



International
Labour
Organization



Child labour In Uganda

A report based on the 2000/2001 Uganda demographic and health survey

**International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child labour
(IPEC)**

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EA	Enumeration Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LC	Local Council
NCC	National Council for Children
PAF	Poverty Action Fund
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UPE	Universal Primary Education
VAT	Value Added Tax

PREFACE

It is generally acknowledged that child labour exists in various sectors in Uganda and the nature, pattern and characteristics of the problem differ from one sector to another. Uganda has been implementing a national programme on the elimination of child labour since August 1999. However, the lack of comprehensive data and information on child labour constitutes a serious gap in the effective implementation of the programme. Moreover any advocacy campaign against child labour and the designing of well targeted programmes can but only be well founded on availability of accurate and detailed information on child labour.

Over the last ten years, several surveys notably the National Integrated Household Survey 1992/93 have given some information on child labour. In addition, IPEC partners and other organizations have carried out rapid assessments and situational analysis. The findings of these studies have formed the basis for developing pilot strategies in the most dangerous and exploitative sectors, namely, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic service, commercial agriculture, urban informal sector and street work. However, most of the rapid assessments and situational analysis were urban-based making it impossible to gain full knowledge on the magnitude, characteristics and the details of hazards working children face.

In 2000, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) conducted the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS). A few child labour indicators were included in the UDHS. UBOS, on behalf of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, is delighted to present a report of the Child Labour Survey module of the UDHS and hope that it will make valuable contribution to the welfare and development of Ugandan children. This report attempts to contribute to the debate through the examination of empirical data and, clearly shows that child labour is a practice that is pervasive in Uganda. The fight against child labour should be a coordinated effort by all key players.

We would therefore, at this juncture, wish to express our gratitude to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for providing financial and technical assistance for the Survey especially during the data analysis and report preparation stage.

We must owe the results to the parents, children and general public who offered the necessary cooperation and spared time to answer all our questions. We sincerely thank them.

We recommend this report to all planners, administrators, policy makers and to the general public.

Male-Mukasa
Executive Director
Uganda Bureau of Statistics

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Child

A child by Uganda's constitution is defined as any person who is below 18 years.

Working Children

Working Children are defined as persons aged 5-17 years who were engaged in economic activities for pay or profit or family gain during the last seven days or last 12 months to the date of the interview – generally referred to as being economically active. The concept of working children for purposes of this study includes those who participated in domestic duties. This concept is used in this report but was not directly used during the data collection exercise. “Economically active” children are a statistical, rather than a legal definition. It is not equivalent to the “child labor” for abolition – as defined below.

Child Labour

The definition of child labour is derived from ILO Convention No. 138 (1973) on minimum age to employment; and the ILO Convention No 182 (1999) on the worst forms of child labour. Both of these Conventions are complementary to the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The CRC stipulates that children should be protected from economic exploitation and any work that is hazardous, interferes with schooling or harmful to their health and development. Therefore, child labour can be described as work that is inconsistent with the principles set under the Conventions and Recommendations, namely that the child is below the minimum age for a given occupation or type of work, or work in an otherwise non-hazardous occupation under conditions that render the work hazardous for adolescents.

Orphan

An orphan is a person below the age of 18 years who has lost one or both of the biological parents.

Reference Period

This refers to the time to which the collected information is related. The UDHS collected information on child labour using two reference periods, i.e. the last 12 months and the last seven days prior to the date of the interview. Since information regarding the place of work, occupation and hours of work was collected for the 12 months period, the results in this report are based on the 12 months period and the 7 days period (see questionnaire attached as in Appendix II).

Economic activities

This covers all activities related to the production of economic goods and services for sale or for household or for own consumption, during a specified time period.

Household

This is defined as a group of persons who normally live and eat together. In some instances, a household is different from a family. It will consist of a head (male or female), a spouse, children and sometimes relatives and visitors.

Head of household

Any person in the household whose authority is acknowledged by other members of the household.

Household size

This refers to the average number of persons who were found per household during enumeration.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Though Child Labour has long been identified as a problem in many countries both developing and developed, no extensive research has been undertaken to adequately study the problem in Uganda. The UDHS 2000-2001 collected information on the extent of Child Labour in the communities. The objective of the Child Labour Module was to contribute to the national debate with regard to child labour by providing some information on the nature and extent of child labour in Uganda. The UDHS 2000-2001 was intended to be a national sample survey but the districts of Kasese, Bundibugyo, Kitgum and Gulu were not covered due to security problems. Below are some of the major findings.

Child population and its distribution

The total number of children aged 5-17 years is estimated to be 7.9 million, which is about 36% of the estimated total projected population of Uganda in 2000. Of these, 3.9 million are boys while 4.0 million are girls. The Central region reportedly had more children (2.5 million) than the rest of the regions while the northern region had the lowest number of children.

The results show that overall, there were slightly more girls (17 percent) aged 5-17 years than boys. The age group 5-9 had more children than the subsequent age group 10-14. Generally the data shows a decreasing proportion of children with increasing age. The age pattern for boys is similar to that for girls.

The majority of children were living in rural areas. The proportion of girls living in urban areas was slightly higher than that for boys. At regional level, it seems there is no significant differences between sexes. Central region however, reportedly has the largest number of children followed by western region.

Orphanhood

Regarding the orphan-hood status, one in every five children (20%) is an orphan in Uganda. In terms of regional distribution, the results indicate that central region has the highest number of orphans followed by western region. It should be noted that four districts listed above were not covered during UDHS. Hence the regional disparity depicted may not necessarily reflect the actual situation on ground especially in Northern Uganda.

Working Children

It is estimated that there are about 2.7 million working children in Uganda, giving an overall participation rate of 34.2 %. More than half of the working children (54 percent) are aged 10-14 years. Notable also is the fact that about one third of the working children are less than 10 years old.

The number of working children aged 5-17 years who were currently attending primary school was estimated to be about 1.9 million. More than 300,000 children aged 5-17 had no formal education.

Results indicate that 46 percent of the children in the 10-14 year age group and 30 percent in the 15-17 year age bracket were reported as working children. At regional level, the eastern region reported the highest proportion of working children.

Education

Findings indicate that most of the working children have attained some education. Although this is the case, findings further indicate that still one in every five working children (20%) had no education. This implies that these children have very few options and are therefore more prone to exploitation and poor conditions of work.

Place of Work

About 28 percent of the working children worked at the employer's premises or site, whereas 18 percent worked in plantations. More than 50 percent of the working children were engaged in domestic duties. Girls were more likely (69 percent) to engage in domestic work than boys (42 percent).

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Uganda is a landlocked country in the East African region bordering Kenya in the East, Tanzania and Rwanda in the South, Democratic Republic of Congo in the West and Sudan in the North. The country has a favourable climate because of the relatively high altitude and good rains all year round. The population is comprised of many ethnic and language groups comprising of the Bantu, Nilotics, Nilo-Hamites and Sudanese language groups.

The country is divided into 56 administrative areas called districts. Districts are further subdivided into counties, sub-counties, parishes and villages. In addition, there is a parallel system starting at the lowest level consisting of elected administrators referred to as Local Councils (LCs). The Local Councils operate at district (LC 5), County (LC 4), Sub-county (LC3), Parish (LC2) and village (LC1) levels. The country is divided into four statistical regions namely Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions each of which embraces a number of districts with similarities ranging from ethnic groupings to ecological factors.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Child Labour has long been identified as a problem in many countries both developing and developed. International and regional treaties namely; ILO Convention No.138 (1973) on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, the ILO Convention No. 182 (1999) on the prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the OAU Charter on the Rights of the Child have been acceded to by Government. National laws notably the National Constitution 1995, the Employment Decree No 4 of 1975 and the Children's Statute 1996 have been put in place to address child labour issues.

Child Labour is often considered as a norm in those communities with a sizeable portion of the population having limited resources. In those communities, many children are exposed to risky and hazardous working conditions, are exploited by being paid less and are subsequently denied a chance to get education thus affecting their future. Unfortunately, the children themselves do not have the opportunity to protest against these acts that are detrimental to their well-being. Moreover, given that many children who are exposed to child labour are from poor and uneducated or orphaned families, the inability to protest is

aggravated. Besides, many people do not understand the dangers and negative consequences of child labour.

The situation has been worsened by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which has claimed lives of parents leaving orphans who have to make a living for themselves.

In many urban areas in Uganda, a number of children are employed as domestic workers. These have been brought to towns by either their parents or guardians or, simply by themselves to make a living. Some of these children have ended up on streets while others have engaged themselves in dangerous activities including prostitution. Others have engaged themselves in dangerous activities in the urban informal sector. It is also believed that there is a lot of invisible child labour that is going on unnoticed especially in the rural areas.

The International Conventions together with the country's laws on child labour are attempts to address the problem including the worst forms of child labour. Although there is growing concern for child labour, there is limited knowledge on the causes, effects and magnitude of the problem in Uganda. No extensive nation-wide survey has been conducted to study and examine and document the extent of child labour in Uganda. The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) added a brief child labour module in an attempt to start understanding the extent, structure and magnitude of child labour. The study therefore attempted to narrow the existing gaps in child labour statistics without fully addressing the problem at hand, as one of the means to fully begin to understand the dynamics of child labour.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The UDHS 2000-2001 had a child labour module whose objective was to collect information on the extent of child labour at the household level. This was in addition to the other modules which aimed at collecting data on demographic, health and family planning status and trends in the country.

1.4 ARRANGEMENT OF THE REPORT

This report is structured into six chapters. Chapter one outlines background information as well as the overall introduction. It highlights the extent of the problem of child labour and the objectives of the UDHS. Chapter two details the methodology used to collect the data and the associated sampling design. Chapter three focuses on the general economic outlook and the various international conventions and national laws on child labour. It looks at the various

interventions made by government to eliminate child labour. Chapter four examines the characteristics of children with particular focus on education, orphanhood and other characteristics of children. Chapter five is on the working children in Uganda. It provides the demographic and socio-economic analysis of children based on the UDHS. Chapter six is on policy implications and main conclusions.

CHAPTER 2: GENERAL OVERVIEW OF CHILD LABOUR AND THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the general economic outlook and examines both national and international conventions on child labour. Child labour in Uganda manifests itself in many forms both visible and invisible. Various forms of interventions have been initiated to advocate against all forms of child labour especially the worst forms of child labour.

2.2 GOVERNMENT POLICY ON CHILD LABOUR

In Uganda, any person below the age of 18 years is considered to be a child. However, throughout this document, reference will be made to children in the age bracket of 5-17 years for which UDHS collected information. Like in many societies in Africa, Ugandan children are expected to perform several tasks as they progress to adulthood under the principle of preparing them to be good adults, what is generally referred to as socialisation.

Light tasks such as cooking, washing, and fetching firewood, if done in moderation and in consideration of the capacity of the child's other rights, in particular, the right to education, are acceptable as a process of living and a means of transmitting skills from parent to child.

