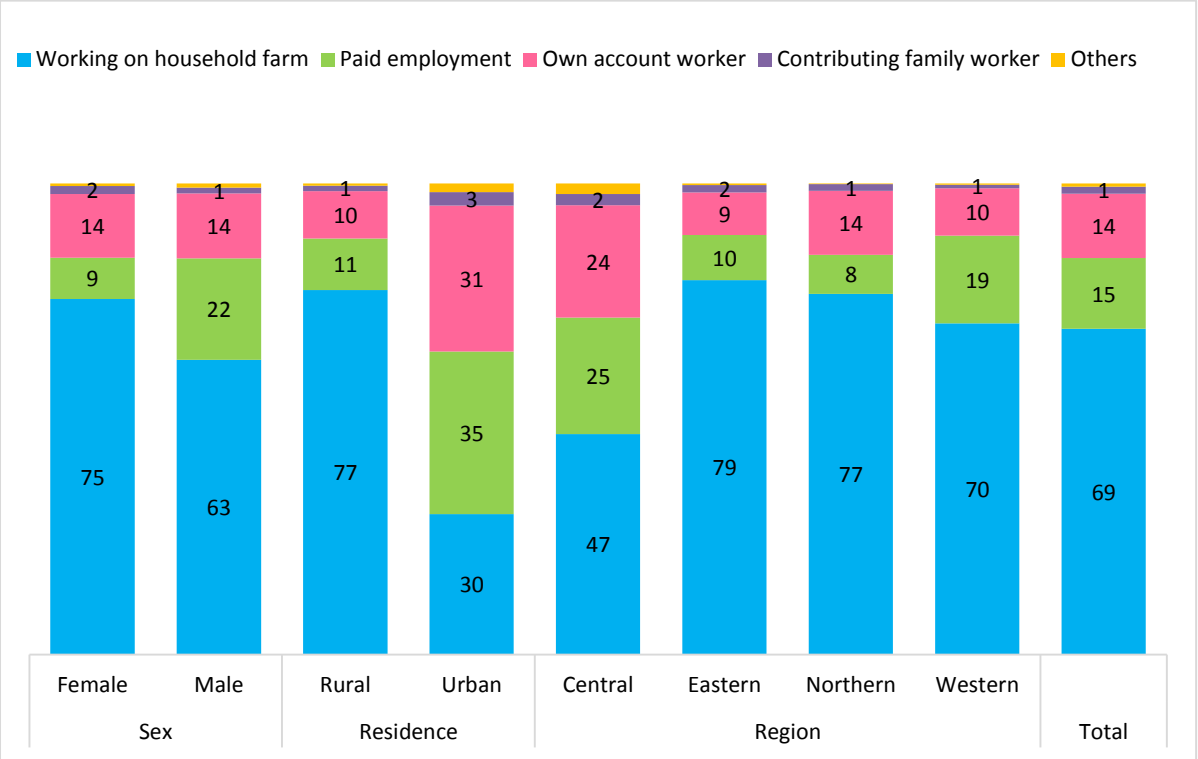
Table 4.7: Distribution of the Status in Employment of Working Persons (14-64 years) - %

Status in employment	UNPS 2009/10	UNPS 2011/12	UNPS 2013/14	UNPS 2015/16
Working for pay	18.3	18.1	17.8	15.0
Own account workers (outside agriculture)	16.3	13.3	13.3	13.7
Contributing family workers	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.5
Working on the household farm	61.7	66.2	66.2	69.2
Others[3]	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Almost 89 percent of the working females aged 14-64 were classified as "vulnerable" (includes both working on household farm and outside agriculture) and contributing family workers compared to 76 males during the2015/16 wave. The proportion of working person in wage employment in urban areas (35 percent) was about three times that of the rural areas (11 percent). Working young persons in Northern and Eastern Regions (8% and 10% respectively) were less likely to be involved in paid employment compared to their counterparts in the other regions.

[3] Includes employers and apprentices

Figure 4.3: Distribution of the status in employment of working persons (14-64 years) in 2016/15 by sex, residence and region (%)



4.4.1 Mobility in Status in Employment

This section analyses the mobility of the work force across the status in employment for persons who worked during all the four survey waves i.e. 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 who were aged 14-64 in 2009/10 wave. Table 4.8 reveals that persons who were working on households' farm were more likely to stay in that status in employment (85 percent) compared to those in other types of status in employment during the 2009/10 and 2015/16 waves. More than 60 percent of the working persons were working on their household farms as their main economic activity for all the four waves as indicated in Table 4.3

The results further reveal that 58 percent of the working persons in paid employment during 2009/10 were still in paid employment during the 2015/16 wave, 16 percent became own account workers (outside agriculture) and 27 percent joined their household farm. It should also be noted that of the working persons age 14-64 during 2009/10, less than one half (46 percent) were still own account workers (outside agriculture), 42 percent joined their household farm and only 11 percent joined paid employment. These findings further underscore the fact that it is easier to become self-employed than to join paid employment.

Table 4.8: Transitions in status in employment 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 (%)

	Status in employment 2015/16				
	Working for pay	Own account worker	Working on household farm	Others	**Total**
Status in employment 2009/10					
Working for pay	57.6	15.6	26.6	0.2	100
Own account worker	11.0	45.7	42.0	1.3	100
Working on household farm	6.9	8.0	84.6	0.5	100
Others	4.2	36.5	41.1	18.2	
Total	**14.9**	**16.9**	**67.3**	**0.9**	**100**
Status in employment 2011/12					
Working for pay	65.4	12.4	22.0	0.2	100
Own account worker	12.6	55.5	29.0	3.0	100
Working on household farm	5.7	8.5	85.3	0.6	100
Others	3.6	58.8	31.8	5.9	
Total	**14.9**	**16.9**	**67.3**	**0.9**	**100**
Status in employment 2013/14					
Working for pay	69.5	5.1	24.7	0.7	100
Own account worker	7.9	61.9	29.3	0.9	100
Working on household farm	5.1	7.5	86.8	0.6	100
Others	3.6	16.8	41.5	38.2	
Total	**14.9**	**16.9**	**67.3**	**0.9**	**100**

4.5 Entering the Work Force

People entering the work force refers to individuals who were not engaged in any economic activity (not working) during the previous survey year but later joined the work force during the later years.

4.5.1 Entering the labour market by sector

Table 4.9 indicates the distribution of the persons of 14-64 years entering the work force comparing those who were not attending school and those who were attending school by the time of the survey. The results reveal that overall, about 90-95 percent of the persons joining the work force were engaged in agriculture followed by about 5-8 percent in services. The results further reveal that there is a higher proportion of persons entering the work force in agriculture for those attending school than those out of school for all the four survey periods. On the contrary, there is a higher proportion of persons entering the work force in services for those out of school than those attending school for all the four survey periods.

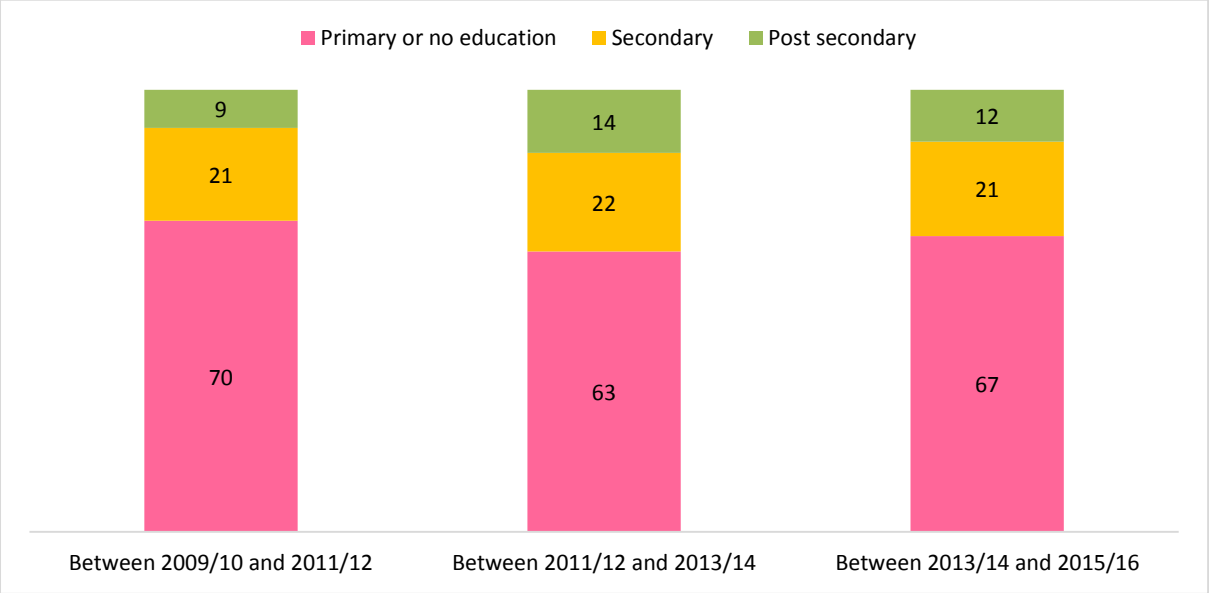
Table 4.9: Entry into the Labour force by Schooling status and Sector (%)

	Sector of employment			
	Agriculture	Production	Services	Total
2009/10 and 2011/12				
Out of school during 2011/12	74.0	5.4	20.6	100
Attending school during 2011/12	95.1	0.3	4.7	100
Total	**85.1**	**2.7**	**12.2**	**100**
2011/12 and 2013/14				
Out of school during 2013/14	66.1	3.7	30.2	100
Attending school during 2013/14	90.3	2.1	7.7	100
Total	**75.9**	**3.0**	**21.1**	**100**
2013/14 and 2015/16				
Out of school during 2015/16	67.4	8.1	24.5	100
Attending school during 2015/16	91.4	1.4	7.2	100
Total	**74.7**	**6.1**	**19.3**	**100**

4.5.2 Entering the work force by education level attained

The results in Figure 4.4 indicate that almost two thirds of those who joined the work force (and were out of school) between 2013/14 and 2015/16 had either no formal education or up to secondary education. The trend is uniform for the previous surveys. This indicates that majority of the individuals entering labour market have no skills considering that the primary and secondary schools do not offer vocational working skill training.

Figure 4.4: Distribution of persons aged 14-64 entering the working force by education (%)

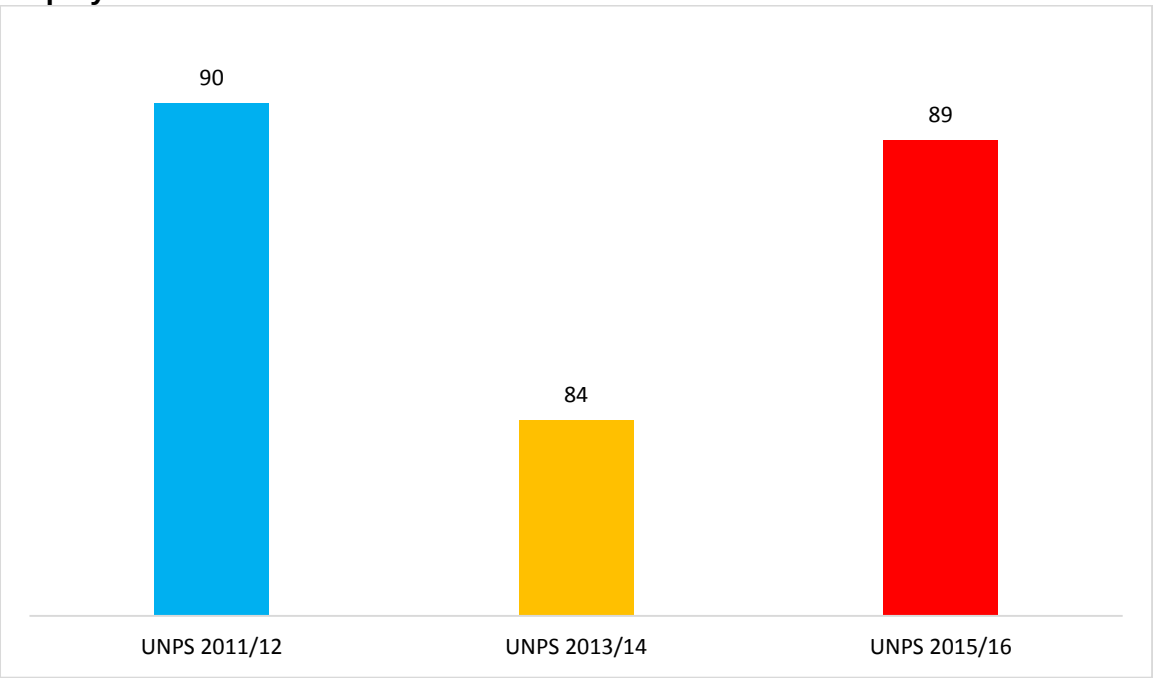


4.6 Form of Employment

Following the guidelines of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) published in 2013, employers and own account workers are considered to be in informal jobs if their businesses or workplaces are not registered for income tax or value added tax or as incorporated enterprises. Persons in paid employment are considered to have informal jobs if the employment relationship is not subject to standard labour legislation i.e. not registered for income taxation, social protection (e.g. National Social Security Fund or pension in Uganda) or entitlement to the employment benefits such as paid annual or sick leave. The contributing family workers are all considered to be in informal employment.

Figure 4.5 presents the proportion of the working persons outside agriculture sector in informal employment. The results reveal that majority of the workers were in informal employment (89 percent) during 2015/16. Similarly, proportion of the working persons outside agriculture sector in informal employment has remained very high during all the survey years.

Figure 4.5: Proportion of working persons (14-64) outside agriculture in Informal Employment



Informal employment among both males and females was high and was almost similar for both sexes during the 2015/16 survey as indicated in Figure 4.6. The results also show that the urban informal employment (87 percent) was slightly lower than that of the rural areas (91 percent). Eastern region had a slightly lower proportion of persons in informal employment (85 percent) compared to other regions.

Figure 4.6: Proportion of working persons (14-64 years) in informal employment during 2016/15 by sex, residence and region (%)

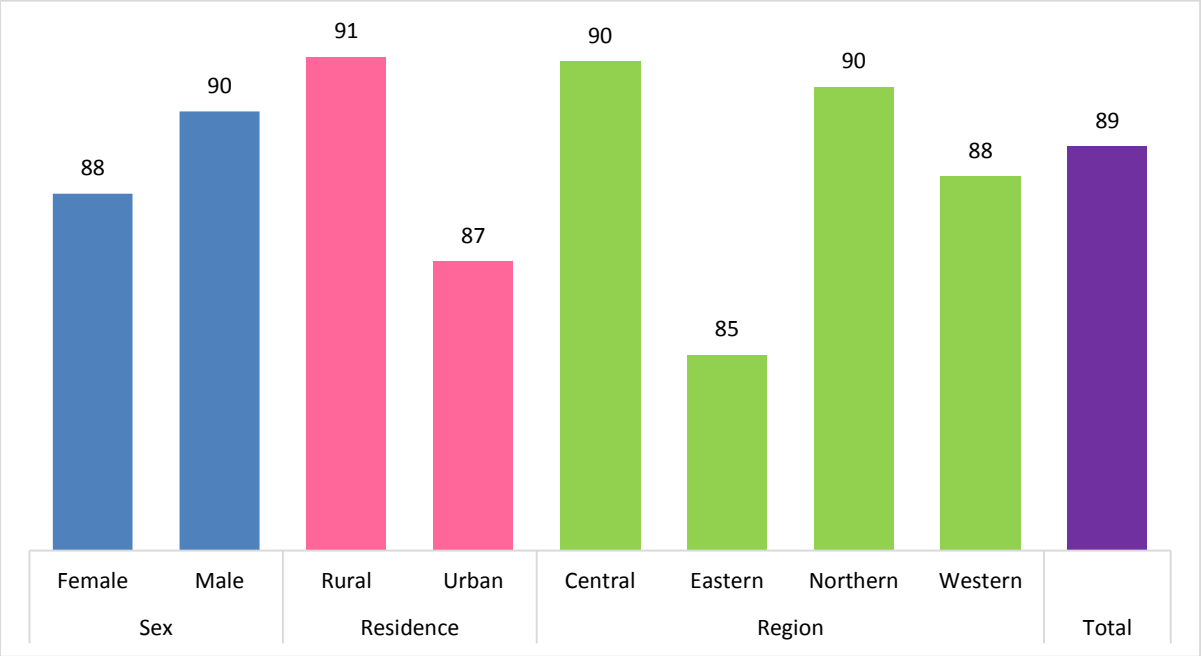
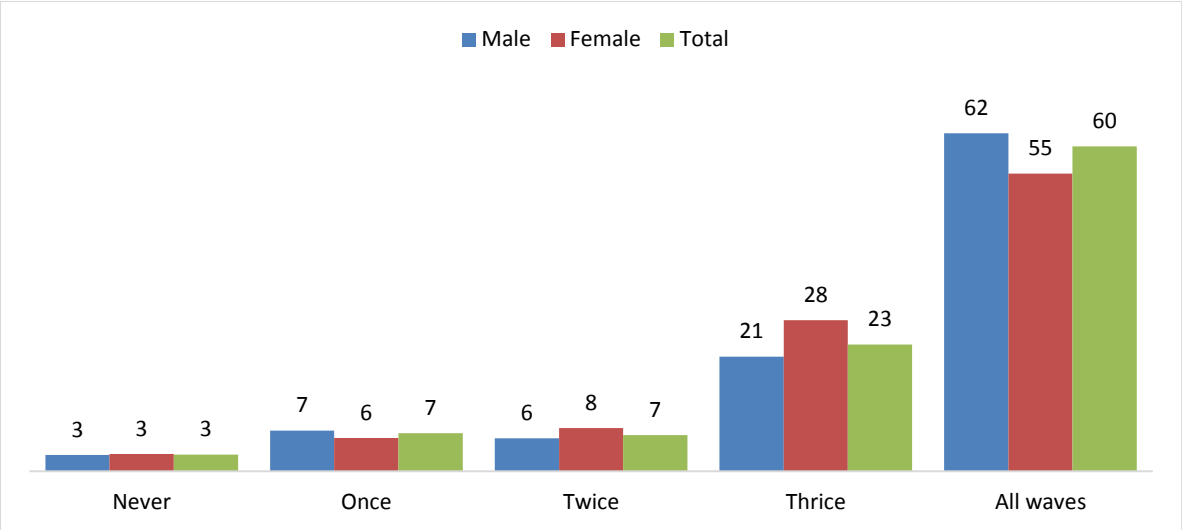


Figure 4.7 indicates the distribution of working persons by form of employment outside agriculture for persons aged 14-64 in the 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 waves. The Figure shows that overall, 60 percent of the working persons outside agriculture were in informal employment during the four surveys. The results further indicate that another 23 percent were in informal employment thrice. Only three percent reported not having been in informal employment during the four surveys. This may partly indicate the low absorption of the workforce into the formal employment bracket.

Figure 4.7: Distribution of Working Persons in Informal Employment in 2009/10 and 2015/16



**All waves means in 2009/10&2011/12&2013/14&2015/16*

4.7 Average hours of work in a week

The remuneration of an employee is closely related to hours of work especially in jobs that are target-oriented. The number of hours worked by an employee is normally a clear reflection of the level of effort one contributes in the job market. According to normal working time in Uganda, a person works for about 8 hours a day for five days, giving an average of 40 hours a week

The results in Table 4.10 show that, overall, on average persons worked for an average of 28 hours a week in all jobs they were engaged in 2015/16 and the trend is uniform for all the four waves. This implies that majority of the working persons work for less than 40 hours a week, the recommended normal working time in Uganda. Persons in services on average work 28 hours longer in a week than those in agriculture, and about 12 hours longer compared to those in the production sector.

Table 4.10: Average Hours worked in a Week -2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16

Sector	UNPS 2009/10	UNPS 2011/12	UNPS 2013/14	UNPS 2015/16
Agriculture	20.0	19.1	22.3	21.2
Production	36.2	38.4	41.2	37.2
Services	45.5	49.7	49.4	49.3
Total	**27.1**	**27.0**	**29.5**	**27.9**

4.7.1 Transition in Average Hours Worked in a Week

Table 4.11 presents average change in the number of hours worked per week in all jobs by core population i.e. working persons aged 14-64 in 2009/10 between 2009/10 and 2011/12, 2011/14 and 2013/14, and also for 2013/14 and 2015/16. Overall, working persons during the 2009/10 and 2011/12 surveys their working time on average reduced marginally by one hour per week. The average decrease was almost similar by gender during that period. Persons in services had on average a higher increase in number of hours worked a week of 3.2 hours compared to an average reduction of 1.4 hours for those engaged in agriculture.

The results further indicate that overall, working persons during the 2005/06 and 2013/14 surveys increased their working time by about 2.3 hours a week during that period. The increase in the average hours worked a week was almost similar by sex. However, between the 2013/14 and 2015/16 surveys, the change in average hours worked a week was very minimal decrease (0.8 hours).

Table 4.11: Average changes in Hours worked a Week for working persons by Year

	2009/10 & 2011/12	2011/12 & 2013/14	2013/14 & 2015/16
Sex			
Male	-0.5	1.8	-1.1
Female	-1.4	2.9	-0.6
Sectors			
Agriculture	-1.4	2.4	2.4
Production	-2.6	-0.7	-0.7
Services	3.2	0.7	0.7
Place of work			
Public	-2.7	-0.1	2.2
Private	1.6	5.8	0.4
Total	**-1.0**	**2.3**	**-0.8**

4.8 Median Monthly Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment

Earnings represent a key dimension of labour market outcomes. A worker's earnings per month measures the rate at which his or her labour is rewarded in the labour market, and thus provides a measure of the value of that worker's labour. Earnings are also an important contributor to an individual's economic wellbeing, being the main income source for most working people. The Panel Survey data allow to not only examine workers' earnings data point in time, and track movements in overall earnings levels, but also to track individuals' earnings progression over time.

According to International Labour Organization (ILO) decent work indicators, (social dialogue dimension), periodic generation of earnings data is useful in collective bargaining, wage fixing, economic and employment policy formulation and monitoring wage trends. It can also be used for investment decisions and career guidance.

Information on income accruing to individuals in paid employment, the different modes of payment i.e. set piece, on the basis of sales, a combination of set piece and basis of sales, in kind or any other means; and the earnings that individuals realized was collected regardless of the jobs they were engaged in. For purposes of the analysis, the different modes of payment are converted into monthly payments. The analysis of income levels is made using the median income. This is because there are very wide variations in the earnings. The mean earnings are greatly affected by outliers.

The results in Table 4.7 above indicated that about 18 percent and 15 percent of the working population was in paid employment during the 2013/14 and 2015/16 surveys respectively. The results in Table 4.12 show median monthly earnings of the persons in paid employment for both surveys aged 14 to 64 during 2013/14 by some selected background characteristics. The paid employment workers earned median monthly earnings of 280,000 Uganda Shillings during the 2015/16 wave. The males earned a median monthly earning (UGX 271,500) slightly less than that of their female counterparts (UGX 300,000). The findings also indicated that persons who were employed in service

sector as their main job earned almost three times those who were in paid employment in agriculture depicting the disadvantage the Uganda paid employees in agriculture sector.

The results also show that investing in education brings a clear pay-off in terms of higher earnings potential. The median monthly earnings increased with the level of education with the highest impact felt at post-secondary level. Persons with post-secondary education earned median monthly earnings (UGX 467,000) more than three times the median monthly earnings wage of paid employees with primary or no education (UGX 144,000).

Overall, there was an increase of about 12 percent in nominal terms compared to the median monthly earnings of 2013/14 wave. The results also consider whether earnings changes systematically differ depending on whether the employee changed the sector of employment. The clear pattern is that median earnings for those which did not change the sector (UGX 300,000) were substantially higher for those who changed sectors (UGX 210,000). Thus, it would seem that, on average, achieving high earnings growth requires one not to change sectors.

Table 4.12: Median Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment during 2013/14 and 2015/16 (Main job, UGX.)

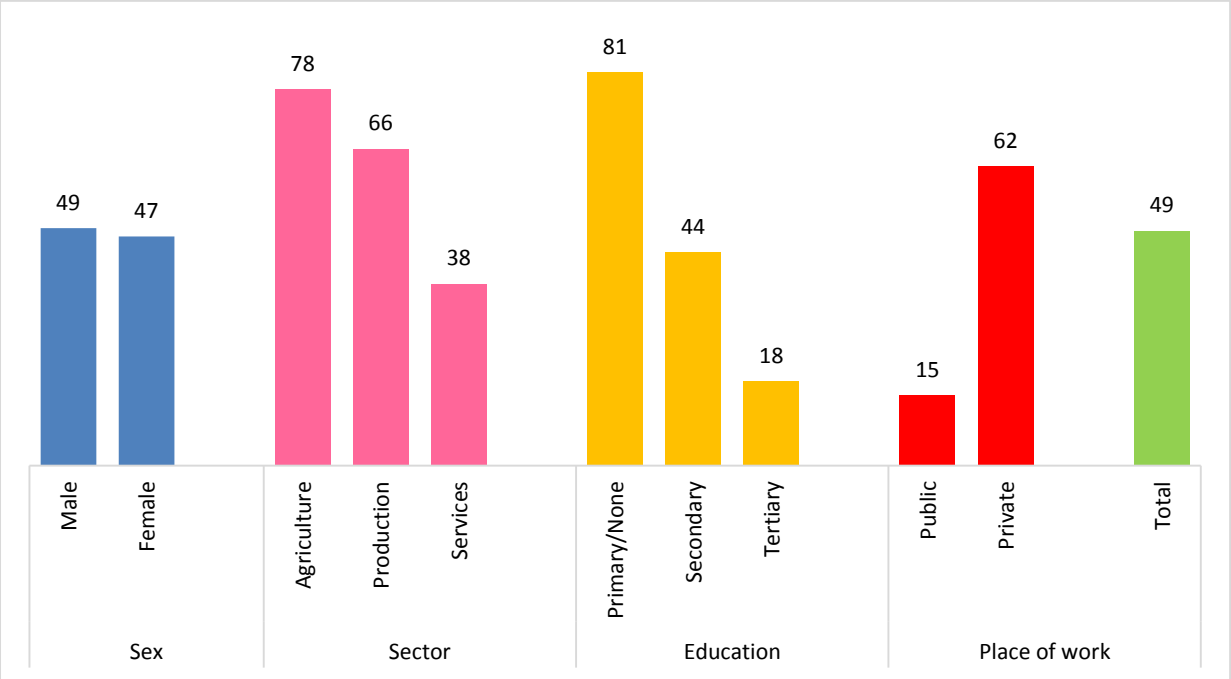
Background characteristics	UNPS 2013/14	UNPS 2015/16	% change
Sex			
Male	250,000	271,500	8.6
Female	265,000	300,000	13.2
Sector (main job)			
Agriculture	115,000	120,000	4.3
Production	232,650	226,250	-2.8
Services	302,500	350,000	15.7
Education level			
No education or primary	126700	144,000	13.7
Secondary	320000	271,500	-15.2
Post-secondary	400000	467,000	16.8
Place of work (main job)			
Public	389,000	450,000	15.7
Private	181,000	235,300	30.0
Changed sector			
Changed sector		210,000	
Did not change sector		300,000	
Total	**250,000**	**280,000**	**12.0**

Note: *CPI (All items index) 2005/06=100, 2009/10=143.99, 2010/11=153.39, 2011/12=189.48, 2013/14=213.58*

4.8.1 Proportion of working persons during 2013/14 and 2015/16 below the 2013/14 median (Shs. 250,000)

Figure 4.8 shows that in relation to core population in paid employment for 2013/14 and 2015/16 waves, overall, 49 percent of wage earners who were in paid employment during the 2013/14 and 2015/16 surveys received less than UGX. 250,000 (median income for 2013/14) during the 2015/16 survey, two years later. The proportion was similar by gender differentials. The proportion of persons in paid employment in agriculture sector (78 percent) who earned a monthly income of less than UGX. 250,000 during 2015/16 was about twice that of persons in paid employment in service sector (38 percent) during 2015/16, which could imply that persons in paid employment in agriculture sector were mainly engaged in low paying jobs than those in the service sector.

