

Nigeria Forced Labour Survey 2022

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### Preface

Child labour is a global issue requiring grave attention due to its attendant effect on the physical, social, cognitive, moral and educational development of the child. It is the engagement of children in any work that is essentially exploitative and injurious. It presents a formidable challenge in many societies due to its negative impact on the natural development of the children. Africa, especially Nigeria, being the most populous country on the continent with over 200 million people and is greatly affected by the scourge. The current global statistics shows that 160 million children, nearly 1 in 10 worldwide are engaged in child labour. It is a global menace that has proven to potentially hinder the development of children, leading to a lifelong physical and psychological damage, and keeping the children out of school, thereby perpetuating poverty across generations. Also, according to the ILO convention 1930 (No. 29), forced labour refers to "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily". It is a situation in which individuals are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, without their freedom of choice or informed consent. It is estimated that about 25 million adult and children are inforced labour, including in global supply chains.

To address these challenges, Nigeria has ratified all the ILO conventions that are key and instrumental to the elimination of child labour and forced labour by the ratification of the ILO convention 138 on the minimum age for work, 182 on the worst forms of child labour, conventions 29 and 105 on the abolition of forced labour. In line with the conventions, section 34 of the 1999 constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria as amended, prohibits forced and compulsory labour which has also define penalty fees, fines, imprisonment, or a combination of these sanctions for any employer found guilty. Nigeria has reviewed and validated the National Policy on child labour and forced labour, the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour for an implementation period of five (5) years (2021-2025) and the List of Hazardous Child Labour, to provide the necessary policy and regulatory framework towards the elimination of child labour. In line with the international labour standards, Nigeria has reviewed and validated the Labour standard bill to mainstream child labour and forced labour, with special consideration on the adoption of 15 years as the minimum age for work for children within the minimum working age.

Nigeria envisions child labour and forced labour as multifaceted and cross cutting in nature and adopted a multi-sectoral approach in her national response to eliminate the menace. Nigeria is a pathfinder country of Alliance 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, committed to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate child labour, forced labour and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms. Consequently, the child labour and forced labour survey was conducted in April 2022, that is, twenty –two (22) years after the 1<sup>st</sup> survey was conducted. The purpose of the survey is to improve information on forced labour and child labour through data collection which will serve as a guide and a reference for the pursuit of policy actions and interventions in the elimination

of child labour and forced labour in Nigeria. Nigeria, through the Ministry of Labour and Employment, in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), through the ACCEL Africa Project (accelerating action for the elimination of child labour and MAP16 Project, conducted the Child Labour and forced labour survey across the 36 states of the Federation and the FCT, to assess the prevalence of child labour and forced labour among the children and adult population respectively, and promote policies aimed at reducing child labour and forced labour, protecting the vulnerable and supporting victims, and contribute to Nigeria's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal Target 8.7 to eradicate child labour and forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of child labour.

Against this background, the survey generated valid and reliable data on forced labour and child labour for the development of effective interventions and the provision of important tools to design, implement and monitor effective policies and programmes to eradicate child labour and forced labour in Nigeria by 2025.

Rt. Hon. Barr. Nkeiruka Onyejeocha PHD, OON

Honourable Minister of State Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment Nigeria

### Acknowledgement

The success of the Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey 2022 would not have been possible without the commitment and contribution of various individuals and organizations who actively participated in the development of this document.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) expresses its deepest appreciation to the Honourable Minister of Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, Senator Abubakar Atiku Bagudu, CON. for his leadership and immense support in promoting the work of National Bureau of Statistics and the entire National Statistical System. Due acknowledgement also goes to the Minister of State, Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, Rt. Honourable Barr. Nkeiruka Onyejeocha, PHD, OON, for the collaboration and participation of the Ministry during the conduct of the Survey.