However, tasks that place children in danger or expose them to unhealthy, dirty, strenuous moral and exploitative conditions are not acceptable. This is the type of child labour that government is concerned about. A number of interventions have been made to address this phenomenon.

2.2.1 THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR POLICY

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Labour and Social Development is in the process of formulating a national policy on child labour. The policy identifies and enumerates the socio-economic context of child labour in Uganda, the nature, extent and magnitude of child labour, the causes and consequences and effects of child labour, government response and milestones achieved, strategies for implementation and the institutional framework within which the national child labour policy will operate.

The national child labour policy identifies the worst forms of child labour based on data generated from various studies supported by ILO-IPEC¹ and other development partners and include: children engaged in commercial agriculture especially in sugar plantations, children engaged in fishing along the lake shores and in the islands, children in domestic labour, children in the informal sector, street activities and commercial sexual exploitation, children in armed conflicts and children in the construction sector.

2.2.2 THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT POLICY

The National Employment Policy being drafted is an attempt by government to formulate a comprehensive policy on employment. The employment policy emphasizes the importance government attaches to the protection and promotion of employment opportunities. Furthermore, given the multi-dimensional nature of the employment situation in the country, its contribution to the poverty reduction efforts need not be over emphasized. The objectives of the employment policy are among others to:

- ◆ Promote the goal of full employment,
- ◆ Secure improvement in the productivity of labour,
- ◆ Provide the fullest opportunity to each worker,
- ◆ Safeguard the basic rights and interests of workers and
- ◆ Stimulate economic growth and development.

The Employment policy sets out the principles and strategies and, the institutional framework for the implementation of the employment policy.

2.2.3 PLAN OF ACTION ON CHILD LABOUR

The Draft plan of action on the elimination of child labour was adopted by the National Steering Committee and has been disseminated to districts. The Child Labour Unit of the Ministry of Labour, Gender and Social Development (MGLSD) is making follow-ups at national and district level. The Unit co-ordinates activities on child labour at the national and district level.

¹ The studies include, but are not restricted, to: Baseline survey in Kakira Sugar Works, Sugar Corporation of Uganda and Kinyara Sugar Works; Rapid Assessment study on child domestic workers in the districts of Wakiso, Kampala and Mpigi; and Rapid Assessment of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Kawempe division-Kampala.

2.3 LEGAL AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOUR

2.3.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

The Uganda CONSTITUTION 1995 (Chapter 1, Article 34 (4)) provides for the protection of a child from hazardous and exploitative work. The constitution clearly spells out the following rights of children;

- Children are entitled to be protected from social and economic exploitation and shall not be employed in or required to perform work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with their education or to be harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2.3.2 THE EMPLOYMENT DECREE 1975

There exists the employment decree of 1975 that limits employment of children between 12-18 years and prevents (or prohibits) it for children below 12 years (Part IV Section). The decree however, restricts employment for those aged between 12 and 18 years and empowers labour inspectors to monitor compliance.

2.3.3 THE CHILDREN'S STATUTE No. 16 OF 1996

The Children's Statute 1996 spells out the right of a child and the welfare principles that guide those under care for children. Part 2, Section 9 states "A child has a right not to be made to work or take part in any activity whether for pay or not which is likely to injure the child's health, education, mental, physical or moral development. For example, all children have to help out in household work, but they must do so according to their age and ability". In addition a child in Uganda has a right to the following:

- ◆ A right to live with his or her parents. Provision is also made in instances where the child and parent are separated;
- ◆ Right to education and guidance;
- ◆ Right to be protected from violence, ill-treatment and any behaviour that might show a lack of care or interest in child;
- ◆ Right to be protected from any form of discrimination;
- ◆ Right to be protected from any social or customary practices that are dangerous to the child's health;

- ◆ For children with disabilities, the state shall have duty to have the child examined to find out the extent and type of disability and thereafter, the child shall then be given facilities to help him/her live as normal a life as possible.

The above rights have been widely disseminated through several agencies like National Council for Children, Children agencies and Non Governmental Organizations.

2.3.4 REVISIONS MADE TO LABOUR LAWS

The Employment Decree of 1975 and three other Labour Laws have been revised so that they are in line with the principles of the ILO Convention Nos. 138 and 182. The revision takes care of the prohibition of persons below the age of 18 years from working in hazardous and injurious work. In addition, the minimum age of admission to employment has been set at 14 years.

2.4 PRACTICAL INTERVENTIONS

Government through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has initiated a number of interventions in form of policies and has also set up institutions that are directly and indirectly aimed at eliminating child labour. These include but are not limited to Universal Primary Education (UPE), Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), National Council for Children (NCC) and the Child Labour Unit in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, (MGLSD).

2.4.1 THE MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT,

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), is mandated to deal with employment and occupational health and safety at work places and labour matters. A National Steering Committee on Child Labour has been constituted with the MGLSD providing the secretariat. In addition, MGLSD is the Government Ministry housing the child labour unit. The major task of the Unit is to advocate for the elimination of child labour and the promotion of general public awareness of national policies on child labour. Another sister department in the same ministry is responsible for advocating for the rights of children. The labour legislation is currently under review and is expected to become law soon.

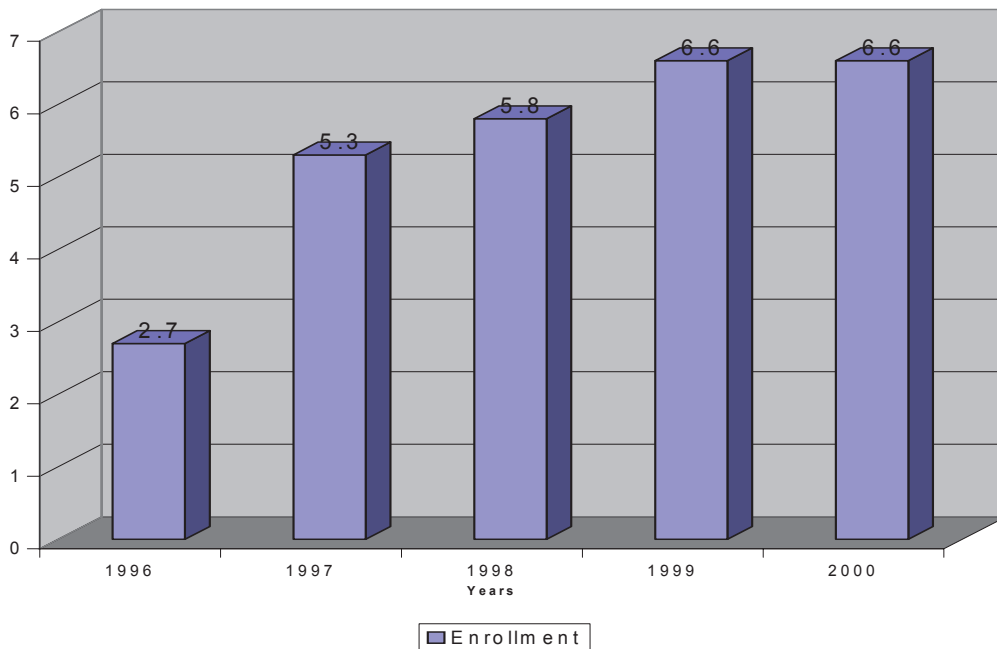
2.4.2 UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Universal Primary Education (UPE) implemented since 1997 is the chief governments' education priority programme. The UPE programme aims among other things at enhancing

enrollment and retention of children in primary schools and improving attendance and making instructional time more effective. The programme has multi pronged benefits especially to vulnerable children at the risk of engaging in child labour as listed below:

- ◆ First, the provision of free primary education delays and discourages children from entering the labour market at an early age,
- ◆ Second, children with disabilities have an opportunity to access free primary education that draws them away from vulnerable circumstances like streets and isolation.

Primary School Enrollment (Millions of pupils)



◆ **Figure 2.1: Effect of Universal Primary Education on primary School Enrollment**

- ◆ Thirdly, the programme not only removes the financial impediments to access and the provision of facilities, but it also improves the quality of education through the provision of basic learning materials, training of teachers and expansion of post primary opportunities.

Before the implementation of UPE in 1997, total primary enrollment was 2.7 million. In 1998, one year after the implementation of the programme, total enrollment almost doubled to 5.3 million. Total enrollment increased to 6.9 million in 2001 and to-date (2002), the number of

children enrolled is over 6.5 million children. (Has there been a decline in enrolment between 2001 and 2002?)

In addition to UPE, Government, assisted by development partners, has also implemented the Special Needs Education Programmes in the country. This programme trains teachers in skills to handle children with special needs. This programme is important because it caters for the most disadvantaged groups in society that are prone to neglect and seclusion.

Furthermore, related to education is also the strategy to educate the Girl Child. This programme specifically targets girls because of their special needs. For instance, some studies in the country have shown that many girls abandon school because of lack of separate toilets for boys and girls. The programme attempts to address the constraints that deter or discourages girls from going to school. The girl child programme is an attempt to address the most vulnerable group of children in Uganda. This group is particularly vulnerable because they constitute a significant percentage found in domestic work and in commercial sex trade (Uganda Youth Development Link, 2001).

2.4.3 POVERTY ERADICATION ACTION PLAN (PEAP)

Poverty in Uganda is a multi dimensional phenomenon and indeed pervasive. Poverty manifests itself in many ways and affects different households and individuals differently. Poverty is thus a national problem and government has put in place a PEAP as the overarching development objective. It aims at reducing the proportion of people below the poverty line from the current level of 35 percent to 10 percent by the year 2017. According to the poverty studies, between 1992 and 2000 poverty has steadily been reducing from 56 percent in 1992 to 35 percent in 1999/2000 and that the urban dwellers have benefited more from the growth of the economy than the rural populations (see Table 2.1 below).

Different studies have also shown that poverty is more in rural than in urban areas. This is expected because the majority of Ugandans live in rural areas (over 85 percent). Poverty is particularly a serious problem because poor families tend to have more children and to engage their children in work to boost household incomes. Government has come up with four major areas for intervention as a way of reducing poverty. These are:

- Ensuring security and good governance;
- Sustained economic growth and structural transformation;
- increasing the incomes of the poor

- improving the quality of life by addressing the constraints in the education, health and water sectors

The above areas of focus will inevitably lead to significant improvements in household welfare. The challenge however, is to ensure that the benefit from growth trickles down to those in urgent need like the children.

Analysis of the poverty situation in Uganda is based both on the qualitative and quantitative approaches. The qualitative approach uses participatory methods to analyze poverty. The quantitative analysis of poverty on the other hand, is based on consumption expenditure data from the national household surveys conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. The breakdown of poverty levels by rural-urban and by region reveals that poverty rates are still high in rural areas and northern region in particular. Table 2.1 summarizes the poverty rates by locality.