Figure 4.8: Proportion of working persons during 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 below the 2009/10 median (UGX. 250,000) by sex and education (%)

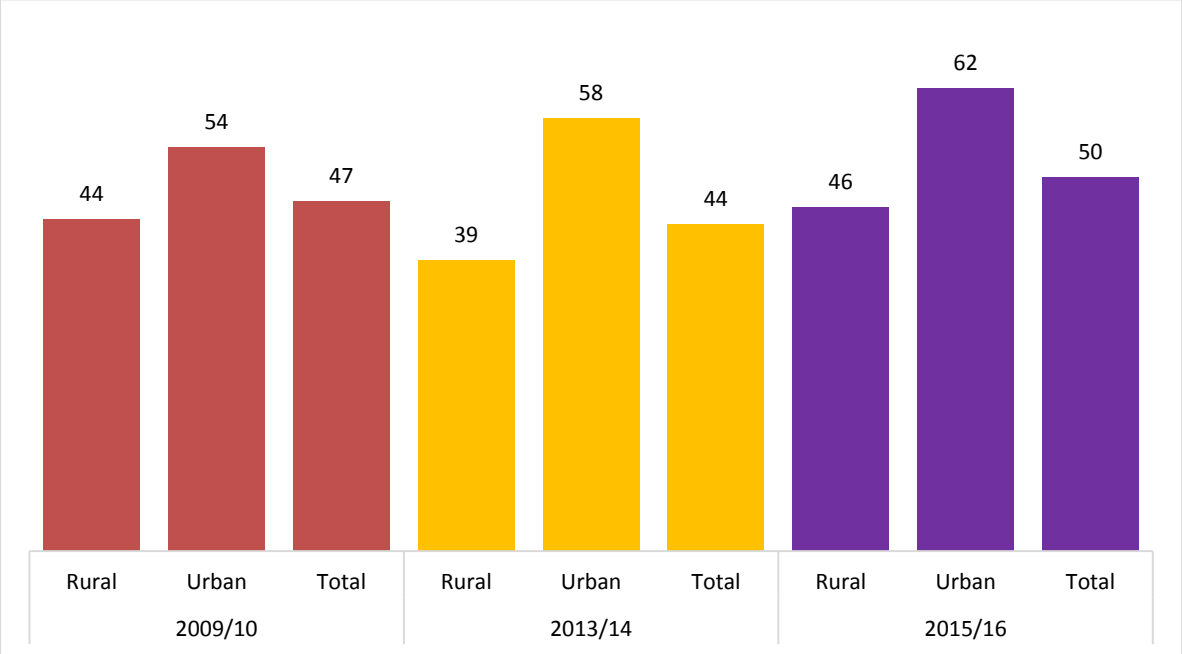


4.9 Household enterprises

This section presents information on households operating non-crop farming Income Generating Activities (IGA). It is important for agricultural household members to diversifying income sources by engaging in other generating income from activities off the farm either through a wage job or creating a household enterprise may increase productivity of the farm and helps reduce farmers' vulnerability to exogenous weather or price shocks. Off-farm incomes therefore play a key role in both fostering rural development and the alleviating food insecurity risks.

The results in Figure 4.9 indicate that one half of the households operated off-farm household enterprises during 2015/16. This represents a six percentage points increase from 2013/14 survey, and nine percentage point's decrease between the 2013/14 and 2011/12 surveys respectively. The results further indicate that 62 percent of households in urban areas and 46 percent of households in rural areas reported that at least a household member operated a non-farm household enterprise during 2015/16. The proportion has been consistently higher for urban households than their rural counterparts for all the four survey periods.

Figure 4.9: Proportion of Households with Household Enterprises by residence (%)



The results in Figure 4.10 indicate that the central and northern regions have consistently had higher proportion of households with at least one member operating a non-crop farming household enterprise for all the three survey periods. Western region has consistently had the lowest proportion.

Figure 4.10: Proportion of Households with at least one member operating non-crop farming Household Enterprises by region (%)

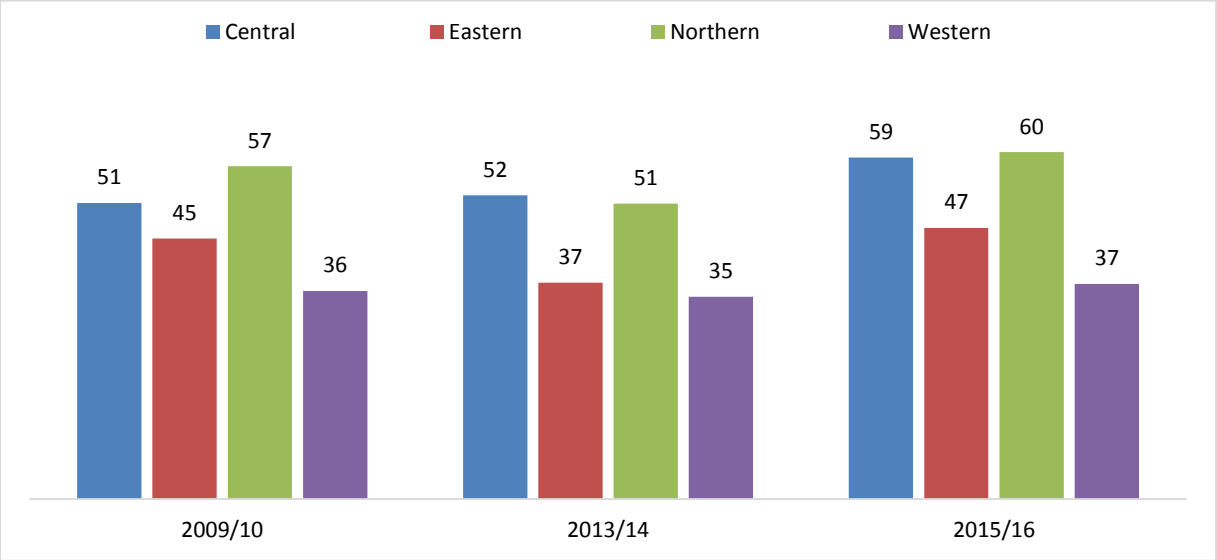
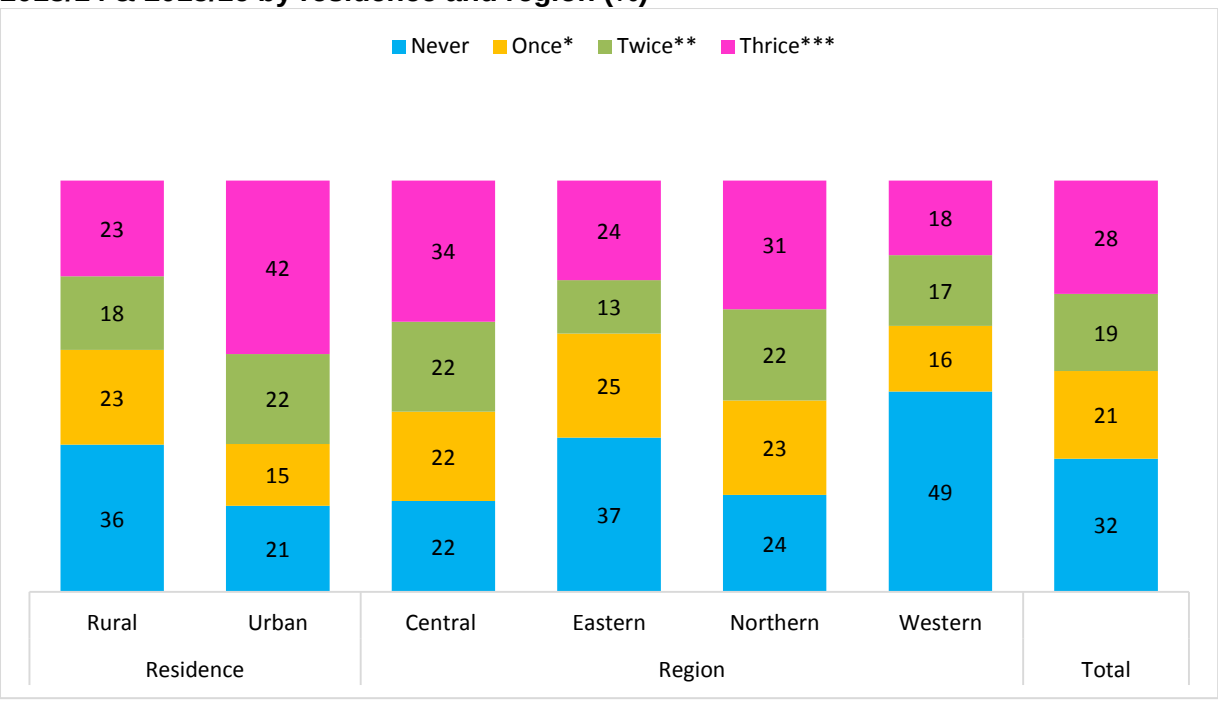


Figure 4.11 presents the proportion of households with off-farm enterprises during 2009/10, 2013/14 and 2015/16 surveys disaggregated by residence and regions. Overall, 28 percent of the households had at least one off-farm enterprises during all the three survey periods. The proportion was higher for urban households (42 percent) compared to their rural counterparts (23 percent). However, overall, 32 percent of the households had never operated any off-farm household enterprises during all the three survey years.

Figure 4.11: Proportion of households with off-farm Household Enterprises in 2009/10, 2013/14 & 2015/16 by residence and region (%)



*in at least one survey period; **in at least two survey periods; ***in all the three survey periods*

4.9.1 Economic activities undertaken by household enterprises by sector

While household enterprises operate in every sector and are engaged in a very wide range of activities (Table 4.14), it is apparent that more than half (54 percent) of all household enterprises covered by the study are engaged in the trade during 2015/16. Manufacturing which is harder for household enterprises to enter because of the capital requirements involved comes second to trade and repair of household goods as the sector of choice with a share of 24 percent. Between them, trade and manufacturing sectors account for 78 percent of all household enterprises covered by the study during 2015/16. The distribution is similar in relation to the previous two surveys.

The economic activities undertaken by household enterprises cut across sectors and residence types although trade and repair of household goods appear to be more prevalent in the urban than they are in the rural areas. While trade and repair of household goods and manufacturing are the dominant sectors overall with a combined share of 78 percent of all household enterprises surveyed, the sectors' level of dominance appears to be almost similar among rural and urban based household enterprises accounting for 78. The trend is similar in comparison with the previous surveys.

Table 4.13: Distribution of Households by Economic Activities in Household Enterprises (%)

	2009/10			2013/14			2015/15		
Enterprise Type	Rural	urban	Total	Rural	urban	Total	Rural	urban	Total
Trade and repair	50.5	56.7	52.4	50.7	59.1	53.6	49.9	62.4	54.1
Manufacturing	25.6	16.2	22.8	29.5	16.2	24.9	27.9	15.8	23.9
Transport and storage	4.1	7.5	5.1	5.5	4.7	5.2	6.3	4.7	5.8
Accommodation and food service activities	3.0	8.4	4.6	6.0	8.6	6.9	6.2	7.8	6.8
Other service activities	4.0	7.0	4.9	3.7	6.0	4.5	3.8	5.3	4.3
Others	12.8	4.2	10.2	4.7	5.4	5.0	5.8	4.0	5.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

**Includes repair of consumer electronics, repair of household appliances, repair of other personal and household goods, washing and (dry-) cleaning of textile and fur products, hairdressing and other beauty treatment, other personal service activities, etc.*

4.9.2 Age of household enterprises

The average age of household enterprises as shown in table 4.14 below was 8.0 years in 2015/16, a slight gain of about one year from the previous survey. However, the situation in the sectors was slightly different. Manufacturing sector enterprises had the highest average age of the enterprises (12 years), while transport, storage and communication had the least (4.8 years). However, the average age of the household enterprise is on a small increasing trend since 2009/10 survey.

Table 4.14: Average Age of Household Enterprises (Years)

	2009/10			2013/14			2015/16		
	Rural	urban	Total	Rural	urban	Total	Rural	urban	Total
Manufacturing	10.2	9.2	10.0	11.2	10.3	11.0	13.3	7.7	12.2
Trade and repair	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.6	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.5	6.5
Accommodation and food service activities	2.9	3.4	3.1	6.1	5.2	5.7	6.9	6.4	6.7
Transport and storage	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.4	6.4	4.3	5.0	4.2	4.8
Other service activities	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.3	6.1	5.7	6.0	7.5	6.5
Others	6.2	4.6	5.9	6.7	6.0	6.4	11.8	8.5	10.7
Total	**6.5**	**5.4**	**6.1**	**7.0**	**6.7**	**6.9**	**8.4**	**6.7**	**7.9**

4.9.3 Main Source of Money for setting up the Business

Table 4.15 shows the distribution of source of finances for starting-up the business by residence. The results indicate almost one in every 10 (9 percent) did not need funding to start their household enterprises. For those who needed funding, it was mainly from own savings (84 percent) While Government and service providers have done much to enhance the deepening of financial services, the study found that less than 10 percent (only 2%) sourced the money for setting up businesses from commercial bank or development bank or micro finance institution.

Table 4.15: Distribution of Households by main source of money for setting up the business (%)

	2009/10			2013/14			2015/16		
	Rural	urban	Total	Rural	urban	Total	Rural	urban	Total
Did not need any money	19.8	6.1	15.7	12.6	3.7	9.5	12.0	3.3	9.1
Own savings	68.2	74.3	70.0	79.2	81.7	80.1	81.6	89.8	84.4
Commercial/Dev't bank/micro finance inst.	2.7	5.0	3.3	2.1	4.5	3.0	1.5	1.7	1.6
Others	9.4	14.7	11.0	6.1	10.1	7.5	4.9	5.2	5.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

4.10 Summary of Findings

The labour force dynamics show that, nationally, the population of persons aged 14-64, has predominantly been self-employed, accounting for close to 64 percent of the total working age population. In addition, males predominantly engaged in paid employment compared to females while slightly more females were reported to be self-employed throughout the 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 survey periods. Among persons aged 14-64 years in 2011/12, 44 percent of those who were not in the labor force were still "not working" in 2015/16 while 40 percent had become self-employed, while only 16 percent joined paid employment about 4 years later. Thirteen percent of those who had

been self-employed were no longer working in 2015/16 and only eight percent joined paid employment. Of the persons in paid employment, 39 percent became self-employed and 12 percent moved out of the labour force during the same period. On the other hand, those in self-employment (79%) were more stable at their work than those in paid employment (49%). These findings underscore the fact that it is easier to become self-employed than to join paid employment.

With regard to the sector of employment, the service sector (20 percent) has the second largest share of the labour force after the agriculture sector (74 percent). Regarding transition by sectors for working persons during 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16 survey years, persons engaged in agriculture (88 percent) were more likely to stay in agriculture than those engaged in production and services. The survey results also show that 69 percent of the work force that were initially in the service sector in 2011/12 did not change by 2015/16 while 127 percent moved to the agricultural sector. In addition, 79 percent of persons with no formal educational remained engaged in agriculture only compared to those with some education regardless of the level. Further analysis showed that 56 percent of working persons with above secondary education remained in non-agriculture sector for both survey periods.

The results reveal that overall, about three quarters (75 percent) of the persons who joined the work force between 2013/14 and 2015/16 were engaged in agriculture followed by about 19 percent in services. The trend is almost similar for those who joined the work force during the earlier survey. Almost two thirds (67 percent) of those who joined the work force between 2013/14 and 2015/16 had either no formal education or primary education.

On average persons worked for an average of 27 hours a week in all jobs they were engaged in during 2015/16, with males on average slightly working for longer hours than the female counterparts. Persons in services on average work 28 hours longer in a week than those in agriculture, and about 12 hours longer compared to those in the production sector. The median monthly wages of paid employees during 2015/16 for the main paid jobs was UGX. 280,000 which was an increase of 12 percent from the median monthly earnings of 2013/14. However, 49 percent of wage earners who were in paid employment during the 2013/14 and 2015/16 surveys received less than UGX. 280,600 (median income 2013/14) during the 2015/16 survey, four years later.

About one half of the households operated off-farm household enterprises during 2015/16. This represents a six percentage points increase from 2013/14 survey. Overall, 28 percent of the households had off-farm enterprises continuously during the 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2014/15 surveys, 21 percent twice and another 19 percent once. More than half (54 percent) of all household enterprises were engaged in the trade during 2015/16, and the trend was similar with the two previous survey years. The average age of household enterprises was 7.9 years in 2015/16, a slight gain of about 1.8 years since 2011/12 survey. Eighty-four percent of the non-crop farming household enterprises used own savings as the main source of money for setting up their businesses.

5 CHAPTER FIVE

5 HEALTH

5.1 Introduction

The Health sector of Uganda through the Ministry of Health (MoH) aims at the delivery of curative, preventive, promotive, palliative and rehabilitative services to the people of Uganda in accordance with the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSPII). The Ugandan HealthCare Delivery System is composed of seven levels. Health Centers, categorized into levels I to IV[4], Their roles also differ, from Heath Center I that focuses on prevention and health education to Health Center IV, which covers prevention, cure, rehabilitation, and emergency surgeries. The next level is the District Health Services (DHS) followed by the Regional Referral Hospitals (RRH), providing select specialty care and outreach services, in addition to the functions provided by the institutions previously mentioned. National Referral Hospitals (NRH) provide comprehensive specialty care, research and training, in addition to other roles (Markle, 2007).

During the 2015/16 UNPS, information essential for monitoring the progress of some health service delivery indicators at the Health Facility level was collected. This chapter presents analysis in different areas such as; clients' satisfaction with Health Facilities, availability of Mama Kits, availability of equipment and services, Stock-Out of the six-tracer drugs, absenteeism of health workers, reasons for health worker absenteeism and factors limiting provision of health services.

5.2 Health Service Delivery in Uganda

According to the HSSPIII (2010/11-2015/16), the provision of health services in Uganda has been decentralized with districts and Health Sub-Districts (HSDs) playing a key role in the delivery and management of health services. The health services are structured into National Referral (NRHs) and Regional Referral Hospitals (RRHs), general hospitals, Health Centre IV, III and IIs. The Health Centre I have no physical structure but a team of people (Village Health Teams (VHT)) who work as a link between Health Facilities and the community.

The delivery of health services in Uganda is done by both the public and private sectors with GoU being the owner of most facilities. Uganda's health care system[5] works on a referral basis; if a level II

[4]They cover geographic areas ranging from villages to counties with varying levels of population coverage (1,000 for level I to 100,000 for level IV). DHS typically covers a population of 500,000, RRH 2,000,000 and NRH which cover 27,000,000 people or more.

[5]According to the Uganda' Health policy, every parish is supposed to have a Health Center II (HC II) led by an enrolled nurse, working with a midwife, two nursing assistants and a health assistant and should be in position to treat common diseases like malaria. It could also run an out-patient clinic, treating common diseases and offering antenatal care. A HC III facility should be found in every sub-county and should have about 18 staff, led by a senior clinical officer. It could also run a general out-patient clinic, a maternity ward and should also have a

Health Center (HC) cannot handle a case; it refers it to a unit the next level up and so on. According to the Second National Health Policy (NHP II), the number of Health Facilities in the public sector and the Private-Not-For-Profit (PNFP) grew from 1,979 in 2004 to 2,301 in 2010.

In terms of the distribution of the health facilities covered during the survey, regardless of the level, government health facilities remain the most commonly used compared to others (i.e. Private, Religious/ Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other Health Facilities). Furthermore, the majority of health facilities are Health Centers at level III.

5.3 Client Satisfaction with Health Facilities

The NHP II puts the client and community at the forefront and adopts a client-centered approach with consideration of both the supply and demand side of healthcare. Client satisfaction is the level of satisfaction that clients experience having used a service. It therefore reflects the gap between the expected service and the experience of the service, from the client's point of view. Client satisfaction is considered as one of the desired outcomes of health care and it is directly related with utilization of health services.

During the 2015/16 UNPS, client satisfaction was measured on the basis of respondents' perceptions of how well patients are received, how easy it is for patients to find the reception, how easy it is for patients to find information and instructions, how easy it is for patients to find flow of care and how easy it is to find signposts at the most commonly used health facility in their locality. Figure 5.1a and 5.1b present the distribution in clients' satisfaction with services offered by the most commonly used health facility for the survey years 2015/16 and 2013/14 respectively. Overall, the results show that just like in 2013/14, clients were more satisfied with health services provided by other providers other than government facilities. The findings generally indicate a similar trend between the two survey periods. At the national level, save for indicators related to ease of patients to find signposts which registered a slight increase, the others either remained the same or registered slight reductions in comparison with 2013/14 survey year.

functioning laboratory. A HC of level IV serves a county or a parliamentary constituency. It should have the kind of services offered at HC III, in addition to wards for men, women, and children hence should be able to admit patients. It should have a senior medical officer and another doctor as well as a theatre for carrying out emergency operations. Each district is ideally supposed to have a hospital, which should have all the services offered at HC IV, plus specialized clinics – such as those for mental health and dentistry as well as consultant physicians.

Figure 5.1a: Clients' Satisfaction with Services Offered by the Most Commonly Used Health Facility-2015/16 (%)

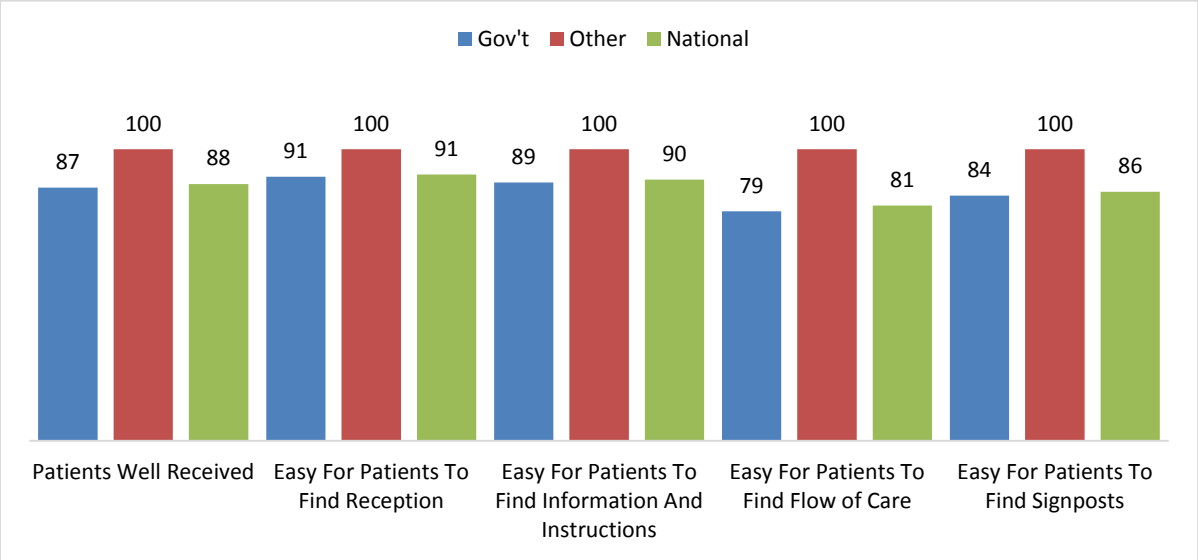
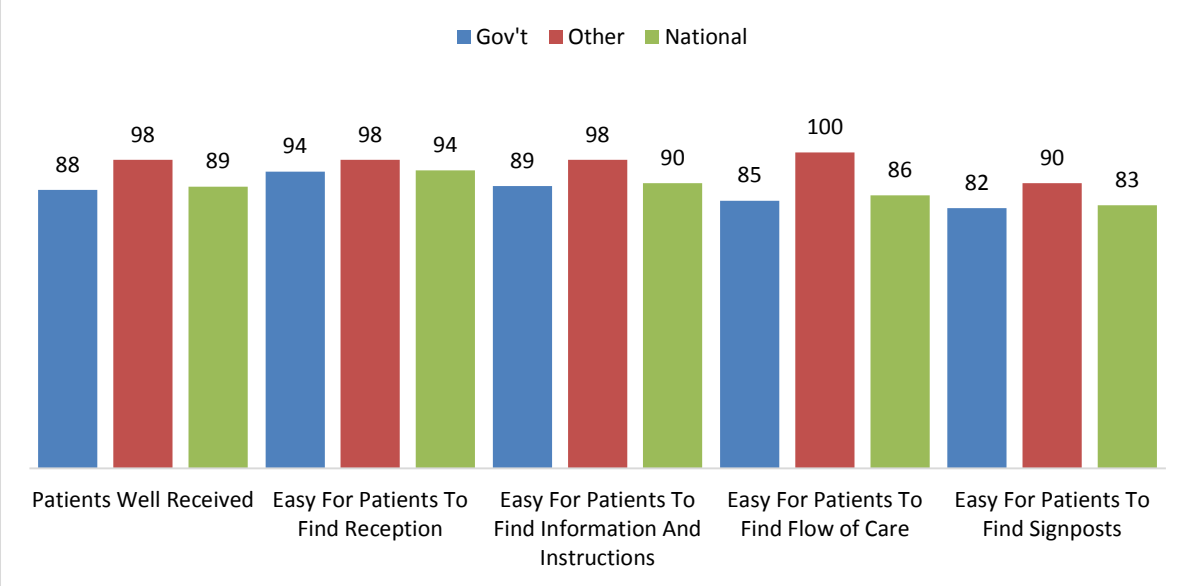


Figure 5.1 b: Clients' Satisfaction with Services Offered by the Most Commonly Used Health Facility-2013/14 (%)



5.3.1 Patient Handling at the Health Facility

How clients at health facilities are handled is a major cause for debate in various communities. Skepticism at the way in which a client will be handled whenever they visit the facility is a thought that crosses the minds of those in need of health care. The survey gathered information on the perception of people with regard to how they are handled in the different Health Facilities.

