



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY

2013/2014

WAVE IV REPORT

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PREFACE

The 2013/14 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. 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 2013/14 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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	I
TABLE OF CONTENTS	II
LIST OF TABLES	IV
LIST OF FIGURES	V
LIST OF ACRONYMS	VII
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IX
CHAPTER ONE	14
INTRODUCTION	14
1.0 OVERVIEW.....	14
1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES	14
1.2 SCOPE AND COVERAGE.....	14
1.3 SURVEY DESIGN.....	15
1.4 TRACKING	16
1.5 SURVEY ORGANIZATION.....	19
1.6 DATA PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT.....	19
1.7 FUNDING	19
CHAPTER TWO	20
DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS OF HOUSEHOLDS	20
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	20
2.1 AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION	20
2.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS	22
2.3 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	23
2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MOVERS	25
2.5 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.....	26
CHAPTER THREE.....	27
EDUCATION	27
3.0 INTRODUCTION.....	27
3.1 SCHOOLING STATUS FOR THE COHORT 6 – 17 YEARS.....	27
3.2 AVAILABILITY, ADEQUACY AND CONDITION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL FACILITIES	29
3.2 ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATIONS	30
3.3 ABSENTEEISM AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.....	31
3.4 REASONS FOR PUPILS LEAVING PRIMARY SCHOOL PREMATURELY	32
3.5 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.....	33
CHAPTER FOUR.....	34
LABOUR AND LABOUR MARKET DYNAMICS.....	34
4.0 INTRODUCTION.....	34
4.1 STATUS OF THE LABOUR FORCE.....	34
4.2 SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT.....	36
4.3 ENTERING THE LABOUR MARKET	39
4.4 FORM OF EMPLOYMENT	40
4.5 AVERAGE HOURS OF WORK IN A WEEK.....	41
4.6 MEDIAN MONTHLY EARNINGS FOR PERSONS IN PAID EMPLOYMENT	43
4.7 HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISES	45
4.8 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.....	49
CHAPTER FIVE	51
HEALTH	51
5.0 INTRODUCTION.....	51

5.1	HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY IN UGANDA.....	51
5.2	CLIENT SATISFACTION WITH HEALTH FACILITIES.....	52
5.3	MAAMA KITS	54
5.4	AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES AT HEALTH FACILITIES	56
5.5	STOCK-OUT OF THE SIX-TRACER DRUGS	57
5.6	ABSENTEEISM AMONG HEALTH PROVIDERS	58
5.7	FACTORS LIMITING PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.....	60
5.8	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.....	60
	CHAPTER SIX	62
	POVERTY AND WELFARE DYNAMICS.....	62
6.0	INTRODUCTION.....	62
6.1	CHANGES IN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARES	62
6.2	POVERTY LEVELS FOR 2013/14.....	64
6.3	CHANGES IN INCOME POVERTY STATUS (2011-2013/14).....	65
6.5	HOUSEHOLD WELFARE CORRELATES.....	68
6.6	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.....	73
	CHAPTER SEVEN	74
	AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	74
7.0	INTRODUCTION.....	74
7.1	CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS (AG HHS)	74
7.2	TRANSITIONS IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY.....	75
7.3	ACQUISITION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND	75
7.4	USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND	76
7.5	IRRIGATION OF LAND	77
7.6	AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES.....	77
7.6	PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS.....	78
7.7	TYPE OF SEEDS USED.....	79
7.8	FARMING INPUTS	80
7.10	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.....	80
	CHAPTER EIGHT	82
	MATERNAL HEALTH CARE	82
8.0	INTRODUCTION.....	82
8.1	CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES	82
8.2	PLACE OF DELIVERY	86
8.3	ASSISTANCE DURING DELIVERY	87
8.4	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.....	88
	ANNEXES	89
	DEFINITION OF TERMS	89
	CHALLENGES OF COLLECTING PANEL SURVEY DATA	91
	LIST OF REFERENCES.....	92
	PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2011/12 UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY	93
	QUESTIONNAIRE	94

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Distribution of the UNPS Sample by Strata and Rural-Urban Domain.....	16
Table 3.1: Reasons for Absenteeism among Primary School Teachers in2013/14 (%)	32
Table 3.2: Reasons for Leaving Primary School Prematurely (%).....	32
Table 4.1: Average Hours worked in a Week (2013/14)	42
Table 4.2: Average changes in Hours worked a Week for working persons by Year	42
Table 4.3: Median Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment (Main and Secondary job, UgShs)	44
Table 4.4: Median Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment (Main and Secondary job, UgShs)	44
Table 5.1: Clients' Satisfaction with Services Offered at the Health Facility (%).....	54
Table 5.2: Major Concerns Clients with Accessing Services at Health Facility (%)	54
Table 5.4: Availability of Equipment and Services at the Health Facility (%)	57
Table 5.6: Absenteeism of Health Staff faced by the Health Facility in Last 12 Months (%).....	59
Table 5.7: Government Health worker Absenteeism Rates by Level of Health Center, Sex and Region (%).....	59
Table 5.8: Reasons for Absenteeism among Health Providers by Type of Health Facility (%).....	60
Table 5.9: Factors Limiting Provision of Health Services at the Health Facility (%).....	60
Table 6.1: Mean Monthly household consumption expenditure.....	63
Table 6.2: Household expenditure shares by broad item group, (%).....	63
Table 6.3: Changes in household expenditure shares by broad item groups, (%).....	64
Table 6.4: Poverty estimates in covered 2011/12 and rotated in 2013/14, %.....	65
Table 6.6: Poverty estimates in 2011/12 and 2013/14, %	67
Table 6.7: Possession of at Least Two Sets of Clothes by Background Characteristics (%).....	69
Table 6.8: Possession of a Blanket by Background Characteristics (%)	70
Table 6.9: Possession of at Least One Pair of shoes by Household Members (%).....	71
Table 6.10: Action Taken by Household When They Last Run Out of Salt (%)	72
Table 6.11: Feeding Practices of Households in regards to a number of Meals taken per Day by Residence (%) ...	73
Table 7.5: Production of Major Crops by Region (Metric Tons)	79
Table 8.1: Distribution of Women Currently Using Contraceptives by method and Residence (%).....	84
Table 8.2 Current Use of Contraception by Region (%)	85
Table 8.3: Current Use of Contraception among Married Women by Age group and Welfare quintile (%)	86
Table 8.4: Place of Delivery by some Background Characteristics.....	87
Table 8.5: Shows delivery assistance by type of provider according to background characteristics	88

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1a: Population pyramids for the Survey years 2005/06 and 2013/14	21
Figure 2.1b: Population pyramid for new households, 2013/14	21
Figure 2.2a: Distribution of Panel Households by Headship, Residence and Region (%)	22
Figure 2.2b: Distribution of New Households by Headship (%)	23
Figure 2.3a: Average household size by residence and region	23
Figure 2.3b: Average household size by residence and region (New Households).....	24
Figure 2.4: Transitions in household size between 2011/12 and 2013/14 (%)	24
Figure 2.5: Selected Characteristics of Movers by Region (%).....	25
Figure 3.1: Changes in Schooling Status between 2005/06 and 2013/14 (%).....	28
Figure 3.2: Schooling Status of the 6-17 years cohort by Selected Characteristics in 2013/14 (%)	29
Figure 3.3: Availability, Adequacy and Condition of Primary School Facilities (%)	30
Figure 3.4: Performance in Uganda Primary Leaving Examinations by School Year (%).....	31
Figure 3.5: Absenteeism among Primary School Teachers (%)	31
Figure 4.1 Distribution of the Labour Force (persons 14-64) by Sex (%).....	35
Figure 4.2: Transitions in Activity Status for Persons Aged 14 - 64 (%)	36
Figure 4.3: Distributions of Persons 14-64 Years by the Sector of Employment and Sex (%).....	36
Figure 4.4: Transitions in Sector of Employment (%)	37
Figure 4.5: Changes in Sector of Employment 2005/06, 2009/10 and 2013/14 by Sex (%)	38
Figure 4.6: Transitions in Main Economic Activity from 2009/10 to 2013/14 by Education (%)	38
Figure 4.7: Entering the Labour force by Sector and Schooling status (%)	39
Figure 4.8: Distribution of persons aged 14-64 entering the Labour Market by Education (%).....	40
Figure 4.9: Proportion of working persons (14-64) outside agriculture in Informal Employment.....	41
Figure 4.10: Distribution of Working Persons in Informal Employment in 2009/10 and 2013/14	41
Figure 4.11: Percentage Change in Monthly Median Earnings of 2011/12 and 2013/14.....	45
Figure 4.12: Proportion of Households with Household Enterprises (%)	46
Figure 4.13: Proportion of households with Household Enterprises since 2005/06 (%)	46
Figure 4.14: Distribution of Households by Economic Activities in Household Enterprises (%).....	47
Figure 4.15: Distribution of Households by main source of money for setting up the business (%).....	48
Figure 5.1a: Clients' Satisfaction with Services Offered by the Most Commonly Used Health Facility-2013/14 (%) ..53	
Figure 5.1b Clients' Satisfaction with Services Offered by the Most Commonly Used Health Facility-2011/12 (%) ..53	
Figure 5.2a: Provision of Mama Kits at the Health Facility (%).....	55
Figure 5.2b: Provision of Mama Kits by year, type of facility and region (%)	56
Figure 5.3: Stock out of the six tracer drugs by level of Government Health Facilities (%).....	58
Figure 6.1a: Household Poverty Dynamics between the Survey Periods 2011/12 to 2013/14	66
Figure 6.1b: Household poverty dynamics between the Survey Periods 2009/10 to 2013/14	67
Figure 6.2: Cumulative distribution of per adult consumption expenditure (panel households only).....	68
Figure 7.1: Distribution of Panel households engaged in agriculture (%)	75
Figure 7.2: Agricultural Households by Activities from 2009/10 to 2011/12 (%)	75
Figure 7.3: Acquisition of land (Panel households only) %.....	76
Figure 7.4: Land Use by Panel Households (%).....	76
Figure 7.5: Use of Irrigation by Panel Households (%).....	77
Figure 7.6: Use of Agriculture Extension services by Panel Households (%).....	78
Figure 7.7: Distribution of Panel households that received Extension Visits from NAADS for Training (%)	78
Figure 7.8: Total Production of Maize, Rice and Beans by Year (Million Metric Tons) Error! Bookmark not defined.	
Figure 7.9: Use of Improved seeds by Panel households	79

Figure 8.1: Current Use of Contraception among Married Women (15-49 years) 83

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
MDGs	Millennium 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, employment and others ; to monitor Government's development programmes like the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Joint Assessment Framework (JAF) among others on an annual basis. This executive summary gives a few highlights of the report.

Status of Households

The age and sex composition of the population has been consistent across the waves with a high percentage of the population aged between 0 and 14 years and the percentages steadily declining with increasing age. Overall, the majority of households were male-headed (67%) compared to 33 percent that were female headed. The proportion of female-headed households in the urban areas (34%) was slightly higher than that in the rural areas (32%). The Western region (27%) had the lowest percentage of female headed households compared to the other regions.

Overall, the average household size of panel households was about 6 persons. Variations by residence and region show that, the average household size in urban areas was about 5 persons, compared to rural areas with about 6 persons. Considering regions, the average household size in Eastern and Northern regions was the highest (about 6 persons) compared to Kampala (4 persons), Central (5 persons) and the Western regions (5 persons). The results further show that 85 percent of households that had more than five members in 2011/12 still had more than 5 members in 2013/14. Of the households that had 4 – 5 members in 2011/12, half (50%) increased in size to above 5 members. Of the households that were single person households in 2011/12, more than a third (38%) were still single person households in 2013/14 while a quarter (25%) increased in size to above 5 members between the two survey periods.

Considering movers, overall; half of the movers (50%) were in the age group 15 – 24 years followed by the 25 - 34 year age group (37%). More than three quarters (78%) of all the movers were literate while 70 percent of movers were gainfully employed.

Education

The findings show that close to six in every ten children (58%) that were attending school in 2005/06 were still in school in the survey year 2013/14; 39 percent had attended in at least one year; while only three percent had never attended school since 2005/06. Furthermore, 70 percent of all those that attended in both 2005/06 and 2013/14 resided in urban areas, compared to 55 percent in the rural areas; the majority of children that attended school in both periods were in the Central (71%) compared to the other regions especially the Northern (42%). Considering working status, 44 percent of those that were working were attending school, 52 percent had moved in and/or out of school while four percent

had never attended school in both periods. Persons in non-poor households, were more likely to have attended school in both survey periods (65%) compared to those in poor households who mostly moved in and/or out of school (56%) or never attended school (9%). On the other hand, persons in households engaged in Agriculture and those in households operating enterprises were more likely to have attended school (59%) in both periods respectively

With regard to school facilities, the proportion of schools who reported the facilities in a good state as follows; 65 percent for classrooms, 57 percent for teachers' houses and 92 percent for toilets/latrines between the survey years of 2011/12 and 2013/14. Regardless of the type of school management, the percentage of pupils in division II was greater than those in other divisions between the school years 2012 and 2013. However, the findings also show that, in the school year 2012 and 2013, almost nine in ten (87% and 88%) of pupils in other schools had obtained division I or II compared to government schools which was 55 percent. With regard to pupils leaving school prematurely, the main reason reported for leaving school among male pupils was transferring to other schools (31%) followed by searching for jobs (21%). On the other hand, the main reason reported for leaving school among female pupils was pregnancy/marriages (40%) followed by transfer to other schools (24%).

Primary school teacher absenteeism was 9 percent in 2013/14. In addition, male teachers (10%); teachers in government schools (9%) as well as teachers in the Northern region (14%) were less likely to be found teaching on the day of the survey visit to the school premises than other teachers. Thirty Three percent of the teachers that were absent were on "sick/annual/maternity leave"- 47 percent of whom were females compared to males (24%).

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 62 percent of the total working age population. Gender differences reveal that slightly more females were not working compared to their male counterparts over the two survey periods. In addition, males predominantly engaged in paid employment compared to females while slightly more females were reported to be self-employed throughout the five survey periods.

Among persons aged 14-64 years in 2005/06, 35 percent of those who were not in the labor force were still "not working" in 2013/14 while 43 percent had become self-employed, while 22 percent joined paid employment about 8 years later. Eleven percent of those who had been self-employed were no longer working in 2013/14 and only eight percent joined paid employment. Of the persons in paid employment, 45 percent became self-employed and five percent moved out of the labour force during the same period. On the other hand, those in self-employment (81%) were more stable at their work than those in paid employment (51%). 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 has the second largest share of the labour force after the agriculture sector. Regarding transition by sectors for working persons during all the three survey years, persons engaged in agriculture were more likely to stay in agriculture than those engaged in production and services. The survey results also show that 71 percent of the work force that were initially in the service sector in 2005/06 did not change by 2012/13 while 24 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. The findings showed that 68 percent of working persons with education above secondary remained in non-agriculture sector for both survey periods.

The results reveal that overall, about three quarters of the persons joining the work force were engaged in agriculture followed by about 20 percent in services. More than 80 percent of those who joined the work force either had no formal education or had education up to secondary level..

On average persons worked for an average of 28 hours a week in all jobs they were engaged in, with males on average slightly working for longer hours than the female counterparts. Persons in services on average work 29 hours longer in a week than those in agriculture, and about 9 hours longer compared to those in the production sector.

The median monthly wages of paid employees during 2013/14 for main and secondary paid jobs was UgShs.156,000 with earnings of males of UgShs181,000 being about 1.5 times that of females (UgShs. 110,000). For the core population in paid employment for both 2009/10 and 2013/14 surveys, an increase of 28 percent in nominal terms. However, 24 percent of wage earners who were in paid employment during the 2009/10 and 2013/14 surveys received less than UgShs108,600 (median income for 2009/10) during the 2013/14 survey, four years later.

Slightly more than four in ten households (44%) operated off-farm household enterprises during 2013/14. This represents a three percent decrease from 2009/10 survey. Overall, 22 percent of the households had off-farm enterprises continuously during the 2005/06, 2009/10 and 2013/14 surveys, 25 percent twice and another 25 percent once. More than half of all household enterprises covered by the study were engaged in the trade and repair of household goods during 2013/14. The average age of household enterprises was 8.5 years in 2013/14, a slight gain of about one year since 2005/06.

Health

Regardless of the type of Health Facility, nationally, clients were more satisfied with services in the other Health Facilities compared to the government health centers. Overall, it was reported that 35 percent felt that patients were handled with respect, privacy and confidentiality (30%) while with ease of fear and anxiety (20%). Furthermore, the respondents felt that other Health Facilities (33%) met clients' expectations compared to government Health Facilities (15%).

Nationally, 29 percent of Health facilities provided Maama Kits to women that went for delivery in 2013/14 compared to 32 percent in 2011/12. Regionally, health facilities in the Central and Northern (r

regions (27%) were least likely to provide Maama kits to women that went for delivery than those in Western region (41%)..

On the day of the interview, more health facilities in the Central and Eastern region experienced Stock-Outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs (74%) than any other region. Government Health Centers (68%) experienced a higher level of Stock-Outs on the day of interview compared to its counterparts (50%). The trend is slightly different from that reported in the last two months i.e. Government (61%) and other Health Centers (59%). Regionally, stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months was highest in the Western (68%) followed by Northern region (60%) while Eastern (56%) had the least facilities reporting Stock-Outs in the last two months.

Nationally, health worker absenteeism was highest in HC II (59%) compared to HC III (48%). Both male and female medical workers in HC II (60% and 59%) were more likely to be absent from the Health Facility compared to those in HC III (46% and 50%) respectively. Regionally, health provider absenteeism was highest in HC II of the Northern (59%) and Western (59%) regions and HC III (55%) of the Western region compared to other regions.

Household Welfare

The period from 2011/12 to 2013/14 saw a reversal in the trend in income poverty from what the 2009/10-2011/12 period portrayed. The reduction in income poverty observed in the 2013/14 UNPS is consistent with the pattern depicted in the 2013/14 Uganda National Household survey (UNHS). The proportion of the chronically poor increased over the period signaling partly an increasing proportion of the population unable to lift themselves out of poverty. The chronically poor were more likely to be households living in the northern and eastern regions, and those whose head of households had either no or some primary level of education. About half of the population (51%) remained non poor between 2011/12 and 2013/14. People residing in the northern and eastern regions were more likely to move into and out of poverty- a probable indication of their inability to cushion themselves from shocks.

In general, 75 percent of households reported that every member had at least two sets of clothes; 53 percent reported ownership of a blanket for children less than 18 years while 61 percent reported ownership of at least a pair of shoes in both survey periods. 39 percent of the households had had at least three meals per day compared to the 32 percent that never managed to take three meals in the three survey periods. Across all the welfare correlates, better results were observed among households in the urban areas in both survey periods.

Agriculture

Majority of Agriculture households were engaged in mixed farming although it has also slightly declined since 2005/06. 59 percent households that grew crops only in 2009/10 still did the same in 2013/14 while 40 percent moved to mixed farming. 43 percent of those that reared animals only in 2009/10 still did the same in 2013/14, seven percent moved to crop growing only while 50 percent started mixed farming.

Overall, use of irrigation as a water managements practice has largely been low among panel Agriculture households. The proportion of households that practiced irrigation over all the survey periods was less than one percent.

Twenty four percent of Agriculture households participated in NAADS training program, 28 percent of the households were members of farmer groups and 33 percent of agricultural households participated in NAADS enterprises in 2013/14. Seventeen percent of households that had not received any advice or information about agricultural or livestock activities in 2011/12 had received advice or information about agricultural or livestock activities in 2013/14.

The results show that there was a decrease in the use of organic fertilizers by panel household from 5 percent in 2011/12 to 4 percent in 2013/14 while the use of pesticides increased by 1 percent between 2011/12 and 2013/14.

Family Planning

The percentage of married women currently using a method of family planning, dropped from 37 percent (2011/12) to 35 percent (2013/14). There was a marginal increase from 30 to 31 percent in the married women using modern contraceptive methods while for the use of traditional method there was a drop from 8 to 4 percent. The increase for all women not using any method was more an urban phenomenon rising from 61 to 69 percent compared to rural with only a minimal increase from 71 to 72 percent. The Northern had the lowest Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) (25%); a decline from 38 percent oin the previous survey. The age group 30-34 has the highest CPR (46 %) far above the national (35%).

Modern method use was more a practice for age groups 30-34 with 44 percent, 35-39 with 35 percent and 25-29 with 34 percent as opposed to age groups 15-19 and 45-49 with only 11 and 18 percent respectively far below the national (31%).The use of modern contraceptive methods increased with increase in welfare while not using any method inversely increased with welfare. Twenty-nine percent of the deliveries in the last two years took place at home. Seventy-four percent of births took place with assistance of a skilled provider, who may be a doctor, nurse or midwife, medical assistant or clinical officer or nursing aid.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 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 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 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 2013/14 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.

1.1 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, MDGs 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.

1.2 Scope and Coverage

During the 2013/14 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, welfare indicators, transport services and infrastructure.
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 rearing 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.

1.3 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 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).

Starting with the UNPS 2013/14 (Wave 4) fieldwork, one third of the initial UNPS sample was refreshed with the intention to balance 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.

Table 1.1: Distribution of the UNPS Sample by Strata and Rural-Urban Domain

Regions	Sampled EAs		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Kampala	34		34
Central	14	58	72
Eastern	14	58	72
Northern	14	58	72
Western	14	58	72
Uganda	90	232	322

1.4 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 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 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 no 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.

1.4.1 Initial “tracking” of Households and Individuals

The target sample for Wave 4 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.

1.4.2 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 2013/14 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.

1.5 Survey Organization

A Centralized approach to data collection was employed where by 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.

1.6 Data Processing and Management

The 2013/14 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.

1.6.1 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.

1.7 Funding

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

2.0 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 preliminary results (UBOS, 2014), Uganda's population was 34.9 million.

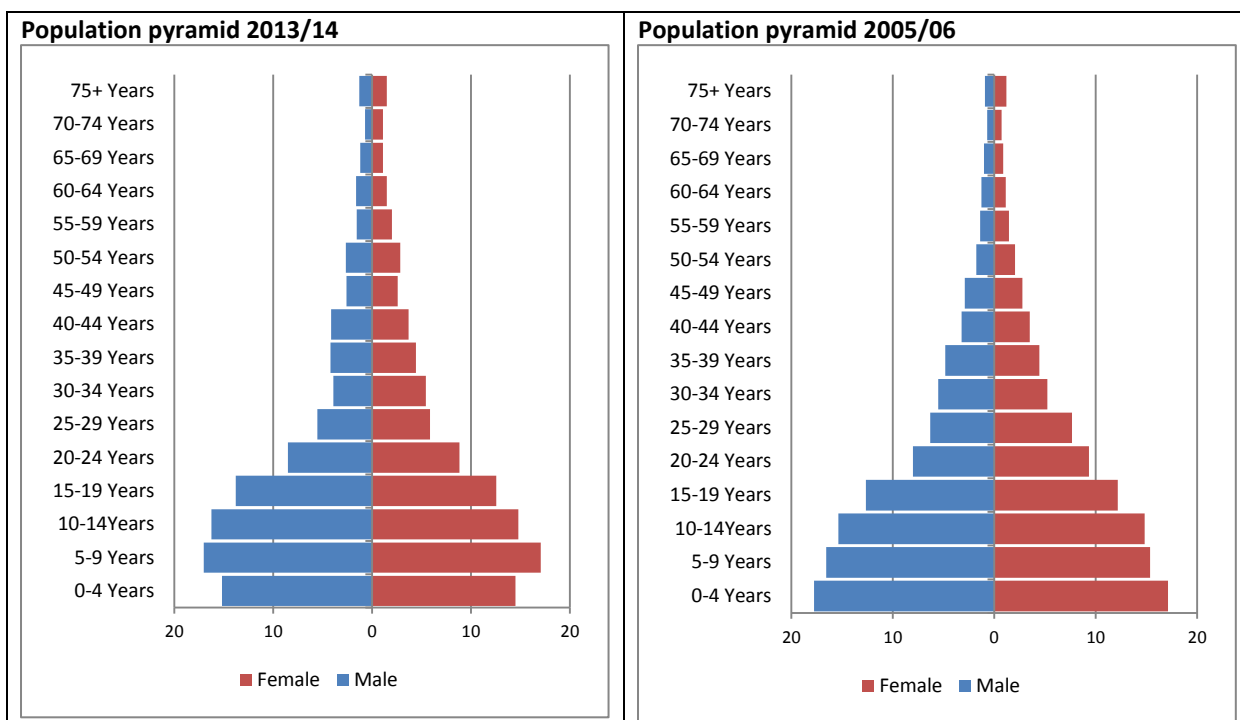
Demographic dynamics refer to changes in the demographic size, structure and spatial distribution of a given population over time. Such changes may be traced to changes in the natural environmental, economic and political conditions prevailing at a given time and ultimately changes in human reproductive 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 2013/14 as well as the characteristics of movers.

