UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY

2011/2012

WAVE III REPORT

PREFACE

The 2011/12 Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) is the third 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 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 UNPS 2011/12 comprised of six modules namely; the Socio-economic, Woman, Agriculture, Fisheries, Community and Market Price 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, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and 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 greatly indebted to you all for the invaluable cooperation.

Ben Paul Mungyereza

Executive Director   **December 2013**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Ag hhs	Agricultural Households
ATAAS	Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services
BP	Blood Pressure
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DSIP	Development Strategy and Investment Plan
UDHS	Uganda Demographic Health Survey
EA	Enumeration Area
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Global Positioning System
HC	Health Center
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSD	Health Sub-Districts
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
ILO	Internal Labour Organization
JAF	Joint Assessment Framework
LC I	Local Council I
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LGs	Local Governments
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 III Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). The overall objective of the panel survey is to collect high quality data on key outcome indicators such as poverty, service delivery, governance and employment among others; to monitor Government's development programmes like the NDP and the JAF among others on an annual basis.

Status of Households

The survey estimates show that the age and sex composition of the population has been consistent across the survey waves, with a high percentage of the population aged 0 to 14 years that steadily declines with increasing age. This is typical of the population structure of a developing country like Uganda. Across all the survey waves, the majority of households remained male-headed although there has been a decline in the percentage from 77 percent in 2005/06 to 68 percent in 2011/12. There were notable increases in the percentage of female-headed households in the Eastern and Western regions from 24 percent in 2010/11 to 33 and 31 percent respectively in 2011/12. The average household size remained largely the same between 2010/11 and 2011/12. Furthermore, Sixty three (63) percent of households that had more than five members in 2005/06 still had more than 5 members in 2011/12 while close to two in every five households (39%) that had 4 to 5 members in 2005/06 increased to over 5 members. Of the households that had one member in 2005/06, eight percent had increased to over 5 members by 2011/12.

Considering movers, the results show that overall, 31 percent of the movers were in the age group 25 to 34 years followed by the 15 to 24 year age group (24%). There were almost as many married (42%) as unmarried movers (45%). Close to two thirds (65%) of all movers were literate while 68 percent of movers were gainfully employed.

Education

Findings on education show that there was a 10 percentage point increase in the adequacy of the available classrooms between 2010/11 and 2011/12. In addition, a decrease (from 28 to 21 percent) was observed in the proportion of respondents that reported that the classrooms were in good condition. There was a slight improvement in the percentages reported for availability, adequacy and state of teachers' houses.

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 2010 and 2011. However, the findings also show that, in the school year 2011, over three quarters (87%) of pupils in other schools had obtained division I or II compared to government schools, which was about 56 percent. With regard to pupils

leaving school prematurely, the main reason reported for leaving school among both the male and female pupils was to "Transfer to another school" (31% and 29%) followed by lack of interest (25%) and pregnancy/marriage (26%) respectively.

Primary school teacher absenteeism was 12 percent in 2011/12. In addition, male teachers (14%); teachers in government schools (12%) as well as teachers in the Eastern (15%) region were more likely not to be found teaching on the day of the survey visit to the school premises. Close to half of the teachers (45%) that were absent were on "sick/annual/maternity leave"- 57 percent of whom were females compared to males (37%).

Labour Force

The labour force dynamics show that, nationally, the population of persons aged 14-64 years, has predominantly been self-employed, accounting for close to 70 percent of the total working age population. Gender differences reveal that slightly more females were not working compared to their male counterparts over the four periods. In addition, males predominantly engaged in paid employment compared to females while slightly more females were reported to be self-employed throughout the four survey periods.

Among persons 14-64 years in 2005/06, 40 percent of those who were not in the labor force were still "not working" while 49 percent had become self-employed seven years later. However, 14 percent and 11 percent of those who had been self-employed or paid employees were no longer working in 2011/12. In addition, 45 percent of persons that were paid employees had moved to be self-employed while only seven percent of those that were self-employed moved to paid employment in 2011/12. On the other hand, those in self-employment (79%) were more stable at their work than those in paid employment (44%). 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, persons engaged in agriculture were more likely to stay in agriculture than those engaged in production and services. The service sector is the second largest share of the labour force after agriculture. The survey results also show that 63 percent of the labour force that were initially in the service sector in 2005/06 did not change while 31 percent moved to the agricultural sector. In addition, 74 percent of persons with no formal educational remained engaged in agriculture only compared to those with some education regardless of the level. The Table further shows that 52 percent of working persons with above secondary education remained in non-agriculture sector for all the four survey periods.

There was an increasing trend in nominal wages over the four survey periods. The biggest percentage change was observed between the two most recent surveys. This increase was largely driven by the high inflation that was experienced during the period. In addition, females have persistently earned less

than males for all the surveys. The median real earnings grew steadily generally after the 2009/10 survey.

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, more than 40 percent of clients that used the most common Health Facility felt that patients were handled with respect, privacy and confidentiality as well as with ease of fear and anxiety. Specifically, the respondents felt that other Health Facilities (41%) were more likely to meet clients' expectations compared to the government Health Facilities (16%).

In the survey year 2011/12, 32 percent of Health Facilities provided Maama Kits to women that went for delivery. Regionally, Health Facilities in the Western (18%) and Eastern (18%) regions were least likely to provide Maama kits to women that went for delivery while a higher percentage of those in the Northern (48%) and Central (42%) regions provided the Maama kits during delivery. On the day of the interview, more Health Facilities in the Western region experienced the stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs (69%) followed by the Central (67%) and Eastern (62%) regions. Slightly more Government health centers (62%) experienced Stock-Outs on the day of interview compared to their other counterparts (59%).

Nationally, health provider absenteeism was highest in Health Center III (HC III) (47%) compared to Health Center II (HC II) (42%). Male medical workers (46 and 37 percent) were less likely to be absent from the Health Facility compared to females (48 and 45 percent) in HC III and HC II respectively. Regionally, health provider absenteeism was highest in HC II (50%) and HC III (51%) of the Northern region compared to other regions.

Household Welfare

The period from 2009/10 to 2011/12 were characterized by high inflation rates that prevailed during the 2010/11 survey period. As a result, 10 percent of the population remained chronically poor, 36 percent moved into or out of poverty while 54 percent were noon poor from the period 2009/10 to 2011/12. The chronically poor were more likely to be in female-headed households, households whose head was polygamous married or a widow/widower; households whose head had no formal education as well as those that resided in the Northern region of Uganda. On the other hand, people that experienced mobility into or out of poverty within the three periods 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.

In general, 57 percent of households reported that every member had at least two sets of clothes; 9 percent reported ownership of a blanket for children less than 18 years while 23 percent reported ownership of at least a pair of shoes in all the three survey periods. Only 11 percent of the households

had had at least three meals per day compared to the 31 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 all three survey periods.

Considering selected welfare correlates, 57 percent of households reported that every member had at least two sets of clothes; 9 percent reported ownership of a blanket for children less than 18 years while 23 percent reported ownership of at least a pair of shoes in all the three survey periods. Only 11 percent of the households had had at least three meals per day compared to 31 percent that never managed to take three meals in all the three survey periods. Across all the selected welfare correlates, better results were observed among households in the urban areas compared to rural areas in all three survey periods.

Agriculture

There was a notable increase in the number of households engaged in agricultural activities. From 2009/10 to 2011/12, 34 percent of Ag hhs in Uganda grew crops, 11 percent engaged in livestock while 10 percent were involved in mixed farming (crop and livestock) in all the three years. About seven in every ten Ag hhs acquired land through inheritance or received it as a gift with the higher proportions in the rural areas (70%) and the Northern region (85%). In addition, most of land acquired is under the customary tenure system (84%). More than 70 percent of Ag hhs had been informed of NAADS training program with the highest proportion in the Western region. There is a gap between knowledge and actual participation of Ag hhs in NAADS training program. For instance, only 22 percent of Ag hhs participated in NAADS training programs and 11 percent participated in NAADS enterprises although 78 percent of households were informed about NAADS training programs.

In terms of major crops produced, Bananas were mostly grown in the Western and Central regions, Sweet potatoes in the Eastern region while beans and maize were mostly produced in the Western region. Overall, the total production of maize dropped between 2009/10 and 2010/11 but later increased to (2.94 Million metric tons). On the other hand, production beans did not change much between 2009/10 and 2011/12; while rice production consistently increased from 0.09 to 0.36 Million metric tons in 2009/10 and 2011/12 respectively.

With regard to farming inputs, the proportion of households that used improved seeds dropped from 19 percent in 2009/10 to 10 percent in 2011/12. Although the use of improved seeds has been declining, it is interesting to note that more households grew crops using the pure stand cropping system were more likely to use improved seeds compared to those that used inter-cropping. Furthermore, there was a slight increase in the use of at least any one of the three inputs for Matooke from 21 percent in 2009/10 to 22 percent in 2011/12 while a reverse trend was observed in the use of at least any one of the three inputs for beans and maize in the same period.

A significant improvement is observed in the percentage of households involved in poultry farming from 79 percent in 2010/11 to 95 percent in 2011/12. This may be attributed to increased market for indigenous birds and new poultry breeds. There was an increase in the proportion of households rearing livestock and small animals by about seven percentage points between 2009/10 and 2011/12 while those involved in rearing all animals significantly increased from 19 to 50 percent between the same period.

Family Planning

Knowledge of any contraceptive method is almost universal (98%). Modern methods were more widely known than the traditional methods i.e. of all women aged 15-49, 97 percent knew at least one modern contraceptive method compared to 76 percent who reported knowing at least one traditional method. Among all women, Male Condom (95%), Injectables (94%) and Pill (93%) were the most known methods while LAM, Emergency Contraceptive and Foam/jelly are the least known methods with 42, 22 and 13 percent respectively. The mean number of contraceptive methods known by married women is 8.6 compared to 8.3 methods known for all women.

The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) for currently married women in Ugandan using a method of family planning is 38 percent. Worth noting is that the use of modern methods (30%) among Married Women was higher compared to only eight percent that were using traditional methods. Women in urban areas were more likely to be using contraceptive methods than those in the rural areas. Injectables were widely used among Married Women (13%) as well as All Women (10%), followed by male condom (5%) for all women while for Married Women it was Rhythm method at five percent.

Overall, Married Women in the Central region had the highest CPR (47%) while the Eastern region had the lowest rate (31%). Use of modern methods among Married Women was lowest in both the Eastern (26%) and Northern region (25%) and highest in the Central region (39%). Traditional methods were more likely to be used by Currently Married Women in the Northern region. The highest differences in the use of any method of contraception within regions was observed in the Eastern Urban (44%) and Eastern Rural (28%); while the Western Urban (38%) and Western Rural (35%) registered lower differences within compared to other regions.

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 2011/12 Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) is the third 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 (UNHS)
- 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 2011/12 UNPS, all the 80 districts in Uganda as of 2009 were covered. The survey design was maintained to ensure consistency of the results with the earlier UNPS released. Six modules were administered to sampled households to suit the survey's multiple objectives. These included the Socio-economic, Woman; Agriculture, Fisheries, Community and Price/market 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, labour 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, livestock ownership 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 among others. Additional information for the characterization of the sector, e.g. access to extension services and irrigation facilities were also collected.

3. The Fisheries module collected information from households that were engaged in fishing with a focus on when they experienced high or low seasons, output and disposition; fish trading and fishing gear used among other issues.

4. The Woman module targeted women of reproductive age (15-49 years). It specifically collected information on knowledge and use of contraceptives for purposes of measuring the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) in Uganda at the time of the survey.

5. 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.

6. The Market/Price module was undertaken to provide standard equivalents of non-standard units by weighing items sold in markets. This entailed visiting the most common markets in the sampled Enumeration Areas (EAs) and weighing various food items sold. In cases where there was no market/trading center, the market most frequented by the residents of the sampled EA would be visited and measurements taken. Different local prices and their non-standard units which in many cases are used in selling various items were collected in this module. Since the price and units of measurement for different items vary across regions and in some cases across districts, they were measured and an equivalent in standard units recorded. The data on prices was used to enable standardization of prices for the different food and non-food items in the consumption expenditure data.

1.3   Survey Design

The 2011/12 UNPS survey maintained the 2010/11 UNPS sample design whereby all households that were sampled for Wave II (2010/11) were tracked and re-interviewed in Wave III (2011/12). Out of the 7,400 households interviewed during the UNHS 2005/06, 3,123 households were selected for the panel surveys. As a result, the same sample was maintained in 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12 round of surveys. During data collection, households or individuals that had permanently left the original households to known locations were tracked and interviewed. The new households formed are known as split-off households whereas the individuals are termed as movers.

Figure 1.1: Map showing the Distribution of UNPS Households in Uganda
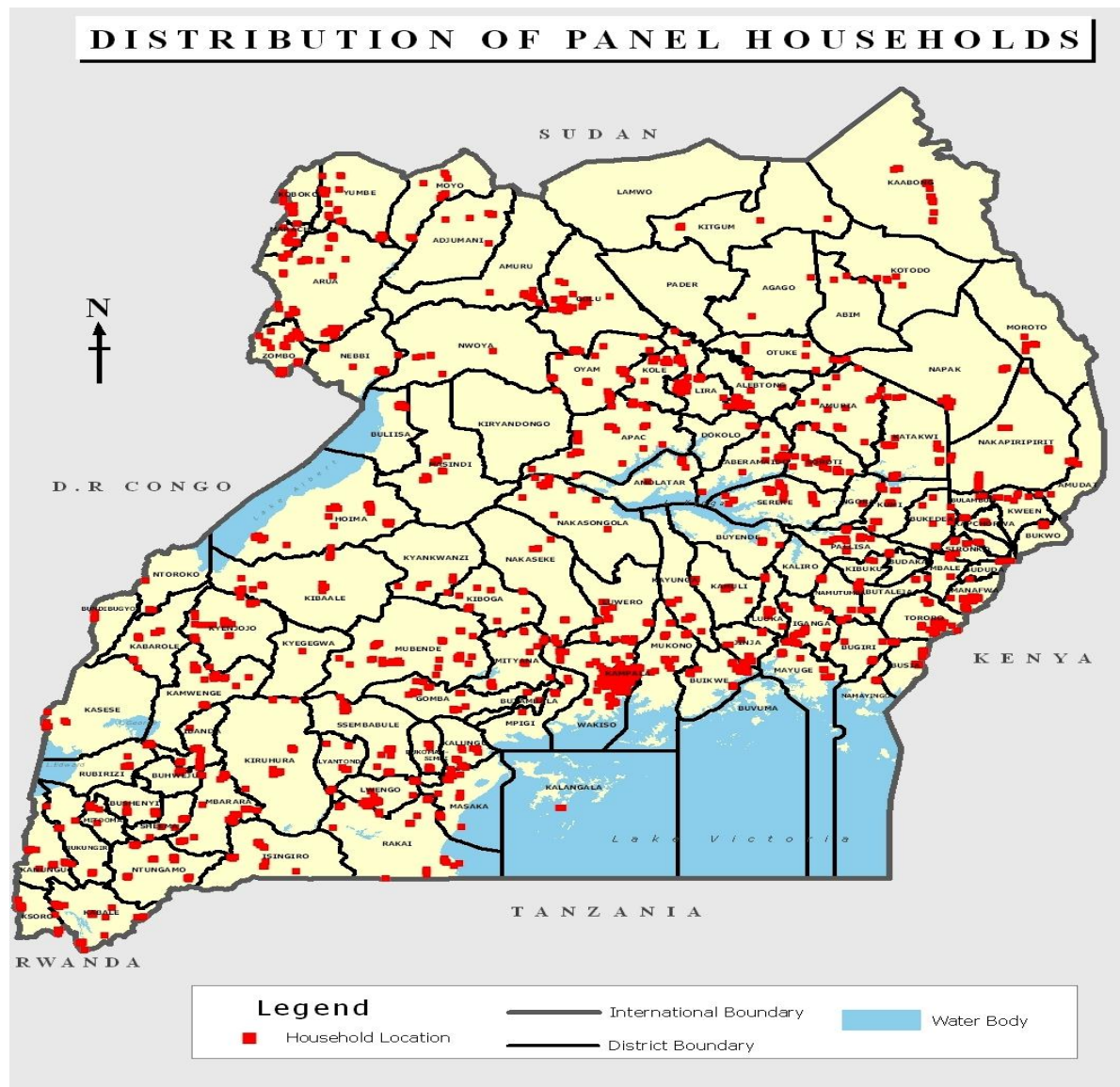
1.4 Tracking

Tracking of individuals takes into account the movement of the target population, the success with which those who move are found and interviewed, and the number of refusals. During the 2011/12 UNPS as was the case in the data collection phases of the 2009/10 and 2010/11 UNPS, tracking was done at both household and individual levels. The tracking targeted all the 3123 households that had been selected for the different waves of the UNPS. During data collection, households that had migrated to known places were followed-up and re-interviewed based on the contact information provided by knowledgeable persons.

1.4.1   Tracking of Households and Individuals/Split-Offs

The UNPS aimed at tracking all the 3,123 original (2005/06 UNHS) households including those that could have shifted from their original location in 2005/06 to any other place; either within the same EA or outside. These were referred to as shifted households. An original household is one that was found in same location as during the 2005/06 UNHS. As part of the management of individual/split-off tracking, a 20 percent sample of households was drawn from each of the 322 Enumeration Areas selected for the UNPS. The purpose was to adjust the size and composition of the sample of traceable split-offs (referred to as tracking targets) in order to compensate for losses due to attrition.

If the household was among the 20 percent for tracking and indicated that any of the persons that were members in 2005/06 had left, those movers would be followed. Once a split-off was identified, all the necessary contact information on the mover as well as new location was first gathered from the original household members or any other knowledgeable person. The information was then entered into an individual tracking form. Based on the available details, the mover was contacted, traced and interviewed. All interviewed movers then became part of the panel households to be interviewed in all the subsequent rounds.

1.5   Attrition

Panel surveys usually experience attrition problems due to a number of factors. For instance, when panel households migrate to unknown locations, it becomes difficult to get information about their whereabouts. In addition, due to natural causes such as death, some panel household members are lost. Table 1.1 presents a summary of the status of the UNPS sample since the baseline in 2005/06 to 2011/12.

Table 1.1: Summary of the number of households and population in the UNPS since 2005/06

Wave	Population interviewed	Number of households sampled	Number of original households Successfully interviewed	Original Sample retention (%)	Number of Split-off Sample interviewed
Baseline 2005/06	16,759	3,123	3,123	100	N/A
Wave I 2009/10	17,511	3,123	2,607	83.5	367
Wave II 2010/11	18,810	3,123	2,564	82.1	305
Wave III 2011/12	16,139	3,123	2,356	75.4	479

Out of the 3,123 households that were originally sampled for the UNPS, a total of 2,356 households were successfully interviewed in wave III. Interviews were completed with all eligible members (i.e. head of household, women aged 15-49 and persons aged 5 years and over). The response rate at the household level was 75 percent. Within the 2,356 households in which interviews were conducted, the household population interviewed totaled to 16,139.

It should however be noted that the drop in the number of households between wave II and wave III can be attributed to sample attrition—that is, households/people dropping out of the sample due to refusal, death, or the inability of the field teams to locate them among others. As a result of attrition, panels may slowly become less representative of the populations from which they are drawn, although the method where split-offs households are tracked ensures that problems related to sample attrition are minimized. In an attempt to overcome any effects of survey non-response (including attrition), the UBOS analyses the UNPS sample each year and produces weights that adjust for differences between the characteristics of the panel sample and the characteristics of the Ugandan population-hence adjustment is made for non-randomness in the sample selection process.

Table 1.2 reveals that overall, 32 percent of the UNPS households were not traced in 2011/12 because they had shifted to unknown locations, 25 percent were not known/not found while 12 percent of the households had disintegrated. Regionally, higher proportions of households (48%) that had shifted were registered in the Eastern and Western regions while Kampala (44%) had the highest percentage of households that were not know/not found and the Northern region (18%) had the highest of those households that had disintegrated.