Table 2.1: Poverty Rates by locality: 1992/93-1999/2000

Sector	1992/93			1999/2000		
	Population Share	Mean CPAE ²	P0 ³	Population Share	Mean CPAE	P0
National	100	6900	55.7	100	9731	35.1
Rural	87.6	6,091	59.7	86.3	8,108	39.0
Urban	12.4	12,608	27.8	13.7	19,986	10.1
Central	30.6	8,865	45.6	30.2	13,783	20.1
Eastern	27.9	6,115	58.8	23.5	8,356	37.3
Western	24.2	6,449	53.1	26.4	9,355	28.0
Northern	17.3	5,317	72.2	19.8	5,675	64.8

Source: Poverty in Uganda 1999/2000

2.4.4 PLAN FOR MORDERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE (PMA)

The Plan for Mordernisation of Agriculture (PMA) is one of the fundamental government strategies and operational frameworks through which poverty will be eradicated. Uganda is predominantly an agricultural country with more than 85 percent of the population depending on subsistence farming as their main source of livelihood. Measures to eliminate poverty countrywide must therefore address the agricultural sector. The PMA is important for child labour because it is suspected that the majority of child workers are engaged in farming

² CPAE is Consumption Per Adult Equivalent

³ PO is the estimated proportion of poor people

activities and some of these activities tend to be harmful to their health. In addition, most of the children who drop out of school in rural areas engage in farming with a hope of raising school fees and to provide supplementary income to households.

The PMA therefore intends to transform the subsistence mode of production currently prevalent in the countryside into a modern farming system that employs modern farming methods and techniques. In addition to the overriding objective of eradicating poverty through agricultural development, the PMA aims at supporting the dissemination and adoption of productivity-enhancing technologies. The Plan also intends to guarantee food security through the market and through improved incomes. These measures once implemented would go a long way in discouraging child labour.

2.4.5 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON CHILD LABOUR

2.4.5.1 THE ILO CONVENTION No 138 ON MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION TO EMPLOYMENT

The ILO CONVENTION No.138 (1973) on the minimum age for admission to employment urges member states to ensure success of the national policy and to effectively abolish child labour. The Convention also urges countries to progressively extend the minimum age for admission to employment to a level consistent with the physical and mental growth of young persons. The Convention sets the minimum age at 14 years for developing countries (and 15 for developed countries) and urges countries where the cut-off is not possible to fix the minimum age for all employment.

The Convention also commits countries where the minimum age of admission to types of employment or work which are likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young persons is still below 18 years, to take immediate steps to raise it to that level.

2.4.5.2 ILO CONVENTION No 182 (1999) ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

The Convention urges member states to aim at eliminating the Worst forms of Child Labour. The Convention targets practices like child slavery, forced labour, serfdom, bondage, prostitution, pornography, children in armed conflict, use of children for illicit activities such as trafficking in drugs, engaging children in work which is likely to endanger their health, safety and morals and various forms of hazardous and exploitative work. It calls for the immediate and effective measures to secure their prohibition and elimination as a matter of urgency. The

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour is a technical cooperation programme between the ILO and the MGLSD meant to assist government in developing policies and interventions against child labour with assistance of the ILO-IPEC.

In addition, activities that expose a child to dangerous equipment and machinery, tools and manual handling of heavy loads as well as children working in unhealthy conditions (which expose them to hazardous substances, agents etc), and children working for long hours or during night or work where children are unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer are also included.

Government has ratified the ILO conventions No 138 of (1973) on Minimum age of admission to employment and ILO convention No. 182 of 1999 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Given the importance of the conventions, the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) was established in Uganda to contribute progressively towards the elimination of exploitative child labour in Uganda. The programme has not only instigated debate on the issue of child labour but has also closely worked with government to ratify the conventions. To fulfill its mandate, the office is spearheading several studies on creating awareness about the plight of children especially those exposed to the worst forms of child labour.

2.4.5.3 THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD 1989

The UN Convention on the rights of the child calls for guaranteeing the basic human rights including survival, development, full participation and protection rights in order to ensure their individual growth and well being. Article 32 urges state parties to protect children from economic exploitation and from any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the education, or to be harmful to the child's health, or physical, mental or social development

2.5 THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

This section summarizes the socio-economic factors that influence child labour namely population growth, economic performance, poverty, employment and education.

2.5.1 THE OVERALL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Since 1987, government with assistance from development partners has implemented stabilization and structural adjustment reforms aimed at redressing the macroeconomic

imbalance in the economy. These programmes have over the last decade changed the economic environment in the country. Between 1996 and 2000, the average annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate was 5.4 percent with a peak in 1998/99 where it averaged 7.7 percent. The improved economic performance was due to good macroeconomic policies undertaken by government over the period under consideration.

In terms of sectoral breakdown of GDP in 2000/2001, agriculture contributed 42 percent of the total GDP compared to 44 percent in 1996/97 while the manufacturing sector's contribution increased marginally from 9 percent in 1997 to 9.1 percent in 2000/2001. The poor performance in the manufacturing sector in 2000 is a reflection of the effects of the worsening terms of trade. Despite the slow growth of the manufacturing sector, the trend indicates an important transformation process from agriculture to manufacturing over the period 1996/97-2000/2001.

Table 2.2: Total GDP and per capita GDP at factor cost at constant 1991 prices: Fiscal years 1996/97-2000/2001

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/2001
Total GDP (million shillings)	2,981,953	3,143,089	3,386,623	3,546,990	3,725,835
Percentage Increase	4.5	5.4	7.7	4.7	5.0
Per Capita GDP (Shs)	149,034	152,986	160,664	164,105	168,268

Source: 2001/2002 Background to the Budget- Uganda

Note: GDP at factor cost is the total value of goods and services excluding taxes on production of any kind.

2.5.2 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN UGANDA

Data and information on employment and unemployment in Uganda has been quite scanty and elusive. The last comprehensive survey of employees was conducted in 1968 and covered only employees in the formal sector. The survey did not collect data on unemployment. In 1989, a National Manpower Survey was conducted and collected information on the characteristics and structure of the skilled manpower in the formal sector and urban informal sector. The former Statistics Department, now the Uganda Bureau of Statistics conducted a national household survey in 1997 with a pilot labour-force module. It

covered about 6500 households country-wide⁴ and collected data on usual activity status for usual household members aged 7 years and above, current activity status for the economically active-employed persons among others. The survey findings showed that overall, the unemployment rate in Uganda was 7.4 percent with 5.1 percent and 21.7 percent for rural and urban areas respectively⁵. During this round of household survey, no measure of child labour was attempted.

Table 2.3: Number of persons employed, unemployed and those not in the Labour Force by background characteristics

	Labour Force (Number '000)					Percentage	
	Employed	Un-employed	Total	Not in Labour-Force	Working Age Population	Labour Force Participation rate	Unemployment Rate
Uganda	8,382	668	9,050	4,955	14,005	64.6	7.4
Gender							
Male	3,983	286	4,269	2,514	6,783	62.9	6.7
Female	4,399	382	4,780	2,441	7,222	66.2	8.0
Locality							
Rural	7,418	400	7,818	4,238	12,056	64.9	5.1
Urban	964	268	1,231	718	1,950	63.2	21.7
Kampala	394	177	571	280	851	67.1	31.1

Source: 1997 Pilot Labour Force Survey Report, Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic development

2.5.3 POPULATION

The population of Uganda has steadily increased since the first population census was undertaken in 1948 from 4.96 million people to 16.67 million in 1991 and is 24.7 million in 2002. According to the 1991 census, 89 percent of the population lived in rural areas. The 1999/2000 National Household survey estimated the population still living in rural areas to be 87 percent. This represents a drop of 2 percentage points in the number of people residing in rural areas. The Inter-censal annual growth rate of the population has ranged from 2.5 percent between the period 1948-1959 to 3.9 percent during the 1959-69. However, during the period 1960-80 the inter-censal annual growth rate was 2.5. This indicates the very high growth rates that have persisted for decades. The population density, according to 1991 population census, was 85 persons per square kilometre. The country's population density is

4 With the exception of districts of Kitgum, rural areas of Gulu, Kasese and Bundibugyo.

5 Report on the Pilot Labour Force Survey 1997 produced in 1998 by the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

much higher than that of many African countries namely: Kenya, Zambia Ethiopia, Eritrea and Tanzania (see table 2.4).

Table 2.4 Total Fertility Rate of some countries in Eastern and Southern Africa

Country	Year of DHS	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Density
Uganda	2000-2001	6.9	90
Malawi	2000	6.3	90
Zambia	1996	6.1	14
Eritrea	1995	6.1	32
Ethiopia	2000	5.9	56
Rwanda	2000	5.8	275
Tanzania	1999	5.6	37
Kenya	1995	4.7	51
Zimbabwe	1999	4.0	33

Source: 2000-2001 UDHS and the Demographic Yearbook 2000

The major factor causing high population growth rate in Uganda is the high fertility rate. Table 2.4 shows that Uganda has the highest Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of all the countries in eastern and southern Africa that have recently participated in the DHS programme. According to the 1999/2000 Uganda National Household Survey, more than half (**52 percent**) of the total population of Uganda is aged less than 15 years. The percentage is higher in rural areas (53 percent) than in Urban areas (45 percent). Such a population composition indicates that the country's dependency ratio is quite high.

2.5.4 THE STATUS OF WORKING CHILDREN IN UGANDA

In Uganda, the status of working children is not well documented. However, the 1991 Population and Housing Census enumerated about 3.3 million children in the 10-17 year age bracket. This number has certainly increased during the last decade because of the natural growth related to the high fertility sighted above. According to the 1997 pilot labour force survey (table 2.5 refers), more than 140,000 children aged 7 –17 years were estimated to be employed while more than 100,000 other children were not working.

Table 2.5: Working children by age, sex and current activity status - Uganda ('000)

Current activity Status	Age-groups					
	7-12			13-17		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer & own account workers	2.9	3.0	6.0	32.5	23.3	55.7
Unpaid family Workers	185.4	136.4	321.8	266.4	266.1	532.5
Employees	27.4	35.4	62.9	65.1	76.3	141.3
Unemployed	117.6	132.2	249.8	57.6	51.5	109.0
Students	1,325.4	1,308.3	2,633.6	660.1	500.1	1,160.2
Unpaid domestic wks. (housekeepers)	67.8	110.8	178.6	16.3	48.2	64.5
Other not economically active persons	111.8	97.9	209.7	19.1	17.7	36.8
Total	1,838.3	1,824.0	3,662.4	1,117.1	983.3	2,100.0

Source: 1997 Pilot Labour Survey Report

Note: Figures have been rounded off to the nearest 100

2.5.5 EDUCATION IN UGANDA

Education is one of the key sectors that government is targeting for poverty eradication. The benefits derived from education to the individual in particular and the country in general are enormous and play a crucial role in any country's development. The formal education system in Uganda consists of primary, secondary, higher and University levels. There is an examination that qualifies a candidate to move from one level to another level. A candidate may join an institution after the completion of any level above primary. Primary level requires 7 years of schooling before one sits for exams, secondary school level requires 4 years but with an examination at the end of the fourth year before a candidate qualifies for higher school, the two years pre-university entrance.