Table 5.1 presents results on communities' perceptions on how patients at the different health facilities are handled. Overall, half of the communities (49%) felt that patients are handled with respect compared to a third (35%) in 2013/14. Forty-seven percent of communities reported satisfaction with the privacy and confidentiality with which patients are handled at health facilities compared to 30

percent in 2013/14. As in 2013/14, negligence was only reported in government health facilities and the percentage of communities that reported it rising from eight percent to 12 percent in 2015/16.

Table 5.1: Clients' Satisfaction with Services Offered at the Health Facility (%)

	2015/16			2013/14		
Services	**Government**	**Other**	**National**	**Government**	**Other**	**National**
Privacy And Confidentiality	52.0	70.6	**47.1**	29.9	40.0	**30.2**
With Respect	54.0	70.6	**48.8**	35.0	40.0	**34.5**
Easing Of Fear And Anxiety	39.4	64.7	**36.5**	18.8	36.7	**20.4**
Clients' Expectations Are Met By Provider	18.7	23.5	**16.8**	15.2	33.3	**17.0**
Disrespectful	7.1	0.0	**5.7**	6.6	3.3	**6.0**
Negligence	11.6	0.0	**9.4**	7.6	0.0	**6.4**
Other Treatment By Health Staff	3.5	5.9	**3.3**	1.5	0.0	**1.3**

5.3.2 Major Concerns Clients with Accessing Services at the Health Facility

Issues related to access of services at health facilities have been widely documented from several studies. During UNPS Wave V, respondents at the community level were also asked to indicate the major concerns they have with regard to accessing services at the most commonly used health facility. Table 5.2 shows the major concerns clients have in accessing services at health facilities from a community perspective. Overall, four in every ten communities (42%) in 2015/16 reported long waiting time as a major concern in accessing services at health facilities compared to about three in every ten communities (29%) in 2013/14. Regarding unavailability of medicines/supplies, overall, in 2015/16, 29 percent of communities reported it as a major concern in accessing services at the health facilities compared to 22 percent of communities that reported it in 2013/14. Regarding affordability, the percentage of communities reporting affordability as a major concern was much higher in 2015/16 'other' facilities (53%) compared to 20 percent of communities in 2013/14.

Table 5.2: Major Concerns Clients with Accessing Services at Health Facility (%)

	2015/16			2013/14		
Major Concerns	**Government**	**Other**	**National**	**Government**	**Other**	**National**
Medicines/Supplies Not Available	35.7	5.9	**29.4**	23.4	20.0	**22.1**
Long Waiting Time	49.5	29.4	**42.2**	31.0	20.0	**28.5**
Limited Range Of Services	27.3	35.3	**24.6**	28.9	33.3	**28.5**
Long Distance	36.4	11.8	**30.3**	18.8	0.0	**15.7**
Open Hours Not Convenient	22.7	0.0	**18.4**	9.1	3.3	**8.1**
No Means Of Transport Available	26.3	29.4	**23.4**	20.8	3.3	**17.9**
Expensive/Not Affordable	3.5	52.9	**6.6**	0.0	20.0	**2.6**
Culture Related Issues	1.0	11.8	**1.6**	-	-	**-**
Other concerns	3.5	0.0	**2.9**	-	-	**-**

5.4 Mama Kits

A Mama Kit is an all-in-one set comprising of everything needed to help provide a clean and safe delivery for an expecting mother. Mama Kit was first launched in Uganda in 2003 with support from World Health Organization (WHO) and funding from The Links Inc. of United States of America in an effort by the MoH to reduce illnesses and deaths of mothers associated with poor hygiene and unclean environment at delivery. This is an easily affordable delivery kit consisting of – a plastic sheet, sterile gloves, razor blades, cord ligature, cotton, sanitary pads, tetracycline and soap. In Uganda, women are required to purchase all of the necessary supplies and bring them in preparation for delivery at the hospital or clinic. The absence of these items during delivery increases chances of infection to all the parties involved in child delivery – mothers, newborns and midwives.

During the UNPS Wave V, respondents at the health facility were asked about whether women that went for deliveries took gloves, cotton wool, JIK, razor blades and a plastic sheet. For purposes of this analysis a health facility was categorized as providing the Kit if the women did not take any one of the items afore-mentioned when they went for delivery. Table 5.3 presents the distribution of health facilities which indicated that women were provided with a Mama Kit when they went for delivery.

Figures 5.2a and 5.2b show that, overall, in 2015/16, 42 percent of health facilities did not require women to take Mama kits when they went to deliver compared to 29 percent of facilities in 2013/14. The analysis further revealed that health facilities in the Eastern region were least likely to provide Mama Kits to women that went for delivery (17%) while a higher percentage of those in Western provided the kit during delivery (65%). Considering the trend from 2009/10, notable improvements are observed in the provision of Mama Kits in other health facilities compared to government health facilities.

Figure 5.2a: Provision of Mama Kits at the Health Facility (%)

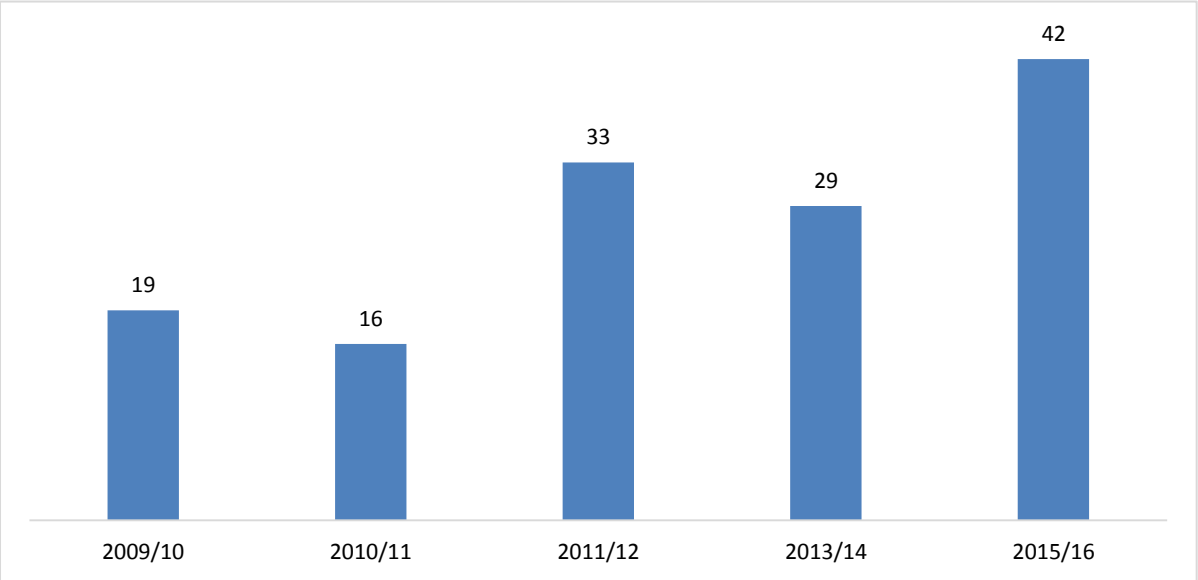


Figure 5.2b: Provision of Mama Kits by year, type of facility and region (%)

5.5 Availability of Equipment and Services at Health Facilities

According to the NHP II, health infrastructure comprises of buildings, plant equipment (medical devices, other equipment for health facilities and Information Technology (IT) equipment), transport and health care waste management. Currently, there exists inequity in the distribution of Health Facilities in Uganda as well as shortage of basic equipment. Additionally, rehabilitation of buildings and maintenance of medical equipment is not regularly done; medical waste disposal and shortage of basic medical equipment, accommodation of staff, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and transportation remain a major challenge. However, Government is committed to providing the necessary resources to ensure provision and maintenance of adequate infrastructure with priority being given to consolidation of existing facilities.

The availability of general medical equipment and services such as electricity, Blood Pressure (BP) machine, sterilization equipment among others is critical for the running of any health facility. During the survey, information was collected on the availability of equipment and services at the different health centers. Overall, 85 percent of health facilities visited had a BP machine, 80 percent had a delivery bed, 57 percent had sterilization equipment and 65 percent had at least a Solar Panel respectively. The analysis also showed that overall, only 33 percent of health facilities had electricity. Compared to 2013/14, the percentage of health facilities with delivery beds increased from 72 percent

to 80 percent. The percentage of facilities with solar panels increased from 52 percent in 2013/14 to 65 percent in 2015/16.

Table 5.3: Availability of Equipment and Services at the Health Facility (%)

	2015/16			2013/14		
	Government	Other	National	Government	Other	National
BP Machine	85.0	88.2	**85.3**	85.2	100.0	**86.5**
Delivery bed	81.4	70.6	**80.3**	73.4	60.0	**72.2**
Sterilization equipment	57.5	61.8	**57.9**	51.0	48.0	**50.7**
Solar panel	65.7	55.9	**64.7**	52.1	48.0	**51.7**
Electricity	31.4	47.1	**32.9**	33.8	24.0	**33.0**
Official telephone	27.5	23.5	**27.1**	10.7	8.0	**10.5**
Generator	17.0	17.6	**17.1**	2.7	16.0	**3.8**

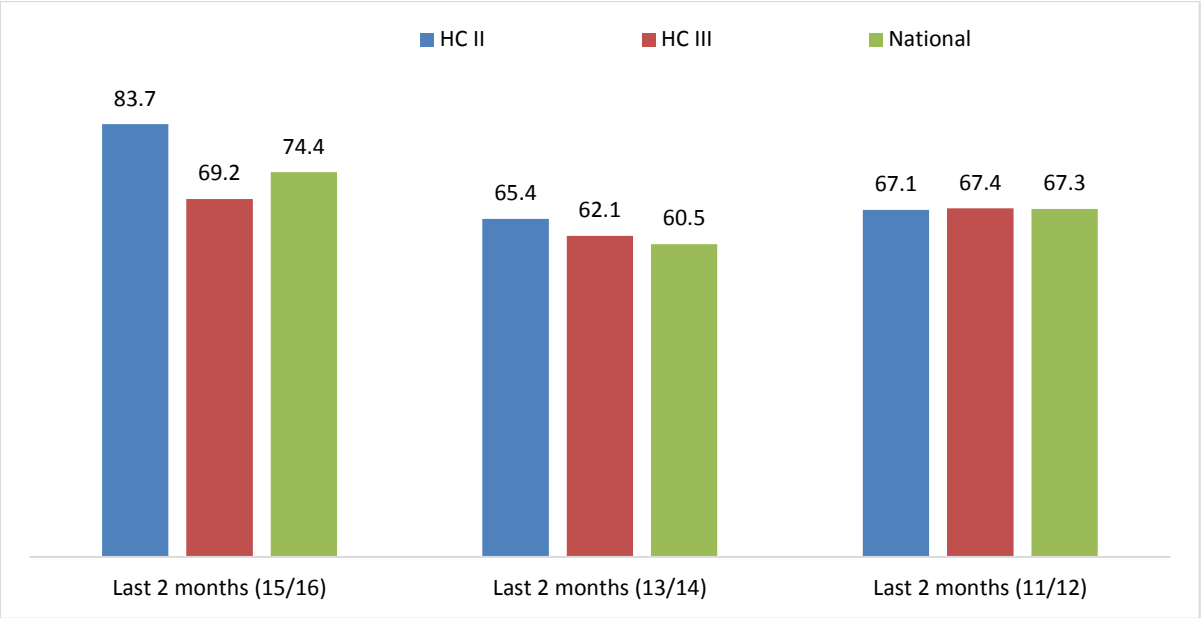
5.6 Stock-Out of the Six-Tracer Drugs

The shortage of medicines and health supplies in health facilities constitutes a major problem in service delivery. Poor quantification, late orders, inadequate financing and lack of trained pharmacists/dispensers contributed to this shortage. The NHP targets to ensure that essential, efficacious, safe, good quality and affordable medicines and health supplies are available and used rationally at all times in Uganda (MoH, 2010)

The Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package (UNMHCP) obliges the government to make essential drugs available to the population including drugs for Tuberculosis, Malaria and other infectious diseases. The Six-Tracer Drugs set by the Ministry of Health (MoH) include Artemether Combination Therapy (ACT), Anti Retro-Virals (ARVs)-(3TC+AZT+NVP), Depo-Provera, Oral rehydration Salt (ORS), Measles vaccines, and Cotrimoxazole. These essential medicines are useful in treating common diseases like Malaria, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Diabetes and Hypertension.

The 2015/16 UNPS collected information on common Stock-Outs of drugs and supplies at the most commonly used Health facilities in the last two months preceding the survey. For purposes of this analysis, a Health Facility was considered to have experienced a Stock-Out if it reported a Stock-Out in any one of the Six-Tracer Drugs. Figure 5.3 presents the distribution of Government health facilities that experienced Stock-Outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last 2 months. The results reveal that, overall, stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months increased from 61 percent in 2013/14 to 74 percent in 2015/16. Stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months, was higher in HC II (84%) in 2015/16 compared to HC III (69%).

Figure 5.3: Stock out of the six Tracer drugs by level of Government health facilities (%)



5.7 Absenteeism among Health Care Providers

The Health sector is a labour intensive sector and availability of adequate human resources for health is Central in the achievement of its objectives. In November 2008, 51 percent of approved positions at national level in the public sector were filled. Shortage of critical staff especially midwives, doctors, nutritionists, anesthetists, pharmacists, pharmacy assistants and laboratory staff has greatly compromised the delivery of quality health services. Reasons for the many vacancies included insufficient training capacity, unattractive remuneration and retention of health workers with the right skills (MoH-HSSP II, 2008).

During the 2015/16 UNPS, information on the absence of health personnel from the health facility in the last 12 months was collected from the respondents. Table 5.4 presents the distribution of Health Facilities that faced absenteeism of their staff in the last 12 months as reported by the respondent. The survey results reveal that, overall, 44 percent of the health facilities visited reported absenteeism of staff over the last 12 months with more absentees being reported in government (44%) compared to other Health Facilities (41%) in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Compared to 2013/14, overall, the proportion remained the same.

Table 5.4: Absenteeism of Health Staff faced by the Health Facility in Last 12 Months (%)

	Absenteeism in the Last 12 months				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16
National	**29.9**	**30.4**	**45.6**	**43.0**	**44.0**
Ownership of facility					
Government	30.6	30.6	46.0	44.7	44.4
Other	25.6	29.5	41.9	23.8	40.5
Region					
Central	39.3	54.0	48.9	38.2	39.5
Eastern	25.9	25.0	44.2	56.1	41.0
Northern	27.0	21.5	44.7	36.8	45.6
Western	27.0	21.1	43.8	41.7	45.2

5.7.1 Absenteeism among Government Health Providers

Further disaggregation by sex, health center levels and region shows that, overall, absenteeism in 2015/16 was marginally higher in HC II (53%) compared to HC III (51%). There were marginal variations in the absenteeism rate by sex and level of health facility. Considering regions, health worker absenteeism in 2015/16 was highest in HC II of the Eastern region (67%) while in HC III it was highest in Central region (57%).

Table 5.5: Government Health worker Absenteeism Rates by Level of Health Center (%)

	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2013/14		2015/16	
	Absenteeism rate		Absenteeism rate		Absenteeism rate		Absenteeism rate		Absenteeism rate	
	HC II	HC III	HC II	HC III	HC II	HC III	HC II	HC III	HC II	HC III
Sex										
Male	49.7	50.4	48.2	55.9	38.6	46.0	59.8	46.0	51.5	51.8
Female	48.2	43.5	45.0	47.3	44.9	47.7	59.0	50.0	53.4	50.4
Region										
Central	55.9	37.5	54.1	47.4	50.4	51.1	61.7	50.0	52.4	57.2
Eastern	35.3	48.5	28.4	50.3	31.9	45.7	57.0	46.9	66.7	48.7
Northern	44.3	46.5	46.2	48.4	41.7	45.4	58.8	53.0	52.3	49.2
Western	51.8	52.8	47.6	55.3	39.6	45.5	59.4	55.3	48.4	52.6
Total	**48.7**	**46.0**	**46.0**	**50.5**	**41.7**	**47.0**	**59.2**	**48.4**	**52.8**	**51.0**

5.7.2 Reasons for Absenteeism among Health Providers

The 2015/16 UNPS gathered information on reasons for absenteeism taking into account that permission for absence was obtained. Table 5.6 shows the reason for absence from work in the case where is it was approved. The major reason for absence from work among those with approval was

because they were off-duty/night duty (39% and 71% for government and 'other' facilities respectively). This was followed by study leave/Exams (17% in government health facilities and 5% in 'other' health facilities).

Table 5.6: Reasons for Absenteeism among Health Providers by Type of Health Facility (%)

	Ownership			
	Government		Other	
Reason (approved absence)	2015/16	2013/14	2015/16	2013/14
Sick	5.7	10.3	2.4	11.2
Outreach	5.8	6.1	4.0	1.6
HSD/DHO/MoH	4.0	4.3	3.2	2.4
Training/Workshop	4.4	0.8	2.4	5.6
Other Job	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.6
Study leave/Exams	17.1	19.8	5.3	3.2
Annual/Maternity Leave	13.4	10.6	4.0	6.4
Off duty/Night Duty	38.5	36.1	71.3	57.6
Absent Without Reason	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.0
Others	9.6	10.8	5.3	10.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

5.8 Factors Limiting Provision of Health Services

During the survey, information on factors limiting the provision of health services was collected. The most serious factors highlighted in 2015/16 was inadequate number of staff (19%) followed by inadequate facilities (18%) and in inadequate drugs (17%) as shown in Table 5.7. In contrast, inadequate drugs (54%) was the most serious factor reported to be limiting the provision of health services in 2013/14 while inadequate number of staff was the most serious limiting factor in 2011/12.

Table 5.7: Factors Limiting Provision of Health Services at the Health Facility (%)

	Most serious factor			
Limiting Factors	2010/11	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16
Inadequate drugs	46.8	31.5	54.0	17.4
Inadequate funding	29.1	30.1	29.9	8.1
Inadequate number of staff	48.0	56.4	39.4	19.3
Inadequate facilities	29.3	49.4	44.0	17.5
Inadequate clinical equipment	19.2	14.8	5.2	6.3

5.9 Summary of Findings

Overall, the results show that, similar to 2013/14, clients were more satisfied with health services provided by other providers other than government facilities. Overall, half of the communities (49%)

felt that patients are handled with respect compared to a third (35%) in 2013/14. Forty-seven percent of communities reported satisfaction with the privacy and confidentiality with which patients are handled at health facilities. Negligence was only reported in government health facilities (12%).

Nationally, 42 percent of health facilities did not require women to take Mama Kits when they went to deliver compared to 29 percent of facilities in 2013/14. Health facilities in the Eastern region (17%) were least likely to provide Mama Kits to women that went for delivery while a higher percentage of those in Western (65%) provided the kit during delivery.

Overall, stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months increased from 61 percent in 2013/14 to 74 percent in 2015/16. Stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months, was higher in HC II (84%) in 2015/16 compared to HC III (69%).

Absenteeism was higher in government health facilities (44%) compared to other health facilities (41%) in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Absenteeism was marginally higher in HC II (53%) compared to HC III (51%). Regionally, health provider absenteeism was highest in HC II of the Eastern region (67%) while for HC III, it was highest in Central region (57%).

6 CHAPTER SIX

6 POVERTY AND WELFARE DYNAMICS

6.1 Introduction

Household expenditure measures have largely been used as a proxy for income. The panel survey data set is unique in that it enables analysis of the changes in household expenditure over a fairly long period. In keeping with previous poverty work done (Appleton, 2001a; Appleton and Ssewanyana, 2003; Ssewanyana and Okidi, 2007, Ssewanyana, 2010), the poverty estimates for this survey were derived following the methods applied to earlier surveys presented in Appleton (2001a, b)[6]. Thus consumption and welfare measures are comparable across the surveys. Similarly, the consumption module used in the 2015/16 UNPS is comparable with similar modules in the earlier rounds of panel surveys in terms of the list of items on which information was collected.

A total of 3,123 households drawn from the nationally representative Uganda National Household Survey of 2005/6 (UNHS III) were followed in 2009/10 and again in 2010/11 including their split-offs. In 2009/10, the Bureau managed to track only 2,566 of the original households and 363 split-off households from September 2009 to August 2010.This represented an attrition rate of 17.8 percent between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

In 2013/14, one-third of the original sample of 322 EAs was replaced by a new sample of 107 EAs. In total 3100 households were surveyed in the 2015/16 round of panel surveys. The poverty dynamics in this chapter will largely be based on the 1463 panel households featuring in all in the previous rounds. However, all the sampled households totaling to 3118 households have been used elsewhere in this report

This chapter provides an update on the changes in poverty and welfare dynamics using the most recent data available for the survey periods from 2013/14 to 20115/16. The chapter further provides insights into some areas of the study and is intended to provoke further analysis of the data by various stakeholders. The information provided is based on a nationally representative longitudinal data on Ugandan residents and describes the ways in which people's lives changed overtime.

6.2 Share of Household Expenditure by item group

The trends in the share of each item group in the total household expenditure including non-consumption expenditure are presented in Table 6.1. The findings in the recent two panel waves compared show consistent findings with the previous ones in this area. The results show that, overall,

[6]While methodological issues have been raised about measuring poverty in Uganda, we must be aware of the large number of methodological decisions, both theoretical and practical, that have to be taken

the largest share of household expenditure has been on food (46%), and this has been the case across the waves; followed by expenditure on rent, fuel &energy (18% and 20%) and education (11% and 13%). A decline was noted on non-consumption expenditure in the current two waves (2013/14 and 2015/16) compared.

Rural-urban variations show that the share of food, clothing and foot wear, household and personal goods has remained nearly the same across the two waves. The share of household monthly expenditure on education has increased by 2% across the two waves, while that on health has declined by about 1% over the same period.

Regional variations in the share of expenditures are evident in Table 6.2 as well. Apart from Kampala, the rest of the regions spent half of their budget on food. Analysis of expenditure on social services across the regions in the recent wave shows that Kampala leads in expenditure on education (15%), followed by Eastern (14%) and the least expenditures noted in the Northern region at 7.9 percent. Considering the 2015/16 wave, the Northern region leads in health expenditures (5%), followed by western region (4%) and Kampala coming last in this area at 2%. Across all regions, more than 80 percent of the household's expenditure was on food, rent, fuels & energy, transport & communication, education, health and drinks & tobacco.

Table 6.1: Household expenditure shares by broad item group, (%) and Residence

	Uganda		Rural		Urban	
	2013/14	2015/2016	2013/14	2015/16	2013/14	2015/2016
Food	45.5	45.6	51.3	50.9	35.9	35.6
Drinks & tobacco	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5
Clothing & footwear	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1
Rent, fuel & energy	17.7	20.2	14.9	16.0	22.3	28.1
Household & personal goods	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.7	5.7	4.0
Transport & communication	8.1	5.2	6.6	4.6	10.7	6.4
Education	10.7	12.9	9.7	12.0	12.4	14.5
Health	4.4	3.3	4.9	3.5	3.6	2.8
Other consumption expenditure	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.2
Non-consumption expenditure	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.5	3.7	2.9

Table 6.2: Household expenditure shares by broad item group and Region (%)

	Central		Eastern		Northern		Western		Kampala	
	2013/14	2015/16	2013/14	2015/16	2013/14	2015/16	2013/14	2015/16	2013/14	2015/16
Food	40.4	42.4	53.9	50.2	53.1	51.3	50.9	51.4	31.4	28.4
Drinks & tobacco	2.3	2.2	2	1.4	3.2	3.6	1.2	1	1.9	1.7
Clothing & footwear	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.9
Rent, fuel & energy	18	20.1	14.5	17.4	14.1	14.4	15.8	17.3	27.4	37.2
Household & personal goods	5.9	6.6	5.3	4.3	5	7	4.7	3.8	4	3.3
Transport & communication	12.6	6.7	5.3	4.3	4.7	5	4.8	3.2	9	6.9
Education	8.6	12.8	10.5	14.3	9.4	7.9	12.1	13.5	15.5	15
Health	4.8	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.6	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.2	2.1
Other consumption expenditure	1.8	2	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.9
Non-consumption expenditure	3.6	2.4	1.7	1.8	3.6	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.8

6.2.1 Share of household food by source

From table 6.3, we note that the largest percentage of food (94%) consumed in Kampala comes from purchases and this is true for an urban area. we also note that own production decline by 2 percent and 4 percent in West Nile and East central respectively. Receipts inform of gifts increased by 1 percent and 4 percent respectively in the two regions and this is an indication of poverty. Increased consumption from own production was noted in central1, Eastern, Mid-North, North East and Mid-Western in the two recent waves.

