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POPULATION GROWTH, LABOUR UTILIZATION, AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
IN UGANDA: A SUMMARY REPORT OF A STUDY IN PROGRESS.

by

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POPULATION GROWTH, LABOUR UTILIZATION, AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
IN UGANDA: A SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF A STUDY IN PROGRESS.

by

Michael J. Schultheis*

The purpose of this paper is to outline briefly a current research into certain limited aspects of population growth and labour utilization in Uganda, and some of the implications involved for resource use and national development planning. Since the research project is well underway but remains far from completion, this paper is little more than a progress report. The scope and nature of the research, however, is such that the organizers of this Conference thought it of sufficient interest to justify the inclusion of this paper.

In the first part of the paper I describe the dimensions of the problem and the objectives of the present study in relation to the 1969 Census and the recently published Third Five Year Development Plan. The second part reviews the survey design and sampling methods employed in an intensive regional economic study. A double-run survey of labour migration, a study of the peasant farming system, and an investigation into the organization and structure of the rural community as it is related to the regional economy have been combined and each is discussed in turn. The third and longest section is an account of some of the practical problems encountered in conducting field work at the village level. This section also includes the details of organization and coordination, and comments on some of the approaches that were found to facilitate the day to day operations. In an Appendix I have included some of the questionnaires and schedules that may be of interest. The final section briefly summarizes the present state of the research. Unfortunately little analysis has been completed to date.

I. The Employment Problem and Policy Alternatives.

A. The Problem: Rapid population growth and the emergence of growing numbers of job seekers in the urban centers characterize most low-income countries. Uganda is no exception. The 1969 Census enumerated 9,548,847 persons in Uganda, an increase of more than 3 million over the decade, and a growth rate among the highest in the world at 3.5 per cent per annum.¹ Unless there is a dramatic shift in fertility or mortality ratios, Uganda's population will have surpassed 13 million people by the time of the 1979 Census and will have doubled again sometime before the turn of the century.

Over the inter-censal decade, the number of salaried employees increased from 234,200 to 294,969, with considerable fluctuation in the annual rate of increase, as illustrated in Table I. However, only employees of firms known to employ one or more persons for a cash wage are included in this figure. Thus domestic servants and employees of peasant farmers are not enumerated.² Estimates vary, but possibly 75,000 men are employed as unskilled or casual workers on commercial agricultural estates.³

The number of men in the labour force, defined as males in the age group, 15-64, will expand on average at the rate of 90,000 per year

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over the next five years, for an increase of 3.2 per cent per annum. Over the same period, the Development Plan projects an increase of 7.7 per cent per year in the number of paid employees.⁴ If we assume that 90 per cent of Uganda's population live in the rural areas and if assume that the economy expands employment opportunities by 7.7 per cent per year, the number of young men who must be absorbed in the rural labour force will increase by 2.7 per cent per year, i.e. about 70,000 in 1970 and increasing to nearly 90,000 in 1979.⁵ If the target growth rate in salaried employment falls below 7.7 per cent per annum, the number of disappointed young men will be proportionately increased. As the economy expands and the proportion of the labour force in salaried employment increases, the annual rate of growth of the rural labour force will decline. But the absolute numbers will continue to rise as far into the future as anyone cares to project.

Over the Census period, the urban population, defined as those who live in towns in excess of 2,000 people, has grown approximately 7.5 per cent per annum. In 1969 about 7 per cent of Uganda's population were urban dwellers, as compared with 2.5 per cent in 1959, but in part this increase reflects the consolidation of outlying areas into the larger urban areas. Over the period, the number of towns grew from 18 to 31.⁶

The following table summarizes these principal trends in population and employment to the end of the present decade.

	1959	1969	1979(proj)
A. Population:			
1. Population:	6,536,531	9,548,847	13,000,000
2. Urban Pop.:	160,000	664,713	1,300,000
(% ago):	(2.5%)	(7.0%)	(10.0%)
3. Rural Pop.:	6,375,000	8,884,134	11,700,000
4. Pop. below 15 years:		4,404,291	5,995,600
(% below 15 yrs):		(46.12%)	(46.12%)
5. Pop. below 4 years:		1,837,269	2,501,200
		(19.24%)	(19.24%)
B. Labour Force:			
6. Adult Males (15-64):		2,560,000	3,500,000
(% A. Males):		(27.0)	(27.0)
7. Enum. Employees:	234,200	294,969	
a. (7% p.a. growth):			374,000
b. (5% p.a. growth):			485,000
8. New Entries to Lab. Force:		1,000	125,000
9. New Jobs Created: (Non-Agr): 10,339		1,430	
a. (7% p.a. growth):			40,200
b. (5% p.a. growth):			24,200
10. Agric. Lab. Force (residual):		65,600	
a. (7% growth Non-Agr. Empl):			85,000
b. (5% growth Non-Agr. Empl):			100,000

An interesting exercise is to carry these projections forward to the end of the century, making various assumptions as to the rates of population and labour force growth. Even without that exercise it is evident that the expansion of non-agricultural employment alone, whatever its structure or rate of growth, can provide employment to only a fraction of those who enter the labour force potential each year. Frequently the creation of new work opportunities in the urban areas is accompanied by a larger increase in

the number of visible unemployed, as several applicants present themselves for each position.⁷ Recent studies also indicate that the expansion of the industrial sector may result in a less than proportionate increase of employment opportunities because of the incorporation of labour saving technology and the higher productivity of a more skilled working force.⁸ The corollary of the above conclusion is that the agricultural sector necessarily will continue to be the residual holder of the growing population.

The implications of this conclusion for the future development and progress of the nation are not so clear. In some areas there is evidence that the pressure of population on the cultivable land area already has caused diminishing returns to both land and labour. In other areas of the country there exist open areas suitable for resettlement programs or the expansion of present farming systems. But such areas scarcely can accommodate the projected increase in population over the coming years. To avoid an imminent and widespread deterioration in the subsistence level of living calls for the development of a combination of technology and incentives that can raise the marginal productivity of labour and land, and thereby justify the investment of a larger proportion of the nation's limited capital resources in the rural economy. The potential for doubling or tripling the production of food and cash crops by the introduction of higher yielding varieties is unquestionably present for Uganda, given the favorable combination of rainfall and sunshine.⁹ But how can the increased numbers of men and women and children become involved in this process and contribute to the development of the country and to the improvement of their own standard of living?

An intelligent evaluation of the alternatives open to national leaders and planners for improving conditions and creating opportunities in the rural areas requires a much deeper understanding of the complex interrelationships which exist in the subsistence sector, especially the existing patterns of labour utilization and the response of individuals to various incentives.

Because these problems of population pressure, low incomes, and isolation from the national economy are most evident in the high mountain country of Southwest Uganda, that area was designated for a case study of those specific factors and for a consideration of remedial strategies which might increase rural incomes and generate employment opportunities. A "District" was chosen as the geographical unit of analysis because it is also the administrative and jurisdictional unit and thus plays an important function in linking the rural communities to the national center. In addition the structure of the District Administration is such that it ^{performs} a central integrating function of bringing together those factors which determine rural development.¹⁰

Kigezi District is at once the most beautiful and the most isolated area of Uganda. The fertile valleys and steep mountain slopes are intensively cultivated, and while nearly every household grows some produce for exchange in the local market, the basis of the economy remains its subsistence agriculture. Cash crops are important in some Counties, principally

in the resettled areas of the North, but in the South and West food crops are grown almost exclusively. Coffee was introduced as early as 1913/14, but disease has slowed its expansion. It has been planted extensively in the North and shows great promise, and tobacco and cotton also have some potential. Vegetables are ideally suited for the swamp reclamation areas near Kabale, but as a cash crop their potential is limited by the cost of transport to the central market nearly 300 miles to the East and by the limited effective demand of the national market. In 1962 McMaster estimated that cash crops were grown on less than 5 per cent of the total crop acreage in the District, and ten years later there has been no appreciable change in this figure.¹¹

The Agricultural Census conducted by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization in 1963/64 estimated that over 17% of farm holdings in Kigezi were less than 1.24 Acres in size and that one third of the holdings were less than 2.5 Acres.¹² The growth in population suggests that the holdings are smaller today. Kigezi is the third most densely populated District in Uganda, with an average of 338 persons per square mile. However this average figure conceals great variations in density, and the South and Central Counties are much more heavily populated. Idorwa, with 673 persons per square mile, is the fourth most densely populated County in the nation, and Kigezi has 3 of the 7 most densely populated non-urban Counties in Uganda.¹³

By nearly every indicator Kigezi is among the poorest of Uganda's Districts. The 1969 returns of graduated taxpayers by income categories reveal that 86.0 per cent of the taxpayers in Kigezi had a gross income of 500 shs. or less, ranking it 15th of the 16 Districts reporting.¹⁴ Although it is not possible to discover Government development expenditure by District, in terms of social services such as hospitals and schools Kigezi also falls well below the national average.¹⁵

These factors undoubtedly all contribute to the high rates of out-migration that long have marked the District. Powesland documents the origin of the first migration in the early 1920's, a movement initiated by the British Colonial Administration as a means of supplying labour for the Buganda cotton farms.¹⁶ As late as the mid-1950's, this migration was promoted officially as part of a program to alleviate the recognized land pressures in the District.

This movement continues. The Census indicates that the largest source for internal movements of population in Uganda is Kigezi. An estimated 200,000 born there now live in other parts of the country. The impact of this migration is hinted at in a comparison of male-female sex ratios and of age groups as a percentage of total population (Cf. Table 3). Kigezi has the lowest M/F ratio for the entire population of any District, and is well below the national average, which indicates that across the country there are slightly more men than women. In the age group, 20-34, which might be considered the ages of highest mobility for young men of working age, the M/F ratio for Kigezi is 63.4/100, with West Nile District ranking second

with a M/F ratio of 72.4/100 for that age group. And where have all the young men gone? Buganda Region and Kampala in particular have considerably more men than women in this age category, but Jinja and Ninos in Toro also are points of destination for young men leaving the rural areas. A point of interest is that the total Uganda M/F ratio for this age group is 93.67/100, a fact that may be explained by the tendency for women to understate their age. The calculation of these ratios to the gonbolola (sub-county) and mukaka (parish) levels in Kigezi indicates that some mukakas have M/F ratios as low as 35/100. The impact upon these communities is often totally destructive, with village populations made up of old men, women, and the very young. Across the District there is evidence that migration is selective, and that the more talented and ambitious young men and women leave their villages in what in reality is a rural-urban brain drain. The impact that this has upon the national economy may well be positive, but any hopes of mobilizing the creative energy of the young people to improve conditions in the rural communities are nullified.

B. The Purpose and Objectives of the Present Study: From the above description of the problem that forms the background and setting of this study, the general purpose and objective of the research comes into focus. In particular, the related issues of population growth and labour utilization are considered with special reference to regional development policies in a rural economy. The main questions which the present enquiry hopes to answer are the following:

(i) What is the over-all picture of population distribution and density and how are these factors related to land use and agricultural production systems in Uganda at the District level? In Kigezi District how has this picture been conditioned by population growth and by settlement and migration patterns? What is the general web of economic transactions and activities that tie the settlements and local administrative units within the region together and relate the region to the national economy?

(ii) What is the nature of the agricultural production systems in the predominantly subsistent economy? What is the relationship of the total number of work participants to the total population of working age? What is the general pattern of labour participation in agricultural and non-agricultural activities and how do seasonal fluctuations in the agricultural cycle condition the demand for labour?

(iii) What is the pattern of labour migration and who are the migrants, how do they leave home, under what conditions do they enter another environment? How do those who leave differ from those who remain, and to what extent do they retain their ties to their families and home communities, either by maintaining wives and/or families or by sending remittances home?

(iv) What are the significant correlations between migration patterns and education, between types of farming systems and the possibility of earning cash income from the sale of farm produce, and between the development and availability of services within the local communities?

(v) What is the capacity of the present agricultural systems to absorb more population before diminishing returns to both land and labour occurs? What potential exists for increasing agricultural productivity and thereby increasing rural incomes and work incentives? And finally, what is the scope for the generation of employment opportunities within the District, either by an increase of labour inputs through the modification of the incentive and opportunity structure of the farming production unit, or by the expansion of rural works programs which will benefit the people and communities within the area?

These questions suggest a program which should occupy a team of research students in an inter-disciplinary approach over a long period of time. In fact a somewhat more modest effort to provide an answer to some of these questions and to isolate some of the more significant variables is described in the remaining pages of this paper.

II. Survey Design and Sampling Methods.

The problem as outlined above has shaped the basic direction which the research has taken. The first step involved the collection of aggregate data from official sources on the national and district level across the country. The official census returns were consulted for population distribution and growth rates and density and settlement patterns have been noted and mapped. Agricultural production records and cropping patterns, land and resource use and potential, the size and composition of the labour force, and patterns of economic activity have been assembled for each district. In Kigezi the same information has been gathered to the gonbolola and to the muruka level wherever possible. While admitting that the conditions of a country or of a region are only partially described by the simple indices of productivity, income per capita, economic structure, or rates of population growth, such conditions do give a picture of the overall constraints and possibilities within which any successful development strategy operates.

Once Kigezi had been chosen for the regional case study, the problem shifted to how one might most easily and economically obtain the desired information into factors affecting labour participation and migration decisions and how one might study the structure of the regional economy and the complex pattern of interrelationships of the rural society on the levels of the individual farm, the local community, and the region. With this in mind, three different but complementary surveys were considered and eventually integrated into the field studies. The first was an enumeration type survey of households to identify the individuals who and establish the characteristics of the young people who had left the local villages as well as those who had remained behind. The second survey focused on the farm household unit, the composition of the family, and the nature of the farming enterprise. And the third looked at the level of development of the community, the services available, and the general social and economic environment which existed across the District.

A. Survey of Migration Patterns and Participants: The recent Census provides only general data on internal migration patterns in the form of information on district of residence and of birth and the calculated indices of age-group and sex ratios. The Census bureau could not release specific information on individuals or households which might serve as the base-line for a migration study, so a double-run survey of migration was projected for the District.¹⁸ The first-run or base-line of the survey would attempt to identify by name a representative sample of "young people" and to obtain such information as age, sex, marital status, and education. For the purposes of the study, a young person was defined as anyone in the age-group, 15-36, the ages so chosen because 15 is a natural cohort specification and 36 corresponded to the cohort specification of 34 when the Census was taken in 1969. The "young people" divided into two groups: those who remained in the villages and those who had left. For the first group, information was sought as to occupation and domicile or place of residence; for the second, enquiry was made as to year and conditions of departure, the circumstances surrounding their entry into another environment, and their present address and occupation.

The second-run of the survey would be undertaken at a later date, approximately one year later, and would inquire again of each person listed on the first round, thereby making it possible not only to assess the direction and extent of the movement but also to describe the qualitative characteristics of both migrants and non-migrants. (Cf. Appendix A for a copy of the Enumeration Schedule, which was adapted from ^{a similar questionnaire} described by L. Roussell.¹⁸ Note the provision on the fold out for the second run.)

Selection of the Sample: The 1969 Census selected 10 per cent of the rural enumeration areas and all the urban areas for the administration of a second and more detailed schedule, which included questions relating to fertility and migration. In general these rural enumeration areas corresponded to the muruka or parish as sub-divisions within the gonbolola or sub-county administrative unit. In Kigezi 22 of the 232 rural murukas were selected by a systematic randomization procedure for the second or "B" schedule. Since

this additional information is on record and since these mirukas represented a random selection of mirukas across the District, it was decided to use them for this survey as well. Census officials allowed access to the yet unpublished returns and also provided information on the number of households enumerated in each miruka. Because it was virtually impossible to select a random sample of households within these mirukas for enumeration, it was decided to attempt the enumeration of ^{the "young people"} all the households in those 22 mirukas across the District. In this enumeration, we then would account for approximately 10% of the young people in the District.