Government has implemented programmes and policies that favour the growth of the education sector. The liberalisation policy together with the Universal Primary Education

(UPE) have increased enrollment especially in primary schools from 2.7 million pupils in 1997 to 6.5 million in 2000 (figure 2.1 refers).

Secondary school enrollment realised a 79 percent increase between 1996 and 2000. This represents an annual average of about 16 percent. The increase in secondary school enrollment however, is much lower than that of primary education and significant increases are expected as more primary graduates join secondary schools.

Table 2.6: Secondary School enrollment ('000') 1996-2000

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Enrollment	290	340	255	427	519

Source: 2001 Statistical Abstract

The implementation of UPE will inevitably increase the demand for secondary education. The Government policy of Universal Primary Education and increased secondary enrollment will reduce chances of children aged 5-17 years getting involved in child labour.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1 SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The UDHS 2000-2001 was intended to be a national sample survey. However, it was not possible to cover all districts in the country, because of the security problems in some areas. The survey was hence conducted in 51 out of the 56 districts in the country, excluding the districts of Kasese and Bundibugyo in the Western region, Gulu, Kitgum and Pader in the Northern region. These districts together cover approximately 5 percent of the total population in Uganda.

3.2 SAMPLE ALLOCATION

The UDHS 2000-01 sample was drawn through a two-stage design. The first stage selected Enumeration Areas (EAs) from a frame compiled from the 1991 Population Census. In this frame, the EAs are grouped by administrative areas. The sample consisted of a total of 298 EAs, of which 102 were in urban areas and 196 in rural areas. The number of urban EAs in each district is not allocated proportionally to their total population due to the need to present estimates by urban and rural residence. Knowing that a larger proportion of the population resides in rural areas, urban areas were over sampled to generate unbiased estimates. The distribution of the sample EAs is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Allocation of Sample EAs by Region and Residence

Region	Sample Enumeration Areas		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Central	43	59	102
Eastern	56	19	75
Northern	31	9	40
Western	66	15	81
Total	196	102	298

Within each selected EA, a complete household listing was done, to provide a frame for the second-stage sampling. The number of households to be selected in each sampled EA was allocated proportionally to the number of households in the EA. Appropriate weights were applied to the household records to ensure that the data so obtained are representative of the population.

The sample for the UDHS 2000-2001 was aimed at providing reliable estimates of important indicators for various strata namely at national level (less the excluded districts), at regional level and at rural and urban levels for each of the above strata.

In each stratum, a minimum of 500 completed household interviews was targeted to allow for separate estimates. Consequently, data for Kampala District can be presented separately because it has more than the specified minimum number of completed interviews.

The target of UDHS 2000-2001 sample was to obtain about 6,500 completed interviews of women aged 15-49. Using information on response rates and sampling errors from the 1995 UDHS, approximately 7,500 households were selected to meet this target.

3.3 THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Three questionnaires were used for the UDHS 2000-2001, namely the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire and the Man's Questionnaire. The questions on Child Labour were included in the Household Questionnaire. To minimise loss of meaning, the questionnaires were translated from English into six major local languages, namely Ateso, Luganda, Lugbara, Luo, Runyankole/Rukiga and Runyoro/Rutoro.

The questionnaires were pre-tested prior to their finalisation. The pre-test training took place from June 14 to July 8, 2000. For this exercise, seven teams were formed, with each team being assigned to test the questionnaires in one of the seven language groups (including English). The pre-test fieldwork was conducted over a one-week period (July 10-16, 2000).

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all the usual members and visitors in selected households. Some basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including his or her age, sex, education, and relationship to the head of the household. In addition, the Household Questionnaire collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as the source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used for the floor of the house, and ownership of various durable goods.

The household questionnaire also included questions that were designed to assess the extent of **Child Labour**, and was also used to record the height, weight, haemoglobin level, of women aged 15-49 years and children under the age of 5 years.

3.4 TRAINING AND FIELDWORK

A total of 70 interviewers (52 women and 18 men) were trained over a 3-week period from August 23, 2000 to September 16, 2000. The trainers included the UBOS staff, guest lecturers and consultants from ORC Macro. The training was conducted following the DHS training procedures, including class presentations, mock interviews and field practice in English and the six languages and tests.

Eleven interviewing teams carried out data collection for the UDHS 2000-01. Each team consisted of one team supervisor, one field editor, one health technician, three to four female interviewers, one male interviewer and one driver. The actual data collection took place over a five-month period, from September 28, 2000 to March 3, 2001. Seven staff from UBOS coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. Macro International participated in field supervision for interviews and measurements. Two additional persons were hired to supervise the collection of blood samples for vitamin A testing.

3.5 DATA PROCESSING

All questionnaires for the UDHS were returned to the UBOS offices in Entebbe for processing, which consisted of manual and computer editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, cleaning and cross tabulation. A team of eight data entry clerks, an office editor and two data entry supervisors processed the data

3.6 RESPONSE RATES

Table 3.2 shows response rates for the UDHS 2000-01. A total of 8,792 households were selected in the sample, of which 8,234 were occupied. The shortfall was largely due to structures that were found to be vacant at the time of the interview. Of the occupied households, 7,885 were successfully interviewed, yielding a household response rate of 96 percent. Rural response rates were higher than urban rates.

Table 3.2: Response Rates

Household and individual sample results, Uganda 2000-01		
Result	Number	Percentage
Selected households		
Sampled	8,792	100.0
Completed	7,885	89.7
Household present but no competent respondent at home	267	3.0
Household absent	183	2.1
Refused	63	0.7
Dwelling vacant/no dwelling	324	3.7
Dwelling destroyed	51	0.6
Dwelling not found	16	0.2
Households occupied	8,234	100.0
Interviewed	7,885	95.8
Not interviewed	349	4.2

3.7 CONSTRAINTS

The major constraint of the Child Labour Module was the fact that it was not a stand-alone study but merely annexed to another study that had its own objectives. This constrained the survey in the following ways:

- 1 The questions asked were limited in number as shown in *Appendix II*. Thus, the information collected is far less than what was required to have a precise picture of the status of child labour in the Uganda.
- 2 The data (like any other component of the UDHS 2000-01) was designed to produce estimates at national and regional levels. It cannot provide district specific estimates, thus not extending its usability to a decentralised set up.
- 3 There has not been a nation-wide survey focussing on child labour. The UDHS provided an opportunity to address the gaps but does not provide a time series for comparison or trend observation.

CHAPTER 4: THE WORKING CHILDREN

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Information presented in this chapter focuses on the working status of children aged 5 – 17 years by selected background characteristics and those who participated in economic activities including domestic duties. Information on working children was collected using both the short reference period of the last seven days and the long reference period of the last 12 months. For purposes of this study, the analysis will be limited to the long reference period of the last 12 months. The chapter will also focus on comparisons with the 1997 Pilot Labour Force Survey, which covered all those persons aged 5 years and above who had participated in an economic activity. The term “working children” used throughout this chapter refers to those children aged 5-17 years who participated in economic activities and domestic chores at the time of the survey. Section 4.2.1 presents the estimated number of children using both the UDHS results and the projected population for the year ending 2000. However, the number of observations appearing in the subsequent tables refer to actual cases from UDHS and have not been adjusted to make them comparable to Table 4.1 below.

4.2 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS FOR ALL CHILDREN AGED 5 – 17 YEARS

This section focuses on selected background characteristics for all children aged 5 – 17 years such as age, sex, place of residence and region of residence.

4.2.1 CHILD POPULATION BY AGE AND REGION

An attempt has been made to estimate the number of children aged 5-17 years using the UDHS 2000-2001 information. However, the UDHS was not designed to estimate populations. As a result, estimates derived using UDHS underestimated the child population when compared to the projected population. The estimates of children aged 5-17 years have been made with some adjustments to the UDHS 2000-2001 data using the population projections for the year ending 2000.

Using the above approach, the total number of children aged 5-17 years is estimated to be 7.9 million. Of these, 3.9 million are boys while 4.0 million are girls.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Children aged 5-17 years by Age and Region.

Age	Children aged 5-17 by age and region				Total
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	
5-9	1,051,100	1,071,300	568,800	930,900	3,622,100
10-14	1,015,300	843,900	486,800	814,200	3,160,200
15-17	393,400	276,500	187,500	289,600	1,147,000
Total	2,459,800	2,181,700	1,243,100	2,034,700	7,929,300

Note: The ratios estimated elsewhere in the report can be applied to the numbers in the table to produce the desired results.

Table 4.1 shows that central region reportedly had more children (2.5 million) than the rest of the regions while the northern region had the lowest number of children. This may probably be due to the effects of the war that has raged on for over a decade in this part of the country.

4.2.2 AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

The UDHS also collected data on the age and sex of the respondents in the household questionnaire where limited background information of the household members was solicited. Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 by age, sex, rural-urban residence and regional distribution.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5-17 by Sex, Age Group and Residence

Characteristic	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Age						
5-9	3,088	44.5	3,132	43.4	6,220	43.9
10-14	2,732	39.3	2,856	39.6	5,588	39.5
15-17	1,126	16.2	1,231	17.0	2,357	16.6
Residence						
Urban	1,821	26.2	2,126	29.5	3,947	27.9
Rural	5,125	73.8	5,093	70.5	10,218	72.1
Central	2,308	33.2	2,426	33.6	4,734	33.4
Eastern	1,606	23.1	1,756	24.3	3,362	23.7
Northern	1,043	15.0	1,062	14.7	2,105	14.9
Western	1,989	28.6	1,975	27.4	3,964	28.0
Uganda	6,946	100	7,219	100	14,165	100

As depicted in censuses and other surveys, the results show that overall, there were slightly more girls (17 percent) aged 5-17 years than boys. Typical of a young population like that of Uganda, the age group 5-9 had more children than the subsequent age group 10-14. Generally the data shows a decreasing proportion of children with increasing age. The age pattern for boys is similar to that for girls.

As expected, the majority of children were living in rural areas. The proportion of girls living in urban areas was slightly higher than that for boys. At regional level, it seems there is no significant differences between sexes. Central region however, reportedly has the largest number of children followed by western region.