2.1 Age and Sex Distribution of the Population

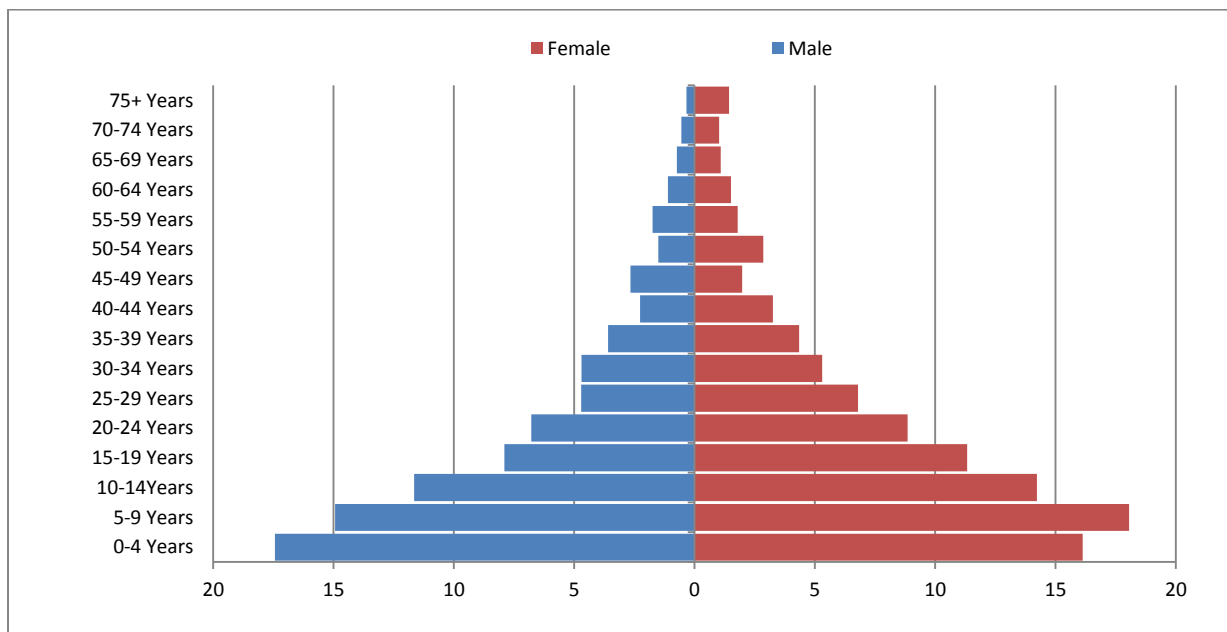
The age and sex structure of the population are important demographic characteristics of a population that shape the development and evaluation of policies to suit a population's needs. Figure 2.1a presents the age and sex structure of the population in 5 year age groups showing the percentage of males 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. All the population pyramids are bell-shaped, indicating that the highest percentage of the population is aged between 0 and 14 years and steadily decreases with increasing age. Such a population structure is typical of a developing country like Uganda whose population is largely young.

Figure 2.1a: Population pyramids for the Survey years 2005/06 and 2013/14



In the 2013/14 UNPS, one third of the original households were rotated out and a fresh replacement sample was selected and interviewed. Figure 2.1b presents the distribution of the population in new households by age and sex in 5 year age groups. It is clear from the population pyramid that the population structure is consistent with the survey population structure across the waves and it depicts a young population with a large proportion of the population aged 0 and 14 years.

Figure 2.1b: Population pyramid for new households, 2013/14



2.2 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 2.2a presents the distribution of Panel Households by Headship, Residence and Region. The findings show that, overall, the majority of households were male-headed (67%) compared to 33 percent that were female headed. Disaggregation of the results by residence shows that the proportion of female-headed households in the urban areas (34%) was slightly higher than that in the rural areas (32%). Compared to the other regions, the Western (27%) had the lowest percentage of female headed households.

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

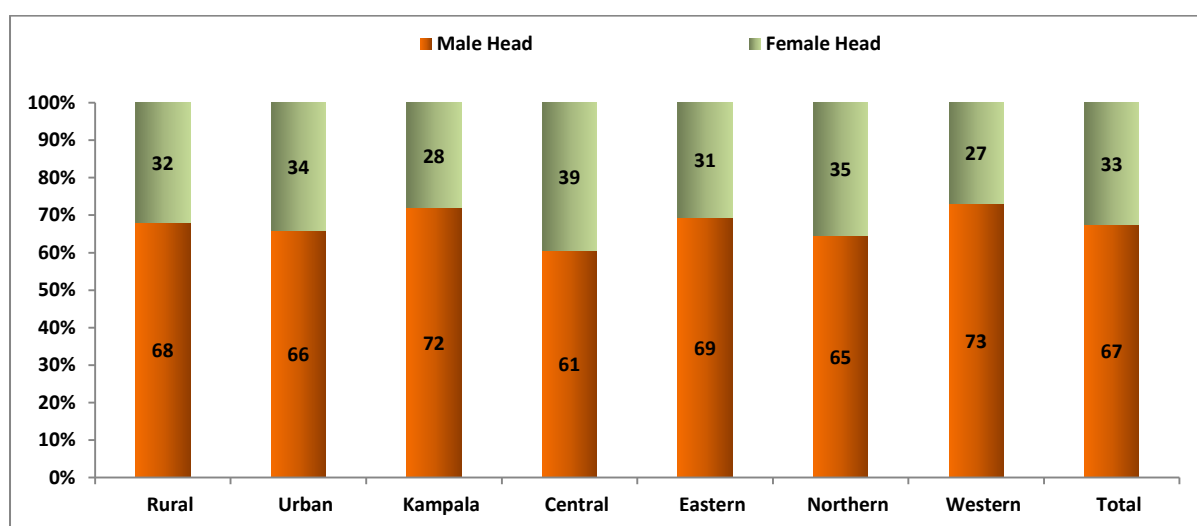
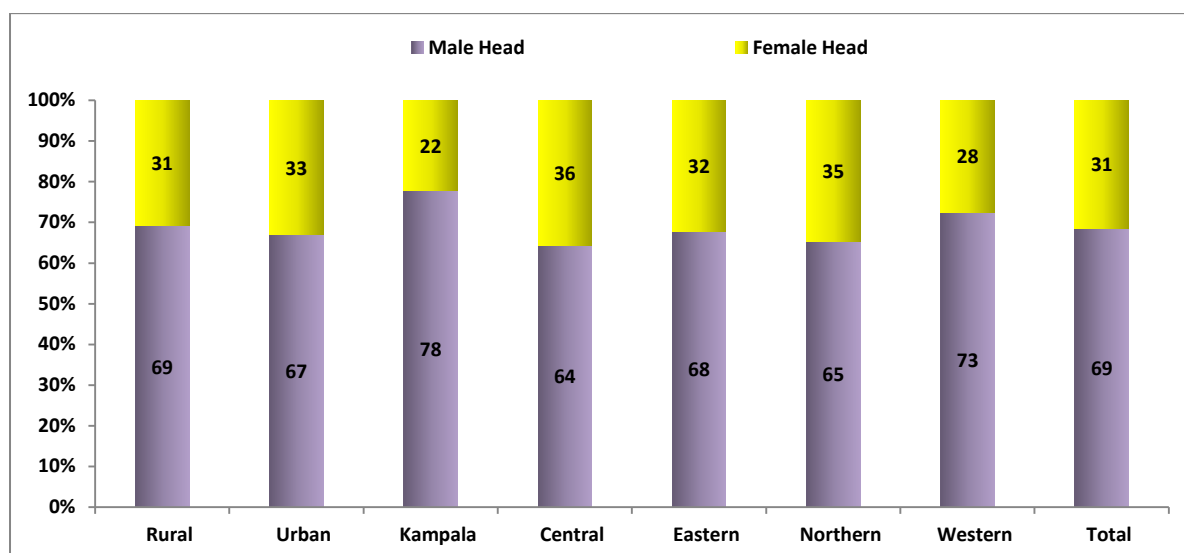


Figure 2.2b presents the distribution of new households by sex of the household head by residence and region. The survey results show that households are predominantly male-headed (69%). However, three in every ten households are female-headed with the proportion slightly higher in urban areas (33%) than in rural areas (31%). Among the regions, the Central region (excluding Kampala) had the highest percentage of female-headed households (36%) while Kampala had the lowest (22%).

Figure 2.2b: Distribution of NewHouseholds by Headship (%)



2.3 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 that were temporarily absent at the time of the survey visit. Figure 2.3a presents the average size of panel households surveyed from 2005/06 to 2013/14. The findings show that, overall, the average household size of panel households was about 6 persons. Variations by residence and region show that, the average household size in urban areas was about 5 persons, compared to rural areas with about 6 persons. Considering regions, the average household size in Eastern and Northern regions was the highest (about 6 persons) compared to Kampala (4 persons), Central (5 persons) and the Western regions (5 persons).

Figure 2.3a: Average household size by residence and region

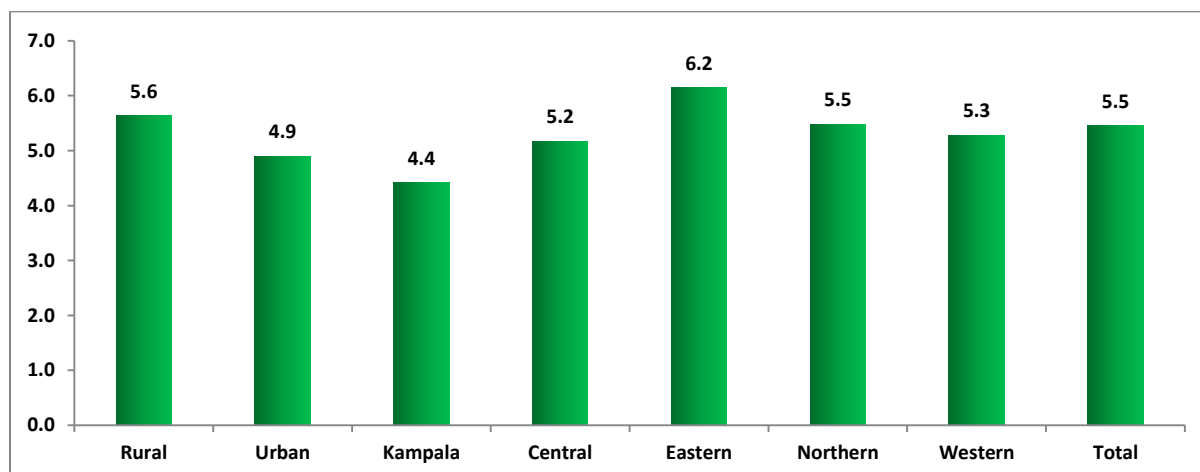
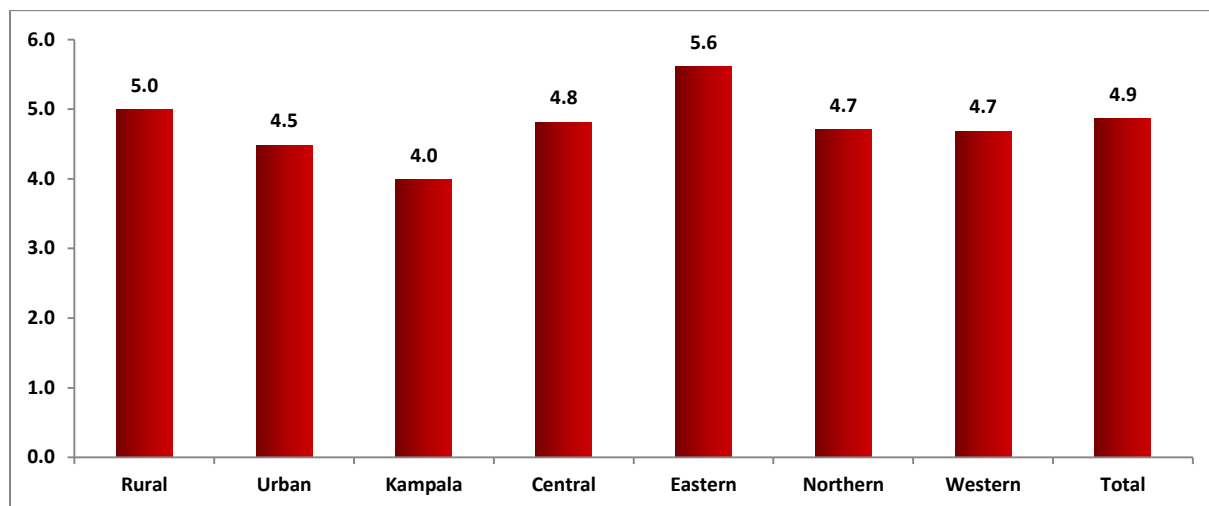


Figure 2.3b presents the average household size of the new households by residence and region. The overall average household size was 5 members. There was no variation in average household

size by residence. Eastern region had the highest average household size of 6 members while Kampala had the lowest of 4 members.

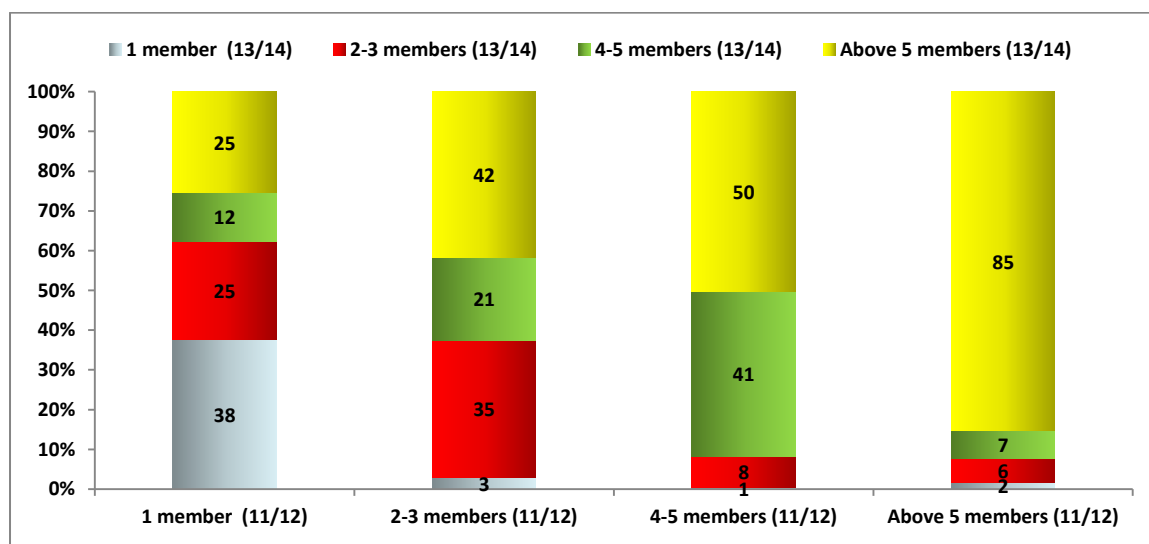
Figure 2.3b: Average household size by residence and region (New Households)



2.3.1 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. Figure 2.4 presents transitions in the size of panel households between 2011/12 and 2013/14. The survey results show that 85 percent of households that had more than five members in 2011/12 still had more than 5 members in 2013/14. Of the households that had 4 – 5 members in 2011/12, half (50%) increased in size to above 5 members. Of the households that were single person households in 2011/12, more than a third (38%) were still single person households in 2013/14 while a quarter (25%) increased in size to above 5 members between the two survey periods.

Figure 2.4: Transitions in household size between 2011/12 and 2013/14 (%)

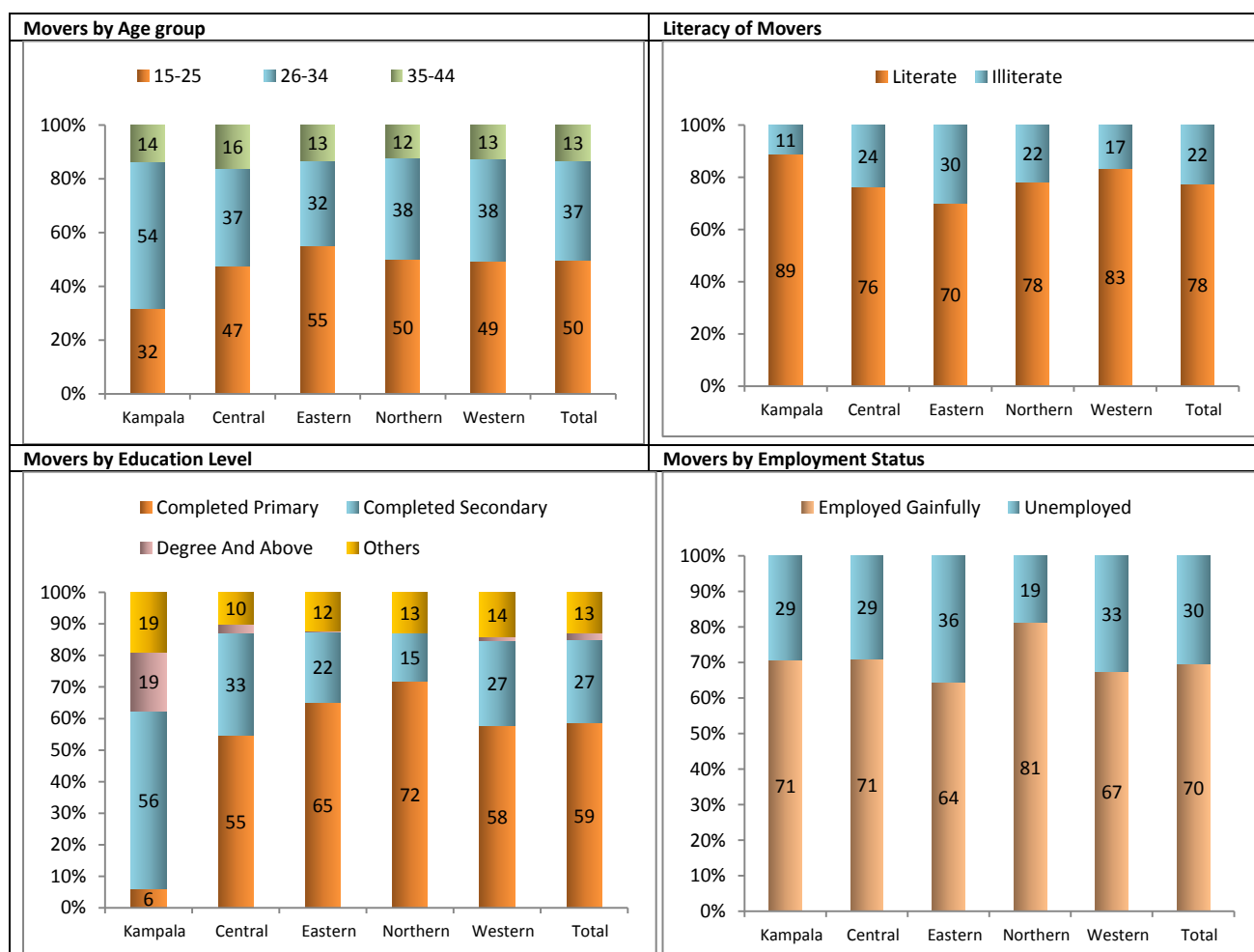


2.4 Characteristics of Movers

Figure 2.5 presents selected characteristics of persons that moved from their original households permanently or for more than six months during the 12 months preceding the survey (movers). The results show that half of the movers (50%) were in the age group 15 – 25 years followed by those in the age group 26 – 34 years (37%). 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 (55%) while Kampala had the lowest (32%). Slightly more than three quarters (78%) of the movers were literate with variations in literacy observed by region. Kampala registered the highest percentage of movers who were literate (89%) while eastern region had the lowest (70%).

Nearly six in every ten movers (59%) had completed primary level education while 27 percent had secondary level education. Kampala had the lowest percentage of movers who had primary level education (6%) compared to other regions. Considering employment, overall, 70 percent of movers were gainfully employed with Northern region having the highest (81%) while Eastern region had the lowest (64%).

Figure 2.5: Selected Characteristics of Movers by Region (%)



2.5 Summary of Findings

The age and sex composition of the population has been consistent across the waves with a high percentage of the population aged between 0 and 14 years and the percentages steadily decline with increasing age. Overall, the majority of households were male-headed (67%) compared to 33 percent that were female headed. The proportion of female-headed households in the urban areas (34%) was slightly higher than that in the rural areas (32%). The Western region (27%) had the lowest percentage of female headed households compared to the other regions.

Overall, the average household size of panel households was about 6 persons. Variations by residence and region show that, the average household size in urban areas was about 5 persons, compared to rural areas with about 6 persons. Considering regions, the average household size in Eastern and Northern regions was the highest (about 6 persons) compared to Kampala (4 persons), Central (5 persons) and the Western regions (5 persons). That 85 percent of households that had more than five members in 2011/12 still had more than 5 members in 2013/14. Of the households that had 4 – 5 members in 2011/12, half (50%) increased in size to above 5 members. Of the households that were single person households in 2011/12, more than a third (38%) were still single person households in 2013/14 while a quarter (25%) increased in size to above 5 members between the two survey periods.

Considering movers, overall; half of the movers (50%) were in the age group 15 – 24 years followed by the 25 - 34 year age group (37%). More than three quarters (78%) of all the movers were literate while 70 percent of movers were gainfully employed.

CHAPTER THREE

EDUCATION

3.0 Introduction

The National Development Plan (NDP) clearly articulates the main goals and objectives of the Ministry of Science , Education and Sports (MoSES) 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 2005/06 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.

3.1 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 2005/06. The Findings in figure 3.1 shows that close to six in every ten children (58%) that were attending school in 2005/06 were still in school in the survey year 2013/14; 39 percent had attended in at least one year; while only three percent had never attended school since 2005/06.

Figure 3.1: Changes in Schooling Status between 2005/06 and 2013/14 (%)

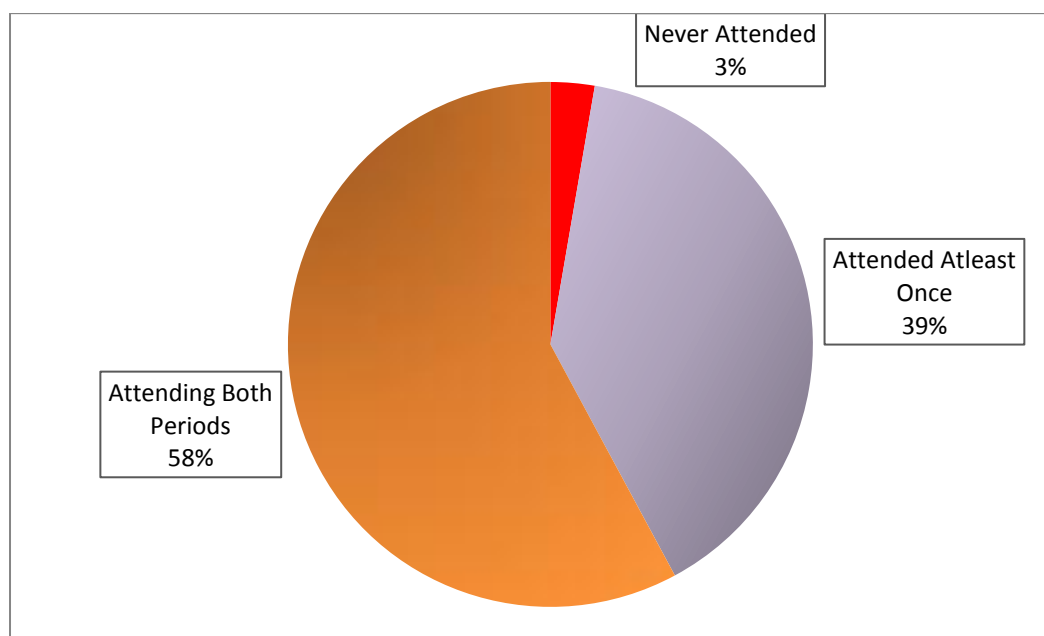


Figure 3.2 further presents selected characteristics of the 6-17 years cohort of 2005/06. The findings show that for urban areas, close to 70 percent attended in both 2005/06 and 2013/14 while for rural areas it was only 55 percent. In addition children in the rural areas (42%) were more likely to have moved in and/or out of school between the two periods compared to those in the urban areas (32%); also most of those that did not attend school resided in the rural areas. Regionally, the majority of children that attended schools in both periods were in the Central (71%) compared to the other regions especially the Northern (42%). The Northern region also had the highest percentage of those that move in and/or out of school (48%) as well as those that had never attended (10%) in both periods.

With regard to the working status of the children, 75 percent of those that were not working were attending school, 24 percent had been moved in and/or out of school while one percent had never been to school in both survey periods. On the other hand, 44 percent of those that were working were attending school, 52 percent had moved in and/or out of school while four percent had never attended school in both periods.

Furthermore, persons in non-poor households, were more likely to have attended school in both survey periods (65%) compared to those in poor households who mostly moved in and/or out of school (56) or never attended school (9%). Interesting to note is that persons in households engaged in Agriculture and those in households operating enterprises were more likely to have attended school (59%) in both periods respectively. In addition, no major differences were observed in the proportions of the persons that moved in and/or out of schools for those in non-agricultural households as well as households running enterprises.

Figure 3.2: Schooling Status of the 6-17 years cohort by Selected Characteristics in 2013/14 (%)

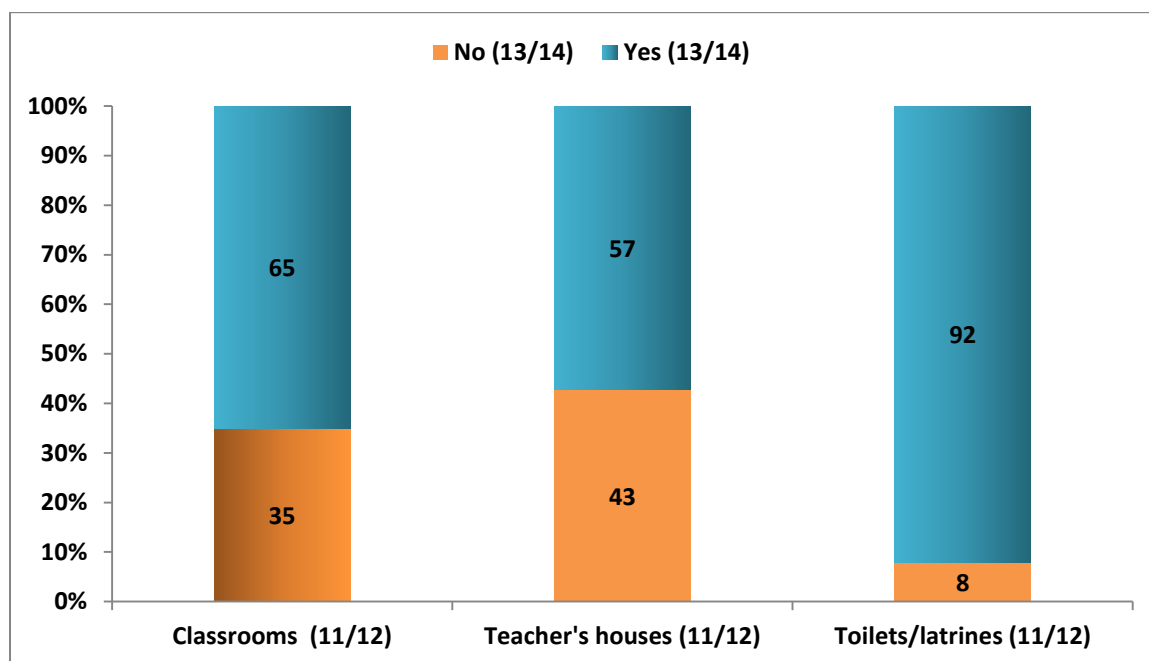


3.2 Availability, Adequacy and Condition of Primary School Facilities

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; 65 percent for classrooms, 57 percent for teachers' houses and 92 percent for toilets/latrines between the survey years of 2011/12 and 2013/14.