A second and supplementary survey was also carried out on the school leavers who had completed the final form/level or who had dropped out of school in the past year. This information was obtained from all the primary schools with a P-6 or P-7 level in the same mirukas and from all the secondary schools across the District. The same basic questions were asked as in the household enumeration.¹⁹

B. The Farm Household Survey: To understand the dynamics of a rural economy it is necessary to examine in some detail the relationship of the population to the land and the nature of the subsistence farm unit. Originally it was my intent to investigate a number of subsistence farm enterprises in several "typical" areas for a period of a full year, to gather detailed information on seasonal labour patterns, farm labour inputs and productivity under different cropping systems, farm management practices and technology, household income and expenditures, etc. However, two factors persuaded me to modify this original proposal, not least of which was the time element involved in a detailed study of this nature. The second factor was that a similar study of labour inputs and farm productivity on a select group of farms in central Kigezi was underway when I first arrived in the District. Sponsored by the Freedom From Hunger Foundation in conjunction with the Agricultural Economics Research Institute of Oxford University, that study was completed recently and the data should be available to complement ^{this more general study of} the labour utilization patterns at the individual farm level.

The existence of this other study has made it possible for the farm household survey to concentrate more on the general questions of the wage/employment history of the Household Head, the size and composition of the family, and the nature of the farming unit and farm practices. The questionnaire in its final form was adapted from similar questionnaires used in the 1969 Kenya Rural Development Survey and in P. Mbithi's study of four rural communities in Eastern Kenya. Since both of these studies are familiar to most of you, I have not appended a copy of the questionnaire. However, the coding schedule is included in the Appendix.

The Census had defined a household to be "a group of persons who normally live and eat together."²⁰ For the purposes of this study, that definition was slightly modified, and a household was defined as a decision

making unit or in terms of the presence of a decision-maker^{or household head.} Thus if a man had more than one wife or several wives, it was still considered to be a single household. However, a widow also defined a household, with the result that in a polygynous household, more than one household followed on the death of the male household head. This difference in definition does not allow for a simple comparison of household numbers between the 1969 Census and the enumeration carried out in the present study.

Selection of the Sample: The population of households enumerated in the migration survey constituted the population for this sub-sample of individual farm-households. As the enumerators visited each household, they chalked an identification number on each house and also recorded this on the enumeration form together with the name of the household-head. As the completed enumeration forms were returned at the end of each day, they were checked and ordered, usually by sequence of enumeration in each village.

The enumerators also recorded the age, sex, and occupation of the household-head if other than a farm cultivator. This information made it possible to exclude certain groups from the population which served as the basis of the sub sample. For example, it was found that newly formed households often had little or no farm experience as an entity separate from that of head's family, and that household-heads who were too old had difficulty responding to the interview questions in many instances. Thus we came to exclude those farm households where the head was reported as 20 years of age or younger or 70 years old or older. Widows were also excluded, as we found that not infrequently their lands already had been divided amongst the sons or that they had little knowledge of the farm situation. In addition, enumerators were asked to note those households where the head was sick or infirm or otherwise so indisposed as to make an interview more than ordinarily difficult. (The presence of some respondents in these categories is due to the failure of the enumerator to indicate the pertinent information.) Households where the household-head was working out of the village were included.

The size of the sub-sample represented approximately ten per cent of the total number of households^{enumerated} in each muruka, with some variation in the actual per centage because in practice the second interviews often were begun while the household enumeration was still in progress. The selection of the sub-sample was made directly from the completed enumeration forms in the following manner. Having ordered the completed forms by village and ID number sequence, I would make a quick approximation of the number of households which fell in the excluded categories. From this I calculated the per centage of the "active" households needed to achieve the desired number of respondents and proceeded to select the first respondent with reference to a table of random numbers and every xth "active" household thereafter.

In actual practice the selection process worked in this manner. Suppose that at the third day in a muruka, some 540 households had been

enumerated. An estimated 40 to 60 households remained ^{in two villages,} and the two teams working there thought they could complete the remainder in one more day. The forms that had been completed on the third day were added ^{those of} to the first two days. A quick check indicated that approximately 30 per cent of the households were in the excluded categories, which meant that the "active" households from which the sub-sample would be chosen number about 420. To achieve a 10 per cent sub-sample of the total households enumerated, one of seven or 14.3 per cent of the active households would be chosen. A table of random numbers was consulted for a number between one and seven, and the number five (RH = 5) was chosen. The first respondent then became the fifth in the order of active households. This form was marked and the second respondent was selected by counting off the next seven active households. In this manner, every seventh active household was chosen. These households were then recorded and the name, ID number, and village of each given to the muruka chief, who then would notify a specific number to come for an interview the following day. When the remaining enumeration forms were completed in the other two villages, these forms were added to the others and households selected from among them in the same sequence.

Occasionally the estimate of households in the excluded categories would be incorrect, with the result that the sub-sample was larger or smaller than considered desirable. While the ideal was to have the enumeration completed before the selection of the sub-sample was made, there were occasions when the logistical problems of organization and the simple need to keep continuity in the operation forced one to make the selection of the sub-sample while enumeration continued in the villages. Generally an attempt was made to select a sub-sample of approximately 10 per cent of the total number of households enumerated, with a somewhat larger percentage chosen in the smaller murukas and a smaller percentage in the very large murukas. The size of the sub-samples ranged from 38 in the pilot-survey of the first muruka to a high of 69, with the size of the sub-samples averaging 54.4 households. Of this number, an average of 49.5 interviews per muruka were completed. (Cf. Table 4 for a summary of each muruka.)

If the size of the sub-sample exceeded 65 by many, it became difficult to complete the interviews in two days with a full contingent of ten interviewers. If the sub-sample number fewer than fifty and more than a couple respondents failed to show, the sample became too small. Thus the ideal was seen as somewhere between 55 and 60. In the 22 murukas, the sub-samples represented 10.8 per cent of the 11,044 households enumerated, with the completed interviews averaging 9.86 per cent of these households. It is expected that this will represent approximately 1 per cent of the ^{farm} households in the District. The analysis has not proceeded far enough to indicate the degree of reliability, but a larger sample seemed prohibitive, given the usual constraints of time and money.

C. Survey on Levels of Community Development: Information sought on this level is largely complementary to the two surveys described above. In each village of the murukas visited, a check list of services available within the village at the time of Independence in 1962 and at two intervals since was completed. This list of local services also was adapted from the Kenyan Rural Development Survey. In addition, information on taxpayers by income category, livestock census and planting returns, public and private employment, local markets, and other economic variables was obtained from the local administration records at the gonbolola or sub-county headquarters. (Cf. Appendix A-2 for a copy of the Checklist of local services.)

A calculation of a crude index based upon the presence of services at the muruka level gives evidence of a positive correlation between the distribution of community services, economic activity, and rates of migration (as measured by the I/F sex ratio). This index was calculated by assigning values to each item depending upon when the activity or service was present in the following manner: 1971...2/1971 & 1966...3/1971, 1966, and 1962...4/other...1/not present...0/. No attempt has been made to weight different services, nor has a reliability check been made.

This data on the muruka and village level will complete the general economic setting of the region and will indicate the distribution and availability of basic social services to the people in the local communities. Further, it will provide the basis for an analysis of the economic and social structure which provides the environment in which young people make their decisions for the future. A broad enough spectrum of the region should emerge to enable the isolation of some of the more significant correlations involved at various levels.

III. Organization and Administration of Village Research.

The actual field studies got underway in May of 1971. Several days were spent in the District Administrative Offices in Kabale, and with the assistance of two University students enlarged scale maps were drawn of the sample murukas, relevant reports were studied, and the study was explained to officials and interested personnel. With the assistance of the Headmaster of one of the District Secondary Schools, I made contact with a group of S-IV school leavers who were seeking employment and several of them were selected and trained for the work of enumeration and interviewing.

For the pilot study, a muruka in the vicinity of Kabale was chosen. I met with the Gonbolola chief, who had been informed of our coming, and also with the muruka chief. He was instructed to inform the villagers that a research team would be working in the area and visiting many of their homes. In this first instance, insufficient time was given for the various channels of communication to function properly, and we found many people who had not

informed and who consequently were absent from their homes or simply refused to cooperate in any way with the enumerators. Here too we first encountered a situation that was to be found in nearly every muruka in the more heavily populated areas of South and Central Kigezi. In early May the President had visited the District and among other things informed the people that the Government would assist the people in the more heavily populated areas to resettle in the open areas of Karamoja in Northeast Uganda. Not surprisingly, we were associated with this proposal and were viewed by many as the first stage in its implementation. Unquestionably this has conditioned the responses of the people in some areas, and in spite of my best efforts to have the chiefs inform the people that this study was in no way associated with the Government's program, we could never fully allay the suspicions of the villagers.

Two weeks were spent training the enumerators and administering the surveys in this pilot muruka, and the approach developed here was to be followed with some modification throughout. Questionnaires were revised to remove the more obvious ambiguities, and the enumeration schedules were printed in the present form to allow for the second run enumeration. For a brief period it appeared as though this pilot muruka would be the extent of the village studies, for the President's Office issued a research prohibition on research in several Districts, including Kigezi. On appeal the project was granted special authorization to continue, and the field studies were resumed in late June with only a temporary delay.

Over the next six months, field studies were conducted in 21 murukas across the District. With the assistance of ten young men, all secondary school leavers from the District, 11,044 households were enumerated and enquires made about family members between the ages of 15 and 36 years. At the same time, information was obtained on 1,088 farm households. In these same murukas, data on the 1970 class of primary school leavers was obtained. Similar information was obtained from the secondary schools in the District on the 1970 class of secondary school leavers. During this same period the local administration offices were visited for the desired information on taxation, cropping patterns, etc. A summary of the work completed and the murukas visited appears in Table 4.

At present the study is at the stage where the coding of the farm household questionnaires and the punching of the cards is nearing completion. The data will then be transferred to magnetic tape for later analysis, and the second round of the migration surveys will begin as soon as this coding operation is completed. In the absence of even the summary data, much less a preliminary analysis of the results, I will describe some of the practical problems encountered in the organization and supervision of the field studies at the village level.

A. Chiefs and Villagers: The difficulties which were encountered in the first muruka confirmed my opinion that we must identify ourselves as a University research team which was conducting a study for the benefit of the people in the District and which was working with the approval of but not in the employ of the Government. At the same time it was evident that only with the active cooperation of the chiefs at the gonbolola and muruka level could we hope to do the surveys across the District.

Somewhat fortuitously I was introduced by the Assistant District Commissioner to the Saza or County Chiefs and the District Officials at a meeting to which they had been summoned in early May. At that time I outlined the purpose and scope of the research and replied to their queries. A listing of the gonbololas and murukas to be visited, together with a tentative schedule, was passed to each of them. Perhaps most important of all, the ADC instructed them to assist us in every manner possible.

As the field work moved forward, the work of organization and coordination of activities emerged as the most important single factor in facilitating the enumeration of households and the successful completion of the interviews. The assistance of the muruka chief became indispensable in lining up accommodations when we stayed in the muruka, in informing the villagers of our coming and sometimes in explaining away their fears, in lining up village chiefs (banyansi) to act as guides for the enumerators, and to summon the household heads selected for the second interviews.

I generally attempted to visit the gonbolola and muruka chiefs at least one week in advance of the day we planned to move into a muruka, so that they could begin the process of passing on word ^{of our coming} through the villages. Often special arrangements had to be made for accommodations, and this gave us ample time to work out something. Often I would return for a second visit before moving the research team into a muruka, to specify the exact time of our arrival and to clarify any other uncertainties.

Following the meeting of the Saza Chiefs with the Assistant District Commissioner, the Chiefs notified the lower chiefs who were involved so that most had several weeks or months for warning. Two weeks before we planned to move into a Saza for the first time, I would visit the Saza Headquarters and speak with the Saza Chief, again outlining the work and informing him of its progress. By that time I had determined the sequence in which the sample murukas would be worked and had some idea of the tentative dates we would be in each. He was requested to communicate again with the lower chiefs and to pass on this information to them. I also visited the gonbolola chief of the first muruka to be worked, and went over such the same ground with him; requesting that he inform the muruka chief, and that we would need accommodations, etc., etc. Sometimes a meeting with a group of villagers would be arranged in advance of our coming, and then I would return to meet with them.

This advance work proved time consuming, especially when the distances

involved became very great, but I looked upon it as a most essential aspect of the field work. When there was a slip up in the communication and preparation, if the villagers had not been informed in advance, if the accommodations were not satisfactory, etc., a considerable loss of time might result. On the other hand, when proper arrangements were made and the officials involved were informed ^{sufficiently} in advance and the proper follow-ups were made, the entry into a muruka came off with a minimum of discomfiture and the field work in the villages would get underway with a minimum loss of time. Almost without exception we found the chiefs on every level most cooperative and helpful, and they contributed in no small measure to the success of the work in the villages.

The Census established the precedent of paying the village chiefs or elders who acted as guides for the census enumerators, and I found that the same was expected of us. However the Census rate of 5/00 shs. per day was excessive, and I usually compensated each guide at the rate of 2/00 to 2/50 per day, with partial compensation for less than a full day's effort. The muruka chief was paid more, depending upon the extent of his involvement in the survey during the days we spent in his muruka.

B. The Research Team in the Field:

1. Selection, Training, and Supervision: The interviewers were secondary school leavers from the District and were able to handle English as well as the principal tribal language, Rukiga, with facility. For this reason it was thought unnecessary to translate the questionnaires into the vernacular. Because Kigezi has a second major tribal group in the area bordering Rwanda and Zaire, not all the initial group of interviewers were capable of handling the surveys there. This necessitated training another group of interviewers for the three murukas in that area, but the presence of a group of University students and two very capable S-IV students home for holiday greatly facilitated the work.

The interviewers were given two periods of training in which the questionnaires were explained carefully, but I continued a close daily supervision and involvement in the work and to some extent it may be said that the training continued throughout. In the early stages a new interviewer or a replacement would have the schedules explained to him and then he would be assigned to accompany one of the capable interviewers. Supervision was considered a very important part of the work, especially since the farm household questionnaire is tedious and somewhat complicated. Each day I would go over the completed forms, some more carefully than others, and would go over them with the enumerator if mistakes or discrepancies were noted. Although it was not possible to eliminate all the problems, as the present coding operation reveals, nevertheless this close daily supervision forced the students to maintain a fairly high level of performance. Those unable to do the work satisfactorily were not invited to continue. However, a couple of students continued to have difficulties with the schedules even

to the very end and I regretted the fact that they had not been dismissed and replaced.

2. Compensation: The students were paid at the initial rate of 10 shillings per working day, and this rate was increased by 1/00 shilling per day at the conclusion of each period of four weeks, with the maximum limit of 15 shillings per day. I experimented with an incentive-reward-bonus system, but this was resisted and in general found less than satisfactory. When we were living together in the villages, each student who ate and slept with the research team (occasionally a student would have a relative in the area and would not live with the group) was charged 2 shillings per day as living allowance, and that amount was deducted from his daily wage. This also was resisted, but no one preferred the alternative of pro-rating the total cost of food, rental of camp-beds, etc. on the basis of meals eaten. As an incentive for the young men to save their money, I offered to pay them a 5 per cent bonus at the end of the work period on the balance which they had saved either with me or with a bank or savings institution.

3. Personnel and Exactions: I attempted to develop a relationship of firmness and friendship with the students, reprimanding them when I thought necessary but joking with them as well. Since much of the enumeration and the reliability of the data depends entirely upon the honesty and integrity of the research personnel, I combined a close supervision of their work with an insistence upon their responsibility. I lived with them, sharing the same food and taking a turn at cooking, generally aware of the inevitable personal squabbles and group complaints before they erupted.

In the early stages of the field work, I sometimes found it necessary or convenient to stay away from the group overnight, but two unpleasant incidents involving drinking and fighting brought me to the point where I nearly always stayed together with the students in the villages we were working. An advantage of this was that I could insist that on work days they retire at a reasonable hour and that their sleep would not be disturbed unduly. One student in particular had a talent for cooking and during the first weeks picked up the task of preparing the evening meal. When this became a burden, we shared the responsibility of cooking and cleaning, with two men assigned each day to these tasks. With ten men, each had his responsibility on average once each week. I roused the men in the morning, and prepared a breakfast of coffee, bread or rolls and jam, sometimes porridge or left-overs from the evening meal, with the help of two Afri-gas burners. I also assumed responsibility for having sufficient provisions on hand for each meal, sometimes obtaining supplies from villagers, sometimes purchasing supplies in the local market or nearest trading center. By living and eating with them, I also could insist that the cooks had dinner prepared at a reasonable hour. Eventually we worked out a simple system of cigarette fines to be forfeited if the cooking was unduly overdue or if individuals came late or failed to show for a meal without notice or good reason.