4.2.3: Education of Children aged 5-17 years

Additional background information on respondents was collected on whether or not they were attending school at the time of the survey. Those who had ever attended school and those currently attending were asked to state their highest school grades that they had completed. Table 4.3 shows the proportion of children by schooling status.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 by Schooling Status

Region	Not Attending School				Currently Attending School				Non – Attendance Ratio (%)
	Male	Female	Total Number		Male	Female	Total Number		
Central	49.42	50.6	100	860	48.6	51.44	100	1,548	35.7
Eastern	42.35	57.7	100	654	49.1	50.93	100	2,702	19.5
Northern	44.97	55.0	100	636	48.5	51.47	100	1,463	30.3
Western	49.62	50.4	100	925	51.5	48.53	100	3,032	23.4
Uganda	47.06	52.9	100	3,075	49.6	50.42	100	11,062	21.0

Note: The total for of those attending and those not attending does not add to 14165 because of missing values in some cells

The results indicate that out of the total 14,165 Children aged 5 – 17 years, 21 percent were not attending school at the time of the survey. Among those who were not attending, 53 percent were females while 47 percent were males The Central region recorded the highest proportion of non attendance (36 percent) followed by the Northern region with 30 percent, while the Eastern and Western regions recorded relatively low proportions.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 by Current Schooling Status

Educational Level	5-6		7-13		14-17		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Education	1,256	48.0	573	7.1	134	3.9	1,963	13.9
Pre-Primary	493	18.9	182	2.2	1	0.0	676	4.8
Primary	817	31.2	7,118	87.6	1,951	57.4	9,886	69.8
Secondary +	-	0.0	44	0.5	710	20.5	754	5.3
Don't Know/ Missing	50	1.9	214	2.6	622	18.2	886	6.2
TOTAL	2,616	100	8,131	100	3,418	100	14,165	100.0

Children in Uganda are supposed to start formal schooling when they are six years old. Information was collected on the current schooling status of children during the school year 2000. Table 4.4 shows that one in every three children aged 5 – 6 years were attending primary school while 20 percent of the children in the same age bracket were attending Pre-school at the time of the survey. Notable also is the fact that 36 percent of children aged 7-17

were not attending school during the reference period. The results from the DHS EdData⁶ Survey 2001, showed that there is are sex differentials in primary school attendance, hence the sex distribution is not analyzed.

4.3 RELATIONSHIP WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The UDHS 2000-01 collected information on the relationship of household members to the household head. For purposes of this study, those household heads that are below the age 18 are excluded in the analysis. Household size refers to the total number of persons living in each household.

Table 4.5 shows the relationship of children aged 5 – 17 years to the household head and number of usual household members. The results show that overall, 70 percent of all the household members aged 5 – 17 years were children to the head of household while 10 percent were adopted, fostered or step children to the head of household. A similar pattern is observed for males and female children. Fifteen percent of the children were other relatives implying that the extended family culture is still strong.

Information regarding the proportion of children by household size indicates that most of the children (58 percent) were residing in large sized households with 5 – 8 persons compared to 16 percent of the children who stayed in households with less than 5 usual members.

⁶ An education survey known as DHS EdData Survey was conducted shortly after the UDHS and interviewed the same households as the UDHS.

Table 4.5: Children by Relationship to Household Head and Household Size.

Characteristic	Male	Female	Total	Numbers
Relationship to H/Head				
Spouse	0.01	1.3	0.7	92
Child	73.1	66.3	69.7	9830
Step/Foster/Adopted Child	8.4	12.1	10.3	1453
Other Relative	14.6	15.4	15.0	2117
Non Relative	2.4	2.7	2.6	363
Don't Know	1.4	2.3	1.8	258
TOTAL	100	100	100	14,113
No. of Usual Members				
Less than 5	14.9	16.2	15.6	2,208
5-8	55.0	54.5	57.7	7,754
9 +	30.1	29.3	29.7	4,203
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	14,165

4.4 ORPHANHOOD AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

In Uganda, an orphan is defined as a child below the age of 18 who has lost both or either of the biological parents. The information on orphanhood and living arrangements is presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Children Aged 5 – 17 by Orphanhood Status and Living Arrangements by Region of Residence

Characteristic	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda	
					1995 ⁷	2000
Orphanhood Status						
Both Parents Alive	73.84	85.48	80.14	78.8	68.6	78.93
Only Father Alive	7.10	3.03	3.97	4.93	3.8	5.06
Only Mother Alive	13.31	8.45	12.02	12.72	9.4	11.80
Both Parents Dead	5.76	3.03	3.88	3.55	18.1	4.21
Living Arrangements						
Living with both Parents	38.0	50.3	50.5	56.0	41.5	47.8
Living with Mother	17.4	15.5	20.1	18.9	14.3	17.8
Living with Father	11.0	7.6	6.2	5.0	7.6	7.8
Not Living with Either Parent	33.6	26.6	23.2	20.1	36.6	26.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The results in Table 4.6 reveals that 21 percent of all children aged 5 – 17 years in Uganda were orphans compared to 31 percent in 1995. The majority of orphans had lost a father (12%) compared to only 5 percent that had lost only a mother.

Central region has the highest proportion of orphans (26 percent) followed by the Western Region (21 percent). The scenario would have probably been different if the survey had covered the two districts of Gulu and Kitgum in the northern region where there has been insecurity for over a decade.

Overall, less than half (48%) of the children in Uganda live with both parents. The percentage was 42 in the 1995 UDHS. The northern region has the highest proportion of children living with only the mother (20%).

⁷ 1995 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

CHAPTER 5: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKING CHILDREN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section presents some selected background characteristic of those children who indicated that they had participated in an economic activity or domestic duties. To a greater extent, it provides estimates of child labour using some background characteristics including education, age, orphanhood status and living arrangements.

Information on child labour was collected based on two reference periods, i.e. the last 12 months and the last 7 days. Information regarding the last 12 months was collected for only those children who worked for anyone who was not a member of the household while the data for the last 7 days was collected for those children who worked both within and outside the household.

5.2 WORKING CHILDREN IN UGANDA

Table 5.1 shows that there are about 2.7 million working children in Uganda. More than half of the working children (54 percent) are aged 10-14 years. Notable also is the fact that about one third of the working children are less than 10 years old.

Applying the ratios obtained from the UDHS 2000-2001(table 4.4 refers), the number of working children aged 5-17 years who were currently attending primary school was estimated to be about 1.9 million. More than 300,000 children aged 5-17 had no formal education

Table 5.1: Working Children in Uganda by Age Group and by Region.

Age	Children aged 5-17 by age and region				Total
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
5-9	132,400	364,300	113,800	235,500	846,000
10-14	448,800	391,600	221,500	393,300	1,455,200
15-17	169,900	64,100	64,900	76,500	375,400
Total	751,100	820,000	400,200	705,300	2,676,600

Note: Figures based on estimates from UDHS and Projected Population

Table 5.1 also shows that the Eastern Region has a relatively higher proportion of working children aged 5-9 years and reveals the highest number of working children compared to other regions. The existence of strong cross border trade activities in the Eastern region may partly explain these findings. Consistent with the population distribution, northern region reported the lowest number of working children.

5.3 AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

The age and sex composition of working children gives us a clue as to when children of either sex are likely to join the labour force. It also provides the potential workforce for children by broad age group. At the same time, this information is vital since it highlights the age at which children take on responsibilities at a tender age.

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Age Group and by Rural/Urban Residence

Characteristic	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Age						
5-9	138	20.9	156	25.9	294	23.3
10-14	303	46.0	282	46.8	585	46.4
15-17	218	33.1	164	27.2	382	30.3
Residence						
Rural	161	24.4	148	24.6	309	24.5
Urban	498	75.6	454	75.4	952	75.5
Total	659	100	602	100	1,261	100

Note: The total number of working children in urban areas is more than in rural because of over-sampling. The observations are un-weighted

The results indicate that 46 percent of working children are in the age bracket 10 – 14 years. The proportion however, reduces with increasing age. In the 5-9 years age group, 23 percent of the children are engaged in employment. The two groups account for 70 percent of the working children. The ILO Convention No. 138 recommends 14 years as the minimum age of entry into the Labour force. The data reveals that about 70 percent of the Ugandan working

Children engaged in employment at a tender age (5-14years) with slightly higher percentages for females.

5.4 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment among children is an indicator of the duration of exposure to schooling. The duration affects many aspects of an individual's socio-economic life and is in most cases inversely related to early entrance into the labour force. In 1997, Universal Primary Education (UPE) was introduced in Uganda requiring each family to send at most 4 children to school (2 of which should be girls). These four children receive government support in terms of school fees and textbooks. The UPE is likely to drastically increase the enrollment ratio and reduce the drop-out rate thus generally raising the duration of schooling. Government has now extended the UPE programme to cover all children in a family.

Table 5.3 Percentage Distributions of Working Children by Highest Educational Level Completed

Educational Level	Male	Female	Total	Numbers
No Education	19.3	21.3	20.2	255
Pre-Primary	1.7	0.7	1.2	15
Primary	71.3	71.1	71.2	898
Secondary +	7.7	7.0	7.4	93
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,261

Table 5.3 represents the educational attainment of working children. Overall, seven in ten working children had attained primary education while two in ten had no education. About only one in ten had attained secondary or higher education.

5.5 RELATIONSHIP WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Section 7 of the Children's Statute No. 16 of 1996 clearly puts the duty and responsibility of looking after a child on the parents of the child. The relationship of working children to the head of household is presented in Table 5.4

Table 5.4: Working age Children by Relationship to Household Head

Background Characteristics	Male			Female			Total		
	Total	No. Working	% Working	Total	No. Working	% Working	Total	No. Working	% Working
Spouse	1	0	0	91	6	6.6	92	6	6.5
Child	5,054	452	8.9	4,776	389	8.1	9,830	841	8.6
Other relatives	1,011	103	10.2	1,106	85	7.7	2,117	188	8.9
Adopted/Foster/step child	583	51	8.7	870	79	9.1	1,453	130	8.9
Not related	167	16	9.6	196	18	9.2	363	34	9.4
Don't Know	94	20	21.3	163	21	12.9	257	41	16.0
Total	6,910	642	9.3	7,202	598	8.3	14,112	1,240	8.8

Table 5.4 above indicates that about 9 percent of the children in all the various relationships were working except for the outlier categories of spouse and “Don’t Know”. There is a small difference in the level of child labour participation between the sexes. The percentage of children working is about uniform regardless of their relationship to the head of the household. This is in balance with the overall participation rate in Table 5.5. (Consult Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development).

5.6 ORPHANHOOD AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Table 5.5 below indicates that children with both parents alive are more likely to work than the orphaned children. Among the orphans, the boys are more likely to work than the girls. There are no outstanding participation levels among the orphan hood status

Table 5.5: Working Children by Orphan hood and Living Arrangement Status

Background Characteristics	Male			Female			Total		
	Total	No. working	% working	Total	No. working	% working	Total	No. working	% working
Orphan-hood status									
Both alive	5,438	470	8.6	3,278	443	13.5	8,716	913	10.5
Only father alive	337	33	9.8	525	21	4.0	862	54	6.3
Only mother alive	794	98	12.3	1,288	97	7.5	2,082	195	9.4
Both dead	283	47	16.6	2,128	26	1.2	2,411	73	3.0
Total	6,852	648	9.5	7,219	587	8.1	14,071	1,235	8.8
Living arrangements									
living with both parents	3,494	276	7.9	3,278	237	7.2	6,772	513	7.6
Only father	581	50	8.6	525	33	6.3	1,106	83	7.5
Only mother	1,228	136	11.1	1,288	141	10.9	2,516	277	11.0
Neither	1,643	197	12.0	2,128	191	9.0	3,771	388	10.3
Total	6,946	659	9.5	7,219	602	8.3	14,165	1,261	8.9

Note: The Totals in the both sections of the table do not match due to non reporting of some information on orphan-hood status.