Table 1.2: Reasons for Attrition in 2011/12 by Region (%)

	Region of Residence in 2011/12					
	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Overall
Reason For Attrition						
Household shifted to unknown location	29.6	16.3	47.9	14.7	47.7	**32.3**
Household not known/not found	44.4	29.5	10.4	38.9	6.8	**25.3**
Household disintegrated	2.1	17.4	10.4	17.9	14.8	**11.9**
Household refused to respond	10.1	13.7	8.6	5.3	5.7	**9.1**
Whole household dead	4.2	5.8	9.8	14.7	7.4	**7.6**
No competent respondent at time of visit	2.6	5.3	6.7	3.2	2.3	**4.1**
Not at home for extended period	4.2	5.3	3.1	5.3	2.3	**3.9**
Household to be tracked	1.1	3.7	2.5	0.0	1.1	**1.8**
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.7	**1.4**
Dwelling destroyed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	**1.0**
Moved to another Village/Town/District	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.9**
Other Reasons	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	**0.6**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**

1.6   Survey Organization

A Centralized approach to data collection was employed whereby nine mobile field teams recruited from the headquarters were dispatched to different sampled areas. Each team comprised of one Supervisor, three Enumerators and one Driver. The teams were recruited based on the languages mostly used in each of the four statistical regions. The field teams visited UNPS households twice in a year in order to capture seasonality for the households engaged in agricultural activities as well as households' consumption expenditure patterns.

1.7   Data Processing and Management

The 2011/12 round of UNPS used a computerized system of data collection whereby field staff directly captured information using Ultra Mobile Personal Computers (UMPCs) during data collection. The UMPCs were loaded with a data entry application with in-built range and consistency checks to ensure good quality data. Field Team Leaders run checks on the data while still in the field thereafter electronically transmitting it to UBOS Headquarters for verification. Every team was facilitated with an internet modem, a generator and extra UMPC batteries to ensure uninterrupted power supply and internet connectivity while in the field.

1.8   Funding

The third 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. Additional support was obtained from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to cater for the woman module that provides indicators on the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR).

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). Uganda's mid-year population is projected at 35.6 million in 2013 according to the Uganda Population and Housing Census 2002 Population Projections. Given the estimated average growth rate of 3.2 percent per annum, it is projected that the population could reach about 40.6 million in 2017.

Demographic dynamics are Central in all matters of social and economic development. Demographic dynamics refer to changes in the size, demographic 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.

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 2011/12 as well as the characteristics of movers.

2.1   Age and Sex Distribution of the Population

The age and sex structure of a population are some of the most important demographic characteristics that shape the development and evaluation of policies that suit a population's needs. Figure 2.1 presents the age and sex structures of the population in 5-year age groups showing the percentage of males and females in each cohort across the survey waves. It is clear that the age and sex composition of the population has largely remained consistent across the waves. All the four population pyramids are bell-shaped, indicating that the highest percentage of the population is aged 0 to 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 2.1: Population Pyramids for the Survey years 2005/06 to 2011/12

Population Pyramid 2011/12

Population Pyramid 2010/11

Population Pyramid 2009/10

Population Pyramid 2005/06
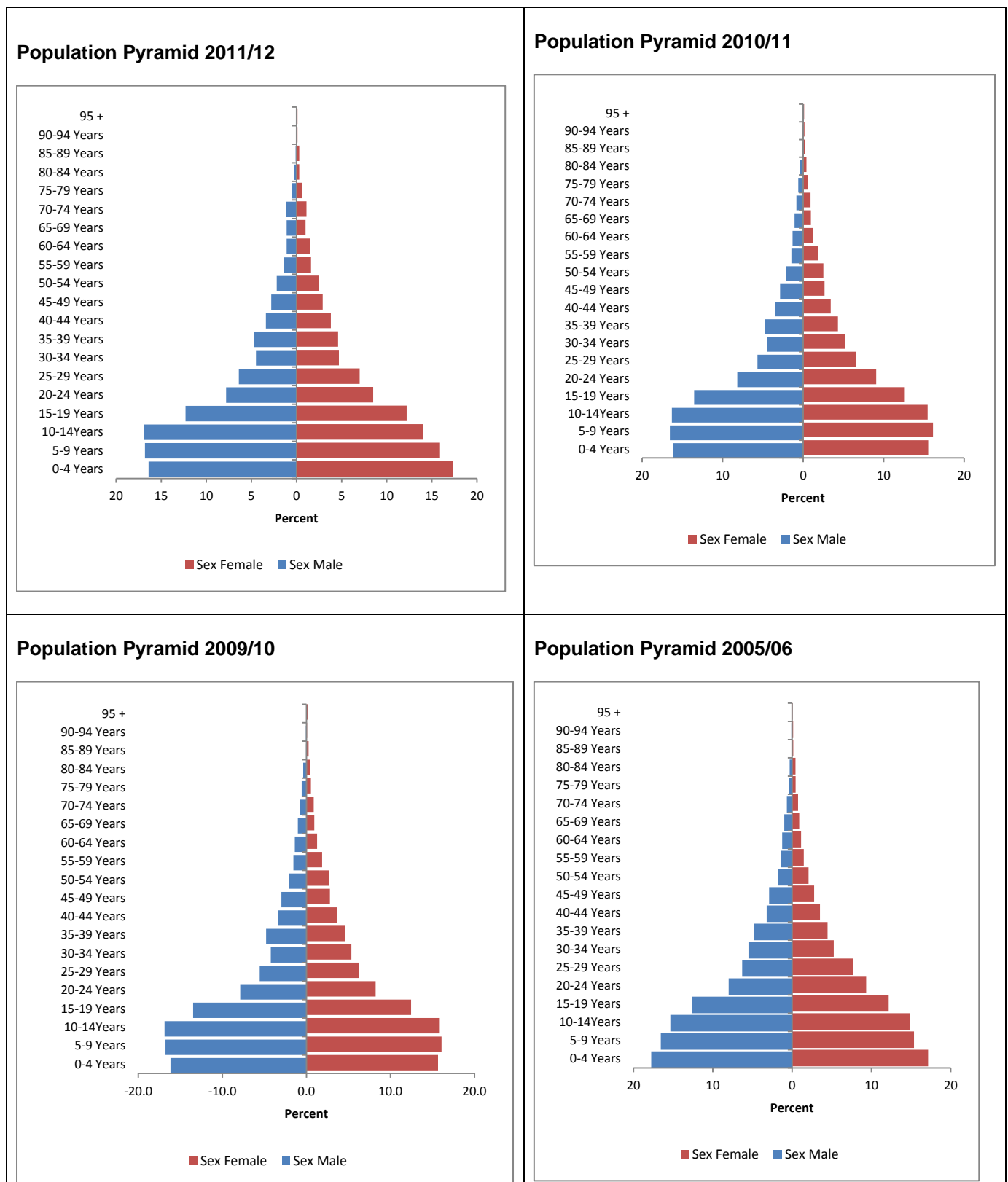
2.2   Characteristics of Household Heads

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. Table 2.1 presents the trend in household headship in the UNPS since 2005/06. The findings show that across all the waves, a majority of households remained male-headed although there was a decline from 77 percent in 2005/06 to 68 percent in 2011/12. Disaggregation of the results by residence shows that the proportion of female-headed households in the urban areas was consistently slightly higher than that in the rural areas over all the survey years. There were notable increases in the percentage of female-headed households in the Eastern and Western regions from 24 percent in 2010/11 to 33 and 31 percent respectively in 2011/12.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Households by Sex of Head (%)

	2005/06		2009/10		2010/11		2011/2012		
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Residence									
Rural	76.7	23.3	76.1	23.9	73.4	26.6	68.0	30.0	100.0
Urban	72.1	27.9	71.3	28.7	66.4	33.6	64.1	35.9	100.0
Region									
Central	72.5	27.5	75.8	24.2	70.7	29.3	67.7	32.3	100.0
Eastern	77.7	22.3	77.0	23.0	75.7	24.3	66.9	33.1	100.0
Northern	73.0	27.0	69.8	30.2	68.6	31.4	65.0	35.0	100.0
Western	80.1	19.9	80.2	19.8	76.5	23.5	69.4	30.6	100.0
Total	**75.5**	**24.5**	**74.9**	**25.1**	**71.9**	**28.1**	**67.3**	**32.7**	**100.0**

2.3   Average Household Size

The number of members a household is another of the most basic demographic characteristics 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 were included even if they were absent at the time of the survey visit. Table 2.2 presents the average size of panel households surveyed from 2005/06 to 2011/12. The findings show that, nationally, the average household size was about 6 persons in 2005/06 and 2009/10 and dropped to about 5 persons in 2010/11 and 2011/12. Differences by place of residence show that the household size in urban areas dropped from about 5 to 4 persons while in rural areas, it decreased from about 6 to 5 persons from 2005/06 to 2011/12. Regionally, the Eastern region has maintained a household size of about 6 persons since 2005/06 compared to the other regions that experienced a decrease of at least one person.

Table 2.2: Average Household Size by Residence and Region

	Residence			Region				
Survey Year	Rural	Urban	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
2005/06	5.7	5.1	4.8	5.4	6.1	5.4	5.6	**5.6**
2009/10	5.8	5.2	4.6	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.8	**5.7**
2010/11	5.4	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.2	**5.3**
2011/12	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.3	**5.2**

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. Table 2.3 presents transitions in the size of panel households between 2005/06 and 2011/12. Overall, the majority of households (43%) had over 5 members in 2011/12. The survey results also reveal that, 63 percent of households that had more than five members in 2005/06 remained in the same category in 2011/12. Of the households that had 4 to 5 members in 2005/06, 39 percent had increased in size to over 5 members in 2011/12. Furthermore, of the households that had one member in 2005/06, 47 percent were still had one member in 2011/12 while about eight percent had increased to over 5 members by 2011/12.

Table 2.3: Transitions in Household Size between 2005/06 and 2011/12 (%)

	2011/12				
2005/06	1 member	2-3 members	4-5 members	Over 5 members	Total
1 member	**47.3**	28.8	15.7	8.2	100.0
2-3 members	17.7	**34.0**	32.4	15.9	100.0
4-5 members	5.2	18.4	**37.0**	39.4	100.0
Above 5 members	3.3	10.6	23.2	**62.9**	100.0
Total	**10.4**	**18.8**	**28.2**	**42.6**	**100.0**

2.4 Characteristics of Movers

During the survey, the main reason for moving was sought for all household members that had left their original households permanently or for more than six months during the 12 months preceding the survey. Marriage (20%) followed by education-related (18%) and economic related (17%) were the major reasons indicated for leaving the original household. Table 2.4 presents selected characteristics of persons that moved from their original households (movers) in 2011/12.

The results show that 31 percent of the Movers were in the age group 25 to 34 years followed by those in the age group 15 to 24 years (24%). There were regional variations in the ages of Movers

with Kampala having the highest percentage of movers in the 15 to 24 years age group (43%) followed by Western region (30%). The fact that majority of the Movers (31%) were in the 25 to 34 years age group could be an indication that most of them were in search of employment opportunities among other reasons. In terms of marital status, overall, 42 percent of the Movers were married while 45 percent had never married. Northern region had the highest percentage of Movers who were married (48%) while Kampala had the lowest (31%).

Close to two thirds (65%) of the Movers were literate with wide variations in literacy observed by region. Kampala registered the highest percentage of Movers who were literate (93%) while Eastern and Northern regions had the lowest (59%). Forty six (46) percent of all Movers had some primary education but had not completed primary level while 20 percent had had no formal education. Kampala had the lowest percentage of Movers with no formal education (3%) compared to other regions. Considering employment, overall, 68 percent of Movers were gainfully employed with the Central region registering the highest proportion of gainfully employed Movers (79%) while Eastern region had the lowest (62%).

Table 2.4: Selected Characteristics of Movers by Region-2011/12 (%)

Selected Characteristics	Region Of Residence					
	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
15-24 Years	43.3	24.6	15.2	22.8	30.2	**23.7**
25-34 years	56.7	38.9	21.2	29.9	21.2	**31.2**
35-44 Years	0.0	19.5	21.2	19.2	21.2	**18.2**
Married	31.2	42.9	40.6	47.6	41.5	**42.2**
Never Married	65.1	42.1	50.1	37.2	40.8	**45.4**
Literate	93.1	72.3	59.1	59.2	70.5	**64.9**
No Formal Education	3.2	17.9	17.3	29.7	17.9	**19.5**
Some Primary	32.7	42.8	55.9	40.3	33.9	**46.3**
Employed Gainfully	75.7	78.5	62.3	63.6	69.5	**67.8**

2.5   Summary of Findings

The age and sex composition of the population has been consistent across the survey waves, with a high percentage of the population aged 0 to 14 years that steadily declines with increasing age.

Across all the survey waves, the majority of households remained male-headed although there has been a decline in the percentage from 77 percent in 2005/06 to 68 percent in 2011/12. There were notable increases in the percentage of female-headed households in the Eastern and Western regions from 24 percent in 2010/11 to 33 percent and 31 percent respectively in 2011/12.

The average household size remained largely the same between 2010/11 and 2011/12. Furthermore, the majority of households (43%) had more than 5 members in 2011/12. Sixty three (63) percent of

households that had more than five members in 2005/06 still had more than 5 members in 2011/12. Close to two in every five households (39%) that had 4 to 5 members in 2005/06 increased in size to over 5 members. Of the households that had one member in 2005/06, eight percent had increased to over 5 members by 2011/12.

Considering movers, the results show that overall, 31 percent of the Movers were in the age group 25 to 34 years followed by the 15 to 24 year age group (24%). There were almost as many married Movers (42%) as unmarried Movers (45%). Close to two thirds (65%) of all Movers were literate while 68 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 Education and Sports (MoES) as establishing, providing and maintaining quality education as the basis of promoting the necessary human resource development, transforming society in a fundamental and positive way, providing the minimum necessary facilities to enable every child to enter and remain in school until primary cycle of education is completed, making basic education accessible to the learner and relevant to his/her needs and making education equitable in order to eliminate disparities and inequalities[1]. 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 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   Availability and Adequacy of Primary School Facilities

Respondents were asked to indicate the availability, adequacy and state of selected school facilities as at the time of the survey. Table 3.1 presents the distribution of primary schools by availability, adequacy and condition of the facility for the survey years 2010/11 and 2011/12. The results indicate that all schools (100%) reported the availability of classrooms in 2011/12 which was largely the same in 2010/11. In addition, there was a 10 percentage point increase in the adequacy of the available classrooms between 2010/11 and 2011/12. It is further observed that there was a decrease (from 28 percent to 21 percent) in the proportion of respondents that revealed the classrooms were in good condition.

There was a slight improvement in the percentages reported for availability, adequacy and state of teachers' houses. For instance, 63 percent of respondents reported availability of teacher's houses in 2011/12 as compared to 57 percent in 2010/11; adequacy of teachers' houses increased by five

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[1]National Planning Authority, National Development Plan (2010/11-2014/15), April 2010

percentage points while those reporting that the houses were in good condition increased by four percentage points between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

In the case of school latrines/toilets facilities, almost all of the schools indicated that the facility was available in the two survey waves. A 10 percent increase was registered for those reporting adequacy while reports on the condition of the facility being good decreased by three percentage points between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Table 3.1: Availability, Adequacy and Condition of Primary School Facilities (%)

School Facility	Availability		Adequacy		Good Condition	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
Classrooms	99.7	100.0	27.7	37.9	28.1	21.3
Teacher's houses	56.7	62.9	2.4	7.7	25.4	29.1
Toilets/latrines	99.6	99.7	21.1	31.7	33.4	30.3

3.2   Academic Performance in Primary Leaving Examinations

During the UNPS 2011/12, 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 2011 while data for the school years 2009 and 2010 was collected during the UNPS 2010/11. Figure 3.1 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 2010 and 2011. However, the findings also show that, in the school year 2011, over three quarters (87%) of pupils in other schools had obtained division I or II compared to government schools which was about 56 percent.

Figure 3.1: Performance in Uganda Primary Leaving Examinations by School Year (%)
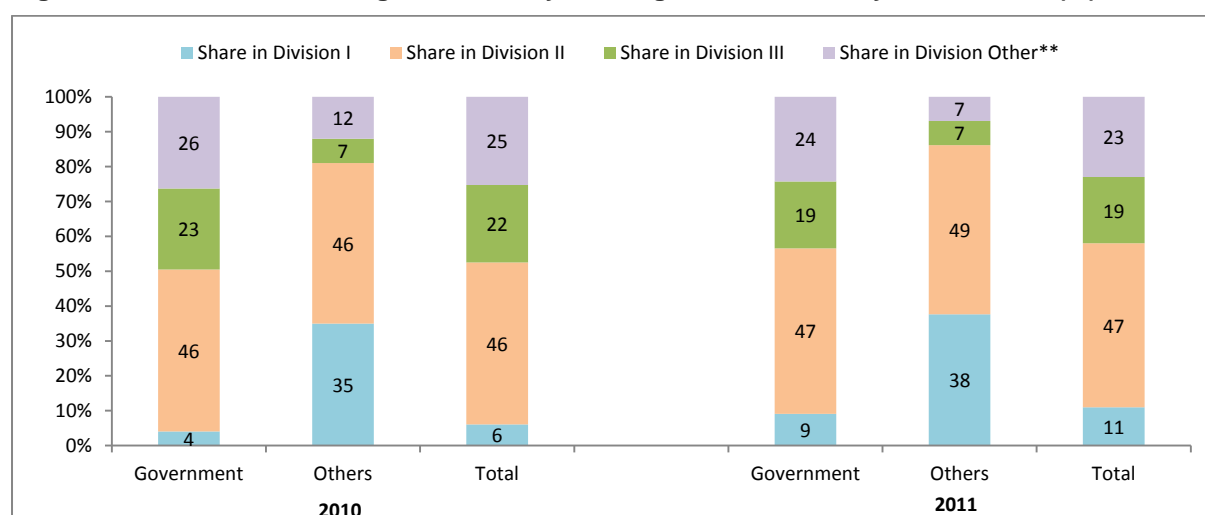
**Other includes those in Division IV and Division U

15

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 3.2 show that, primary school teacher absenteeism was 12 percent in 2011/12. Furthermore, male teachers (14%); teachers in government schools (12%) as well as teachers in the Eastern (15%) region were more likely not to be found teaching on the day of the survey visit to the school premises compared to eight percent in the Central region.

Figure 3.2: Absenteeism among Primary School Teachers (%)
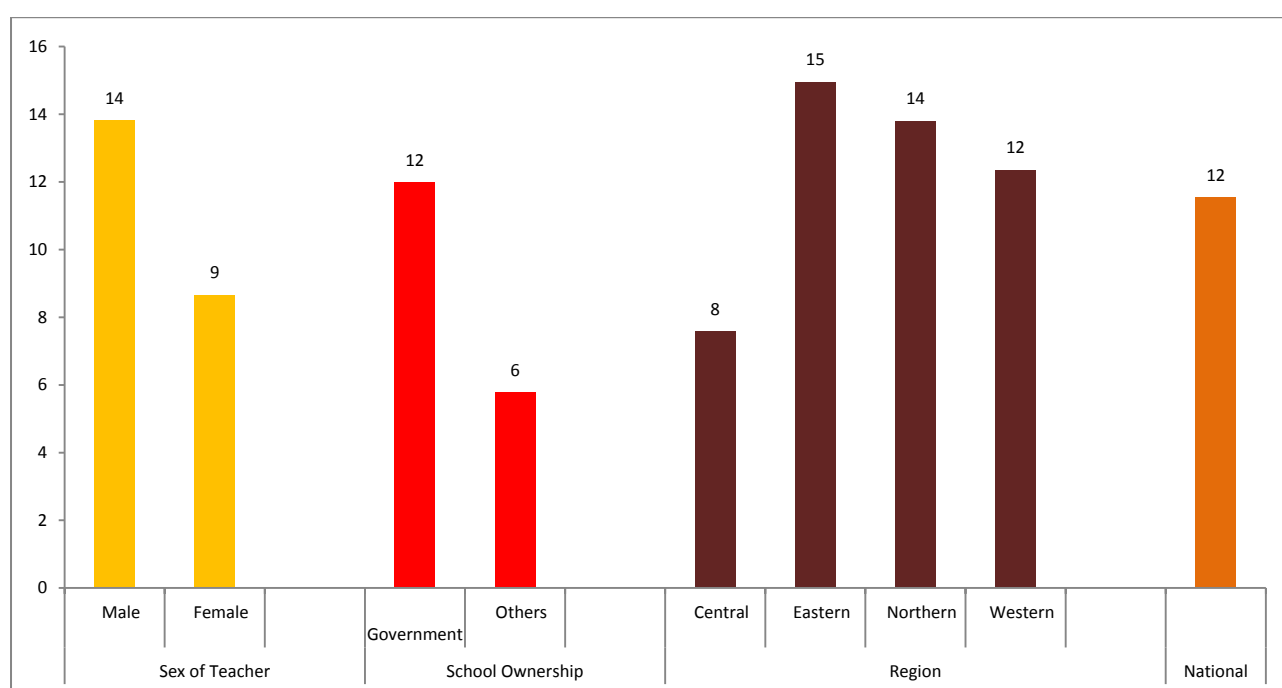
3.3.1 Reasons for Absenteeism among Primary School Teachers

During the survey, information was collected on the reasons for a teacher's absence if it had been officially approved. Table 3.2 presents the reasons for teacher absenteeism disaggregated by sex, school ownership and region. Close to half of the teachers (45%) that were absent were on "sick/annual/maternity leave"- 57 percent of whom were females compared to males (37%). The other reasons that comprised of more than half (52%) 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 3.2: Reasons for Absenteeism among Primary School Teachers in 2011/12 (%)

Reason	Sex		School ownership		Region				
	Male	Female	Government	Others	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	National
Sick/Annual/Maternity Leave	37.2	56.9	42.6	85.7	52.2	51.4	33.3	43.2	45.3
Absent Without Reason	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.6
Study Leave	2.1	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.7	1.9
Others*	59.6	41.5	54.6	14.3	47.8	48.6	59.0	54.1	52.2
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 e.t.c

3.4   Reasons for Pupils Leaving Primary School Prematurely

The survey also collected information on the incidence of pupils leaving school prematurely. Table 3.3 presents the most common reasons for leaving school in school year 2011 disaggregated by sex of the pupil. The main reason reported for leaving school among male pupils was "transfer to another school" (31%) followed by "lack of interest by pupils" (25%). On the other hand, the main reason reported for leaving school among female pupils was also "transfer to another school" (29%) followed by "Pregnancy/marriages" (26%). This trend is similar to the findings presented in the UNPS Wave II report.