Table 6.3: Share of food by Source and Sub-region (%)

	2013/14				2015/16			
	Market	Own production	Gift	Total	Market	Own Production	Gift	Total
Kampala	93.7	2.8	3.5	100	95.9	1.9	2.2	100
Central1	62.6	31.5	5.9	100	51.9	39.1	9.0	100
Central2	49.6	42.0	8.4	100	53.9	36.9	9.2	100
East Central	41.0	50.3	8.7	100	41.2	46.1	12.7	100
Eastern	46.2	44.8	9.0	100	45.5	47.6	6.9	100
Mid-North	43.0	49.8	7.1	100	44.3	50.0	5.8	100
North East	58.9	25.9	15.1	100	49.6	31.7	18.7	100
West Nile	43.4	37.9	18.7	100	45.1	35.9	19.0	100
Mid-West	50.1	43.9	6.0	100	46.0	49.9	4.1	100
South-western	36.9	56.9	6.2	100	37.9	58.4	3.7	100

6.3 Income Mobility - Quintile Analysis

Table 6.4 presents households 'position on the welfare distribution from the poorest 20 percent to the richest 20 percent. The findings indicate that more than 50 percent of the households in the poorest 20 percent quintile of the population in 2013/14 had moved upward the welfare distribution one year later. On the other hand, about 30 percent of the households that were in the richest quintile in 2013/14 had moved down the welfare distribution in 2015/16. This finding reveals that the level of mobility was higher among the poorest relative to the richest quintile; for instance, 38 percent of the households remained in the same quintile in both years whereas 33 percent and 29 percent moved to upper and lower quintiles respectively.

Table 6.4: Consumption Expenditure Mobility by Quintile, 2013/14-2015/16 (%)

		2015/16					
2013/14		**Poorest 20%**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**Top 20%**	**Total**
Poorest 20%		9.3	5.3	3.2	1.8	0.4	20.0
	2	5.1	5.6	4.3	3.5	1.5	20.0
	3	2.3	5.9	4.1	5.7	2.0	20.0
	4	1.8	2.3	5.6	4.9	5.3	20.0
Top 20%		0.4	0.6	1.3	3.7	14.1	20.0
Total		**17.6**	**18.1**	**17.8**	**19.5**	**26.9**	**100.0**

6.4 Changes in Income Poverty Status (2013/14-2015/16)

Poverty has been measured using monetary methods of welfare such as consumption expenditure. However, the multi-dimensional nature of poverty calls for complementary measures to fully understand poverty. This entails considering a combination of measures of wellbeing for instance material with education, health, vulnerability and deprivation among others.

In addition, panel surveys have demonstrated to us that poverty is not static, instead, poor people and indeed household change their state depending on several factors. Some stay in poverty over an extended period of time while others move into and out of poverty overtime. This section highlights changes in poverty over the panel survey period.

Table 6.5 presents the state of welfare from the survey period 2013/14 to 2015/16 disaggregated by selected background characteristics.

Overall, 13 percent of the households moved out of poverty whereas 8 percent slipped into poverty. A large percentage 69 percent of the households was never poor compared with the chronically poor (10%). By rural urban divide, the majority (12%) of the chronically poor were in the rural areas compared with the urban areas (3%). A higher percentage (85%) of households never poor was in urban areas compared with the 64 percent of rural areas. Region wise, the most chronically poor were in the Northern region (24%), followed by Eastern region (16%), Western (4%) and Central (1%). The largest proportion of the never poor population was in central region (90%), followed by western region (81%), with Northern region a distant behind at 47 percent. By education status, the most chronically poor were those with no formal education (23%), followed by those acquired some primary

education (10%), completed primary (7%) and those who completed secondary and above were the least chronically poor at 3%. There was a small (2%) difference in chronic poverty between female headed and male headed households with male headed household slightly better off.

Table 6.5: Household Poverty Dynamics between the Survey Periods 2013/14 to 2015/16

Background characteristics	Chronically Poor	Moved Out Of Poverty	Slipped Into Poverty	Never Poor	Total
Sex of head					
Female headed	10.9	11.8	6.2	71.1	100
Male headed	9.4	13.8	8.5	68.3	100
Region					
Central	1.2	6.7	2.5	89.5	100
Eastern	15.5	22.7	10.3	51.4	100
Northern	23.8	17.5	12.3	46.5	100
Western	3.7	7.9	8	80.5	100
Residence					
Rural	12.2	15.6	8.1	64.1	100
Urban	2.9	5.8	6.5	84.8	100
Education					
No Formal Education	23.4	17.4	5.6	53.5	100
Some Primary	10.3	14	10.3	65.5	100
Completed Primary	6.5	18	10.1	65.3	100
Secondary & above	2.7	6.8	4.4	86.1	100
All	9.9	13.2	7.7	69.2	100

Table 6.6, presents a profile of the chronically poor according to selected background characteristics of the household head that include their education level, sex, occupation they are involved in, their age group and the region to which they belong for the recent two waves. From the Ugandan experience it's prudent to say the comparison of poverty dynamics of the poor is best measured when you consider fewer waves as the indicators used to measure poverty keep on changing as years go by.

Overall, the percentage of the chronically poor was 17 percent across the two waves. When categorized by sex of the household head, female headed households were more (20%) likely to be chronically poor compared with their male counterparts (16%). By occupation, the majority (22%) of the chronically poor work in agriculture, fishing and elementary occupations and none among professional occupations. By age groups, the majority of the chronically poor households (20%) was headed by those 60 years and over as compared with child headed households between 14 and 17 years of age (1%).

Table 6.6: Characteristics of the Chronically Poor according to selected background characteristics

	2013/14				2015/16			
	Chronically poor	Never poor	Total	Number	Chronically poor	Never poor	Total	Number
Household head education level								
Primary Education	24.0	76.0	100.0	865	25.0	75.0	100.0	834
Secondary Education	12.0	88.0	100.0	463	13.0	87.0	100.0	477
Tertiary	4.0	96.0	100.0	77	3.0	97.0	100.0	71
Not stated	1.0	99.0	100.0	137	1.0	99.0	100.0	157
Total	**17.0**	**83.0**	**100.0**	**1,542**	**17.0**	**83.0**	**100.0**	**1,539**
Sex of the household head								
Female	20.0	80.0	100.0	505	20.0	80.0	100.0	532
Male	16.0	84.0	100.0	1,055	16.0	84.0	100.0	1,028
Total	**18.0**	**83.0**	**100.0**	**1,560**	**18.0**	**83.0**	**100.0**	**1,560**
Household head occupation								
Professionals	0.0	100.0	100.0	62	2.0	98.0	100.0	64
Associates professionals	8.0	92.0	100.0	261	4.0	96.0	100.0	237
Agriculture & fishing	22.0	78.0	100.0	760	19.0	81.0	100.0	745
Craft & related workers	6.0	94.0	100.0	48	10.0	90.0	100.0	71
Plant & machine operators	7.0	93.0	100.0	27	4.0	96.0	100.0	27
Elementary occupations	22.0	78.0	100.0	173	24.0	76.0	100.0	173
Total	**17.0**	**83.0**	**100.0**	**1,331**	**15.0**	**85.0**	**100.0**	**1,317**
Age group								
14 - 17	-	-	-	-	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
18 - 30	15.0	85.0	100.0	125	14.0	86.0	100.0	109
31 - 59	17.0	83.0	100.0	1,071	17.0	83.0	100.0	1,056
60 & above	19.0	81.0	100.0	364	20.0	80.0	100.0	394
Total	**18.0**	**83.0**	**100.0**	**1,560**	**18.0**	**83.0**	**100.0**	**1,560**

6.5 Household Welfare Correlates

Welfare indicators play a major role in providing reliable data for monitoring changes in the welfare status of various population sub-groups. The findings from the surveys presented information on vital needs and living conditions of the same households over two survey periods. The panel rounds of surveys (2013/14 to 2015/16) each asked questions on welfare correlates which were used as proxy indicators for monitoring poverty in Uganda. The welfare indicators measured included: ownership of two sets of clothes, blanket and shoes by household members, average number of meals taken per day and action taken when the household last run out of salt.

6.5.1 Possession of Two Sets of Clothes by Household Members

A question was asked to establish whether every member of the household had at least two sets of clothes. Possession of two sets of clothes only considered those in good or average condition i.e. tattered clothing worn for work, and school uniforms were excluded.

Table 6.7 shows that, on the overall, most households (59%) reported that every member had at least two sets of clothes in all the waves followed by 30 percent that reported possession of the same in any two survey periods and 11 percent in any one survey period. On the other hand, only one percent of households reported that their members had never possessed at least two sets of clothes in all the waves.

Differentials by sex of the household head showed that male headed households (62%) were more likely to have every member of household in possession of two sets of clothes in all the waves compared with their female counterparts (52%). However, a reverse pattern is seen for households that reported that their members had never possessed at least two sets of clothes with female headed household standing at about 2 percent compared with the 1 percent for male headed households. The difference between the two is rather marginal.

Comparisons by place of residence showed that, 67 percent of households in urban areas reported that every member in the household had at least two pairs of clothes in all the waves compared to the 5 percent in the rural areas. In addition, rural households were ten times more likely to report that their members had never possessed at least two pairs of clothes compared with their urban counterparts. Region wise, Eastern and Central regions showed a higher percentage of possession of at least two sets of clothes in all the waves (69% and 62% respectively) with the Northern region showing the least of such possession at 51 percent. The Northern region also had more households reporting that their members had never owned at least two sets of clothes in all the waves (5%).

Table 6.7: Possession of at Least Two Sets of Clothes by Background Characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	Never	At least One period	Two Periods 2013/14 & 2015/16	All periods	Total
Sex of Head					
Female	1.3	12.0	34.6	52.0	100.0
Male	0.6	10.0	27.7	61.7	100.0
Residence					
Rural	1.0	11.7	29.7	57.7	100.0
Urban	0.0	3.8	28.7	67.4	100.0
Region					
Kampala	0.0	2.5	37.1	60.3	100.0
Central	0.0	4.9	33.5	61.6	100.0
Eastern	0.0	9.6	23.7	66.8	100.0
Northern	4.6	15.7	28.7	51.0	100.0
Western	0.0	15.2	29.7	55.1	100.0
All	**0.8**	**10.5**	**29.5**	**59.2**	**100.0**

**At least one period means in one of the waves; **Panel waves: 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2013/14, 2015/16*

6.5.2 Ownership of Blanket for Children less than 18 Years in the Household

Among the basic necessities of life is ownership of a blanket regardless of whether an individual is an adult or a child (under 18 years). The surveys collected information on whether each child less than 18 years in the household possessed a blanket. Ownership of a blanket only considered those that were not shared (one member per blanket). In addition, households with all persons less than 18 years were not considered.

The results in Table 6.8 reveals that, in all the five waves, only 7 percent of the households reported that every child aged less than 18 years in the household possessed a blanket compared with 27 percent who reported that children had never possessed one. Considering non blanket possession by household head reveals that, children from female headed households (25%) are slightly less likely to have all children lacking a blanket compared to the male headed households (28%).

Disaggregation by place of residence shows considerable variation between urban and rural areas. In all the waves, households in urban areas were twice as likely to have every child own a blanket compared with their rural counterparts (12.3% and 6.4%). A reverse pattern is observed among household that reported that their children had never owned a blanket with close to two thirds residing in rural areas than in urban areas (30% and 12%). Regional differences in blanket ownership for children under 18 years for all the waves show that the central region is slightly better at 13 percent followed by Kampala at 10 percent with the Northern region lagging behind at only 1 percent.

Table 6.8: Possession of a Blanket by Background Characteristics (%)

	Background characteristics	Never	At least One period	Two Periods 2013/14 & 2015/16	All periods	Total
Sex of Head	Female	24.6	54.8	14.2	6.4	100.0
	Male	27.6	49.5	15.3	7.6	100.0
Residence	Rural	29.5	50.4	13.7	6.4	100.0
	Urban	12.3	53.2	22.2	12.3	100.0
Region	Kampala	5.0	64.1	21.3	9.7	100.0
	Central	10.2	55.2	21.6	13.1	100.0
	Eastern	29.1	49.8	16.8	4.3	100.0
	Northern	57.8	38.0	3.4	0.8	100.0
	Western	25.3	53.4	13.2	8.2	100.0
	All	**26.9**	**50.8**	**15.0**	**7.3**	**100.0**

**At least one period means in one of the waves; **Panel waves: 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2013/14, 2015/16*

6.5.3 Every Household Member Possessing at Least a Pair of Shoes

Measurement of welfare considers possession of at least one pair of shoes by every household member as one of its key components in the assessment of the household's welfare. Emphasis was put on shoes in good condition excluding gumboots, tyre shoes ('lugabire') and slippers.

The results in Table 6.9 show that, on overall, in all the waves, 24 percent of the households revealed that each of its members had at least a pair of shoes while 14 percent reported that their members had never possessed one. In terms of gender of the household heads, more male headed households (24%) were likely to have every member in possession of at least one pair of shoes in all waves compared to female counterparts (23%); though the difference is small. Considering rural urban divide, 55 percent of households in urban areas compared with 18 percent in rural areas were more likely to have all household members own at least a pair of shoes in all the waves under consideration. Region wise, the possession of a pair of shoes by household members was highest in Kampala (51%), followed by Central region (36%), with the Northern region a distant away at 7 percent in all the waves.

Table 6.9: Possession of at Least One Pair of shoes by Household Members (%)

		Possession of at least a pair of shoes				
	Background characteristics	**Never**	**At least one period**	**Two Periods 2013/14 & 2015/16**	**All periods**	**Total**
Sex of Head	Female	13.2	40.8	23.5	22.5	100.0
	Male	14.1	35.7	25.9	24.3	100.0
Residence	Rural	16.1	41.8	23.8	18.2	100.0
	Urban	1.2	10.4	33.2	55.1	100.0
Region	Kampala	0.0	5.0	43.8	51.2	100.0
	Central	2.0	28.1	33.6	36.4	100.0
	Eastern	21.0	42.9	23.2	12.8	100.0
	Northern	33.7	47.3	11.8	7.1	100.0
	Western	8.9	40.6	23.9	26.6	100.0
	All	**13.9**	**37.0**	**25.3**	**23.8**	**100.0**

**At least one period means in one of the waves; **Panel waves: 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2013/14, 2015/16*

6.5.4 Action Taken when Household last run out of Salt

The surveys also sought to understand what action households took when they last run out of salt. Salt is an essential commodity to a household considering that it is cheap to acquire its regarded as a good input to indicators measuring welfare of households. The question only applied to households that cooked at home. The action taken when a household last run out of salt has been examined by selected background characteristics as presented in Table 6.10.

Overall, 20 percent of households indicated that they bought salt when they last ran out of one compared to the 3 percent that borrowed from the neighbor considering all the waves. Comparison of action taken in two periods when the household last ran out of salt, reveals that more households (33%) would buy rather than borrow form their neighbors (8%).

Variations are observed in the percentage of male and female-headed households that bought salt in the two recent survey periods (43% versus 31%). However, in both recent survey periods, female-headed households (11%) were more likely to have borrowed salt from the neighbor compared to their male counter parts (7%).

By residence, the findings show that 4 percent of households in the urban areas and 7 percent of rural households never bought salt in all the survey periods when they last run out. The results also indicate that the rural households (9%) were more prone to borrow salt compared to their urban counterparts (4%) in both recent survey periods. Regionally, it is clear that more households in the Northern (20%) and Eastern (12%) regions borrowed salt from a neighbor in both most recent survey periods.

Table 6.10: Action Taken by Household When They Last Run Out of Salt (%)

	Borrowed from a neighbor					Bought				
Background characteristics	Never	At least one period	Two Periods 2013/14 & 2013/15	All periods	Total	Never	At least one period	Two Periods 2013/14 & 2015/16	All periods	Total
Sex of Head										
Female	33.4	51.0	10.8	4.8	100.0	10.5	37.8	31.4	20.3	100.0
Male	33.2	56.9	7.1	2.8	100.0	5.2	41.7	33.7	19.4	100.0
Residence										
Rural	27.5	59.7	8.9	3.9	100.0	7.1	42.7	33.2	17.0	100.0
Urban	64.9	31.2	3.5	0.4	100.0	3.9	29.1	32.6	34.3	100.0
Region										
Kampala	77.1	18.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	1.8	20.0	38.5	39.6	100.0
Central	48.8	49.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	1.6	34.7	36.8	26.9	100.0
Eastern	17.3	62.3	12.4	8.0	100.0	11.9	50.9	28.4	8.8	100.0
Northern	13.4	59.0	19.9	7.7	100.0	17.2	54.4	19.6	8.8	100.0
Western	36.1	60.6	3.1	0.2	100.0	0.6	32.4	41.8	25.2	100.0
All	**33.2**	**55.4**	**8.1**	**3.3**	**100.0**	6.6	40.7	33.1	19.6	**100.0**

**At least one period means in one of the waves; **Panel waves: 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2013/14, 2015/16*

6.5.5 Feeding Practices

Many people do not have enough to eat to meet their daily energy needs in many developing countries like Uganda. An inquiry was made on the average number of meals taken by household members per day including breakfast. A meal was considered to be any substantial amount of food eaten at one time. It could be on any one of the usual occasions such as breakfast, lunch or dinner.

Table 6.11 shows that, 11 percent of the households had at least three meals in a day while 14 percent of the households never took three meals a day in all the waves. Male headed households (13%) were twice more likely to take three meals per day than is the case for female headed households (6%). Considering rural urban stratification, the urban households had more cases of three meals in a day (12%), than their rural counterpart (11%) though the difference is slight. Region wise, the Northern region had more households (16%) reporting having eaten at least three meals a day followed by Eastern region at 13 percent and the Central region comes last at 8 percent.

Table 6.11: Feeding Practices of Households in regards to a number of Meals taken per Day by Residence (%)

	Took at least three meals a day				
Background characteristics	**Never**	**At least one Period***	**Two Periods 2013/14 & 2015/16**	**All periods**	**Total**
Sex of Head					
Female	16.6	52.7	24.8	6.0	100.0
Male	13.7	52.3	21.4	12.7	100.0
Residence					
Rural	16.3	52.0	21.0	10.7	100.0
Urban	3.9	54.5	29.4	12.2	100.0
Region					
Kampala	0.9	51.2	38.9	9.0	100.0
Central	9.8	59.7	22.8	7.7	100.0
Eastern	9.0	50.5	27.6	12.8	100.0
Northern	32.8	35.7	15.6	15.9	100.0
Western	14.2	58.3	17.9	9.6	100.0
All	**14.4**	**52.4**	**22.2**	**10.9**	**100.0**

**At least one period means in one of the waves; **Panel waves: 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2013/14, 2015/16*

6.6 Summary of Findings

Overall, forty-six percent of the total household expenditure was on food in the last two panel waves. Northern region only spent 7.9 percent of their household income on education which is barely half of the national average expenditure of 12.8 percent in the same sector. Nineteen percent of total household food consumed in the West-Nile region came from gifts.

Thirty-eight percent of the households remained in the same quintile considering income mobility in the recent two waves. Thirteen percent of households in recent two waves moved out of poverty whereas 8 percent slipped into poverty. Twelve percent of the chronically poor are in rural areas compared with the 3 percent in urban areas. Most chronically poor households (24%) are in the north and the least (1%) are in central.

7 CHAPTER SEVEN

7 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

7.1 Introduction

Uganda faces a wide range of development challenges, ranging from regional and seasonal food insecurity to varying degrees of adult and child malnutrition. (Shively & Hao, 2012). Others hardships include low productivity, declining soil fertility and degradation of the natural resource base (EPRC, 2012). Uganda's agricultural sector registered positive growth at 2.6 percent and 1.3 percent in 2008/09 and 2007/08, respectively. However, it is below the targeted rate of 6 percent per annum as set by the African Union Summit in Maputo. The plan for modernization of agriculture was intended to eradicate poverty by transforming subsistence agriculture into commercial agriculture.

The Government of Uganda in liaison with Development Partners is implementing the Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) for the financial year 2010/11 to 2014/15 and the Agriculture Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services (ATAAS) program. These plans were introduced with various objectives which include developing agricultural technologies through research, strengthening agricultural research institutions and effectiveness of technology development. Such initiatives require good agriculture statistics to feed into the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the systems; to further enable improved delivery of demand-driven and market-oriented advisory services to farmers to promote their progression from subsistence to market-orientation.

This chapter gives an overview of the agricultural sector by highlighting changes experienced in agricultural production between 2013/14 to 2015/16; characteristics of farmers, crops grown by type, ownership and user rights of parcels, use of agricultural land, source of water for agricultural production, agricultural extension services, training provided, production of major crops, type of seeds used and farming inputs used.

7.2 Characteristics of Farmers engaged in agriculture

Table 7.1 presents the distribution of panel farmers engaged in different agricultural activities over the two waves of the survey. It is clear that there was a slight increase in the percent of panel farmers engaged in crop only from 23.1 percent in 2013/14 to 24.1 percent in 2015/16. The majority of Agriculture farmers were engaged in mixed farming with a slight increase from 46.8 percent in 2013/14 as compared to 47.4 percent in 2015/16. The trend for Agriculture farmers engaged in animal rearing alone changed by declining from 30.0 percent in 2013/14 to 28.5 percent in 2015/16. By region, there was an increase of 4.2 percent in central for crop only and a decrease of 5.6, 1.3 and 0.1 percent for eastern, northern and western respectively as far as crop only activity is concerned. There was also a general decrease in the distribution of farmers engaged in rearing animals only across the

regions. Results show that Central, Northern and Western registered a decrease of 6.5 percent, 0.4 percent and 1.2 percent respectively while Eastern registered an increase of 1.2 percent.

Table 7.1: Distribution of Farmers engaged in Agriculture (%)

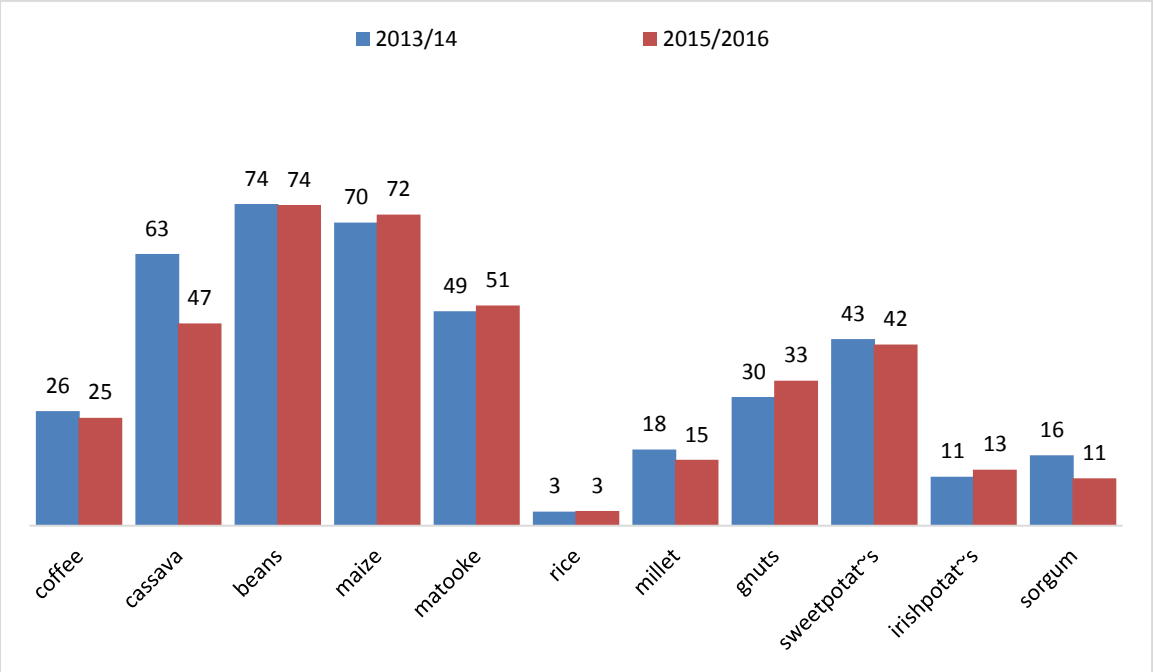
	Crop Only	Animals only	Mixed	Total
2015/2016				
Central	30.9	25.4	43.7	100
Eastern	21.1	30.8	48.2	100
Northern	15.6	30.8	53.6	100
Western	29.0	26.8	44.2	100
Total	**24.1**	**28.5**	**47.4**	**100**
2013/2014				
Central	26.7	31.9	41.4	100
Eastern	19.1	29.6	51.3	100
Northern	16.9	31.2	52.0	100
Western	29.1	28.0	42.9	100
Total	**23.1**	**30.0**	**46.8**	**100**

7.3 Household that grew crops by Crop Type

The Uganda Panel survey collects information on the production of the main crops grown during the different waves. The information is therefore discussed herein by wave.

Coffee, cassava, beans, maize, matooke, rice, millet, grand nuts, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and sorghum were the main crops considered. The findings show that most of the households are mainly involved in the growing of beans and maize. 74 percent of the households grew beans in both 2013/14 and 2015/16 while maize had an increase of 2 percent of the households growing it. Cassava was the most affected crop were the percentage of households growing it reduced greatly from 63 percent in 2013/14 to 47 percent in 2015/16. The percentage of households which grow rice remained the same with 3 percent while those growing groundnuts increased by 3 percent. This is clearly shown in Figure 7.1 below.

Figure 7.1: Proportion of households that grow crops by Crop type (%)



7.4 Ownership and user rights of the parcels

Information was collected on decision making and user rights of the parcel. Results show that in 2015/2016 having user rights of parcel in the three regions of central, northern and western for male farmers increased by 16.4 percent, 3.7 percent and 7.5 percent respectively unlike the eastern region which had a reduction of about 9.1 percent compared to findings in 2013/2014. For the case of female farmers comparing findings of 2015/2016 and those of 2013/2014 the user rights in central and eastern reduced while in northern and western female user rights of the parcel increased. There was a general reduction of the joint user rights for the three regions apart from eastern which increased by about 11.6 percent.

With regard to decision making, results reveal that there was a tremendous increase for the male farmers making decisions than the female farmers across the regions while the joint decision making has greatly reduced as shown in the table 7.2 below.

Table 7.2: Decision making and user rights by survey year (%)

	Male only	Female only	Joint	Total
2015/2016				
User rights				
Central	53.3	23.9	22.8	100
Eastern	26.6	16.4	57.0	100
Northern	21.5	22.0	56.5	100
Western	14.5	14.4	71.1	100
Total	26.9	18.6	54.4	100
Decision Making				
Central	40.6	26.8	32.6	100
Eastern	41.7	13.8	44.5	100
Northern	27.7	19.3	53.0	100
Western	12.8	10.4	76.9	100
Total	29.7	16.7	53.6	100
2013/2014				
User rights				
Central	36.9	24.8	38.3	100
Eastern	35.8	18.8	45.4	100
Northern	17.8	17.2	65.1	100
Western	7.0	13.3	79.7	100
Total	22.7	17.9	59.3	100
Decision Making				
Central	24.9	24.6	50.5	100
Eastern	26.3	16.7	57.0	100
Northern	10.3	15.2	74.5	100
Western	5.8	11.4	82.8	100
Total	**15.7**	**16.2**	**68.1**	**100**

7.5 Use of Agricultural Land

Information collected on land use shows that the majority of panel Agriculture households (over 8 in every 10 households in 2015/16) mostly used their land for cultivation. A slight decline was observed in the proportion of Agriculture households that fallowed/pastured woodlands their land (from 4.4 percent in 2013/14 to 4.0 percent in 2015/6). Results show that in 2015/16 there was no land rented out unlike in 2013/14 where less than one percent of the households rented out land.