Child labour participation levels by living arrangement shows that children living with only their mothers have a slightly higher participation level compared to the rest of the categories. There are no outstanding differences in the participation levels of the various living arrangements.

5.7 PARTICIPATION LEVELS

This section of the chapter represents participation levels of working children by the type of work, place of work and number of hours worked during the survey. Table 5.6 presents the percentage of children by working status and school attendance.

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5-17 by Working Status and Schooling Status.

Working Status	Not Attending School			Attending School			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working	9.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	8.2	8.8	9.5	8.4	8.9
Not Working	90.3	90.9	90.6	90.5	91.8	91.9	90.5	91.6	91.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,392	1,538	2,920	5,382	5,468	10,850	6,764	7,006	13,770

Results indicate that 9 percent of children aged 5-17 years in Uganda are engaged in child labour, with males exhibiting slightly higher levels than females. The level of participation for those children attending school is slightly lower than of those who were not attending school at the time of the survey.

Table 5.7: Regional Child Labour Participation rates by Children Schooling Status

Region	Not Attending School			Attending School			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central	12.2	8.2	10.2	7.1	3.4	5.2	8.0	4.2	6.1
Eastern	10.6	11.1	10.8	14.6	13.7	14.2	13.9	13.1	13.5
Northern	7.1	8.4	7.8	6.7	9.7	8.2	6.8	9.3	8.1
Western	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.7	8.9
Uganda	9.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	8.2	8.8	9.5	8.4	8.9

The results indicate that in the central region, the percentage of children not attending school but engaged in some work is twice that of those currently attending school. This is the reverse in other regions where the percentages attending school but doing some work are slightly higher than those not attending school but engaged in some work. The differentials between regions are only minimal except in the eastern region.

5.8 PLACE OF WORK

Children aged 5 – 17 years who indicated that they worked at any time in the last 12 months were required to provide the place where they carried out their work. The results are presented in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Place of Work

Place of Work	Male	Female	Total	Numbers
Worked at a Family Dwelling	17.4	25.4	21.2	264
At Employer's House	28.9	26.4	27.7	345
On the Plantation	21.1	15.3	18.1	228
Industry/Factory/Construction	5.4	0.00	2.8	35
Street/Shop/Market /Kiosk	4.6	2.7	3.7	46
Other	22.6	30.3	26.3	327
Total percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total number of children	650	595	1,245	

Note: Total number of children does not match table 5.3 due to non-reporting of place of work by some children.

Table 5.8 shows that the majority of the working children worked at the employer's house (28 percent). One in every five children worked at a family dwelling. A similar ratio applies to those children reported to have worked on plantations. One in four of the children worked in places other than those listed in the table. There is no systematic differential between sexes except that more girls worked at a family dwelling and that no girls were reported to have worked at an industry, factory or construction site.

5.9 OCCUPATION

Children who participated in both economic activities and domestic duties were asked to state the type of work in which they had participated. Table 5.9 presents the percent distribution of working children by occupation.

Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Occupation

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Sales Service	2.5	2.6	2.5
Unskilled Manual	21.7	8.4	15.4
H/Hold Domestic	42.2	68.7	54.8
Crop Farming	19.2	17.0	18.2
Livestock/ Fishing	10.0	0.0	5.6
Manufacturing	1.6	0.3	1.0
Others	2.8	2.2	2.5
Percentage Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL Number	641	580	1221

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Figures for sales services, manufacturing and 'others' had very few observations and should be treated with caution.

Overall, the proportion of working children by occupation shows that more than half of the children were employed in domestic chores. However, there are sex differentials indicating that close to 70 percent of the girls did domestic chores as compared to 42 percent of the boys. Almost the same percentage of boys and girls participated in crop farming.

One in five of the boys did unskilled manual work compared to one in ten of the girls. While one in ten of the boys participated in livestock rearing and fishing, none of the girls were engaged in this occupation.

Table 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Total Number of Hours Worked in the last 7 days

Hours Worked	Male	Female	Total
0 – 4	37.8	50.6	43.7
5 – 9	23.7	23.4	23.5
10-14	9.0	6.3	7.8
15-24	9.8	5.0	7.6
25-55	7.3	9.2	8.5
56+	12.0	5.4	8.9
Total Number	100	100	100

Note: The totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Information on hours worked by children was collected during the survey. Furthermore, the majority of the children (67%) work for less than 10 hours a week. However, boys are more likely to work for more than 10 hours a week (38%) than girls (26%). It is also worth noting that 17 percent of the children work for more than 25 hours a week.

CHAPTER 6: MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of findings

The addition of a child labour module to the Uganda Demographic and Health survey 2000-2001 was a good starting point in trying to understand the extent and magnitude of child labour in Uganda. Although the questions included were few, they have provided an insight into the extent of child labour in the country. In order to address the problem of child labour, Government has ratified a number of conventions and enacted national laws and has initiated a number of programmes.

The survey covered children aged 5-17 years. Most of the children found in the households, which UDHS covered, were children of the head of household.

Despite the fact that the Universal Primary Education programme is in place, results indicate that about one in every five working children aged 5-17 years was not at school. Of these, girls exhibit a slightly higher percentage of non-attendance compared to the boys. The central region is the main culprit regarding non-attendance since more than one third of the working children in the age bracket are not attending school.

Results indicate that 9 percent of the children aged 5-17 years in Uganda are engaged in child labour, with boys exhibiting slightly higher levels than girls. The level of participation for those children attending school is slightly lower than those who were not attending school.

Regarding the orphan-hood status and living arrangements, one in every five working children was an orphan in Uganda. In terms of regional distribution, the results indicate that central region has the highest percentage of orphans among working age children followed by western region. As stated earlier on, districts of Kitgum and Gulu, Kasese and Bundibugyo were not covered during UDHS. Hence the regional differential depicted may not necessarily reflect the situation on ground especially in northern Uganda.

In terms of living arrangements, results show that most of the working age children who live with the mother are more likely to work (11%) than those who live with their fathers (8%). In terms of regional distribution, the northern region has the highest proportion of children living with only the mother.

Results indicate that 46 percent of the children in the 10-14 year age group and 30 percent in the 15-17 year age bracket were reported as working children. At regional level, the eastern region reported the highest proportion of working children. Findings further show that most of the working children have attained some education. This may be an indication that many of those that drop out of school join the work force at an early age.

About 28 percent of the working children worked at the employer's premise. Eighteen percent of the children worked in plantations. Three percent of the children were reported to be working in factory/industry/construction, an area that is likely to expose the children to dangerous conditions. This category of children ought to be protected since they are vulnerable in accordance with the ILO convention No 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Recommendations

Poverty eradication is the country's overarching development objective. Studies have shown that there is a link between poverty and child labour. As a result, national poverty programmes and budgets should be mainstreamed to reduce child labour.

Various studies have been undertaken to increase the knowledge and data base on child labour issues. However, these studies do not provide a sufficiently detailed national picture on the nature and magnitude of child labour. It is recommended that ILO-IPEC continues to support efforts that target the elimination of child labour in Uganda and to continue supporting those initiatives that increase the knowledge on child labour.

Government has ratified a number of conventions and some national laws are currently being reviewed. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, should be facilitated to make such laws known to those who violate them out of ignorance and to enforce the provisions of the relevant laws.

Finally, the report gives an insight into the levels and magnitude of child labour in Uganda. However, there is a need to conduct a fully-fledged child labour study to provide a more detailed discussion of other aspects that have not been addressed in this report.

APPENDIX I

SAMPLE DESIGN AND COEFFICIENT OF VARIATIONS

1.0 Sample Design

During the last 1991 population census, each parish was subdivided into statistical areas called Enumeration Areas (EAs). The sample frame which the UDHS 2000-01 used is the list of EAs developed from the 1991 Population Census. The primary sampling units (PSU) for the UDHS 2000-01 is the EA.

The UDHS 2000-2001 sample was selected using a stratified two-stage design consisting of a total of 298 EAs (102 in urban areas and 196 in rural areas). The urban areas were over-sampled to generate unbiased estimates for this segment of the population. Once the number of households was allocated to each district by urban and rural areas, the numbers of selected households in each EAs was calculated based on an average of 25 completed interviews with all women 15-49. In each urban or rural area in the selected district, EAs are selected systematically with probability proportional to the number of households in each EA. The selection is done using the following formula;

$$P_{1i} = (a * M_i) / (\quad M_i)$$

where

a: is the number of EAs to be selected in the area,

M_i : is the number of households of the i-th EA in the 1991 Population Census,

M_i : is the number of households in the urban (or rural) area in the district according to the 1991 Population Census.

In each selected EA, a complete household listing operation was carried out and households were selected to achieve a self-weighted sampling fraction in each urban (or rural) area in the district. However, since the UDHS 2000-2001 sample is weighted, a final weighting adjustment was calculated for each study domain.

Once the overall sampling fraction (f) by urban (or rural) area in the district has been calculated, and if c_i is the number of households selected out of the total number of

households (L_i) found in the listing process for the i -th EA, the self-weighting condition can be expressed as:

$$f = P_{1i} * (c_i / L_i)$$

The final number of households is

$$c_i = (f * L_i) / P_{1i}$$

and the household selection interval is

$$l_i = L_i / c_i$$

$$l_i = P_{1i} / f$$

1.2 Sample Implementation

The results of the sample implementation for the households and the individual interviews are shown in Table 2.1 below. The results indicate that 8,792 potential households were selected, of which the UDHS 2000-2001 fieldwork teams successfully completed interviews in 7,885 households, yielding a household response rate of 96 percent. The main reasons for failure to interview were that the household was found to be vacant at the time of the interview or the household members were away for an extended period. In total, this accounted for about 4 percent of potential households. The household response rate was highest in the Northern and rural areas (97 percent) and lowest in the urban areas and Central region (92-94 percent).

Table A1: Sample Implementation

Percent distribution of households in the 2000-2001 Uganda DHS sample by result of the household and individual interview and response rates, according to region, rural-urban residence, Uganda 2000-2001.