Occasionally more serious problems arose. One student was dismissed when he got drunk and threatened another with a panga. Everyone was on probation after that, and only once again did we have an unpleasant situation due to excessive drinking. My firm promise of dismissal was respected.

One other incident might be mentioned here. During the fourth week some evidence began to come in that one of the enumerators was taking advantage of the villagers' fears of being moved to Karameja. Apparently he was assuring them that their name would not be placed on the resettlement list if they offered a modest fee in turn. When he returned one afternoon with two chickens in hand, a "gift" from some friends in the village, and when I saw him treating some friends to European beer in the local bar that evening, I became suspicious. Some of the other enumerators also were aware of what was taking place and expressed their concern to me. The upshot of it was that he was dropped at the bus stop in Kabale the following morning, with a warning not to return to the muruka.

But such occurrences were by way of exception and merit recounting only by way of emphasis, on the importance of close supervision in carrying out field studies at the village level.

4. Organization of enumeration teams: For most of the research period, ten students were employed. For purposes of household enumeration, the enumerators generally were divided into five teams of two men each. Each team was identified by Roman numeral, I through V, and each team member was assigned a letter of the alphabet, usually A or B. As a house was visited, the enumerator chalked an identification number above the entrance and wrote the same number on the enumeration sheet, e.g. I-B-31. Generally he would number the households in each village in sequence, and begin again from one (1) when he began a new village.

When we moved into a muruka, I would go over a map with the muruka chief and draw in the general location of each village. As a general rule, we preferred to begin the enumeration in the more distant villages, so that as work progress we would be working back to the central area. In a strategy meeting before the enumeration began, the general characteristics of the villages and the muruka were discussed, approximate number of households as indicated in the 1969 Census enumeration, the land area, the presence of swamps or other land marks, and so on. One village then was assigned by lot to the "lucky" team, and the rest were assigned in sequence to the other teams. If there were access roads into the more distant villages, the teams would be driven in as far as possible and sometimes would be picked up again at the end of the day.

Usually one team of two men was assigned to enumerate in each village, and when one village was completed they began another. Each enumerator marked the houses he visited in sequence, and began from one in each village. This system of household identification provided a maximum of flexibility, allowing additional members to be added to a team when desired, yet gave a quick means of identification. It was found that the employment of guides to accompany each team and often each enumerator facilitated the work and especially speeded the passage from house to house in difficult terrain. In addition, the village guides, most often village chiefs (hanyansi) knew the villagers and frequently could assist in the proper completion of the enumeration of a household.

5. Interviews and Respondents: In the first muruka where the pilot survey was conducted, the students were given the names and household reference numbers of those who had been selected for the farm household interview and then they were sent back to the villages to locate the respondent and complete the interview. This proved less than satisfactory for several reasons. Often the household was located with difficulty, or when located, the respondent was absent or simply refused to cooperate. In a few instances the interviewers reported that they were threatened as to their personal safety. In the second muruka the suggestion was offered that the second interviews might be obtained with more success by requesting the household heads who had been selected as respondents to come into a central location for the interview. The muruka chief was given the names of a number of respondents and he in turn informed them to present themselves at the gombolola headquarters, which happened to be in the muruka. This proved much more satisfactory from our point of view. In addition to obviating most of the difficulties mentioned above, it allowed for a much closer supervision of the interviews and enabled the interviewers to consult with me when specific questions arose about which they were uncertain or confused.

This method was followed in all the other murukas. Here we also began the practice of giving a shilling to each person who came for an interview. I insisted that this was not in terms of payment, for they should be willing to assist in a program that was intended for the betterment of their local communities, but that it was an indication of our appreciation for the time and effort involved on their part.

Again, the muruka chief became the critical link in the planning and orderly completion of this second survey. Once the selection of households had been made, I would pass on the list to him and tell him the number we wished to have for interview each day. He in turn would pass on the names to the chiefs of each village, and they would be compensated for their labor of bringing in the villagers when the respondents actually showed for the interview. Often the household head would be away, either for an extended period of time at work or for a shorter period, and then his wife would be requested to assist us with the answers to our questions.

A good interviewer was able to complete an interview in approximately an hour and a half, but a household head with several wives and many children might take as long as 3 hours. On average we tried to program three interviews a day for each interviewer, but some days more and some days fewer would be completed. If respondents arrived for the interview, but found that the interviewers were occupied already with other respondents, the new arrivals would be given a number and would be interviewed in the order of arrival. This system prevented confusion and argument. When too many respondents arrived at the same time, as occasionally happened, some would be forced to wait, sometimes for several hours. We tried to avoid such a situation, but in fact it was not possible to prevent it entirely. The important element here also was flexibility in operation combined with organization and supervision. With ten interviewers employed, it was essential that they

not be idle for long periods; yet they could be pushed only so far, and to force them to do the extra interview or two undoubtedly resulted in less reliable answers.

6. Coding: The original farm household questionnaire numbered 9 pages, and partly because of the length it was decided not to include a coding schedule in the formulation of each question. Whatever the merits of that decision, the operation of coding the farm household survey in itself has been a time consuming operation. I have appended the coding schedule, principally because it incorporates certain techniques such as handling variable units that the general coding hand-book does not discuss in sufficient detail. The corresponding computer program for the summary data is also available if anyone is interested.

It is virtually impossible to foresee all the variations and potential difficulties involved in coding a lengthy and complex questionnaire. By working closely with the coders, most of these difficulties have been resolved and wherever possible ^{the clarifications} incorporated into the coding schedules. An important point to make here is that the coding itself must be reviewed carefully, especially where variable units are involved, for a careless mistake may result in 100 per cent error over the subsequent cards. At this point, I have two students checking the completed work and before the coded forms are punched I quickly go over each one again. It is my present hope that this intermediate step of coding can be omitted with the labour migration schedules, and that the punching can be done directly.

7. General Comments on field work: There are several handbooks that contain valuable insights into the organization and problems involved in carrying out field studies of this nature. My own experience confirms the emphasis that is placed on the pilot study or test run. There is no substitute for this in eliminating the ambiguities and problems of faulty questions and loose phrasing. Again the importance of close supervision at every level of the operation must be stressed. One cannot presume that interviewers have understood fully the directions and explanations or that they have the proper incentives to execute them. On the other hand, a careful supervision of their work and a personal involvement in the problems that emerge can make for an interesting shared experience. In the operational details of coordinating activities at the various levels, I learned to leave nothing to chance and to work out the details at each step. But having said that, contingency planning and flexibility become the operational virtues of field work of this nature.

IV. Summary and Present State of the Research.

The problems of unemployment and national development are complex, but the solutions, if indeed they exist, lie in a more equitable sharing of national wealth between the modern and the traditional sectors and improving the conditions of the rural areas.²¹ In Uganda, this also is true, and for this reason the Third-Five Year Plan has placed great emphasis on programs designed to promote the development of the rural sector and to integrate it into the national economy.

There is a great dearth of information, however, on the basic interrelationships of the rural society at various levels. This study considers some of these factors, particularly as they affect an individual in his decision to remain in his home area or to seek opportunity elsewhere. The patterns of labour participation, of which migration is one aspect, is considered within the context of the regional economy, but at the level of the local community and individual farm enterprise. The justification of the study lies in its orientation toward providing information which will be useful for a better evaluation of alternative policies for increasing incomes and generating employment within the rural areas.

The research is still in progress. At the moment the coding of the farm household survey is nearly completed and approximately 30 per cent of the cards have been punched. The first summary data will be obtained from the computer ^{within the next three weeks,} and then I will return to Kigozi to complete the second run of the double-run migration survey and to finish the compilation of other information on the regional economy. This work should be completed before the end of the year, when I will return to Makerere to code and punch the data on labour migration and to begin the analysis of the information. Perhaps at next year's Conference there will be opportunity to present to you some of the details of that analysis.

Footnotes and References Cited

1. Uganda, Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Report on the 1969 Population Census: Vol. I, The Population of Administrative Areas, (Intobbo, Uganda: Government Printer).
2. _____, Enumeration of Employees: June 1969, p. 1.
3. _____, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Report on Uganda Census of Agriculture, 1965-66, Vol. I: pp. 56-63.
4. _____, Third Five-Year Development Plan, 1971/2-1975/6, pp. 88, 99-100.
5. The rate of growth of the agricultural labour force (z) is given by this formula:
$$z = \frac{x - ay}{1 - a}$$

where:
 x = rate of growth of total labour force
 y = rate of growth of the nonagr. labour force
 a = per cent of the population in nonagr. sector.

On the above assumptions and projections, where $x = 3.2\%$, $y = 7.7\%$, and $a = 10\%$, $z = 2.7\%$. Cf. J. W. Mellor, The Economics of Agricultural Development (Ithaca: Cornell Univ. Press, 1966), p. 25.
6. Uganda, Third Five-Year Plan, pp. 99-100.
7. H. P. Todaro, "Income Expectations, Rural-Urban Migration and Employment in Africa," International Labour Review, Vol. 104, Nov. 1971, pp. 387-413.
8. C. R. Frank, "Urban Employment and Economic Growth in Africa," Oxford Economic Papers, July 1968, pp. 250-274. Also cf. P. E. Harbison, "The Generation of Employment in Newly Developing Countries," Education, Employment and Rural Development. Edited by J. R. Shoffield (Nairobi: East African Publishing House, 1967).
9. R. Holliday, "Agriculture, Development and Education," Inaugural Lecture, February 1972 (Kampala: Makerere University, 1972), pp. 7-18.
10. Uganda, Third Five-Year Plan, pp. 101-107. Also cf. R. Weitz, "Rural Development Through Regional Planning in Israel," Journal of Farm Economics, August 1968, pp. 634-651.
11. D. H. McMaster, A Subsistence Crop Geography of Uganda, (Cornwall, England: Geographical Publications Ltd., 1962).
12. Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations, Agricultural Census, 1963/64.
13. B. W. Langlands, The Population Geography of Kigezi District (Makerere Univ.: Department of Geography, Occasional Paper No. 26, 1971).
14. Uganda, Third Five-Year Plan, p. 94.
15. Ibid., pp. 93-100.
16. P. G. Powesland, Economic Policy and Labour: A Study in Uganda's History, ed. by W. Elkan (Kampala: East African Institute of Social Research, 1957), pp. 36-37.

Footnotes and References, p. 2.

18. L. Roussel, "Measuring Rural-Urban Drift in Developing Countries: a Suggested Method," International Labour Review, 1970, pp. 229-246.
19. Ibid., pp. 236-37.
20. Uganda, Population Census, 1969: Enumerator's Manual, p. 3.
21. C. Licher, et. al., Employment Generation in African Agriculture, Institute of International Agriculture, Research Report No. 9, Michigan State University, July 1970.

TABLE I

TOTAL REPORTED EMPLOYMENT IN UGANDA, 1959 - 1961

Year	Private	Public	Total	Annual Rate of Growth		
				Private	Public	Total
1951	125,373	90,035	215,408	-	-	-
1959	136,300	97,900	234,200	-	-	-
1960	144,579	99,960	244,539	6.07	2.10	4.41
1961	135,600	95,400	231,000	-6.21	-4.56	-5.54
1962	136,570	94,249	230,819	0.7	-1.2	-.08
1963	133,169	88,480	221,649	-2.5	-6.1	-3.9
1964	130,730	94,164	224,894	-1.8	6.4	1.4
1965	146,694	94,993	241,687	12.9	0.88	7.5
1966	154,285	91,744	246,029	5.0	0.34	0.17
1967	162,107	94,692	256,799	5.0	0.34	4.3
1968	172,978	108,794	281,772	6.7	14.9	9.7
1969	181,134	113,835	294,969	4.7	4.6	4.7
1970			312,000			4.1
<u>TOTAL INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT</u>						
1951-61 (approx)	10,200	5,400	15,600	8.16	5.96	7.24
1960-69	36,555	13,875	50,430	25.28	13.88	20.62
1966-70			66,400			
1969-70			17,430			

¹Source:

Uganda, Statistics Division. Annual Enumeration of Employees, 1969.

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY DISTRICT, 1969¹

DISTRICT	PRIVATE (1)	PUBLIC (2)	TOTAL (3)	TOTAL MALES (Age 20-49) (4)	EMPLOYMENT ² Ratio (%) (5)
W. Buganda	9,404	9,549	18,953	91,287	20.7
Kampala	39,101	22,809	61,910	96,019	64.0
E. Buganda	25,994	6,046	32,040	175,119	18.3
Masaka	7,370	4,320	11,696	111,781	10.5
Mubende	6,916	3,209	10,125	67,131	15.0
Teso	4,121	5,242	9,363	95,876	9.8
Bugisu	1,593	2,023	3,616	62,820	4.4
Mbale	3,892	3,569	7,461	6,818	109.4
Bukedi	4,352	4,598	8,950	82,073	10.9
Busoga	16,539	4,585	21,124	161,126	13.1
Jinja	9,317	5,740	15,057	14,313	10.5
Sebei	197	663	860	10,227	8.4
Karamoja	529	3,778	4,307	42,939	10.0
Kigezi	4,320	3,883	8,203	71,876	11.4
ankole	6,702	8,763	15,465	111,987	13.8
Toro	20,286	5,784	26,070	104,931	24.8
Bunyoro	7,965	6,263	14,228	66,530	21.3
Lango	3,845	3,880	7,725	82,151	9.4
W. Nile	4,010	2,925	6,935	82,472	8.4
Acholi	4,012	5,310	9,322	70,237	13.3
Madi	669	890	1,559	13,095	11.92
TOTAL UGANDA	181,134	113,835	299,969	1,625,361	18.5

¹ Uganda, Statistics Division. Annual Enumeration of Employees: 1969.

² This Ratio is calculated by dividing column 3 by column, i.e. ratio of Total wage employment in the district to adult males, aged 20 - 49.

TABLE 2
AGE COHORTS AND SEX RATIO FOR UGANDA BY REGION AND DISTRICT (1969)¹

DIVISION	Total for District		Cohort (0-14)		Cohort:(15-19)		Cohort:(20-34)		Cohort:(35-49)		Cohort:(50-64)	
	M/F Ratio (1)	% Tot. Pop'ltn (2)	%Tot. Pop'ltn (4)		M/F Ratio (5)	%Tot. Pop'ltn (6)	M/F Ratio (7)	%Tot. Pop'ltn (8)	M/F Ratio (9)	% Tot. Pop'ltn (10)	M/F Ratio (11)	% Tot. Pop'ltn (12)
BUGANDA REGION	113.5	28.0	43.2		119.1	7.0	118.5	23.1	134.1	13.0	122.4	7.0
W. Buganda	110.3	5.4	45.0		121.4	8.2	113.7	20.5	119.7	12.6	123.5	8.0
E. Buganda	114.0	8.9	42.8		108.6	7.7	111.5	23.6	137.1	14.1	140.8	7.6
Masaka	108.7	6.7	45.7		118.9	8.5	105.5	20.9	122.2	12.2	118.8	7.7
Mubende	117.4	3.5	43.4		117.1	7.6	119.1	22.4	142.1	13.8	142.0	8.0
Kampala	123.7	3.5	35.5		101.6	11.7	156.5	34.2	171.7	12.0	140.4	3.9
WESTERN REGION	100.4	25.4	49.7		90.2	9.0	82.3	20.0	98.2	11.0	93.9	6.3
Ankole	93.0	9.0	51.8		86.3	8.4	78.0	19.2	91.6	10.3	88.7	6.0
Toro	107.3	6.6	46.2		104.1	9.4	110.2	22.9	118.1	11.8	101.3	6.1
Bunyoro	108.8	3.8	43.7		103.8	8.4	109.1	22.0	130.3	13.1	105.8	8.5
Kigezi	86.7	6.6	53.4		78.6	9.7	63.4	17.4	73.5	10.3	85.5	5.5
EASTERN REGION	99.4	29.4	44.3		99.7	8.1	83.0	20.8	101.0	14.2	109.1	7.0
Teso	93.7	6.0	39.5		198.5	7.0	77.8	20.4	86.5	17.0	100.4	11.2
Bugisu	101.1	4.2	46.7		102.6	8.7	87.8	19.1	107.0	13.3	103.6	7.5
Bukedi	96.8	5.5	46.4		97.3	8.1	74.5	20.1	99.0	13.6	105.2	7.1
Busoga	102.8	9.4	45.0		99.8	7.5	88.7	22.2	113.5	14.1	119.1	7.6
Sebei	102.3	0.7	49.6		112.4	9.2	95.6	19.5	107.1	12.2	96.5	5.9
Karamoja	95.8	3.0	46.6		98.7	12.1	76.8	21.9	90.5	11.8	127.8	5.1
Jinja	122.8	0.00	35.0		99.6	11.8	148.7	33.9	81.1	13.5	159.8	4.4
NORTHERN REGION	96.0	17.2	47.2		90.4	9.4	81.2	20.3	94.7	11.6	94.6	5.7
W. Nile	93.6	6.0	49.1		89.4	9.7	72.4	21.2	87.7	11.6	93.5	5.3
Madi	95.9	.94	50.0		99.0	9.5	75.7	19.7	90.9	11.6	89.3	5.9
Acholi	97.5	4.9	48.5		97.3	9.5	85.7	20.5	96.6	11.6	92.0	6.3
Lango	98.8	5.3	47.6		99.0	9.1	89.8	21.3	98.9	12.7	88.7	6.3
TOTAL UGANDA	101.86	100.00	46.22		100.18	8.7	93.67	21.57	108.17	12.68	109.18	6.96

¹Source: Calculations are based upon 1969 census returns.