Figure 3.3: Availability, Adequacy and Condition of Primary School Facilities (%)

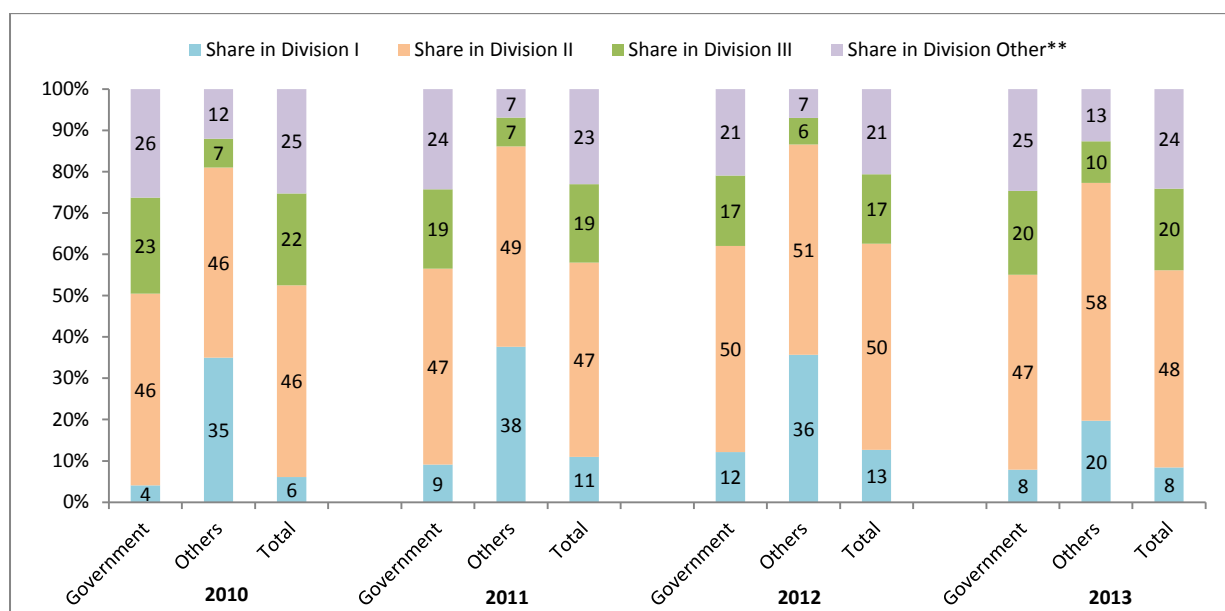


3.2 Academic Performance in Primary Leaving Examinations

During the UNPS 2013/14, 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 2012 and 2013 while data for the school years 2011, 2009 and 2010 was collected during the UNPS 2011/12 and 2010/11. 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 2012 and 2013; this was consistent with what is seen in the preceding years of 2010 and 2011. However, the findings also show that, in the school year 2012 and 2013, over three quarters (87% and 78%) of pupils in other schools had obtained division I or II compared to government schools which was about 62 percent and 55 percent.

Figure 3.4: Performance in Uganda Primary Leaving Examinations by School Year (%)

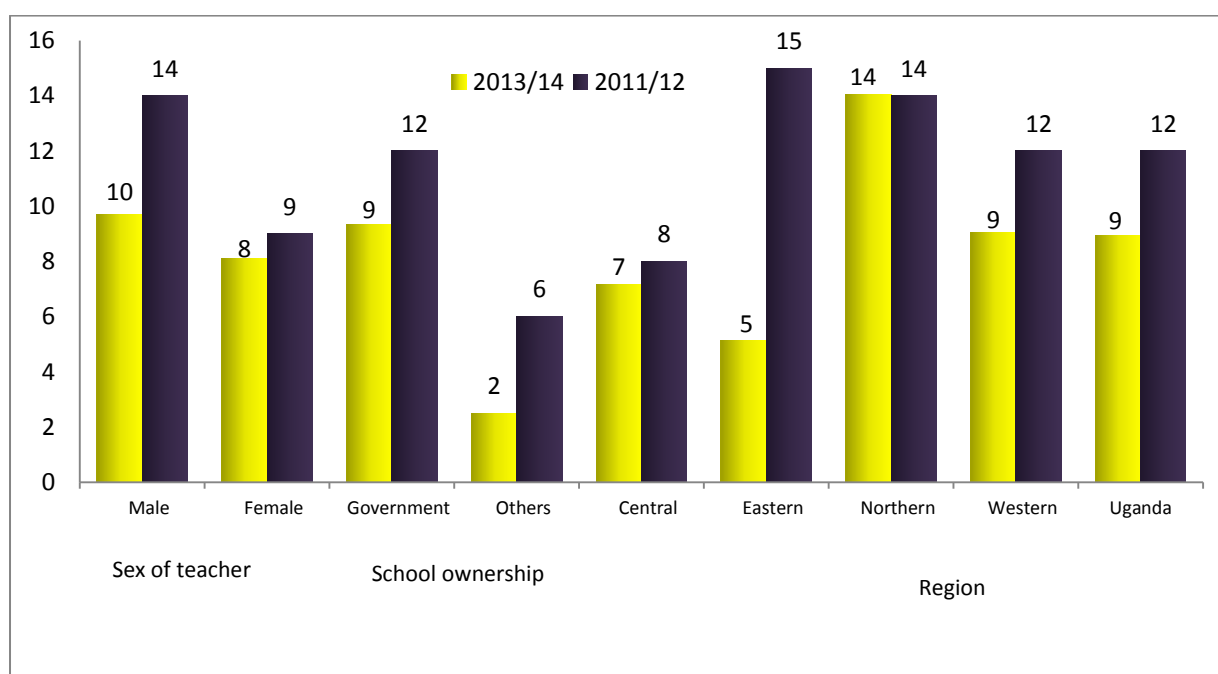


**Other includes those in Division IV and Division U

3.3 Absenteeism among Primary School Teachers

Based on the interviewer's observation, information on whether the teacher was found teaching on the day of the visit was collected. The findings presented in Figure 3.5 show that, primary school teacher absenteeism was dropped to 9 percent in 2013/14 from 12 percent in 2011/12. Furthermore, although there has been a drop, male teachers (10%); teachers in government schools (9%) as well as teachers in the Northern (14%) region were more likely not to be found teaching on the day of the survey visit to the school premises compared to their respective counterparts.

Figure 3.5: Absenteeism among Primary School Teachers (%)



3.3.1 Reasons for Absenteeism among Primary School Teachers

During the survey, information was collected on the reasons for a teacher's absence if it had been officially approved. Table 3.1 presents the reasons for teacher absenteeism disaggregated by sex, school ownership and region. Thirty Three percent of the teachers that were absent were on "sick/annual/maternity leave" - 47 percent of whom were females compared to males (24%). The other reasons that comprised of more than half (63%) of the reasons for absence included: being away on training, picking up salary, working at another job, on school errand, doing exams, poor pay and lack of interest among others.

Table 3.1: Reasons for Absenteeism among Primary School Teachers in 2013/14 (%)

Reason	Sex		School ownership		Region				
	Male	Female	Government	Others	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	National
Sick/Annual/Maternity Leave	24.0	46.9	33.3	0.0	57.1	42.9	18.5	32.0	32.9
Absent Without Reason	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	3.7	0.0	2.4
Study Leave	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.2
Others*	72.0	50.0	63.0	100.0	42.9	50.0	74.1	68.0	63.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Others include being on training, Picking up salary, working at another job, on school errand, exams, poor pay, lack of interest in job etc.

3.4 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 2013/14 disaggregated by sex of the pupil. The main reason reported for leaving school among male pupils was "transfer to another school" (31%) followed by "Search for jobs" (21%). On the other hand, the main reason reported for leaving school among female pupils was also "Pregnancy/marriages" (40%) followed by "transfer to another school" (24%).

Table 3.2: Reasons for Leaving Primary School Prematurely (%)

Reasons	Boys		Girls	
	2013/14	2011/12	2013/14	2011/12
Pregnancy/marriages	-		39.8	25.9
Transfer to another school	30.7	30.5	24.3	28.8
Search for Jobs	21.2	21	3.9	6.2
Lack of interest by pupils	17.3	25.3	9.7	14.7
Parental decision	10	9.1	7.3	16.1
Others	20.8	14.1	15.1	8.4
Total	100	100	100	100

3.5 Summary of Findings

The findings show that close to six in every ten children (58%) that were attending school in 2005/06 were still in school in the survey year 2013/14; 39 percent had attended in at least one year; while only three percent had never attended school since 2005/06. Furthermore, 70 percent of all those that attended in both 2005/06 and 2013/14 resided in urban areas, compared to 55 percent in the rural areas; the majority of children that attended school in both periods were in the Central (71%) compared to the other regions especially the Northern (42%). Considering working status, 44 percent of those that were working were attending school, 52 percent had moved in and/or out of school while four percent had never attended school in both periods. Persons in non-poor households, were more likely to have attended school in both survey periods (65%) compared to those in poor households who mostly moved in and/or out of school (56) or never attended school (9%). On the other hand, persons in households engaged in Agriculture and those in households operating enterprises were more likely to have attended school (59%) in both periods respectively

With regard to school facilities, the percentage of schools for whom the indicator was good were as follows; 65 percent for classrooms, 57 percent for teachers' houses and 92 percent for toilets/latrines between the survey years of 2011/12 and 2013/14. Regardless of the type of school management, the percentage of pupils in division II was greater than those in other Divisions between the school years 2012 and 2013. However, the findings also show that, in the school year 2012 and 2013, over three quarters (87% and 88%) of pupils in other schools had obtained division I or II compared to government schools which was about 55 percent. With regard to pupils leaving school prematurely, the main reason reported for leaving school among male pupils was "transfer to another school" (31%) followed by "Search for jobs" (21%). On the other hand, the main reason reported for leaving school among female pupils was also "Pregnancy/marriages" (40%) followed by "transfer to another school" (24%).

Primary school teacher absenteeism was 9 percent in 2013/14. In addition, male teachers (10%); teachers in government schools (9%) as well as teachers in the Northern (14%) region were more likely not to be found teaching on the day of the survey visit to the school premises. Thirty Three percent of the teachers that were absent were on "sick/annual/maternity leave"- 47 percent of whom were females compared to males (24%).

CHAPTER FOUR

LABOUR AND LABOUR MARKET DYNAMICS

4.0 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.

4.1 Status of the Labour Force

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

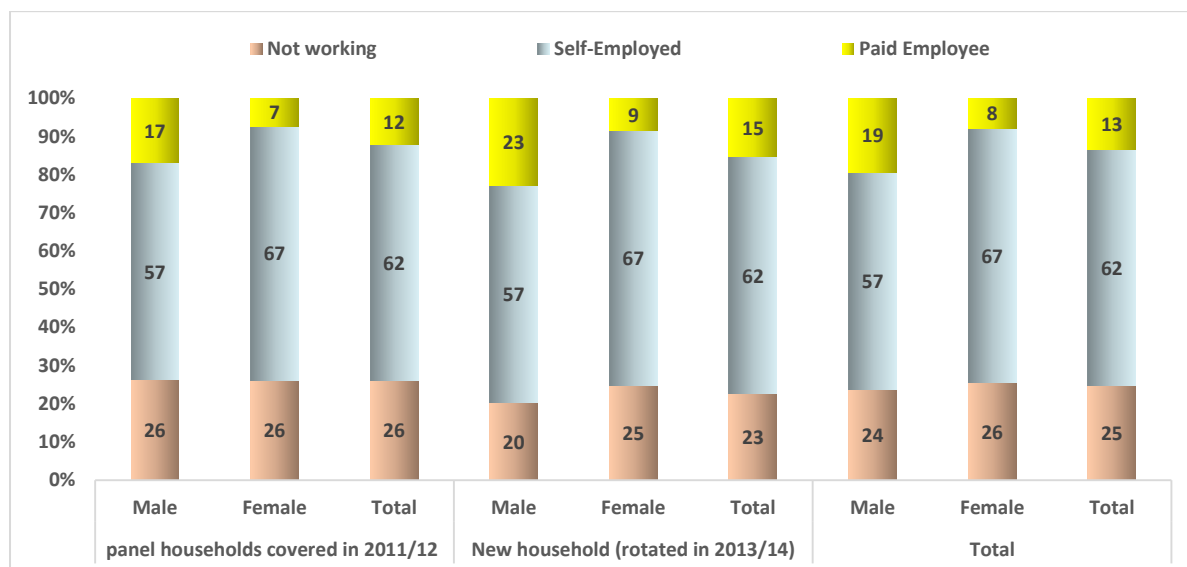
According to publications from International Labour Organization (ILO), self-employment is a proxy for informal employment especially in low developed countries. The publications further reveal that workers in informal employment are in vulnerable employment since they are most characterized by insecure employment, low earnings and low productivity.

The results in Figure 4.1 indicate that majority of the working age population (14-64 years) was self-employed¹, accounting for 62 percent in 2013/14. The proportion is almost the same when panel and new households are considered separately. On the other hand, the proportion of persons in paid employment was about 13 percent suggesting that employment opportunities are still limited countrywide. 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 25 percent of the working age population.

¹Includes (i) employers, (ii) own-account workers, (iii) contributing family workers and (iv) members of producers' cooperatives

Differences by gender reveal that slightly more females (26%) were not working compared to their male (24%) counterparts. In addition, the proportion of males (19%) engaged in paid employment is more than twice that of females (8%).

Figure 4.1 Distribution of the Labour Force (persons 14-64) by Sex (%)

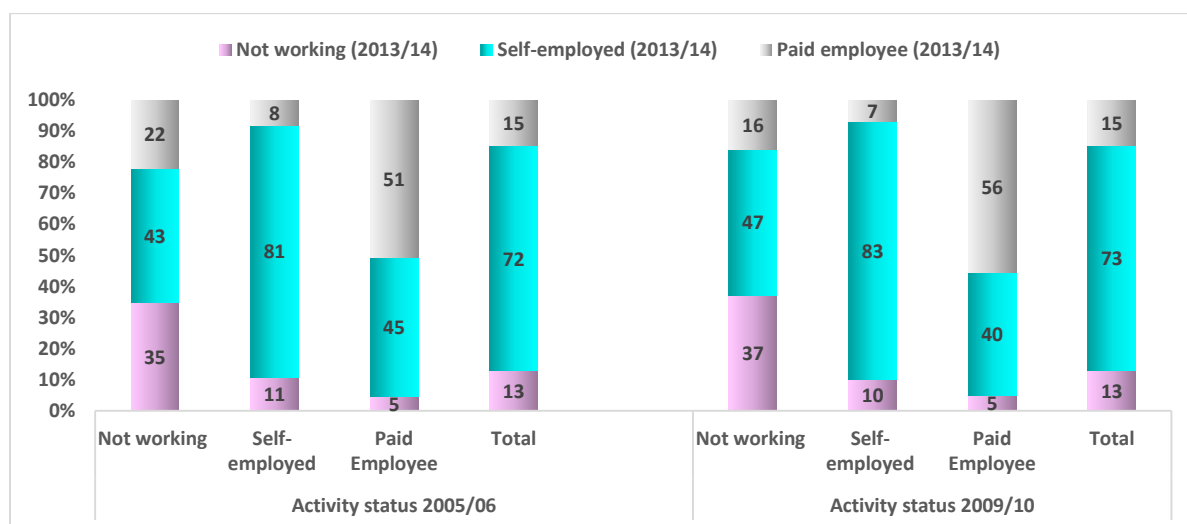


4.1.1 Mobility in Activity Status

Understanding labour market dynamics involves analysis of movement between different kinds of employment for all persons 14-64 years. Figure 4.2 presents changes (job movements) in the labour market for the survey years 2005/06, 2009/10 against 2013/14 respectively. The analysis considers the initial activity status of individuals that were aged 14 - 64 in 2005/06 and 2009/10 as the reference years and the changes that have occurred over time.

The findings in Figure 4.2 show that, among the core persons (persons appearing in all the surveys) aged 14-64 years in 2005/06, about one third (35%) of those who were not working were still not working while 43 percent become self-employed and 22 percent joined paid employment about four years later. On the other hand, 11 percent and five percent of those who had been self-employed or in paid employment respectively in 2005/06 were no longer working in 2013/14. In addition, 45 percent of persons that were in paid employment became self-employed while only eight percent of those that were self-employed in 2005/06 moved to paid employment in 2013/14. Furthermore, more persons in self-employment (81%) retained their work status than those in paid employment (51%). These findings highlight the fact that it is easier to become self-employed than to join paid employment.

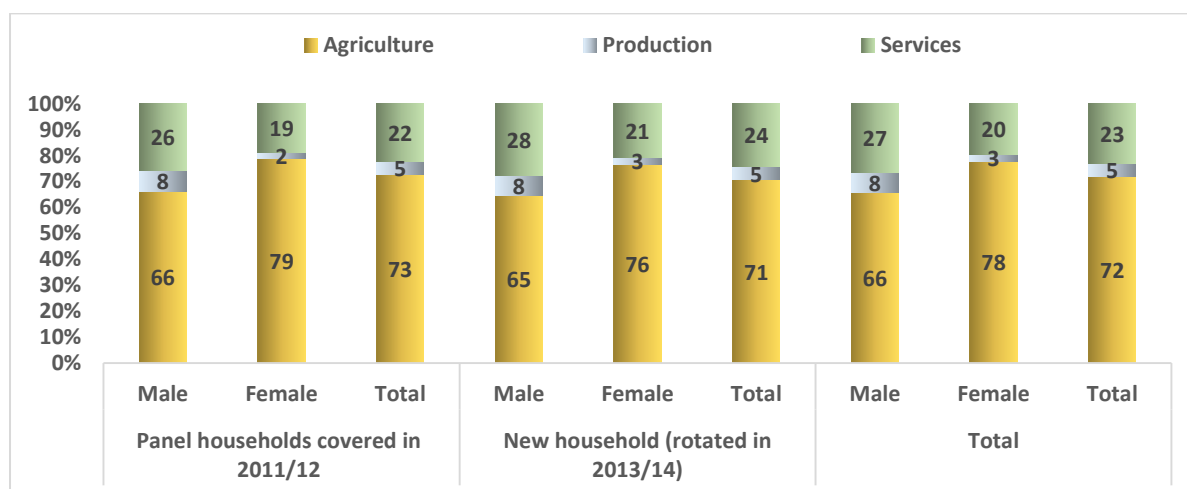
Figure 4.2: Transitions in Activity Status for Persons Aged 14 -64 (%)



4.2 Sector of Employment

The indicators presented the distribution of employment by three broad groupings of industry or economic activity i.e. agriculture (includes forestry and fishing), production² and services³. Figure 4.3 shows that of the households surveyed during 2013/14, overall the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector dominates as the largest sector of employment with 72 percent followed by the Service sector with 23 percent. The results further indicate that women (78%) were more likely to be employed in the agriculture sector compared to men (66%). On the other hand, males dominated the production (8%) and service (27%) sectors compared to their female (3% and 20%) counterparts respectively. There is no much variation in distribution among sectors between the original and the rotated samples.

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



² Includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water generation, and construction.

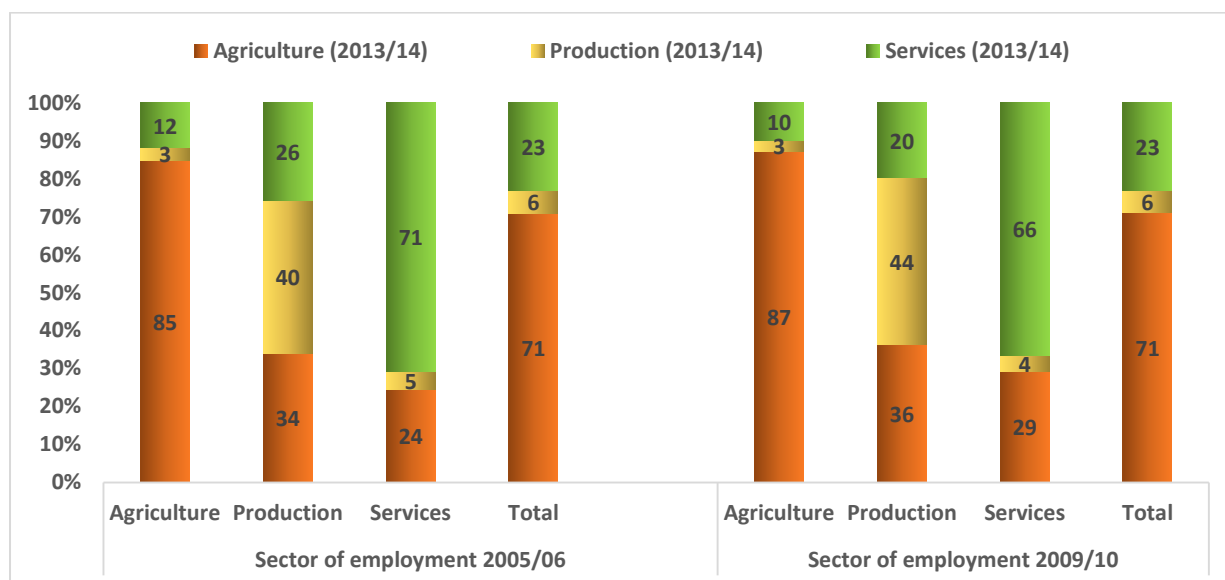
³ Includes sale, maintenance, and repair, of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communications, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, administration and defence, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities as well as private households with employed persons.

4.2.1 Mobility in Sector of Employment

This section analyses the mobility of the work force across sectors for persons who worked during all the three surveys i.e. 2005/06, 2009/10 and 2013/14 and where aged 14-64 in 2005/06. Figure 4.4 reveals that persons engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing were more likely to remain in that sector (85%) compared to those engaged in production and services sectors.

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 2005/06 and 2013/14 stands at 71 percent compared to 40 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, chapatti, samosa, fish drying, etc.), manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified (e.g. brick making), manufacture of furniture (carpentry, etc.), tailoring, weaving, etc.

Figure 4.4: Transitions in Sector of Employment (%)

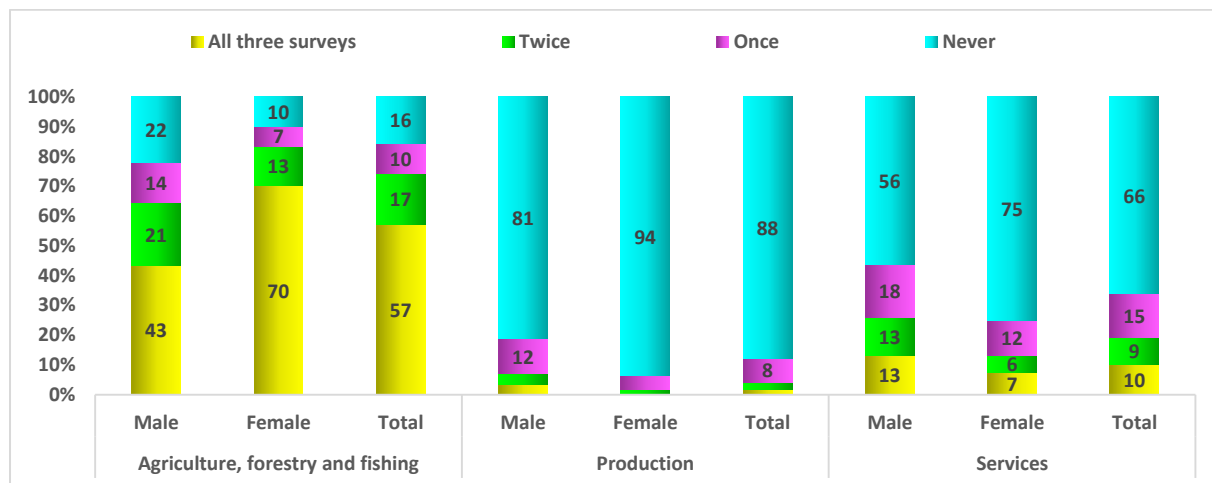


4.2.2 Changes in Sector of Employment

In addition, panel surveys have demonstrated that sector of employment is not static, instead, several working people change the sectors they 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 from the survey period 2005/06 to 2013/14 disaggregated by sex. Overall, 57 percent of the persons working during 2005/06, 2009/10 and 2013/14 were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main economic activity. The proportion was higher for females (70%) compared to male counterparts (43%). However, overall, only 16 percent had never engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main activity during the

three surveys. The results further indicate that 88 percent and 66 percent have never been engaged in production or services respectively during the survey years.

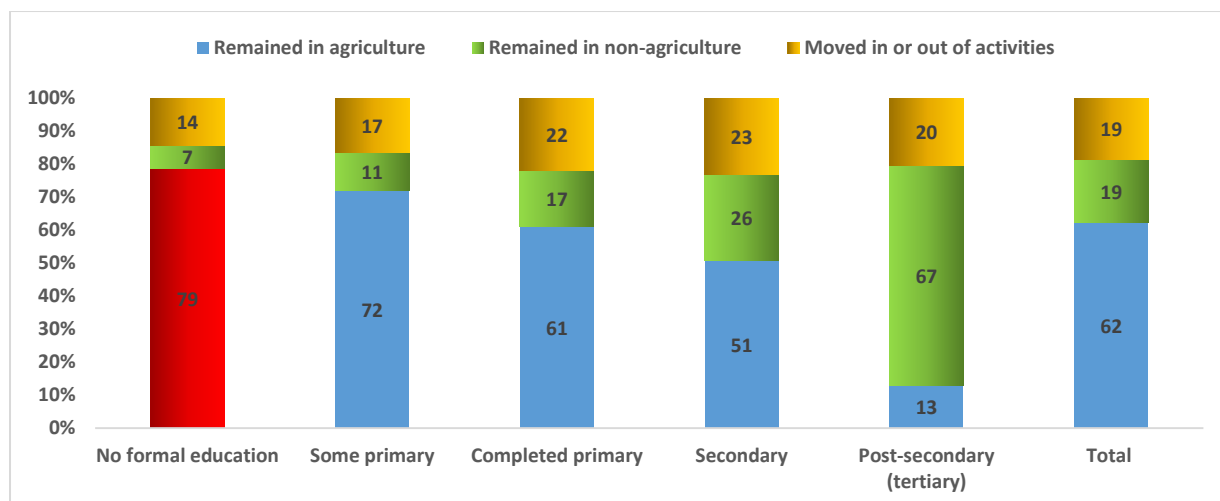
Figure 4.5: Changes in Sector of Employment 2005/06, 2009/10 and 2013/14 by Sex (%)



4.2.3 Changes in Main Economic Activity 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. Figure 4.6 presents transitions in the main economic activity undertaken by one's level of educational attainment. The findings reveal that 79 percent of persons with no formal education mainly remained engaged in agriculture compared to those with some education regardless of the level between the 2009/10 and 2013/14. The results further show that 67 percent of working persons with a level of education above secondary education remained in non-agriculture sector as the main economic activity for both survey periods. Twenty percent of those with post-secondary and 23 percent with secondary levels of education were more likely to move in or out of the different sectors of employment.