Profound gratitude goes to the International Labour Organization (ILO) for its technical and financial support, through the Accelerating action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Africa (ACCEL Africa) project and the Measurement, awareness-raising and policy engagement to accelerate action against child labour and forced labour (MAP16) project; and to the Government of the Netherlands and the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) for funding the ACCEL Africa and MAP16 projects, respectively, through which this survey report was designed and produced. The NBS sincerely appreciates the coordinating support of the Director of the ILO Country Office for Nigeria, Dr Vanessa Phala.

Finally, the Nigeria Child Labour Survey report was successfully developed through coordinating leadership provided by the Director of Demography and Household Statistics Department of NBS, Alhaji Mohammed Musa, who spearheaded the working group comprising staff of the NBS, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, the ACCEL Africa/ILO team led by Dr. Agatha Kolawole, and the Research and Evaluation Unit (ILO FUNDAMENTALS). The tremendous and immense effort in the entire process of bringing this Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2022 report to fruition is highly appreciated.

It is the hope of the NBS that the information contained in this report will be a useful reference for the pursuit of effective policy actions towards the elimination of child labour and forced labour in Nigeria.

#### Prince Adeyemi Adeniran

Statistician-General of the Federation/Chief Executive Officer National Bureau of Statistics Federal Republic of Nigeria

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## ► Abbreviations and acronyms

ACCEL Africa	ILO's "Accelerating action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Africa" project
CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interviewing
EA	Enumeration area
FCT	Federal Capital Territory (Nigeria)
FUNDAMENTALS	ILO's Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
MAP16	ILO's "Measurement, awareness-raising and policy engagement to accelerate action against child labour and forced labour" project
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics (Nigeria)
NISH	National Integrated Survey of Households (Nigeria)

## ► At a glance

Forced labou	r legal framew	ork		
<u> </u>	<u>D</u>			
ILO Convention or Protocol	Ratification status	Ratification date		
<ul><li>Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)</li></ul>	☑ In force	17 October 1960		
<ul><li>Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)</li></ul>	☑ In force	17 October 1960		
<ul><li>Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930</li></ul>	Not ratified			
<ul><li>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</li></ul>	☑ In force	2 October 2002		
<ul> <li>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000</li> </ul>	☑ In force	28 June 2001		

## Forced labour headline figures

- ► 617,503 people were in forced labour in their current job in 2022
- **5.2** out of every 1,000 people were in forced labour in their current job in 2022



of people in forced labour in their current job are found in the agricultural sector

32.8% of people in forced labour in their current job are found in the service sector

Summary estimates of adults in forced labour (by branch of economic activity and individual background variables), Nigeria, 2022

Individ backgro		estimate(a)		Branch of economic activity (percentage distribution)										
variab		No. %		Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Mining	Other services	Domestic	Other	Total			
	Total	617 503	100	36.22	17.15	4.77	2.77	36.86	1.73	0.50	100			
Sex	Male	451 300	73.1	41.07	15.58	6.38	3.50	32.80	-	0.67	100			
Sex	Female	166 203	26.9	23.18	20.39	1.39	1.91	46.81	6.32	-	100			
Residence	Urban	270 545	43.8	19.38	21.54	7.24	2.23	44.60	3.88	1.13	100			
Residence	Rural	346 958	56.2	49.41	13.24	3.32	3.72	30.30	•	-	100			
	18–29 years	191 418	31.5	40.24	18.36	8.98	0.51	30.33	-	1.59	100			
Age group	30–49 years	317 052	52.2	28.56	16.82	3.72	1.79	45.80	3.31	-	100			
	50+ years	99 391	16.4	52.91	15.85	-	10.28	20.97	-	-	100			

Note: (a) The estimate refers to adult people in forced labour in the current job. Source: Calculations are based on the Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey 2022.



### ▶ Introduction

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, with an estimated population of over 200 million. Based on the Nigeria Living Standards Survey 2018-19, 40.1 per cent of this population (over 82 million people) live in poverty.

Nigeria became an Alliance 8.7 pathfinder country in May 2021 as an expression of its commitment to achieve the SDG 8.7 to end child labour by 2025 and forced labour and human trafficking by 2030. According to the latest global estimates, 25 million adults and children are in forced labour, including in global supply chains.