Table 3.3: Reasons for Leaving Primary School Prematurely in 2011/12 (%)

Reasons	Boys	Girls
Transfer to another school	30.5	28.8
Pregnancy/marriages	-	25.9
Lack of interest by pupils	25.3	14.7
Search for jobs	21.0	6.2
Parental decision	9.1	16.1
Others	14.1	8.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.5   Summary of Findings

The findings show that there was a 10 percent increase in the adequacy of the available classrooms between 2010/11 and 2011/12. In addition, a decrease (from 28 percent to 21 percent) was observed in the proportion of respondents that reported that the classrooms were in good condition. There was a slight improvement in the percentages reported for availability, adequacy and state of teachers' houses.

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 2010 and 2011. However, the findings also show that, in the school year 2011, over three quarters (87%) of pupils in other schools had obtained division I or II compared to government schools which was about 56 percent. With regard to pupils

leaving school prematurely, the main reason reported for leaving school among both the male and female pupils was to "Transfer to another school" (31% and 29%) followed by lack of interest (25%) and pregnancy/marriage (26%) respectively.

Primary school teacher absenteeism was 12 percent in 2011/12. In addition, male teachers (14%); teachers in government schools (12%) as well as teachers in the Eastern (15%) region were more likely not to be found teaching on the day of the survey visit to the school premises. Close to half of the teachers (45%) that were absent were on "sick/annual/maternity leave"- 57 percent of whom were females compared to males (37%).

CHAPTER FOUR

LABOUR AND LABOUR MARKET DYNAMICS

4.0   Introduction

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 unemployment over time. Table 4.1 presents the distribution of the working age population (14-64 years) by activity status and sex for the survey periods 2005/06, 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12.

The results show that, nationally, the population of persons aged 14-64 years, has predominantly been self-employed[2], accounting for close to 70 percent of the total working age population. This percentage has generally ranged from 70 to 73 percent over the four survey periods. According to the ILO, workers in informal employment are in vulnerable employment since they are most characterized by insecure employment, low earnings and low productivity.

On the other hand, the proportion of persons in paid employment was stagnant at about 11 percent over the four periods suggesting that opportunities for employment are still limited countrywide. With regard to the population not working, a slight decrease was observed from 20 to 18 percent for the survey years 2005/06 and 2011/12 respectively. The population not in the labor force includes students and those who were not in the labor force at the time of the survey.

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

Gender differences reveal that slightly more females were not working compared to their male counterparts over the four periods (2005/06, 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12). In addition, males predominantly engaged in paid employment compared to females while slightly more females were reported to be self-employed throughout the four survey periods.

Table 4.1 Distribution of the Labour Force (persons 14 years and above) by Sex (%)

Activity Status	2005/06			2009/10			2010/11			2011/12		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not working	17.5	21.3	**19.5**	14.1	16.3	**15.2**	14.7	15.7	**15.2**	17.4	18.4	**18.0**
Self-Employed	65.3	73.1	**69.4**	68.4	78.1	**73.3**	67.4	77.2	**72.4**	66.6	73.9	**70.4**
Paid Employee	17.2	5.6	**11.1**	17.5	5.7	**11.5**	17.9	7.1	**12.4**	16.0	7.7	**11.7**
Total	100	100	**100**	100	100	**100**	100	100	**100**	100	100	**100**

4.1.1 Mobility in Activity Status

Understanding labour market dynamics involves examination of movement between different modes of employment for all persons 14-64 years. Table 4.2 presents changes (job movements) in the labour market since 2005/06. The analysis considers the initial activity status of individuals that were aged 14-64 years in 2005/06 as the reference year and the changes that have occurred over time.

The findings show that, among persons aged 14-64 years in 2005/06, 40 percent of those who were not in the labor force were still "not working" while 49 percent had become self-employed seven years later. It should however, be noted that 14 and 11 percent of those who had been self-employed or paid employees were no longer working in 2011/12. In addition, 45 percent of persons that were paid employees had moved to be self-employed while only seven percent of those that were self-employed moved to paid employment in 2011/12. On the other hand, those in self-employment (79%) were more stable at their work than those in paid employment (44%). These findings underscore the fact that it is easier to become self-employed than to join paid employment.

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

	Activity status 2011/12			
	Not working	Self Employed	Paid Employee	Total
Activity status 2005/06				
Not working	40.1	49.1	10.9	100
Self-employed	14.2	78.9	6.9	100
Paid Employee	10.8	45.3	43.9	100
Total	**18.0**	**69.8**	**12.2**	**100**
Activity status 2009/10				
Not working	52.0	43.3	4.7	100
Self-employed	10.9	82.9	6.2	100
Paid Employee	4.6	36.9	58.5	100
Total	**16.7**	**71.3**	**12.0**	**100**
Activity status 2010/11				100
Not working	55.8	38.0	6.2	100
Self-employed	10.2	85.0	4.8	100
Paid Employee	4.7	33.3	62.0	100
Total	**17.1**	**70.7**	**12.2**	**100**

4.2   Sector of Employment

The indicators show the distribution of employment by three broad groupings of industry or economic activity i.e. Agriculture, Production and Services. The Agricultural sector comprises of activities in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing. The Production sector comprises of Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Public Utilities (electricity, gas and water); while the Services sector includes: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels, Transport, Storage and Communications, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services, and Community, Social and Personal services.

Table 4.3 shows that, overall the sector composition of employment has not changed much since 2005/06. The Agricultural sector still dominates as the largest sector of employment for all the survey years and employed between 73 and 76 percent of all persons aged 14-64 years. The Service sector was the second dominant during the inter-survey periods. The results further indicate that women were more likely to be employed in the Agriculture sector compared to men. On the other hand, males dominated the Production and Service sectors compared to their female counterparts across all the survey years.

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

Activity Status	2005/06			2009/10			2010/11			2011/12		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	67.7	83.9	**76.0**	66.4	79.3	**72.9**	69.5	82.0	**75.8**	70.2	81.3	**75.9**
Production	7.3	2.9	**5.0**	8.6	3.6	**6.1**	7.1	2.4	**4.7**	7.1	2.2	**4.6**
Services	25.1	13.2	**19.0**	25.0	17.1	**21.0**	23.5	15.5	**19.5**	22.8	16.5	**19.5**
Total	**100**	**100**	100	100	100	**100**	100	100	**100**	100	100	**100**

4.2.1   Mobility in Sector of Employment

This section analyses the mobility of the labour force across sectors of employment. Table 4.4 presents transitions in the sector of employment for all persons 14-64 years in 2005/06. Persons engaged in Agriculture were more likely to stay in Agriculture than those engaged in production and Services. This trend is consistent across all survey years and portrays the same pattern across three sectors. The Service sector had the second largest share of the labour force after the Agriculture Sector. The survey results also show that 63 percent of the labour force that were initially in the service sector in 2005/06 did not change while 31 percent moved to the Agricultural sector.

There seems to be a stronger incentive for the labour force to work in the Service sector than in the Production sector where the proportion of those that stayed between 2005/06 and 2011/12 stands at 67 percent compared to 34 percent who remained in the production sector. High mobility of the labour force in the Industry sector may be attributed to the nature of activities that characterize the sector. The activities in this category were either household based or informal enterprises (e.g. brick making, brewing and distilling, manufacture of food products, charcoal burning, etc.).

Table 4.4: Transitions in Sector of Employment for Persons Aged 14-64 Years (%)

	Sector of employment 2011/12			
	Agriculture	Production	Services	Total
Sector of employment 2005/06				
Agriculture	89.1	2.8	8.1	100
Production	34.9	31.6	33.5	100
Services	27.9	5.4	66.7	100
Total	**74.9**	**4.7**	**20.4**	**100**
Sector of employment 2009/10				
Agriculture	91.7	2.1	6.3	100
Production	36.0	43.7	20.3	100
Services	27.4	3.9	68.7	100
Total	**74.9**	**4.7**	**20.4**	**100**
Sector of employment 2010/11				
Agriculture	92.5	2.0	5.5	100
Production	29.7	52.7	17.6	100
Services	22.0	4.1	73.9	100
Total	**74.1**	**4.8**	**21.1**	**100**

4.2.2   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. Table 4.5 presents transitions in the main economic activity engaged in by one's level of educational attainment. The findings reveal that 74 percent of persons with no formal educational remained engaged in agriculture only compared to those with some education regardless of the level. Table 4.5 further shows that 52 percent of working persons with a level of education above secondary education remained in non-agriculture sector for all the four survey periods. Forty percent of those with post-secondary and 39 percent with completed secondary levels of education were more likely to move in or out of the different sectors of employment.

Table 4.5: Transitions in Main Economic Activity by Educational Attainment for Persons Aged 14-64 Years (%)

| Education Attainment | Changes in main economic activity in all four periods | | | |
	Remained in Agriculture	Remained in Non-Agriculture	Moved in or out of activities	Total
No formal education	74.0	1.8	24.2	100
Some primary	60.2	6.3	33.5	100
Completed primary	51.7	12.1	36.2	100
Secondary	31.9	28.8	39.4	100
Post-secondary plus	7.8	51.8	40.4	100
Total	**52.5**	**13.7**	**33.9**	**100**

4.3   Form of Employment

Employees are considered to have informal jobs if the employment relationship is not subject to standard labour legislation-whether in law or practice, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to the employment benefits specified in a national definition. The survey also collected information on whether employers contribute to any pension/ retirement fund such as the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and whether the employee is entitled to paid leave.

Figure 4.1 presents the distribution of employees by whether they had a formalized employment arrangement or otherwise. The results reveal that 93 percent of working persons outside the Agriculture Sector had a formalized employment arrangement with their employers in 2011/12. Comparison of the results with the earlier two surveys i.e. 2009/10 and 2010/11 show no major change between the survey periods. Slight disparities are observed when the proportions of males and females with informal employment arrangements are considered.

Figure 4.1: Labour force in Informal Employment outside Agriculture (%)
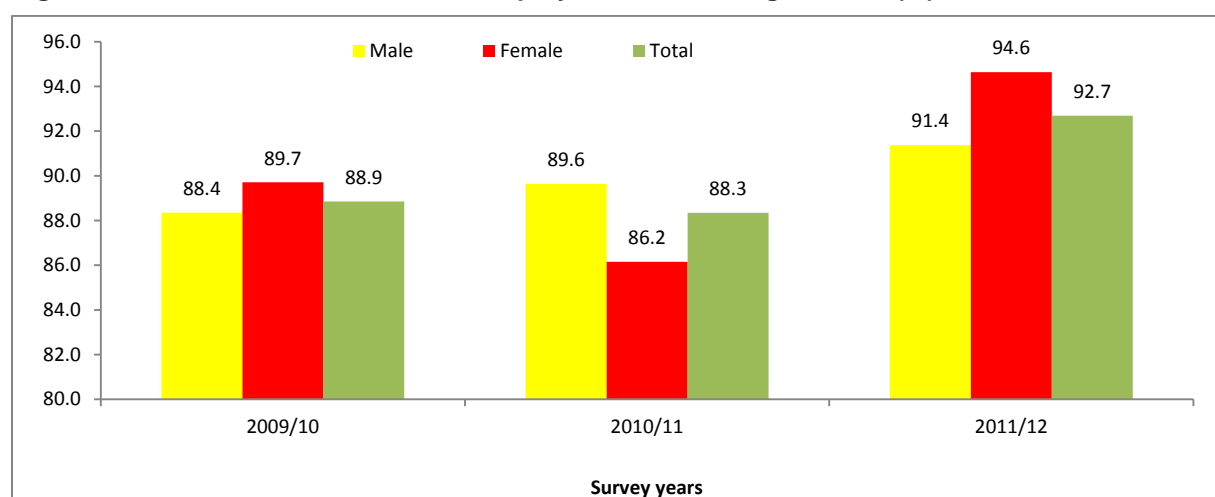
Furthermore, Table 4.6 shows that 66 percent of employees that initially had formalized jobs/contracts of employment in 2009/10 had changed to informal employment arrangements in 2011/12. This is an indication that working persons with formal jobs are also likely to lose them. Ninety four (94) percent of the employees remained informally employed while only, six percent of persons previously employed in informal jobs had changed to formal employment. This may partly indicate the low absorption of the workforce into the formal employment bracket.

Table 4.6: Changes in Form of Contract for Persons in Paid Employment (%)

	Form of Employment 2011/12		
	Formal	Informal	Total
Form of Employment 2009/10			
Formal	33.7	66.3	100
Informal	5.8	94.2	100
Total	**9.3**	**90.7**	**100**
Form of Employment 2010/11			
Formal	24.5	75.6	100
Informal	6.3	93.7	100
Total	**9.0**	**91.0**	**100**

4.4   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. Table 4.7 presents distribution in the actual number of hours worked per week in all jobs by persons 14-64 years by year.

The results show that, overall, the proportion of persons 14-64 years that worked for less than 40 hours a week in 2011/12 was 84 percent. For all the four surveys, the proportion of females that worked for less than 40 hours a week is higher than that of males. In addition, about 16 percent of the working persons worked for less than 10 hours a week-implying that a person worked for 1.40 hours per day.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), one of the decent work indicators is "excessive hours of work". It refers to the proportion of the employed population whose usual hours of work in all jobs are more than 48 hours per week. The results show that about 16 percent of the working persons during 2011/12 survey worked for excessive hours. The proportion ranges between 15 and 19 percent and is higher for males than females across all the surveys. It should also be noted that working for excessive hours does not necessarily mean improved welfare. It possibly reflects the fact that the workers do not realize enough resources to meet their requirements.

Table 4.7: Average Hours Worked a Week by Persons Employed and Year

Average Hours Worked	2009/10			2010/11			2011/12		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1-9	15.7	16.4	**16.0**	15.8	17.8	**16.8**	16.4	15.8	**16.1**
10-39	49.7	63.0	**56.3**	54.3	63.2	**58.8**	52.6	65.0	**58.9**
40-48	9.5	7.7	**8.6**	9.6	8.9	**9.2**	9.3	9.2	**9.2**
49-59	9.4	4.3	**6.9**	7.5	4.4	**5.9**	8.2	4.4	**6.3**
60+	15.7	8.6	**12.2**	12.9	5.7	**9.3**	13.6	5.6	**9.5**
Total	100	100	**100**	100	100	**100**	100	100	**100**

4.4.1 Transition in Average Hours Worked in a Week

Table 4.8 presents transitions in the actual number of hours worked per week in all jobs by persons 14-64 years by sex between 2005/06 and 2011/12. Differences by gender show that, more female persons (24%) who worked less than 10 hours a week in 2005/06 still did the same in 2011/12 compared to their male counterparts (16%). On the other hand, 36 percent of males who worked 60 hours or more a week in 2005/06 did the same during 2011/12 compared to 18 percent of the females. Furthermore, 29 percent of males that initially worked 60 hours or more a week had reduced the hours of work to 10 to 39 hours compared to 45 percent of females.

Table 4.8: Changes in Hours Worked by Persons Employed in 2005/06 and 2011/12 (%)

	Hours worked per week in 2011/12					
	1-9	10-39	40-48	49-59	60+	Total
Hours worked per week 2005/06						
Male						
1-9	16.4	64.6	8.2	3.6	7.3	100
10-39	12.0	64.5	10.3	4.4	8.8	100
40-48	5.3	43.9	14.9	14.9	21.1	100
49-59	6.9	38.2	9.8	12.8	32.4	100
60+	5.1	28.7	10.8	19.8	35.7	100
Total	**10.3**	**55.0**	**10.6**	**8.3**	**15.8**	**100**
Hours worked per week 2005/06						
Female						
1-9	24.4	65.9	4.4	3.7	1.5	100
10-39	13.1	73.6	6.3	3.2	3.7	100
40-48	10.0	60.0	16.3	5.0	8.8	100
49-59	3.9	62.8	9.8	9.8	13.7	100
60+	9.2	44.7	13.2	14.5	18.4	100
Total	**13.6**	**69.4**	**7.4**	**4.4**	**5.2**	**100**

4.5   Average 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), 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.

The results in Table 4.9 show that, overall, there was an increasing trend in nominal wages over the four survey periods. The biggest percentage change was observed between the two most recent surveys. The results further indicate that females have persistently earned less than males for all the survey periods. Turning to the sector of employment, the Public Sector continues to pay higher wages than the Private Sector. Public Sector Employees earn more than double the wages of Private Sector Employees.

The results further indicate that the median real earnings grew steadily after the 2009/10 survey. Real earnings increased by 17 percent for males between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and dropped by 13 percent for females over the same period. Between 2010/11 and 2011/12, the real wages for females and those in private employment increased, while those for males and in public sector decreased over the same period.

Table 4.9: Median Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment by Sex and Survey Year (Ug Shs)

	2005/06	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	Value	Value	% change	Value	% change	Value	% change
Nominal							
Male	100,000	120,000	**20.0**	150,000	**25.0**	181,000	**20.7**
Female	40,000	90,500	**126.3**	84,000	**-7.2**	150,000	**78.6**
Public	140,000	217,000	**55.0**	280,000	**29.0**	265,000	**-5.4**
Private	72,000	90,500	**25.7**	100,000	**10.5**	126,700	**26.7**
Total	**80,000**	**120,000**	**50.0**	**126,700**	**25.0**	**150,000**	**18.4**
Real value (2005/06==100)							
Male	90,000	83,339	**-16.7**	100,398	**17.3**	95,525	**-2.3**
Female	40,000	45,837	**57.1**	49,677	**-12.9**	63,331	**44.6**
Public	143,500	145,843	**7.6**	176,674	**21.1**	142,495	**-23.4**
Private	54,300	62,504	**-2.7**	59,000	**3.7**	72,567	**2.6**
Total	**77,500**	**69,449**	**4.2**	**82,600**	**-0.9**	**88,400**	**-4.2**

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

4.5.1   Average Monthly Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment for All Surveys

The analysis in Table 4.10 considers persons who were aged 14-64 years during the 2005/06 survey and have been in paid employment for all the four surveys. Looking at trends in nominal wages, the mean change in median earnings grew steadily overall for all the survey years except between 2010/11 and 2011/12. The highest mean change in nominal wages was observed between the 2005/06 and 2009/10 surveys. Between the 2010/11 and 2011/12 surveys, the mean change in nominal wages increased for both males and females, but males had a larger mean change (more than twice) than that of females. However during the same period, private employees had a decrease in mean change of nominal wages, while public employees had an increase in mean change.

In real terms, there was an overall median wage growth between the 2009/10 and 2010/11 survey periods. This was true for males, females and Public Sector wage workers during the same period. However, between the 2010/11 and 2011/12 survey periods, the mean change in real wages showed reductions across all categories.