Figure 4.6: Transitions in Main Economic Activity from 2009/10 to 2013/14 by Education (%)



4.3 Entering the Labour Market

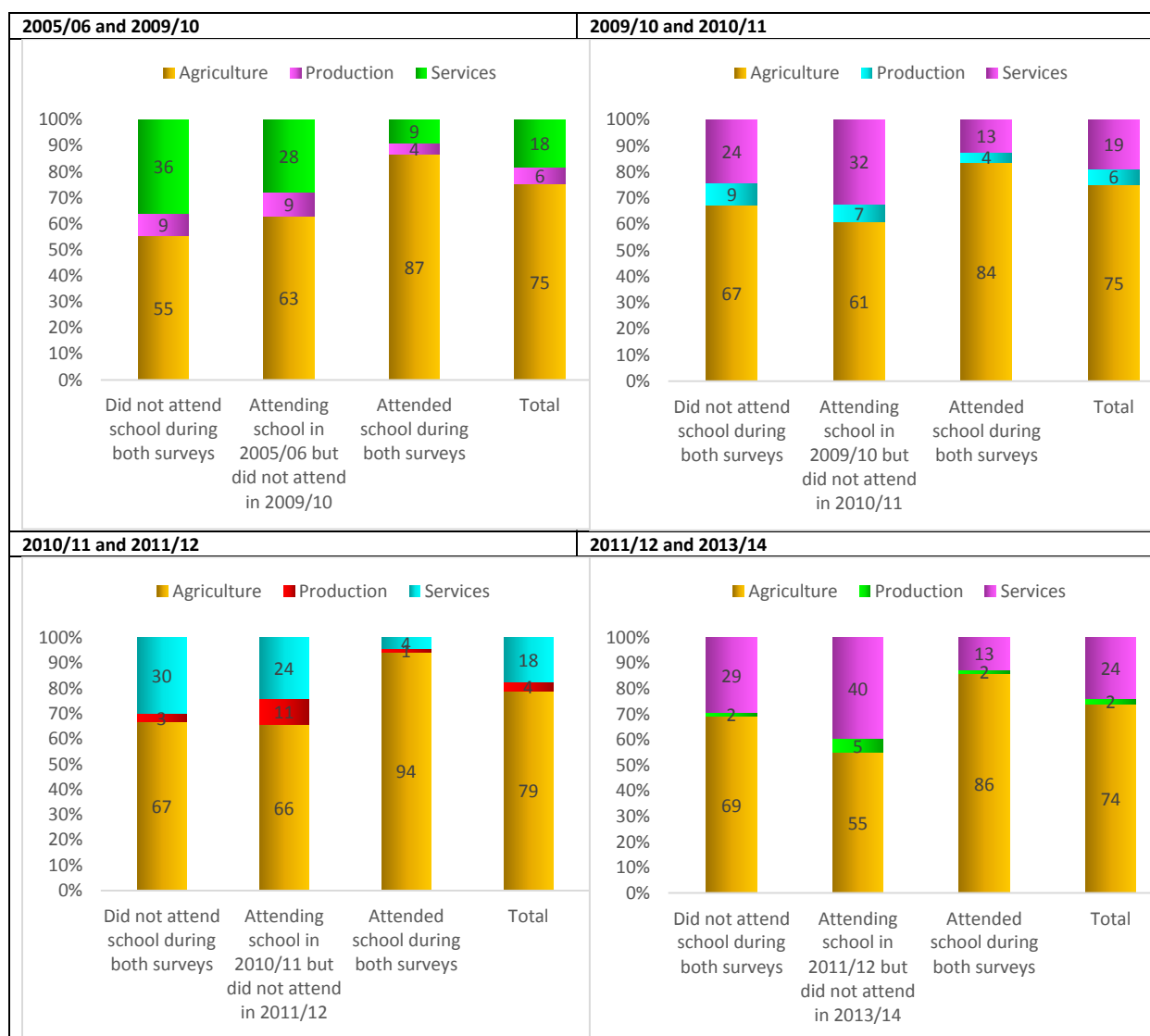
It refers to individuals who were not engaged in any economic activity (not in the labour force or not economically active) during the previous year but later joined the work force during the later years.

Figure 4.7 indicates the distribution of the persons entering the work force age 14-64 years.

4.3.1 Entering the labour market by sector

The results reveal that overall, about three quarters of the persons joining the work force were engaged in agriculture followed by about 20 percent in services. The results further reveal that individuals entering labour market were engaged in agriculture irrespective of the schooling status, followed by services sector.

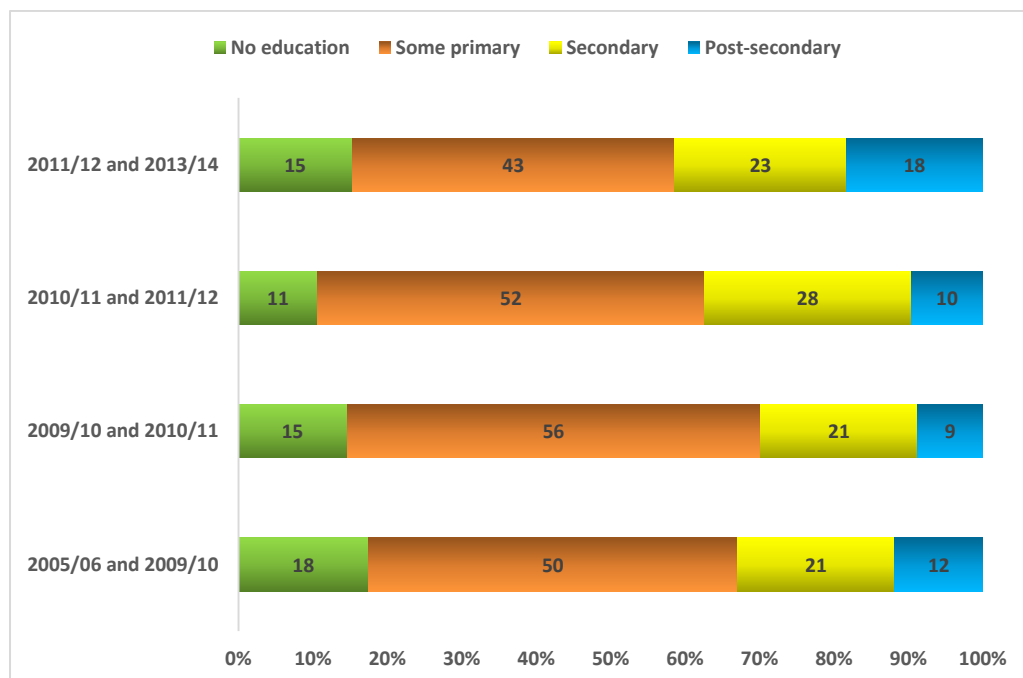
Figure 4.7: Entering the Labour force by Sector and Schooling status (%)



4.3.2 Entering the labour market by education level attained

Figure 4.8 indicates the distribution of the persons aged 14-64 who joined the work force and who were not attending school by the time of the survey. The results indicate that for all the survey years, more than 80 percent of those who joined the work force had either no formal education or up to secondary education. 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 4.8: Distribution of persons aged 14-64 entering the Labour Market by Education (%)



4.4 Form of employment

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. Employees are considered to have informal jobs if the employment relationship is not subject to standard labour legislation i.e. whether in law or practice, income taxation, social protection (pension/or employers contribute to any retirement fund such as the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) 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 4.9 presents the proportion of the working persons outside agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in informal employment. The results reveal that overall, 85 percent of working persons outside the agriculture sector were in informal employment during 2013/14 and there was no major differences between the retained and rotated samples. Similarly, minimal disparities are observed with the proportions of males and females in informal employment.

Figure 4.9: Proportion of working persons (14-64) outside agriculture in Informal Employment

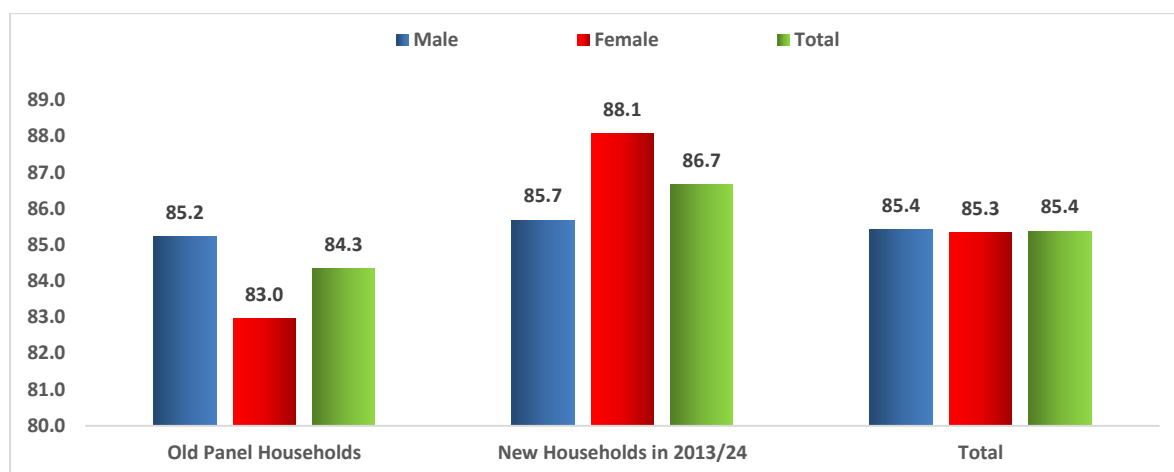
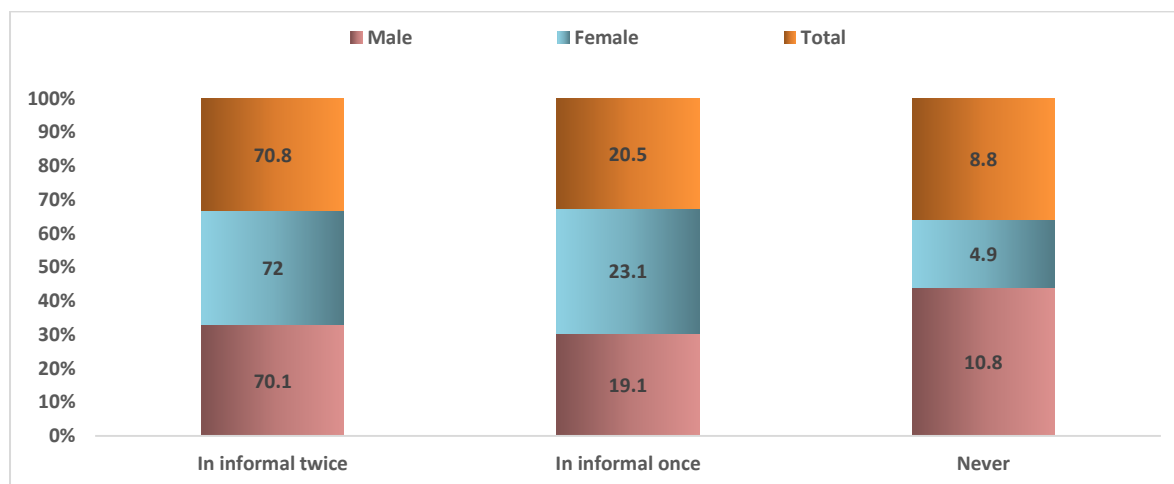


Figure 4.10 indicates the distribution of working persons by form of employment outside agriculture for persons aged 14-64 during the 2009/10 and 2013/14. The table shows that overall, 71 percent of the working persons outside agriculture were in informal employment during both surveys. The results further indicate that another 21 percent were in informal employment once. Only nine percent reported not having been in informal employment during both surveys. This may partly indicate the low absorption of the workforce into the formal employment bracket.

Figure 4.10: Distribution of Working Persons in Informal Employment in 2009/10 and 2013/14



4.5 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 4.1 show that, overall, on average persons worked for an average of 27 hours a week in all jobs they were engaged in, with males on average slightly working for longer hours than

the female counterparts. 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 29 hours longer in a week than those in agriculture, and about 8 hours longer compared to those in the production sector.

Table 4.1: Average Hours worked in a Week (2013/14)

	Old sample			Rotated sample			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	19.7	19.5	19.6	21.4	19.4	20.3	20.4	19.5	19.9
Production	45.3	36.8	43.6	39.9	30.9	37.4	43.1	33.8	40.9
Services	50.7	46.2	48.8	49.6	48.7	49.2	50.2	47.3	49.0
Total	28.3	24.3	26.3	29.4	25.2	27.3	28.8	24.7	26.7

4.5.1 Transition in Average Hours Worked in a Week

Table 4.2 presents average change in the number of hours worked per week in all jobs by core population aged 14-64 in 2005/06 between 2005/06 and 2009/10 as well as between 2009/10 and 2013/14. Overall, working persons during the 2005/06 and 2009/10 surveys increased their working time by about 2.4 hours a week during that period. The males had a higher increase in the average hours worked of 4.5 compared to only 0.5 by females. Persons in services had on average a higher increase in number of hours worked a week compared to only 0.2 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 3 hours a week during that period. The females had a higher increase in the average hours worked of 4.0 compared to 1.9 by males. Persons engaged in the agriculture sector had on average a higher increase in number of hours worked a week compared to those in production whose working time decreased by four hours during that period.

Table 4.2: Average changes in Hours worked a Week for working persons by Year

	Survey year	
	2005/06 & 2009/10	2009/10 & 2013/14
Sex		
Male	4.5	1.9
Female	0.5	4.0
Sectors		
Agriculture	0.2	4.7
Production	5.5	-3.9
Services	9.3	-0.9
Place of work		
Public	7.7	6.0
Private	2.2	2.8
Total	2.4	3.0

4.6 Median Monthly Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment

Information on wage levels is essential to evaluate the living standards and conditions of work and the life of persons in paid employment. Wage data on the country's workforce is crucial for the formulation and successful implementation of national development programmes and projects. According to International Labour Organization (ILO) decent work indicators, (social dialogue dimension), periodic generation of such 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 income of persons working as employers and own account workers, those earning rental income and other forms of income was not collected because of their informal nature and poor record keeping. 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.

Table 4.3 shows that the median monthly wages of paid employees during 2013/14 for main and secondary paid jobs was UgShs. 156,000 with earnings of males of UgShs 181,000 being about 1.5 times that of females (UgShs. 110,000). The findings also indicated that persons who were employed in service sector as their main job earned more than four times those who were in paid employment in agriculture depicting the disadvantage the Uganda paid employees in agriculture sector. Education enhances the earnings of persons in paid employment; with the earnings of paid employees who had education level of post-secondary specialized training earning about five times higher than those persons with no formal education. On the other hand the median earning (UgShs 370,000) of paid employees in the public sector was more than two times those of employees in the private sector (UgShs150,000).

Table 4.3: Median Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment (Main and Secondary job, UgShs)

Background characteristics	UNHS 2013/14		Total
	Retained sample	Rotated sample	
Sex			
Male	181,000	181,000	181,000
Female	120,000	100,000	110,000
Sector (main job)			
Agriculture	80,000	84,000	80,000
Production	181,000	200,000	199,100
Services	270,000	220,000	252,000
Education level			
No education	60,000	85,000	72,400
Some primary	96,000	90,500	92,000
Completed primary	130,000	112,000	126,700
Secondary	196,000	160,000	181,000
Post-secondary	360,000	350,000	360,000
Place of work (main job)			
Public	370,000	359,000	370,000
Private	150,000	150,000	150,000
Total	180,000	150,000	156,000

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

4.6.1 Average Monthly Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment for both Surveys

The results in Table 4.4 show that for the core population in paid employment for both surveys, overall, there was an increase of percent in nominal wages over the two survey periods, with an annual increase of 28 percent. The results further indicate that females have persistently earned less than males for both survey periods. For the sector of employment, the service sector continues to pay higher wages than the agriculture sector. Service sector employees earned more than four times the wages of agriculture sector employees. Similarly to the place of employment, the public continues to pay higher wages than those in private. Public employees earned more than double the wages of private employees.

Table 4.4: Median Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment (Main and Secondary job, UgShs)

Background characteristics	2009/10	2013/14	Annual change (%)
Sex			
Male	120,000	240,000	25.0
Female	80,000	181,000	31.6
Sector (main job)			
Agriculture	36,200	80,000	30.2
Production	100,000	200,000	25.0
Services	200,000	350,000	18.8
Education level			
Primary and no education	54,300	120,000	30.2
Secondary	170,000	250,000	11.8
Tertiary	240,640	360,000	12.4
Place of work (main job)			
Public	240,000	360,000	12.5
Private	90,500	181,000	25.0
Total	108,600	230,000	27.9

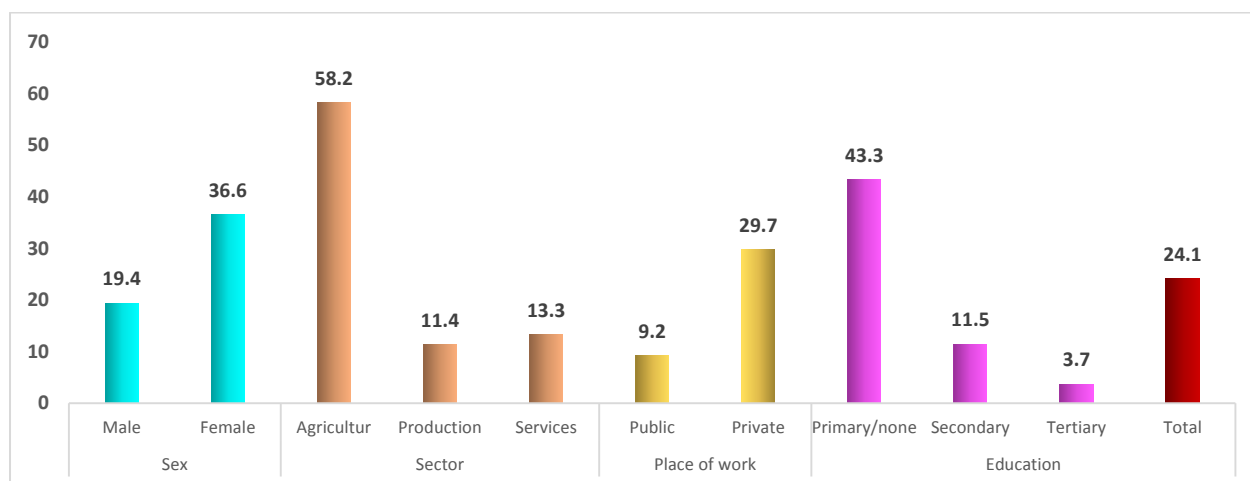
Note: CPI (All items index) 2005/06=100, 2009/10=143.99, 2010/11=153.39, 2011/12=189.48

4.6.2 Changes in income classes according to the 2009/10 median

Figure 4.11 shows that in relation to core population overall, 24 percent of wage earners who were in paid employment during the 2009/10 and 2013/14 surveys received less than UgShs108,600 (median income for 2009/10) during the 2013/14 survey, four years later. The proportion of females who earned a monthly income of less than UgShs 108,600 was almost half that of males, which could imply that women were mainly engaged in low paying jobs than the men. Majority of the paid persons in agriculture (58 percent) earned less than UgShs. 108,600 per month while the proportion was 11 percent and 13 percent for paid employees in the production and service sectors respectively.

The findings also revealed that education enhances the earnings of persons in paid employment; with the proportion of paid employees with monthly earnings less than UgShs 108,000 who had education level of post-secondary was only about four percent. The proportion was 43 percent for those persons with no formal or with primary education.

Figure 4.11: Percentage Change in Monthly Median Earnings of 2011/12 and 2013/14



4.7 Household enterprises

This section presents information on households operating off-farm 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 4.12 indicate that about 44 percent of the households operated off-farm household enterprises during 2013/14. This represents a three percent decrease from 2009/10 survey. The results further indicate that 39% of households in rural areas and 58% of households in urban areas reported that someone in their household operated a non-farm household enterprise

during 2013/14. The proportion has been consistently higher for urban households than their rural counterparts for all the three survey periods.

Figure 4.12: Proportion of Households with Household Enterprises (%)

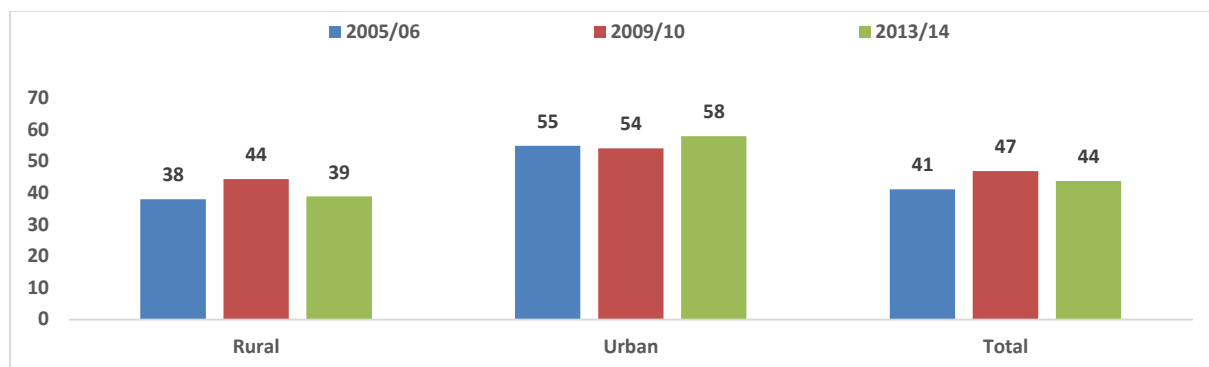
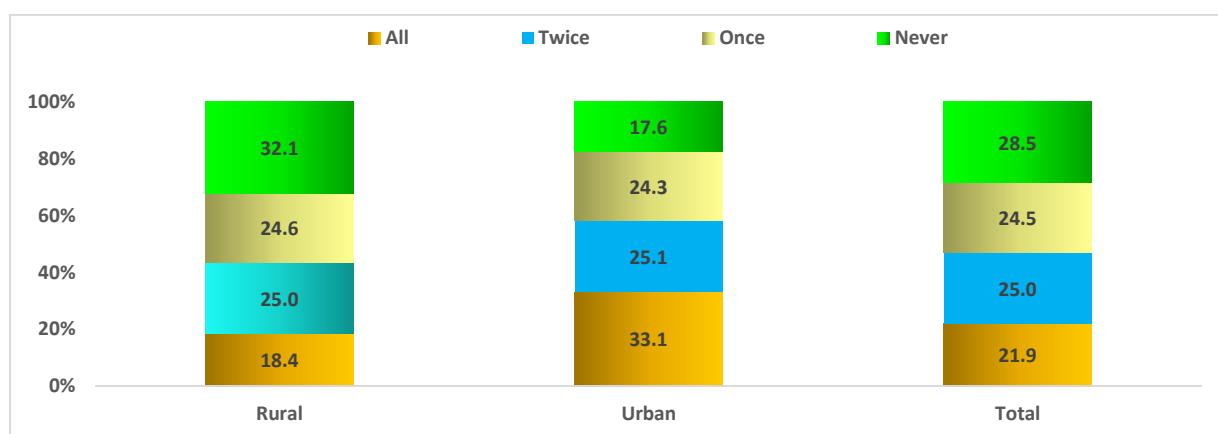


Figure 4.13 presents the proportion of households with off-farm enterprises during the 2005/06, 2009/10 and 2013/14 surveys disaggregated by residence. Overall, 22 percent of the households had off-farm enterprises during the 2005/06, 2009/10 and 2013/14 surveys. The proportion was higher for urban households (33 percent) compared to their rural counterparts (18 percent). However, overall, 29 percent had never operated any off-farm household enterprises during all the three survey years.