TABLE 4: POPULATION DATA AND EMPLOYMENT SURVEY INFORMATION
FOR KIGEZI DISTRICT

Division	Population: 1969 Census	Density per mile	M/F Ratios all ages: 20-34		Taxpayers Assessed Paying		Households Enumerated Census Survey		Farm Household Sub Sample Selected Interwd.		Local Service Index	
UFUMBIRA S.	114,798.	429.	81.1	47.7								
Soko M.	3,840.	698.	77.5	35.4								BUFUMBIRA
Gasiza M.	3,588.		86.8	56.0	426.	339.	943.	706.	56.	54.	64.	Soko
Busengo M.	3,752.	962.	84.1	42.0	536.	363.	743.	643.	54.	53.	104.	Gasiza
	(11,180.)						785.	547.	59.	52.	71.	Busengo
DORWA SAZA	141,171.	673.	84.9	61.8			(2,471.)	(1,896.)	(169.)	(159.)		
Kyanamira M.	2,018.	747.	81.1	66.0			375.	293.	38.	38.		NDORWA SAZA
Kitumba M.	3,519.	607.	80.0	61.4			737.	627.	58.	58.	103.	Kyanamira
Buranga M.	2,460.	378.	78.4	39.9	214.	181.	535.	414.	51.	49.	57.	Kitumba
Karweru	1,689.	994.	79.7	48.8	221.	205.	411.	331.	39.	38.	39.	Buranga
Kahungye	2,529.	602.	79.1	48.6			592.	432.	48.	47.	78.	Karweru
	(12,215.)						(2,906.)	(2,097.)	(234.)	(230.)		Kahungye
JBANDA S.	87,374.	452.	82.2	59.2								
Nyakabungo M.	2,420.	233.	85.9	64.9			411.	463.	55.	50.	84.	RUPANDA
Butanda M.	3,493.	312.	75.0	46.5	491.	420.	688.	615.	58.	50.	116.	Nyakabungo
Nyamiyaga-Fug.	2,615.	769.	83.0	68.8	314.	264.	486.	435.	45.	41.	109.	Butanda
	(8,528.)						(1,585.)	(1,513.)	(158.)	(141.)		Nyamiyaga
JUMBURA S.	108,310.	247.	89.9	68.3								
Burombe	2,185.	370.	90.7	50.9	392.	250.	398.	442.	62.	58.	140.	RUJUMBURA
Kanyinya	2,939.	467.	82.7	70.8	455.	393.	474.	464.	56.	56.	126.	Burombe
Kiigiro	3,173.	705.	83.3	56.0	553.	412.	590.	590.	69.	68.	82.	Kanyinya
Kashayo	2,281.	430.	87.6	69.5	429.	312.	424.	394.	43.	40.	98.	Kiigiro
	(10,578.)						(1,996.)	(1,890.)	(230.)	(222.)		Kashayo
INKIZI S.	101,769.	193.	95.3									
Nyakashure M.	3,467.	224.	99.4	85.0			636.	646.	64.	62.	97.	KINKIZI
Nyamigoye	2,611.	486.	108.7	98.4			486.	399.	55.	54.	87.	Nyakashure
Karubeizi	3,639.	414.	95.7	72.7	502.	484.	612.	561.	61.	54.	95.	Nyamigoye
Mpungu	3,303.	58.	90.7	71.2	586.		671.	586.	65.	61.	52.	Karubeizi
	(13,020.)						(2,405.)	(2,192.)	(245.)	(231.)		Mpungu
KIGA S.	94,566.	342.	88.2	63.4								
Bucundura	2,629.	241.	79.2	62.1	365.	294.	585.	475.	54.	51.	82.	RUKIGA
Mparo	2,705.	451.	90.6	65.1	327.	259.	478.	455.	49.	49.	105.	Bucundura
Kisiizi	2,924.	538.	88.4	71.3	378.	378.	623.	526.	58.	55.	112.	Mparo
	(8,258.)						(1,686.)	(1,456.)	(161.)	(105.)		Kisiizi
TOTAL : KIGEZI	647,998.	338.	86.7	63.4			(13,111.)	(11,044.)	(1,197.)	(1,088.)		

CENSUS CODING SCHEDULE

REGION:	1	BUGANDA	3	WESTERN
	2	EASTERN	4	NORTHERN

3 0 - KIGEZI DISTRICT

3 0 0 - BURUMBIRA COUNTY:

3 0 0 0 4 - NYARUSIZA GOMB., SOKO MURUKA

3 0 0 1 6 - NYAKABANDA GOMB., GASIZA MUR.

3 0 0 3 3 - BUSANZA GOMB., BUSENGO MUR.

3 0 1 - NDORWA COUNTY:

3 0 1 0 1 - KYANAMIRA GOMB., KYANAMIRA MUR.

3 0 1 2 0 - KITUMBA GOMB., KITUMBA MUR.

3 0 1 3 4 - KAMUGANGUZI GOMB., BURANGA MUR.

3 0 1 6 3 - RUBAYA GOMB., KAHUNGYE MUR.

3 0 2 - RUBANDA COUNTY:

3 0 2 1 2 - IKUMBA (D) GOMB., NYAKABUNGO MUR.

3 0 2 3 0 - BUFUNDI GOMB., BUTANDA MUR.

3 0 2 4 3 - BUBALE GOMB., NYAMITYAGA-RUGIRAMA MUR.

3 0 3 - RUJUMBURA COUNTY:

3 0 3 1 0 - RUHINDA GOMB., BURUMBE MUR.

3 0 3 2 4 - KAGUNGA GOMB., KANYINYA MUR.

3 0 3 4 0 - KEBISONI GOMB., KIIGIRO MUR.

3 0 3 5 4 - DUGANGARI GOMB., KASHAYO MUR.

3 0 4 - KINKIZI COUNTY:

3 0 4 0 4 - KAMBUGA GOMB., NYAKASHURE MUR.

3 0 4 1 7 - KIRIMA GOMB., NYAMIGOYE MUR.

3 0 4 3 5 - KIHINI GOMB., KARUBEIZI MUR.

3 0 4 5 2 - KAYONZA GOMB., MPUNGU MUR.

3 0 5 - RUKIGA COUNTY

3 0 5 1 2 - KASHAMBYA GOMB., BUCUNDURA MUR.

3 0 5 3 0 - RWAMUCUCU GOMB., MPARO MUR.

3 0 5 4 3 - NYARUSHANJE GOMB., KISIIZI MURUKA

OTHER DISTRICTS:

Buganda Region: W. Buganda...10/E. Buganda...11/Masaka...12/Hubende...13/
Kampala...14/Entebbe...15/ N. D. Buganda: unspecified...19/Eastern Region: Teso...20/Dugisu...21/Dukedi...22/Busoga...23/Sebei...24/
Karamoja...25/Jinja...26/Abale...27/

Western Region: Kigezi...30/Inkole...31/Toro...32/Bunyoro...33/Kilenbe...34/

Northern Region: West Nile...40/Madi...41/Acholi...42/Lango...43/

OTHER COUNTRIES:

Zaire...51/Rwanda...52/Tanzania...53/Kenya...54/Sudan...55/

Other Africa...56/Non-African...57/

OCCUPATIONS - MASTER SCHEDULE.*

Level One:

- 00 No Response
- 01 District Commissioner
- 02 Doctor
- 03 Engineer (Civil, Elect., Mechan.)
- 04 Govt. Official with rank:
(Army, Police, Parastatal)
- 05 Headmaster: Senior School
- 06 High Civil Servant
- 07 Lawyer/Attorney/Advocate
- 08 Merchant - Big Business
- 09 Politician (M.P., Minister)
- 10 Priest, Pastor
- 11 Scientist (research)
- 12 Univ. prof. or teacher
- 13 Veterinarian (D.V.M.)
District official of rank:
- 14 Agricultural officer
- 15 Community dvlpt officer
- 16 Medical officer
- 17 Veterinary officer
- 18 Other district official
- 19 Other

Level two :

- 20 Accountant
- 21 Artist
- 22 Bank Staff
- 23 Civil servant (unspec.)
- 24 Journalist
- 25 Magistrate
- 26 Medical officer (non M.D.)
- 27 Nursing Sister/Nun
- 28 Office Administrator/Stenog.
- 29 Prison official
- 30 Saza Chief
- 31 Senior Secondary Teacher
- 32 Social Worker
- 33 Surveyor
- 34 University Student
- 35 Other

Level Three

- Assistants to Dist. Officials:
- 36 Agriculture, Veterinary, Forestry
- 37 Coop., Commun. Dvlpt, Youth Organ.
- 38 Health, Medical, Lab.,
- 39 Education, Welfare
- 40 Other Assistant
- 41 Builder (modern: bricks, etc.)
- 42 Farmer (modern:)
- 43 Gombolola Chief
- 44 Headteacher: primary school
- 45 Nurse midwife, mental nurse
- 46 Office worker (clerical, sctry)
- 47 Photographer,
- 48 Skilled worker: other
- 49 Soldier/Police/Prisons
- 50 Tailor (shop owner)
- 51 TTC teacher (tech/agric/vocnt/
- 52 Trader/Shopkeeper
- 53 Secondary School Student
or Student in TTC

Level Four :

- 55 Dutcher
- 56 Carpenter/Mason (brick layer)
- 57 Church Catechist
- 58 Dressmaker/Tailor
- 59 Driver
- 60 Farmer (small)/Cultivator
- 61 Fishmonger
- 62 Forest Ranger
- 63 Handicrafts: Basket/needle/wood
- 64 Muruka Chief
- 65 Painter (houses)
- 66 Prostitute
- 67 Road boss/headman
Semi-skilled Worker:
- 68 Black smith/mental worker
- 69 Mechanic (auto, industrial)
- 70 Electrician/Technician
- 71 Plumber
- 72 "Apprentice"
- 73 Other semi-skilled
- 74 Shop assistant
- 75 Teacher: Primary school
- 76 Student in Primary school
- 77 Working with Family (unspecified)
- 79 Other

Level Five :

- 80 Agricultural laborer/Tea picker
- 81 Askari/watchman
- 82 Ayah/housegirl
- 83 Barmaid
- 84 Beer brewer/seller
- 85 Bicycle mechanic
- 86 Cattle herder/herdsman
- 87 Cook/houseboy
- 88 Fisherman
- 89 Fundi/Porter/Minor
- 90 Housewife-cultivator
- 91 petty trader (weekly)
- 92 Shoe repairer
- 93 Turnboy
- 94 Village chief/headman/nanyansi
- 95 Other unskilled (Labourer
unspecified)
- 96 Traditional doctor
- 97 Unemployed
- 98 Deceased
- 99 DON'T KNOW
- 00 No Response

* This Schedule of Occupations is adapted from an Occupations List developed by T. Wallace and S. Weeks, Uganda Youth Survey.

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY : CODING SCHEDULE

Column : Questionnaire - p. 1.

- (1-15) ID to muruka level: Cf. Census Code.
- (6-7) Village ID. Use first two letters of Village Name. If names are similar, as Karombe and Karuga, identify as K1 and K2. Note: this Village ID should coincide with that used in Local Service coding.
- (8-11) Household Reference No. Use four spaces. Note that Ref. No. is given in this form: IV-B-22. Code as 4B22. (IV B 7 = 4B07).
- (12-13) Interviewer. Initial of first and last name, eg. L. Banyu = LB.
- (14-16) Date of Interview: give month and year, e.g. Sept 1971 = 091,
Oct 72 = 102.
Thus col (14-15) indicate month, col(16) indicates year.
- (17) Respondent: NR....0/Head Hd Man....1/Widow: HSHD HD...2/Wife 1....3/
..... Wife 2....4/Wife 3+...5/Parent...6/Son or Daught...7/Other...8/
..... DK...9/
- (18) If respondent is not Head of Household (Man or Widow), indicate reason:
NR or WNA 0/Head ill or disabled....1/HD moved away2/HD
working away ...3/
HD away temporarily for few days ... 4/HD unwilling to come for
interview....5/
Wife is in charge of farm...6/Other7/Does not apply 0/
.....DK/....9/
- (19-20) Lineage: NR....00/ Cf. Lineage and Clan Code on supplen. page.
- (21-22) Q-3 Clan: Cf. Lineage and Clan Coding schedule.
- (23-24) Q-4 Age: NR....00/Give age as stated. If necessary subtract from
1971 to determine age in years. DK....99/
- (25) Q-5 Sex: NR....0/Female....1/Male....2/
- (26) QQ-6 & 7 Religion: NR....0/CU active....1/CU inact....2/RC act....3/RC
inact....4/ Muslim....5/Traditional....6/Other act....7/Other
inact....8/DK....9
- (27) Q-8 Marital Status: NR0/Single....1/Married....2/Widow(er)....3/
..... Divorced or Separated....4/Other....5/DK....9/
- (28-29) Q-9 Birthplace: NR....00/Same muruka....01/same gonbolola....02/
same saza....03/same district, i.e. Kigali....30/
..... If other District or country, cf. Census Coding Schedule.
If region is given without specification, indicate by -9,
eg. Western Region unspecified39. DK....99/
- (30-31) Q-10 Years in muruka: NR....00/Give years as stated. If necessary
subtract from 1971 to determine number of years. DK....99/

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 2.

- Column: Questionnaire -- p.1, Q. 11.
- (32-33) Q-11 Remain here: NR....00/Yes: but no reason....01/family here....02/land is here....03/enough land here....04/ too old to move....05/happy here....06/everything I need here....07/enough food here....08/born here, wish to die here....09/nowhere to go....10/Yes; other....19/ No: but no reason....21/family has moved away....22/ own land elsewhere....23/not enough land here....24/very difficult here....25/unhappy here....26/not enough food here....27/cannot earn money here....28/Has job elsewhere....29/intend to leave....30/ No:Other....39/DK....99/
- (34-35) Q-12 & 13 School: NR....00/
Yes: P1...01/P2...02/.../P7....07/
None....98/ S1....11/S2....12/.../S6....16/
DK....99/ U1....21/U2....22/U3....23/
postgrad as U4....24/
- (36-37) Q-14 Location: NR or DNA...00/Use same key as Q-9 (28-29) and Census code.
- (38) Q-15 & 16 Other formal training: NR....0/Tech school: one month or less than one month....1/ 3 months or less 3 months....2/ less 6 mo....3/less 1 year....4/less two years....5/ 2 yrs +....6/Prof. school....7/ No....8/DK....9/
- (39) Q-17 Language Pref.: NR....0/Rukiga....1/Lunyarwanda....2/ Lunyankole....3/Kiswahili....4/Other bantu....5/English....6/ French...7/Other....8/DK....9
- (40-41) Q-18 Language use: NR....00/Rukiga: read....01/write....02/ both....03 (number one)
Lunyarwanda: read.../write...12/both...13/
Lunyankole: read....21/write....22/both....13/
Kiswahili: read...31/write....32/both....33/
Other bantu: read....41/write....42/both....43/
English: read....51/write....52/both....53/
French: read....61/write....62/both....63/
Other: read....71/write....72/both....73/
- (42-43) Language Use No. two: same code.
- (44-45) Language Use No. three: same.
- (46) Q-19 Business or Trade: NR....0/Yes: 1....1/Yes: 2/Yes:3/Yes:3+...4/ NO....8/DK....9/
- (47-48) Type of business (a): NR or DNA....00/of: Occupation Master Code.
- (49-50) Place of business (a): NR or DNA....00/of: Census Code.