Table 7.3: Land Use by Region (%)

	Cultivated in both Season	cultivated on only one season	fallow/pasture woodland for both seasons	Rented out	Total
2015/2016					
Central	93.7	3.1	3.2	0.0	100
Eastern	83.3	14.7	2.1	0.0	100
Northern	60.4	30.5	9.1	0.0	100
Western	94.0	4.2	1.8	0.0	100
Total	82.6	13.4	4.0	0.0	100
2013/2014					
Central	87.3	7.2	4.2	1.2	100
Eastern	79.8	16.8	2.7	0.7	100
Northern	52.4	39.7	7.3	0.6	100
Western	90.2	6.9	2.8	0.1	100
Total	75.7	19.3	4.4	0.6	100

7.6 Source of Water for Agriculture production

Water is one of the sustaining assets of any land based business; therefore, access to water is becoming increasingly important for farmers especially when their farm businesses incorporate irrigated rather than rain-fed enterprises[7]. Table 7.4 presents the distribution of agriculture farmers that used irrigation during crop cultivation for the two year the survey was conducted. The results reveal that, overall, use of irrigation as a water managements practice has largely been low among agriculture farmers with only 0.6 percent. For instance, the proportion of farmers that practiced irrigation did not change however there was a slight increase in the numbers but the percentages did not change. Most of the farmers use rain-fed source of water for agriculture production and about one in every ten households use swamp/wetlands. It is worth noting that number of farmers using Irrigated source of water is increasing at an increasing rate compared to the other two sources.

Table 7.4: Farmer's Source of water for Agriculture production (%)

	2013/2014		2015/2016	
	Number	%	Number	%
Irrigated	51,288	0.6	62,010	0.6
Rain-fed	9,017,000	98.1	9,668,000	98.1
Swamp/Wetland	122,737	1.3	127,821	1.3

7.7 Agricultural Extension Services

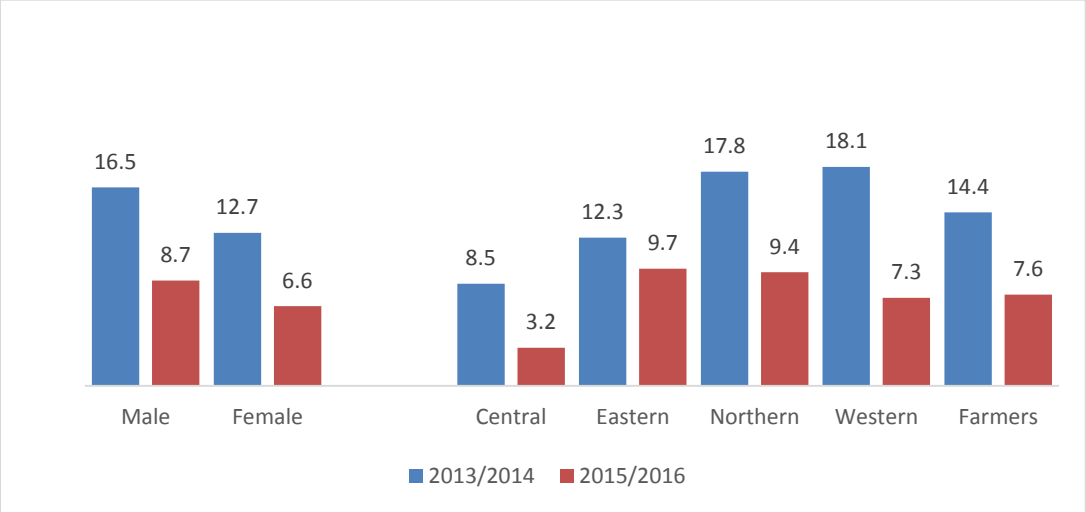
The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) initially sought to give advice to farmers especially those in rural areas. The key objective of NAADS is to promote food security, nutrition and

[7] Water Management Tool, at LEAF"s (Linking Environment and Farming), 2011

household incomes through increased productivity and market-oriented farming. Under this program, NAADS supports household food security using the village level approach for farmer mobilization to ensure wide coverage of the poor in terms of food sufficiency and nutrition (MAAIF, 2010).

NAADS is an important forum for mobilizing farmers around a common objective, especially in delivery of services and the formulation of policies that support agricultural development. Figure 7.2 presents the distribution of Agriculture farmers that access Government Agriculture Extension services received in 2015/16 as compared to 2013/14. Results show that there was a decrease of access from 16.5 percent to 8.7 percent for the male farmers and from 12.7 percent to 6.6 percent in 2013/14 to 2015/16 for the female farmers. At national level, results show that access reduced by 6.8 percent showing that there was a general decrease in the access to government Agriculture extension services across the regions in 2015/16 as compared to 2013/14.

Figure 7.2: Farmers that access Government Agriculture Extension services (%)



7.7.1 NAADS Training

During data collection, households were asked to indicate whether they received any visits from a NAADS Extension Worker in the 12 months prior to the survey with the purpose to train or give agricultural advice. Table 7.5 presents findings of having received extension visits from NAADS for training and results show that there was a general decrease in the visits in 2015/16 as compared to 2013/14 nationally and across regions.

Considering household members participating in a training program, there was a general decrease in the percentages in 2013/14 as compared to 2015/16 with the national being 17 percent compared to 24.3 percent in 2013/14 and northern having the lowest of 14.2 percent compared to the 22.9 percent in 2013/14.

Table 7.5: Households members that received Extension Visits from NAADS for Training (%)

	Informed of Training Programs	Any Household member Participated In A Training Program	Informed of Farmers' Groups Established Under The Farmer Institution scheme	Belongs to A Farmers' Group	initiatives to prioritize enterprises to demand for advisory services
2015/2016					
Central	35.9	17.3	12.9	36.0	5.6
Eastern	63.4	19.9	48.6	17.9	22.8
Northern	72.6	14.2	56.6	13.6	28.2
Western	69.5	17.5	25.4	31.0	9.7
Uganda	60.0	17.3	34.7	20.9	15.9
2013/2014					
Central	48.5	27.1	33.3	26.9	10.2
Eastern	62.0	23.0	44.0	27.6	17.0
Northern	70.7	22.9	48.3	21.3	27.7
Western	74.4	24.9	27.7	38.6	13.5
Uganda	64.3	24.3	37.9	27.8	16.9

7.8 Production of Major Crops

Agriculture production in Uganda is dominated by staple crops including: maize, rice, millet, sorghum, beans, groundnuts, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava, banana and coffee. Disaggregation of production figures by season is presented in Table 7.6.1. The results reveal that production in the first and second season show that millet, sorghum, Irish potatoes and cassava production was high in second season in 2013/14 unlike maize, rice, ground nuts and Irish potatoes which was high in the second season in 2015/16.

There was a reduction in the production of maize, beans, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, banana and coffee in the first season of 2015/16 compared to first season of 2013/14. Looking at the production of the second season of 2013/14 and 2015/16, findings show that maize, rice, beans, groundnuts, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes registered an increase. Results show that there was an increase in the production of maize, rice, sorghum, groundnuts and Irish potatoes in 2015/16.

Table 7.6: Production of major crops by season (Tons)

	2013/14			2015/16		
Crop	**1st season**	**2nd season**	**Total production**	**1st season**	**2nd season**	**Total production**
Maize	981,439	930,873	1,912,312	973,902.0	1,272,290.5	2,246,192
Rice	28,638	21,320	49,958	56,387.3	88,297.7	144,685
Millet	35,401	74,359	109,760	53,006.4	38,271.4	91,278
Sorghum	11,977	30,010	41,986	37,191.9	22,178.5	59,370
Beans	327,742	282,462	610,204	289,180.4	287,815.4	576,996
Groundnuts	67,927	42,351	110,278	54,167.3	86,748.0	140,915
Irish Potatoes	13,716	96,055	209,771	189,344.9	227,260.0	416,605
Sweet potatoes	689,251	390,802	1,080,053	473,630.4	408,301.0	881,931
Cassava	752,090	867,676	1,619,766	821,930.4	588,908.6	1,410,839
Banana	3,059,180	2,830,848	5,890,028	2,788,577.8	2,562,360.7	5,350,938
Coffee	44,717	50,625	95,342	43,565.0	31,698.6	75,264

Area cover for major crops by season (Hectares)

Area	2013/14			2015/16		
	1st season	**2nd season**	**Total area**	**1st season**	**2nd season**	**Total area**
Maize	686,019	694,093	1,380,112	652879	691866	1,344,746
Rice	65,139	68,552	133,691	48111	64746	112,857
Millet	89,635	117,390	207,025	79597	102850	182,447
Sorghum	41,971	89,786	131,757	89928	57153	147,082
Beans	697,958	585,334	1,283,292	479174	550147	1,029,321
Groundnuts	288,533	124,720	413,253	170013	206297	376,310
Irish Potatoes	69,572	54,126	123,698	67881	64022	131,903
Sweet potatoes	247,150	423,488	670,638	252387	233279	485,667
Cassava	676,632	667,768	1,344,400	555717	560564	1,116,281
Banana	728,906	801,851	1,530,757	598992	647227	1,246,219
Coffee	362,671	396,214	758,885	9706	6217	15,923

Yield of major crops by season (Tons per Hectare)

Yield	2013/14			2015/16		
	1st season	**2nd season**	**Total production**	**1st season**	**2nd season**	**Total production**
Maize	1.43	1.34	1.39	1.49	1.84	1.67
Rice	0.44	0.31	0.37	1.17	1.36	1.28
Millet	0.39	0.63	0.53	0.67	0.37	0.50
Sorghum	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.41	0.39	0.40
Beans	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.60	0.52	0.56
Groundnuts	0.24	0.34	0.27	0.32	0.42	0.37
Irish Potatoes	1.63	1.77	1.70	2.79	3.55	3.16
Sweet potatoes	2.79	0.92	1.61	1.88	1.75	1.82
Cassava	1.11	1.30	1.20	1.48	1.05	1.26
Banana	4.20	3.53	3.85	4.66	3.96	4.29
Coffee	0.12	0.13	0.13	4.49	5.10	4.73

There has been a general increase in the yield in tons per hectare by crop for all the crops in 2015/16 apart from sweet potatoes which reduced in the first season, cassava and millet in the second season and finally millet which had a decline of 0.03 percent on average.

7.9 Type of Seeds Used

Countries that have realized some success in agriculture employ the use of fertilizers, improved seeds and irrigation supported with credit and extension services. Uganda needs to embrace the use of modern farming methods if it is to overcome food insecurity challenges. In Uganda, a declining trend is observed in the use of improved seeds since 2013/14 as depicted in Table 7.7. The proportion of households that used improved seeds are more in the first season than the second season for both 2013/14 and 2015/16 findings. The percentage of households using improved seeds by crop type decreased in 2015/16 compared to 2013/14.

Table 7.7: Use of Improved seeds by Crop type (%)

	2013/2014		2015/2016	
Crop	**1st season**	**2nd season**	**1st season**	**2nd season**
Rice	12.9	9.8	7.8	4.8
Maize	16.8	7.4	9.4	13.3
Finger Millet	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.5
Sorghum	2.0	14.2	5.4	1.3
Beans	3.6	1.4	1.3	0.9
Groundnuts	3.3	0.9	1.6	0.5
Irish Potatoes	0.0	2.0	6.0	0.1
Sweet Potatoes	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.5
Cassava	12.4	10.9	13.7	11.0
Banana Food	7.0	20.5	4.0	0.0
Coffee	0.0	4.3	30.1	0.0

7.10 Farming Inputs

Many countries in the world have ensured food security and transformed agriculture through supporting farmers to use modern production inputs; like fertilizers and high yielding seeds (EPRC, 2011).According to the Agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan for 2010/11-2014/15 soil fertility is one of the major challenges to crop production in Uganda. In order to increase productivity, farmers need to apply fertilizers in addition to other complementary inputs. Table 7.8 presents the percentage of farmers that used three type of inputs i.e. organic fertilizer, in-organic fertilizer and pesticides. The results show that there was a general decrease in the use of these inputs by panel farmers in 2015/16 as compared to 2013/14.

Table 7.8: Uses of inputs by type of crop, 2015/2016 (%)

	Use of inorganic			Use of organic			Use of Pesticide		
	First season	Second season	Total	First season	Second season	Total	First season	Second season	Total
2015/2016									
Rice	4.8	2.5	**2.8**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	17.0	4.7	**11.7**
Maize	3.3	2.6	**3.8**	3.6	1.4	**3.2**	7.0	6.3	**8.7**
Finger Millet	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	1.9	0.0	**1.2**	0.0	0.3	**0.2**
Sorghum	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.5	0.0	**0.3**
Beans	1.9	1.8	**2.4**	5.3	2.8	**5.3**	5.1	4.0	**6.5**
Groundnuts	2.1	0.3	**1.4**	1.4	0.2	**0.9**	2.6	1.5	**2.5**
Irish Potatoes	1.7	1.8	**2.3**	0.6	0.3	**0.7**	4.2	8.3	**7.7**
Sweet Potatoes	0.3	0.0	**0.2**	0.5	0.4	**0.5**	1.4	1.3	**1.8**
Cassava	1.0	0.6	**1.2**	3.2	1.4	**3.2**	2.2	2.7	**3.4**
Banana Food	1.3	0.8	**1.6**	14.8	8.0	**16.7**	3.4	4.5	**5.7**
Coffee	2.5	1.0	**0.5**	12.9	8.5	**9.1**	5.0	6.2	**0.5**
2013/2014									
Rice	7.2	5.3	**6.9**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	4.8	10.6	**8.6**
Maize	4.4	1.3	**4.2**	4.7	1.5	**4.7**	7.6	6.4	**8.9**
Finger Millet	0.5	0.0	**0.2**	0.0	0.5	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Sorghum	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.4	0.0	**0.4**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Beans	3.3	0.8	**3.0**	6.5	2.4	**6.5**	5.8	4.1	**6.8**
Groundnuts	0.8	0.0	**0.6**	2.1	0.4	**2.1**	3.7	1.3	**3.5**
Irish Potatoes	3.2	0.5	**2.7**	2.9	0.6	**2.9**	8.4	4.4	**8.2**
Sweet Potatoes	0.2	0.0	**0.2**	1.4	0.2	**1.4**	3.6	1.6	**3.5**
Cassava	0.7	0.7	**1.0**	3.7	1.0	**3.7**	3.6	1.9	**4.1**
Banana Food	1.5	1.1	**2.1**	15.9	8.3	**15.9**	5.1	3.0	**6.6**
Banana Beer	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	8.7	5.7	**8.7**	1.7	2.8	**3.6**
Banana Sweet	0.5	1.5	**1.7**	12.2	4.3	**12.2**	5.3	2.6	**5.6**
Coffee	2.5	1.4	**3.0**	13.8	8.1	**13.8**	8.5	5.3	**10.7**

7.11 Summary of Findings

Majority of agriculture households were engaged in mixed farming with slightly increase of 0.6 percent in 2015/16. Maize and beans were grown by the highest number of households while rice and Irish potatoes had the lowest number of households engaged. Overall, use of irrigation as a water managements practice has largely been low among panel agricultural households. The proportion of households that practiced irrigation (0.6 percent) remained the same for both 2013/14 and 2015/16.

Three in five agricultural households were informed of NAADS training programs in 2015/16 compared to 64 percent in 2013/14 and only 17 percent of the households had a member of the household participate in a training program compared to 24 percent in 2013/14. Twenty-one percent of the households were members of farmer groups and 16 percent of agricultural households had the initiative to prioritize enterprises to demand for advisory services compared to 28 and17 percent respectively in 2013/14. The results show that there was a general decrease in the use of the selected inputs by panel farmers in 2015/16 as compared to 2013/14.

8 CHAPTER EIGHT

8 MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

8.1 Introduction

Maternal health care broadly refers to measures taken to safeguard the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. It encompasses the health care dimensions of family planning, preconception, prenatal, and postnatal care in order to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. During the 2015/16 UNPS, information on maternal health care focused on the current use of contraceptives as well as the place of delivery and assistance received during delivery for all births that women of reproductive age had had in the 2 years preceding the survey.

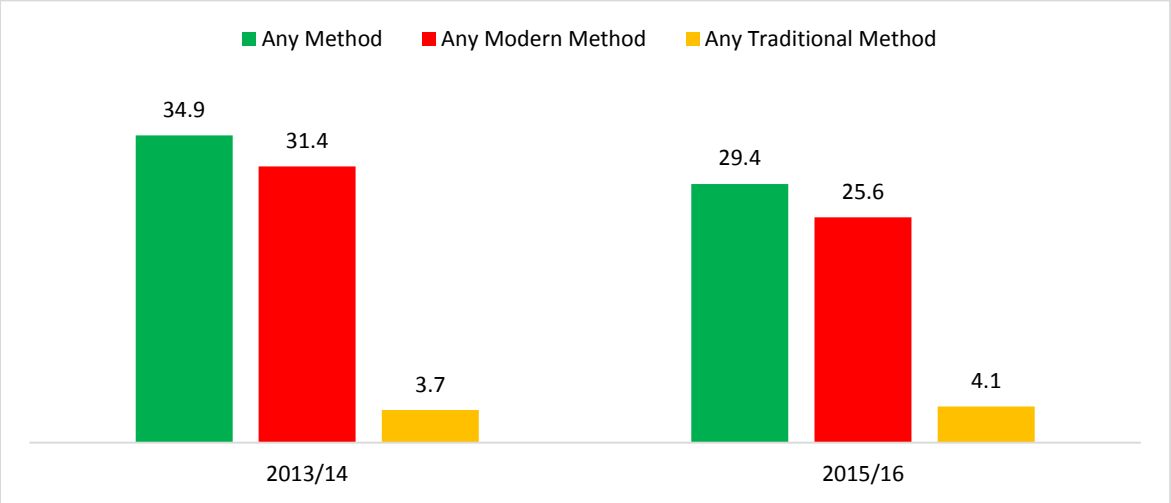
8.2 Current Use of Contraceptives

Half of the world's population is either in or entering their child bearing years, consequently there is tremendous need for contraceptive use, especially in areas with high fertility (World Bank, 2007). Despite Uganda's liberal family planning policy, which states that all sexually active men and women should have access to contraceptives without need for consent from partner or parent, contraceptive use remains low, one of the lowest in the world. This partly explains the persistent high fertility in Uganda i.e. 6.2 children per woman), which is a public health concern. Unwanted pregnancy, unsafe induced abortions and associated high morbidity and mortality among women may be partly attributed to low contraceptive use.

The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) takes into account all use of contraception among women aged 15-49, whether the concern of the user is permanent cessation of child-bearing or a desire to space births. The CPR is defined as the percentage of currently married women who are currently using a method of contraception. Current use of family planning services also serves to assess the success of family planning programs.

Figure 8.1 shows the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) among married women aged 15 – 49 for the survey years 2011/12, 2013/14 and 2015/16. The use of contraceptive methods has been broadly categorized as no method used, modern and traditional methods used. Any method refers to use of any of Modern or Tradition methods, Modern methods used include; Injections, Male condoms, Pills, Implants, Female sterilization, IUDs, Diaphragm, Foam or Jerry and Traditional methods include; rhythm method, Locational Amenorrhea Method (LAM), Withdrawal. The percentage of married women aged 15 – 49 who are currently using any method of family planning has been dropping from 35 percent in 2013/14 and 29 percent in 2015/16. In addition, there was a drop of four percent between the year 2013/14 and 2015/16. The use of traditional methods has remained the same (4 percent) in 2015/16.

Figure 8.1: Current Use of Contraception among married women (%)



8.2.1 Type of Family Planning Methods Used

Figure 8.2 presents findings on the current use of contraception among married women by residence and year. The use of contraceptive methods has been broadly categorized as no method used, modern and traditional methods used. Not using any method was the most common practice among married women in both surveys; this has increased from 66 percent to 72 percent for married women in the rural areas while for urban a slightly increase from 64 to 67 percent. Modern methods were second in use, though the method registered a drops in both rural and urban areas of 30 to 24 percent and 33 to 29 percent respectively. The traditional method was the least, with no changes in rural and insignificant raise urban areas across the two survey periods of 2013/14 and 2015/16.

Figure 8.2: Current Use of Contraception among married women by residence (%)

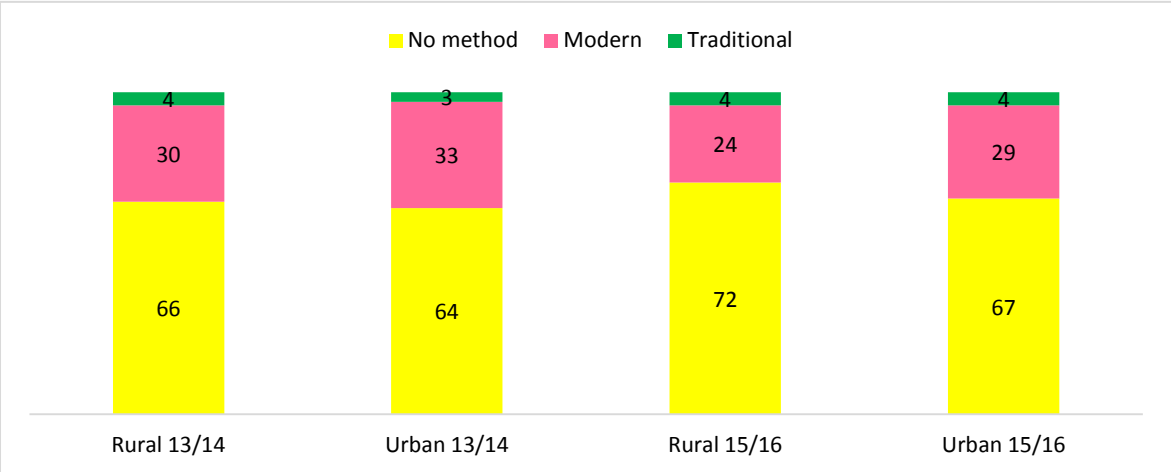


Table 8.1 presents the distribution of women currently using contraceptives by the type of family planning method, residence and survey year. Overall, the percentage of all women not using any

method largely remained the same (70 to 70 percent in the two survey periods). However, among married women a decrease from 65 to 59 percent was observed for those not using any method in 2013/14 to 2015/16 respectively. Results further show that more women in the rural areas were not using any method (72%) compared to those in urban areas (66%) in the 2015/16. In the case of married women, there was a reduction in the percentage of women not using any method for those residing in urban areas from 63 to 49 percent compared to that of those in the rural areas which largely remained the same in the years 2013/14 and 2015/16 respectively. Regardless of the residence and survey year, the Injectable is the most commonly used method of family planning though it reduced from 15 to 14 percent among all women and increased from 19 to 21 percent for married women across the two survey periods of 2013/14 and 2015/16. This was followed by the use of implants for which minimal increases are observed among all women and minimal reductions in married women in 2013/14 and 2015/16. On the other hand, a negligible increase in the use of condom is observed for both all women and married women from 2 to 3 percent and 1 to 2 percent respectively. This was more pronounced in urban compared to rural areas.

Table 8.1: Distribution of Women Currently Using Contraceptives by method and Residence (%)

	All Women						Married Women					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
Type of Method	**2013/14**	**2015/16**	**2013/14**	**2015/16**	**2013/14**	**2015/16**	**2013/14**	**2015/16**	**2013/14**	**2015/16**	**2013/14**	**2015/16**
Not using	72.3	71.8	68.7	66.2	70.4	70.4	65.9	61.3	63.8	49.0	64.8	58.7
Injectable	13.7	13.9	16.7	14.8	15.3	14.2	16.8	20.0	20.1	24.7	18.5	21.0
Male Condom	0.7	2.2	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.7	0.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.8
Rhythm Method	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.9
Pill	1.7	2.6	4.1	5.6	3.0	3.3	2.1	3.9	4.9	8.8	3.5	4.9
LAM	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.2
Implants	5.5	3.5	3.1	4.3	4.2	3.7	7.0	5.1	3.7	7.5	5.3	5.6
Withdrawal	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.7	1.0
Female Sterilization	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.1
IUD	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6
Others	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 8.2 shows current use of contraception by region in the two surveys. The Central region still remains with the highest CPR (32%), for all married women, and 43 percent in married women. It remained the same 29 percent for all women and a slight increase in married women across the two surveys of 2013/14 and 2015/16. The Northern had the lowest CPR (28%); though there was a 5 percent increase in all women and no change among married women based on the previous survey. Worth noting is the decrease in no method used for married women in Western and Northern regions with 62 to 59 percent and 75 to 63 percent respectively across the two surveys of 2013/14 and 2015/16. The use of modern methods for married women overall increased from 31 to 36 percent, probably explaining a decrease in the percentage reported not using any method. The use of traditional method has overall, been on increased among married and all women from 4 to 5 percent and 3 to 4 percent respectively, in the surveys taken in 2013/14 and 2015/16.

Table 8.2: Current Use of Contraception by Region (%)

	2015/2016									
	All women					Married Women				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
CPR	**32.0**	**31.0**	**27.5**	**30.2**	**29.6**	**43.1**	**41.4**	**25.2**	**37.1**	**36.7**
No method	69.9	66.8	72.4	72.5	70.3	55.0	58.1	62.9	59.4	**58.6**
Modern	26.1	28.5	19.5	26.3	25.6	39.4	37.0	26.2	39.2	**36.0**
Traditional	4.0	4.7	8.1	1.2	4.1	5.5	5.0	10.9	1.5	**5.4**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	2013/2014									
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
CPR	**33.0**	**36.0**	**23.5**	**31.2**	**29.4**	**44.1**	**41.4**	**25.3**	**38.0**	**34.9**
No Method	66.7	63.4	76.4	68.7	70.4	55.7	58.0	74.5	61.9	**64.8**
Modern	29.8	34.1	19.8	29.3	26.8	40.1	38.7	20.8	35.2	**31.4**
Traditional	3.5	2.5	3.8	2.1	2.9	4.2	3.4	4.7	2.9	**3.7**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The current use of contraception has also been examined along various age groups and welfare quintiles among married women. The five-year age groups were constituted for married women aged 15 to 49 and the findings show that age groups 30-34 has the highest CPR (46 %). For the age group 15-19 has the lowest CPR (11%), followed by age groups 20-24 and 45-49 with 25 and 26 percent CPR respectively far below the national. No method used registered the highest 74 percent among the 45-49 age group, followed by 15-19 registering (71%), and followed by 40-44, 20-24 with 62 and 60 percent respectively.