Figure 4.13: Proportion of households with Household Enterprises since 2005/06 (%)

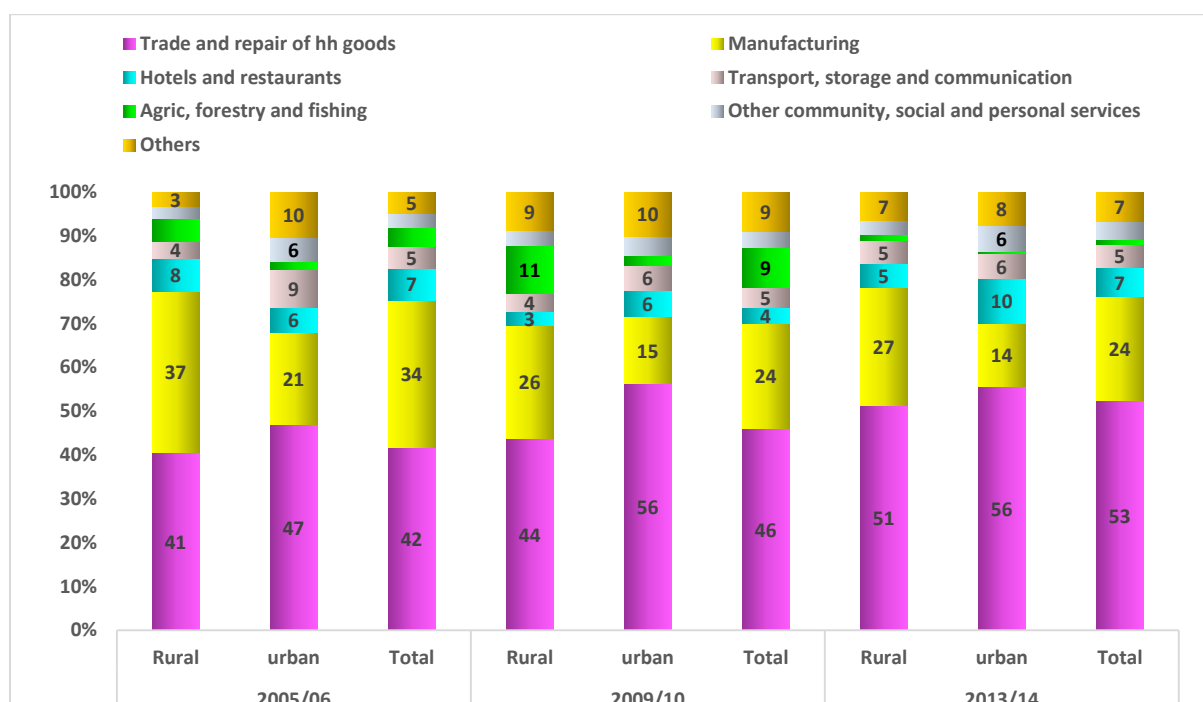


4.7.1 Economic activities undertaken by household enterprises by sector

While household enterprises operate in every sector and are engaged in a very wide range of activities (Figure 4.14), it is apparent that more than half of all household enterprises covered by the study are engaged in the trade and repair of household goods during 2013/14. 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. Trade and repair of household goods and manufacturing sectors account for 77 percent of all household enterprises covered by the study during 2013/14. 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 77 percent of all household enterprises surveyed, the sectors' level of dominance appears to be more pronounced among rural based household enterprises accounting for 51% and 27% of all rural based HEs respectively against the equivalent level for urban based HEs of 56% and 14% respectively during 2013/14.

Figure 4.14: Distribution of Households by Economic Activities in Household Enterprises (%)



4.7.2 Age of household enterprises

The average age of household enterprises was 8.5 years in 2013/14, a slight gain of about one year since 2005/06. However the situation among sectors was slightly different. Manufacturing and agriculture sector enterprises had the highest average age of the enterprises (10.9 years), while transport, storage and communication had the least (4.7 years).

Table 4.5: Average Age of Household Enterprises (Years)

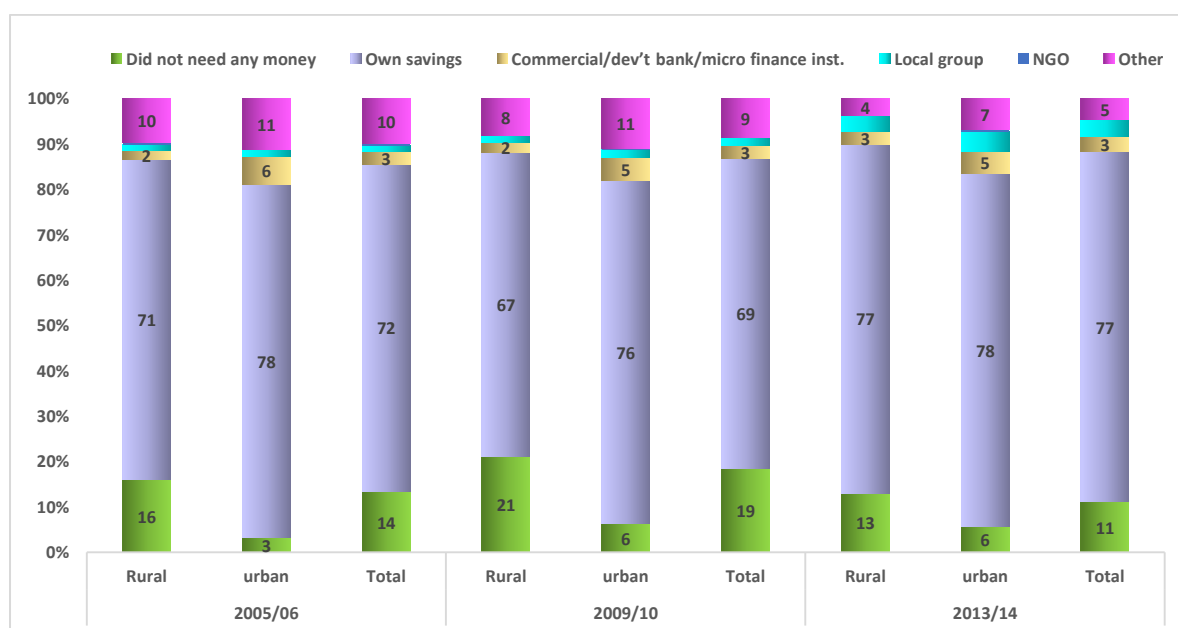
	2005/06	2009/10	2013/14
Trade and repair	6.3	5.9	5.8
Manufacturing	9.5	13.4	10.7
Hotels and restaurants	5.3	6.1	6.0
Transport, storage and communication	6.2	4.1	4.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.9	9.0	10.9
Other community, social and personal services	11.0	5.2	5.7
Others	7.8	7.2	6.6
Total	7.5	7.7	8.5

4.7.3 Main Source of Money for setting up the Business

Figure 4.15 shows the distribution of source of finances for starting-up the business by residence. Overall, 77 percent of the households reported own savings as the main source of income for starting a business followed by those who did not need any money (11%) during 2013/14. The pattern was similar for both rural and urban based businesses.

While Government and service providers have done much to enhance the deepening of financial services, the study found that less than 10 percent (only 3%) sourced the money for setting up businesses from commercial bank or development bank or micro finance institution.

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



4.8 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 62 percent of the total working age population. Gender differences reveal that slightly more females were not working compared to their male counterparts over the two survey periods. In addition, males predominantly engaged in paid employment compared to females while slightly more females were reported to be self-employed throughout the five survey periods.

Among persons aged 14-64 years in 2005/06, 35 percent of those who were not in the labor force were still “not working” in 2013/14 while 43 percent had become self-employed, while 22 percent joined paid employment about 8 years later. Eleven percent of those who had been self-employed were no longer working in 2013/14 and only eight percent joined paid employment. Of the persons in paid employment, 45 percent became self-employed and five percent moved out of the labour force during the same period. On the other hand, those in self-employment (81%) were more stable at their work than those in paid employment (51%). 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 has the second largest share of the labour force after the agriculture sector. Regarding transition by sectors for working persons during all the three survey years, persons engaged in agriculture were more likely to stay in agriculture than those engaged in production and services. The survey results also show that 71 percent of the work force that were initially in the service sector in 2005/06 did not change by 2012/13 while 24 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. The findings showed that 68 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 of the persons joining the work force were engaged in agriculture followed by about 20 percent in services. More than 80 percent of those who joined the work force had either no formal education or up to secondary education.

On average persons worked for an average of 28 hours a week in all jobs they were engaged in, with males on average slightly working for longer hours than the female counterparts. Persons in services on average work 29 hours longer in a week than those in agriculture, and about 9 hours longer compared to those in the production sector.

The median monthly wages of paid employees during 2013/14 for main and secondary paid jobs was UgShs.156,000 with earnings of males of UgShs181,000 being about 1.5 times that of females (UgShs. 110,000). For the core population in paid employment for both 2009/10 and 2013/14 surveys, an increase of 28 percent in nominal terms. However, 24 percent of wage earners

who were in paid employment during the 2009/10 and 2013/14 surveys received less than UgShs108,600 (median income for 2009/10) during the 2013/14 survey, four years later.

About 44 percent of the households operated off-farm household enterprises during 2013/14. This represents a three percent decrease from 2009/10 survey. Overall, 22 percent of the households had off-farm enterprises continuously during the 2005/06, 2009/10 and 2013/14 surveys, 25 percent twice and another 25 percent once. More than half of all household enterprises covered by the study were engaged in the trade and repair of household goods during 2013/14. The average age of household enterprises was 8.5 years in 2013/14, a slight gain of about one year since 2005/06.

CHAPTER FIVE

HEALTH

5.0 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 Health Care Delivery System is composed of seven levels. Health Centers, categorized into levels I to IV⁴, Their roles also differ, from Health 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 2013/14 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 Maama 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.

5.1 Health Service Delivery in Uganda

According to the HSSP III (2010/11-2014/15), 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 system⁵ works on a referral basis; if a level II

⁴They 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.

⁵According 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 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

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.

5.2 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. Good quality of care enhances clients' satisfaction and their use of services. It increases job satisfaction and motivation among service providers, leading to effective and efficient utilization of resources.

During the 2013/14 UNPS, respondents at the community level were asked to give their perceptions in relation to whether they are satisfied with the quality of services provided by 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 2013/14 and 2011/12 respectively. Overall, regardless of the type of health facility, clients were more satisfied with services provided in the other Health Facilities compared to the government Health Facilities.

Comparison of the findings with those of 2011/12 show a similar trend with slight increases across most of the indicators regardless of the type of health facility. However, slight reductions were observed for the indicators related to ease with which patients can find reception and ease with which patients can find the flow of care regardless of the type of health facility.

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-2013/14(%)

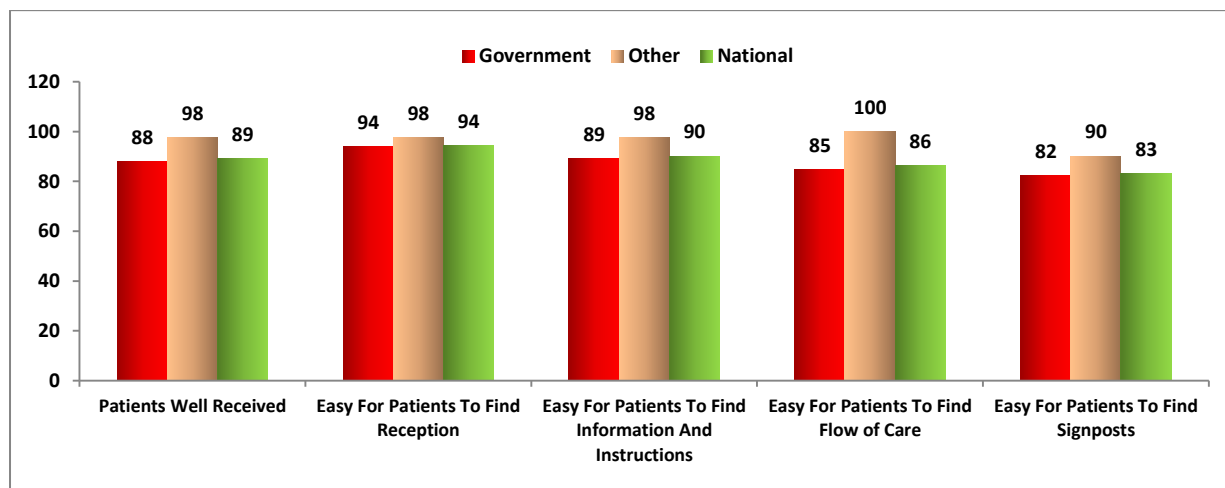
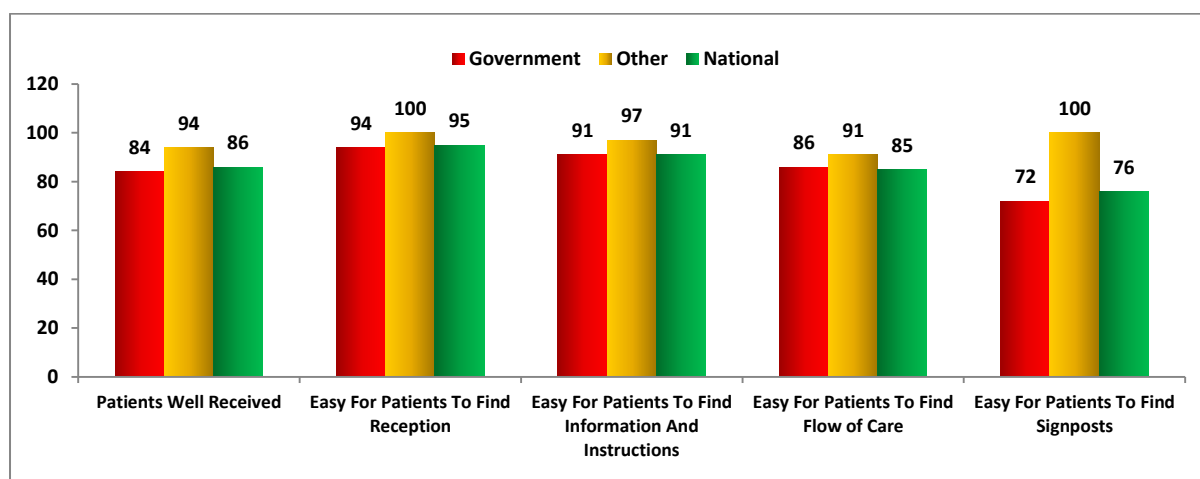


Figure 5.1b Clients' Satisfaction with Services Offered by the Most Commonly Used Health Facility-2011/12 (%)



5.2.1 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 displays results on respondents' perceptions on how patients at the different Health Facilities are handled. Overall, it was reported that 35 percent felt that patients were handled with respect, privacy and confidentiality (30%) while with ease of fear and anxiety (20%). Furthermore, the respondents felt that other Health Facilities (33%) met clients' expectations more than the government Health Facilities (15%).

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

Services	2013/14			2011/12		
	Government	Other	National	Government	Other	National
Privacy And Confidentiality	29.9	40.0	30.2	44.8	48.8	44.0
With Respect	35.0	40.0	34.5	40.5	48.8	40.1
Easing Of Fear And Anxiety	18.8	36.7	20.4	44.1	54.0	44.3
Clients' Expectations Are Met By Provider	15.2	33.3	17.0	16	40.6	18.4
Disrespectful	6.6	3.3	6.0	10.3	0.0	10.0
Negligence	7.6	0.0	6.4	7.4	5.2	8.1
Other Treatment By Health Staff	1.5	0.0	1.3	4.7	0.0	3.8

5.2.2 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 III, 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 that 29 percent of respondents in 2013/14 indicated long waiting time and limited range of services at the Health Facility respectively as the major concern related to accessing services respectively.

Findings also show that 22 percent revealed that unavailability of medicine/supplies; and no means of transport available to the Health Facility (18%) as the major concerns in accessing the services at the Health Facility. Worth noting is that, the availability of medicine/supplies at Health Facilities as a major concern of clients significantly dropped from 47 percent to 22 percent while long distance as a constraint dropped from 22 percent to 16 percent in 2011/12 and 2013/14 respectively.

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

	2013/14			2011/12		
	Government	Other	National	Government	Other	National
Medicines/Supplies Not Available	23.4	20.0	22.1	50.9	20.1	46.5
Long Waiting Time	31.0	20.0	28.5	32.1	0.1	29.5
Limited Range Of Services	28.9	33.3	28.5	29.5	37.3	29
Long Distance	18.8	0.0	15.7	23	27.4	22.3
Open Hours Not Convenient	9.1	3.3	8.1	17.6	5.2	15.2
No Means Of Transport Available	20.8	3.3	17.9	11.6	0.1	10.2
Expensive/Not Affordable	0.0	20.0	2.6	1.6	40.9	7.7
Culture Related Issues	-	-	-	0.7	0	0.6

5.3 Maama Kits

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. Maama 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 IV, 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 not required to take a Maama Kit when they went for delivery.

Figures 5.2a and 5.2b show that, overall, 29 percent of facilities provided Maama Kits to women that went for delivery in 2013/14 compared to 33 percent in 2011/12. The analysis further revealed that Health Facilities in the Central and Northern (27%) respectively regions of Uganda were least likely to provide Maama kits to women that went for delivery while a higher percentage of those in Western (41%) provided the kit during delivery. Considering the trend from 2009/10, notable improvements are observed in the provision of Maama Kits in other health facilities compared to government health facilities.

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

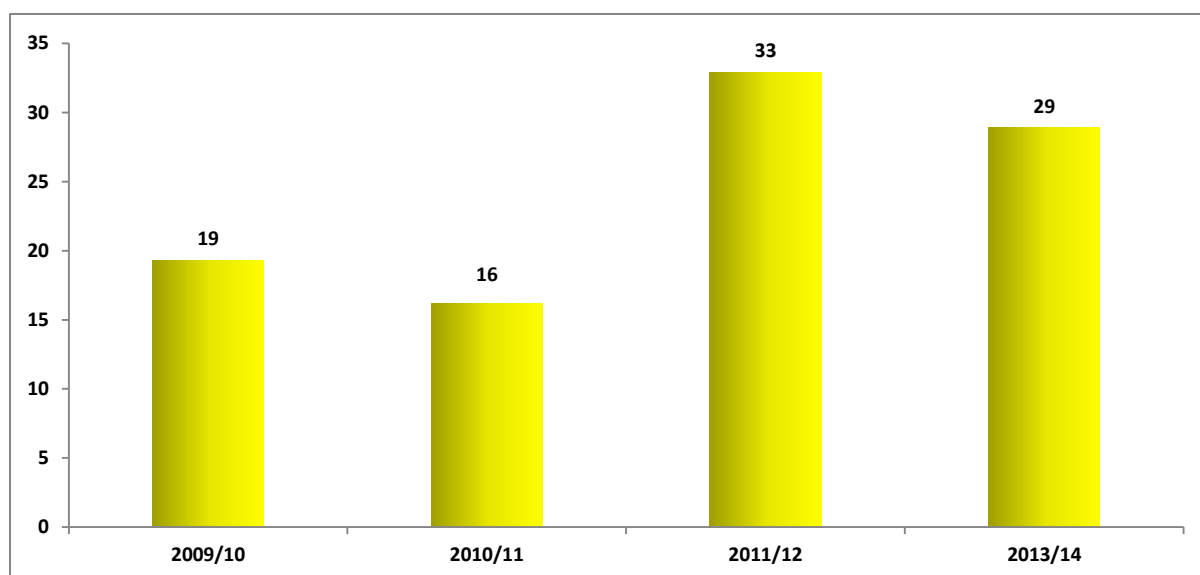
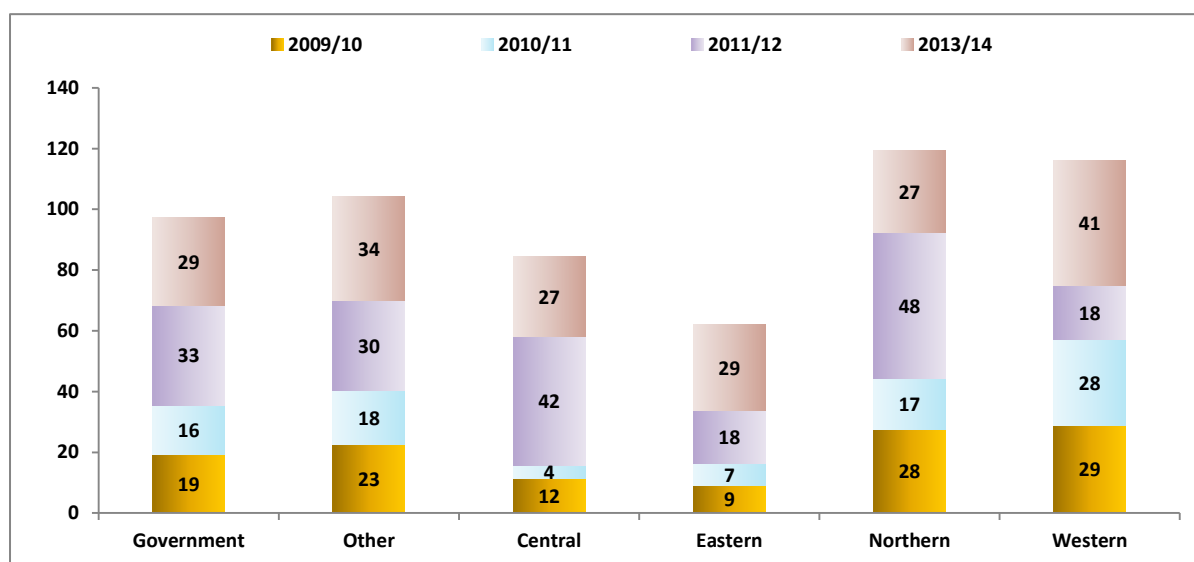


Figure 5.2b: Provision of Mama Kits by year, type of facility and region (%)



5.4 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, 87 percent of Health Facilities visited had a BP machine, 72 percent had a delivery bed, 51 percent had sterilization equipment and 52 percent had at least a Solar Panel respectively. The analysis also showed that only 33 percent of Health facilities had electricity regardless of the ownership type.

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

	2013/14			2011/12		
	Government	Other	National	Government	Other	National
BP Machine	85.2	100.0	86.5	82.1	88.1	82.7
Delivery bed	73.4	60.0	72.2	66.9	65.8	66.8
Sterilization equipment	51.0	48.0	50.7	57.2	63.4	57.8
Solar panel	52.1	48.0	51.7	47.2	65.8	49.0
Electricity	33.8	24.0	33.0	26	30.4	26.4
Official telephone	10.7	8.0	10.5	1.7	13.3	2.9
Generator	2.7	16.0	3.8	1.6	15.8	2.8

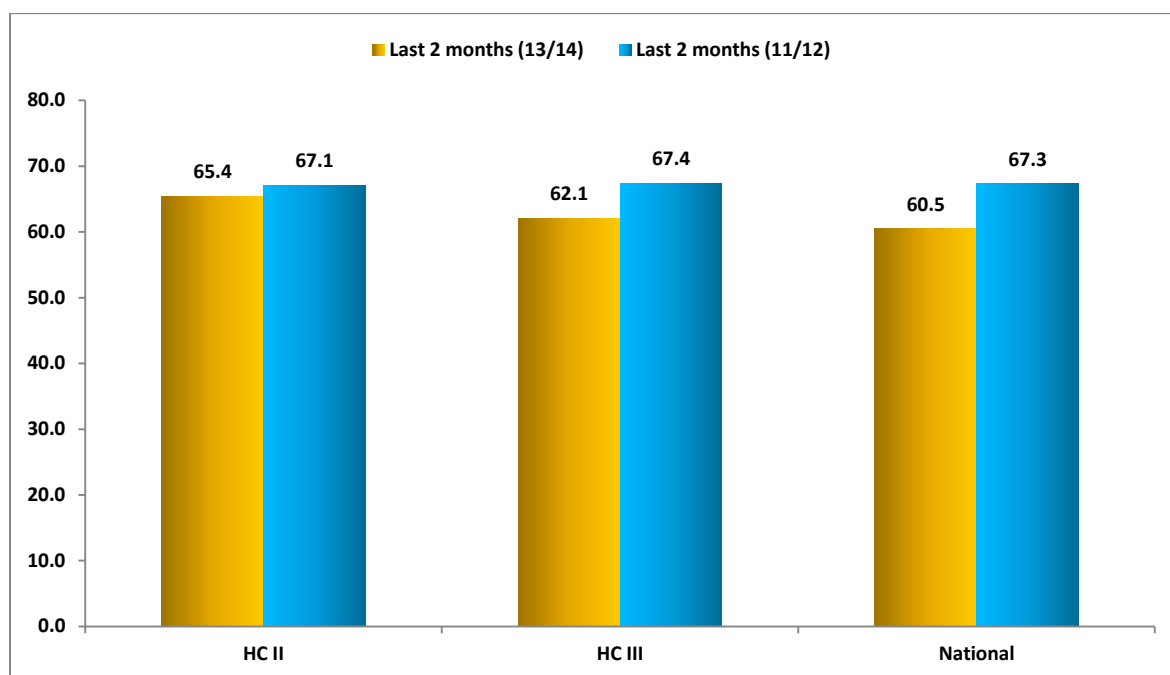
5.5 Stock-Out of the Six-Tracer Drugs

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 ACT (Anti-methem Combination Therapy), 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 2013/14 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 dropped from 67 percent in 2011/12 to 61 percent in 2013/14. Stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months, was higher in HC II (65%) in 2013/14 compare to HC III (62%).

Figure 5.3: Stock out of the six tracer drugs by level of Government Health Facilities (%)



5.6 Absenteeism among Health 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 2013/14 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, 43 percent of the respondents reported absenteeism of staff over the last 12 months with more absentees being reported in government (45%) compared to other (24%) Health Facilities in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, a slight drop of three percentage points is observed in the proportion of respondents that reported facing absenteeism amongst their health staff in the last 12 months between 2011/12 and 2013/14.

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
National	29.9	30.4	45.6	43.0
Ownership of facility				
Government	30.6	30.6	46.0	44.7
Other	25.6	29.5	41.9	23.8
Region				
Central	39.3	54.0	48.9	38.2
Eastern	25.9	25.0	44.2	56.1
Northern	27.0	21.5	44.7	36.8
Western	27.0	21.1	43.8	41.7

5.6.1 Absenteeism among Government Health Providers

Further disaggregation by sex, health center levels and region shows that, overall, absenteeism is highest in HC II (59%) compared to HC III (48%). Both male and female medical workers in HC II (60% and 59%) were more likely to be absent from the Health Facility compared to those in HC III (46% and 50%) respectively. Regionally, health provider absenteeism was highest in HC II of the Northern (59%) and Western (59%) regions and HC III (55%) of the Western region compared to other regions.

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

	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2013/14	
	Absenteeism rate		Absenteeism rate		Absenteeism rate		Absenteeism rate	
	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
Female	48.2	43.5	45.0	47.3	44.9	47.7	59.0	50.0
Region								
Central	55.9	37.5	54.1	47.4	50.4	51.1	61.7	50.0
Eastern	35.3	48.5	28.4	50.3	31.9	45.7	57.0	46.9
Northern	43.3	46.5	46.2	48.4	41.7	45.4	58.8	53.0
Western	51.8	52.8	47.6	55.3	39.6	45.5	59.4	55.3
Total	48.7	46.0	46.0	50.5	41.7	47.0	59.2	48.4

5.6.2 Reasons for Absenteeism among Health Providers

The 2013/14 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 it was approved. The major reason for absence from work among those with approval was because they were off-duty/night duty (36% and 29%) followed by study leave/Exams (20% and 9%) in government and other Health Facilities respectively.