Result	Region				Residence		Total
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Urban	Rural	
Selected households							
Completed (C)	88.5	90.6	91.8	89.4	85.8	91.6	89.7
No competent respondent (HP)	4.1	2.9	1.8	2.3	5.5	1.8	3.0
Postponed (P)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.7
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Absent (HA)	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.1
Dwelling vacant (DV)	3.8	2.7	3.5	4.5	5.2	3.0	3.7
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	3122	2076	1155	2439	2912	5880	8792
Household response rate (HRR)	94.1	96.1	97.2	96.8	92.4	97.4	95.8

Note: HRR = C/(C+HP+P+R+DNF)

1.3 Estimation of Sampling Errors

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors, namely non-sampling errors, and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made during data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2000-2001 Uganda DHS to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to eliminate and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2000-2001 Uganda DHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be

used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2000-2001 Uganda DHS sample is the result of a two-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2000-2001 Uganda DHS is the ISSA Sampling Error Module (SAMPERR). This module used the Taylor linearisation method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

in which

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H ,

m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,

y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,

x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,

and

f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

In addition to the standard error, SAMPERR computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. SAMPERR also computes the relative error and confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2000-2001 Uganda DHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. These are presented in appendix I for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the four regions, Central, Eastern, Northern and Western.

2.0 Reliability of Data

Data quality is normally evaluated in terms of the reliability obtained as indicated by the Coefficient of Variation (CV)⁸. As a general rule, a high CV indicates less reliability whereas a low CV shows that the estimates are precise.

Coefficient of Variation was computed for selected variables considered to be of primary interest to the study. The CVs for children by age groups, for rural and urban areas, for those attending and not attending school and for each of the four regions (Central, Eastern, Northern and Western) and for working and those not working. In general the CVs for most variables are small except for a few variables with very small observations. For example variables "number of children in school by type of work" has a large CV and should be used cautiously. The details are shown in the following tables.

⁸ The Coefficient of Variation (CV) is the percentage ratio of the standard deviation to the mean. It is a measure of relative variability

APPENDIX II

TABLEA2: COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION FOR SELECTED VARIABLES

Category	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	No. of Observs.
				Lower	Upper		
AREA							
Urban	22,896	686	2.99	21,552	24,240	3.88	3,947
Rural	43,199	717	1.66	41,794	44,604	3.24	10,218
SEX							
Male	31,818	508	1.6	30,823	32,813	1.79	6,946
Female	34,277	528	1.54	33,242	35,312	1.86	7,219
WORKING STATUS							
Working	59,690	761	1.27	58,199	61,181	3.76	13
Not working	5,327	262	4.92	4,813	54,841	2.05	1,261
REGION							
Central	20,325	629	3.1	19,092	21,558	3.7	4,734
Eastern	14,986	504	3.36	13,998	15,974	2.99	3,362
Northern	11,413	496	4.34	10,441	12,385	3.57	2,105
Western	19,371	571	2.95	18,252	20,490	3.05	3,964
TYPE OF WORK							
Sales	59	9	14.42	42	76	1.23	59
Unskilled manual	105	13	12.74	79	131	1.72	105
H/hold Domestics	271	23	8.58	225	317	2.04	271
Crop farming	261	44	5.4	730	902	2.52	816
PLACE OF WORK							
Worked at family	1,068	113	10.57	847	1,289	1.80	266
At employer's h	1,373	126	9.18	1,126	1,620	1.78	346
Industry	114	31	27.06	54	174	1.26	27
On plantation	112	36	31.84	42	182	1.62	19
Others	795	98	12.33	603	987	1.84	231

APPENDIX III

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APPENDIX IV: 2000 UGANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION																																																					
REGION _____	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																				
DISTRICT _____																																																					
COUNTY _____																																																					
SUBCOUNTY/TOWN _____																																																					
PARISH/LC2 NAME _____																																																					
EA NAME _____																																																					
UDHS NUMBER _____																																																					
URBAN/RURAL (URBAN=1, RURAL=2).....																																																					
LARGE CITY/SMALL CITY/TOWN/COUNTRYSIDE..... (LARGE CITY=1, SMALL CITY=2, TOWN=3, COUNTRYSIDE=4)																																																					
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER.....																																																					
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																																																					
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY? (YES = 1, NO = 2)																																																					
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR VITAMIN A TESTING? (YES = 1, NO = 2)																																																					

INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR _____
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	NAME _____
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT _____
NEXT VISIT: DATE _____ TIME _____	_____	_____		TOTAL NO. OF VISITS <input type="text"/>
<p>*RESULT CODES:</p> <p>1 COMPLETED</p> <p>2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT</p> <p>3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME</p> <p>4 POSTPONED</p> <p>5 REFUSED</p> <p>6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING</p> <p>7 DWELLING DESTROYED</p> <p>8 DWELLING NOT FOUND</p> <p>9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</p>				TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD <input type="text"/> TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN <input type="text"/> TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN <input type="text"/> LINE NO. OF RESP. TO HOUSEHOLD QUEST. <input type="text"/>

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____	_____	_____
DATE _____	DATE _____	_____	_____

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Now we would like some information about the people who usually live in your household or who are staying with you now.

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX		RESIDENCE		AGE	ELIGIBILITY			
			Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-54	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 5 - 17	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. (FIRST AND LAST NAME IN CAPITAL LETTERS)	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?*	M F	YES NO	YES NO	IN YEARS					
1		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1	1	1	1	
2		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	2	2	2	2	
3		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	3	3	3	3	
4		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	4	4	4	4	
5		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	5	5	5	5	
6		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	6	6	6	6	
7		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	7	7	7	7	
8		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	8	8	8	8	
9		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	9	9	9	9	
10		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	10	10	10	10	

* CODES FOR Q.3 RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:

- 01 = HEAD
- 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
- 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
- 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
- 05 = GRANDCHILD
- 06 = PARENT

- 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
- 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
- 09 = CO-WIFE
- 10 = OTHER RELATIVE
- 11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD
- 12 = NOT RELATED
- 98 = DON'T KNOW

CHILD LABOUR REPORT BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2000-2001

LINE NO.	PARENTAL SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE FOR PERSONS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD**				EDUCATION						
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	IF ALIVE Does (NAME)'s natural mother live in this household? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	IF ALIVE Does (NAME)'s natural father live in this household? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER	IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 4-24 YEARS				
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	YES NO DK		YES NO DK		YES NO	LEVEL GRADE	YES NO	YES NO	LEVEL GRADE	YES NO	LEVEL GRADE
01	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 L> GO TO 21	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
02	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 L> GO TO 21	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
03	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 L> GO TO 21	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
04	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 L> GO TO 21	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
05	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 L> GO TO 21	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 L> GO TO 21	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
07	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 L> GO TO 21	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
08	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 L> GO TO 21	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
09	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 L> GO TO 21	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
10	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 L> GO TO 21	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT <J LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

** Q.12 THROUGH Q.15
THESE QUESTIONS REFER TO THE BIOLOGICAL PARENTS OF THE CHILD.
IN Q.13 AND Q.15, RECORD '00' IF PARENT NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

*** CODES FOR Qs. 17, 20 AND 22
EDUCATION LEVEL:
0 = PRESCHOOL
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = POST SECONDARY
8 = DON'T KNOW

EDUCATION GRADE:
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
98 = DON'T KNOW

CHILD LABOUR REPORT BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2000-2001

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX		RESIDENCE				AGE	ELIGIBILITY			
			Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6		CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-54	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 5 - 17		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
			M F	YES NO	YES NO	IN YEARS							
11		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	11	11	11	11			
12		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	12	12	12	12			
13		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	13	13	13	13			
14		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	14	14	14	14			
15		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	15	15	15	15			
16		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	16	16	16	16			
17		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	17	17	17	17			
18		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	18	18	18	18			
19		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	19	9	9	9			
20		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	20	20	20	20			

*** CODES FOR Q.3**

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:

- 01 = HEAD
- 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
- 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
- 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
- 05 = GRANDCHILD
- 06 = PARENT

- 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
- 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
- 10 = OTHER RELATIVE
- 11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD
- 12 = NOT RELATED
- 98 = DON'T KNOW

**** Q.12 THROUGH Q.15**

THESE QUESTIONS REFER TO THE BIOLOGICAL PARENTS OF THE CHILD. IN Q.13 AND Q.15, RECORD '00' IF PARENT NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

***** CODES FOR Qs. 17, 20 AND 22**

EDUCATION LEVEL:

- 1 = PRIMARY
- 2 = SECONDARY
- 3 = POST SECONDARY
- 8 = DON'T KNOW

EDUCATION GRADE:
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
98 = DON'T KNOW

CHILD LABOUR REPORT BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2000-2001

LINE NO.	PARENTAL SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE FOR PERSONS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD**				EDUCATION							
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	IF ALIVE Does (NAME)'s natural mother live in this household? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	IF ALIVE Does (NAME)'s natural father live in this household? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER	IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 4-24 YEARS					
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
	YES NO DK		YES NO DK		YES NO	LEVEL GRADE	YES NO	YES NO	LEVEL GRADE	YES NO	LEVEL GRADE	
11	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 GO TO < J 21	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	
12	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 GO TO < J 21	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	
13	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 GO TO < J 21	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	
14	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 GO TO < J 21	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	
15	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 GO TO < J 21	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	
16	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 GO TO < J 21	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	
17	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 GO TO < J 21	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	
18	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 GO TO < J 21	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	
19	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 GO TO < J 21	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	
20	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 L> GO TO 20	1 2 L> GO TO 21	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT < J LINE	<input type="text"/>	

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED <input type="checkbox"/>	
Just to make sure that I have a complete listing:	
1) Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTER EACH IN TABLE NO <input type="checkbox"/>
2) In addition, are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers or friends who usually live here?	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTER EACH IN TABLE NO <input type="checkbox"/>
3) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who slept here last night, who have not been listed?	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTER EACH IN TABLE NO <input type="checkbox"/>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
23	What is the MAIN source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING11 PIPED INTO YARD/PLOT12 PUBLIC TAP13 WATER FROM OPEN WELL OPEN WELL IN YARD/PLOT21 OPEN PUBLIC WELL22 WATER FROM COVERED WELL PROTECTED WELL IN YARD/PLOT ..31 PROTECTED PUBLIC WELL32 WATER FROM BOREHOLE BOREHOLE IN YARD/PLOT33 BOREHOLE PUBLIC34 SURFACE WATER SPRING41 RIVER/STREAM42 POND/LAKE.....43 DAM44 RAINWATER.....51 TANKER TRUCK61 BOTTLED WATER.....71 GRAVITY FLOW SCHEME.....81 OTHER96 (SPECIFY)	—> 25 —> 25 —> 25 —> 25 —> 25 —> 25 —> 25 —> 25 —> 25 —> 25 —> 25 —> 25 —> 25 —> 25																								
24	How long does it take you to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ON PREMISES996																									
25	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?	FLUSH TOILET11 PIT TOILET/LATRINE TRADITIONAL PIT TOILET21 VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT (VIP) LATRINE.....22 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD.....31 OTHER96 (SPECIFY)	—> 27																								
26	Do you share this facility with other households?	YES1 NO2																									
27	Does your household have:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity?</td> <td>ELECTRICITY1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A radio?</td> <td>RADIO1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A television?</td> <td>TELEVISION1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A telephone?</td> <td>TELEPHONE.....1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A refrigerator?</td> <td>REFRIGERATOR.....1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A lantern?</td> <td>LANTERN.....1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A cupboard?</td> <td>CUPBOARD.....1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	Electricity?	ELECTRICITY1	2	A radio?	RADIO1	2	A television?	TELEVISION1	2	A telephone?	TELEPHONE.....1	2	A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR.....1	2	A lantern?	LANTERN.....1	2	A cupboard?	CUPBOARD.....1	2	
	YES	NO																									
Electricity?	ELECTRICITY1	2																									
A radio?	RADIO1	2																									
A television?	TELEVISION1	2																									
A telephone?	TELEPHONE.....1	2																									
A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR.....1	2																									
A lantern?	LANTERN.....1	2																									
A cupboard?	CUPBOARD.....1	2																									
28	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY01 LPG/NATURAL GAS02 BIOGAS.....03 KEROSENE04 CHARCOAL05 FIREWOOD, STRAW.....06 DUNG.....07 OTHER96 (SPECIFY)																									
29	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for lighting?	ELECTRICITY01 LPG/NATURAL GAS02 BIOGAS.....03 KEROSENE04 CHARCOAL05 FIREWOOD, STRAW.....06 DUNG.....07 OTHER96 (SPECIFY)																									