Modern method use was more a practice for age groups 25-29 with 42 percent, 30-34 with 40 percent and 35-39 with 39 percent as opposed to age groups 15-19 and 45-49 with only 26 and 21 percent respectively. Women found in households of fifth quintile registered the highest CPR (40%) while their counterparts in lowest quintile registered the lowest CPR (20%).

Table 8.3: Current Use of Contraception among Married Women by Age group and Welfare quintile (%)

Age group	No method	Modern	Traditional	Total	CPR
15-19	71.0	25.5	3.5	100	11.2
20-24	60.4	34.7	5.0	100	25.2
25-29	54.8	42.1	3.1	100	35.9
30-34	53.5	40.1	6.4	100	45.5
35-39	54.8	39.3	5.9	100	40.8
40-44	62.1	30.9	7.1	100	35.3
45-49	74.2	20.5	5.3	100	25.6
Quintile 1	74.4	18.0	7.6	100	20.4
Quintile 2	63.0	30.1	6.9	100	36.1
Quintile 3	60.3	33.8	5.9	100	34.2
Quintile 4	48.2	48.7	3.1	100	36.5
Quintile 5	54.6	37.9	7.5	100	39.7
Total	**58.6**	**35.9**	**5.4**	**100**	**35.1**

8.3 Place of Delivery

An important component of efforts to reduce the health risks of mothers and children is increasing the proportion of babies delivered under the supervision of health professionals. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infections that may cause death or serious illness to either the mother or the baby (or both). Data on place of delivery were obtained for all births delivered last within the last two years prior to the survey.

Table 8.4 presents the percent distribution of live births in the two years preceding the survey by background characteristics and place of delivery. Seventy-one percent of the births took place in a health facility of which 71 percent were delivered from the public sect while the private sector accounted for less than one percent. Twenty-nine percent of the deliveries in the last two years took place at home. The women in the urban areas (91%) are more likely to deliver from heath facilities compared to rural women (67%). Over 72 percent of the women in Central and Western part of the Uganda were delivering from the health facility unlike in the Northern and Eastern who were below the national level of 71 percent. The higher the quintile the more in the percentage increase of women delivering from a health facility. Table 8.4 presents the percent distribution of live births in the two years preceding the survey by background characteristics and place of delivery.

Table 8.4: Place of Delivery by some Background Characteristics (%)

	Type of Facility				
Residence	**Public sector**	**Private sector**	**Home**	**Total**	**%age delivered in health facility**
Rural	66.9	0.5	32.6	100	67.4
Urban	89.8	1.4	8.8	100	91.2
Region					
Central	70.9	1.0	28.1	100	71.9
Eastern	62.6	0.6	36.8	100	63.2
Northern	68.8	0.0	31.2	100	68.8
Western	80.5	1.0	18.5	100	81.5
Welfare Quintiles					
Quintile 1	59.1	0.1	40.8	100	59.2
Quintile 2	71.8	0.0	28.2	100	71.8
Quintile 3	68.5	2.2	29.3	100	70.7
Quintile 4	79.1	0.0	20.9	100	79.1
Quintile 5	93.2	0.0	6.8	100	93.2
Total	**70.7**	**0.7**	**28.7**	**100**	**71.3**

8.4 Assistance during Delivery

Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality. Children delivered at home are usually more likely to be delivered without assistance from a trained provider, whereas children delivered at health facility are more likely to be delivered by a trained health professional.

Sixty-four percent of births take place with assistance of a skilled provider, which may be a doctor, nurse or midwife, medical assistant or clinical officer or nursing aid. The analysis has considered only the most qualified person. Doctors' assist in the delivery was at 4 percent, nurses/midwives at 55 percent, medical assistant/clinical officers/nursing aid at 5 percent, traditional birth attendant at 9 percent and relatives/friend was at 23 percent.

Births in urban areas (85%) are more likely to be assisted by a skilled provider compared to births in the rural areas (59%). Western (84%) had the highest percentage of births assisted by the skilled provider followed by Central with 76 percent. There is a strong relationship between birth delivered by skilled provider and welfare of the household. The percentage of births in households in the highest quintile was at 72 percent while for the lowest quintile was at 49 percent.

Table 8.5: Shows delivery assistance by type of provider according to background characteristics (%)

Residence	Doctor	Nurse, midwife	Medical assistant / clinical officer/ Nursing Aid	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Friend	Other	Total	%age delivered by a skilled provider
Rural	2.8	51.3	4.9	11.3	25.8	3.9	100.0	59.0
Urban	8.6	72.4	3.8	0.9	12.7	1.6	100.0	84.8
Region								
Central	6.0	62.7	7.1	9.8	12.2	2.1	100.0	75.9
Eastern	2.6	55.0	2.4	8.4	26.2	5.3	100.0	60.0
Northern	0.5	28.2	3.0	11.1	55.3	1.9	100.0	31.6
Western	6.2	71.3	6.3	8.0	4.2	4.1	100.0	83.7
Welfare Quintiles								
Quintile 1	4.1	43.6	1.5	11.0	34.5	5.3	100.0	49.2
Quintile 2	0.4	51.5	6.2	10.5	31.3	0.0	100.0	58.1
Quintile 3	1.9	60.4	4.6	8.2	20.4	4.5	100.0	66.9
Quintile 4	2.9	57.9	1.8	10.8	23.8	2.8	100.0	62.6
Quintile 5	8.6	61.4	2.9	2.2	18.3	6.7	100.0	72.8
Total	**3.9**	**55.4**	**4.7**	**9.2**	**23.2**	**3.5**	**100.0**	**64.0**

8.5 Summary of Findings

The percentage of married women currently using any method of family planning, overall, dropped from 35 percent (2013/14) to 29 percent (2015/16). There was an increase from 31 to 36 percent in the married women using modern contraceptive methods while for the use of traditional method there was marginally increased from 4 to 5 percent. The increase for all women not using any method was more a rural phenomenon rising from 66 to 72 percent compared to urban with only a minimal increase from 64 to 67 percent. The Eastern region had the highest CPR (36%) in 2013/14 but in 2015/16 there was a decline to 31 percent which is a drop to the second position in all women. No method used registered the highest 74 percent among the 45-49 age group, followed by 15-19 registering (71%), and followed by 40-44, 20-24 with 62 and 60 percent respectively.

Modern method use was more a practice for age groups 25-29 with 42 percent, 30-34 with 40 percent and 35-39 with 39 percent as opposed to age groups 15-19 and 45-49 with only 26 and 21 percent respectively. Western (84%) had the highest percentage of births assisted by the skilled provider followed by Central with 76 percent. There is a strong relationship between birth delivered by skilled provider and welfare of the household. The percentage of births in households in the highest quintile was at 72 percent while for the lowest quintile was at 49 percent

9 ANNEXES

9 DEFINITION OF TERMS

A **Wave** is a complete cycle of 12 months within which two visits of data collection are made to each household in the Panel Survey Program

An **Agricultural household or Holding** is an economic unit of agricultural production under single or joint management comprising of all land used wholly or partly for crop production purposes and all livestock kept, without regard to title, legal form or size.

A **Household** is defined as a person or group of people who have been living and eating their meals together for at least 6 of the 12 months preceding the interview.

Household Head is defined as the person who manages the income earned and the expense incurred by the household and is considered by other members of the household as the head.

An **Original household** is household that was found in same location as during the 2005/06 UNHS.

Shifted households are households that shifted from their original location in 2005/06 to any other place; either within the same Enumeration Area or outside the Enumeration Area.

Movers are individuals related to the household head that permanently left their original households to either join an existing or form a new household.

Split-Off households are new households that were formed or already existing households joined by the Movers.

Attrition of households occurs when cases are lost from the original sample over time or over a series of sequential processes.

A **Tracking Target**is an individual(s) within the 20 percent sample of households that were selected for trackingand is related to the household head.

Six-Tracer Drugs are essential medicines useful in treating common diseases like Malaria, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Diabetes and Hypertension.

Engel Ratio is the share of food expenditure to total household expenditure.

Absolute Poverty Line is equivalent to One US dollar per person per day in Purchasing Power Parity expressed in 2005/06 prices.

Chronic Poverty occurs when a household's per adult consumption expenditure remains below the absolute poverty line over time.

Transient Poverty occurs when the consumption expenditure of a household oscillates below or above the absolute poverty line at different points in time.

Household Size refers to the number of usual members in a household as of the date of the survey.

A **Maama Kit** is an all-in-one set comprising of everything needed to help provide a clean and safe delivery for an expecting mother.

A **Stock-Out** occurs when health facilities have no medicine at one-point-in-time or over a period of days, weeks or months.

Village Health Teams constitute the first contact point for the majority of people at the village level especially in the rural areas.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is defined as the percentage of currently married women who are currently using a method of contraception.

10 CHALLENGES OF COLLECTING PANEL SURVEY DATA

Although it is well known that Panel surveys provide data for management of change and assessment of dynamics, understanding the short comings of panel survey data collection is critical for research. Poor data quality may lead to biased estimates and incorrect interpretations thus misleading policy makers who are the key users of the UNPS findings. The common challenges experienced include:

Respondent Fatigue

Given the repetitive nature of Panel surveys, it is important to take into account the increasing levels of fatigue experienced by most respondents.

Respondent reporting errors or Under-reporting

It is important to note that because of the continued visits to the same households, the often tedious, complex and effortful data recording mechanism and because most of the respondents have become conversant with the type of questions asked; the probability of some giving false information just to ensure the interview ends early whilst others see no need to give relevant information as they find that they do not directly benefit from the survey as they would have expected.

Illiteracy of household members

The survey collected information on daily harvest from agricultural households using a crop card. The requirement was for each household to fill in the card daily as and when they harvested any crops from their farms. Some of the households found difficulty filling the crop card given the level of illiteracy of its members.

Difficulties in tracking of respondents

Tracking of some of the targeted respondents was problematic given that the information on the movers was collected through consultations with relatives and friends at the target's last known location. The geographic scatter of the targets made it difficult to find and interview many of the movers in the given time period.

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12 PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2015/16 UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY

UGANDA Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

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L. Anyalyel	I. Mayanja	B. Ojok
D. Arinda	T. Mpagi	R. Okia
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H. Ekwau	J. Mukasa	E. Okwalo
S. Eriau	E. Mumbere	J. Openycan
J. Isabirye	D. Mutonyi	J. Rutah
J. Ishebo	A. Mwiru	J. Ssali
S. Kaima	E. Nabwire	M. Waiswa
A. Kalebbo	B. Nadunga	A. Wajju

Drivers

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M. Akwesiga	C. Mbago	M. Tumwijukye
C. Banadda	R. Mugweri	J. Wanyoto
F. Kiragga	C. Odongo	M. Werukwagana
D. Kizza	D. Smart	

13 QUESTIONNAIRE

Batch Sequence | | | | **No**

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Uganda Bureau of Statistics

THE UGANDA NATIONALPANEL SURVEY 2015/16

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

[TO BE ANSWERED BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND IN HIS/HER ABSENCE, BY AN ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD]

SECTION 1A: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS										
1. District Name and Code										
2. County/Municipality										
3. Sub-County/Division/Town Council										
4. Parish/Ward										
5. EA										
6. LC Name										
7. Rural/Urban (*Urban =1; Other Urban =2; Rural =3*)										
8. Household Sample Number										
9. Name of Household Head										
10. Contact 1 (H/H Head)										
11. Immediate Contact 2										
12. Immediate Contact 3										
13. Household code										
14. Cluster ID (from Cwest)										
15. Tracking target *(Yes=1; No=2)*										
16. Type of interview *(Full=1; Half=2)*										
17. Visit type: (*first visit= 1; second visit = 2)*										
18. Wave created (version March2014)										

SECTION 1B: STAFF DETAILS AND SURVEY TIME
CODE

1. NAME OF INTERVIEWER:													
		DD				MM		YYYY					
2. DATE OF INTERVIEW:													
3. NAME OF SUPERVISOR:													
		D	D			M	M	Y	YYY				
4. DATE OF CHECKING:													
5. STARTING TIME:													

6a. RESPONSE CODE: 1ST VISIT

1. Completed all of interview
2. CompletedRoster& Link to Agriculture question in Sec19 – Only section required this visit
3. Partially completed sections required for this visit>>ask 6B
4. Not done at all>>ask 6B

6b. REASON

7a. RESPONSE CODE: 2ND VISIT

1. Completed all of interview
2. Completed Roster UPDATE – Only section required this visit
3. Partially completed sections required for this visit>>ask 7B
4. Not done at all>>ask 7B

7b. REASON

CODES FOR 6b & 7b GIVE REASON
IF THE HOUSEHOLD IS NOT ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN OR COMPLETE THE SURVEY

Refused	1	Moved to another village/town/district	7
No competent respondent at time of visit	2	Moved to a neighboring country	8
H/H not known/not found	3	Shifted to unknown location	9
HH/Disintegrated	4	Transferred due to work/ education	10
Not at home for extended period	5	Resettled home from the camp	11
Dwelling destroyed	6	Moved to another camp	12

9. GPS COORDINATES:

	N=1 S=2	D	M
LAT			
LONG			

10. REMARKS:

a)

b)

c)

11a. Key respondent 1st Visit

11b. Key respondent 2nd Visit

Section 2: Household Roster

We would like to make a complete list of household members.

PERSON ID	We would like to make a complete list of household members in the **last 12 months** including guests who slept here last night and those that left the household permanently. ***ASK IF ALL MEMBERS ARE LISTED***	Sex 1= M 2= F	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? 1= Head 2= Spouse 3= Son/daughter of head or spouse 4= Grand child 5= Parent of head or spouse 6= Sister/Brother of head or spouse 7= Nephew/Niece 8= Other relatives 10= Non-relative	During the past 12 months, how many months did [NAME] live here? ***WRITE 12 IF ALWAYS PRESENT OR IF AWAY LESS THAN A MONTH*** ***WRITE 00 IF PRESENT FOR LESS THAN A MONTH*** **IF '12 months', >>7**	If [NAME] has not stayed for 12 months, what is the main reason for absence? ***SEE CODE BOOK.***	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 **(>> NEXT PERSON)** 6=Usual member who left hh more than 6 months ago **(>> NEXT PERSON)** 7=Left permanently **(>> NEXT PERSON)** ***INTERVIEWER: FOR RESPONSES 1-4, WRITE NAME ON FLAP AT SAME ID NUMBER***	How old is [NAME] in completed years? ***IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, WRITE 0***	What is the date of birth of [NAME]? ***IF DAY OR MONTH IS UNKNOWN, MARK '99'.*** DD / MM / YYYY	**For persons 10 years and above** What is the present marital status of [NAME]? 1= Married monogamously 2= Married polygamous 3=Divorced /Separated 4= Widow/ Widower 5= Never Married	***SECOND VISIT***		
												Is [NAME] still a member of your household? 1= Yes **(>> NEXT PERSON)** 2= No	Why did [NAME] leave the household? ***USE THE SAME CODE AS 6***	Where did [NAME] go? ***USE DISTRICT CODE*** ***And region***
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9A**	**9B**	**9C**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
09														
10														

Section 3: General Information on Household Members

Ask only household members (**USUAL AND REGULAR MEMBERS**).

	FAMILY BACKGROUND **For ALL household members**								**ETHNICITY** **For all household members**	**MALARIA** **For all household members**		
PERSON ID	Is the natural father of [NAME] living in this household? 1= Yes 2= No **(>>3)** 3= Dead **(>>5A)**	**IF COL 2A IS YES=1** **ID CODE OF FATHER** ***>> 5A***	What is the highest level of father's education completed? ***SEE CODES IN SIDEBAR***	What is his usual occupation? ***SEE CODE BOOK.***	Is the natural mother of [NAME] living in this household? 1= Yes 2= No **(>>6)** 3= Dead **(>>9)**	**IF COL 5A IS YES=1** **ID CODE OF MOTHER** ***>> 9***	What is the highest level of mother's education completed? ***SEE CODES IN SIDEBAR***	What is her usual occupation? ***SEE CODE BOOK.***	What is [NAME]'s ethnic group/tribe? ***SEE CODE BOOK.***	Did [NAME] sleep under a mosquito net last night? 1= Yes, Untreated Net 2= Yes, Insecticide Treated Net 3= No **(>> 13)** 9= Don't Know **(>> 13)**	Under which kind or brand did [NAME] sleep? (observe) 1= Olyset 2= Permanet 3= Duranet 4= Net protect 5= Interceptor 6= Other 9= Don't Know/net not labeled	Was this net ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to repel mosquitoes or bugs during the **past 12 months?** 1= Yes 2= No 3= Not sure
1	**2A**	**2B**	**3**	**4**	**5A**	**5B**	**6**	**7**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												

CODES FOR Q3 & Q6

10=Some schooling but did NOT Complete P.1

11=Completed P.1
12=Completed P.2
13=Completed P.3
14=Completed P.4
15=Completed P.5
16=Completed P.6
17=Completed P.7

21=Completed J.1
22=Completed J.2
23=Completed J.3

31=Completed S.1
32=Completed S.2
33=Completed S.3
34=Completed S.4
35=Completed S.5
36=Completed S.6

41=Completed Post primary Specialized training or Certificate

51=Completed Post- secondary Specialized training or diploma

61=Completed Degree and above

70=Some primary
71=Some secondary
73=Never attended school

99=DK

PERSON ID	**MIGRATION For all household members**					
	In which district/ country was [NAME] born? ***SEE CODE BOOK.***	How many years has [NAME] lived in this place/village? ***RECORD 100 IF SINCE BIRTH (>>NEXT PERSON)*** ***IF <1 YEAR, RECORD 00***	In which district/ country did [NAME] live **5 years ago?** ***SEE CODE BOOK.*** ***DO NOT ASK IF AGE<5***	In which district/ country did [NAME] live before moving to current place of residence? ***SEE CODE BOOK.***	What was the main reason for moving to the current place of residence? 1= To look for work 2= Other income reasons 3= Drought, flood or other weather related condition 4= Eviction 5= Other land related problems 6= Illness, injury 7= Disability 8=Education 9= Marriage 10= Divorce 11= To escape insecurity 12= To return home from displacement 13= Abduction 14= Follow/join family 96= Other (specify)	In how many other places (such as another village, town or abroad) did [NAME] live for **6 or more months** at one time since **2008/09?**
1	**13**	**15**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**19**
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						

Section 4: Education (All Persons 3 Years and above)

Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular) who are 3 years and above.

PERSON ID	***INTERVIEWER:*** ***IS [NAME] ANSWERING FOR HIMSELF OR HERSELF?*** ***(FOR CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 7, THE GUARDIAN SHOULD RESPOND FOR THEM)*** 1= Yes **(>>4)** 2= No	***WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]?***	Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in any language? ***SEE CODES AT RIGHT*** >>NEXT SECTION IF current age>24 AND Wave 3 Q5=1 or =2	Has [NAME] ever attended any formal school? 1= Never attended 2= Attended school in the past **(>> 7)** 3= Currently attending school **(>> 9)**	Why has [NAME] not attended school? ***SEE CODES AT RIGHT*** **[>> NEXT PERSON]**	What was the highest grade/class that [NAME] completed? ***SEE CODE BOOK.***	What was the **main** reason that [NAME] left school? ***SEE CODES AT RIGHT*** **[>> NEXT PERSON]**	What grade/class was [NAME] attending in [**THE LAST COMPLETED SCHOOL YEAR]?** ***SEE CODE BOOK.***	What grade/class is [NAME] **currently attending**? ***SEE CODE BOOK.***	Who manages the school [NAME] attends? 1= Government 2= Private 3= NGO 4= Religious organization (Faith-based) 96= Other (specify)	What type of school is [NAME] currently attending? 1= Day**(>>13)** 2= Boarding **(>> 15)** 3= Day and Boarding
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											

CODES FOR COL4
1= Unable to read and write
2= Able to read only
4= Able to read and write
5=Uses Braille

CODES FOR COL 6
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)

CODE FOR COL 8
1= Completed desired schooling
2= Further schooling not avail.
3= Too expensive
4= Too far away
5= Had to help at home
6= Had to help with farm work
7= Had to help with family business
8= Poor school quality
9= Parents did not want
10= Not willing to attend further
11= Poor academic progress
12= Sickness or calamity in

Q10B NAME OF SCHOOL if [NAME] is currently attending school (Q5=3)

1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

Section 4 Cont'd: Education (All Persons 3 Years and above)

Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular) who are 3 years and above who are currently attending school

PERSON ID	If q12 = 3 Enumerator: Is [NAME] currently boarding at school? 1 = Boarding Section (>> 15) 2 = Day Section	Distance to the school in km? ***ONLY FOR DAY SCHOLARS***	Time to school TIME IN MINUTES	MODE OF TRANSPORT 1=Walk/foot 2 = Taxi(car) 3 = Pickup /truck 4=Bus/Minibus 5=bodaboda (bicycle) 6 = Bodaboda (motorcycle) 7 = Own motorcycle 8=Own Bicycle 9= Own car 96 = other (specify)	How much has this household spent during the **past 12 months** on [NAME]'s schooling? ***IF NOTHING WAS SPENT, WRITE 0.*** ***IF THE RESPONDENT CAN ONLY GIVE A TOTAL AMOUNT, WRITE '1' IN THE RELEVANT COLUMNS AND THE TOTAL AMOUNT IN COLUMN 15G.*** School and registration fees (contribution to school development fund)	Uniforms and sport clothes	Books and school supplies	Costs to and from school	Boarding fees	Other Expenses	Total expenses	Is [NAME] currently receiving a scholarship or subsidy given by the government/ any organization or school (including UPE/USE) to support [NAME]'s education? 1= Yes 2= No **(>>18)**	Main source Funding 1= Govt 2= NGO 3= Religious organization 4=School 6=Other (specify) 9= Don't Know	**For day scholars only** Does [NAME] get meals at school? 1= Yes, provided free 2= Yes, parents pay/ contribute 3= No
1	**12_1**	**13**	**14**	**14B**	**15A**	**15B**	**15C**	**15D**	**15E**	**15F**	**15G**	**16**	**17**	**18**
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
09														
10														

Section 5: Health

Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular).

PERSON ID	***INTERVIEWER:*** ***IS [NAME] ANSWERING FOR HIMSELF OR HERSELF?*** 1= Yes **(>>4)** 2= No	***INTERVIEWER:*** ***WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]?***	During the **past 30 days,** did [NAME] suffer from any illness or injury? 1= Yes 2= No **(>> NEXT PERSON)**	For how many days did [NAME] suffer due to illness or injury during the **past 30 days**? DAYS	For how many days did [NAME] have to stop doing [NAME]'susual activities due to illness or injury during **the past 30 days?** ***DAYS SHOULD BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO COL 5.*** DAYS	Can you describe the symptoms that [NAME] primarily suffered due tothe **major** illness or injury during the **past 30 days**? ***RECORD UP TO 2 SYMPTOM CODES*** ***SEE CODES AT RIGHT***		Was anyone consulted (e.g. a doctor, nurse, pharmacist or traditional healer) for the major illness/injury during **the past 30 days?** 1= Yes **(>> 10)** 2= No	Why was no one consulted for the major illness? ***SEE CODES AT RIGHT*** **[>>NEXT PERSON]**	Where did [NAME] go for the first consultation during the **past 30 days**? PUBLIC SECTOR 1= Government hospital 2= Government health centre 3= Outreach 4= Government Community Based Distributor PRIVATE SECTOR 5= Private hospital 6= Pharmacy/ drug shop 7= Private Doctor/Nurse/Midwife/Clinic 8= Outreach 9= NGO Community Based Distributor OTHER SOURCE 10= Shop 11= Religious Institution 12= Friend/ Relative 13= Traditional Healer 96= Other (specify)	Distance to the place where this treatment was sought for in km? KMS	What was the cost of this consultation, including any medicine prescribed even if purchased elsewhere? SHILLINGS
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7A**	**7B**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												

CODES FOR COL7

1= Diarrhoea (acute)
2= Diarrhoea (chronic, 1 month or more)
3= Weight loss (major)
4= Fever (acute)
5= Fever (recurring)
6= Wound
7= Skin rash
8= Weakness
9= Severe headache
10= Fainting
11= Chills (feeling hot and cold)
12= Vomiting
13= Cough
14= Productive cough
15= Coughing blood
16= Pain on passing urine
17= Genital sores
18= Mental disorder
19= Abdominal pain
20= Sore throat
21= Difficulty breathing
22= Burn
23= Fracture
96= Other (specify)

CODES FOR

Section 15: Household Consumption Expenditure

Part A: Number of household members present

On average, how many people were present in the last 7 days? In this section children are defined as less than 18 years.