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

Reason (approved absence)	Ownership			
	Government		Other	
	2013/14	2011/12	2013/14	2011/12
Sick	10.3	9.4	2.2	11.2
Outreach	6.1	8.5	0.6	1.6
HSD/DHO/MoH	4.3	5.7	7.3	2.4
Training/Workshop	0.8	5.5	5.0	5.6
Other Job	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.6
Study leave/Exams	19.8	8.6	9.5	3.2
Annual/Maternity Leave	10.6	12.9	3.9	6.4
Off duty/Night Duty	36.1	36.6	29.1	57.6
Absent Without Reason	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.0
Others	10.8	11.7	40.2	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.7 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 2013/14 was inadequate drugs (54%) followed by inadequate facilities (44%) and in inadequate number of staff (39%) as shown in Table 5.7. On the other hand, inadequate drugs was one of the most serious factors reported to be limiting the provision of health services in 2009/10 and 2010/11 while in adequate number of staff was one of the limiting factors in 2011/12.

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

Limiting Factors	Most serious factor			
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2013/14
Inadequate drugs	51.9	46.8	31.5	54.0
Inadequate funding	38.9	29.1	30.1	29.9
Inadequate number of staff	35.9	48	56.4	39.4
Inadequate facilities	27.4	29.3	49.4	44.0
Inadequate clinical equipment	17.8	19.2	14.8	5.2

5.8 Summary of Findings

Regardless of the type of Health Facility, nationally, clients were more satisfied with services in the other Health Facilities compared to the government health centers. Overall, it was reported that 35 percent felt that patients were handled with respect, privacy and confidentiality (30%) while with ease of fear and anxiety (20%). Furthermore, the respondents felt that other Health Facilities (33%) met clients' expectations more than the government Health Facilities (15%).

Nationally, 29 percent of Health facilities provided Maama Kits to women that went for delivery in 2013/14 compared to 32 percent in 2011/12. Regionally, Health Facilities in the Central and Northern (27%) respectively regions of Uganda were least likely to provide Maama kits to women that went for delivery while a higher percentage of those in Western (41%) provided the kit during delivery.

On the day of the interview, more Health Facilities in the Central and Eastern region experienced Stock-Outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs (74%) followed by the Northern (66%) region. Government Health Centers (68%) experienced a higher level of Stock-Outs on the day of interview compared to its counterparts (50%). The trend is slightly different from that reported in the last two months i.e. Government (61%) and other Health Centers (59%). Regionally, stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months was highest in the Western (68%) followed by Northern region (60%) while Eastern (56%) had the least facilities reporting Stock-Outs in the last two months.

Nationally, health worker absenteeism was highest in HC II (59%) compared to HC III (48%). Both male and female medical workers in HC II (60% and 59%) were more likely to be absent from the Health Facility compared to those in HC III (46% and 50%) respectively. Regionally, health provider absenteeism was highest in HC II of the Northern (59%) and Western (59%) regions and HC III (55%) of the Western region compared to other regions.

CHAPTER SIX

POVERTY AND WELFARE DYNAMICS

6.0 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 2013/14 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 2013/14 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 2011/12 to 2013/14. 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.

6.1 Changes in monthly household consumption expenditure shares

As explained above, the 2013/14 sample of panel households was refreshed with 107 EAs. Table 6.1 presents monthly household consumption expenditure of households original and new households. The overall mean household consumption expenditure is higher for the new panel households than for

⁶While 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 old panel households retained from 2011/12 panel set of households. The variation in mean consumption expenditure is higher in rural than in urban areas.

The coefficient of variation for the rural areas in the new sample of households is fairly high reflecting the wide variation and hence the bigger difference in mean household expenditure. The difference in the mean consumption expenditure between the old and new households is however, is not statistically significant.

Table 6.1: Mean Monthly household consumption expenditure

	Panel Households 2011/12	New Households 2013/14	T-test
Rural	51,735	69,539	1.40
Urban	104,756	107,262	0.23
All	64,712	79,490	-1.51

The introduction of new households in the panel was intended to capture the new demographic and socio-economic patterns that the original set of panel households could no longer represent. Table 6.2 provides the monthly household expenditure of both set of households. In both cases, the highest expenditures are on food, rent fuel and power and education. The new set of households in the new sample reported a slightly higher share of household expenditure spent on Food and Rent, Fuel and Power compared with the original panel set of households. The original panel households reported higher expenditure shares on education and health compared with the new households. The overall pattern however, is consistent with previous surveys indicating that households spend more than 60 percent of income on food and on rent, fuel and Power.

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

	2013/14 sample		All
	New Households 2013/14	Panel Households 2011/12	
Food	47.4	46.1	46.6
Drinks & tobacco	1.9	2.2	2.1
Clothing & footwear	2.5	2.1	2.3
Rent, fuel & energy	18.2	16.0	17.0
Household & personal goods	6.1	5.3	5.7
Transport & communication	6.1	7.1	6.7
Education	9.7	12.0	11.0
Health	3.9	4.8	4.4
Other consumption expenditure	1.9	1.8	1.8
Non-consumption expenditure	2.4	2.5	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6.3 presents the changes in household expenditure (including non-consumption expenses) shares across broad consumption categories. The overall share of food declined between 2011/12 and 2013/14 and remained above the 50 percent mark over the period under review. This implies that

at least half of the expenditure of households is devoted to food alone. The share of rent, fuel and power in total household expenditure show a slight increase over 2011/12 expenditure. An increase in the share of education in the total household expenditure is observed over the same period as well. Across the regional divide, a decline in the share of food for households is observed in all but the Northern region (no change observed). Broadly speaking, the share of education in total household expenditure increased in all except the northern region over the panel period. Households resident in Central and western region registered an increase in the share of health expenditure whereas eastern and northern regions recorded a decline in the share of households expenditure spent on health. The reduction in expenditure in the food and other broad sectors is redistributed towards non consumption expenditure items and this is true in all regions.

Table 6.3: Changes in household expenditure shares by broad item groups, (%)

	2011/12							
	Rural	Urban	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All
Food	57.2	48.9	47.4	51.4	54.8	56.6	60.1	55.9
Drinks & tobacco	4.4	4.2	2.9	6.5	4.5	5.3	2.2	4.4
Clothing & footwear	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.4
Rent, fuel & energy	12.7	18.5	22.3	17.8	13.1	12.9	10.9	13.6
Household & personal goods	4.4	4.1	2.8	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.3	4.3
Transport & communication	3.7	5.1	2.6	4.4	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.9
Education	7.7	11.5	16.9	6.1	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.4
Health	5.7	3.4	2	5	8.1	3.7	4.3	5.4
Other consumption expenditure	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.8
Non-consumption expenditure	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2013/14							
	Rural	Urban	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All
Food	54.0	45.9	40.7	47.6	54.3	57.0	52.2	52.0
Drinks & tobacco	2.4	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.4	4.1	1.3	2.3
Clothing & footwear	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.2
Rent, fuel & energy	13.2	18.7	21.9	15.1	13.7	12.7	15.1	14.5
Household & personal goods	5.0	5.1	4.0	6.1	5.0	5.0	4.2	5.0
Transport & communication	5.1	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	4.7	4.6	5.3
Education	9.4	13.6	17.3	9.6	10.8	7.9	11.9	10.5
Health	6.0	3.1	5.0	8.4	3.6	3.4	5.1	5.3
Other consumption expenditure	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.3
Non-consumption expenditure	1.3	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.2 Poverty levels for 2013/14

It is important to establish the extent to which the new sample influences the distribution and outcome of the study. Table 6.4 compares the poverty estimates obtained from the panel households retained in the 2013/14 sample with the new ones introduced during the same period. The poverty estimates

for the new households is lower than for the retained households. This is expected because households that attrited are more likely to be found in urban than in rural areas. Moreover, urban households are more likely to be non-poor hence the low poverty rates in the new as opposed to the old households.

Table 6.4: Poverty estimates in covered 2011/12 and rotated in 2013/14, %

	Panel households Covered in 2011/12		New Household (in 2013/14)		All		Test
	%	CV (%)	%	CV (%)	%	CV (%)	
At household level							
P0	24.3	5.5	18.2	8.6	21.6	4.7	-2.9
P1	6.1	7.8	4.4	11.7	5.3	6.5	-2.4
P2	2.3	10.6	1.7	14.0	2.0	8.4	-1.8
At individuals level:							
P0	30.3	5.7	25.0	8.7	28.1	4.7	-1.9
P1	7.9	8.1	6.4	12.1	7.3	6.7	-1.4
P2	3.0	11.0	2.5	14.8	2.8	8.8	-0.9

6.3 Changes in Income Poverty Status (2011-2013/14)

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.

Figure 6.1a presents the state of welfare from the survey period 2011/12 to 2013/14 disaggregated by selected population groups. Overall, 18 percent of the population in Uganda was chronically poor across the survey periods 2011/12 and 2013/14. The chronically poor were more likely to be in households residing in rural areas, households whose head had no formal education, households as well as households residing in the Northern region of Uganda. On the other hand, people that experienced mobility into or out of poverty between 2011/12 and 2013/14 were mainly from the Eastern followed by Northern regions. In addition, such persons belonged to households whose head had some or no formal education or was engaged in the agricultural sector.

However, overall, more than half of the households remained non-poor (51%) over the two panel survey periods. The majority of those who remained non-poor had post-secondary education. The proportion of households in chronic poverty increased from 14 percent in 2011/12 to 18 percent in 2013/14. It is probable that those who were poor remained in that state while at the same time, many who failed to lift themselves out of poverty slipped into poor and stayed poor.

Figure 6.1a: Household Poverty Dynamics between the Survey Periods 2011/12 to 2013/14

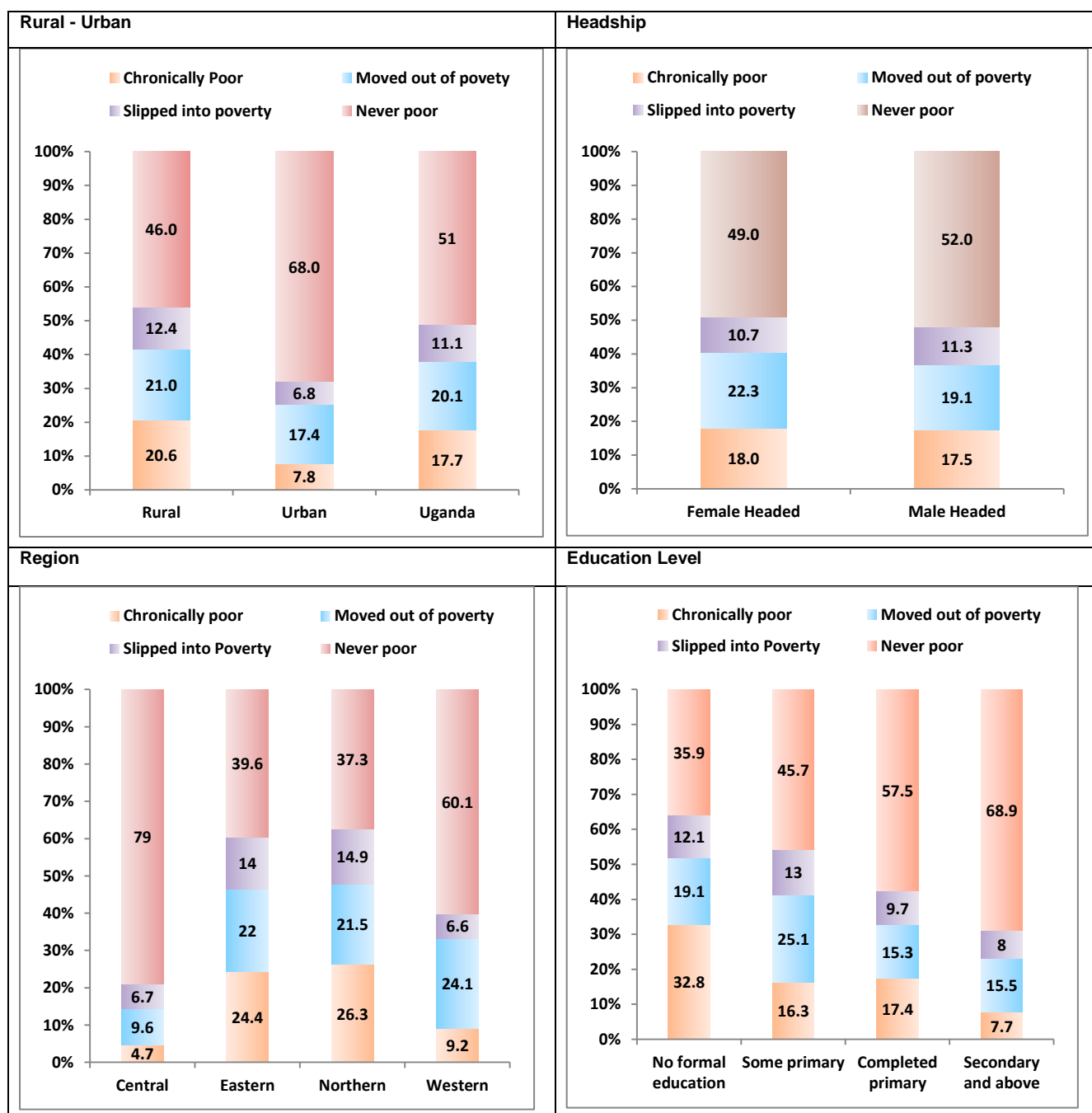


Table 6.5 provides insights on how the distribution of poverty has changed over time. Nationally, the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty (\$1 per day per person) declined from 39.2 percent in 2011/12 to 29.2 percent in 2013/14 and this decline was statistically significant. Similar patterns are noted for the other poverty measures (Poverty gap and severity of poverty).

The decline in poverty was significant in urban areas than in rural areas (a percentage increase of 11.5 points). The significant decline in poverty was driven by the reduction in poverty in western region. A statistically significant decline in poverty was observed (10 percentage points) from 39.2 percent in 2011/12 to 29.2 percent in 2013/14, a reduction that is significant. Although some reduction

in the proportion of people living in poverty in northern and central regions was observed, it was not statistically significant.

Figure 6.1b: Household poverty dynamics between the Survey Periods 2009/10 to 2013/14

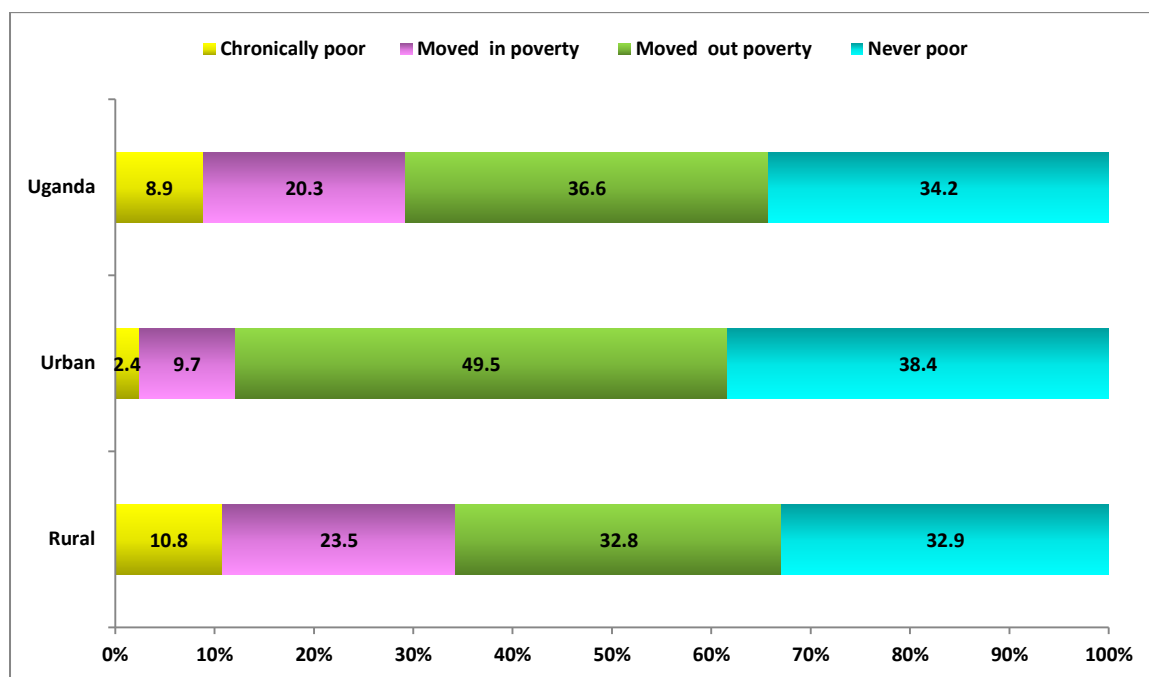


Table 6.5: Poverty estimates in 2011/12 and 2013/14, %

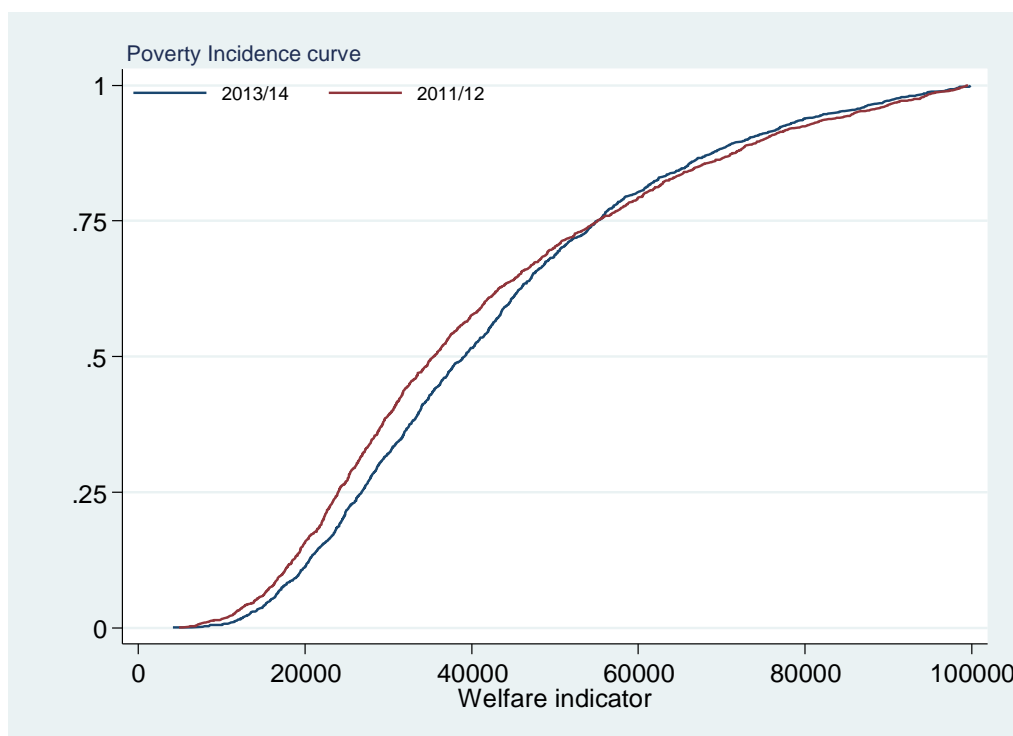
	Headcount			Poverty Gap			Severity of poverty		
	2011/12	2013/14	T-test	2011/12	2013/14	T-test	2011/12	2013/14	T-test
Individual									
All	39.2	29.2	-3.67	11.3	7.5	-3.54	4.7	2.8	-3.09
Rural	41.4	33.5	-2.50	12.0	8.7	-2.51	4.9	3.3	-2.29
Urban	26.7	11.5	-3.47	7.4	2.3	-3.58	3.0	0.8	-2.68
Central	16.8	12.2	-1.37	3.1	2.4	-0.94	0.8	0.6	-0.81
Eastern	52.1	42.9	-1.71	14.3	11.1	-1.62	5.6	4.1	-1.43
Northern	53.5	48.8	-0.86	20.0	15.4	-1.55	9.8	6.7	-1.65
Western	33.8	17.8	-4.31	8.2	2.9	-4.59	2.8	0.8	-3.56

In order to establish the robustness of the decline in poverty; the theory of stochastic dominance is used. Each point on a stochastic dominance⁷ curve gives the proportion of the population (in panel households) consuming less than the amount given on the horizontal line. Figure 6.1 shows that for

⁷Stochastic dominance (SD) is a fundamental concept in decision theory with uncertainty. It describes when a particular random prospect, say a lottery, is “better” than another random prospect based on preferences regarding outcomes (which may be expressed in terms of monetary values or utility values). Essentially, the question boils down into what sense(s) can we say; $X \leq Y$, where X and Y are 2 random variables. The simplest example of SD is state-by-state dominance: $X(\omega) \leq Y(\omega) \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega$ or slightly more weakly, absolute or almost sure dominance: we say that $X \leq Y$ almost surely if $P(X \leq Y) = 1$

every possible choice of poverty line, the poverty rate in 2013/14 is below that of 2011/12. Hence, there is first-order stochastic dominance.

Figure 6.2: Cumulative distribution of per adult consumption expenditure (panel households only)



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 (2011/12 to 2013/14) 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 6.6 shows that, on the overall, most households (75%) reported that every member had at least two sets of clothes in both survey periods and 12 percent in any one survey period. On the other

hand, only fourteen percent of households reported that their members had never possessed at least two sets of clothes in both of the survey periods.

Differentials by the sex of the household head show that male-headed households (76%) were more likely to have every member in possession of at least two sets of clothes in both survey periods compared to their female counterparts (71%). There was however, no difference observed for households that reported that their members had never possessed at least two sets of clothes i.e. fourteen percent for both female-headed households and the male-headed.

Comparisons by place of residence show that, 79 percent of the households in the urban areas reported that every member in the household had at least two sets of clothes in both survey periods compared to 74 percent for those in the rural areas. In addition, 14 percent rural households and 13 percent of households in urban areas reported that their members had never possessed at least two sets of clothes. Region-wise, all the regions showed a higher percentage of possession of at least two sets of clothes in both survey periods. The Eastern region also had more households reporting that their members had never owned at least two sets of clothes throughout both survey periods (19%)

Table 6.6: Possession of at Least Two Sets of Clothes by Background Characteristics (%)

	Background characteristics	Never	One period	Both periods	Total
Sex of Head	Male	14.0	9.7	76.4	100.0
	Female	13.8	15.3	70.9	100.0
Residence	Rural	14.2	12.2	73.5	100.0
	Urban	12.6	8.8	78.6	100.0
Region	Kampala	13.8	7.3	79.0	100.0
	Central	9.6	11.6	78.8	100.0
	Eastern	19.1	11.5	69.5	100.0
	Northern	15.0	12.0	73.0	100.0
	Western	11.5	11.7	76.8	100.0
	Total	13.9	11.5	74.6	100.0

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 6.7 reveal that, overall, in both periods, 53 percent of households reported that every child aged less than 18 years owned a blanket compared to 28 percent that reported that their

children had never possessed one. Female-headed households (25%) are slightly more likely to have all children lacking a blanket compared to the male-headed households (24%).

Disaggregation by the household's place of residence does not show considerable variations between rural and urban areas. In both survey periods, slightly over half of the households in both urban and rural areas reported that every child aged less than 18 years owned. Regional not much difference was observed as about half of the households in all regions reported possession of a blanket in both survey periods.

Table 6.7: Possession of a Blanket by Background Characteristics (%)

	Background characteristics	Never	One period	Both periods	Total
Sex of Head	Male	23.9	23.1	53.0	100.0
	Female	24.9	23.2	51.9	100.0
Residence	Rural	23.9	23.1	53.0	100.0
	Urban	25.4	23.4	51.2	100.0
Region	Kampala	33.8	19.9	46.3	100.0
	Central	23.4	26.7	49.9	100.0
	Eastern	26.0	24.0	50.1	100.0
	Northern	28.2	15.6	56.2	100.0
	Western	18.3	26.5	55.1	100.0
	Total	24.2	23.1	52.6	100.0

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 6.8 show that, on overall, in both survey periods, 61 percent of the households revealed that each of its member had at least one pair of shoes while 14 percent reported that their members had never possessed a pair of shoes. In terms of gender of the household head, slightly more male-headed households (62%) were likely to have every member in possession at least one pair of shoes in all the survey periods compared to their female counterparts (61%).

Across the rural-urban divide, 43 percent of the households in the urban compared to 17 percent in the rural areas were more likely to have had every member in possession of at least one pair of shoes in the three survey periods. Region-wise, the possession of a pair of shoes was highest in Kampala (81%), followed by the Central (64%), Western (62%), Northern (61%) and Eastern the region with 56 percent in both survey periods.

Table 6.8: Possession of at Least One Pair of shoes by Household Members (%)

		Possession of at least a pair of shoes			
	Background characteristics	Never	One period	Both periods	Total
Sex of Head	Male	14.0	24.4	61.6	100.0
	Female	13.6	25.9	60.5	100.0
Residence	Rural	14.2	26.6	17.4	100.0
	Urban	12.6	18.6	43.2	100.0
Region	Kampala	13.8	4.8	81.4	100.0
	Central	9.6	26.9	63.5	100.0
	Eastern	18.9	25.4	55.7	100.0
	Northern	15.0	23.7	61.2	100.0
	Western	11.5	26.6	61.9	100.0
	Total	13.8	24.9	61.2	100.0

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 and a good input to indicators measuring household welfare. 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 6.9.

Overall, 48 percent of households indicated that they bought salt while twenty five percent borrowed from the neighbor in both periods. Slight variations are observed in the percentage of male and female-headed households that bought salt through both the survey periods. Male-headed households (10%) were almost two times more likely to have borrowed salt from the neighbor compared to their female counter parts (7%)

By residence, the findings show that 4 percent of households in the urban areas and 3 percent of rural households never bought salt in both survey periods when they last run out. This is also reflected in the results that indicate that the rural households (26%) were more prone to borrow salt compared to their urban (17%) counterparts in both periods. Regionally, it is clear that more households in the Northern (34%) and Eastern (24%) regions borrowed salt from a neighbor in both survey periods.