Table 4.10: Median Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment for All Survey Years (Ug Shs)

	2005/06	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	Value	Value	Mean change	Value	Mean change	Value	Mean change
Nominal							
Male	134,000	200,000	**123,849**	272,000	**75,592**	260,000	**(40,485)**
Female	80,000	230,000	**100,838**	230,000	**25,995**	240,000	**(15,128)**
Private	140,000	220,000	**161,538**	280,000	**36,699**	275,000	**(38,096)**
Public	108,600	181,000	**89,712**	170,000	**82,753**	200,000	**(33,852)**
Total	**134,000**	**210,000**	119,856	**270,000**	64,531	**260,000**	(34,562)
Real (2005/06=100)							
Male	134,000	138,899	**20,680**	177,326	**34,169**	182,541	**(71,361)**
Female	80,000	159,733	**28,927**	149,945	**5,242**	236,000	**(44,390)**
Private	140,000	152,788	**41,522**	182,541	**(18,170)**	185,801	**(30,867)**
Public	108,600	125,703	**13,884**	110,829	**55,733**	195,580	**(83,445)**
Total	134,000	145,844	**22,111**	176,022	**27,718**	185,801	**(65,061)**

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

4.5.2 Income Classes

Table 4.11 shows that overall, 33 percent of wage earners received less than Ug shs 100,000 during the 2011/12 survey period and this proportion has been reducing over the survey years. The proportion who earned a monthly income of less than Ug Shs 100,000 was persistently higher for females than males for all survey years. For higher income classes, the proportion of women who earn above Ug Shs 500,000 was considerably low, which could imply that women were mainly engaged in low paying jobs.

Table 4.11: Income Classes of Monthly Earnings for Persons in Paid Employment by Year

	2005/06			2009/10			2010/11			2011/12		
Average hours	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than 50,000	24.2	55.0	**29.3**	20.5	31.7	**23.4**	17.0	25.2	**19.4**	9.1	10.6	**9.6**
50-99,999	21.6	21.7	**21.6**	22.8	18.7	**21.8**	20.3	26.1	**22.0**	22.2	26.4	**23.7**
100,000 – 199,999	32.1	14.2	**29.2**	22.9	16.9	**21.3**	21.5	14.9	**19.5**	24.3	22.2	**23.6**
200,000 – 499,999	15.2	9.2	**14.2**	25.3	27.6	**25.9**	29.9	29.3	**29.7**	35.1	38.3	**36.2**
500,000+	6.9	0.0	**5.7**	8.6	5.1	**7.7**	11.4	4.5	**9.4**	9.3	2.5	**7.0**
Total	100	100	**100**	100	100	**100**	100	100	**100**	100	100	**100**

4.6   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 70 percent of the total working age population. Gender differences reveal that slightly more females were not working compared to their male counterparts over the four periods. In addition, males predominantly engaged in paid employment compared to females while slightly more females were reported to be self-employed throughout the four survey periods.

Among persons aged 14-64 years in 2005/06, 40 percent of those who were not in the labor force were still "not working" while 49 percent had become self-employed seven years later. However, 14 percent and 11 percent of those who had been self-employed or paid employees were no longer working in 2011/12. In addition, 45 percent of persons that were paid employees had moved to be self-employed while only seven percent of those that were self-employed moved to paid employment in 2011/12. On the other hand, those in self-employment (79%) were more stable at their work than those in paid employment (44%). 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, persons engaged in agriculture were more likely to stay in Agriculture than those engaged in Production and Services. The Service Sector has the second largest share of the labour force after the Agriculture Sector. The survey results also show that 63 percent of the labour force that were initially in the Service Sector in 2005/06 did not change while 31 percent moved to the Agricultural Sector. In addition, 74 percent of persons with no formal educational remained engaged in agriculture only compared to those with some education regardless of the level. Further analysis showed that 52 percent of working persons with above secondary education remained in non-agriculture sector for all the four survey periods.

There was an increasing trend in nominal wages over the four survey periods with the highest increase observed between the two most recent surveys. This increase was largely driven by the high inflation that was experienced during the period. In addition, females have persistently earned less than males for all the survey periods. The median real earnings grew steadily after the 2009/10 survey period.

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 (HSSP II). The Ugandan Health Care Delivery System is composed of seven levels. Health Centers, categorized into levels I to IV[3], Their roles also differ, from Heath Center I that focuses on prevention and health education to Health Center IV, which covers prevention, cure, rehabilitation, and emergency surgeries. The next level is the District Health Services (DHS) followed by the Regional Referral Hospitals (RRH), providing select specialty care and outreach services, in addition to the functions provided by the institutions previously mentioned. National Referral Hospitals (NRH) provide comprehensive specialty care, research and training, in addition to other roles (Markle, 2007).

During the 2011/12 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 system[4] works on a referral basis; if a level II

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

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

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 2011/12 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 5.1 presents distribution in clients' satisfaction with services offered by the most commonly used health facility. Overall, regardless of the type of health facility, in general, clients were more satisfied with services in the other Health Facilities that were visited as opposed to the government health centers.

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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 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 5.1: Clients' Satisfaction with Services Offered by the Most Commonly Used Health Facility (%)
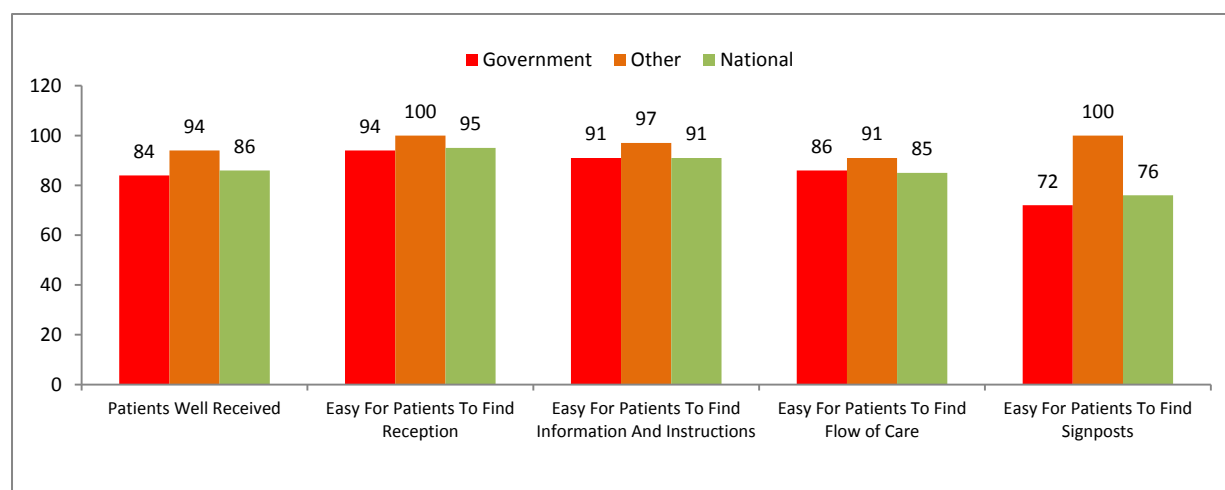
5.2.1 Patient Handling at the Health Facility

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 over 40 percent felt that patients were handled with respect, privacy and confidentiality as well as with ease of fear and anxiety. Furthermore, the respondents felt that other Health Facilities (41%) met clients' expectations more than the government Health Facilities (16%).

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

Services	Ownership		National
	Government	Other	
Privacy And Confidentiality	44.8	48.8	**44.0**
With Respect	40.5	48.8	**40.1**
Easing Of Fear And Anxiety	44.1	54.0	**44.3**
Clients' Expectations Are Met By Provider	16.0	40.6	**18.4**
Disrespectful	10.3	0.0	**10.0**
Negligence	7.4	5.2	**8.1**
Other Treatment By Health Staff	4.7	0.0	**3.8**

5.2.2 Major Concerns Clients have Regarding 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 47 percent of respondents indicated unavailability of medicines/supplies at the Health Facility as the major concern related to accessing services.

Findings also show that 30 percent revealed that long waiting time and a limited range of services at the Health Facility respectively; while 22 percent reported long distances to the Health Facility as the major concern in accessing the services at the Health Facility. Regarding availability of medicine/supplies, 51 percent of the respondents identified the unavailability of medicine/supplies at the government Health Facilities as the major concern of clients regarding access to services whilst the major concern in other facilities was the perception that they were expensive/not affordable (41%).

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

	Ownership		
	Government	Other	National
Medicines/Supplies Not Available	50.9	20.1	**46.5**
Long Waiting Time	32.1	0.1	**29.5**
Limited Range Of Services	29.5	37.3	**29.0**
Long Distance	23.0	27.4	**22.3**
Open Hours Not Convenient	17.6	5.2	**15.2**
No Means Of Transport Available	11.6	0.1	**10.2**
Expensive/Not Affordable	1.6	40.9	**7.7**
Culture Related Issues	0.7	0.0	**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 III, 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.

Overall, 32 percent of facilities provided Maama Kits to women that went for delivery in 2011/12. The analysis further revealed that Health Facilities in the Western (18%) and Eastern (18%) regions of Uganda were least likely to provide Maama kits to women that went for delivery while a higher percentage of those in the Northern (48%) and Central (42%) regions provided the kit during delivery. Considering the trend from 2009/10, notable improvements are observed in the provision of Maama Kits in both government and other facilities.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Health Facilities that provide Maama Kits during Delivery (%)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
National	**19.2**	**14.6**	**32.4**
Type of ownership			
Government	19.3	16.2	32.9
Other	22.6	17.6	29.6
Region			
Central	11.5	4.2	42.3
Eastern	9.1	7.1	17.5
Northern	27.6	16.6	48.0
Western	28.9	28.1	18.0

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 and so on 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, 83 percent of Health Facilities visited had a BP machine, 67 percent had a delivery bed, 58 percent had sterilization equipment and 49 percent had at least a Solar Panel respectively. The analysis also showed that 30 percent of other facilities had electricity compared to 26 percent of government facilities visited.

Table 5.4: Availability of Equipment and Services at the Health Facility (%)

	Ownership		
	Government	Other	National
BP Machine	82.1	88.1	**82.7**
Delivery bed	66.9	65.8	**66.8**
Sterilization equipment	57.2	63.4	**57.8**
Solar panel	47.2	65.8	**49.0**
Electricity	26.0	30.4	**26.4**
Official telephone	1.7	13.3	**2.9**
Generator	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-mether 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 2011/12 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. Table 5.5 presents the distribution of Health Facilities that experienced Stock-Outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last 2 months and at the time of interview respectively.

The results reveal that on the day of the interview, more Health Facilities in the Western region experienced Stock-Outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs (69%) followed by the Central (67%) and Eastern (62%) regions. Government Health Centers (62%) experienced a slightly higher level of Stock-Outs on the day of interview compared to its counterparts (59%). The trend was largely the same as that reported in the last two months i.e. Government (68%) and other Health Centers (59%). Regionally, stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months was highest in the Northern (75%) followed by the Eastern region (72%) while the Western region had the least facilities reporting Stock-Outs in the last two months (51%).

Table 5.5: Stock-Outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs, 2011/12 (%)

	Stock-Out of Six-Tracer Drugs in last 2 months		Stock-Out of Six-Tracer Drugs on the day of interview	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ownership				
Government	68.2	31.8	62.1	37.9
Other	59.1	40.9	59.1	40.9
Level of Health Facility				
HC II	67.1	32.9	61.8	38.2
HC III	67.4	32.6	61.7	38.3
Region				
Central	70.2	29.8	66.7	33.3
Eastern	72.0	28.0	62.0	38.0
Northern	74.6	25.4	50.8	49.2
Western	51.0	49.0	68.6	31.4
National	**67.3**	**32.7**	**61.8**	**38.2**

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 2011/12 UNPS, information on the absence of health personnel from the Health Facility in the last 12 months was collected from the respondents. Table 5.6 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, 46 percent of the respondents reported absenteeism of staff over the last 12 months with more absentees being reported in government (46%) compared to other (42%) Health Facilities in the last 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 5.6: Absenteeism of Health Staff faced by the Health Facility in Last 12 Months (%)

	Absenteeism in the Last 12 months		
	2009/10	**2010/11**	**2011/2012**
National	**29.9**	**30.4**	**45.6**
Ownership of facility			
Government	30.6	30.6	46.0
Other	25.6	29.5	41.9
Region			
Central	39.3	54.0	48.9
Eastern	25.9	25.0	44.2
Northern	27.0	21.5	44.7
Western	27.0	21.1	43.8

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 III (47%) compared to HC II (42%). Male medical workers (46 percent and 37 percent) were less likely to be absent from the Health Facility compared to females (48 percent and 45 percent) in both HC III and HC II respectively. Regionally, health provider absenteeism was highest in HC II (50%) and HC III (51%) of the Northern region compared to other regions.

Table 5.7: Government Health worker Absenteeism Rates by Level of Health Center, Sex and Region (%)

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

5.6.2   Reasons for Absenteeism among Health Providers

The 2011/12 UNPS gathered information on reasons for absenteeism taking into account whether or not permission for absence was obtained. Table 5.8 shows the reason for absence from work in the case where is it was approved or not. The major reason for absence from work among those with

approval was because they were off-duty/night duty (37% and 58%) in government and other Health Facilities respectively. For those that were absent without approval, in both government and other Health Facilities, they were mainly absent without reason regardless of the type of health facility.

Table 5.8: Reasons for Absenteeism among Health Providers by Type of Health Facility-2011/12 (%)

	Ownership			Ownership	
	Government	Other		Government	Other
Reason (approved absence)			**Reason (un-approved absence)**		
Sick	9.4	11.2	Sick	3.9	6.3
Outreach	8.5	1.6	Outreach	-	-
HSD/DHO/MoH	5.7	2.4	HSD/DHO/MoH	3.1	0.0
Training/Workshop	5.5	5.6	Training/Workshop	0.9	0.0
Other Job	0.3	1.6	Other Job	1.3	0.0
Study leave/Exams	8.6	3.2	Study leave/Exams	0.9	0.0
Annual/Maternity Leave	12.9	6.4	Annual/Maternity Leave	-	-
Off duty/Night Duty	36.6	57.6	Off duty/Night Duty	9.6	12.5
Absent Without Reason	0.9	0.0	Absent Without Reason	62.9	68.8
Others	11.7	10.4	Others	17.5	12.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**Total**	**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 2011/12 was inadequate number of staff (56%) followed by inadequate facilities (49%) as shown in Table 5.9. 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.

Table 5.9: Transition in Factors Limiting Provision of Health Services at the Health Facility (%)

	Most serious factor		
Limiting Factors	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**
Inadequate drugs	51.9	46.8	31.5
Inadequate funding	38.9	29.1	30.1
Inadequate number of staff	35.9	48.0	56.4
Inadequate facilities	27.4	29.3	49.4
Inadequate clinical equipment	17.8	19.2	14.8

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, more than 40 percent of clients that used the most common Health Facility felt that patients were handled with respect, privacy

and confidentiality as well as with ease of fear and anxiety. Specifically, the respondents felt that other Health Facilities (41%) were more likely to meet clients' expectations compared to the government Health Facilities (16%).

In the survey year 2011/12, 32 percent of Health Facilities provided maama kits to women that went for delivery. Regionally, Health Facilities in the Western (18%) and Eastern (18%) regions were least likely to provide Maama kits to women that went for delivery while a higher percentage of those in the Northern (48%) and Central (42%) regions provided the Maama kit during delivery.

On the day of the interview, more Health Facilities in the Western region experienced the stock outs of the six-tracer drugs (69%) followed by the Central (67%) and Eastern (62%) regions. Slightly more Government Health Centers (62%) experienced stock outs on the day of interview compared to their other counterparts (59%).

Nationally, Health Provider absenteeism was highest in HC III (47%) compared to HC II (42%). Male medical workers (46 and 37 percent) were less likely to be absent from the Health Facility compared to females (48 and 45 percent) in HC III and HC II respectively. Regionally, health provider absenteeism was highest in HC II (50%) and HC III (51%) of the Northern 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 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)[5]. Thus consumption and welfare measures are comparable across the surveys. The consumption module used in the 2011/12 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.

This chapter provides an update on the changes in poverty and welfare dynamics using the most recent data available for the survey periods from 2005/06 to 2011/12. The chapter further provides some 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 Poverty

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. In this report, we consider someone as chronically poor if he/she remained poor over the three waves of the panel.

Table 6.1 presents the state of welfare from the survey period 2009/10 to 2011/12 disaggregated by selected population groups. Overall, one out of every ten people in Uganda was chronically poor across the survey periods 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12. The chronically poor were more likely to be

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

in female-headed households, households whose head was in a polygamous marriage or a widow/widower; households whose head had no formal education as well as those that resided in the Northern region of Uganda. On the other hand, people that experienced mobility into or out of poverty within the three periods 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 population remained non-poor (54%) over the three panel survey periods. The majority of those who remained non-poor had post-secondary education and engaged in either the services or manufacturing sector of employment.

Table 6.1: Poverty Dynamics between the Survey Periods 2009/10 to 2011/12

Background Characteristics	Chronically Poor	Moved into or Out of Poverty	Non-Poor	Total
Sex of Head				
Male	9.0	36.8	54.2	100.0
Female	10.5	35.5	54.0	100.0
Region				
Central	1.7	21.4	76.9	100.0
Eastern	11.0	46.2	42.9	100.0
Northern	20.6	43.1	36.3	100.0
Western	7.1	36.0	56.9	100.0
Marital status of Head				
Married Monogamously	9.0	37.5	53.4	100.0
Married Polygamous	12.4	38.1	49.4	100.0
Divorced / Separated	6.4	32.0	61.6	100.0
Widow/Widower	12.7	41.2	46.2	100.0
Never Married	0.0	9.7	90.3	100.0
Education of the Head				
No Formal Education	23.2	45.1	31.7	100.0
Some Primary	9.2	45.1	45.7	100.0
Completed Primary	6.0	34.2	59.9	100.0
Some Secondary	3.6	27.3	69.2	100.0
Completed Secondary	4.2	17.9	78.0	100.0
Post-Secondary and above	1.0	9.0	90.0	100.0
Sector of employment of Head				
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	12.1	47.4	40.5	100.0
Manufacturing	4.3	25.5	70.2	100.0
Service	3.4	16.5	80.1	100.0
Total	**9.5**	**36.4**	**54.1**	**100.0**

6.2 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 three survey periods. The panel rounds of surveys (2005/06 to 2011/12) 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.

6.2.1 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 6.2 shows that, on the overall, most households (57%) reported that every member had at least two sets of clothes in all the three survey periods followed by 22 percent that reported possession of the same in any two survey periods and 19 percent in any one survey period. On the other hand, only three percent of households reported that their members had never possessed at least two sets of clothes in all of the three survey periods.

Differentials by the sex of the household head show that male-headed households (60%) were more likely to have every member in possession of at least two sets of clothes in the three survey periods compared to their female counterparts (50%). However, a reverse pattern is observed for households that reported that their members had never possessed at least two sets of clothes i.e. four percent for female-headed households compared to two percent for the male-headed.

Comparisons by place of residence show that, 62 percent of the households in the urban areas reported that every member in the household had at least two sets of clothes in all the three survey periods compared to 56 percent for those in the rural areas. In addition, rural households were three times more likely to report that their members had never possessed at least two sets of clothes compared to their urban counterparts. Region-wise, Eastern and Western regions showed a higher percentage of possession of at least two sets of clothes in all the three survey periods (63 and 61 percent respectively) while the Northern region (47%) showed the lowest percentage. The Northern region also had more households reporting that their members had never owned at least two sets of clothes throughout the three survey periods (9%)

Table 6.2: Possession of at Least Two Sets of Clothes by Background Characteristics (%)

	Background characteristics	Never	One period	Two periods	All three periods	Total
Sex of Head	Male	2.0	17.8	20.6	59.6	100.0
	Female	4.1	20.6	25.0	50.4	100.0
Residence	Rural	3.3	16.2	25.0	55.5	100.0
	Urban	0.3	26.7	11.3	61.7	100.0
Region	Kampala	0.0	36.6	6.6	56.7	100.0
	Central	0.2	21.7	20.2	57.9	100.0
	Eastern	0.3	15.0	21.4	63.3	100.0
	Northern	8.7	17.2	27.5	46.6	100.0
	Western	1.2	15.7	22.1	60.9	100.0
	Total	**2.6**	**18.6**	**21.9**	**56.9**	**100.0**

6.2.2   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 6.3 reveal that, overall, in all the three periods, only 9 percent of households reported that every child aged less than 18 years owned a blanket compared to 33 percent that reported that their children had never possessed one. Considering non-possession of a blanket, female-headed households (32%) are slightly less likely to have all children lacking a blanket compared to the male-headed households (34%).

Disaggregation by the household's place of residence shows considerable variations between rural and urban areas. In all the three survey periods, households in urban areas were twice as likely to have every child own a blanket compared to those households in the rural areas (16% and 7%). A reverse pattern is observed among households that reported that their children had never owned a blanket with more than a third residing in the rural (39%) compared to 14 percent in the urban areas. Regional differences show that, the Central region and Kampala had the same percentage in terms of possession of a blanket (16%) in all the three survey periods while the rest of the regions each registered proportions of less than 10 percent.