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p.3.

Column: Questionnaire -- p. 2, Q.19,

(51) Duration (a): NR or DNA...0/period of six months or less than six months1/ 1 year or less than 1 yr....2/ 2 yrs or less than 2 yrs....3/ 3 yrs or less than 3 yrs....4/ 5 yrs or less than 5 yrs....5/less 10 yrs....6/10 yrs+....7/ DK....9/

(52) When last engaged (a): NR or DNA...0/still engaged at present....1/ discontinued: within past six months....2/ within past year....3/within past 2 yrs....4/within 3 yrs....5/ 5/within 5 yrs....6/within 10 yrs....7/more than 10 yrs....8/ 9/

(53-54) Second business (b): Type: same as (47-48). Cf. Occupation code.

(55-56) Place (b): same as (49-50). Cf. Census code.

(57) Duration (b): same as (51).

(58) Last engaged (b): same as (52)

If more than two businesses are recorded, code the two of longest duration. (if of same duration, record the most recent).

(59) Q-20 Wage Employment: NR...0/Yes: 1...1/Yes:2...2/Yes:3...3/Yes:3+...4/ NO...8/DK...9/

(60-61) Type of Work:NR or DNA...00/cf. Occupation Master Code.

(62-63) Place of work (a): NR or DNA...00cf. Census Code.

(64) Employer (a): NR or DNA...0/Govt or Dist. Adm..1/Govt corp., as UEB or UDC....2/Non govt institution, as parish or church school or hospital....3/private business corp., as Kirwa Mines....4/individual....5/other....6/DK....9/

(65) Duration (a) : NR or DNA...0/cf. (51) above.

(66) Last employed (a): NR or DNA...0/same as (52) above. (i.e. when quit this job)

(67-68) Second wage employment: Type of work: NR or Dna...00/cf. Occup. Code.

(69-70) Place of work (b): NR or DNA...0/cf. Census Code.

(71) Employer (b): NR or DNA...0/same as (64) above.

(72) Duration (b): NR or DNA...0/same as (51) above.

(73) Last employed (b): NR or DNA...0/same as (52) above.

If more than two wage employments are recorded record the two of longest duration. If of same length of time, then record most recent.

(74) Q-21 When last employed: NR or DNA...0/same as (52) above

(75) Q-22 Months working: NR or DNA...0/same as (51) above.

(76-78) Q-23 Salary per month: NR or DNA...000/Record as indicated in shs.

Note: figure must be right justified, e.g. 74shs = 074.

(79) Q-24 Why return home or quit work:NR or DNA...0/ (n.b., if man is still working, Q-24 Does not apply (DNA))/work completed....1/ sent home....2/wish to be with family or wife...3/wish to farm...4 land is here...5/reasons of health or age....6/no work....7/ other....8/DK...9/

(80) END OF CARD ONE:ENTER (1) in this Column.

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 4.

Begin Card TWO:

Questionnaire - p. 2, Q. 25.

Column:

- (1-11) ID Number to Household level. Same as Card ONE.
- (12) Q-25 Job waiting: NR or DNA...0/Yes...1/NO: unspecified time...2/
Q-27 Time looking: looked 1-7 days...3/8days-2weeks...4/2-- 4
weeks...5/ 1 month up to 3 mo...6/3 to 6 mo...7/
6 + months...8/DK...9/
- (13) Q-26 Help in finding work: NR DNA or No one..0/family member...1/
friend or village...2/labour or govt. officer...3/
chief or headman...4/teacher or headmaster... 5/
priest or pastor...6/ recruiting officer from
bus. firm...7/other...8/DK...9/
- (14-15) Q-28 Live town or country: NR...00/Town: no reason...01/Town: able
to get work there...02/able to get money there..03/
more things to do there...04/family there...05/
country or farm is too difficult...06/
Town:other...68/DK...99/ Both...70.
Country: no reason...21/family here...22/enough
to eat here...23/like (country suits me) to f
farm...24/farm is all I know (born here)...25/
town too expensive...26/an too old to go to
town...27/ town is too difficult or dangerous...28/
land here...29/ nothing to do in town...30/
independent, work for self...31/Country:other...98/
- (16-17) Q-29 Prefer wage job or farm: NR...00/Wage Job: no reason...01/
wage job: able to get much money...02/ Both...70
DK...99/ Wage:other...68/
Farm: no reason...21/family here...22/enough to eat
here...23/ like to farm...24/farm is all I know
or born here...25/town is too expensive...26/
an too old to get job...27/wage job is too hard
hard...28/ much money in farming or it is more
profitable...29/farming is very interesting..30/
give food and money...31/farming is important
...32/cannot find wage job...33/independent...34/
Farm:other...98/
- (18) Q-30 Skills: NR...0/Yes: 1...1/yes 2...2/yes 3...3/yes 3+...4/
NO...8/DK...9/
- (19-20) Kind of skills (a): NR or DNA...00/cf. Master Occupation Schedule
- (21-22) Second skill (b): Same.

If more than two skills indicated, code the two of longest duration. If of near equal duration, code the two most recent. Do not bother to code experience and time associated with Q-30.

Employment Survey:

1971

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 5.

Column: Card: Two Cont.

Questionnaire - p.2, Q. 31.

- (23-24) Q-31 Fathers' birthplace: NR....00/Same muruka....01/same
gomb....02/same saza....03/different
saza but in Kigezi....30/cf. Census Code.
DK....99/
- (25) Q-32 When came here: NR or DNA....0/if born here or if did not
come this way, (Q-32 does not apply)/
Within last two years....1/within last 5 years....2/
came within last 10 years....3/within last 20 years....4/
within last 30 years5/more than 30 years ago....6/
Does not remember but before HSHLD HD was born....7/DNR
but after H-HD was born....8/DK....9/
- (26-27) Q-33 Father's School: NR....00/Yes: P1....01/P2....02/....P7....07/
Yes: S1....11/S2....12/....S6....16/
NONE....98/ U1....21/U2....22/U3....23/
DK....99/ Tech. Training: one year or less
than one yr....31/ less than
two yrs....32/- 3 yrs....33/
- (28-29) Q-34 Father's Age: NR....00/Deceased....01/give stated age up to 95/
Stated as over 95 yrs....96/DK age....99/
DK whether living98/
- (30) If Father not living, when died: NR or DNA0 (if living, does
not apply/
Within past year...1/within past 2 years....2/
within past 5 years....3/within past 10 years...4/
within 20 yrs....5/more than 20 yrs ...6/
DK9/
- (31-32) Where died: NR or DNA....00/same muruka....01/same gomb....02/
same saza....03/different saza but in Kigezi....30/
cf. Census Code if elsewhere/DK....99/
- (33) Q-35 Why came here: NR or DNA....0 (DNA if born here or if did not
come here)/Refugee....1/ To find land....2/
Resettlement program....3/Came with parents....4/
Born here....5/Came to work and then settled....6/
Other....7/ DK....9/
- (34-35) Q-36 Mother's birthplace: NR....00/Same muruka....01/same gomb....02/
same saza....03/diff. saza but in Kigezi....30/if other,
cf. Census Code..../DK....99/
- (36-37) Q-37 Lineage: NR....00/Cf. Lineage and Clan schedule.
- (38-39) Q-38 Clan: NR....00/cf. Clan schedule.
- (40-41) Q-39 Mother's schooling: NR....00/same as Q-33 (26-27) above p 3.
NONE....98/DK....99/

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY : Coding Schedule, p. 6.

Column: Card Two Cont.

Questionnaire - p. 2, 4. 42.

- (42) Q-40 When came here: NR or DN.....0/(if born here or if never came, DN)/
 Within last two years....1/within five years....2/within
 ten years....3/within 20 yrs....4/within 30 yrs....5/more
 than 30 yrs....6/Does not remember but before marriage
7/DNR but after marriage....8/DK....9/
- (43) Q-41 Father's wives: NR (none)....0/One wife....1/two wives....2/
 3w....3/4 w....4/5 w....5/6 w....6/7 w....7/7+....8/
 DK....9/
- (44) Which wife is mother: NR...0/same key as above (43).
- (45-46) Q-42 Number of sons : NR (or None)00/give number indicated
DK....99/ Re
 Remember to Right justify.
- (49) Q-43 Sons from Mother: NR....0/give stated number....7+....8/DK....9/
- (50) Daughters from Mother: NR or none....0/same to 7....7/
 7+....8/DK....9/
- (51) Q-44 Sons in Muruka: NR or none....0/give number to 7....7/
 7+8/DK....9/
- (52) Daughters in Mur: NR....0/same.
- (53) Q-45 Sons in Gonb: NR....0/same.
- (54) Daughters in Gonb: NR....0/same.
- (55) Q-46 Business or Trade: NR....0/Yes: 1....1/yes: 2....2/
 Yes:3....3/Yes:3+....4/ NO....8/DK....9/
- (56-57) Type of business (a): NR or DN.....00/of. Occupation Schedule.
- (58-59) Place of business (a): NR or DN.....00/same muruka....01/same
 gonb....02/ etc. cf. Census Code.
- (60) Duration (a): NR or DN.....0/period of six months or less than six
 months....1/one year or less than one yr....2/2yrs or
 less than 2 yrs....3/3 yrs or less than 3 yrs....4/
 5 yrs or less than 5 yrs....5/10 yrs or less than
 10 yrs....6/10 yrs+....7/DK....9/
- (61) When last engaged (a): NR or DN.....0/still in business....1/
 discontinued: in past six months....2/in past year
3/ in past 2 yrs4/within 3 yrs....5/
 within 5 yrs....6/ within 20 yrs....7/more than 10
 yrs ago....8/DK....9/

If more than one business is recorded, code the one of longest
 duration; if of near equal time, record the most recent.

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule p. 7.

Column: Card Two Cont.

Questionnaire - p. 2; Q. 47.

(62) Q-47 Wage employment: NR....0/Yes:1...1/yos:2...2/yos:3...3/3+...4/
NO....8/DK...9/

(63-64) Type of work: NR or DNA....00/cf. Occupation Master Code.

(65-66) Place of work: NR or DNA....00/same muruka...01/etc. cf Census
Code.

(67) Duration (a): NR or DNA....0/same as (60) above.

(68) When last employed (a): same as (61) above.

(69-70) Second type of work: same code as (63-64) above.

(71-72) Place of work (b) : same as (65-66) above.

(73) Duration (b) : same as (67) above.

(74) When last employed (b) : same as (68) above.

If more than two wage employment are recorded, code the two of
longest duration; if of near equal time, code the two most recent.

(75) Q-48 Other occupations: NR....0/No....8/Yes:1...1/Yes:2...2/
Yes: 3...3/Yes: 3+...4/No....8/DK...9/

(76-77) Type of work: NR or DNA....00/cf. Occupation Schedule.

(78-79) Place (a) : NR or DNA....00/same muruka....01/same gomb....02/etc.
cf. Census Code..../DK...99/

(80) END OF CARD TWO: Punch a (2) in this column.

BEGIN CARD THREE

(1-11) ID Number to household level. SAME as card One.

(12) Q-48 cont. Employer (a): NR or DNA....0/Govt. or Dist. Adm....1/
Govt corporation....2/non govt int'tn....3/private
firm....4/ individual....5/SELF EMPLOYED....6/other....7/
DK....9/

(13+14) Second type of occupation: NR or DNA....00/same as (76-77) above.
c.f. Occupation code.

(15-16) Place (b): NR or DNA....00/same as (78-79) above.
c.f. Census Code.

(17) Employer (b) : NR or DNA....0/same as (12) above.

Questionnaire, p. 3.

(18) Q-49 Number of wives: NR or None....0/1...1/2...2/give number
to 7/7+...8/DK...9/

(19) Q-50 Number in this muruka: NR....0/same as (18)

(20-21) Q-51 Number children: NR or None....00/give stated number
..../DK...99/

(22) Number of sons: NR or None....0/1...1/7...7/7+...8
DK....9/

(23) Number daughters: same..../

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 8.

Column: Card Three Cont. Questionnaire --p. 3.

- (24) 0-52 Number sons who have left home: same.../
- (25) Number daughters who have left home: same.../
- (26-27) Number of adults (16 years old and older) entered here:
Count up those entered: NR...00/indicated number.../
None...00/DK...99/

Question 53:

For each adult in this category, enter the following information:

- (28-29) q-1 Age: NR...00/Give age as stated.../DK...99/
- (30) q-2 Sex: Female...1/Male...2/DK...9/
- (31) q-3 Marit. Status: NR...0/Single...1/Married...2/Widow(or)...3/
Divorced or separated...4/Other...5/DK...9/
- (32) q-4 Relation to HSHLD DD: NR...0/W-1...1/W-2...2/W-3...3/W-4...4/
W-5...5/W-5+...6/Son or Daught...7/
Other...8/DK...9/
- (33-34) q-5 Education level: NR...00/Yes: P1...01/P2...02/.../P7...7/
None...98/DK...99/ S1...11/S2...12/.../S6...16/
U1...2/U2...22/U3...23/
postgrad...24/
Tech.School: less than 1 yr...31/than 2yrs...32/
...etc.
- (35) q-6 & 7 Religion: NR...0/CU act...1/CU inact...2/RC act...3/
RC inact...4/Muslim...5/Traditional...6/Other
inact...8/DK...9/
- (36-37) q-8-10 Lives/works on farm: NR or none...00/Lives but
does not work...01/
works:hours unspecified...02/
If lives and works on farm, approx. no. hours work a week:
give hours as stated.../Does not live on farm...98/
DK...99/ [but cf. Q. 119 where may be indicated]
- (38-39) q-11 Has own plots: NR or none...00/Yes: number unspecified...01/
q-12 Yes: give stated no. plots...: if more than
95, give 96/NO...00/DK...99/
- (40-41) q-13 Plots working: NR or none...00/same as above.../DK...99/
- (42-43) q-14 Ever lived out: NR...00/NO...00/Yes: unspecified...01/
Yes: outside county but in same district...30/
Elsewhere. cf. Census Code.../DK...99/

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY : Coding Schedule, p. 9.

Column: Card Three Cont. Questionnaire -- p. 3.

- (44) Duration: NR or DNA....0/six months or less than 6 months....1/
one year or less than 1 yr....2/ 2 yrs or less than
3 yrs....3/ 3 yrs or less than 3 yrs....4/ 5 yrs or
less than 5 yrs....5/10 yrs less than 10 yrs....6/
10 yrs +....7/DK....9/
- (45) q-14 When lived outside: NR or DNA....0/still lives out....1/lived
out up to/within past six months....2/within past year....
within 2 yrs....4/within past 3 yrs....5/within 5 yrs....6/
within 10 yrs....7/more than 10 yrs ago....8/DK....9/
- (46) q-15 Number of children: NR or DNA or none....0/give stated number
....7....7/7 +....8/DK....9/
- (47-48) q-16 Other occupations: NR or DNA....00/cf. Occupation Schedule.
- (49) Future plans: NR or DNA....0/Farm....1/School....2/Other
type of employment....3/Marry....4/ DK....9/
- (50-51) Adult No.2: begin (50-51): end (71); No.3: begin (72-73);
end (25); No.4: begin (26-27): end(47) ; No.5: begin
(48-49); end (69); No.6: begin (70-71): end (23); etc...
- N.B. The above format (28-49) is followed for each person
entered in this general Adult category. Note that 22 spaces
are required for each person. Fill in additional cards as
needed, entering in col. (80) the number of the card.
Because the number of persons in this category may vary,
leave the remaining spaces of the last card blank; except
for col (80), where enter number of card.