Table 6.9: Action Taken by Household When They Last Run Out of Salt (%)

	Background characteristics	Borrowed from a neighbor				Bought			
		Never	One period	Both periods	100.0	Never	One period	Both periods	100.0
Sex of Head	Male	10.2	68.8	21.0	100.0	2.6	49.1	48.3	100.0
	Female	6.9	62.1	31.0	100.0	5.0	46.6	48.4	100.0
Residence	Rural	7.0	67.1	25.8	100.0	3.2	51.1	45.7	100.0
	Urban	20.7	62.0	17.3	100.0	3.7	39.0	57.3	100.0
Region	Kampala	29.7	70.3	0.0	100.0	3.5	33.1	63.5	100.0
	Central	28.1	57.5	14.3	100.0	2.3	39.9	57.8	100.0
	Eastern	8.4	67.3	24.3	100.0	5.8	61.3	32.9	100.0
	Northern	4.5	61.1	34.4	100.0	6.1	60.5	33.4	100.0
	Western	0.9	82.4	16.7	100.0	0.3	39.1	60.6	100.0
	Total	9.0	66.4	24.6	100.0	3.3	48.3	48.4	100.0

6.5.5 Feeding Practices

Many people mainly in developing countries like Uganda do not have enough to eat to meet their daily energy needs. 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 6.10 shows that 39 percent of households had had at least three meals per day while 32 percent never took three meals (either took one or two meals per day) in both survey periods. More female-headed households (41%) compared to those headed by males (39%) took at least three meals in both survey periods.

Furthermore, considerable differentials are observed between households residing in urban and rural areas. More urban households (43%) compared to the rural households (38%) consistently took at least three meals in all the survey periods. The reverse is true for households that never took at least three meals a day are more pronounced in rural households (36%) compared to urban areas (19%). Across regions no major variations are observed in the percentage of household that took at least three meals a day in all the survey periods except for the Northern region with 28 percent.

Table 6.10: Feeding Practices of Households in regards to a number of Meals taken per Day by Residence (%)

	Background characteristics	Took at least three meals a day			
		Never	One period	All periods	
Sex of Head	Male	31.6	29.9	38.5	100.0
	Female	35.0	24.1	40.9	100.0
Residence	Rural	36.4	25.2	38.3	100.0
	Urban	18.7	38.5	42.8	100.0
Region	Kampala	22.4	36.9	40.7	100.0
	Central	29.3	24.2	46.5	100.0
	Eastern	24.0	32.4	43.6	100.0
	Northern	48.4	24.2	27.5	100.0
	Western	31.5	29.2	39.3	100.0
	Total	32.7	28.0	39.3	100.0

6.6 Summary of Findings

The period from 2011/12 to 2013/14 saw a reversal in the trend in income poverty from what the 2009/10-2011/12 period portrayed. The reduction in income poverty observed in the 2013/14 UNPS is consistent with the pattern depicted in the 2013/14 Uganda National Household survey (UNHS). The proportion of the chronically poor increased over the period signaling partly an increasing proportion of the population unable to lift themselves out of poverty. The chronically poor are more likely to be households living in the northern and eastern regions, and whose head of households had either no or some primary education level. About half of the population (51%) remained non poor between 2011/12 and 2013/14. People residing in the northern and eastern regions are more likely to move into and out of poverty- a probable indication of their inability to cushion themselves from shocks.

In general, 75 percent of households reported that every member had at least two sets of clothes; 53 percent reported ownership of a blanket for children less than 18 years while 61 percent reported ownership of at least a pair of shoes in both survey periods. 39 percent of the households had had at least three meals per day compared to the 32 percent that never managed to take three meals in the three survey periods. Across all the welfare correlates, better results were observed among households in the urban areas in both survey periods.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

7.0 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.

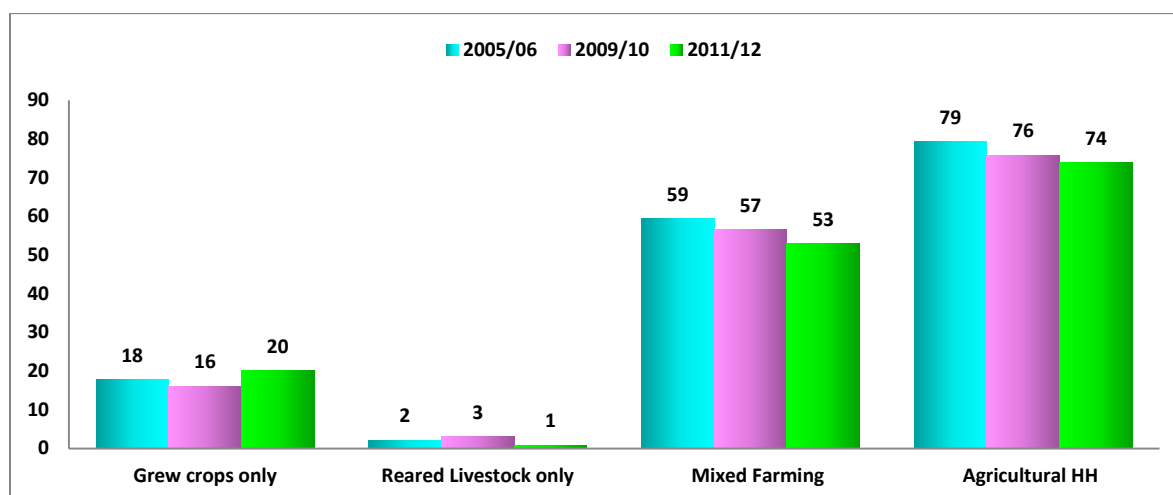
The Government of Uganda in liaison with Development Partners is implementing the Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) for the financial year 2010/11 to 2014/15 and the Agriculture Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services (ATAAS) program. These plans were introduced with various objectives 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 2005/06 to 2011/12; levels of agricultural modernization, use of modern farming methods with focus on major crops grown, livestock and poultry farming status.

7.1 Characteristics of Agricultural Households (Ag HHs)

Figure 7.1 presents the distribution of panel households engaged in different agricultural activities over three survey years. It is clear that there was a slight decrease in the percent of panel households engaged in agricultural activities from 79 percent in 2005/06 to 74 percent in 2011/12. The majority of Agriculture households were engaged in mixed farming although it has also slightly declined since 2005/06. A similar trend is observed for the percentage of Agriculture households that engaged in Animal rearing alone. On the other hand, the proportion of Agriculture households that engaged in crop growing only has fluctuated from 18 percent in 2005/06 to 20 percent in 2011/12.

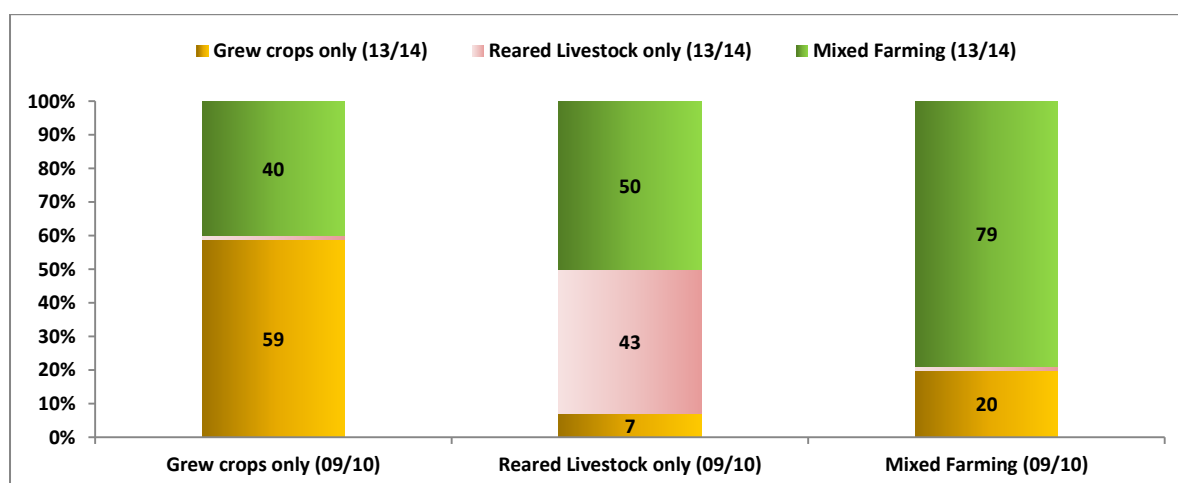
Figure 7.1: Distribution of Panel households engaged in agriculture (%)



7.2 Transitions in Agricultural Activity

Figure 7.2 presents findings on the changes in agricultural activities that panel Agriculture households engaged in the surveys 2009/10 and 2013/14. Results show that 59 percent households that grew crops only in 2009/10 still did the same in 2013/14 while 40 percent moved to mixed farming. On the other hand, 43 percent of those that reared animals only in 2009/10 still did the same in 2031/14, 7 percent moved to crop growing only while 50 percent started mixed farming. Furthermore, Close to eight in every panel agricultural household that practiced mixed farming in 2009/10 maintained that status quo in 2013/14 while 20 percent moved to crop growing only.

Figure 7.2: Agricultural Households by Activities from 2009/10 to 2013/14 (%)

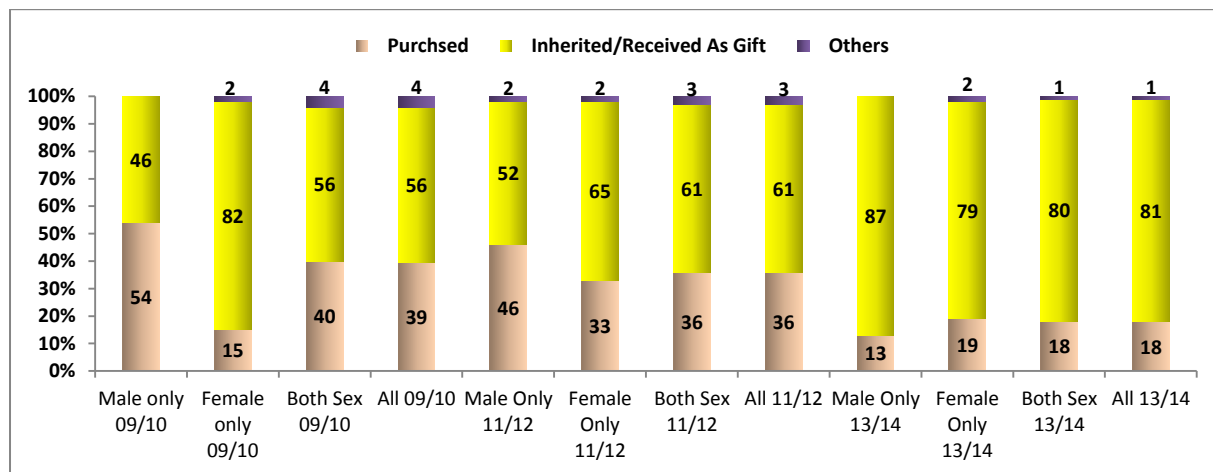


7.3 Acquisition of Agricultural Land

Land acquisition determines the tenure system which refers to the manner in which land is owned, occupied, used and disposed of within a community. A properly defined and managed land tenure system is essential to ensure balanced and sustainable development. In Uganda there are four main types of land tenure which include; Customary, Mailo, Freehold and Leasehold. Figure 7.3 presents information on how panel Ag hhs in Uganda acquired their land by sex land owner.

The findings indicate that, overall, since 2009/10 there has been a decline in the proportion of land owners in panel households that acquired land by purchase from 39 percent to 18 percent in 2013/14. A similar trend is observed for male land owners, for instance, those that acquired land by purchase dropped from 54 percent in 2009/10 to 46 percent on 2011/12 to only 13 percent in 2013/14; while females that purchased land increased from 15 percent in 2009/10 to 33 percent in 2011/12 and dropped to 19 percent in 2013/14.

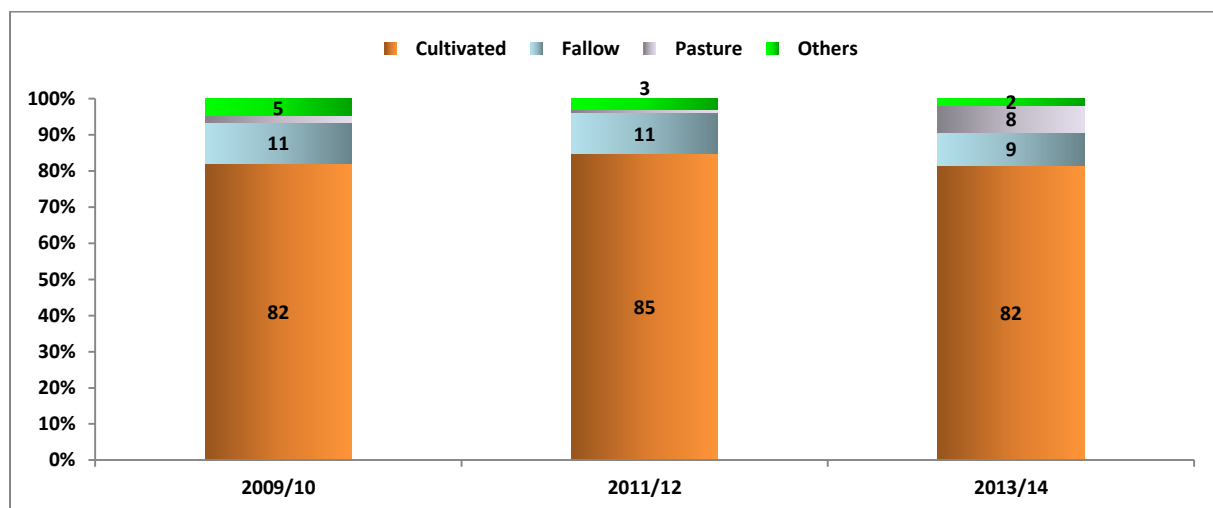
Figure 7.3: Acquisition of land (Panel households only) %



7.4 Use of Agricultural Land

Information collected on land use shows that the majority of panel Agriculture households (over 80% since 2009/10) mostly used their land for cultivation. A slight decline was observed in the proportion of Agriculture households that fallowed their land (from 11 percent in 2009/10 to 9 percent in 2013/14) while an increase from 2 percent to 8 percent was observed for those that used their land for pasture (Figure 7.4).

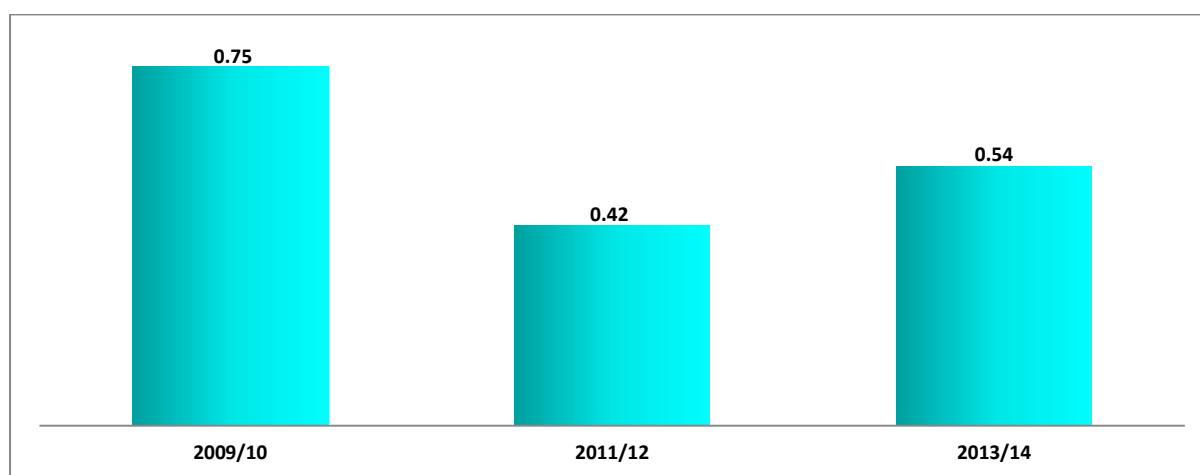
Figure 7.4: Land Use by Panel Households (%)



7.5 Irrigation of Land

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 enterprises⁸. Figure 7.5 presents the distribution of panel Agriculture households that used irrigation during crop cultivation since 2009/10. The results reveal that, overall, use of irrigation as a water managements practice has largely been low among panel Agriculture households. For instance, the proportion of households that practiced irrigation dropped from 0.8 percent in 2009/10 to 0.4 in 2011/12 and 0.5 percent in 2013/14.

Figure 7.5: Use of Irrigation by Panel Households (%)



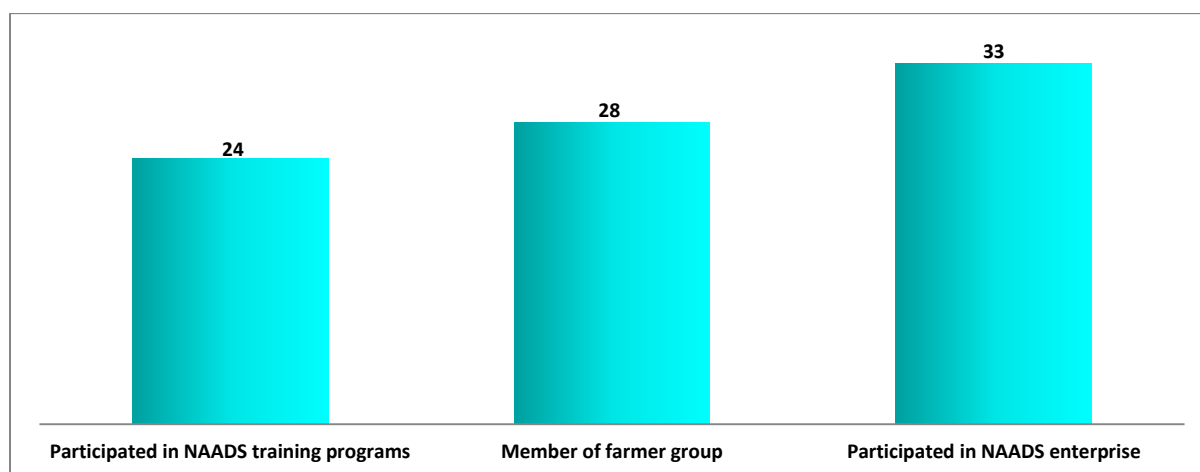
7.6 Agricultural Extension Services

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 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 7.6 presents the distribution of Agriculture households by the type of NAADS services received in 2013/14. Results show that, 24 percent of Agriculture households participated in NAADS training program, 28 percent of the households were members of farmer groups and 33 percent of Agriculture households participated in NAADS enterprises in 2013/14.

⁸ Water Management Tool, at LEAF's (Linking Environment and Farming), 2011

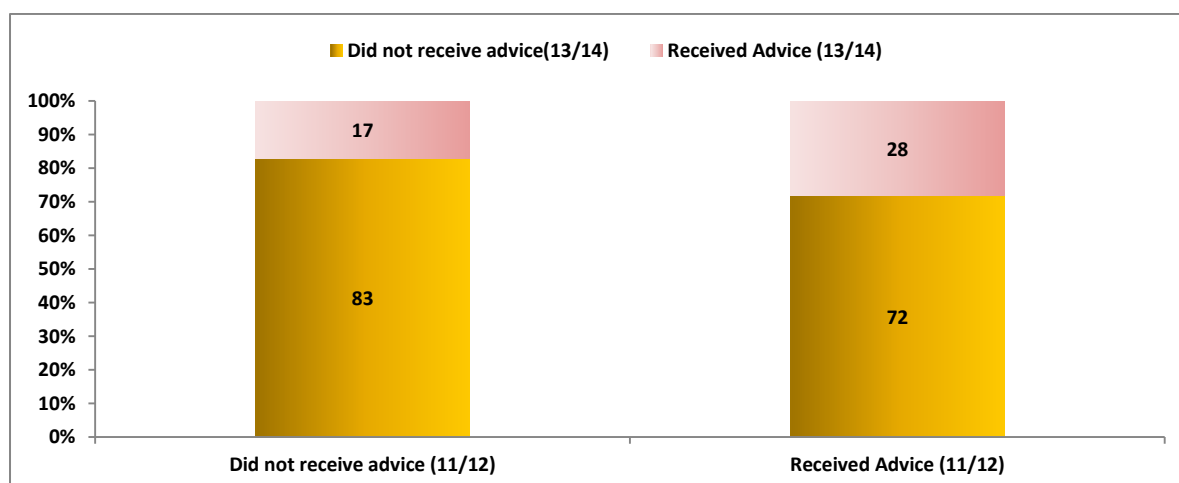
Figure 7.6: Use of Agriculture Extension services by Panel Households (%)



7.5.1 NAADS Training

During data collection, households were asked to indicate whether they received any visit from a NAADS Extension Worker in the 12 months prior to the Survey with the purpose to train or give agricultural advice. Figure 7.7 presents changes in the access to extension worker services by Agriculture households over the two wave periods. The results show that, overall, 17 percent of households that had received advice or information about agricultural or livestock activities in 2011/12 had received advice or information about agricultural or livestock activities in 2013/14 while 28 percent of households that had received advice or information about agricultural or livestock activities in 2011/12 had also received advice or information about agricultural or livestock activities in 2013/14 in the past 12 months preceding the survey date.

Figure 7.7: Panel households that received Extension Visits from NAADS for Training (%)



7.6 Production of Major Crops

Agriculture production in Uganda is dominated by staple crops including: millet, maize, rice, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas, and sorghum as well as the main cash crop which is coffee

grown almost in all parts of the country. Disaggregation of production figures by region is presented in Table 7.1. The results reveal that Bananas were mostly produced in the Western and Central regions, Sweet potatoes in the Eastern region while Beans were mostly produced in the Western region. Overall, fluctuations were observed in the total production of all crops which could have been due to seasonal and weather changes.

Table 7.1: Production of Major Crops by Region (Metric Tons)

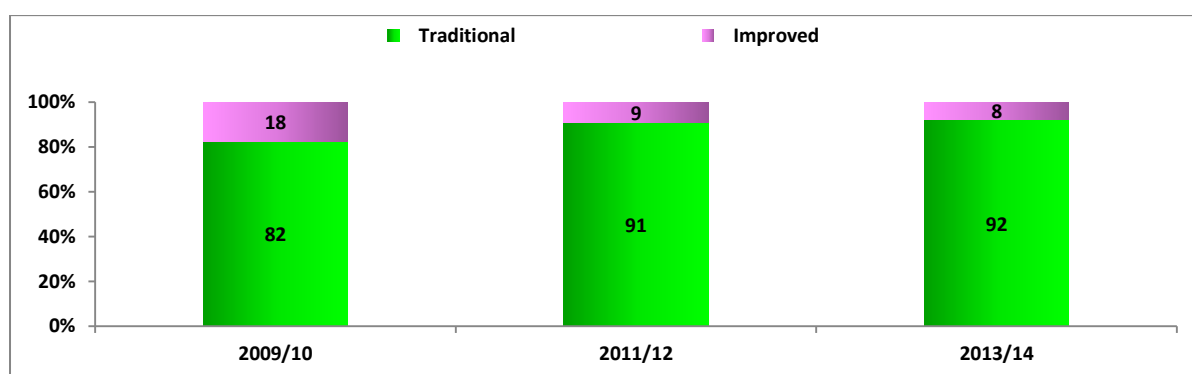
2013/14	Rice	Maize	Millet	Sorghum	Beans	Groundnuts	Irish	Sweet potato	Cassava	Banana
Central	3826	580,244	3,026	267	127,523	17,061	60,808	353,176	388,289	994,137
Eastern	65,659	341,026	37,160	19,981	101,446	55,288	12,026	356,974	431,081	335,498
Northern	5,267	160,253	22,319	68,476	60,809	23,293	32	160,610	401,465	21,846
Western	18,752	442,284	61,885	45,767	198,482	49,349	268,638	317,485	417,568	2,295,683
Total	93,503	1,523,807	124,390	134,491	488,260	144,991	341,505	1,188,246	1,638,403	3,647,164

2011/12	Rice	Maize	Millet	Sorghum	Beans	G/nuts	Irish potato	Sweet potato	Cassava	Banana
Central	13,200	453,910	14,134	363	225,264	47,430	80,461	752,583	720,437	2,125,353
Eastern	299,713	403,634	74,840	24,891	77,252	114,347	200	618,131	294,924	363,251
Northern	33,449	213,891	31,338	45,124	118,487	48,981	642	196,511	955,455	48,616
Western	14,366	1,864,525	29,658	36,995	143,675	82,283	148,579	790,966	377,532	2,522,585
Total	360,728	2,936,977	149,970	107,372	565,091	293,040	229,881	2,361,403	2,350,544	5,068,422

7.7 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 2009/10 as depicted in Figure 7.9. The proportion of households that used improved seeds dropped from 18 percent in 2009/10 to 8 percent in 2013/14. Although the use of improved seeds has been declining, it is interesting to note that more households who grew crops using the pure stand cropping system were more likely to use improved seeds (10%) compared to those that used inter-cropping (7%).

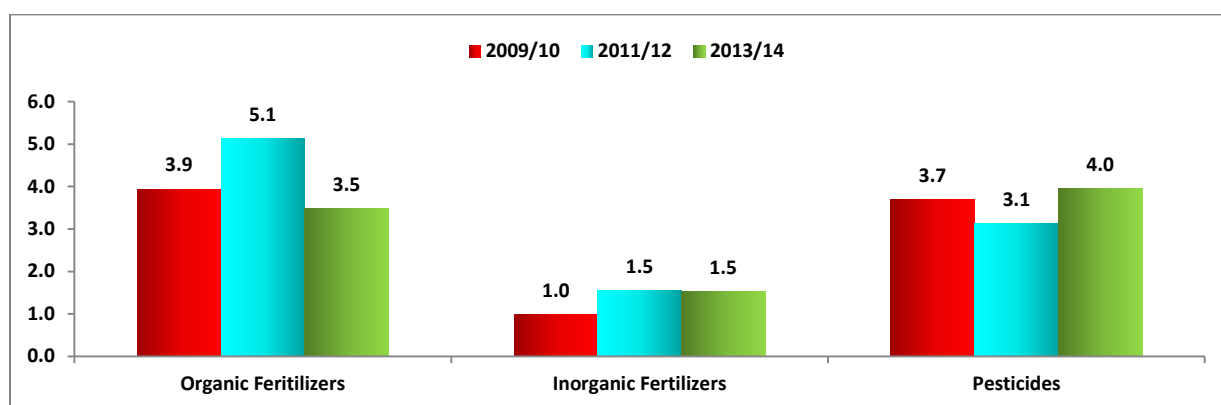
Figure 7.9: Use of Improved seeds by Panel households



7.8 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. Figure 7.10 presents the percentage of households that used three type of inputs i.e. organic fertilizer, in-organic fertilizer and pesticides. The results show that there was a decrease in the use of organic fertilizers by panel household from 5 percent in 2011/12 to 4 percent in 2013/14 while the use of pesticides increased by 1 percent between 2011/12 and 2013/14.