Table 6.3: Possession of a Blanket by Background Characteristics (%)

	Background characteristics	Never	One period	Two periods	All three periods	Total
Sex of Head	Male	33.9	41.4	16.1	8.6	100.0
	Female	31.9	42.5	15.4	10.2	100.0
Residence	Rural	38.8	39.3	14.7	7.2	100.0
	Urban	13.6	50.5	20.1	15.7	100.0
Region	Kampala	7.4	58.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
	Central	14.5	46.6	22.3	16.5	100.0
	Eastern	39.6	39.8	13.0	7.7	100.0
	Northern	52.4	36.0	9.1	2.5	100.0
	Western	30.3	41.2	19.8	8.7	100.0
	Total	**33.4**	**41.7**	**15.9**	**9.0**	**100.0**

6.2.3 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 6.4 show that, on overall, in all the three survey periods, 23 percent of the households revealed that each of its member had at least one pair of shoes while 25 percent reported that their members had never possessed a pair of shoes. In terms of gender of the household head more male-headed households (24%) were likely to have every member in possession at least one pair of shoes in all the survey periods compared to their female counterparts (22%).

Across the rural-urban divide, 43 percent of the households in the urban compared to only 17 percent of those 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 (48%), followed by the Central (35%), Western (27%), Eastern (15%) and the Northern region with only 11 percent in all survey periods.

Table 6.4: Possession of at Least One Pair of shoes by Household Members (%)

		Possession of at least a pair of shoes				
	Background characteristics	Never	One period	Two periods	All three periods	Total
Sex of Head	Male	24.0	33.4	18.7	24.0	100.0
	Female	28.3	33.6	16.6	21.5	100.0
Residence	Rural	31.0	33.6	17.9	17.4	100.0
	Urban	5.5	32.7	18.6	43.2	100.0
Region	Kampala	0.0	38.6	13.1	48.3	100.0
	Central	8.8	32.4	23.6	35.2	100.0
	Eastern	36.6	35.0	13.4	15.0	100.0
	Northern	43.6	31.7	13.8	10.9	100.0
	Western	16.0	33.1	23.8	27.1	100.0
	Total	**25.2**	**33.4**	**18.1**	**23.3**	**100.0**

6.3 Action Taken when Household last run out of Salt

The surveys also sought to understand what action households took when they last run out of salt. Salt is an essential commodity to a household considering that it is cheap to acquire its regarded as a good input to indicators measuring welfare of households. The question only applied to households that cooked at home. The action taken when a household last run out of salt has been examined by selected background characteristics as presented in Table 6.5.

Overall, 21 percent of households indicated that they bought salt while five percent borrowed from the neighbor in all the three periods. Slight variations are observed in the percentage of male and female-headed households that bought salt through the survey periods. However, in all the three periods, female-headed households (7%) were two times more likely to have borrowed salt from the neighbor compared to their male counter parts (4%)

By residence, the findings show that 11 percent of households in the urban areas and 15 percent of rural households never bought salt in all the three survey periods when they last run out. This is also reflected in the results that indicate that the rural households (6%) were more prone to borrow salt compared to their urban (2%) counterparts in all the three periods. Regionally, it is clear that more households in the Northern (9%) and Eastern (8%) regions borrowed salt from a neighbor in all the three survey periods.

Table 6.5: Action Taken by Household When They Last Run Out of Salt (%)

		Bought					Borrowed from neighbor				
	Background characteristics	Never	One period	Two periods	All three periods		Never	One period	Two periods	All three periods	
Sex of Head	Male	12.4	28.3	36.7	22.6	100.0	45.3	34.0	16.5	4.2	100.0
	Female	16.8	33.0	31.7	18.6	100.0	38.1	33.4	21.1	7.4	100.0
Residence	Rural	14.6	29.7	35.3	20.5	100.0	37.0	36.1	20.8	6.2	100.0
	Urban	10.8	29.6	35.2	24.4	100.0	62.4	26.8	8.9	1.9	100.0
Region	Kampala	11.3	30.6	32.3	25.8	100.0	76.1	20.4	3.0	0.4	100.0
	Central	7.6	28.1	37.7	26.7	100.0	57.4	30.9	10.8	0.9	100.0
	Eastern	18.9	32.4	35.9	12.8	100.0	28.9	37.1	26.2	7.9	100.0
	Northern	18.6	33.1	34.1	14.2	100.0	29.4	37.9	23.9	8.8	100.0
	Western	9.6	24.3	34.6	31.6	100.0	47.7	33.5	14.9	3.9	100.0
	Total	**13.6**	**29.7**	**35.3**	**21.4**	**100.0**	**43.3**	**33.8**	**17.9**	**5.1**	**100.0**

6.4 Feeding Practices

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

Table 6.6 shows that 11 percent of households had had at least three meals per day while 31 percent never took three meals (either took one or two meals per day) in all the three survey periods. More male-headed households (12%) compared to those headed by females (8%) took at least three meals in all the three survey periods.

Furthermore, considerable differentials are observed between households residing in urban and rural areas. More urban households (15%) compared to the rural households (9%) consistently took at least three meals in all the survey periods. The reverse is true when households that never took at least three meals a day are considered with rural households having a higher percentage (35%) compared to those in urban areas (20%). 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.

Table 6.6: Feeding Practices of Households in regards to a number of Meals taken per Day by Residence (%)

	Background characteristics	Never	One period	Two periods	All three periods	
			Took at least three meals a day			
Sex of Head	Male	29.3	33.0	26.1	11.6	100.0
	Female	36.6	33.2	22.3	7.9	100.0
Residence	Rural	35.2	32.2	23.5	9.1	100.0
	Urban	20.0	35.6	29.7	14.8	100.0
Region	Kampala	20.4	42.6	27.3	9.7	100.0
	Central	27.3	36.4	28.1	8.3	100.0
	Eastern	30.0	32.0	27.8	10.2	100.0
	Northern	42.7	27.2	19.4	10.7	100.0
	Western	28.6	33.7	24.5	13.2	100.0
	Total	**31.4**	**33.0**	**25.0**	**10.5**	**100.0**

6.5 Summary of Findings

The period from 2009/10 to 2011/12 were characterized by high inflation rates that prevailed during the 2010/11 survey period. This could partly explain the 10 percent of the population that remained chronically poor, 36 percent who moved into or out of poverty; and 54 percent Non-Poor for the period 2009/10 to 2011/12. The chronically poor were more likely to be in female-headed households, households whose head was in a polygamous marriage or a widow/widower; households whose head had no formal education as well as those that resided in the Northern region of Uganda. On the other hand, people that experienced mobility into or out of poverty within the three periods were mainly from the Eastern region followed by Northern region. In addition, such persons belonged to households whose head had some or no formal education or was engaged in the agricultural sector.

In general, 57 percent of households reported that every member had at least two sets of clothes; 9 percent reported ownership of a blanket for children less than 18 years while 23 percent reported ownership of at least a pair of shoes in all the three survey periods. Only 11 percent of the households had had at least three meals per day compared to the 31 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 all three 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)

Table 7.1 presents the number of households engaged in different agricultural activities. It is clear that there was a notable increase in the number of households engaged in agricultural activities across the three panel waves with exception of households that reared/owned cattle and those that reared/owned poultry slightly reduced between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Table 7.1: Number of Agricultural Households

Households	UNPS 2009/10	UNPS 2010/11	UNPS 2011/12
Engaged in Agriculture	4,388,120	3,818,860	4,191,470
Cultivated crops	4,207,430	2,882,810	4,168,210
Reared/owned Cattle	3,613,120	2,255,450	1,285,740
Reared/owned small animals	2,665,340	1,625,170	2,327,360
Reared/owned poultry	2,824,730	1,750,680	2,279,200

7.2   Transitions in Agricultural Households (Ag HHs)

Figure 7.1 presents findings on the activities that households engaged in the surveys 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12. Results show that 34 percent of Ag hhs in Uganda grew crops in all the three survey waves, 11 percent engaged in livestock while 10 percent were involved in mixed farming (crop and livestock). Only two percent and less than one percent of Ag hhs were involved in crop growing and livestock only respectively.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural Households by Activities from 2009/10 to 2011/12 (%)
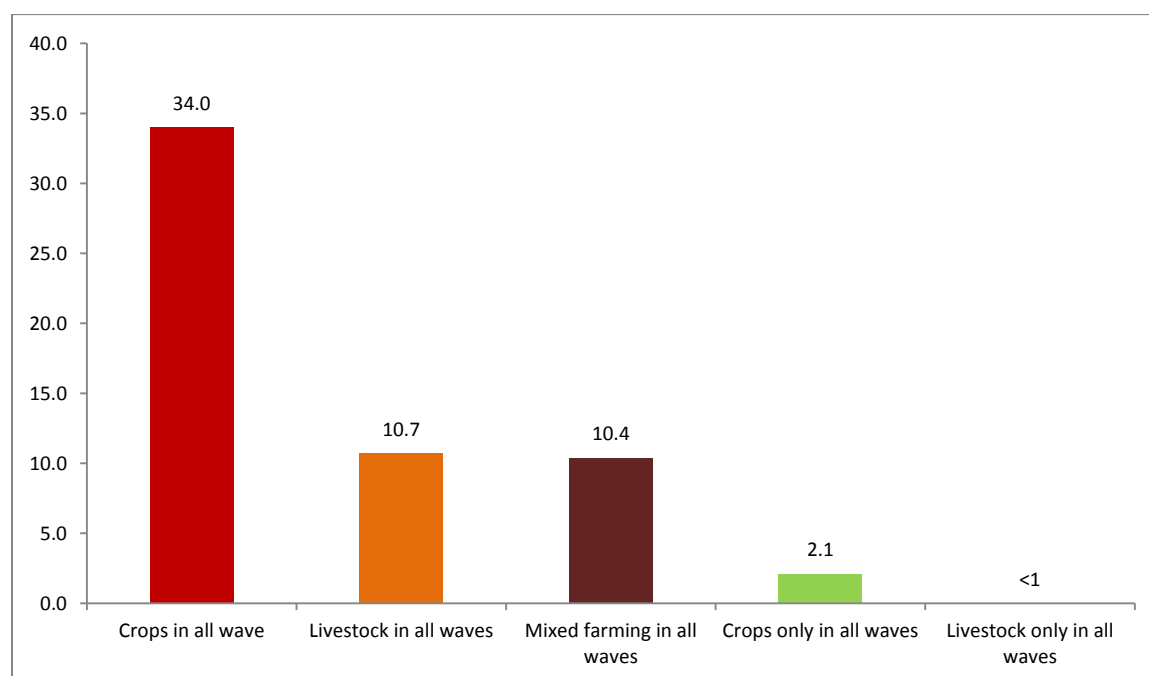
7.3   Mixed Farming

An Ag hh was considered to be practicing Mixed Farming if it grew crops and also reared any form of livestock. Figure 7.2 presents the distribution of Ag hhs engaged in mixed farming. Results show that there was a steady decline in the proportion of households that engaged in crop growing alongside rearing of small animals or poultry/small birds/bees between 2009/10 and 2011/12.

Figure 7.2: Households Engaged in Mixed Farming by Year (%)
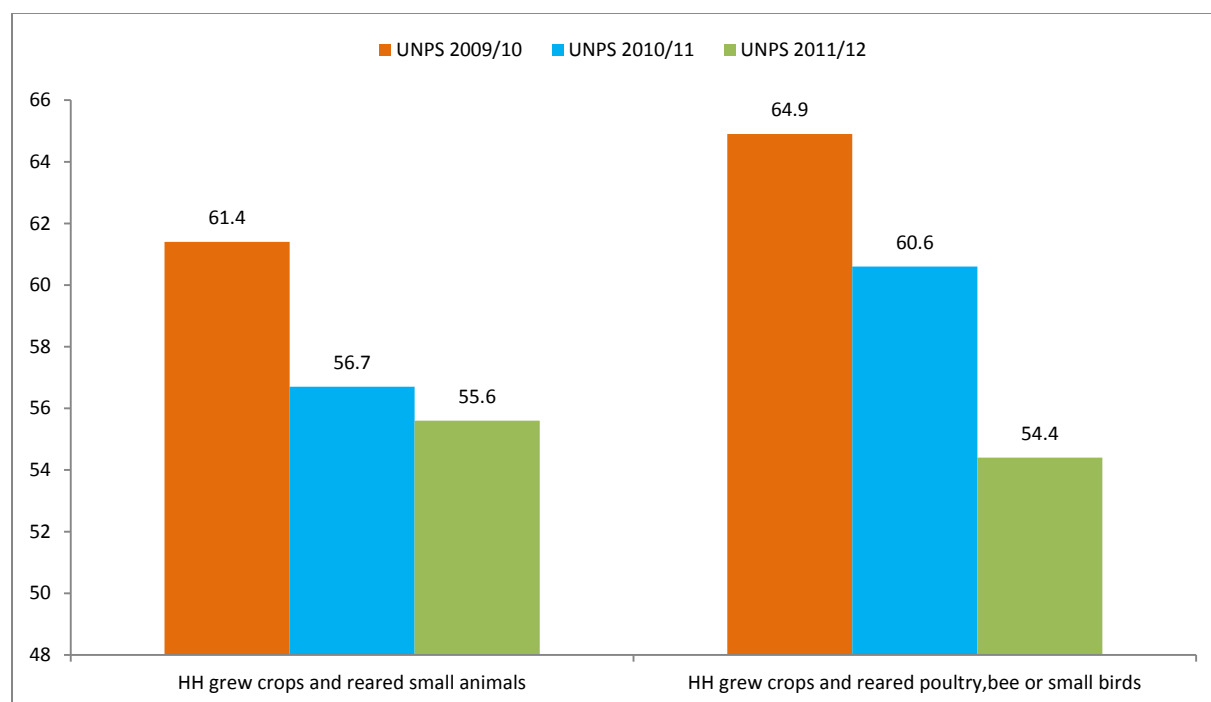
7.4   Acquisition of Agricultural Land

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. Table 7.2 presents information on how Ag hhs in Uganda acquired their land.

The findings indicate that about seven in every ten Ag hhs acquired land through inheritance or received it as a gift with the higher proportions in the rural areas (70%) and the Northern region (85%). In addition, most of land acquired was under the Customary tenure system (84%).

Table 7.2: Distribution of Ag hhs by the Mode of Land Acquisition (%)

Residence	Purchased	Inherited/received as gift	Others	Total
Rural	27.4	69.7	2.8	100
Urban	30.4	66.0	3.7	100
Region				
Kampala	79.9	20.1	0.0	100
Central	45.7	53.8	0.5	100
Eastern	20.2	78.8	0.9	100
Northern	8.9	84.9	6.1	100
Western	46.6	50.8	2.5	100
Tenure System				
Freehold	48.1	50.1	1.9	100
Leasehold	81.5	9.5	9.0	100
Mailo	49.3	47.8	2.9	100
Customary	12.8	84.0	3.2	100
Other(Specify)	19.2	36.0	44.7	100
Total	**27.7**	**69.4**	**2.9**	**100**

7.5   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. Table 7.3 presents the distribution of Ag hhs by the type of NAADS services received and year. Results show that, across all the three years more than 70 percent of Ag hhs had been informed of NAADS training program with the highest proportion in the Western region. The results further indicate a gap between knowledge and actual participation of Ag hhs in NAADS training program. For instance, only 22 percent of Ag hhs participated in NAADS training programs and 11 percent participated in NAADS enterprises although 78 percent of households were informed about NAADS training programs.

Table 7.3: Distribution of Ag HHs by type of Agricultural Extension Services received (%)

	Informed of NAADS Training Programs	Participated in NAADS Training Programs	Informed of Farmers' Groups	A Member of Farmers' Group	Informed of NAADS Initiatives to Prioritize Enterprise	Household Member Participated In NAADS Enterprise
UNPS-2009/10						
Residence						
Rural	79.6	16.6	58.8	23.3	33.5	10.2
urban	83.3	14.0	61.5	18.9	39.0	9.2
Region						
Kampala	71.6	1.4	14.8	0.0	9.9	1.4
Central	72.0	13.8	37.2	19.7	25.1	8.4
Eastern	76.5	19.0	57.1	28.3	18.7	9.4
Northern	72.1	13.6	61.8	18.0	33.7	10.8
Western	91.8	17.5	70.9	22.9	51.0	11.0
UNPS-2010/11						
Residence						
Rural	80.8	17.3	58.6	23.9	37.4	10.1
urban	88.5	19.3	61.8	25.3	50.7	11.2
Region						
Kampala	86.9	0.0	73.8	0.0	56.2	0.0
Central	81.2	13.2	35.1	29.6	29.8	9.2
Eastern	72.5	15.6	48.9	27.5	25.1	9.1
Northern	81.4	14.9	68.4	19.2	37.1	9.9
Western	90.0	24.3	73.7	24.6	57.2	12.4
UNPS-2011/12						
Residence						
Rural	77.7	21.1	59.4	28.6	28.5	10.5
urban	83.4	24.6	64.2	23.4	32.9	13.2
Region						
Kampala	68.0	10.3	21.0	23.2	16.2	0.0
Central	71.0	20.8	46.3	32.9	21.8	11.6
Eastern	70.6	23.5	58.5	32.8	26.9	10.6
Northern	82.6	18.8	66.6	24.7	37.3	10.7
Western	86.7	22.4	62.6	24.4	27.2	10.9
Uganda	**78.4**	**21.5**	**59.9**	**28.0**	**29.0**	**10.8**

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. Table 7.4 presents changes in the access to extension worker services by Ag hhs. The results show that, overall, only two percent of households had not received any NAADS training since 2005/06 while 93 percent had received training at least once between 2005/06 and 2011/12.

There was no significant difference in the results across regions; however there was a notable difference in the proportion of rural Ag hhs which were more likely to have been received an extension visit from NAADS with the intention of training compared to those in urban areas.

Table 7.4: Distribution of Ag hhs that received Extension Visits from NAADS for Training (%)

	Residence			Region				
Received NAADS Training	Rural	Urban	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
At least once	92.9	91.1	76.2	91.4	89.4	91.6	97.3	**92.6**
After 2005/06	66.6	52.2	23.8	55.3	63.1	60.0	76.3	**64.9**
In all the four periods	3.5	1.6	0.0	2.9	2.1	2.6	5.1	**3.3**
Not at all	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.8	3.3	2.2	0.5	**1.7**

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. Figure 7.3 presents the production of maize, rice and beans in millions of metric tons. Overall, the total production of maize dropped between 2009/10 and 2010/11 but later increased to (2.94 Million metric tons) in 2011/12. On the other hand, production of beans did not change much between 2009/10 and 2011/12; while rice production consistently increased from 0.09 to 0.36 Million metric tons in 2009/10 and 2011/12, respectively.

Figure 7.3: Total Production of Maize, Rice and Beans by Year (Million Metric Tons)
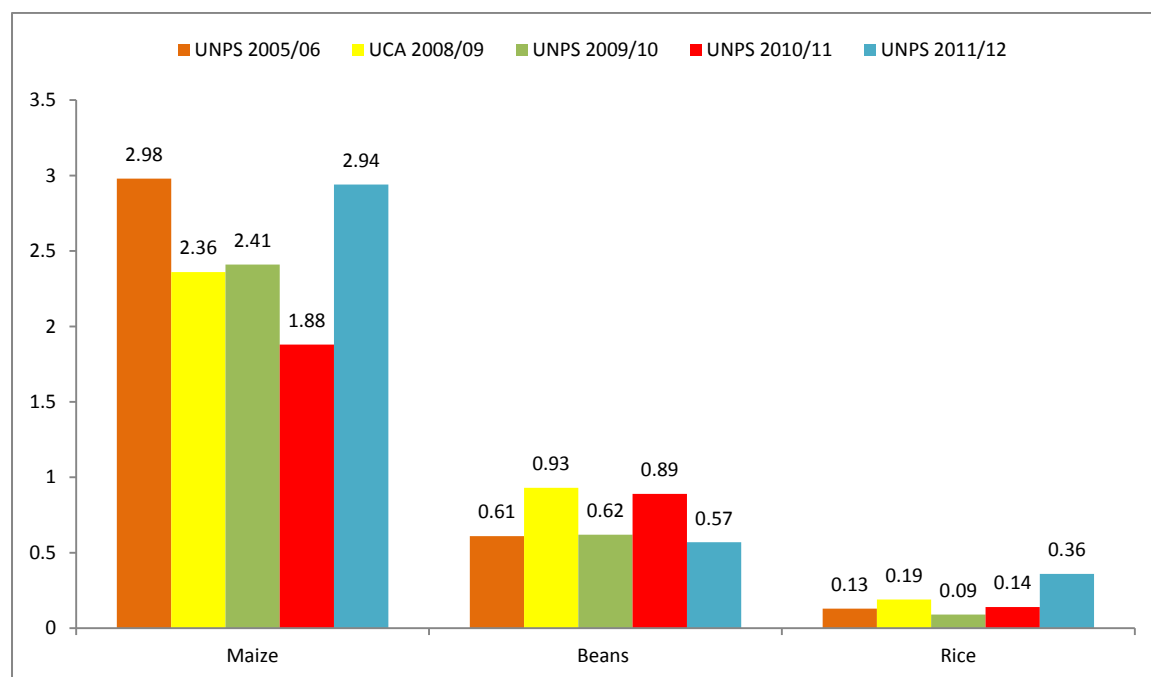
Further disaggregation of production figures by region is presented in Table 7.5. The results reveal that Bananas were mostly produced in the Western and Central regions, Sweet potatoes in the Eastern region while Beans and Maize were mostly produced in the Western region. Overall,

fluctuations were observed in the total production of all crops which could have been due to seasonal and weather changes.