CHILDREN 15 years of age and younger:

BEGIN CARD FOR THIS CATEGORY: (Questionnaire -- p. 4)

- (1-11) ID Number to Household level, as in previous cards.
- (12-13) Number of children 15 years and younger: Count up all the
children who are entered in this category (N.B., check the
back of the page as not infrequently some have been entered
there!).
NR or NCNE....00/enter positive number..../DK....99/
N.B. Right Justify.
- (14-15) q-1 Age: NR....00/give stated age: if less than 10, right justify.
- (16) q-2 Sex: Female....1/Male....2/DK....9/
- (17) q-3 Child which wife: NR....0/W1....1/W2....2/W3....3/..../77+....
8/DK....9/

NOTE TO THE READER:

PAGE 10 OF THE FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: CODING SCHEDULE (APPENDIX B)
WAS INADVERTENTLY OMITTED DURING THE FINAL ASSEMBLY OF THIS DOCUMENT.

AN ORIGINAL, COMPLETED COPY OF THIS WORK IS ON FILE AT THE MAKERERE
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH, MAKERERE UNIVERSITY, KAMPALA, UGANDA.

FARM EMPLOYMENT SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 11.

Column:

Questionnaire -- p. 4, Q. 65 ff.

Q. 65 & Q. 68. N. B. There are two remaining categories of persons to be coded, i.e. those young people who have left home and a second group of those non-members of the family who are living as members of the Household. For reasons of computer usage involving variable units, we will place the 2nd group first, before the group of persons who have left home.

BEGIN NEW CARD.

(1-11) ID Number as on previous cards.

Turn to Q. 68 & 69 on p. 5. Count the number of persons entered there.

(12) Q-68 Number of persons in this general category (non-family in HSHLD):

NR or NONE....0/state indicated number9/DK....9/

If there is no one in this general category, leave col. (13-22) blank.

(13-14) q-1 Age: NR....00/give stated age....99/DK....99/

(15) q-2 Sex: NR...0/female....1/Male....2/DK....9/

(16) q-3 Relation to HSD HD: NR....0/parent....1/wife's child by previous marriage....2/adopted child ..3/nephew or niece....4/grandchild....5/child without a home....6/other....7/daughter-in-law....8/DK....9/

(17-18) q-4 Previous residence: NR....00/same muruka....01/same gonb....02/same saza....03/different saza but in Kigezi....30/if other, cf. Census Code schedule....99/DK....99/

(19-20) q-5 When came to live here: NR....00/give stated number of years.../ (subtract from 1971 when necessary)/DK....99/

(21-22) q-6 Assist with farmwork: NR or No....00/If yes, give stated number of hours per week..../DOES NOT ASSIST....00/DK....99/

Only one person in the above category will be coded. If there is no one in the category, as will most often be the case, leave (13-22) blank.

Now turn back to Q. 65 and count the number of persons who have been entered as having left home.

(23-24) Number of children who have left home:

Q.65 NR. or NONE....00/state indicated number....99/DK....99

n. b. right justify. (check the back of the page as you may find some entered there!!)

If there are NO individuals in this category, leave the remainder of this card blank, entering in col. (80) the card number, and begin a new card with Q-70.

If there are entries, code according to the following schedule, adding as many cards as necessary.

FARM EMPLOYMENT SURVEY : Coding Schedule, p. 12.

Column:

Questionnaire - p. 4.

Question-65, cont.

- (25-26) q-1 Age: NR....00/give stated age..../DK....99/
 (27) q-2 Sex: NR....0/Female....1/Male....2/DK....9/
 (28) q-3 Child which wife: NR....0/W1....1/W2....2/W3....3/..../77+....8/
 DK....9/
 (29) q-4 Marit. Status: NR....0/Single....1/Married before leaving....2/
 q-5 Married after leaving (or left to get married)....3/
 widow(er)....4/divorced or separated....5/other....6/
 DK....9/
 (30-31) q-6 Education completed: NR....00/YES: P1....01/P2....02/.../P7....07/
 S1....11/S2....12/.../S6....16/
 NONE....98/ U1....21/U2....22/U3....23/
 DK.... 99/ post Univ24/ ..
 Tech. School: one yr or less than
 1 yr....31/ 2 yrs. or less than
 2 yrs....32/2 yrs +....33/
 (32) q-7 Reason left home: NR....0/School....1/Marriage or family....2/
 to find work....3/nothing at home....4/other....5/to find
 land or resettle....6/to visit or join relatives&/DK....9/
 (33-34) q-8 Year left: NR....00/give number of years..../DK....99/
 (35) q-9 Left alone or with: NR....0/Alone....1/with spouse....2/ with
 parent....3/children or family....4/brother or sister....5/
 other relat....6/villager or friend....7/other....8/
 DK....9/
 (36) q-10 Contact in town: NR....0/NO one...1/spouse....2/parent....3/
 brother or sister....4/other relat....5/friend....6/
 school....7/other....8/DK....9/
 (37-38) q-11 Address: NR....00/same nur....01/cf. Census Code..../DK....99/
 (39-40) q-12 Occupation: NR....00/Cf. Occupation Schedule..../DK....99/
 (41) q-13 Last visit: NR or DNA (if living in same nuruka)....0/within
 6 months....1/within year....2/within 2 yrs....3/within
 3 yrs....4/within 5 yrs....5/within 10 yrs....6/more
 than 10 yrs....7/never visit....8/DK....9/
 (42-43) LEAVERS No.2: begin (42-43): end (58); No.3: begin (59-60): end
 (75); No.4: begin (76-77): end (24); No.5.: begin (25-26):
 end (41); No.6: begin (42-43): end (58); etc...

N.B. Repeat for each person in category (17 spaces for each).

Leave remaining spaces in last card blank.

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 13.

Column:

Questionnaire — p. 5

BEGIN NEW CARD.

- (1-11) ID Number to household level as on previous cards.
- (12-13) Views on education: NR....00/P1....01/P2....02/..../P7....07/
 Q-70 S1....11/S2....12/..../S6....16/
 NONE....98/ U1....21/U2....22/U3 (if simply "Univ."
 DK....99/23/)post Univ....24/
 Other techn. training: less than one year....31/
 less than two years....32/more than 2yrs...33/
- (14) WHY? NR! or DK:..0/To achieve knowledge (read and write)...1/to
 make money....2/ to get a good job....3/to be an important
 person....4/to assist others or his country....5/so that
 he can support me....6/to prepare himself for future....7/
 that is extent of my money....8/other....9/DK....0/
- (15) Q-71 Fees: NR....0/Yes....1/NO: govt should help....2/family will
 help....3/help from someone else....4/I can afford only
 that far....5/ nothing or little hope of obtaining
 fees....6/should be free schools....7/other....8/DK....9/
- (16-17) Q-72 Girl's education: NR....00/same as (12-13) above..../NONE....98/
 DK....99/
- (18) WHY? NR....0/to achieve knowledge (read and write)...1/to get
 a good job and/or to make much money....2/to assist others
 or her country....3/ to prepare herself for the future...4/
 that is extent of my money....5/girl goes not need
 schooling or (enough to get married)....6/she should help
 me and family or assist with digging....7/Other....8/DK....9
- (19) Q-73 Fees: Same as (15) above. Yes...1/no...2/ NR or DNA...0/
- (20-21) Q-74 Occupation for daughters: NR...00/of. Occupation Schedule..../
 DK or she can choose....99/
 unless specif.: Nurse....27/techr....31/
 but Prin.Tchr...75/
- (22) WHY? NR....0/pays well....1/able to help others or country...2/
 she can take care of herself....3/take care of me later
4/ that is proper role for woman....5/all a woman
 can do....6/ woman should help family or should dig....7/
 other....8/DK....9/
- (23) Q-75 Future opportunities: NR....0/will have good life here...1/..
 will know many things....2/improving because chance for
 school or study...3/things will be good for them....4/
 difficult because of land shortage....5/little opportunity
 here....6/difficult for other reasons....7/good for other
 reasons....8/Can't tell the future or DK....9/

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY : Coding Schedule, p. 14.

Column:

Questionnaire -- p. 5, Q. 76.

- (24-25) Q-76 Advice to young man: NR....00/cf. Occupation schedule.../DK...99/ (He can choose...99/)
- (26) WHY?: NR....0/can make much money there...1/to be an important person...2/to help others or his country or because important work...3/to teach others to improve their lives...4/independent, self employed...5/can get enough to eat and live well(gives cash and food)...6/peaceful and or a good future there...7/other...8/DK...9/
- (27) Q-77 Farm or other occupation: NR....0/Farm...1/job...2/Both...3/DK...9/
- (28) WHY?: same as (26) above.

N.B. Since QQ. 76-77 are similar, it may be helpful to adjust the answers to the categories given.

Beginning of Section II. General Information of Farm and Farm Practices.

- (20-30) Q-78 Began Farming: NR....00/give stated years, subtracting from 1971 when necessary, e.g. (1971 - 1962 = 09)..../DK...99/
- (31-32) Q-79 When came to this farm: NR....00/convert year came to number of years, as above.../if Born on farm give age.../DK...99/
- (33-34) Q-80 Ownership: NR or DN/....00/OWNER: inherit...01/gift from father...02/cleared or drained...03/resettlement...04/land consolidation...05/obtained from clan...06/purchase...07/other...08/unspecified...09/inherit or gift & buy...10/
- Q-81
- Q-82 NON-OWNER: renting from member of family...21/renting from non-family...22/managing for member of family...23/managing for non-family...24/other...25/non-specified...28/DK...99/
- (35-36) Q-83 Number plots owned: NR or none...00/give stated number up to 89/if 90 or more: 90-99...90/100-125...91/126-150...92/151-200...93/200+...94/not very many...95/average...96/many or very many...97/NONE...00/DK...99/
- (37-38) Q-84 Number of plots rented: same as Q-83, (35-36) above.
- (39-40) Q-85 Total number of plots farmed: same.
- (41-42) Q-86 Size of main holding: if given in terms of number of plots, give number of plots as Q-83 (35-36).../DK...99/

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 15.

- Column: Questionnaire — p. 5, Q. 86, cont.
- (43-44) Acreage of main holding: NR or DNA...00/give stated number up to 89/90 acres or larger...90/under $\frac{1}{2}$ acre...91/under one-half acre...92/under $\frac{3}{4}$ acre...93/under 1 acre...01/ not very big...95/average size...96/very big...97/DK...99/
- (45) Q-87 Distance in time: NR or DNA ...0/five minutes or less than 5 min...1/10 min or less than 10 min...2/20 or less than 20 min...3/30 or less than 30 min...4/one hour or less than one hour...5/more than an hour...6/live on it...7/DK...9/
- (46) Q-87 Dist. in yards/miles:NR or DNA...0/live on it...100yards or less than 100 yards...2/220 yds or less than 220 yds (1/8 mile)...3/440 yards or less than 440 yards ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.)...4/ less than 880 yds ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.)...5/one mile or less than one mile ...6/2miles or less than 2 miles...7/more than 2 m...8/ DK...9/
- (47) Q-88 Ever sold land: NR...0/Yes...1/No...2/DK...9/
- (48) Q-89 Ever purchase: same.
- (49) Q-90 Ever registered: same.
- (50) Q-91 Ever surveyed: same.
- (51) Q-92 Support land-consolidation: same.
- (52) Q-93 Farm easier (WHY): NR...0/Yes: without reason...1/nearer or spend less time walking to fields...2/in one holding or easier to look after farm...3/other...4/NO: without reason ...5/separated plots give insurance against bad weather...6/ gives protection against crop failure due to different type soils: different yields crops, etc...7/other...8/DK...9/
- (53) Q-94 Land for sons: NR or DNA...0/Yes ...1/No:without reasons...2/ govt. should provide land...3/purchase land...4/resettle...5/ will not be able to farm...6/clear or drain land...7/ other...8/DK...9/
- Coding Schedule for livestock: N.B. where the proper coding answer is (0) or (00) you may simply leave blank spaces. However, be careful that numbers are entered in the proper columns.
Right Justify as needed.
- (54-55) European or improved cattle: Number: NR or NONE...00/give stated number.../DK...99/
- (56-57) Number improved stock sold in past year: NR or NONE...00/same.
- (58-60) Approx. value: NR or DNA...000/give stated value to 950 shs.../ 951-1000 shs...951/1001 shs to 1050 shs...952/1051 to 1100shs...953/1100 to 1200 shs...954/1200 to 1300 shs...955/ 1300 to 1500shs...956/1500 to 1700 s...957/1701 to 2000 s... 958/2001-2500 shs...959/2501...3000 shs...960/3001-5000 sh... 961/5000-10,000sh...962/10,000+shs...963/DK...999/

Employment Survey:

1971

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p.16.

Column:

Questionnaire-p. 6, Q, 95, cont.

- (61-62) Number native cows and heiferned: NR or NONE....00/same as (54-55) above.
- (63-64) Number sold: same.
- (65-67) Approx. value: same as (58-60) above.
- (68-69) Number Native bulls/bullocks owned: same as above.
- (70-71) Number sold: same.
- (72-74) Approx. value: same as (58-60) above.
- (75-76) Number calves owned: same as above.
- (77-78) Number calves sold: same.
- (79 and 12-13 next card) Approx. value: same as (58-60) above.
- (80) END OF CARD. Enter here number of card.

BEGIN NEW CARD.

N. D. Right justify as needed.

- (1-11) ID Number as on previous cards.
- (12-13) Approx. value of calves sold (n.b. carry over from col. 79).
- (14-15) Number goats owned: same as above.
- (16-17) Number goats sold: same.
- (18-20) Approx. value of goats sold: same as (58-60) above.
- (21-22) Number sheep owned: NR or NONE....00/give stated number..../
DK....99/
- (23-24) Number sold in past year : same. Right Justify:
- (25-27) Approx. value: NR or DN!....000/give stated value to 950 shs
..../If more than 950 shs., cf. code schedule in (58-60) above.
- (28-29) Number pigs owned: same as above.
- (30-31) Number sold: same.
- (32-34) Approx. value: same.
- (35-36) Number chickens owned : same as above.
- (39-41) Approx. value: same.

Note: if man has no livestock of any kind, col. (54) on previous card to col. (41) on this card will be blank, except for ID and col. (80).

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 17.

Column: Questionnaire -- p. 6, Food Crops.

Coding Schedule for Food Crops:

The following code numbers will be followed to designate food crops.

01 Bananas, sweet	09 Onions
02 Bananas, matoke (plantains) (02 bananas, unspec.)	10 Peas
03 Beans	11 Potatoes, Irish
04 Cabbage	12 Potatoes, Sweet
05 Cassava	13 Sorghum (12 potat., unspec.)
06 Ground Nuts	14 Tomatoes
07 Maize	15 Other Vegetables
08 Millet	16 Other food crops
	17 Wheat
	18 Oranges
	19 Other Fruit.

(42) Number of food crops grown on this farm: NR or None....0/count up all the food crops indicated as being grown and enter here..../DK...9/

Q-96

We will code here the food crops grown in order of their importance on this farm, based on yield, quantity grown (no. of plots), sales (cf. Q98 and ff. below), yield and/or sequence as listed. Note that number of crops may vary, but each requires 38 spaces. Use as many cards as needed, with extra spaces open.

(43-44) Enter code number of first crop from schedule above. e.g. beans
....03/

(45-46) Acreage: NR or None....0/if one or less than 1...1/if two or less than 2....2/etc..../7+sacks....8/DK....9/

(49-51) Sales: value: NR or NONE....000/give stated value to 950 shs..../DK....999/ (if more than 950 shs., cf. (58-60) on previous page.

(52-53) Yield last year: NR or None....00/give stated amount to 95 sacks....../if less than one....01/etc..../95+....96/
DK....99/

For this same crop, proceed to code answers to/ 99-90-116

(54) q-98 Same crop preceding: NR or No....0/Yes....1/No....0/DK....9/

(55) q-99 Land Prep.: NR....0/Hoe....1/Ox equip....2/tractor....3/hoe & oxen....4/hoe & tractor...5/ox & tractor...6/all used...7/DK...9/

(56) q-100 Source seed/seedlings: NR....0/own farm....1/neighbours friends
....2/buy from local trader or duker....3/coop....4/
govt. agr. officer....5/other....6/DK....9/

Employment Survey:

1971

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 18.