Figure 7.10: Use of fertilizers by Panel households (%)



7.10 Summary of Findings

Majority of Agriculture households were engaged in mixed farming although it has also slightly declined since 2005/06. 59 percent households that grew crops only in 2009/10 still did the same in 2013/14 while 40 percent moved to mixed farming. 43 percent of those that reared animals only in 2009/10 still did the same in 2031/14, 7 percent moved to crop growing only while 50 percent started mixed farming.

Overall, use of irrigation as a water managements practice has largely been low among panel Agriculture households. The proportion of households that practiced irrigation dropped from 0.8 percent in 2009/10 to 0.4 in 2011/12 and 0.5 percent in 2013/14.

24 percent of Agriculture households participated in NAADS training program, 28 percent of the households were members of farmer groups and 33 percent of Agriculture households participated in NAADS enterprises in 2013/14. 17 percent of households had not received any advice or information about agricultural or livestock activities in 2011/12 had received advice or information about agricultural or livestock activities in 2013/14.

The results show that there was a decrease in the use of organic fertilizers by panel household from 5 percent in 2011/12 to 4 percent in 2013/14 while the use of pesticides increased by 1 percent between 2011/12 and 2013/14.

CHAPTER EIGHT

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

8.0 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 2013/14 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.

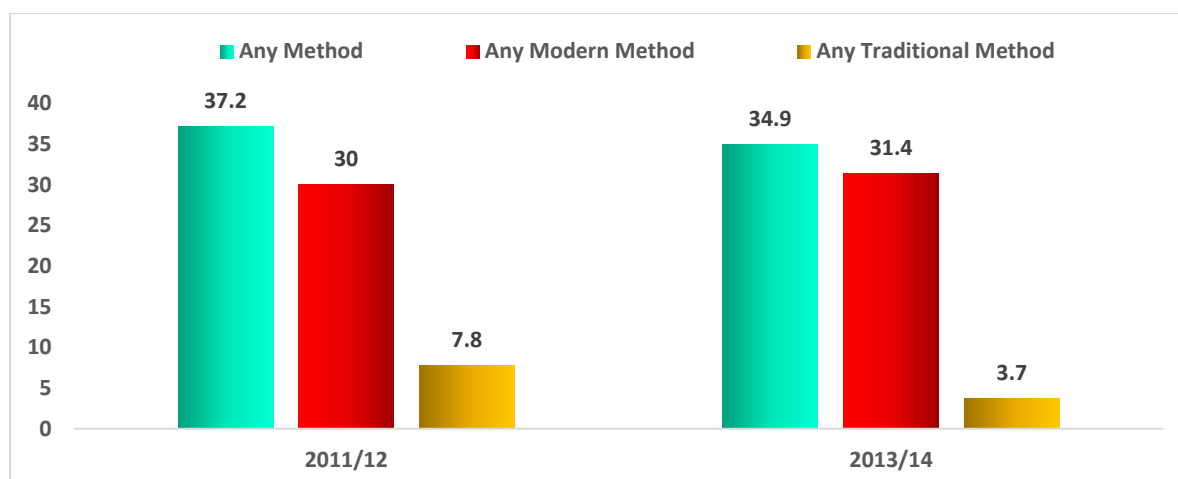
8.1 Current Use of Contraceptives

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 childbearing or a desire to space births. The CPR is defined as the percentage of currently married women who are 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 and 2013/14. Overall, the percentage of married women currently using a method of family planning dropped from 37percent in 2011/12 to 35 percent in 2013/14. In addition, a marginal increase from 30 to 31 percent was observed in the use of modern contraceptive methods while the use of traditional methods dropped from 8 to 4 percent between 2011/12 and 2013/14. The overall drop in CPR maybe attributed to the four percentage points in the use of traditional methods.

Figure 8.1: Current Use of Contraception among Married Women (15-49 years)



8.1.1 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 slightly increased from 65 percent to 66 percent for married women in the rural areas while for urban a marginal increase from 51 to 64 percent is observed. Modern methods were second in use, with an increase from 27 to 30 percent for rural married women while for urban areas on contrary it declined from 42 to 33 percent. The traditional method in both rural and urban has declined by almost half across the two survey periods.

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

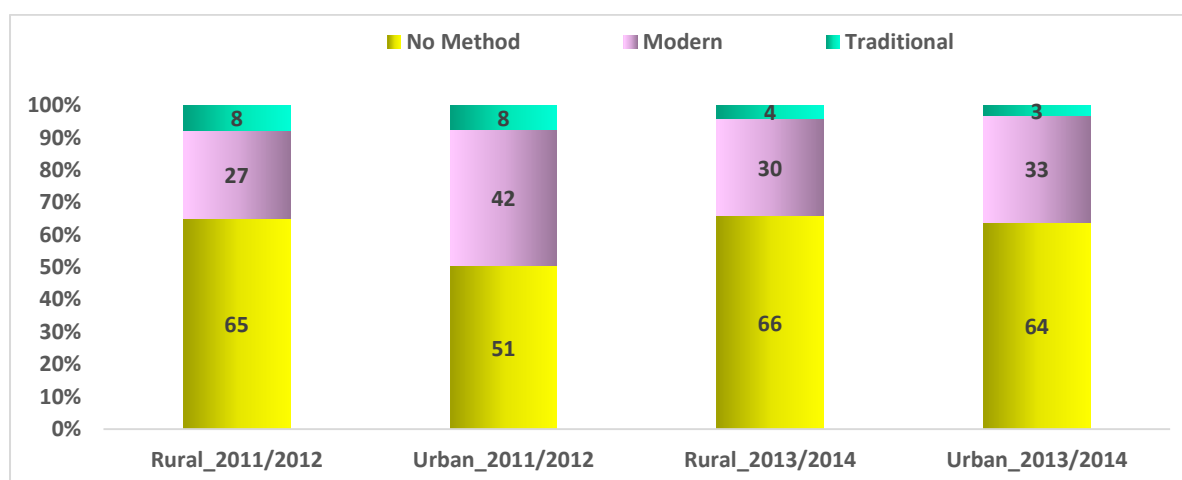


Table 8.1 presents the distribution of women currently using contraceptives by the type of family planning method, residence and survey year. Overall, the percentage of all women not using any method largely remained the same (69 to 70 percent in the two survey periods). However, among married women an increase from 62 to 65 percent was observed for those not using any method in

2011/12 to 2013/14 respectively. Disaggregation of the results further show that more women in the rural areas were not using any method (71% to 72%) compared to those in urban areas (61% to 69%) in the years 2011/12 and 2013/14 respectively. In the case of married women, there was an increase in the percentage of women not using any method for those residing in urban areas from 51 to 64 percent compared to that of those in the rural areas which largely remained the same in the years 2011/12 and 2013/14 respectively.

Regardless of the residence and survey year, the Injectable is the most commonly used method of family planning with an increase from 10 to 15 percent among all women and from 13 to 19 percent for married women. This was followed by the use of implants for which minimal increases are observed among all women and married women in 2011/12 and 2013/14. The findings further show that the minimal increases mainly emanate from the rural women as opposed to those in urban areas. On the other hand, a decline in the use of condom is observed for both all women and married women from 5 to 2 percent and 4 to 1 percent respectively. The decline in the use of condoms for both (married and all women) was more pronounced in urban compared to rural areas. For urban all women (decline from 9 to 3 percent) and married women (decline from 6 to 2 percent) compared to their rural counterparts with declines of only 4 to 1 percent and 3 to 1 percent respectively.

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

Type of Method	All Women						Married Women					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
	2011/12	2013/14	2011/12	2013/14	2011/12	2013/14	2011/12	2013/14	2011/12	2013/14	2011/12	2013/14
Not using	71.0	72.3	60.7	68.7	68.6	70.4	65.1	65.9	50.5	63.8	62.1	64.8
Injectables	9.1	13.7	11.4	16.7	9.6	15.3	12.2	16.8	18.1	20.1	13.4	18.5
Male Condom	3.8	0.7	8.6	3.4	4.9	2.2	2.8	0.5	6.0	2.0	3.5	1.3
Rhythm Method	4.4	2.1	3.3	2.3	4.1	2.2	5.4	2.6	3.9	3.0	5.1	2.8
Pill	2.3	1.7	5.3	4.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.1	8.9	4.9	4.0	3.5
LAM	2.7	0.5	1.8	0.2	2.5	0.3	3.7	0.6	2.8	0.3	3.5	0.5
Implants	2.2	5.5	2.0	3.1	2.2	4.2	2.8	7.0	3.6	3.7	3.0	5.3
Withdrawal	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.5	2.2	1.2	1.8	0.2	2.1	0.7
Female Sterilization	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.7
IUD	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Others	1.0	0.4	4.5	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.7	0.3
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 (44%), for married women, despite its decline from 47 percent (Panel, 2011/12). The Eastern with CPR (41%) was second in the ranking rising from 31 percent; followed by

Western with CPR (38%) rising from 35 percent. The Northern had the lowest CPR (25%); it was a decline from 38 percent and drop as well from the second position based on the previous survey.

No method used has been overall on increase for All Women from 69 to 70 percent and more so for Married Women from 51 to 65 percent between the survey periods. Worth noting is the drastic change in no method used for married women in Eastern diving from 69 to 58 percent while in Northern region the opposite is pronounced with a rise from 63 to 75 percent between the two surveys. The use of modern methods for married women overall declined from 42 to 31 percent, probably explaining an increase in the percentage reported not using any method, while for all women minimally increased from 24 to 27 percent. The traditional method has overall been on a decline among married and all women from 8 to 4 percent and 7 to 3 percent respectively.

Table 8.2 Current Use of Contraception by Region (%)

2013/2014										
	All women					Married Women				
	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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011/2012										
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
	CPR	33.9	25.1	30.5	29.0	29.7	46.6	30.6	37.5	34.9
No Method	62.1	74.4	68.2	70.3	68.6	51.9	69.2	62.5	64.0	50.5
Modern	28.7	21.1	20.9	25.9	24.0	38.9	25.7	25.3	31.5	42.0
Traditional	9.3	4.5	10.9	3.8	7.3	9.2	5.1	12.1	4.5	7.5
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 has been constituted for married women aged 15 to 49 and the findings show that age groups 30-34 has the highest CPR (46 %) far above the national (35%). 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 is predominant across all age groups, with 15-19 registering the highest (89%), followed by 20-24 and 45-49 with 74 and 72 percent respectively. Modern method use was more a practice for age groups 30-34 with 44 percent, 35-39 with 35 percent and 25-29 with 34 percent as opposed to age groups 15-19 and 45-49 with only 11 and 18 percent respectively far below the national(31%). The findings in Table 8.3 show that age has a bearing on the use of traditional method; the more advanced in age a married woman is the more she is likely to practice the traditional method.

Married women in the highest quintile registered the highest CPR (40%) while on the other hand those in the lowest quintile their corresponding CPR (20%) was the lowest. The findings generally show that the level of welfare for married women predetermined use of modern contraceptive methods and also for not using any method. The use of modern contraceptive methods increased with increase in welfare while not using any method inversely increased with welfare.

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	89.2	10.6	0.2	100	10.8
20-24	74.2	22.6	3.1	100	25.2
25-29	64.1	33.7	2.3	100	35.9
30-34	54.4	43.5	2.1	100	45.6
35-39	59.0	35.2	5.8	100	40.9
40-44	64.5	29.4	6.1	100	35.3
45-49	72.7	17.9	9.4	100	25.5
Welfare Quintiles					
Quintile 1	79.4	17.7	2.9	100	20.4
Quintile 2	62.9	32.2	4.9	100	37.1
Quintile 3	64.5	32.1	3.4	100	35.2
Quintile 4	63.0	34.6	2.4	100	36.4
Quintile 5	60.1	35.2	4.8	100	39.8
Total	64.8	31.4	3.7	100	34.9

8.2 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 58 percent were delivered from the public sector while the private sector accounted for 13 percent. Twenty-nine percent of the deliveries in the last two years took place at home. The women in the urban areas (82%) are more likely to deliver from health facilities compared to rural women (61%). Over 75 percent of the women in central and eastern were delivering from the health facility unlike in the northern and western 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: Place of Delivery by some Background Characteristics

Residence	Facility			Total	%age delivered in health facility
	Public sector	Private sector	Home		
Rural	51.5	9.8	38.7	100	61.3
Urban	65.6	16.6	17.8	100	82.2
Region					
Central	47.9	31.7	20.4	100	79.6
Eastern	55.0	21.7	23.2	100	76.8
Northern	64.4	4.5	31.2	100	68.9
Western	57.1	12.6	30.3	100	69.7
Welfare Quintiles					
Quintile 1	45.8	8.1	46.1	100	53.9
Quintile 2	56.7	5.7	37.6	100	62.4
Quintile 3	54.7	14.4	31.0	100	69.0
Quintile 4	65.2	12.2	22.6	100	77.4
Quintile 5	68.3	22.6	9.2	100	90.8
Total	58.4	13.1	28.5	100	71.5

8.3 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.

Seventy-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. During the survey, there are cases where the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery. The analysis has considered only the most qualified person. Doctors' assist in the delivery was at 14 percent, nurses/midwives at 56 percent, medical assistant/clinical officers/nursing aid at 4 percent, traditional birth attendant at 13 percent and relatives/friend was at 2 percent. Births in urban areas (86%) are more likely to be assisted by a skilled provider compared to births in the rural areas (62%). Central (84%) had the highest percentage of births assisted by the skilled provider followed by eastern with 78 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 91 percent while for the lowest quintile was at 58 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	10.7	47.6	3.3	19.6	15.3	3.4	100.0	61.7
Urban	16.9	64.9	4.0	7.1	7.0	0.2	100.0	85.7
Region								
Central	18.6	62.9	2.0	10.2	5.1	1.3	100.0	83.5
Eastern	7.5	69.9	0.7	7.3	11.3	3.2	100.0	78.2
Northern	11.7	53.1	7.1	16.3	11.5	0.4	100.0	71.8
Western	16.9	51.5	1.8	14.0	12.9	2.9	100.0	70.2
Welfare Quintiles								
Quintile 1	6.2	48.1	3.5	22.0	16.8	3.5	100.0	57.7
Quintile 2	4.7	56.5	1.6	20.9	14.3	2.0	100.0	62.8
Quintile 3	13.6	52.6	7.9	9.5	14.7	1.7	100.0	74.2
Quintile 4	12.0	60.2	4.4	10.1	11.0	2.3	100.0	76.6
Quintile 5	28.4	62.7	0.2	7.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	91.3
Total	13.8	56.1	3.6	13.4	11.2	1.8	100.0	73.5

8.4 Summary of Findings

The percentage of married women currently using a method of family planning, overall, dropped from 37 percent (2011/12) to 35 percent (2013/14). There was a marginal increase from 30 to 31 percent in the married women using modern contraceptive methods while for the use of traditional method there was a drop from 8 to 4 percent. The increase for all women not using any method was more an urban phenomenon rising from 61 to 69 percent compared to rural with only a minimal increase from 71 to 72 percent. The Northern had the lowest CPR (25%); it was a decline from 38 percent and drop as well from the second position based on the previous survey. The age group 30-34 has the highest CPR (46 %) far above the national (35%). Modern method use was more a practice for age groups 30-34 with 44 percent, 35-39 with 35 percent and 25-29 with 34 percent as opposed to age groups 15-19 and 45-49 with only 11 and 18 percent respectively far below the national (31%). The use of modern contraceptive methods increased with increase in welfare while not using any method inversely increased with welfare. Twenty-nine percent of the deliveries in the last two years took place at home. Seventy-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.

ANNEXES

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 tracking and 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.

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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PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2013/14 UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY

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C. Odongo

D. Smart

M. Sserwambala

M. Tumwijukye

J. Wanyoto

M. Werukwagana

QUESTIONNAIRE

Batch Sequence

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No

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Uganda Bureau of Statistics



THE UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY 2013/14

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 (<i>Urban =1; Other Urban =2; Rural =3</i>)										
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 (<i>Yes=1; No=2</i>)										
16. Type of interview (<i>Full=1; Half=2</i>)										
17. Visit type: (<i>first visit= 1; second visit = 2</i>)										
18. Wave created (version March2014)										

SECTION 1B: STAFF DETAILS AND SURVEY TIME									
1. NAME OF INTERVIEWER:								CODE	
		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: 1 ST VISIT								6b. REASON	
1. Completed all of interview 2. Completed Roster & 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								<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
7a. RESPONSE CODE: 2 ND VISIT								7b. REASON	
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								<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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:									
LAT	N=1	S=2	D	M					
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
LONG			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. REMARKS:									
a)									
b)									
c)									
11a. Key respondent 1 st Visit				<input type="text"/>					
11b. Key respondent 2 nd Visit				<input type="text"/>					

Section 2: Household Roster

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

P E R S O N I D	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 [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'.			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		
								DD	MM	YYYY		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).

PERSON ID	FAMILY BACKGROUND								ETHNICITY For all household members	MALARIA For all household members			CODES FOR Q3 & Q6
	For ALL household members												
	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	
	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7	9	10	11	12	
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

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

P E R S O N I D	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.

P E R S O N I D	INTERVIEWER:		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/classes that [NAME] completed? SEE CODE BOOK.	What was the <u>main</u> 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	CODES FOR COL 4 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
	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]?										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												

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		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.							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
			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)	TIME IN MINUTES	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			
	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:		During the past 30 days, did [NAME] suffer from any illness or injury? 1= Yes (>>4) 2= No	For how many days did [NAME] suffer due to illness or injury during the past 30 days? 1= Yes (>>4) 2= No (>> NEXT PERSON)	For how many days did [NAME] have to stop doing [NAME]'s usual activities due to illness or injury during the past 30 days? DAYS SHOULD BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO COL 5.	Can you describe the symptoms that [NAME] primarily suffered due to the 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	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)
	1	2				3	4						
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													

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 you 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	Did your household 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 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														

* Sodas and 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>>NEXT ITEM	Is the [ITEM] fortified? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't Know	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?	
				16A	CODE 16B	17A	CODE 17B	18A	CODE 18B	19A	CODE 19B	20A	CODE 20B
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	C O D E	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 ware, 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?	WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE PERSON RESPONDING 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?	Did [NAME] do any of this type of work in the last 12 months?	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?	Did [NAME] run a business in the last 12 months?	In the last 7 days, did [NAME] help without being paid in any kind of businesses run by this household, even if it was only for one hour?	Did [NAME] do any of this in the last 12 months?	In the last 7 days, was [NAME] an apprentice?	Was [NAME] an apprentice in the last 12 months?	In the last 7 days, did [NAME] work on this household's farm?	Did [NAME] work on the household's farm in the past 12 months?	AMONG THE ANSWERS TO 4, 6, 8, 10 AND 12, IS THERE A "YES" (CODE 1)?	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 7 days, did [NAME] have a job or business they will definitely return to?
	1= Yes (>>4) 2= No	?	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1=Yes (>>19) 2=No	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? <i>DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS.</i> [PLEASE INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION IN CWEST]	In which sector of the economy does this organisation, for which [NAME]' mainly works, operate? <i>DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G. restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.</i> [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]				
						DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	YEAR	MONTH	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?
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/retirement fund (e.g. NSSF) for [NAME]?	Is [NAME] entitled to any paid leave from this employer?	Is [NAME] entitled to medical benefits from this employer?	Does this employer deduct or pay income tax (PAYE) from [NAME]'s salary/wage?	Is [NAME]'s employment agreement	Is [NAME]'s position... 1= Permanent and pensionable (>>30) 2=An open ended appointment(>>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 AND 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	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Written 2 = Verbal	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	Months	Weeks per month	Cash	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3= Week 4= Month 5= Other (specify)	31D	31E	
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)

P E R S O N	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? 1=Yes 2=No (>>46)	SECOND JOB						
	Is [NAME]'s business (or household business where [NAME] works) registered for VAT?	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 RESPOND-ENT 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	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 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]	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)			
								YEAR	MONTH				
1	32	33	34A	34B	35	37	38A	38B	39A	39B	40A	40B	41
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	SECOND JOB (cont.)							In the last 7 days,		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	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	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]				
				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
1	42	43	44	44B	45A	45B	45C	45D	45E	46	47	48	49A	49B	50A	50B
01																
02																
03																
04																
05																
06																
07																

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

USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS (MAIN)																
P E R S O N I D	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]?	IS [NAME]'s position...	What is the duration of [NAME]'s employment agreement?	Is [NAME]'s employer/business (at [NAME]'s usual activity)?	ONLY ASK IF Q51=1			During the last 12 months for how many months 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?		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]?	
	MONTH	YEAR	>>55C	1=permanent and pensionable (>>56A) 2=An open ended appointment (>>56A) 3=A fixed Term	1=A week or less week but less than a month 2=More than a month to six months 3=One to five years 4=Seven to eleven months 5=One to five years 6=More than 5 years	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	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	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)	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?	52	52B	52C	53D	53E
1	50C	50D	51	55A	55B	55C	53A	53B	53C	52	52B	52C	53D	53E	54	
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)

USUAL ACTIVITY (SECONDARY)																		
1	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? MONTH YEAR		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 many 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	
	DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	55_3	55_4	55_5	55_6	57	57a	57b	Cash 58A	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments 58B	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify) 58C	58D	58E		
01																		
02																		
03																		
04																		
05																		
06																		
07																		
08																		
09																		
10																		

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

NON-MARKET LABOUR ACTIVITIES									
P E R S O N I D	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? <i>(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. <u>It does not include preparing food for immediate consumption</u>)</i>	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend making handicrafts for household use? <i>(This includes making furniture, clothing, clay pots, baskets, mats, and other similar activities.)</i>	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend on agriculture? <i>(This includes growing or gathering field crops, fruits, and vegetables; producing eggs and milk; burning charcoal; and other similar activities)</i>	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend on hunting and fishing? <i>(This includes hunting animals and birds; catching fish, crabs, and shellfish; and other similar activities.)</i>	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.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	
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/Basemen 19 = 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 private 16= Rented private 96= Other (specify)	How many rooms does your household use for sleeping? NUMBE R 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 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? SHILLIN GS

15	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22a	22b	23
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)	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?			
	HOURS		KWH for billing period	SHILLINGS	NO OF DAYS COVERED IN THE BILLING PERIOD		DIESEL		PETROL	
							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 most often 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.

F U E L I D		Does your household use [FUEL]? 1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT FUEL)	Do you use this [FUEL] for:			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]		
			a) Cooking	b) Lighting	c) Heating		SHILLINGS	QUANTITY	UNIT OF MEASURE 1= Kg 2= Liter 3= Bundle 8= Other
			1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No				
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 Income in the past 12 months?

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

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)

Type of income	Income code	Has the household received any income (<i>in cash & in kind</i>) 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 [...]?		What were the common uses for the remittances and assistance received?
			Cash (SHILLINGS)	In-kind (Estimated cash value) (SHILLINGS)	6a	6b	
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, <u>not from household enterprises</u> (inheritance, alimony, scholarship, other unspecified income, etc.)	45						

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?		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
						MONTH	YEAR	8A	8B						
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? 12	If <u>q12<12months</u> Is the enterprise in operation today? 1=Yes 2=No 12A	What is/was the average monthly gross revenues during the months of operation? SHILLINGS 13	How many people does this enterprise hire during a typical month of operation? IF 0>>16 14	What is/was the average expenditure on wages during a typical month of operation? SHILLINGS 15	What is/was the average expenditure on raw materials/stock during a typical month of operation? SHILLINGS 16	Other operating expenses such as fuel, kerosene, electricity etc. during typical month of operation? SHILLINGS 17	Is this enterprise registered for VAT? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Refused 9=Don't Know 18	Is this enterprise registered for income tax? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Refused 9=Don't Know 19	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)
	11A	11B	11C	11D	11E										
1															
2															
3															
4															

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]?		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
			List up to two ID codes		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?		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...				How did your household cope with this [SHOCK]?		
			1=Jan 2=Feb 3=Mar 4=Apr 5=May 6=Jun	7=July 8=Aug 9=Sept 10=Oct 11=Nov 12=Dec		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.

A. January

B. February

C. March

D. April

E. May

F. June

G. July

H. August

I. September

J. October

K. November

L. December

11 Why?

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

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

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

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

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

F. Food in the market was very expensive

G. No one was willing to offer us some food

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

I. There was no food distribution

I. Bread winner/head of household died or moved away

K. We were not able to reach the market because of distance or insecurity or lack of transport

I. There was no food in the market

M. Floods / water logging

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?	During the last 12 months, was there a time your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?	During the last 12 months, was there a time your household lacked the money to eat healthy and nutritious food?	During the last 12 months, was there a time you 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?	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?	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?	During the last 12 months, was there a time you or another household member above the age of 14 felt hungry but did not eat because of a lack of money or other resources to get food?	During the last 12 months, was there a time you or another household member above the age of 14 ate only one meal in a day or went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?	Are there any children in the house age 14 or younger?	During the last 12 months, was there a time when a child, age 14 or younger, in your household did not eat healthy and nutritious foods because of a lack of money or other resources?
1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2=No>> NEXT SECTION	1= Yes 2= No
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

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?	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?	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?	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?	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	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	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)	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 other 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 OR LOOSE OR WATERY STOOLS PER DAY 1=Yes 2=No (>>21) 9=Don't know (>>21)
			MONTHS												
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)

P E R S O N I D	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?	Was child held by someone else when they were weighted?	WEIGHT OF MOTHER/GUARDIAN AND CHILD TOGETHER	ID OF MOTHER/GUARDIAN	WEIGHT OF MOTHER/GUARDIAN	WEIGHT OF CHILD	HEIGHT OF MOTHER/GUARDIAN	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)
	1=Yes (>28) 2=No	1 = Yes 2 = No>>27D	INCLUDE TWO PLACES AFTER DECIMAL		COLLECT EVEN WHEN CHILD IS WEIGHED ALONE INCLUDE TWO PLACES AFTER DECIMAL	INCLUDE TWO PLACES AFTER DECIMAL	DO NOT INCLUDE DECIMAL PLACES	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 2013**) and the second cropping season (**2nd Season of 2013 July – Dec. 2013**), 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 THE CROPFARMING 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

		:		
--	--	---	--	--