Table 7.5:   Production of Major Crops by Region (Metric Tons)

2011/12	Rice	Maize	Millet	Sorghum	Beans	G/nuts	Irish potato	Sweet potato	Cassava	Banana	Coffee
Kampala	-	1,017	-	-	414	-	-	3,212	2,196	8,616	-
Central	13,200	453,910	14,134	363	225,264	47,430	80,461	752,583	720,437	2,125,353	81,448
Eastern	299,713	403,634	74,840	24,891	77,252	114,347	200	618,131	294,924	363,251	8,238
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	70,515
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**	**160,201**

2010/11	Rice	Maize	Millet	Sorghum	Beans	G/nuts	Irish potato	Sweet potato	Cassava	Banana	Coffee
Kampala	-	1,602	-	-	36	8	-	5,661	252	4,238	-
Central	8,940	368,455	5,775	306	105,216	16,326	13,151	325,340	689,405	1,776,686	30,498
Eastern	77,357	585,979	66,824	49,517	117,268	66,821	1,997	1,137,531	926,781	480,076	48,722
Northern	28,448	331,131	26,394	39,774	146,127	36,590	26	271,152	1,359,038	75,874	-
Western	29,186	588,355	40,756	62,487	517,796	62,644	321,314	472,862	295,597	5,457,368	24,057
Total	**143,931**	**1,875,522**	**139,750**	**152,084**	**886,443**	**182,388**	**336,488**	**2,212,548**	**3,271,073**	**7,794,241**	**103,277**

2009/10	Rice	Maize	Millet	Sorghum	Beans	G/nuts	Irish potato	Sweet potato	Cassava	Banana	Coffee
Kampala	-	11,426	-	-	7,912	21	-	6,614	13,028	14,676	539
Central	2,403	729,051	3,430	2,439	97,051	16,673	7,497	277,837	403,472	1,923,197	115,147
Eastern	45,281	737,090	26,539	46,615	91,440	25,095	1,080	431,384	894,844	329,364	14,213
Northern	15,061	169,175	22,761	39,255	117,975	19,024	1,701	248,469	792,347	48,849	474
Western	30,541	761,889	50,944	81,892	301,068	45,062	181,550	405,966	193,927	3,975,217	47,831
Total	**93,285**	**2,408,632**	**103,674**	**170,201**	**615,447**	**105,875**	**191,828**	**1,370,269**	**2,297,618**	**6,291,303**	**178,204**

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. The proportion of households that used improved seeds dropped from 19 percent in 2009/10 to 10 percent in 2011/12. 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 compared to those that used inter-cropping.

Table 7.6: Distribution of Households by Type of Seeds used and Cropping System (%)

Type of Seeds	Cropping system		
	Pure Stand	Inter cropped	Total
2011/12			
Traditional	87.9	92.4	**90.5**
Improved	12.1	7.6	**9.5**
2010/11			
Traditional	79.9	87.7	**83.3**
Improved	20.1	12.3	**15.7**
2009/10			
Traditional	79.2	82.7	**81.2**
Improved	20.8	17.4	**18.8**

According to Figure 7.5, one in every ten Ag hhs in 2011/12 used improved maize seeds while only two percent use improved bean seeds. A steady decline in use of improved maize and beans seeds was observed across all the three survey periods- i.e. a decline from 41 percent to 10 percent and four to two percent for maize and beans respectively.

Figure 7.5: Use of Improved Maize and Beans Seeds by Year (%)
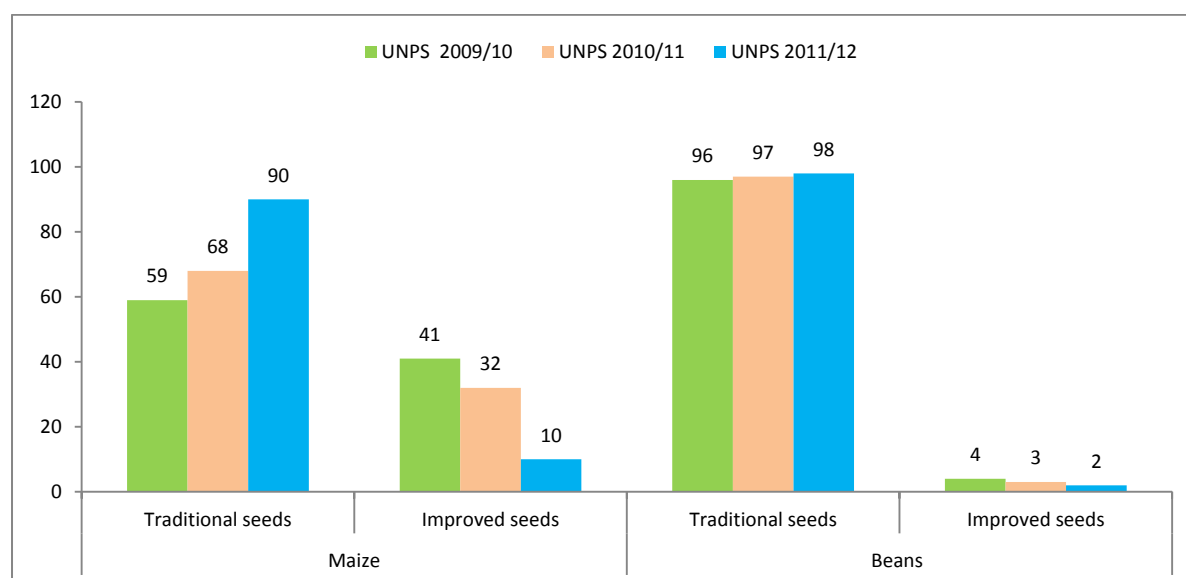
7.8   Farming Inputs

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. Table 7.7 presents the percentage of households that used three type of inputs i.e. organic fertilizer, in-organic fertilizer and pesticides.

Results show that there was a slight increase in the use of at least any one of the three inputs for matooke from 21 percent in 2009/10 to 22 percent in 2011/12. On the other hand, a reverse trend was observed in the use of at least any one of the three inputs for beans and maize between 2009/10 and 2011/12.

Table 7.7: Use of Farming inputs by crop and year (%)

Types of Inputs	Beans	Maize	Matooke
UNPS_2011/12			
Any organic fertilizers	8.5	5.8	13.0
Any non-organic fertilizers	3.2	3.1	4.1
Any pesticides	7.9	8.4	10.0
Any one of the three inputs	15.2	13.8	22.3
UNPS_2010/11			
Any organic fertilizers	9.2	6.6	12.7
Any non-organic fertilizers	2.5	2.5	3.1
Any pesticides	7.2	7.6	8.5
Any one of the three inputs	15.9	14.0	20.4
UNPS_2009/10			
Any organic fertilizers	9.7	7.2	12.8
Any non-organic fertilizers	2.2	2.3	2.4
Any pesticides	8.7	8.7	9.5
Any one of the three inputs	17.6	15.1	20.5

7.9   Animal Rearing

Most farmers in Uganda are able to use land at their disposal as collateral to access credit and also use it for livestock rearing as a way to increase their incomes (DRT, 2012). During data collection, Ag hhs were asked whether any member raised/owned livestock (cattle and pack animals), small animals (goats, sheep and pigs) and poultry in the last (twelve months, six months and three months respectively). Results in Table 7.8 indicate that, many households reared goats, chicken and indigenous cows in 2010/11 as well as 2011/12. There was a notable increase in the average number of animals and birds owned per household between 2010/11 and 20111/12 with an increase in small animals owned which included goats, sheep and pigs.

Table 7.8: Changes in Average Number of Animals and Birds Owned

Animals	UNPS-2011/12		UNPS-2010/11	
	Number of HHs	Average number owned	Number of HHs	Average number owned
Livestock				
Exotic Cows	151,200	2.8	208,200	4.4
Indigenous Calves	610,600	2.4	819,600	1.9
Indigenous Bulls	566,000	2.7	613,500	1.5
Indigenous Oxen	165,300	3.7	277,000	2.0
Indigenous Heifer	303,800	2.4	532,400	2.1
Indigenous Cows	794,000	4.3	995,200	2.3
Small Animals				
Indigenous - Male goat	980,800	2.1	1,315,300	1.7
Indigenous - Female goat	1,847,800	3.3	2,008,500	3.0
Indigenous - Male sheep	207,600	1.8	245,600	1.5
Indigenous - Female sheep	288,700	2.8	388,300	2.7
Indigenous - Pigs	692,600	2.4	761,300	2.4
Poultry and animals				
Indigenous chicken	2,191,300	10.3	2,281,100	9.3
Other poultry and birds	129,200	4.4	162,600	4.0

On the other hand, the proportion of agricultural households involved in animal rearing have consistently reduced as shown in Figure 7.6. Farmers involved in cattle, goats, sheep and pig rearing reduced between 2010/11 and 2011/12. However, a significant improvement is observed in the percentage of households involved poultry farming from 79 percent in 2010/11 to 95 percent in 2011/12. This may be attributed to increased market for indigenous birds and new poultry breeds.

Figure 7.6: Trends in Animal Rearing (%)
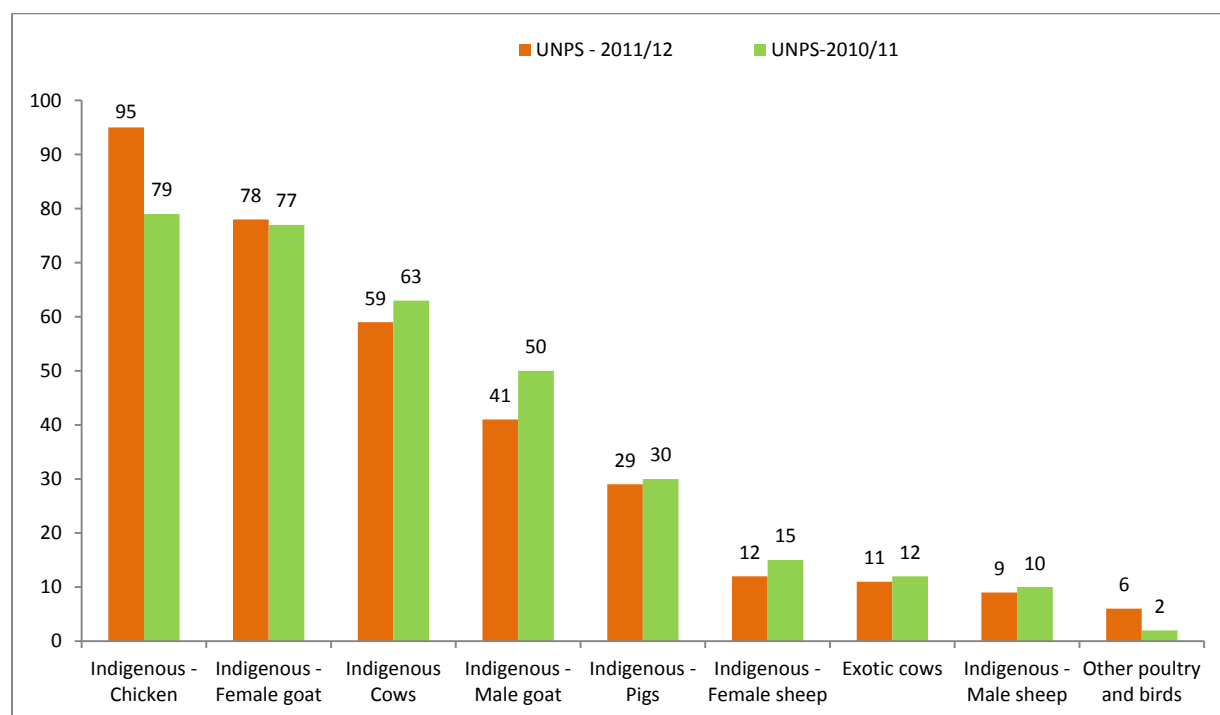
7.9.1 Transitions in Animal Rearing

Table 7.9 presents changes in the rearing of animals and birds among Ag hhs. The findings show that there was an increase in the proportion of households rearing livestock and small animals by about seven percentage points between 2009/10 and 2011/12 the reverse trend was observed in the proportion of households rearing livestock and poultry; as well as small animals and poultry. Households involved in rearing all animals significantly increased from 19 to 50 percent between 2009/10 and 2011/12.

Table 7.9: Changes in Animal Rearing (%)

Types on animals	UNPS 2012/11	UNPS 2010/11	UNPS 2009/10
Livestock and small animals	80.7	73.2	73.9
Livestock and poultry	72.5	78.2	78.2
Small animals and poultry	66.8	75.3	74.9
All animals	50.0	30.4	19.7

7.10   Summary of Findings

There was a notable increase in the number of households engaged in agricultural activities. From 2009/10 to 2011/12, 34 percent of Ag hhs in Uganda grew crops, 11 percent engaged in livestock while 10 percent were involved in mixed farming (crop and livestock) in all the three periods. About seven in every ten Ag hhs acquired land through inheritance or received it as a gift with the higher proportions in the rural areas (70%) and the Northern region (85%). In addition, most of land acquired is under the customary tenure system (84%).

More than 70 percent of Ag hhs had been informed of NAADS training program with the highest proportion in the Western region. There is a gap between knowledge and actual participation of Ag hhs in NAADS training program. For instance, only 22 percent of Ag hhs participated in NAADS training programs and 11 percent participated in NAADS enterprises although 78 percent of households were informed about NAADS training programs.

In terms of major crops produced, Bananas were mostly grown in the Western and Central regions, Sweet potatoes in the Eastern region while Beans and Maize were mostly produced in the Western region. Overall, the total production of Maize dropped between 2009/10 and 2010/11 but later increased to (2.94 Million metric tons). On the other hand, production of Beans did not change much between 2009/10 and 2011/12; while Rice production consistently increased from 0.09 to 0.36 Million metric tons in 2009/10 and 2011/12 respectively.

The proportion of households that used improved seeds dropped from 19 percent in 2009/10 to 10 percent in 2011/12. Although the use of improved seeds has been declining, it is interesting to note that more households grew crops using the pure stand cropping system were more likely to use improved seeds compared to those that used inter-cropping. Furthermore, there was a slight increase in the use of at least any one of the three inputs for matooke from 21 percent in 2009/10 to 22 percent in 2011/12 while a reverse trend was observed in the use of at least any one of the three inputs for beans and maize in the same period.

A significant improvement is observed in the percentage of households involved in poultry farming from 79 percent in 2010/11 to 95 percent in 2011/12. This may be attributed to increased market for indigenous birds and new poultry breeds. Finally, there was an increase in the proportion of households rearing livestock and small animals by about seven percentage points between 2009/10 and 2011/12 while those involved in rearing all animals significantly increased from 19 percent to 50 percent between the two survey periods.

CHAPTER EIGHT

FAMILY PLANNING

8.0   Introduction

Half of the world's population is 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 (6.7 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. This chapter presents results on respondent's knowledge about contraceptive methods and current use of family planning.

8.1   Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is an important precursor to their use. Women with adequate information about the various available methods of contraception are in a better position to plan their families and child spacing. Knowledge of family planning methods and the financial cost of contraception are alternative indicators of effective "access" to family planning methods in the population.

Knowledge of contraceptive methods was collected from women of the reproductive age (15-49 years). The respondent was required to spontaneously mention the different contraceptive methods that one would use to avoid/delay getting pregnant. For the woman who could not answer spontaneously, the family planning method would be described to establish the respondent's knowledge about a method.

Table 8.1 presents information on knowledge about contraceptive methods for women 15-49 years. The results show that knowledge of any contraceptive method is almost universal (98%). Modern methods were more widely known than the traditional methods i.e. of all women aged 15-49, 97 percent knew at least one modern contraceptive method compared to 76 percent who reported knowing at least one traditional method. Among all women, Male Condom (95%), Injectables (94%) and Pill (93%) were the most known methods while LAM, Emergency Contraceptive and Foam/Jelly are the least known methods with 42 percent, 22 percent and 13 percent respectively. A similar pattern is observed in the knowledge of contraceptive methods among married women. The mean number of contraceptive methods known by married women is 8.6 compared to 8.3 methods known for all women.

Table 8.1: Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods (%)

	All Women	Married Women
Any Method	**97.5**	**98.1**
Any Modern Method	**97.4**	**98.0**
Female Sterilization	75.9	79.8
Male Sterilization	56.1	60.5
Pill	93.3	94.8
IUD	64.3	8.1
Injectables	93.9	95.7
Implants	73.1	77.7
Male Condom	94.6	95.4
Female Condom	54.4	56.2
LAM	42.0	46.9
Emergency Contraception	22.3	22.4
Foam/Jelly	13.1	12.8
Any Traditional Method	**75.5**	**79.8**
Rhythm Method	59.5	62.1
Withdrawal	60.1	65.6
Moon Beads	30.5	31.6
Others	4.7	3.1
Mean Number of Methods Known	**8.3**	**8.6**

Table 8.2 presents knowledge of contraceptive methods categorized as Any method, Modern and Traditional Methods by region. Knowledge of any method is universal and uniformly distributed across regions. The women were more knowledgeable about Any Modern method compared to Any Traditional method. Knowledge of Any Modern Method across regions was similarly universal and equally distributed with a small range of three percent as opposed to Any Traditional method which was least known with a range of 21 percent. Knowledge of any traditional method is more pronounced in Western region (84%), followed by Central region (81%) while Northern region registered the least with 76 percent.

Table 8.2: Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods by Region (%)

Region	Any Method	Any modern Method	Any Traditional Method
Central	98.8	98.8	80.9
Eastern	98.1	97.9	63.1
Northern	95.8	95.6	76.5
Western	97.2	97.2	83.9
Total	**97.5**	**97.4**	**75.5**

8.2   Current Use of Contraceptives

The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate takes into account all use of contraception, whether the concern of the user is permanent cessation of childbearing or a desire to space births. Current use of family planning services serves to assess the success of family planning programmes.

Figure 8.1 shows the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) among married women in Uganda. The CPR is usually defined as the percentage of currently married women who are using a method of contraception. The results show that the CPR for currently married women in Ugandan using a method of family planning is 38 percent. Worth noting is that the use of Modern methods (30%) among married women was higher compared to only eight percent that were using Traditional Methods.