- Column: Questionnaire --p. 6. Food Crop One, Cont
- (57-58) q-101 Month of planting: NR....00/give month of year as January
01/Feb....02/March....03/...etc/Dec....12/DK....99/
 Anytime....15/ (if more than one month indicated, code
 first one only)
- (59) q-102 Planting method: NR....0/Broadcast....1/Row....2/other
3/DK....9/
- (60-61) q-103 Interplanted with: NR or NO...00/use food crop code above
 to indicate crop.../DK....99/
 (if with cash crop. cf. code, p. 20)
- (62) q-104 Use of fertilizer: NR or None....0/Yes: unspec.1/
 Commercial....2/ Mulch....3/Manure....4/two or more....5/
 DK....9/
- (63) q-105 Times weeded: NR or none....0/once....1/twice....2/etc....
 DK....9/
- (64) q-106 Pests/disease: NR or No....0/Yes: unspecif. ...1/pests and
 insects....2/disease....3/both....4/nonkeys or other....5/
 varies or depends....7/many, often....8/DK....9/
- (65) q-107 Spray/dusting: NR or No....0/Yes: unspec....1/Spray....2/
 dust....3/both....4/DK....9/
- (66) q-108 Hired labour: NR or No....0/Yes: 1....1/2....2/..../1+men
8/DK....9/
 & q-109 number: included in above.
- (67) q-110 Who in charge: NR....0/Household HD....1/Wife....2/other....3/
 H & W: Both....4/DK....9/
- (68-69) q-111 Month of harvest: NR....00/give month of year, as (57-58)
 above..../ (if more than one month stated, give first
 one)/DK....99/anytime....15/
- (70) q-112 Storage: NR or No....0/Yes: unspec....1/house....2/grain
 store....3/bags....4/outside....5/other....6/DK....9/
 (if non-farm....0/)
- (71) q-113 Distance to market: NR....0/if one mile or less than 1 m
1/2miles or less than 2 m....2/3miles or less than 3
3/5 miles or less than 5....4/7 or less than 7....
 5/10 or less than 10....6/20 or less than 20....7/more
 than 20 m....8/DK....9/
- (72-74) q-114 Sales price: NR or DNA or uncertain000/give stated
 price in cents per kilogram, making conversion when
 necessary..../DK....99/ right justify.
 (n.b. if price is 1/20 shs. per kg., code as 120)

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 19.

Column: Questionnaire --p. 6, Food Crop, Cont.

- (75-77) q-115 Purchase price: NR or DK or uncertain...000/same as above.
 (78-79 & Col. 12, next card): q-116 Indicated income from this crop:
 NR or NONE...000/give stated value to 950 shs (use upper limit
)/if stated income is more than 950 shs., cf (58-60)
 for Q-95, p.15 /DK....999/
Right Justify in col. (12), next card.
- (80) END OF CARD: In this column, indicate the card number. If card
 number exceeds 9, indicate as follows: 0=10, A=11, B=12, C=13, etc.

BEGIN NEXT CARD:

- (1-11) ID Number as on previous cards:
 (12) Carry over from (78-70) above, i.e. stated income from crop.
Right Justify.
- (13-14) Code number for second food crop grown in order of importance
 (cf. code above).
 Each food crop is coded according to the format given above.
 Note that 38 spaces, including code number of crop, are needed
 for each.
- (15-16) Number of plots grown; cf (45-46) previous page.
 Acreage: cf (47) previous page.

- (48-50) q-116: Indicate income from second food crop (cf 78-79 & 12 above)
 Third Food Crop, if a third is grown:
- (51-52) Code number for third food crop, if needed.
 If only two food crops are grown, leave remaining spaces
 on this card empty. Note that this is similar to the
 method followed in coding the variable sized categories of
 family members.
 If coding a third crop, follow same format as for first crop.
 Note:
- (79) q-113 Distance to market: cf (71) above.
- (80) END OF CARD: In this column enter number of card.
- (1-11) BEGIN NEW CARD: ID Number as on previous cards.
 (12-14) q-114 Sales price (cf. (72-74) above).

- (18-20) q-116 Indicated income; cf supra (above).
 Fourth Food Crop, if a fourth is grown.
- (21-22) Code number for fourth crop.

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY : Coding Schedule, p. 20.

Columns:

Questionnaire -- p 6, Food Crops.

(56-58) q-116 Indicated income from fourth crop.

If a fifth crop must be entered, continue in the same manner, adding the additional card in the usual manner.

When final food crop is entered, leave the remaining spaces on that card empty and begin a new card with cash crops.

N. B. Be certain that exactly 38 spaces are used for each food crop.

BEGIN NEW CARD.

(1-11) ID Number as on previous cards.

Code Numbers for Cash Crops:

20	Coffee, general or unspc.	25	Tobacco.
21	Coffee Arabica	26	Vegetables (general)
22	Coffee Robusta	27	Other Cash crop.
23	Cotton		
24	Tea		

N.B. If a food crop is legitimately entered as a cash crop, use the code number listed under food crop. If doubtful, enter the crops listed under food crops in category "food crops."

(12) Number of cash crops grown on this farm: If none, enter (0) and stop here, leaving remainder of this card blank.

If farm grows a cash crop, code according to the following format.

(13-14) Code number for this particular cash crop (enter in order of its importance in terms of value of sales).

(15-16) Year of first crop: NR or DNA...00 (DNA: if first crop is yet to be taken off)/ give stated number of years grown, subtracting from 1971 when necessary).../DK...99/

(17-18) Number of plots: NR...00/give stated number of plots.../DK...99/ (if less than 10, right justify)

(19-20) Number of acres: NR...00/give stated number of acres... (if less than one...01/etc./DK...99/

(21-22) Quant. sold last year (in sacks): NR or None...00/1 sack or less...01/ 2 sacks or less...02/give positive no. to 95 .../95+...96/DK...99/

(23-25) Value of sales: NR or none...000/give stated value to 950 shs .../ if stated value exceeds 950 shs, cf (58-60) Q-95, p. 15 (Coding Schedule).

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 21.

Column: Questionnaire -- p. 6, Cash Crops.

- (26) Marketing Agency: NR or none....0/Yes: unspecified....1/
Coop or Growers' Society....2/ local market or duca....3/
private trader....4/Govt agency other than coop or G.
society....5/other....6/DK....9/

For this same crop, proceed to code answers to qq- 98-116. Note that the same format will be followed as for food crops as outlined above.

- (27) q-98 Same crop preceding: NR or No....0/Yes....1/No....0/DK...9/
Follow same format as for food crops, q-98 to q-116, col (54)
to (78-79-12) on pp. 17-19 of coding schedule.

Note that (41) spaces are required for each cash crop. Thus for this first cash crop:

- (51-53) q-116 Indicated income from this crop: NR or NONE....000/Give
stated income to 950 shs..../if income exceeds 950 shs.;
follow code on p. 15..../DK....000/ Right Justify.

Second Cash Crop if grown:

- (54-55) Code Number of cash crop.
- (56-57) Year of first crop: as (15-16) above.

- (67) Marketing agency: as (26) above.
- (68) q-98 Same crop preceding: as (27) above.

- (79) q-107 Spray/dusting:
- (12) q-108 7 109 Hired labour:

- (24-26) Q-116 Indicated income from second cash crop.

Third Cash Crop if grown:

- (27-57): (27-28) Code number of third crop.
- (65-67) Indicated income from third crop.

Rarely will more than two cash crops be indicated. If a fourth is listed, carry over to an additional card.

Leave remaining spaces blank, after you have entered all the cash crops.

BEGIN NEW CARD:

- (1-11) ID Number as previous cards.
- (12) Q-117 Busiest Season: NR....0/first wet/Mar-Apr)...1/first dry
(June - August)...2/ second wet (Sept.-Oct)...3/second dry
....4/both wet....5/both dry....6/other or all....7/
ambiguous....8/DK....9/

Employment Survey:

1971

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 22.

Column: Questionnaire --p. 7, Q.117, cont:

- (13-14) Busiest Month(s): NR...00/indicate first month (s); as
Jan....01/Feb....02/Mar....03/April....04/May....05/June
....06/July....07/Aug....08/etc...
If two or more months are indicated, indicate second in (15-16).
(if every month...21)
- (15-16) Second busiest month indicated: as above.
- (17) Type of work: NR...0/prepare for planting...1/Planting...2/
Weeding...3/Harvest...4/Clearing ground...5/Digging...6/
Cultivating...7/Other or all...8/DK...9/
- (18) Second type of work if indicated: same.
- (19) Q-118 Family labour force: NR...0/Yes...1/No...2/DK...9/
- (20) Q-119 Adult males (number): NR or none...0/one...1/two...2/...
/7+...8/DK...9/
- (21-22) Ave. Hrs/wkly: NR...00 (or DN...00/) give stated no.
of hours per person / (divide if necessary)/
(if unspecified01/) (If hours are not
indicated, cf. QQ 53-64)
- (26) Boys: NR none...0/one...1/etc.../DK...9/
- (27-28) Ave. Hrs/wkly: NR or DN...00/give stated no. hrs.../DK...99/
- (29) Girls: NR none...0/one...1/etc.../DK...9/
- (30-31) Ave. Hrs/wkly: same.
- (32-33) Q-120 Farmer's own labour: NR or NO...00/Yes: unspecified hours
....01/give stated no. hrs. wkly.../ (if more than 90
....90)/DK...99/
- If No, (34) Q-121 Hired labourers: NR...0/Yes...1/no...2/DK...9/
go to (35) Season: NR or DN...0/same as (12) Q-117 above. (all...7/)
125. (36-37) Month: NR or DN...00/same as (13-14) above. (every month
col. (48) ...21/)
- (40) Q-122 Type of work: NR or DN...0/code as (17) above. (all...8/)
- (41) Rate per day: NR or DN...0/1 shs or less...1/two or
less...2/etc.../eight or more...8/DK...9/
- (42-43) Rate per month: NR or DN...00/give stated no. shs to
89.../90-99 shs...90/100 to 124 shs...91/
125 to 149...92/150 to 174...93/175 to
99...94/200 or more...95/DK...99/
- (44-45) Maximum number employed: NR or DN...00/give stated
no.../DK...99/
- (46) Second type of work for which labourers employed:
of (17) above. (if all ...8)

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY : Coding Schedule, p. 23.

Column: Questionnaire -- p. 7, Q. 124.

- (47) Q-124 Usual form of payment: NR or DN.....0/cash on spot....1/
cash & food....2/food....3/monthly wage in cash....4/exchange
labour....5/other....6/DK....9/
- (48) Q-125a Self Help work: NR or DN.....0/Yes:unspecified....8/if specified,
code type of work: as (17) above.
- (49) b Exchange work: same as (48).
- (50) c Other: same as (48).
- (51-52) Q-126 Leisure Month: NR....00/code as (13-14) above.
- (53-54) Second leisure month: NR or DN.....00/code as above.
- (55) Q-127 Principal leisure activity-farmer: NR or DN.....0/cultivating
or other field work....1/harvesting, as picking coffee....2/
improve home and farm....3/trading....4/brewing beer....5/
social including drinking....6/other....7/rest or nothing
....8/DK....9/
- (56) b-Wife's leisure activity: NR or DN.....0/same to6/
weaving, sewing, handicrafts....7/other....8/DK....9/
- (57) c-Children's activity: NR or DN.....0/field work...1/school
...2/ assist parents....3/weaving or handicrafts or
sewing....4/tending livestock....5/social or playing....6/
other....7/nothing....8/DK....9/
- Q-128 PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE: (use three spaces)
- (58-60) a a-Farm Labour: NR or NONE....000/give stated value to 950 shs
(If stated as fraction, round to nearest whole, e.g. 8½ shs
= 009)..../if general categories are used as top of p. 7;
state upper limit; e.g. 200 to 300 shs = 300/--; but if
approx. values are given; as 170 to 210 shs, code the middle
value as 190..../if in excess of 950 shs, code as follows:
951 to 1000....951/1001 to 1050....952/1051 to 1100...953/
1101 to 1200....954/1201 to 1300....955/1301 to 1500...956/
1501 to 1700....957/1701 to 2000....958/2001 to 2500....959/
2501 to 3000....960/3001 to 5000....961/5001 to 10,000....
962/10,000 shs. plus....963/DK....999/
- (61-63) b-Tools: same. n.b. right justify:
- (64-66) c-Construction/improvements: same.
- (67-69) d-School Fees: Same.
- (70-72) e-Taxes: Same.
- (73-75) f-Clothing: same.
- (76-78) g-Food and Medicine: same.

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 24.

Column: Questionnaire -- p. 7, Q. 128 cont.

- (79) Principal Source of Income: NR....0/Farm livestock or farm crops in general....1/food crops....2/cash crops....3/salary or wage earned by Household hd....4/salary or remittances sent by other members of family....5/income from trading or duka....6/income from beer brewing or selling....7/other, as dowry....8/DK....9/
(check Q. 19 if necessary)

(80) END OF CARD. In this space indicate number of card.

BEGIN NEW CARD.

(1-11) ID NUMBER AS PREVIOUS cards.

(12) Second Principle Source of Income same.

Q-128b Tools and Farm Implements:

(13) a-Spade, shovel, fork: NR or None....0/Yes:unspecified....1/spade
....2/shovel....3/fork....4/spade and shovel....5/spade &
fork....6/shovel and fork....7/all three....8/DK....9/

(14) b-plough, harrow: NR or None....0/Yes: unspec....1/plough....2/
harrow....3/both....4/DK....9/

(15) c-cultivator, weeder: NR or None....0/Yes:unspec....1/cultivator
....2/weeder....3/both....4/DK....9/

(16) d-planter: NR or No....0/Yes....1/DK....9/

(17) e-wheelbarrow: Same.

(18) f-spray pump: same.

(19) g-hand cart, or cart: NR or None....0/Yes: unspec....1/hand cart
....2/ox cart....3/both....4/DK....9/

(20) h-hoe: NR or No....0/Yes....1/DK....9/

(21) i-panga: same.

Q-129 Type of House:

(22) a-Traditional Material: NR or No....0/Yes unspec....1/round....2/
rectangle....3/DK....9/

(23) b-Metal roof: NR or No....0/Yes....1/DK....9/

(24) c-Glass windows: Same.

(25) d-Concrete block or brick: NR or None....0/Yes: Unspec....1/
Con. Block....2/brick....3/both....4/DK....9/

Q-130 Household Possessions:

(26) Radio: NR or no....0/Yes....1/DK....9/

(27) b-kerosene (paraffin) or pressure lamp: NR or No....0/Yes:
unspec....1/kerosene....2/pressure....3/both....4/
DK....9/

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY : Coding Schedule, p. 25.

Column: Questionnaire, p. 8, Q-130.

Q-130 Household Possessions:

- (26) Radio: NR or no....0/Yes....1/DK....9/
 (27) b-kerosene (paraffin) or pressure lamp: NR or No....0/Yes: unspc.
1/kerosene....2/pressure....3/both....4/DK....9/
 (28) c-clock: NR or NO....0/Yes....1/DK....9/
 (29) d-wristwatch: same.
 (30) e-bicycle: same.
 (31) f-bed and mattress: NR or None....0/Yes: unspc....1/bed....2/
 mattress....3/both....4/DK....9/
 (32) g-sewing machine: same as (28).
 (33) h-table & chairs: NR....0/Yes....1/table....2/chairs....3/both
4/DK....9/
 (34) i-books: same as (28).

Q-131 Source of Water:

- (35) Source: NR....0/Off farm....1/On farm: rain barrel/tank....2/
 spring well....3/piped water....4/two or more....5/DK....9
 (36) Distance in time: NR or DNA....0/5 min or less....1/10 min or
 less....2/20 m. or less....3/30 m. or less....4/1 hour
 or less....5/2 hrs. or less....6/more than 2 hrs....7/
 DK....9/
 (37) Distance in miles: NR or DNA....0/100 yds or less....1/220 yds
 (1/8)m or less....2/440 yds (1/2 mile) or less....3/880 yds
 (1/4 m) or less....4/ 1 m or less....5/2 m or less....6/more
 than 2 miles....7/DK....9/
 (38-39) Q-132) Wire fencing: NR or No....00/Yes: unspecified....66/give
 stated number of years from 1971..../DK....99/
 (40-41) Q-133 Manure or compost: same.
 (42-43) Q-134 Purchased seed: same.
 (44-45) Q-135 Use oxen or tractor plough: same.
 (46-47) Q-136 Fertilizer: same.
 (48-49) Q-137 Tested soil/plants/animals/same.
 (50-51) Q-138 Cattle dip: same.
 (52) Know anyone to use: NR or No....0/Yes....1/DK....9/
 (53-54) Q-139 New method breeding cattle: same.
 (55-56) Q-140 Accounts: same.
 (57) Type of records: NR or DNA....0/Unspecified....1/
 receipts....2/cash book....3/daily records....4/receipt
 & cash bk....5/recpt & dly records....6/cash bk & dly
 recs....7/all....8/DK....9/

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 26.