Household Members				Visitors			
Male adults	Female adults	Male children	Female children	Male adults	Female adults	Male children	Female children

Part B: Food, Beverage, and Tobacco (During the Last 7 Days)

Item Description	Code	Did your HH consume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2=No**>>NEXT ITEM**	How many days was [ITEM] consumed out of the **last 7 days?**	Unit of Qty	Consumption out of Purchases				Consumption out of home produce		Received in-kind/Free		Market Price	Farm gate /producer price
					Household		Away from home							
					Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value		
1	**2**	**3A**	**3B**	**3C**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**
Matooke (Bunch)	101													
Matooke (Cluster)	102													
Matooke (Heap)	103													
Matooke (Others)	104													
Sweet Potatoes (Fresh)	105													
Sweet Potatoes (Dry)	106													
Sweet Potatoes (Flour)	180													
Cassava (Fresh)	107													
Cassava (Dry)	181													
Cassava (Flour)	182													
Irish Potatoes	109													
Rice	110													
Maize (grains)	111													
Maize (cobs)	112													
Maize (flour)	113													
Bread (Loaf)	190													
Bread (Buns)	191													
Wheat (flour)	172													
Chapati	173													
Millet	115													
Sorghum (flour)	116													
Beef	117													
Pork	118													
Goat Meat	119													
Other Meat	120													
Chicken	121													
Fresh Fish	122													
Dry/ Smoked fish	123													
Eggs	124													
Fresh Milk	125													
Infant Formula Foods	126													
Cooking oil	127													
Ghee	128													
Margarine, Butter, etc	129													

Part B cont'd: Food, Beverage, and Tobacco (During the Last 7 Days)

Item Description	Code	Did your HHconsume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2= No**>>NEXT ITEM**	How many days was [ITEM] consumed out of the **last 7 days?**	Unit of Qty	Consumption out of Purchases				Consumption out of home produce		Received in-kind/Free		Market Price	Farm gate price
					Household		Away from home							
					Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value		
1	**2**	**3A**	**3B**	**3C**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**
Passion Fruits	130													
Sweet Bananas	131													
Mangoes	132													
Oranges	133													
Watermelon	169													
Pineapple	170													
Pawpaw	171													
Apples	174													
Other Fruits	134													
Onions	135													
Tomatoes	136													
Cabbages	137													
Dodo	138													
Green Pepper	164													
Pumpkins	165													
Avocado	166													
Carrots	167													
Eggplants	168													
Other vegetables	139													
Beans fresh)	140													
Beans (dry)	141													
Ground nuts (in shell)	142													
Ground nuts (shelled)	143													
Ground nuts (pounded)	144													
Ground nuts (paste)	163													
Peas(fresh)	145													
Peas(dry)	162													
Simsim	146													
Sugar	147													
Coffee	148													
Tea	149													
Salt	150													
Soda*	151													
Beer*	152													
Water	175													
Other Alcoholic drinks	153													
Other drinks	154													
Cigarettes	155													

Other Tobacco	156														
Item Description	Code	Didyour HHconsume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2= No>>NEXT ITEM	How many days was [ITEM] consumed out of the last 7 days?	Unit of Qty	Consumption out of Purchases				Consumption out of home produce		Received in-kind/Free		Market Price	Farm gate price
					Household		Away from home							
					Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value		
1	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Expenditure in Restaurants on:														
1. Food	157													
2. Soda	158													
3. Beer	159													
Other juice	160													
Other foods	161													

*** Sodasand Beers to be recorded here are those that are not taken with food in restaurants.**

PART B Cont'd: Food Fortification
CHECK WHETHER THE HOUSEHOLD CONSUMED ANY MAIZE FLOUR, SUGAR, SALT OR COOKING OIL DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS

14.1: Have you heard of or do you have any knowledge about food fortification? 1 = [ ] = No

Item Description	Code	Did the household consume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2=No>>NEXTITEM	Is the [ITEM] fortified? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't Know CHECK FOR FORTIFICATION LOGO OR SHOW SAMPLE TO RESPONDENT	What Brand of MAIZE FLOUR was consumed? SPECIFY		What brand of COOKING OIL was consumed?		What brand of SUGAR was consumed?		What brand of SALT was consumed?		What brand of WHEAT FLOUR was consumed?	
1	2	14	15	16A	CODE 16B	17A	CODE 17B	18A	CODE 18B	19A	CODE 19B	20A	CODE 20B
Maize flour	113												
Cooking oil	127												
Sugar	147												
Salt	150												
Wheat Flour	172												

Part C: Non-Durable Goods and Frequently Purchased Services (During the last 30 days)

Item Description	CODE	Did the HH consume [ITEM] 1=Yes 2=No**>>** **NEXT ITEM**	Unit of Quantity	Purchases		Home produced		Received in-kind/Free		Unit Price
				Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
1	**2**	**2.1**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Rent of rented house/Fuel/power										
Rent of rented house	301									
Imputed rent of owned house	302									
Imputed rent of free house	303									
Maintenance and repair expenses	304									
Water	305									
Electricity	306									
Generators/lawn mower fuels	307									
Paraffin (Kerosene)	308									
Charcoal	309									
Firewood	310									
Others	311									
Non-durable and Personal Goods										
Matches	451									
Washing soap	452									
Bathing soap	453									
Diapers	460									
Sanitary Towels	470									
Tooth paste	454									
Cosmetics	455									
Handbags, travel bags etc	456									
Batteries (Dry cells)	457									
Newspapers and Magazines	458									
Others	459									

Part C cont'd: Non-Durable Goods and Frequently Purchased Services (During the last 30 days)

Item Description	Code	Did the HH consume [ITEM] 1=Yes 2=No**>>** **NEXT ITEM**	Unit of Quantity	Purchases		Home produced		Received in-kind/Free		Unit Price
				Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
1	**2**	**2.1**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Transport and communication										
Tires, tubes, spares, etc	461									
Petrol, diesel etc	462									
Taxi fares	463									
Bus fares	464									
Bodaboda fares	465									
Stamps, envelops, etc.	466									
Air time & services fee for owned fixed/ mobile phones	467									
Expenditure on phones not owned	468									
Others	469									
Health and Medical Care										
Consultation Fees	501									
Medicines etc	502									
Hospital/ clinic charges	503									
Traditional Doctors fees/ medicines	504									
Others	505									
Other services										
Sports, theaters, etc	601									
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	602									
Houseboys/ girls, Shamba boys etc	603									
Barber and Beauty Shops	604									
Expenses in hotels, lodging, etc	605									

Part D: Semi-Durable Goods and Durable Goods and Service (During the last 365 days)

Item Description	Code	Did the HH consume [ITEM] 1=Yes 2=No**>> NEXT ITEM**	Purchases	Consumption out of household /enterprise stock	Received in-kind/Free
			Value	Value	Value
1	**2**	**2.1**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Clothing and Footwear					
Men's clothing	201				
Women's clothing	202				
Children's clothing (excluding school uniforms)	203				
Other clothing and clothing materials	204				
Tailoring and Materials	205				
Men's Footwear	206				
Women's Footwear	207				
Children's Footwear	208				
Other Footwear and repairs	209				
Furniture, Carpet, Furnishing etc					
Furniture Items	301				
Carpets, mats, etc	302				
Curtains, Bed sheets, etc	303				
Bedding Mattresses	304				
Blankets	305				
Others and Repairs	306				
Household Appliances and Equipment					
Appliances: Electric iron, / Kettles, Refrigerator etc	401				
Charcoal and Kerosene Stoves	402				
Electronic Equipment (TV, radio cassette etc)	403				
Bicycles	404				
Radio	405				
Motors, Pick-ups, etc	406				
Motor cycles	407				
Computers for household use	408				
Phone Handsets (both fixed and mobile)	409				
Other equipment and repairs	410				
Jewelry, Watches, etc	411				

Part D cont'd: Semi-Durable Goods and Durable Goods and Service (During the last 365 days)

	Code	Did the HH consume [ITEM] 1=Yes 2=No**>> NEXT ITEM**	Purchases	Consumption out of household enterprise stock	Received in-kind/Free
			Value	Value	Value
1	**2**	**2.1**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Glass/ Table were, Utensils, etc					
Plastic basins	501				
Plastic plates/ tumblers	502				
Jerry cans and plastic buckets	503				
Enamel and metallic utensils	504				
Switches, plugs, cables, etc	505				
Others and repairs	506				
Education					
School fees including PTA	601				
Boarding and Lodging	602				
School uniform	603				
Books and supplies	604				
Costs to and from school	607				
Other educational expenses	605				
Total education expenses	606				
Services Not elsewhere Specified					
Expenditure on household functions	701				
Insurance Premiums	702				
Other services N.E.S.	703				

Part E: Non-consumption Expenditure

Item description	Code	Did the HH consume [ITEM] 1=Yes 2=No**>> NEXT ITEM**	Value (During the last 365 days)
1	**2**	**2.1**	**3**
Income tax	801		
Property rates (taxes)	802		
User fees and charges	803		
Local Service tax	804		
Pension and social security payments	805		
Remittances, gifts, and other transfers	806		
Funerals and other social functions	807		
Interest on loans	808		
Others (like subscriptions, interest to consumer debts, etc.)	809		

Section 8: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

For all household members 10 years and above (usual and regular)

IDENTIFICATION														
PERSON ID	***IS [NAME] ANSWERING FOR HIMSELF OR HERSELF?*** 1= Yes **(>>4)** 2= No	***WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE PERSON RESPOND - ING FOR [NAME] ?***	In the **last 7 days** did [NAME] work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind, from work in agriculture or non-agriculture, and including doing paid domestic work, even if it was for only one hour? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Did [NAME] do any of this type of work in the **last 12 months**? 1 = Yes 2 = No	In the **last 7 days,** did [NAME] run a business of any size, for themselves or another household member, even if it was for only one hour? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Did [NAME] run a business in the last **12 months ?** 1 = Yes 2 = No	In the **last 7 days**, did [NAME] help without being paid in any kind of business run by this household, even if it was only for one hour? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Did [NAME] do any of this in **the last 12 months**? 1 = Yes 2 = No	In the last 7 days, was [NAME] an apprentice? ***INCLUDE APPRENTICE -SHIPS THAT ARE PAID CASH, PAID IN KIND, UNPAID, OR FOR WHICH THE APPRENTICE PAYS TO PARTICIPAT E*** 1 = Yes 2 = No	Was [NAME] an apprentice in the **last 12 months** ? 1 = Yes 2 = No	In the **last 7 days**, did [NAME] work on this household's farm? ***EXAMPLE : TENDING CROPS, FEEDING ANIMALS, ETC.*** 1 = Yes 2 = No	Did [NAME] work on the household's farm in the **past 12 months**? 1 = Yes 2 = No	***AMONG THE ANSWERS TO 4, 6, 8, 10 AND 12, IS THERE A "YES" (CODE 1)?*** 1=Yes **(>>19)** 2=No	Even if [NAME] did not do any work for pay or profit, did not help without pay in household business and did not participate in an apprenticeship in the **last 7days**, did [NAME] have a job or business they will definitely return to? 1 = Yes **(>>19)** 2 = No
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
09														
10														

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

PERSON ID	In the last four weeks, was [NAME] looking for any kind of job? 1 = Yes 2 = No>> 17	What did [Name] do to look for work? 11= Registered with a recruitment agency (either public, private institution or on Internet) 2= Replied to advertisements in newspapers, posters or internet 3= Inquiring from persons with public or private sector job contacts 4=Other (Specify)		In the last four weeks, was [NAME] trying to start any kind of business? 1=Yes **[>>48]** 2=No	What best describes [NAME]'s situation at this time? For example, [NAME] is ill, disabled, in school, taking care of household family, or something else? 1=Ill/sick 2=Disabled 3=In school 4=Taking care of house or family 5=Retired 6=Waiting for reply from employer 7=Waiting for busy season 8=Other (specify) **[>>48]**	**MAIN JOB**						
						What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the **last 7 days?** ***DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS.*** ***[PLEASE INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION IN CWEST]***		In which sector of the economy does this organisation, for which [NAME]' mainly works, operate? ***DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G.*** *restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.* ***[PLEASE INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION IN CWEST]***		When did [NAME] start to work for this employer or start running the business?		In this (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the **last 7 days**, was [NAME] 1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? 3=An own-account worker? 4=Helping without pay in a household business? 5=An apprentice? 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock?
						DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	YEAR	MONTH	
1	**16**	**17a)**	**17b)**	**17**	**18**	**19A**	**19B**	**20A**	**20B**	**21A**	**21B**	**22**
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

PERSON ID	FOR EVERYONE (MAIN JOB)							FOR EMPLOYEES (MAIN JOB), Q22=1													FOR Q22=1,2,3	
	During the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] work on each day? ***ACTUAL NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED STARTING FROM THE PREVIOUS DAY AND GOING BACKWARDS ON MAIN JOB.*** IF Q22=2, 3, OR 4 **>>32** IF Q22 = 5**>> 34** IF Q22 = 6**>> 37**							Does this employer contribute to any pension/ retire-ment fund (e.g. NSSF) for [NAME]? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Is [NAME] entitled to any paid leave from this employer? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Is [NAME] entitled to medical benefits from this em-ployer? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Does this employer deduct or pay income tax (PAYE) from [NAME]'s salary/ wage? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Is [NAME]'s employ-ment agree-ment 1 = Written 2 = Verbal	Is [NAME]'s position… 1= Permanent and pensionable **(>>30)** 2=An open ended appoint-ment**(>>30)** 3=A fixed term	What is the duration of [NAME]'s employment agreement? 1=A week or less 2=More than a week but less than a month 3=One to six months 4=Seven to eleven months 5=One to five years 6=More than 5 years	During the **last 12 months**, for how many a) months b) weeks per month did [NAME] work in this job**?**		How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the main job during the **last 7 days?** What period of time did this payment cover? ***CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS ANDF CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 31A & 31B.***			Who in the household controls/decides on the use of cash/in-kind payments from the main job during the **last 7 days?** [**RECORD UP TO TWO PIDS]** **GO TO COL. 35**	
	Sun	**Mon**	**Tue**	**Wed**	**Thu**	**Fri**	**Sat**								*Months*	*Weeks per month*	Cash	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)		
1	**36A**	**36B**	**36C**	**36D**	**36E**	**36F**	**36G**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**30B**	**31A**	**31B**	**31C**	**31D**	**31E**
01																					
02																					
03																					
04																					
05																					
06																					
07																					

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

PERSON ID	FOR EMPLOYERS, OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS, AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS		FOR APPRENTICES		MAIN JOB	In the last 7 days, did [NAME] have more than one economic activity, such as a job, business, household enterprise or farm?	SECOND JOB						
	Is [NAME]'s business (or household business where [NAME] works) registered for VAT? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=Refused	Is [NAME]'s business (or household business where [NAME] works) registered for income tax? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=Refused **GO TO COL. 35**	In this apprenticeship was [NAME]? ***READ TO RESPONDENT AND MARK UP TO 2.*** A=Unpaid B=Paid cash C=Paid in kind D=Required to pay to participate		Is [NAME]'s employer /business (at [NAME]'s main job) 1=National Government 2=Local government 3=Government controlled business (NWSC, UMEME) 4=A commercial bank 5=A private enterprise (other than a commercial bank) 6= Non-profit organization (NGO/CBO) 7= A private household	1=Yes 2=No **(>>46)**	What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the secondary job/business that you had during the **last 7 days**? **DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS. (*E.g. vegetable farmer, primary school teacher, computer programmer.)*** ***[PLEASE INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION IN CWEST***]		In which sector of the economy does thi sorganisation, for which [NAME]' works, operate? ***DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G.*** *restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.* ***[PLEASE INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION IN CWEST***]		When did [NAME] start to work for this employer or start running the business?		In this (second) job/business that [NAME] had during the **last 7 days**, was [NAME] 1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? 3=An own-account worker? 4=Helping without pay in a household business? 5=An apprentice? 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock? **(>> 43)**
							DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	YEAR	MONTH	
1	**32**	**33**	**34A**	**34B**	**35**	**37**	**38A**	**38B**	**39A**	**39B**	**40A**	**40B**	**41**
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02													
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06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

PERSON ID	SECOND JOB (cont.)									In the last 7 days, would [NAME] have liked to work more hours than [NAME] actually worked, provided the extra hours had been paid? 1=Yes, in the current job 2=Yes, in taking an additional job 3=Yes, in a different job with more hours 4=No 9=Don't know	USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS (MAIN)					
	Is [NAME]'s employer /business (at secondary job) 1=National Government 2=Local government 3=Government controlled business (NWSC, UMEME) 4=A commercial bank 5=A private enterprise (other than a commercial bank) 6= Non-profit organization (NGO/CBO) 7= A private household	Last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] actually work at the second income generating activities?	During the **last 12 months**, for how many a) months b) weeks per month did [NAME] work in this job**?**		How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the secondary job during **the last 7 days?** What period of time did this payment cover? ***CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS ANDF CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 45A & 45B.***			Who in the household controls/decides on the use of cash/in-kind payments from the secondary job during the **last 7 days**? [**RECORD UP TO TWO PIDS]** **ANSWER THIS IF Q22=1, 2, 3**			Over the **last 12 months**, was the work [NAME] spent most of the time doing: 1= The same as the main job in the last 7 days**[JOB IN COL 19A]? (>> 54)** 2= The same as the secondary job in the last 7 days**[JOB IN COL 38A]**? **(>> 54)** 3=A job not yet mentioned **(>>49)**	***AMONG THE ANSWERS TO 5,7,9,11,13 IS THERE A "YES" (CODE 1)? 1=Yes 2=No (>> 59)***	What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the **12 months?** ***DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS.*** ***[PLEASE INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION IN CWEST***]		In which sector of the economy does this organisation, for which [NAME]' works, operate? ***DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G.*** *restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.* ***[PLEASE INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION IN CWEST***]	
					If q41 = 1											
		HOURS	Month	Weeks	Cash	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)						DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE
1	**42**	**43**	**44**	**44B**	**45A**	**45B**	**45C**	**45D**	**45E**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49A**	**49B**	**50A**	**50B**
01																
02																
03																
04																
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06																
07																

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

	USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS (MAIN)														
PERSON ID	When did [NAME] start to work for this employer or start running this business		In this job/business that [NAME] had during the **last 12 months,** was [NAME]? 1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? **>>55C** 3=An own-account worker?**>>52** 4=Helping without pay in a household business? **>>52** 5=An apprentice? **>>55C** 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock? **>>52**	IS [NAME]'s position... 1=permanent and pensionable (>>56A) 2=An open ended appointment (>>56A) 3=A fixed Term	What is the duration of [NAME]'s employment agreement? 1=A week or less 2=More than a week but less than a month 3=One to six months 4=Seven to eleven months 5=One to five years 6=More than 5 years	Is [NAME's] employer/business (at [NAME's] usual activity)? 1=National Government 2=Local Government 3=Government controlled business (NWSC, UMEME) 4=A commercial bank 5=A private enterprise (other than a commercial bank) 6=Non-profit organization (NGO/CBO) 7=A private household	**ONLY ASK IF Q51=1** How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the main job during the **last 12 months**? What period of time did this payment cover? **CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS ANDF CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 53A & 53B.**			During the last 12 months for how many months did [NAME] work in this activity? b) During the last month for how many weeks per month did [NAME] work in this activity? c) During the last 7 days for how many hours did [NAME] work in this activity?			Who in the household controls/decides on the use of cash/in-kind payments from the main job during **the last 12 MONTHS?** [**RECORD UP TO TWO PIDS]** **ONLY ASK IF Q22=1, 2, 3**		Over the last 12 months, did [NAME] have any other job that has not yet been mentioned **[NOT LISTED IN COL 19A, COL 38A, COL 49A]?** 1=Yes 2=No **(>>59)**
	MONTH	YEAR					Cash	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	**Time** 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)						
1	**50C**	**50D**	**51**	55A	**55B**	**55C**	**53A**	**53B**	**53C**	**52**	**52B**	**52C**	**53D**	**53E**	**54**
01															
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10															

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

	USUAL ACTIVITY (SECONDARY)																
	What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the secondary job/business that [NAME] had during the **12 months?** ***DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS.***		In which sector of the economy does this organisation, for which [NAME]' works, operate? ***DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G.*** *restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.*		When did [NAME] start to work for this employer or start running this business?		In this job/business that [NAME] had during the **last 12 months,** was [NAME]? 1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? 3=An own-account worker?**>>57** 4=Helping without pay in a household business? **>>57** 5=An apprentice? **>>57** 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock? **>>57**	Is [NAME's] employer/business (at [NAME's] usual activity)? 1=National Government 2=Local Government 3=Government controlled business (NWSC, UMEME) 4=A commercial bank 5=A private enterprise (other than a commercial bank) 6=Non-profit organization (NGO/CBO) 7=A private household	During the **last 12 months**, for how many months did [NAME] work in this job**?** a) During the last month, how my weeks per month did [NAME] work in this activity? b) Last 7 days how many hours did [NAME] actually work in activity?			How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the secondary job during the **last 12 months**? What period of time did this payment cover? ***CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS ANDF CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 58A & 58B.*** **ONLY ASK IF Q55_5=1**			Who in the household controls/decides on the use of cash/in-kind payments from the secondary job during the **last 12 MONTHS**? [**RECORD UP TO TWO PIDS]** **ONLY ASK IF Q22=1, 2, 3**	
1	DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	MONTH	YEAR						Cash	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	**Time** 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)		
	55_1	**55_2**	**56A**	**56B**	**55_3**	**55_4**	**55_5**	**55_6**	**57**	**57a**	**57b**	**58A**	**58B**	**58C**	**58D**	**58E**
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07																
08																
09																
10																

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10years and above)

PERSON ID	NON-MARKET LABOUR ACTIVITIES								
	In the last 7 days, how many HOURS did [NAME] spend collecting firewood for the household, including travel time?	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend fetching water for the household, including travel time?	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend constructing your dwelling, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend making major repairs to their dwelling, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend on milling and other food processing for the household? *(This includes 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)***	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend making handicrafts for household use? *(This includes making furniture, clothing, clay pots, baskets, mats, and other similar activities.)*	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend on agriculture? *(This includes growing or gathering field crops, fruits, and vegetables; producing eggs and milk; burning charcoal; and other similar activities)*	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend on hunting and fishing? *(This includes hunting animals and birds; catching fish, crabs, and shellfish; and other similar activities.)*	In the last 7 days, how many HOURS did [NAME] spend on domestic activities?
	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS
1	**59**	**60**	**61**	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67A**
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									

Section 9: Housing Conditions, Water and Sanitation

Q0. Does your HH live in the SAME physical dwelling as last wave? 1=Yes 2=No >>Q1 ☐

Now we would like to ask you about your housing conditions: all the rooms and all separate building used by your household members.

What type of dwelling is it? 10 = Detached house 11= Semidetached house 12 = Flat in a block of flats 13 = Room or rooms of a main house 14 = Servant Quarters 15 = Tenament (Muzigo) 16 = Hut 17 = Garage 18=Go down/Basement19 = Store 96 = other, (specify)	What is its tenure status? 10= Owner Occupied 11=Free Public 12 = Free Private 13 = Subsidized public 14 = Subsidized private 15= Rented public 16= Rented private 96= Other (specify)	How many rooms does your household use for sleeping ? NUMBER OF ROOMS	What is the **major** construction material of the roof? 10= Iron sheets 11= Tiles 12= Asbestos 13= Concrete 14= Tin 15= Thatch 96= Other (specify)	What is the **major** construction material of the external wall? 10 = Concrete/Stones 11=Cement Blocks 12 = Burnt/stabilized bricks 13 = Unburnt bricks with cement 14 = Unburnt bricks with mud 15=Wood 16=Mud and pole 17 = Tin/Iron sheets 96= Other (specify)	What is the **major** material of the floor? 10 = Concrete 11 = Bricks 12 = Stone 13 = Cement screed 14 =Rammed earth 15 = Wood 16 = Tiles 96= Other (specify)	What is the **main** source of water for drinking for your household? 10=Piped water into dwelling>>11A 11=Piped water to the yard>>11A 12=Public Taps 13= Borehole in yard/plot>>11A 14= Public borehole 15 = Protected well/spring>>9 16= Unprotected well/spring 17=River/Stream/Lake) 18=Vendor>>11A 19=Tanker Truck 20=Gravity Flow Scheme>>9 21=Rain Water>>11A 22=Bottled Water>>11A 96=Other	What is the **main** reason for not using protected water sources? 1=Long distance 2=Unreliable 3=Water does not taste good 4=Require contribution 5=Long queues 6=Open source is okay 96=Other (specify)	How long does it take to collect the drinking water from the **main** source? (Skip if the answer in question 7 is 10,11,13 and 21in the relevant box) TIME IN MINUTES To and From / Waiting Time	How far is the **main** source from your dwelling? (Skip if the answer in question 7 is 10,11,13 and 21in the relevant box) Distance in kilometers	How much DRINKING water does the household use per day? ***(Record in litres)*** LTS	Is the water used by the household paid for? 1=Yes 2=No **(>>15)**	What is the purpose for payment? 1=User fees/ tariffs 2=main-tenance costs 8=Other (specify)	How much money, on average, does the household pay per month for the water? SHILLINGS
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9a**	**9b**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**

IF SOURCE IN 7 IS NOT 10,11,13 or 21: Who normally collects the drinking water in this household? 10 = HH member 11=Non HH member–female, minor (>>15.5) 12=Non HH member – male, minor (>>15.5) 13=Non HH member –adult male (>>15.5) 14=Non HH member – adult Female >>15.5 15=No one (>>15.5)	If household member(s), record Person IDs of up to three persons			How is the drinking water normally Transported? 1 =Carried by person 2 = Bicycle 3= Motorcycle 4 = Wheel barrow/hand cart 5 = Motor vehicle 6 = Other (specify)	On average, how much water does the household use (for all purposes) per day? ***(Record in liters)***	Are the safe water sources in your community managed by user committees? 1=Yes 2=No 9=Don't Know	What do you do to the water to make it safer for drinking? 1=Boil and filter 2=Boil only 3=Filter only 4=Nothing is done 8=Other (specify)	How is the water for drinking usually stored? 1=Pot 2=Jerry can 3=Saucepan 4=Drums 5=Jug/Kettle 8=Other (specify)	Is it usually covered? 1=Yes 2=No	***IF CODES NOT 10, 11, 13, 15,18, 20,21,22 IN QUESTION 7:*** How has the availability of safe water for household consumption changed in your community since 2008? 1=Improved 2=Same 3=Worsened 9=Don't Know	What are the **main** constraints that your household faces in accessing safe water sources? 1=Long distance 2=Inadequate sources 3=High Costs 4=Insecurity 5=No problem 8=Other (specify)	What type of toilet is **mainly** used in your household? 10= Flush Toilet 11= VIP Latrine 12= Covered Pit latrine with slab 13= Covered Pit latrine without slab 14= Uncovered Pit latrine with slab 15= Uncovered Pit latrine without slab 16=Eco-san (compost toilet) 17= No facility/Bush/ Polythene **>> NEXT SECTION** bags/Bucket 96= Other (specify)	Does the Household share this toilet facility with other household? 1 = Yes 2= No >> 23	With how many other households does this household share this toilet?	Do you have a hand washing facility at the toilet? 1=No 2=Yes with water only 3= Yes with water and soap
15	**15.1**	**15.2**	**15.3**	**15.4**	**15.5**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**22a**	**22b**	**23**

Section 10: Energy Use

Does this house have GRID electricity? 1=Yes 2=No**(>>6)**	How many hours per day do you usually have power, in a season like this?	How does the household pay for the electricity it uses? 1= Bill from power company 2= Provide in rent >>6 3= Free use/illegal connections >>6 4= Pay fee to neighbor >>5A 8= Other (specify) >>5A	What was the quantity of electricity used? ***ASK TO SEE MOST RECENT BILL. [INTERVIEWER: DO NOT INCLUDE PAST DUE CHARGES]***	How much did your household pay for electricity in the last month?		Does this house USE a generator? 1=Yes 2=No**(>>8)**	How much did your household pay for diesel or gasoline for your generator in the last month?			
							DIESEL		PETROL	
	HOURS		KWH for billing period	SHILLINGS	NO OF DAYS COVERED IN THE BILLING PERIOD		SHILLINGS	QUANTITY (IN LITRES)	SHILLINGS	QUANTITY (IN LITRES)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5A**	**5B**	**6**	**7A**	**7B**	**7C**	**7D**

Which of the following types of stoves are used by this household? A= Electric B= LPG C= Kerosene D= Wood / Sawdust Burning E= Efficient Wood Burning F=Charcoal G= Other Biomass Burning H= Open fire I= Other (specify) J=None **(>>14)**	Which is the stove used **<u>most often</u>** by this household? 1= Electric **(>>11)** 2= LPG **(>>11)** 3= Kerosene 4= Wood / Sawdust Burning 5= Efficient Wood Burning 6=Charcoal 7= Other Biomass Burning 8= Open fire 9= Other (specify)	Does this [MAIN STOVE] have a chimney? 1= Yes 2= No	Approximately how many hours a day is the [MAIN STOVE] in use (burning/on) by the household?	Where is the [MAIN STOVE] located? 1= In a separate kitchen 2= In a room in the dwelling not just devoted to cooking 3= In an outdoor space
			HOURS	
8	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**

Section 10Cont'd: Energy Use

Now we would like to ask you about the source of energy for your house.