Figure 8.1: Current Use of Contraception among Married Women (15-49 years)
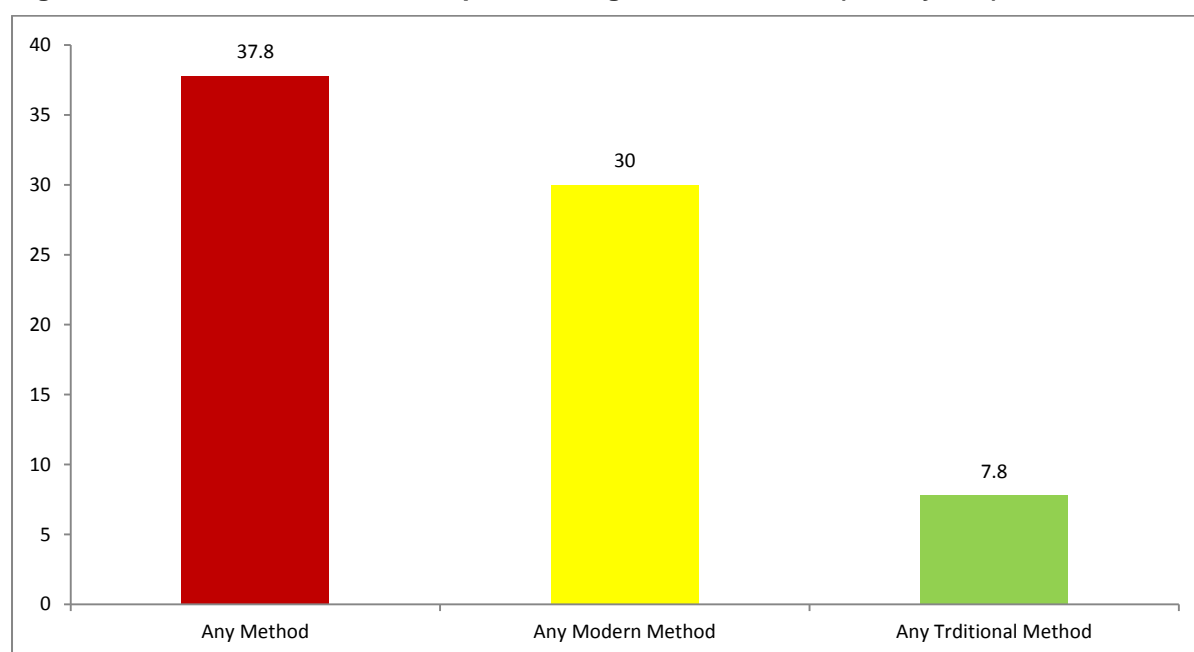
Table 8.3 presents the distribution of women currently using contraceptives by residence. Overall, 62 percent of married women were not using any method of contraception. Examining current use of contraceptives by residence (rural-urban); the findings show that all women in urban areas were more likely to be using contraceptive methods than those in the rural areas. A similar pattern is observed for married women. Two traditional methods i.e. rhythm and withdrawal, were more likely to be used in rural compared to urban areas among all women or married women. The findings further show that injectables were widely used among married women (13%) as well as all women (10%), followed by male condom (5%) for all women while for married women it was rhythm method, at five percent.

Table 8.3: Distribution of All Women Currently Using Contraceptives by Residence (%)

Type of Method	All Women			Married Women		
	Rural	urban	Total	Rural	urban	Total
Not using	71.0	60.7	**68.6**	65.1	50.5	**62.1**
Injectables	9.1	11.4	**9.6**	12.2	18.1	**13.4**
Male Condom	3.8	8.6	**4.9**	2.8	6.0	**3.5**
Rhythm Method	4.4	3.3	**4.1**	5.4	3.9	**5.1**
Pill	2.3	5.3	**3.0**	2.8	8.9	**4.0**
Lam	2.7	1.8	**2.5**	3.7	2.8	**3.5**
Implants	2.2	2.0	**2.2**	2.8	3.6	**3.0**
Withdrawal	1.7	1.0	**1.5**	2.2	1.8	**2.1**
Female Sterilization	1.5	1.0	**1.4**	2.1	1.8	**2.0**
Iud	0.4	0.4	**0.4**	0.5	0.7	**0.6**
Male Sterilization	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	0.1	0.0	**0.1**
Moon Beads	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Foam/Jelly	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Female Condom	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Emergency Contraception	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Others	0.9	4.5	**1.7**	0.4	1.8	**0.6**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 8.4 shows current use of contraception by region of residence. The results show that, overall, married women in the Central region had the highest CPR (47%) while the Eastern region had the lowest rate (31%). Use of modern methods among married women was lowest in both the Eastern (26%) and Northern region (25%) and highest in the Central region (39%). Traditional methods were more likely to be used by currently married women in the Northern region.

Table 8.4 Current Use of Contraception by Region (%)

All women	CPR	Modern	Traditional	No Method	Total
Central	33.9	28.7	9.3	62.1	100.0
Eastern	25.1	21.1	4.5	74.4	100.0
Northern	30.5	20.9	10.9	68.2	100.0
Western	29.0	25.9	3.8	70.3	100.0
Total	**29.7**	**24.0**	**7.3**	**68.6**	**100.0**
Married women					
Central	46.6	38.9	9.2	51.9	100.0
Eastern	30.6	25.7	5.1	69.2	100.0
Northern	37.5	25.3	12.1	62.5	100.0
Western	34.9	31.5	4.5	64.0	100.0
Total	**37.2**	**42.0**	**7.5**	**50.5**	**100.0**

Table 8.5 shows current use of contraception by place of residence. The findings reveal that contraceptive prevalence is higher in urban (48%) compared to rural areas (35%). Variation in current use of contraception among married women across regions and the urban-rural within regions. The highest differences in the use of any method of contraception within regions was observed in the Eastern Urban (44%) and Eastern Rural (28%); while the Western Urban (38%) and Western Rural (35%) registered lower differences compared to other regions.

Table 8.5: Current Use of Contraception among Married Women by Residence (%)

	Any Method	Modern	Traditional	No Method	Total
Place of residence					
Rural	34.6	27.0	7.9	65.1	100.0
Urban	47.7	42.0	7.5	50.5	100.0
Region-Urban/Rural					
Central Urban	52.4	46.0	9.5	44.4	100.0
Central Rural	43.1	34.6	9.0	56.4	100.0
Eastern Urban	44.2	40.4	5.8	53.8	100.0
Eastern Rural	28.5	23.4	5.0	71.5	100.0
Northern Urban	47.6	38.1	9.5	52.4	100.0
Northern Rural	35.4	22.7	12.7	64.6	100.0
Western Urban	37.5	37.5	0.0	62.5	100.0
Western Rural	34.5	30.6	5.2	64.3	100.0
Uganda	**37.2**	**30.0**	**7.8**	**62.1**	**100.0**

8.3   Summary of Findings

Knowledge of any contraceptive method is almost universal (98%). Modern methods were more widely known than the Traditional Methods i.e. of all women aged 15-49 years, 97 percent knew at least one modern contraceptive method compared to 76 percent who reported knowing at least one traditional method. Among all women, Male Condom (95%), Injectables (94%) and Pill (93%) were the most known methods while LAM, Emergency Contraceptive and Foam/jelly are the least known methods with 42 percent, 22 percent and 13 percent respectively. The mean number of contraceptive methods known by married women is 8.6 compared to 8.3 methods known for all women.

The CPR for currently married women in Ugandan using a method of family planning is 38 percent. Worth noting is that the use of Modern Methods (30%) among married women was higher compared to only eight percent that were using Traditional Methods. Women in urban areas were more likely to be using contraceptive methods than those in the rural areas. Injectables were widely used among married women (13%) as well as all women (10%), followed by Male Condom (5%) for all women while for married women it was Rhythm method at five percent.

Overall, married women in the Central region had the highest CPR (47%) while the Eastern region had the lowest rate (31%). Use of modern methods among married women was lowest in both the

Eastern (26%) and Northern region (25%) and highest in the Central region (39%). Traditional methods were more likely to be used by currently married women in the Northern region. The highest differences in the use of any method of contraception within regions was observed in the Eastern Urban (44%) and Eastern Rural (28%); while the Western Urban (38%) and Western Rural (35%) registered lower differences within compared to other regions.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Panel Survey data presents a great opportunity to better understand the changes in key outcome indicators of the different sectors of the Country. The results presented in this report are useful for informing the social and economic transformation, as well as human development in the country hence guiding Government programs and interventions.

The survey results on Primary school facilities revealed a 10 percent increase in the adequacy of the available classrooms between 2010/11 and 2011/12. On the other hand, teacher absenteeism was 12 percent and was most prevalence among male teachers, Government teacher as well as Teachers in the Eastern region. There is still need for the Government to focus on motivating primary school teachers to ensure proficiency in schools.

The Ugandan Labour Force is predominantly self-employed in the Agricultural Sector. On the other hand, 40 percent of persons aged 14-64 years that were not part of the Labour Force in 2005/06 were still not working in 2011/12. Such a finding calls for the need for Government to invest in modernization of the Agricultural Sector to absorb the large proportion of the unemployed.

Data on the health facilities revealed that across all regions, more than half of the Health Facilities experienced Stock-Outs of any one of the Six-Tracer Drugs a day prior to the survey. There is need for a clear flow on the distribution of the six essential drugs in a timely manner to minimized drug Stock-Outs.

With regard to poverty dynamics, nationally, one out of every ten people in Uganda was chronically poor from 2009/10 to 2011/12. There is there need for government to strengthen the existing Social Protection Policies and intervention with focus on the most vulnerable like the chronically poor.

The use of improved seeds by farmers had been declining since 2009/10. In addition, the level of household participation in NAADS activities has remained low although most of them were aware of NAADS programs. Such findings point to the need for Government to rethink the implementation of programmes like NAADS in order to achieve set targets in the Agricultural Sector. Also, the Farmers need to be sensitized on the benefit of using improved farming methods and inputs like seeds.

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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QUESTIONNAIRE

Batch Sequence No

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Uganda Bureau of Statistics

THE UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY 2011/12
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
**[TO BE ANSWERED BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND IN HIS/HER ABSENCE,
BY AN ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD]**

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

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

SECTION 1B: STAFF DETAILS AND SURVEY TIME

		CODE
1. NAME OF INTERVIEWER:		

	D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y
2. DATE OF INTERVIEW:								

3. NAME OF SUPERVISOR:		

	D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y
4. DATE OF CHECKING:								

5. STARTING TIME:				

6. RESPONSE CODE: 1ST VISIT
1. Completed
2. Partially done
3. Not done

7. RESPONSE CODE: 2ND VISIT
1. Completed
2. Partially done
3. Not done

8. IF THE HOUSEHOLD IS NOT ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY, GIVE REASONS (Circle appropriate code)

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

9. GPS COORDINATES:

N=1 S=2 **D** **M**

LAT

LONG

10. REMARKS:

a)

b)

c)

Section 2: Household Roster

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

PERSON ID	We would like to make a complete list of household members in the last 12 months including guests who slept here last night and those that left the household permanently. *ASK IF ALL MEMBERS ARE LISTED*	Sex 1= M 2= F	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? 1= Head 2= Spouse 3= Son/daughter 4= Grand child 5= Parent of head or spouse 6= Sister/Brother of head or spouse 7= Nephew/Niece 8= Other relatives 9= Servant 10= Non-relative 96= Other (specify)	During the past 12 months, how many months did [NAME] live here? *WRITE 12 IF ALWAYS PRESENT OR IF AWAY LESS THAN A MONTH WRITE 00 IF PRESENT FOR LESS THAN A MONTH* IF '12 months', >>7	If [NAME] has not stayed for 12 months, what is the main reason for absence? *SEE CODE BOOK.*	What is the residential status of [NAME]? 1=Usual member present 2= Usual member absent 3=Regular member present 4=Regular member absent 5=Guest **(>> NEXT PERSON)** 6=Usual member who left hh more than 6 months ago **(>> NEXT PERSON)** 7=Left permanently **(>> NEXT PERSON)** *INTERVIEWER: FOR RESPONSES 1-4, WRITE NAME ON FLAP AT SAME ID NUMBER*	How old is [NAME] in completed years? *IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, WRITE 0*	What is the date of birth of [NAME]? *IF DAY OR MONTH IS UNKNOWN, MARK '99'.* DD	MM	YYYY	For persons 10 years and above What is the present marital status of [NAME]? 1= Married monogamously 2= Married polygamous 3=Divorced /Separated 4= Widow/ Widower 5= Never Married	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														

SECOND VISIT (columns 11, 12, 13)

Section 3: General Information on Household Members

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

P E R S O N I D	ORPHANHOOD								COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP For members 18 years & above	ETHNICITY For all household members	MALARIA For all household members		
	For household members below 18 years												
	Is the natural father of [NAME] living in this household? 1= Yes 2= No (>>3) 3= Dead (>>5)	IF COL 2A IS YES=1 ID CODE OF FATHER >> 5A	What is the highest level of father's education completed? 1=No formal education 2=Less than Primary 3=Completed Primary 4=Completed O-Level 5=Completed A-Level 6=Completed University 8=Don't Know 9=Other (Specify)	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? 1=No formal education 2=Less than Primary 3=Completed Primary 4=Completed O-Level 5=Completed A-Level 6=Completed University 8=Don't Know 9=Other (Specify)	What is her usual occupation? SEE CODE BOOK.	Is [NAME] a committee member of an LC1, LC2 or LC3? 1= Yes 2= No	What is [NAME]'s ethnic group/tribe? SEE CODE BOOK.	Did [NAME] sleep under a mosquito net last night? 1= Yes, Untreated Net (>> 13) 2= Yes, Insecticide Treated Net 3= No (>> 13) 9= Don't Know (>> 13)	Under which kind or brand did [NAME] sleep? 1= Olyset 2= Permanet 3= Duranet 4= Net protect 5= Interceptor 6= Other 9= Don't Know/net not labelled	Was this net ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to repel mosquitoes or bugs during the past 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Not sure
1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

Section 3 Cont'd: General Information on Household Members

PERSON ID	MIGRATION For all household members												
	In which a) Region b) district/ country was [NAME] born? **SEE CODE BOOK.**		In which a) Region b) district/ country did [NAME] live 5 years ago? **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 a) region b) district/ country did [NAME] live before moving to current place of residence? **SEE CODE BOOK.**		Was the place where [NAME] lived before coming here a rural or urban area? 1= Gazetted urban 2= Other Urban 3=Rural	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 2005/06?	During the past 5 years did [NAME] ever live in a settlement camp? 1=Yes 2=No **(>> NEXT PERSON)**	What was the name/location of the camp?		How many years did [NAME] live in this camp? **IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, RECORD 00**
												NAME AND LOCATION	**CODE**	
1	13a	13	14a	14	15	16a	16	17	18	19	20	21A	21B	22
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
09														
10														

Section 4: Education (All Persons 5 Years and above)

Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular) who are 5 years and above.

P E R S O N I D	INTERVIEWER: IS [NAME] ANSWERING FOR HIMSELF OR HERSELF? (FOR CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 7, THE GUARDIAN SHOULD RESPOND FOR THEM) 1= Yes (>>4) 2= No	WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]?	Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in any language? SEE CODES AT RIGHT	Has [NAME] ever attended any formal school? 1= Never attended 2= Attended school in the past (>> 7) 3= Currently attending school (>> 9)	Why has [NAME] not attended school? SEE CODES AT RIGHT [>> NEXT PERSON]	What was the highest grade/class that [NAME] completed? SEE CODE BOOK.	What was the main reason that [NAME] left school? SEE CODES AT RIGHT [>> NEXT PERSON]	What grade/class was [NAME] attending in [THE LAST COMPLETED SCHOOL YEAR]? SEE CODE BOOK.	What grade/class is [NAME] currently attending? SEE CODE BOOK.	Who manages the school [NAME] attends? 1= Government 2= Private 3= NGO 4= Religious organization (Faith-based) 96= Other (specify)	What type of school is [NAME] currently attending? 1= Day 2= Boarding (>> 15) 3= Day and Boarding	CODES FOR COL 4 1= Unable to read and write 2= Able to read only 3= Able to write only 4= Able to read and write
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												

CODES FOR COL 4
1= Unable to read and write
2= Able to read only
3= Able to write only
4= Able to read and write

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 available
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 family
13= Pregnancy
96= Other (specify)

Section 4 Cont'd: Education (All Persons 5 Years and above)

Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular) who are 5 years and above who are currently attending school

PERSON ID	If q12 = 3 Enumerator: Is [NAME] in the day section or boarding section? 1= Day Section 2 = Boarding Section (>> 15)	Distance to the school in km? ONLY FOR DAY SCHOLARS	Time to school TIME IN MINUTES	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 '999999' IN THE RELEVANT COLUMNS AND THE TOTAL AMOUNT IN COLUMN 15G. School and registration fees (contribution to school development fund)	Uniforms and sport clothes	Books and school supplies	Costs to and from school	Boarding fees	Other expenses	Total expenses	Is [NAME] currently receiving a scholarship or subsidy given by the government/ any organisation or school (including UPE/USE) to support [NAME]'s education? 1= Yes 2= No (>>18)	Source of Funding 1= Govt 2= NGO 3= Religious organization 4=School 6=Other(specify) 9= Don't Know	For day scholars only Does [NAME] get meals at school? 1= Yes, provided free 2= Yes, parents pay/ contribute 3= No
1	12_1	13	14	15A	15B	15C	15D	15E	15F	15G	16	17	18
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

Section 5: Health
Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular).

PERSON ID	INTERVIEWER: IS [NAME] ANSWERING FOR HIMSELF OR HERSELF? 1= Yes (>>4) 2= No	WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]?	During the past 30 days, did [NAME] suffer from any illness or injury? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT PERSON)	For how many days did [NAME] suffer due to illness or injury during the past 30 days? IF NONE, WRITE '0' AND SKIP TO COL 7.	For how many days did [NAME] have to stop doing [NAME]'s usual activities due to illness or injury during the past 30 days? VALUE 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?	What was the cost of this consultation, including any medicine prescribed even if purchased elsewhere?
				DAYS	DAYS	7A	7B				KMS	SHILLINGS
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7A**	**7B**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												

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

CODES FOR COL 9
1= Illness mild
2= Facility too far
3= Hard to get to facility
4= Too dangerous to go
5= Available facilities are too costly
6= No qualified staff present
7= Staff attitude not good
8= Too busy / long waiting time
9= Facility is inaccessible
10= Facility is closed
11= Facility is destroyed
12= Drugs not available
96= Other (specify)

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

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

PERSON ID	ID CODE OF RESPONDENT	RELATIONSHIP OF RESPONDENT TO CHILD 1=Mother 2=Father 3=Other Caregiver	Age of Child (IN MONTHS) MONTHS	IS CHILD 24 MONTHS OLD OR LESS? 1=0-24 months 2=25-59 months (>>26)	Has [NAME] ever been breastfed in his/her life? 1=Yes 2=No (>>11)	How long after birth did [NAME] start breast-feeding? 1= 0-6hrs 2= more than 6hrs 9= Don't know	Is [NAME] breast-feeding now? 1=Yes (>>10) 2=No 9=Don't know (>>10)	For how many months was [NAME] breast- fed? MONTHS	Has [NAME] begun eating daily any food or fluids other than breast milk? 1=Yes 2=No	Has any water, juice, breast milk substitutes, other liquids or semi-solid foods apart from breast milk, vitamins, minerals liquid and/or food items ever been given to [NAME]? 1=Yes 2=No (>>14)	At what age was [NAME] given liquid and/or food items for the first time? MONTHS	Since this time yesterday, how many times was [NAME] given soft food, mashed or solid food, porridge or food other than liquids (milk, water, tea and juice)? 1=Never 2=Once 3=Two to three 4=Four to five 5=Six or more times 6=Child not present at visit	Has [NAME] received a Vitamin A capsule in the last 6 months? SHOW THE BLUE AND RED CAPSULES FOR DIFFERENT DOSES. 1=Yes with card 2=Yes without card 3=No with card (>>16) 4=No without card (>>16) 9=Don't know (>>16)	Where did the Vitamin A capsule come from? 1= On routine visit to health facility 2=Sick child visit to health facility 3=Child Health Days 8=Other (specify) 9=Don't know	Has [NAME] had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? DIARRHOEA IS 3 OR MORE LOOSE OR WATERY STOOLS PER DAY 1=Yes 2=No (>>21) 9=Don't know (>>21)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															
07															
08															
09															
10															

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

PERSON ID	If [NAME] had diarrhea, was there blood in it? **BLOODY DIARRHOEA IS 3 OR MORE LOOSE OR WATERY STOOLS WITH BLOOD PER DAY** 1=Yes 2=No 9=Don't know	During the last episode of diarrhea, did [NAME] take any of the following as treatment? 1=Fluid from ORS sachet 2=Recommended home make fluid (sugar/salt solution) 8=Other (specify) 9=Don't know	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]? A=Government Hospital B=Government Health Center C=NGO/private health facility D=Mobile/ Outreach Clinic E=Village/ Community Health Worker F=Relative or Friend G=Traditional Practitioner H=Pharmacy/ Drug Shop I=Other Government (specify) J=Other Private (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									
10									

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

P E R S O N I D	Does [NAME] have edema? 1=Yes (>>28) 2=No	WEIGHT INCLUDE TWO PLACES AFTER DECIMAL	RECORD HEIGHT / LENGTH ONLY ONCE PER CHILD DEPENDING ON SIZE		RESULT 1=Measured 2=Not present 3=Refused 4=Child has edema 96=Other (specify)
			LENGTH (CM) LYING DOWN CHILD <24 MONTHS OR (≤ 85 CM)	HEIGHT (CM) STANDING UP CHILD >24 MONTHS OR (≥ 85 CM)	
1	26	27	28A	28B	29
01		|__|__|.|__|__| Kg	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	
02		|__|__|.|__|__| Kg	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	
03		|__|__|.|__|__| Kg	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	
04		|__|__|.|__|__| Kg	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	
05		|__|__|.|__|__| Kg	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	
06		|__|__|.|__|__| Kg	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	
07		|__|__|.|__|__| Kg	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	
08		|__|__|.|__|__| Kg	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	
09		|__|__|.|__|__| Kg	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	
10		|__|__|.|__|__| Kg	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|__|__|.|__| cm	