Column:

Questionnaire — p. 8, Q-141.

Check Column

(58-59) Q-141 Most important changes: NR or None....00/independence
01/cars trucks roads and transport....02/
 coming of Europeans....03/schools....04/ new
 government....05/hospitals, med. dispensaries....06/
 end to local fighting....07/better water supply
08/new crops....09/changes in farming methods
10/soil & water conservation practices....11/
 iron sheets for houses....12/improved living
 conditions....13/tractors....14/markets for crops
15/money....16/trading center....17/bars....18/
 clothes....19/cattle dips....20/tobacco, barns
 1/airplanes...32/ Other positive...59/
 Negative: Loss of community or local control...21/
 sons and daughters leaving family or community to
 go outside....22/Other negative....29/ Other...98/
 DK....99/

(60-61) Second most important change, if indicated: same code.

(62) Effect of changes: NR or None....0/Positive: better
 health...1/less fear or more security....2/better
 educated or informed....3/improved home easier to
 farm, more convenient better living standards....4/
 other positive.....5/Negative: loss of traditional
 values....6/weakening of family or community
 cohesion....7/other negative....8/DK....9/

(63) Q-142 New Crops (a): NR or none....00/Use coding scheme P.17
 (food crops) and cash crops (p.20)/Coffee general)
20/Coff. Arab....21/Coff. Robusta....22/Cotton...
23/Tea....24/Tobacco....25/Veget....26/DK....99/

(66-67) Second new crop, if indicated: NR or none....00/same.

(68-69) Q-143 Land Fertility: NR..00/ More productive:unspecified
01/improved farming methods....02/new varieties
 or better seed....03/use of commerc. fertiliser....
 04/manure or compost....05/pesticides....06/crop
 rotation....07/soil erosion measures such as
 terracing....08/following or resting the land....09/
 better weather conditions....10/ other...19/
 Same...40
 DK....99/ Less productive: unspecified...21/land is worn
 cut....22/overcropping....23/soil erosion....24/
 failure to use manure or fertilizer....25/weather has
 changed....26/too much rain....27/ not enough rain
28/too hot or too dry....29/ other...39/

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 27

Columns:

Questionnaire -- p. 3. Q. 144.

- (70) Q-144 Reasons for land deterioration: NR or No....0/Yes: unspec.
1/land worn out....2/overcropping....3/soil erosion
4/non use of manure of fert....5/too much or too
 little rain....6/weather changed....7/other....8/DK....9/
 (71-72) How prevent land from becoming poor: use code in (68-69)
 above.
 (73-74) How improve poor land: same.
 (75) Q-145 Advice on farm problems: NR....0/myself or no one....1/
 neighbour or friends....2/Agric. officer....3/chief....4/
 trader....5/other govt. officer....6/parish priest
7/other....8/DK....9/
 (76) Q-146 Location of agric. officer: NR or No....0/Yes: unspec
1/Knows location: in muruka....2/in gomb....3/in
 saza....4/in district....5/other....6/DK....9/
 (77) Q-147 Officer ever visit: NR or No....0/Yes: unspec....1/Agre.
 Off....2/Med. Of....3/Comm. Dev. Of....4/Coop. Off....5/
 Vet. Off....6/Chief....7/other....8/DK....9/
 (78) Last visit: NR or DNA....0/Visited but do not remember
 when....1/within 1 month....2/past 3 months....3/
 past 6 months....4/past year....5/past two years....6/
 past 5 yrs....7/5 yrs +....8/DK....9/
 (79) Purpose: NR or DNA....0/to inspect home....1/home or
 family problems....2/to advise on crops or livestock
3/other official visit....4/social call....5/other
6/DK....9/
 (80) END OF CARD. In this space write number of card.

BEGIN NEW CARD.

- (1-11) ID Number as previous cards.
 (12) Useful advice: NR or DNA....0/Not helpful....1/Yes: unspec....2/
 care of home or family....3/health....4/related to farm or
 livestock....5/social or community problems....6/other....7/
 DK....9/
 (13) Q-148 Requests: NR or No....0/same code as (12)..../DK....9/
 (14) Q-149 Radio: NR or No....0/Yes: unspec....1/daily....2/weekly....3/
 less often....4/DK....9/ often but not daily
5/
 (15) Q-150 Newspapers: NR or No....0/read....1/have them read....2/DK
9/Both....3/
 (16) Which: NR or DNA....0/Argus....1/People....2/Dly Nation....3/
 Ageteraino....4/Tatifa....5/Lurno....6/other....7/DK....9/

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 28.

Columns:

Questionnaire -- p. 9, Q. 151.

- (17) Q-151 Source of info on farm questions: NR or None...0/no one or self...1/friends or neighbours...2/chief...3/trader...4/Agr. Off...5/radio...6/newspaper...7/other...8/DK...9/
- (18) On other questions: same (but include other officers in...5/)
- Services Available:
- (19) a-F.T.I.: Location: NR...0/in mbaraka...1/in muruka...2/in gomb...3/in ...4/in District...5/other...6/DK...9/
- (20) b-F.T.I.: Distance: NR...0/within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile...1/1 mile or less...2/2 miles or less...3/3 miles...4/5 miles...5/10 miles...6/20 miles or less...7/more than 20 miles...8/DK...9/
- (21) c-F.T.I.: Last visit: NR or never...0/in past month...1/past 3 mo...2/within 6 mo...3/past year...4/past 2 years...5/past 5 yrs...6/past 10 yrs...7/more than 10 yrs...8/DK...9/
- (22-24) Medical clinic/dispensary: same.
- (25-27) Post Office: same.
- (28-30) Mission: same.
- (31-33) County Centre: same.
- (34-36) Secondary School: same.
- (37-39) Primary School: same.
- (40-42) Marketing Agency: same.
- (43-45) Duka: same.
- (46-48) All weather road: same.
- (49) Q-153 Member of Coop: NR or NO...0/Yes: unspec...1/Kigezi Veget Growers...2/Coffee Growers...3/Other...4/DK...9/
- (50-51) Crops sold thru Coop: NR or DNA...00/cf. code of food crops (p. 17) or cash crops (p. 18)...1/if livestock or milk prod...41/other...42/DK...99/Coffee, unspec...20/Veget., unspec...26/
- (52-53) Second crop, if any: same.
- (54) Q-154 Trader here: NR...0/comes daily or lives here...1/twice week...2/weekly...3/twice month...4/once month...5/less often...6/occasionally...7/infrequently or never...8/DK...9/
- (54) Q-155: Frequency of ... or duka: same code.

Column: Questionnaire -- p. 9, Q. 156.

- (56) Q-156 Shortages: NR or NO....0/Yes: unspec....1/in past two weeks
....2/within past month....3/in past 3 mo....4/in past
6 mo....5/in past year....6/past 2 yrs....7/longer....8/
DK....9/
- (57) Q-157 Sick child: NR....0/hospital....1/clinic or dispensary....2/
local nurse or midwife....3/village doctor or medicine
man....4/friend or neighbours....5/myself....6/nowhere to
go....7/other....8/DK....9/
- (58) Q-158 Food shortage: NR or NO....0/yes....1/DK....9
- (59) Q-159 Small credit: NR or No one....0/father or mother or son
....1/brother or sister....2/other relative....3/friend
or villager....4/trader....5/bank....6/coop or credit
society....7/other....8/DK....9/
- (60) Q-160 Larger credit: same.
- (61) Q-161 Surplus funds: NR....0/keep it....1/purchase cattle or land
....2/acquire another wife....3/improve house or home
....4/buy tools or equip for farm....5/bank it....6/
start trading or business....7/other....8/DK....9/
- (62) Q-161 Savings: NR....0/keep at home....1/give to trader to keep
....2/give to someone else to keep....3/bank it....4/
postal savings....5/bank with coop or loan society....6/
start trade or business....7/other....8/DK....9/
- (63) Savings account: NR or No....0/Yes: unspec....1/in past year
....2/past 2 yrs....3/past 4 yrs....4/past 6 yrs....5/
past 10 yrs....6/past 20 yrs....7/longer....8/DK....9/
- (64) Q-162 Neighbours' income: NR....0/Increased....1/decreased....2/
same....3/Both....4/DK....9/
- (65-66) Q-163 Why some better off: NR....0/work harder....01/pay better
attention to their farm....02/more land....03/better
land or soil....04/more people to work land....05/more
money to begin with....06/wealthy family or relatives
....07/grow cash crops....08/have good luck....09/
Other source of income....10/ some cheat and are
dishonest....11/lazy....12/do not attend to farming....13/
drink too much....14/big family keeps them poor....15/
not enough land....16/poor health....17/no cash crops
....18/bad luck....19/
Other reasons....20/
None are better off....98/DK....99/

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule p. 30.

Column: Questionnaire —p. 9, Q. 164.

- (67-68) Q-164 Most important problems: NR or Mono....00/land shortage....01/
poor roads, transport....02/low prices for crops03/
not enough markets....04/need schools....05/need medical
dispensary....06/insects, pests attack our crops....07/
animals, as monkeys, destroy our crops....08/people drink
too much....09/people lazy....10/kondos, thieves....11/
bad weather....12/Govt. knows...13/God knows....14/water
supply....15/lack of money....16/high taxes....17/land
poor, stony....18/no jobs....19/land fragmentation...:21/
Other....20/DK...99/
- (If more than one problem, code first problem indicated).
- (69-70) Q-165 Govt assist:NR 00/ us land....01/help people resettle
....02/build roads & provide better transport....03/
provide markets....04/better prices for crops....05/give
us cash crops...06/build school....07/build medical clinic
clinic, dispensary....08/put down kondos....09/protect
our crops from pest, wild animals....10/give us money or
credit....11/show us how....12/form clubs, societies
....13/Govt. knows....14/provide jobs....15/other help
with school fees....16/ drain swamps....17/provide
boreholes or water supply....18/decrease taxes....19/
Nothing....31/ give us food....32/provide fertilizer
....33/Other...98/DK....99/
- (71-72) Q-166 People do for themselves: NR....00/same code. But add
work hard, dig on our farms....21/ .. 3 cr
grow more food or in crops in general....22/grow
more cash crops....23/work together....24/tell or ..
help the government....25/sell crops....26/Other....29/
Nothing....98/DK....99/
- (73) Q-167 What prevents them: NR....0/Nothing prevents, i.e. they are
working to solve their problems...1/laziness...2/
ignorance, don't know how....3/need leadership or
help from govt....4/need money or credit....5/
drunkenness....6/fighting and disunity lack of
cooperation....7/other....8/DK....9/

FARM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: Coding Schedule, p. 31.

Column: Questionnaire - - p. 9, Q. 168.

- (74) Q-168 Overpopulation: NR or NO....0/Yes: but unspecified....1/
Govt knows what to do....2/govt should give us land..3/
resettle or govt should help people to resettle...4/
nothing can be done....5/God will provide....6/people
can worker harder clear more land, grow more food ...7/
Other....8/DK....9/
- (75) Q-169 Smaller sized families: NR...0/YES...1/NO...2/DK...9/
- (76-77) Number of children: NR or None....00/give stated number../
As many as come....31/as many as possible....32/ as
many as God gives us....33/Many....34/DK....99/
- (78) Q-170 Ever heard of FPP: NR....0/YES....1/NO ..2/DK...9/
- (79) Attitude: NR....0/friendly, cooperative...1/helpful....2/ very
helpful....3/indifferent...4/hostile....5/difficult,
uncooperative....6/very difficult....7/other....8/
DK....9/

* * * * *

MASTER SCHEDULE: CLANS AND RELATED KINSHIP GROUPS

In the absence of clearly defined lineage patterns or descent groups and with different methods employed in the classification of clans, the following system will be used to classify the clans found in Kigezi. Instead of "lineage", enter the code number for the "clan" or "kinship" group as indicated. In coding for clan, enter the corresponding number to designate the clan. Examples are given at the bottom of the page.

01 - BASINGI and related and/or offshoot groups: (N. Rwanda)

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 01 - Musigyi (Musigi) | 05 - Murundo |
| 02 - Mukingu (Mukungu) | 06 - Mugyori |
| 03 - Mujara | 07 - |
| 04 - Mundari | 08 - |

02 - BAZIGABA, etc. (from Lubari, E. Rwanda)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 10 - Mutondura | 15 - Musakuro |
| 11 - Musigaba | 16 - Mururu |
| 12 - Munyangabo | 17 - Mukoko |
| 13 - Musingora | 18 - Munzira |
| 14 - Mugabira | 19 - Mungwe |
| | 20 - Musasira |

03 - BAHUGIRI or BAGIRI (N.W. Rwanda, E. Zaire)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 21 - Mugiri | 25 - Muhingo |
| 22 - Mujingwe | 26 - Mukono |
| 23 - Mukinbiri | 27 - Mutaberwa |
| 24 - Muhimba | |

04 - BAGYESERA, etc. (Gisaka, S & E Rwanda)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 31 - Mugysera (Mugesera) | 34 - Muhinda |
| 32 - Muzobiki | 35 - Mufumbira |
| 33 - Mutinbo | 36 - |

05 - BASINDI, etc. (Rwanda)

- | |
|--------------|
| 38 - Musindi |
|--------------|

06 - DAGARA, etc. (N.W. Rwanda, Bugura)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 41 - Mugara | 43 - Mus(y)aba (Mucyaba) (Mutsaba) |
| 42 - Murihira (Mubwiga) | 44 - Murobwa |

07 - MUNGURA, etc. (? E. Zaire, N. Rwanda)

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 46 - Mungura | 48 - Mwitira |
| 47 - Mwinika | 49 - Mushanjo |

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- 08 - BASHAMBO, etc. (Ndarwa/Ipororo, N.E. Rwanda)
51 - Mushambo
52 - Mugyeyo
- 09 - BAGAHE, etc. (somewhere in Rwanda)
54 - Mugche 56 - Munyakinyagiro
55 - Musinga
- 10 - BATEIZI, etc. (among earliest inhabitants)
57 - Muteizi (-tezi)
- 11 - BARENGYE, etc. (among earliest inhabitants)
58 - Murongye 59 - Murongwo
- 12 - BABAANDA, etc. (among earliest inhabitants)
61 - Mubanda 65 - Muhesi (-hesi) -Murogoza
62 - Muyonda (Muyundo) 66 - Muhwozi
63 - Muhurwa
64 - Mucucu

Examples for coding: Clan Musingyi is coded as 0101, where the first 01 indicates the clan group and is coded under "lineage", and the second 01 represents the clan. Second example: Mugyeyo = 0852, with 08 representing clan group BASHAMBO and 52 indicating clan Mugyeyo. If a clan is not found on this page, consult the following page.

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Note: if you are unable to find a particular clan on the first page of this coding schedule, it should appear on this page, possibly under a variant spelling. If you cannot find it on either page, make a note of it and it will be assigned a number and entered on the coding form accordingly.

In coding the following, an 00 will be entered in the two spaces for lineage or kinship group (or simply leave blank spaces). The code number preceding the clan name will then be entered in the two spaces or columns designated for clan in the original coding schedule and questionnaire.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 70 - Mubeizi | 85 - Mushondwa |
| 71 - Muguguna | 86 - Mushogi |
| 72 - Mugurunguru | 87 - Musimbo |
| 73 - Mugyera | 88 - Musisi |
| 74 - Muha | 89 - Musyari |
| 75 - Muhazi | 90 - Mutare |
| 76 - Muhera | 91 - Mutaya |
| 77 - Mukonangona | 92 - Muziga |
| 78 - Mukuko | 93 - Mwanza |
| 79 - Munyandaruru | 94 - Mwijani |
| 80 - Munyansya | 95 - Muhundu |
| 81 - Murambo | 96 - Munzira |
| 82 - Murunku | 97 - Muhina |
| 83 - Muhenga | 98 - Uncertain Other |
| 84 - Musongwo | 99 - DK |
| | 00 - No Response |

- 69 - Mshaka
- 68 - Mnyarashanbya
- 67 - Mnyongo
- 53 - Muhira
- 39 - Muhwoju