Nigeria ratified several UN conventions with focus on eliminating forced labour, such as: the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29), ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No.105), and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000). In line with the conventions, Section 34 of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as amended, prohibits forced and compulsory labour for any employer. Any employer found guilty, the amendments attract penalty fees, fine, imprisonment or both.

To assess the prevalence of forced labour and to understand the root causes and determinants of these human rights violations, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, through the support of the ILO's projects ACCEL Africa¹ and MAP16,² funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the United States Department of Labour, respectively, conducted in 2022, for the first time in its history, a national child labour and forced labour survey.

The National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment with technical support from ILO FUNDAMENTALS technical experts at the global, regional and national level, coordinated the survey from the stages of the design of survey instruments (e.g., questionnaires and sampling methods), the training of the field data collection personnel, the analysis of the survey data, interpretation of the findings and report writing.

The main purpose of this survey is to improve information on forced labour through data collection and in-depth analysis. The survey generated valid and reliable data on forced labour for the development of effective interventions and provision of important tools for designing, implementing, and monitoring effective policies and programmes to eradicate forced labour in Nigeria.

#### The objectives

The survey has the following objectives:

- ➤ To assess the prevalence of forced labour among the adult population, to promote policies that aim at reducing forced labour, protecting the vulnerable and better supporting victims.
- ➤ To contribute to Nigeria's commitment to SDG target 8.7 to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour.
- ▶ To produce, present and disseminate to all stakeholders, a robust analysis of forced labour among Nigerian adult population, enhancing the knowledge and understanding required to promote sustainable actions against this practice.

In line with the above objectives, the survey module focussed on retrospective experience of adults, i.e., 18 years or older, in forced labour. The questionnaire covered forced labour experiences

<sup>1</sup> ILO's "Accelerating action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Africa" project (ACCEL Africa), funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

<sup>2</sup> ILO's "Measurement, awareness-raising and policy engagement to accelerate action against child labour and forced labour" project (MAP16), funded by the United States Department of Labour.

both in Nigeria and abroad. It also captured information on the following:

- Demographic characteristics and socio-economic background of people who are victims of forced labour: age, gender, ethnicity, region of origin, educational level, among others.
- Characteristics of forced labour among the adult population: types and forms of forced labour, sector of work, working conditions and workplace environment, circumstances of involuntary work and means of recruitment and coercion.

This report is made up of seven chapters with its content covering: definitions of forced labour

according to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), legal standards backing the eradication of forced labour, national laws, measurements for statistical purposes, forced labour prevalence (Instantaneous estimates) among the adult population in Nigeria or abroad in the last five years, and sectoral composition of forced labour aggregated by economic activities and the overall population. The report also discussed the circumstances leading to involuntariness, means of recruitment and coercion, household, and community factors, correlated with forced labour and country (i.e., Nigeria or abroad) in which forced labour occurred.





### Forced labour definitions and measurement

Forced labour as described in ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) refers to "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily". This describes situations in which individuals are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, without their freedom of choice or informed consent. Coercion may take place during the worker's recruitment process to force him or her to accept the job or, once the person is working, to force him or her to do tasks that were not part of what was agreed at the time of recruitment, or to prevent him or her from leaving the job. Forced labour can be imposed by the State or by private individuals.

Exceptions to the term "forced or compulsory labour" exist: forced labour excludes compulsory military service, "normal civic obligations" of a nation or community, work mandated because of a court conviction and work required in certain emergencies.<sup>4</sup>

Convention No. 29 requires that the practice of forced and compulsory labour be punishable as a penal offence, and ratifying States ensure that the relevant penalties imposed by law are adequate and strictly enforced. Nigeria has adopted other instruments on forced labour: Convention No. 105, which prohibits forced or compulsory labour as a means of political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2000 (the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime).

These instruments provide guidelines for Member States to pursue the adoption and implementation of policies geared towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal target 8.7; the call to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the elimination and prohibition of the worst forms of child labour, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers; and by 2025 to end child labour in all its forms. While the ILO remains saddled with the primary responsibility to fight against forced labour, its eradication calls for concerted action by the entire international community and governments.