Section 7: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)

For all household members 5 years and above (usual and regular)

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

Section 7 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)

PERSON ID	In the last four weeks, was [NAME] looking for any kind of job? 1 = Yes 2 = No	What did [Name] do to look for work? 1= 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						In this (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the last week, was [NAME] 1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? (>>32) 3=An own-account worker? (>>32) 4=Helping without pay in a household business? (>>32) 5=An apprentice? (>> 34) 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock? (>> 36)
						What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the last week? DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS.		What are the main goods/services produced at [NAME]'s place of work or its main function? 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 the business?		
						DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	YEAR	MONTH	
1	16	17a)	17b)	17	18	19A	19B	20A	20B	21A	21B	22
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												

Section 7 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)

PERSON ID	FOR EMPLOYEES									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 = 1		
	Does this employer contribute to any pension/ retire-ment fund (e.g. NSSF) for [NAME]? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Is [NAME] entitled to any paid leave from this employer? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Is [NAME] entitled to medical benefits from this em-ployer? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Does this employer deduct or pay income tax (PAYE) from [NAME]'s salary/ wage? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Is [NAME]'s employ-ment agree-ment 1 = Written 2 = Verbal	Is [NAME]'s position… 1= Permanent and pensionable (>>30) 2=An open ended appoint-ment (>>30) 3=A fixed term	What is the duration of [NAME]'s employment agreement? 1=A week or less 2=More than a week but less than a month 3=One to six months 4=Seven to eleven months 5=One to five years 6=More than 5 years	During the last 12 months, for how many a) months b) weeks per month did [NAME] work in this job?			Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	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 week? What period of time did this payment cover? *CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS ANDF CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 31A & 31B.* Cash	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30B		36A	36B	36C	36D	36E	36F	36G	31A	31B	31C
01																				
02																				
03																				
04																				
05																				
06																				
07																				
08																				
09																				
10																				

Section 7 Cont'd: Labour Force Status

P E R S O N I D	FOR EMPLOYERS, OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS, AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS		FOR APPRENTICES		MAIN JOB	In the last week, 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? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=Refused	Is [NAME]'s business (or household business where [NAME] works) registered for income tax? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=Refused	In this apprenticeship was [NAME]? *READ TO RESPONDENT AND MARK UP TO 2.* A=Unpaid B=Paid cash C=Paid in kind D=Required to pay to participate		Is [NAME]'s employer /business (at [NAME]'s main job) 1=National Government 2=Local government 3=Government controlled business (NWSC, UMEME) 4=A commercial bank 5=A private enterprise (other than a commercial bank) 6= Non-profit organization (NGO/CBO) 7= A private household		What kind of work do [NAME] usually do in the secondary job/business that you had during the last week? **DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS. (***E.g. vegetable farmer, primary school teacher, computer programmer.*)**		What are the main goods/services produced at [NAME]'s second place of work or its main function? *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 the business?		In this (second) job/business that [NAME] had during the last week, was [NAME] 1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? 3=An own-account worker? 4=Helping without pay in a household business? 5=An apprentice? 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock? (>> 43)
							DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	YEAR	MONTH	
1	32	33	34A	34B	35	37	38A	38B	39A	39B	40A	40B	41
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

Section 7 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)

	SECOND JOB (cont.)						Last week, 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 [NAME] spent the most time doing in the last week [JOB IN COL 19A]? (>> 54) 2= The same as the secondary job [NAME] did in the last week [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)	USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS (MAIN)			
P E R S O N I D	Is [NAME]'s employer /business (at 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	Last week, 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 main job during the last week? 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.					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.		What are the main goods/services produced at this place of work or its main function? DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G. restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.	
					If q41 = 1									
		HOURS			Cash	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)				DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE
1	42	43	44	44B	45A	45B	45C	46	47	48	49A	49B	50A	50B
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
09														
10														

Section 7 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)

	USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS CONT'D (MAIN)								USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS (SECONDARY)				
P E R S O N I D	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? 4=Helping without pay in a household business? 5=An apprentice? 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock?	During the last 12 months for how many months did [NAME] work in this activity? b) During the last month for how many weeks per month did [NAME] work in this activity? c) During the last week for how many hours did [NAME] work in this activity?			How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the main job during the last 12 months? What period of time did this payment cover? *CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS ANDF CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 53A & 53B.*			Over the last 12 months, did [NAME] have any other job that has not yet been mentioned [NOT LISTED IN COL 19A, COL 38A, COL 49A]? 1=Yes 2=No **(>>59)**	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.*		When did [NAME] start to work for this employer or start running this business		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 organisation (NGO/CBO) 7=A private household
					Cash	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)			DESCRIPTION	CODE	month	year	
1	**51**	**52**	**52b**	**52c**	**53A**	**53B**	**53C**	**54**	**55A**	**55B**	**55C**	**55D**	**55G**
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

	USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS (MAIN) cont.		USUAL ACTIVITY (SECONDARY)						
	IS [NAME]'s position... 1=permanent and pensionable (>>56A) 2=An open ended appointment (>>56A) 3=A fixed Term	What is the duration of [NAME]'s employment agreement? 1=A week or less 2=More than a week but less than a month 3=One to six months 4=Seven to eleven months 5=One to five years 6=More than 5 years	What are the main goods/services produced at this place of work or its main function? **DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G.** *restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.*		During the last 12 months, for how many months did [NAME] work in this job**?** a) During the last month, how my weeks per month did [NAME] work in this activity? b) Last week 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 main job during the last 12 months? What period of time did this payment cover? ***CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS ANDF CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 58A & 58B.***		
			DESCRIPTION	CODE				Cash	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)
1	55A	55B	56A	56B	57	57a	57b	58A	58B	58C
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										

Section 7 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)

P E R S O N I D	NON-MARKET LABOUR ACTIVITIES								
	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend collecting firewood for the household, including travel time?	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend fetching water for the household, including travel time?	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend constructing your dwelling, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend making major repairs to their dwelling, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend on milling and other food processing for the household? *(This includes threshing and milling grain, making butter and cheese, slaughtering livestock, curing hides and skins, preserving food for later consumption, making beer and alcohol, and other similar activities. **It does not include preparing food for immediate consumption**)*	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend making handicrafts for household use? *(This includes making furniture, clothing, clay pots, baskets, mats, and other similar activities.)*	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend on agriculture? *(This includes growing or gathering field crops, fruits, and vegetables; producing eggs and milk; burning charcoal; and other similar activities)*	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend on hunting and fishing? *(This includes hunting animals and birds; catching fish, crabs, and shellfish; and other similar activities.)*	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend on domestic activities?
	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS
1	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67A
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									

Section 8: Housing Conditions, Water and Sanitation

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

What type of dwelling is it? 1= Independent house 2= Tenement (Muzigo) 3= Independent flat/apartment 4= Sharing house/ flat/apartment 5= Boys quarters 6= Garage 7= Hut 8= Uniport 96= Other (specify)	What is its tenure status? 1= Owned, by Head 2= Owned, by Spouse 3= Owned, Jointly (Head and Spouse) 4= Owned, by Others 5= Rented (Normal) 6= Rented (subsidized) 7= Supplied free by employer 8 = Supplied free by relative or other person 9= Rent paid by relative or other person 96= Other (specify)	How many rooms does your household occupy? NUMBER OF ROOMS	What is the **major** construction material of the roof? 1= Thatch, Straw 2= Mud 3= Wood, Planks 4= Iron sheets 5= Asbestos 6= Tiles 7= Tin 8= Concrete/ Cement 96= Other (specify)	What is the **major** construction material of the external wall? 1= Thatch, Straw 2= Mud and poles 3= Timber 4= Un-burnt bricks 5= Burnt bricks with mud 6= Burnt bricks with cement 7= Cement blocks 8= Stone 96= Other (specify)	What is the **major** material of the floor? 1= Earth 2= Earth and cow dung 3= Cement 4= Mosaic or tiles 5= Bricks 6= Stone 7= Wood 96= Other (specify)	What is the **main** source of water for drinking for your household? 1= Private connection to pipeline (Tap) >>9 2= Public taps >>9 3= Bore-hole >>9 4= Protected well/spring >>9 5= Unprotected well/spring 6= River, stream, lake, pond 7= Vendor/Tanker truck 8= Gravity flow scheme 9= Rain water 96= Other (specify)	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 different from 1, 7, and 9 in the relevant box) TIME IN MINUTES		How far is the **main** source from your dwelling? Distance in kilometers	How much water does the household use per day? UNITS 1=Litres 2=Jerry-cans (20l) 8=Other	
								To and From	Waiting Time			QUANTITY
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9a**	**9b**	**10**	**11A**	**11B**

Is the water used by the household paid for? 1 =Yes 2 =No (>>15)	What is the purpose for payment? 1= User fees/tariffs 2= main-tenance costs 8= Other (specify)	How much money, on average, does the household pay per month for the water? SHILLINGS	IF SOURCE IN 7 IS NOT 1, 7 or 9: Who **normally** collects the water in this household? A= Boys B= Girls C =Women D =Men		Are the safe water sources in your community managed by user committees? 1= Yes 2= No 9= Don't Know	What do you do to the water to make it safer for drinking? 1=Boil and filter 2=Boil only 3=Filter only 4=Nothing is done 8=Other (specify)	How is the water for drinking usually stored? 1= Pot 2=Jerry can 3= Saucepan 4= Drums 5=Jug/Kettle 8= Other (specify)	Is it usually covered? 1=Yes 2=No	IF CODES 1 TO 4 IN QUESTION 7: How has the availability of safe water for household consumption changed in your community since 2005? 1=Improved 2=Same 3=Worsened 9=Don't Know	What are the **main** constraints that your household faces in accessing safe water sources? 1=Long distance 2=Inadequate sources 3=High Costs 4=Insecurity 5=No problem 8=Other (specify)	What type of toilet is **mainly** used in your household? 1= Covered pit latrine private 2= Covered pit latrine shared 3= VIP latrine private 4= VIP latrine shared 5= Uncovered pit latrine 6= Flush toilet private 7= Flush toilet shared 8= Bush 9= Other (specify)	Do you have a hand washing facility at the toilet? 1= No 2= Yes with water only 3= Yes with water and soap
12	**13**	**14**	**15**	**15B**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**

Section 9: Energy Use

Does this house have 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 >>5 5= Operating cost of own generator >>7 8= Other (specify) >>5	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 have a generator? 1=Yes 2=No(>>8)	How much did your household pay for diesel or gasoline for your generator in the last month?			
					NO OF DAYS COVERED IN THE BILLING PERIOD		DIESEL		PETROL	
	HOURS		KWH for billing period	SHILLINGS			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 9 Cont'd: Energy Use

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 1= Yes 2= No	b) Lighting 1= Yes 2= No	c) Heating 1= Yes 2= No		SHILLINGS	QUANTITY	UNIT OF MEASURE 1= Kg 2= Liter 3= Bundle 8= Other
13		**14**	**15A**	**15B**	**15C**	**16**	**17A**	**17B**	**17C**
1	Firewood								
2	Dung								
3	Crop Residue								
4	Kerosene								
5	LPG								
6	Charcoal								
7	Solar								
8	Electricity								

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Section 10: 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					

Type of income	Income code	Has the household received any income 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.		What were the common uses for the remittances and assistance received?
			Cash (SHILLINGS)	In-kind (Estimated cash value) (SHILLINGS)	
2	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Income from household enterprises					
Crop farming Enterprises	11				
Other Agricultural Enterprises	12				
Non-agricultural Enterprises	13				
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 (inheritance, alimony, scholarship, other unspecified income, etc.)	45				

Section 11: 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 **(>>SECTION**		

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

ENTERPRISE ID	Description of enterprise	Industry code **SEE CODE SHEET**	Has this enterprise been in operation at all in the last 12 months? 1=Yes>>5A 2=No	If no, why not?	Are you expecting to re-start operation over the next 12 months? 2=No 3=Yes, certainly	Who in the household owns/ manages this enterprise? **LIST UP TO 2 ID CODES**		When was this enterprise first started? MONTH	YEAR	Where was this business operated? 1 = Home Inside the Residence 2 = Home Outside the Residence 3 = Industrial Site 4 = Traditional Market 5 = Commercial District Shop 6 = Roadside 7 = Other Fixed Place 8 = Mobile	What was the main source of money for setting up this business? 1= Didn't need any money 2= Own savings 3= Commercial/ Development bank 4= Microfinance institutions 5= Local group 6= NGO 8= Other (Specify)	Did this business receive a credit to operate or expand your business during the past 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No **(>> 11)**	What was the major source?
3a	3b	4	4A	4B	4C	5A	5B	6A	6B	7	8	9	
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													

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

Section 12: Household Assets

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

Type of assets	Asset code	Number owned last year	Does any member of your household own [ASSET] at present? 1=Yes 2=No **(>> NEXT ASSET)**	How many […] do your household own at present?		Why do you have less […] than last year?	Why do you have more [...] than last year?
				Number	Total estimated value (in Shs)		
1	**2**	**2b**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Household Assets							
House	01						
Other Buildings	02						
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 for a comment 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 for a comment on what should have been the answer last time***)

Section 13: 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 you consume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2= No	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**
Matooke (Bunch)	101													
Matooke (Cluster)	102													
Matooke (Heap)	103													
Matooke (Others)	104													
Sweet Potatoes (Fresh)	105													
Sweet Potatoes (Dry)	106													
Cassava (Fresh)	107													
Cassava (Dry/ Flour)	108													
Irish Potatoes	109													
Rice	110													
Maize (grains)	111													
Maize (cobs)	112													
Maize (flour)	113													
Bread	114													
Millet	115													
Sorghum	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 consume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2= No	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													
Mangos	132													
Oranges	133													
Other Fruits	134													
Onions	135													
Tomatoes	136													
Cabbages	137													
Dodo	138													
Other vegetables	139													
Beans fresh)	140													
Beans (dry)	141													
Ground nuts (in shell)	142													
Ground nuts (shelled)	143													
Ground nuts (pounded)	144													
Peas	145													
Sim sim	146													
Sugar	147													
Coffee	148													
Tea	149													
Salt	150													
Soda*	151													
Beer*	152													
Other Alcoholic drinks	153													
Other drinks	154													
Cigarettes	155													
Other Tobacco	156													
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

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

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

Item Description	Code	Unit of Quantity	Purchases		Home produced		Received in-kind/Free		Unit Price
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
1	2	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 mover fuels	307								
Paraffin (Kerosene)	308								
Charcoal	309								
Firewood	310								
Others	311								
Non-durable and Personal Goods									
Matches	451								
Washing soap	452								
Bathing soap	453								
Tooth paste	454								
Cosmetics	455								
Handbags, travel bags etc	456								
Batteries (Dry cells)	457								
Newspapers and Magazines	458								
Others	459								
Transport and communication									
Tires, tubes, spares, etc	461								
Petrol, diesel etc	462								
Taxi fares	463								
Bus fares	464								
Boda boda fares	465								
Stamps, envelops, etc.	466								
Air time & services fee for owned fixed/ mobile phones	467								
Expenditure on phones not owned	468								
Others	469								

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

Item Description	Code	Unit of Quantity	Purchases		Home produced		Received in-kind/Free		Unit Price
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	Purchases	Consumption out of household /enterprise stock	Received in-kind/Free
		Value	Value	Value
1	2	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				
Electric iron/ Kettles 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			

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

Item Description	Code	Purchases	Consumption out of household enterprise stock	Received in-kind/Free
		Value	Value	Value
1	2	3	4	5
Glass/ Table were, Utensils, etc				
Plastic basins	501			
Plastic plates/ tumblers	502			
Jerry canes 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			
Other educational expenses	605			
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	Value (During the last 365 days)
1	2	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 14: Shocks & Coping Strategies

Code	Description of distress events	Did you experience [SHOCK] during the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> NEXT SHOCK)	When did the [SHOCK] first occur? 1=Jan 7=July 2=Feb 8=Aug 3=Mar 9=Sept 4=Apr 10=Oct 5=May 11=Nov 6=Jun 12=Dec	How long did the shock last? (RECORD NUMBER OF MONTHS) IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH RECORD '00'	As a result of the [SHOCK], was there a decline in your household's... 1 = Yes 2 = No				How did your household cope with this [SHOCK]? UP TO 3 ANSWERS WITH RANK FOR EACH SHOCK EXPERIENCED. USE CODES BELOW.		
					Income	Assets	Food Production	Food Purchases	1st	2nd	3rd
		1	**2A**	**2B**	**3A**	**3B**	**3C**	**3D**	**4A**	**4B**	**4C**
101	Drought/Irregular Rains										
102	Floods										
103	Landslides/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

96=Other (specify)

Section 15: 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 [>>SECTION 18]
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? INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ OUT THE ANSWERS, CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY. A. Because of inadequate household stocks due to drought/poor rains B. Inadequate food stocks from previous season because insecurity prevented us from harvesting the crop C. Inadequate household food stocks because of pest damage to crop D. Inadequate household food stocks because we did not plant enough E. 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 J. 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 L. There was no food in the market M. Floods / water logging N. Other (Specify)

Section 16: Transport Services and Road Infrastructure

SER. NO.		Do you have a [.......] in your community? 1=Yes 2=No **(>>NEXT ROAD)**	What is the commonest mode of transport used to reach the nearest [ROAD]? **1= Walking** **2= Taxi (car)** **3= Boda-boda** **4= Bus/minibus** **5= Motorcycle** **6= Bicycle** **7= Boat** 8= Other (Specify)	How long does it take you to travel to the nearest [ROAD]? TIME IN MINUTES	Is the road usable all the year round? 1=Yes 2=No **(>>6)**	What is the distance from your <u>household</u> to an all year usable road **(if yes in qn 5)** KILOMETERS	Why was the road unusable? 1=Bad weather 2=Bad terrain 3=Potholes 4=Poor drainage 5=Bushy roads 6=Insecurity 8=Other (specify)
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6A**	**6**
A	Trunk road (Tarmac)						
B	Trunk road (Murram)						
C	District/feeder road						
D	Community Access Road						

What is the distance from your household to the nearest public transport point/stage? KILOMETERS	What type of road is this public transportation point/stage? 1= Trunk road (Tarmac) 2= Trunk road (Murram) 3= District/feeder road 4= Community Access Road 8=Other (specify)		HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITY	Was [ACTIVITY] affected by your local road conditions? 1=Yes 2=No **(>>NEXT ACTIVITY)**	How was [ACTIVITY] affected? *INTERVIEWER: IF NEGATIVELY, PROBE FOR SEVERITY.* 1=Made it easier 2=Did not affect much 3=Made it a little more difficult 4=Made it much more difficult 5=Made it impossible / almost impossible
7	**8**			**9**	**10**	**11**
		A	Agricultural Marketing		
		B	Economic Activities		
		C	Trade Costs		
		D	Costs of Vehicle Operation		
		E	Access to Basic Services (including health, education, etc.)		
		F	Other (specify)		

END TIME [ ][ ] : [ ][ ]

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Section 19: Link with the Agriculture Questionnaire and Fisheries Questionnaire

1. During the last completed cropping season (1st Season of 2011: <u>Jan. – June 2009</u>) and the current cropping season (2nd Season of 2011 <u>July – Dec. 2011</u>), 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

3. During the last 12 months, has any member of your household been engaged in fishery?

    1= Yes
    2= No

INTERVIEWER:

(1) IF ONLY THE ANSWER TO <u>QUESTION 1 IS YES</u>,THEN ONLY THE CROPFARMING QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED.

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

(2) IF ONLY THE ANSWER TO <u>QUESTION 3 IS YES</u>, THEN ONLY FISHERIES QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED.

(3) IF THE ANSWERS TO <u>QUESTIONS 1 AND 2 AND 3 ARE ALL NO</u>, THE AGRICULTURE(CROP &LIVESTOCK) QUESTIONNAIRE AND THE FISHERIES <u>SHOULD NOT BE</u> ADMINISTERED TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

FLAP

P E R S O N I D	NAME	SEX 1= M 2= F	AGE	ELIGIBLE FOR LABOUR MODULE (AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE) (CIRCLE LINE NUMBER)	CHILD UNDER 5 (CIRCLE LINE NUMBER)	WOMAN AGED 15-49 ELIGIBLE FOR WOMAN'S SURVEY (CIRCLE LINE NUMBER)
01				01	01	01
02				02	02	02
03				03	03	03
04				04	04	04
05				05	05	05
06				06	06	06
07				07	07	07
08				08	08	08
09				09	09	09
10				10	10	10