CHILD LABOUR REPORT BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2000-2001

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
30	<p>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p>	<p>NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND11 DUNG.....12 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET AND POLISHED WOOD.....31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS32 CERAMIC TILES.....33 CEMENT34 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p>																			
31	<p>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p>	<p>THATCHED.....01 IRON SHEETS.....02 ASBESTOS.....03 TILES04 TIN.....05 CEMENT06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p>																			
32	<p>MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALL.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p>	<p>THATCHED.....01 MUD AND POLE.....02 UNBURNT BRICKS03 BURNT BRICKS WITH MUD04 BURNT BRICKS WITH CEMENT05 TIMBER.....06 CEMENT BLOCKS.....07 STONE08 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p>																			
33	<p>Does any member of your household own:</p> <p>A bicycle? A motorcycle or motor scooter? A car or truck? A boat or canoe? A donkey?</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BICYCLE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAR/TRUCK.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BOAT/CANOE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DONKEY.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BICYCLE.....	1	2	MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER.....	1	2	CAR/TRUCK.....	1	2	BOAT/CANOE.....	1	2	DONKEY.....	1	2	
	YES	NO																			
BICYCLE.....	1	2																			
MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER.....	1	2																			
CAR/TRUCK.....	1	2																			
BOAT/CANOE.....	1	2																			
DONKEY.....	1	2																			
34	<p>Does your household have any mosquito nets that can be used while sleeping?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	→ 38																		
35	<p>CHECK COLUMNS (6) AND (7): NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 WHO SLEPT IN THE HOUSEHOLD LAST NIGHT</p> <p>NONE <input type="text"/></p> <p>ONE <input type="text"/></p> <p>TWO OR MORE <input type="text"/></p>		→ 38 → 37																		
36	<p>Did (NAME) sleep under a mosquito net last night?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	→ 38																		
37	<p>Did all, some or none of the children under age 5 who slept in the household last night sleep under a mosquito net?</p>	<p>ALL CHILDREN.....1 SOME CHILDREN2 NONE3</p>																			
38	<p>Where do you usually wash your hands?</p>	<p>IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT1 SOMEWHERE ELSE2 NOWHERE.....3</p>	→ 40																		
39	<p>ASK TO SEE THE PLACE AND OBSERVE IF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE PRESENT.</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WATER/TAP.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOAP, ASH OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BASIN.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	WATER/TAP.....	1	2	SOAP, ASH OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT.....	1	2	BASIN.....	1	2							
	YES	NO																			
WATER/TAP.....	1	2																			
SOAP, ASH OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT.....	1	2																			
BASIN.....	1	2																			
40	<p>ASK RESPONDENT FOR A TEASPOONFUL OF SALT. TEST SALT FOR IODINE. RECORD PPM (PARTS PER MILLION).</p>	<p>0 PPM (NO IODINE)1 BELOW 15 PPM.....2 15 PPM+3 NO SALT4</p>																			

CHILD LABOUR MODULE FOR CHILDREN AGES 5-17

LINE NO.	NAME FROM COL.(2)	At any time during the past year, did (NAME) do any kind of work for someone who is not a member of this household?	WORKED AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST YEAR			Since last [DAY OF THE WEEK], did (NAME) do any kind of work for someone who is not a member of this household?	Describe briefly the main work or job* that (NAME) did.	Since last [DAY OF THE WEEK], how many hours did (NAME) do this work?	Since last [DAY OF THE WEEK], did (NAME) do any other family work (on the farm or in a business)?	Since last [DAY OF THE WEEK], how many hours did (NAME) do this work?			
			Describe briefly the main work or job* that (NAME) did.	Was (NAME) a regular paid employee, a casual labourer, paid per piece or unpaid?*	Where did (NAME) carry out the work?***						YES	NO	NO. OF HOURS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
		YES NO 1 2 GO TO 10<J				YES NO 1 2 GO TO 10<J			YES NO 1 2 GO TO 12<J		YES NO 1 NEXT LINE<J		NO. OF HOURS <input type="text"/>
		1 2 GO TO 10<J				1 2 GO TO 10<J			1 2 GO TO 12<J		1 NEXT LINE<J		<input type="text"/>
		1 2 GO TO 10<J				1 2 GO TO 10<J			1 2 GO TO 12<J		1 NEXT LINE<J		<input type="text"/>
		1 2 GO TO 10<J				1 2 GO TO 10<J			1 2 GO TO 12<J		1 NEXT LINE<J		<input type="text"/>
		1 2 GO TO 10<J				1 2 GO TO 10<J			1 2 GO TO 12<J		1 NEXT LINE<J		<input type="text"/>
		1 2 GO TO 10<J				1 2 GO TO 10<J			1 2 GO TO 12<J		1 NEXT LINE<J		<input type="text"/>

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

* CODES FOR COLUMN 4 AND 8
 01 = SALES, SERVICE
 02 = UNSKILLED MANUAL
 03 = HOUSEHOLD/DOMESTIC
 04 = CROP FARMING
 05 = LIVESTOCK REARING
 06 = FISHING
 07 = MANUFACTURING
 08 = OTHER

** CODES FOR COLUMN 5 ***CODES FOR COLUMN 6
 1 = REGULAR PAID EMPLOYEE 01 = AT FAMILY DWELLING
 2 = CASUAL LABOURER 02 = AT EMPLOYER'S HOUSE
 3 = PAID AT PIECE RATE 03 = ON THE STREET
 4 = UNPAID 04 = SHOP/MARKET/KIOSK
 05 = INDUSTRY/FACTORY
 06 = PLANTATION/FARM/GARDEN
 07 = CONSTRUCTION/QUARRYING SITES
 08 = OTHER

There will be an education survey done at a later point in time.

Your household may or may not be asked to participate in this survey.

If your household is included in the survey, someone will return to your house and ask additional questions about education.

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT

* 1 = MEASURED; 2 = NOT PRESENT; 3= REFUSED; 4 = DISABLED; 6 = OTHER

CHECK COLUMNS (8) AND (9): RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME AND AGE OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 AND ALL CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6.

WOMEN 15-49				WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT OF WOMEN 15-49			
LINE NO. FROM COL.(8)	NAME FROM COL.(2)	AGE FROM COL.(7)	What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)	HEIGHT (CENTIMETERS)	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP	RESULT*
(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
		YEARS					
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6				WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT OF CHILDREN BORN IN 1995 OR LATER			
LINE NO. FROM COL.(9)	NAME FROM COL.(2)	AGE FROM COL.(7)	What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)	HEIGHT (CENTIMETERS)	MEAS URED LYING DOWN OR STAND ING UP	RESULT*
			DAY MO. YEAR			LYING S	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	0 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	0 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	0 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>

MEN AGE 15-54							
LINE NO. FROM COL.(10)	NAME FROM COL.(2)	AGE FROM COL.(7)					
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>					
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>					
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>					

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

CHILD LABOUR REPORT BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2000-2001

* RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE
 ** CONSENT STATEMENT

As part of this survey, we are studying anemia (and vitamin A deficiency) among women, men and children. This (these) problem(s) often result from poor nutrition. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia (and vitamin A deficiency).

We request that you (and all children born in 1995 or later) participate in the anemia (and vitamin A deficiency) testing as part of this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger. The tests use disposable sterile instruments that are clean and completely safe. For anemia test, the blood will be analyzed with new equipment and the results of the test will be given to you right after the blood is taken. (The vitamin A test has to be done in a laboratory so you will not be given the results). The results of the (both) test(s) will be kept confidential.

May I now ask that you (and NAME OF CHILD[REN]) participate in the anemia (and vitamin A deficiency test). However, if you decide not to have the test done, it is your right and we will respect your decision. Now please tell me if you agree to have the test(s) done.

*** 1 = MEASURED; 2 = NOT PRESENT; 3 = REFUSED; 6 = OTHER

HEMOGLOBIN AND VITAMIN A MEASUREMENTS OF WOMEN 15-49						
CHECK COLUMN (43):	LINE NO. OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.*	READ CONSENT STATEMENT TO WOMAN/PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT** CIRCLE CODE (AND SIGN)	TESTED FOR VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY	HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL (G/DL)	CURRENTLY PREGNANT	RESULT***
(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)
AGE 15-17 AGE 18-49		GRANTED REFUSED	YES NO NA		YES NO/D	
1 2 GO TO 51 ←	<input type="text"/>	1 2 SIGN _____ NEXT LINE ←	1 2 3	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 2 GO TO 51 ←	<input type="text"/>	1 2 SIGN _____ NEXT LINE ←	1 2 3	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 2 GO TO 51 ←	<input type="text"/>	1 2 SIGN _____ NEXT LINE ←	1 2 3	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>

HEMOGLOBIN AND VITAMIN A MEASUREMENTS OF CHILDREN BORN IN 1995 OR LATER						
	LINE NO. OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.	READ CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT** CIRCLE CODE (AND SIGN)	TESTED FOR VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY	HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL (G/DL)		RESULT***
	<input type="text"/>	GRANTED REFUSED	YES NO NA	<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="text"/>	1 2 SIGN _____ NEXT LINE ←	1 2 3	<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="text"/>	1 2 SIGN _____ NEXT LINE ←	1 2 3	<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT OF MEN 15-54						
CHECK COLUMN (43):	LINE NO. OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.	READ CONSENT STATEMENT TO WOMAN/PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT** CIRCLE CODE (AND SIGN)		HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL (G/DL)		RESULT***
AGE 15-17 AGE 18-54		GRANTED REFUSED				
1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2 SIGN _____ NEXT LINE ←		<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2 SIGN _____ NEXT LINE ←		<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2 SIGN _____ NEXT LINE ←		<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