Nigeria ratified Conventions Nos 29 and 105 on 17 October 1960, Convention No. 182 on 2 October 2002, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children on 28 June 2001 (table 1).

The National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour is the Federal Government's commitment to accelerating action through sustainable frameworks for the elimination of child labour and forced labour in Nigeria.

The statistical definition of forced labour used in this report is based on national legislation and national statistical practices within the framework of international legal and statistical standards concerning forced labour. For statistical purposes in this report, an adult is classified as being in forced labour if engaged during the last five-year period in any activity to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use that is both involuntary and under penalty or menace of a penalty (coercion). Forced labour refers, in other words, to work imposed on a person against their will through the use of coercion. Both these conditions – involuntariness and coercion – must exist for work to be statistically regarded as forced labour.

While forced labour can be imposed both by the State and by private individuals, this survey was designed to capture privately-imposed forced labour.

<sup>3</sup> ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), Article. 2.1.

<sup>4</sup> ILO Convention No. 29, Article. 2.2.

#### ▶ Table 1: National legal frameworks and relevant provisions

Laws	Relevant sections	Provision								
Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999	Section 34. (1) Right to dignity of the human person	<ul> <li>Every individual is entitled to respect for the dignity of his person, and accordingly</li> <li>a. no person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment;</li> <li>b. no person shall be held in slavery or servitude; and</li> <li>c. no person shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.</li> </ul>								
Labour Act, 2004, Chapter 198, Part iii	Section 73. (1 & 2) Forced labour	<ol> <li>Any person who requires any other person, or permits any other person to be required, to perform forced labour contrary to section 31 (1) (c) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable for a fine not exceeding 1,000 Nigerian naira<sup>(a)</sup> or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years, or to both.</li> <li>Any person who, being a public officer, puts any constraint upon the population under his charge or upon any members thereof to work for any private individual, association or company shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 200 naira or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months, or to both.</li> </ol>								
Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administrative Act 2015	Section 13. Child trafficking can be established whether the "means" 1 of trafficking is present or not  Consent of a child victim of trafficking is not a defence	The act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, receiving or harbouring a person who is under the age of 18 for the purpose of exploitation shows that trafficking has taken place and attracts a fine and 2 years' imprisonment.  The victim's "consent" is not a defence to trafficking in persons. It does not matter whether a victim is in agreement or approved of the act, as long as force, fraud, deception and other means of trafficking were used. And if the victim is a child, consent is absolutely immaterial. No one can truly give his consent to be exploited.								
	Section 16. Recruiting children for sexual exploitation  Section 17. Recruiting children for pornography and brothels  Section 22. Trafficking	Any person who recruits children [persons under the age of 18] for prostitution or sexual exploitation anywhere will be imprisoned for not less than 7 years and will pay a fine of at least 1 million naira.  Any person who recruits or uses children [persons under the age of 18] for pornography or for sexual exploitation in brothels will be imprisoned for not less than 7 years and will pay a fine of at least 1 million naira. The person shall get 1 or more extra years in prison if the victim was drugged.  Any person who exploits people for forced labour or allows any								
	for forced labour	premises to be used for forced labour will be imprisoned for not less than 5 years and will pay a fine of at least 1 million naira.								

Note: (a) ILO, Guidelines concerning the measurement of forced labour, <u>20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians</u>, Geneva, 2018, ICLS/20/2018/Guidelines.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment and ILO compilation.





### ► Forced labour prevalence

This chapter reports the main results relating to the prevalence of forced labour among adults in the current job at the time the survey was conducted. The estimates are broken down by sex, age group, area and region of residence. Gender considerations are often very important in determining which people are involved in forced labour and the nature of the work they perform.

The total forced labour estimate is 617,503 individuals, representing 5.2 per thousand of the adult population. This explains the number of adults who were in forced labour in their current job when the survey was conducted.