FUEL ID		Does your household use [FUEL]? 1=Yes 2=No **(>> NEXT FUEL)**	Do you use this [FUEL] for: a) Cooking 1= Yes 2= No	b) Lighting 1= Yes 2= No	c) Heating 1= Yes 2= No	Where do you get most of [FUEL]? 1= Purchase from shop 2= Purchase from marketplace 3= Purchase from public utility 4= Purchase on the black market 5= Gather / collect from own land **(>>NEXT FUEL)** 6= Gather / collect from village **(>>NEXT FUEL)**	How much did your household pay for the [FUEL] used in the last month? **[>> NEXT FUEL]** SHILLINGS	QUANTITY	UNIT OF MEASURE 1= Kg 2= Liter 3= Bundle 8= Other
13		**14**	**15A**	**15B**	**15C**	**16**	**17A**	**17B**	**17C**
1	Firewood								
2	Dung								
3	Crop Residue								
4	Kerosene								
5	LPG								
6	Charcoal								
7	Solar								
8	Electricity								

Codes for column 17c unit of measure

Piece Big	Akendo Big	sack (120kgs)	Tin (Ddebbe) 20ltrs
Piece Medium	Akendo Medium	sack (100kgs)	Tin 5ltrs
Piece Small	Akendo Small	sack (80kgs)	Sadolin tin 3ltrs
Bundle Big	Heap Big	sack (50kgs)	
Bundle Medium	Heap Medium	sack (unspecified)	
Bundle Small	Heap Small	Plastic basin 15ltrs	

Section 11: Other Household Incomein the past 12 months?

1	What is the household's most important source of earnings during last 12 months? **USE CODES AT RIGHT**	

Type of income	Income code	Has the household received any income *(in cash &in kind)* from […] **in the past 12 months?** 1= Yes 2= No **(>> NEXT CATEGORY)**	Amount received during the past 12 months. If amount was in kind, give the estimated cash value.		Who in the household controls/decides on the use of cash/in kind payment from […]? [**RECORD UP TO TWO PIDS]**		What were the common uses for the remittances and assistance received?
			Cash (SHILLINGS)	In-kind (Estimated cash value) (SHILLINGS)			
2	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**6a**	**6b**	**7**
Property Income							
Net actual rents received from building/property	21						
Net rent received from land	22						
Royalties	23						
Investments							
Interest received from current account	31						
Interest from other type of account	32						
Interest from shares	33						
Dividends	34						
Payments from bonds	35						
Payments from treasury bills	36						
Current transfers and other benefits							
Pension and life insurance annuity benefits	41						
Remittances and assistance received locally (elsewhere in the country)	42						
Remittances and assistance received from abroad	43						
Income from the sale of assets excluding livestock	44						
Other income, **not from household enterprises**(inheritance, alimony, scholarship, other unspecified income, etc.)	45						

CODES FOR QN 1
1= Subsistence farming
2= Commercial farming
3= Wage employment
4= Non-agricultural enterprises
5= Property income
6= Transfers (pension, allowances, social security benefits,)
7= Remittances
8= Organizational support (e.g. food aid, WFP, NGOs etc)
9=Other (specify)

CODES FOR COL 7
1= Buy land
2= Buy livestock
3= Buy farm tools and implements
4= Buy farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticides
5= Purchase inputs/working capital
for non-farm enterprises
6= Pay for building materials (To buy house)
7= Buy consumption goods and services
8= Pay for education expenses
9= Pay for health expenses
10= Pay for ceremonial expenses
96= other (specify)

Section 12: Non-Agricultural Household Enterprises/Activities

1 Over the **past 12 months**, has anyone in your household operated any non-agricultural enterprise which produces goods or services (for example, artisan, metalworking, tailoring, repair work; also include processing and selling your outputs from your own crops if done regularly) or has anyone in your household **OWNED** a shop or operated a trading business or profession?

1=Yes
2=No **(>> NEXT SECTION)**

2 **WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE RESPONDENT TO THIS SECTION?**

ENTERPRISE ID	Description of enterprise	Industry code ***SEE CODE SHEET*** (in cwest 4_1a)	Has this enterprise been in operation at all in the **last 12 months**? 1=Yes>>4D 2=No	If no, why not? ***(see code book)***	Are you expecting to re-start operation over the **NEXT 12 months**? 2=No 3=Yes, probably 4=Yes, certainly	Who in the household manages this enterprise or is most familiar with it? ***LIST UP TO 2 ID CODES***		When this enterprise was first started? MONTH|YEAR		Where was this business operated? 1 = Home Inside the Residence 2 = Home Outside the Residence 3 = Industrial Site 4 = Traditional Market 5 = Commercial District Shop 6 = Roadside 7 = Other Fixed Place 8 = Mobile	What was the main source of money for setting up this business? 1= Didn't need any money 2= Own savings 3= Commercial/ Development bank 4= Microfinance institutions 5= Local group 6= NGO 8= Other (Specify)	Who in this household controls/decides on the use of earnings (cash/in kind payments) from this enterprise? [List up to 2 PID codes]		Did this business receive a credit to operate or expand your business during the **past 12 months?** 1=Yes 2=No**>>11A**	What was the major source? **USE CODES BELOW**
3a	**3b**	**4**	**4A**	**4B**	**4C**	**4D**	**4E**	**6A**	**6B**	**7**	**8**	**8A**	**8B**	**9**	**10**
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															

	Who in the household works on this activity? ***LIST UP TO 5 ID CODES FROM ROSTER***					In **the past 12 months**, how many months did the enterprise operate?	**If q12<12months** Is the enterprise in operation today? 1=Yes 2=No	What is/was the average monthly gross revenues during the months of operation? SHILLINGS	How many people does this enterprise hire during a typical month of operation? **IF 0>>16**	What is/was the average expenditure on wages during a typical month of operation? SHILLINGS	What is/was the average expenditure on raw materials/stock during a typical month of operation? SHILLINGS	Other operating expenses such as fuel, kerosene, electricity etc. during typical month of operation? SHILLINGS	Is this enterprise registered for VAT? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Refused 9=Don't Know	Is this enterprise registered for income tax? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Refused 9=Don't Know
	11A	**11B**	**11C**	**11D**	**11E**	**12**	**12A**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**
1														
2														
3														
4														

CODES FOR Q.10

1= Formal Banks (commercial/ development)
2= Micro finance institutions
3= NGO
4= Credit union
5= Landlord
6= Employer
7= Local group
8= Relative
9= Friend
10= Local money lender
96= Other (Specify)

Section 14: Household Assets

Now I would like to ask you about assets owned by your household.

Type of assets	Asset code	Does any member of your household own [ASSET] at present? 1=Yes 2=No **(>> NEXT ASSET)**	Who owns [ASSET]? List up to two ID codes		How many […] do your household own at present?		Number household owned last year *[PREFILLED IN CWEST, INFORMS NEXT QUESTION ASKED]*	Why do you have less [...] than last year? If= 1 -5>> Next section If =6>>Q8	Why do you have more [...] than last year? If =1-3>> Next section If= 4>>Q8	**IF q6=6 or q7=4**
					Number	Total estimated value (in Shs)				How many did your household own last year?
1	**2**	**3**	**3A**	**3B**	**4**	**5**	**2b**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Household Assets										
House	01									
Other Buildings	02									
Non-Agricultural Land	03									
Furniture/Furnishings	04									
Household Appliances e.g. Kettle, Flat iron, etc.	05									
Television	06									
Radio/Cassette	07									
Generators	08									
Solar panel/electric inverters	09									
Bicycle	10									
Motor cycle	11									
Motor vehicle	12									
Boat	13									
Other Transport equipment	14									
Jewelry and Watches	15									
Mobile phone	16									
Computer	17									
Internet Access	18									
Other electronic equipment	19									
Other household assets e.g. lawn mowers, etc.	20									
Other 1 (specify)	21									
Other 2 (specify)	22									

CODES FOR Q6

1.= Sold Asset
2.= Asset Destroyed
3.= Asset Given Away
4.= Asset Stolen
5.= An old member of the HH took them with him/her
6.= The number of Assets was misreported Last Time (***this should prompt interviewer to ask q8 on what should have been the answer last time)***

CODES FOR Q7

1. = Purchased additional asset
2. = Received Gift/inheritance of additional asset
3. = A new member to the HH brought them with him/her
4. = The number of Assets was misreported Last Time ***this should prompt interviewer to ask q8 on what should have been the answer last time***)

Section 14B: Historical record of Household Assets

We would like to ask you about the assets owned by your household in the past.

Household assets	Asset codes	Did your household have these assets 2 or 4 years ago? 1. Yes 2. No (---> Next Asset)	How many of these did your household have …?	
			… 2 years ago	…4 years ago
	1	**2**	**3A**	**3B**
House	01			
Television	06			
Radio/ Cassette	07			
Bicycle	10			
Motorcycle	11			
Motor vehicle	12			
Mobile phone	16			
Computer	17			

We would like to ask you about the housing condition of your house in the past.

		2 years ago	4 years ago
		A	**B**
How many rooms did your house have for sleeping …?	**4**		
What was the major material of the floor…? (USE CODE BELOW)	**5**		
What type of toilet was mainly used in your house …? (USE CODE BELOW)	**6**		

CODE FOR QUESTION 5

10 = Concrete
11 = Bricks
12 = Stone
13 = Cement screed
14 = Rammed earth
15 = Wood
16 = Tiles

CODE FOR QUESTION 6

10= Flush Toilet
11= VIP Latrine
12= Covered Pit latrine with slab
13= Covered Pit latrine without slab
14= Uncovered Pit latrine with slab
15= Uncovered Pit latrine without slab
16= Eco-san (compost toilet)
17= No facility/Bush/Polythene bags/Bucket
96= Other (specify)

Section 16: Shocks & Coping Strategies

Code	Description of distress events	Did you experience [SHOCK] during the **past 12 months**? 1 = Yes 2 = No **(>>NEXT SHOCK)**	When did the [SHOCK] first occur? 1=Jan 2=Feb 3=Mar 4=Apr 5=May 6=Jun 7=July 8=Aug 9=Sept 10=Oct 11=Nov 12=Dec		How long did the shock last? ***(RECORD NUMBER OF MONTHS) IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH RECORD '00'***	As a result of the [SHOCK], was there a decline in your household's... 1 = Yes 2 = No				How did your household cope with this [SHOCK]? ***UP TO 3 ANSWERS WITH RANK FOR EACH SHOCK EXPERIENCED.*** ***USE CODES BELOW.***		
			MM	**YYYY**		Income	Assets	Food Production	Food Purchases	1st	2nd	3rd
		1	**2A**	**2Y**	**2B**	**3A**	**3B**	**3C**	**3D**	**4A**	**4B**	**4C**
1011	Drought											
1012	Irregular Rains											
102	Floods											
1031	Landslides											
1032	Erosion											
104	Unusually High Level of Crop Pests & Disease											
105	Unusually High Level of Livestock Disease											
106	Unusually High Costs of Agricultural Inputs											
107	Unusually Low Prices for Agricultural Output											
108	Reduction in the Earnings of Currently (Off-Farm) Employed Household Member(s)											
109	Loss of Employment of Previously Employed Household Member(s) (Not Due to Illness or Accident)											
110	Serious Illness or Accident of Income Earner(s)											
111	Serious Illness or Accident of Other Household Member(s)											
112	Death of Income Earner(s)											
113	Death of Other Household Member(s)											
114	Theft of Money/Valuables/Non-Agricultural Assets											
115	Theft of Agricultural Assets/Output (Crop or Livestock)											
116	Conflict/Violence											
117	Fire											
118	Other (Specify)											

CODES FOR COL 4A, 4B, 4C

1 = Unconditional help provided by relatives/friends
2 = Unconditional help provided by local government
3 = Changed dietary patterns involuntarily (Relied on less preferred food options, reduced the proportion or number of meals per day, skipped days without eating, etc…)
4 = Changed cropping practices (crop choices or technology)
5 = Household member(s) took on more non-farm (wage- or self-) employment
6 = Household member(s) took on more farm wage employment
7 = Household member(s) migrated
8 = Relied on savings
9 = Obtained credit
10 = Sold durable household assets (agricultural or non-agricultural)
11 = Sold land/building
12 = Rented out land/building
13 = Distress sales of animal stock
14 = Sent children to live elsewhere
15 = Reduced expenditures on health and education
40 = Did nothing/nothing else
96=Other (specify)

Section 17: Welfare and Food Security

WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE RESPONDENT TO THIS SECTION?	Does every member of the household have at least two sets of clothes? 1= Yes 2= No	Does every child in this household (all those under 18 years old) have a blanket? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Not Applicable	Does every member of the household have at least one pair of shoes? 1= Yes 2= No	How many meals, including breakfast are taken per day in your household?	What did you do when you last ran out of salt? 1= Borrowed from neighbors 2= Bought 3= Did without 4= Does not cook at all 5= Not applicable	***FOR HOUSEHOLD WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 (IF NONE, WRITE '12'):*** What did your children below 5 years old (0-4 years) have for breakfast yesterday? 01=Tea/drink with sugar 02=Milk/milk tea with sugar 03=Solid food only 04=Tea/drink with solid food 05=Tea/drink without sugar with solid food 06=Porridge with solid food 07=Porridge with sugar 08=Porridge with milk 09=Porridge without sugar 11=Nothing 12=No under 5s in the household 96=Other (Specify)	***FOR HOUSEHOLD WITH CHILDREN 5-13 (IF NONE, WRITE '12'):*** What did your children between 5 to 13 years old have for breakfast yesterday? 01=Tea/drink with sugar 02=Milk/milk tea with sugar 03=Solid food only 04=Tea/drink with solid food 05=Tea/drink without sugar with solid food 06=Porridge with solid food 07=Porridge with sugar 08=Porridge with milk 09=Porridge without sugar 11=Nothing 12=No 5-13 in the household 96=Other (Specify)	Have you been faced with a situation when you did not have enough food to feed the household in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No**[>>q12]**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**

10 When did you experience this situation?

INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.

9.1.1.2

A. January

B. February

C. March

D. April

E. May

F. June

G. July

H. August

I. September

11

9.1.1.1 Why?

9.1.1.3 A. Because of inadequate household stocks due to drought/poor rains

9.1.1.4 B. Inadequate food stocks from previous season because insecurity prevented us from harvesting the crop

9.1.1.5 C. Inadequate household food stocks because of pest damage to crop

9.1.1.6 D. Inadequate household food stocks because we did not plant enough

9.1.1.7 E. We did not have enough money to buy food from the market

9.1.1.8 F. Food in the market was very expensive

9.1.1.9 G. No one was willing to offer us some food

9.1.1.10 H. We could not cook because we had no fuel wood

9.1.1.11 I. There was no food distribution

9.1.1.12 J. Bread winner/head of household died or moved away

J. October K. November L. December		9.1.1.13 K. We were not able to reach the market because of distance or insecurity or lack of transport 9.1.1.14 L. There was no food in the market 9.1.1.15 M. Floods / water logging 9.1.1.16 N. Other (Specify)

During the last 12 months, was there a time you were worried **your household** would run out of food because of a lack of money or other resources? 1= Yes 2= No	During the last 12 months, was there a time **your household** ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources? 1= Yes 2= No	During the last 12 months, was there a time **your household** lacked the money to eat healthy and nutritious food? 1= Yes 2= No	During the last 12 months, was there a time y**ou or another household member above the age of 14** had to consume fewer kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources? 1= Yes 2= No	During the last 12 months, was there a time **you or another household member above the age of 14** had to skip a meal because of a lack of money or other resources? 1= Yes 2= No	During the last 12 months, was there a time **you or another household member above the age of 14** ate less than you believe you should because of a lack of money or other resources? 1= Yes 2= No	During the last 1 months, was ther a time **you o another household member abov the age of 14** fe hungry but did no eat because of lack of money o other resources t get food? 1= Yes 2= No
12	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**

During the last 12 months, was there a time when **a child, age 14 or younger, in your household** had to skip a meal because of a lack of money or other resources? 1= Yes 2= No	During the last 12 months, was there a time when **a child, age 14 or younger, in your household** ate less than you believed he/she should because of a lack of money or other resources? 1= Yes 2= No	During the last 12 months, was there a time when **a child, age 14 or younger, in your household** had to be served less food to any child in your household because of a lack of money or other resources? 1= Yes 2= No	During the last 12 months, was there a time when **a child, age 14 or younger, in your household** felt hungry but did not eat because of a lack of money or other resources? 1= Yes 2= No	During the last 12 months, was there a time when **a child, age 14 or younger, in your household** ate only one meal in a day or went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources? 1= Yes 2= No
22	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**

Section 6: Child Nutrition and Health (for all children 0-59 months old)

To be answered by mothers or caregivers of surviving children born in the last five years (i.e. aged 0-59 months)

PERSON ID	***ID CODE OF RESPONDENT***	***RELATIONSHIP OF RESPONDENT TO CHILD*** 1=Mother 2=Father 3=Other Caregiver	Age of Child **(IN MONTHS)** MONTHS	***IS CHILD 24 MONTHS OLD OR LESS?*** 1=0-24 months 2=25-59 months **(>>26)**	Has [NAME] ever been breastfed in his/her life? 1=Yes 2=No **(>>11)**	How long after birth did [NAME] start breast-feeding? 1= 0-6hrs 2= more than 6hrs 9= Don't know	Is [NAME] breast-feeding now? 1=Yes **(>>10)** 2=No 9=Don't know **(>>10)**	For how many months was [NAME] breast-fed? MONTHS	Has [NAME] begun eating daily any food or fluids other than breast milk? 1=Yes**>>12** 2=No	Has any water, juice, breast milk substitutes, other liquids or semi-solid foods apart from breast milk, vitamins, minerals liquid and/or food items ever been given to [NAME]? 1=Yes 2=No **(>>14)**	At what age was [NAME] given liquid and/or food items for the first time? MONTHS	Since this time yesterday, how many times was [NAME] given soft food, mashed or solid food, porridge or food other than liquids (milk, water, tea and juice)? 1=Never 2=Once 3=Two to three 4=Four to five 5=Six or more times 6=Child not present at visit	Has [NAME] received a Vitamin A capsule in the last 6 months? ***SHOW THE BLUE AND RED CAPSULES FOR DIFFERENT DOSES.*** 1=Yes with card 2=Yes without card 3=No with card **(>>16)** 4=No without card **(>>16)** 9=Don't know **(>>16)**	Where did the Vitamin A capsule come from? 1= On routine visit to health facility 2=Sick child visit to health facility 3=Child Health Days 8=Other (specify) 9=Don't know	Has [NAME] had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? ***DIARRHOEA IS 3 OR MORE LOOSE OR WATERY STOOLS PER DAY*** 1=Yes 2=No **(>>21)** 9=Don't know **(>>21)**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															
07															

Section 6 Cont'd: Child Nutrition and Health (for all children 0-59 months old)

PERSON ID	If [NAME] had diarrhea, was there blood in it? ***BLOODY DIARRHOEA IS 3 OR MORE LOOSE OR WATERY STOOLS WITH BLOOD PER DAY*** 1=Yes 2=No 9=Don't know	During the last episode of diarrhea, did [NAME] take any of the following as treatment? 1=Fluid from ORS sachet 2=Recommended home make fluid (sugar/salt solution) 8=Other (specify) 9=Don't know 10 = No treatment offered	During [NAME]'s last episode of diarrhea, did he/she **drink** much less, about the same or more than usual? 1=Much less or None 2=About the Same or Somewhat Less 3=More 9=Don't Know	During [NAME]'s last episode of diarrhea, did he/ she **eat** less, about the same, or more food than usual? ***IF "LESS", PROBE MUCH LESS OR A LITTLE LESS?*** 1=None 2=Much less 3=Somewhat less 4=About the same 5=More 9=Don't know	Has [NAME] had a cough during which he/she breathed faster than usual with short quick breaths, or had difficulty breathing in the last two weeks? 1=Yes 2=No 9=Don't Know	Has [NAME] had fever in the last two weeks? 1=Yes 2=No 9=Don't Know ***IF 21 AND 22 ARE BOTH NO/DON'T KNOW, >>24***	From where did you seek care for [NAME]? PUBLIC SECTOR A= Government hospital B= Government health centre L= Outreach M = Government Community Based Distributor PRIVATE SECTOR N= Private hospital H= Pharmacy/ drug shop O= Private Doctor/Nurse/Midwife/Clinic P= Outreach Q= NGO Community Based Distributor OTHER SOURCE R= Shop S= Religious Institution F= Friend/ Relative G= Traditional Healer T= Other (specify) K=No care was sought	Has [NAME] received a measles vaccination? ***SHOW VACCINATION SPOT- UPPER LEFT ARM*** 1=Yes with card 2=Yes with exercise book 3=Yes from NIDS 4=Yes from memory 5=No with card 6=No with exercise book 7=No from NIDS 8=No from memory 9=Don't know	Has [NAME] received a DPT3 vaccination? ***SHOW VACCINATION SPOT- LEFT THIGH*** 1=Yes with card 2=Yes with exercise book 3=Yes from NIDS 4=Yes from memory 5=No with card 6=No with exercise book 7=No from NIDS 8=No from memory 9=Don't know
1	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									

Section 6 Cont'd: Child Nutrition and Health (for all children 6-59 months old)

PERSON ID	Does [NAME] have Oedema? 1=Yes (>>28) 2=No	***Was child held by someone else when they were weighted?*** 1 = Yes 2 = No>>27D	***WEIGHT OF MOTHER/GUARDIAN AND CHILD TOGETHER*** ***INCLUDE TWO PLACES AFTER DECIMAL***	***ID OF MOTHER/ GUARD-IAN***	***WEIGHT OF MOTHER/GUARDIAN*** ***COLLECT EVEN WHEN CHILD IS WEIGHED ALONE*** ***INCLUDE TWO PLACES AFTER DECIMAL***	***WEIGHT OF CHILD*** ***INCLUDE TWO PLACES AFTER DECIMAL***	***HEIGHT OF MOTHER/ GUARDIAN*** ***DO NOT INCLUDE DECIMAL PLACES***	***RECORD HEIGHT / LENGTH ONLY ONCE PER CHILD DEPENDING ON SIZE***		***RESULT*** 1=Measured 2=Not present 3=Refused 4=Child has edema 96=Other (specify)
								LENGTH (CM) LYING DOWN ***CHILD <24 MONTHS OR (≤ 85 CM)***	***HEIGHT (CM) STANDING UP*** ***CHILD >24 MONTHS OR (≥ 85 CM)***	
1	**26**	**27B**	**27C**		**27D**	**27A**		**28A**	**28B**	**29**
01			__|__|.|__|__|Kg		__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|.|__| cm	__|__|__|.|__| cm	
02			__|__|.|__|__|Kg		__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|.|__| cm	__|__|__|.|__| cm	
03			__|__|.|__|__|Kg		__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|.|__| cm	__|__|__|.|__| cm	
04			__|__|.|__|__|Kg		__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|.|__| cm	__|__|__|.|__| cm	
05			__|__|.|__|__|Kg		__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|.|__| cm	__|__|__|.|__| cm	
06			__|__|.|__|__|Kg		__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|.|__| cm	__|__|__|.|__| cm	
07			__|__|.|__|__|Kg		__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|.|__| cm	__|__|__|.|__| cm	
08			__|__|.|__|__|Kg		__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|.|__| cm	__|__|__|.|__| cm	
09			__|__|.|__|__|Kg		__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|.|__| cm	__|__|__|.|__| cm	
10			__|__|.|__|__|Kg		__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|.|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|Kg	__|__|__|.|__| cm	__|__|__|.|__| cm	

Section 19: Link with the Agriculture Questionnaire

1. During the 2013 first cropping season **(1st Season of 2013: Jan. – June 2014)** and the second cropping season **(2nd Season of 2013 July – Dec. 2014),** has any member of your household cultivated crops including perennial crops (e.g. fruits)?

   1= Yes
   2= No

   [ ]

2. During the **last 12 months**, has any member of your household raised livestock or poultry?

   1= Yes
   2= No

   [ ]

INTERVIEWER:

(1) IF ONLY THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 1 IS YES, THEN ONLY THECROPFARMING QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED.

(2) IF ONLY THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 2 IS YES, THEN ONLY THE LIVESTOCK QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED.

(3) IF THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 1 AND 2 ARE BOTH NO, THE AGRICULTURE (CROP &LIVESTOCK) QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD NOT BE ADMINISTERED TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

SECTION	KEY RESPONDENT (ID CODE)	SECTION	KEY RESPONDENT (ID CODE)
2		**10**	
3		**11**	
4		**12**	
5		**14**	
15		**16**	
8		**17**	
9		**6**	

End Time [ ][ ] : [ ][ ]