# 3.1 Forced labour in the current job

Table 2 shows estimates of forced labour (the number and prevalence of adults in forced labour) in the current job by background variables. The majority of persons in forced labour are adult males, constituting 451,300 men, or 7.8 per thousand of the population, as against 166,203 adult females, representing 2.7 per thousand of the population.

Furthermore, of 617,503 adults in forced labour, the majority (346,958) are in rural areas, which represents 4.7 per thousand of the rural population,

## ► Table 2: Estimates of forced labour (number and prevalence of adults in forced labour in their current job, by key individual background characteristics)

		Forced	labour
Indiv	idual background variables	No.	‰o <sup>(a)</sup>
Total		617 503	5.2
Sex	Male	451 300	7.8
Jex	Female	Aground variables     No.       falle     451 300       emale     166 203       8-29 years     191 418       0-49 years     317 052       50 years     99 391       rban     270 545       ural     346 958       lorth-Central     126 518       lorth-East     116 100       lorth-West     143 988       outh-East     116 828       outh-South     50 722	2.7
	18–29 years	191 418	4.8
Age group	30–49 years	317 052	6.4
	≥50 years	99 391	3.9
esidence	Urban	270 545	6.0
esiderice	Rural	617 503  451 300  166 203  191 418  317 052  99 391  270 545  346 958  126 518  116 100  143 988  116 828  50 722	4.7
	North–Central	126 518	7.3
	North–East	116 100	7.5
logion	North–West	143 988	4.9
legion	South–East	116 828	8.1
	South–South	50 722	2.9
	South–West	63 345	2.6

Note: (a) % refers to prevalence per thousand of the population.

 $Source: Calculations\ are\ based\ on\ the\ Nigeria\ Child\ Labour\ and\ Forced\ Labour\ Survey\ 2022.$ 

while those in urban areas (270,545) comprise 6.0 per thousand of the urban population.

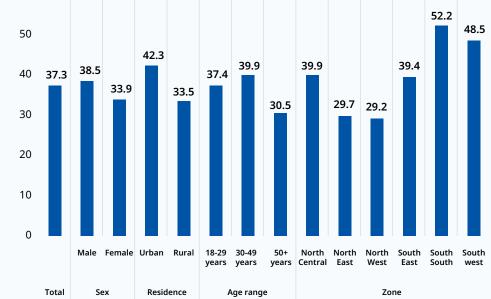
In addition, the survey indicates that the 30–49 age group has the highest number of adults in forced labour, with 317,052 people in forced labour in their current job, a prevalence of 6.4 per thousand.

# 3.2 Time intensity of forced labour

Figure 1 displays the duration of forced labour in average weekly hours, by background variables. On average, the evidence depicts that adult

males in forced labour work more hours weekly (38.5) than adult females (33.9). According to further disaggregation by area of residence, adults in urban locations in forced labour work more hours weekly than the rural population, with 42.2 and 33.5 hours respectively. Adults in the 30–49 age group in forced labour work 39.9 hours weekly on average, putting this age group ahead of other ages in terms of hours spent in forced labour. People in forced labour in the South–South region of Nigeria spent the longest time in forced labour: 52.2 hours per week on average. Time intensity in forced labour is at its lowest in the North–West region, where it stands at 29.2 hours per week on average.





**Source:** Calculations are based on the Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey 2022.





## Sectoral composition of forced labour

This chapter presents survey results relating to the branch of economic activity in which forced labour occurs. Within the broader labour force, this information provides useful insight into the economy where forced labour is most common. It constitutes a key starting point for the design and targeting of programmes aimed at combating forced labour in specific industries or occupations.

## ► Table 3: Forced labour and branch of economic activity (% distribution of adults in forced labour, in their current job, by branch of economic activity and individual characteristics)

	Male 41.1 Female 23.2  idence Rural 49.4 Urban 19.4  18-29 years 40.2  30-49 years 28.6 ≥ 50 years 52.9  North- Central 74.6  North- East 34.7  North- West 45.6	Agriculture	1	Industry		Ser	vice	Other	Total
variab	les		Manufacturing	Construction	Mining and quarrying	Services other than domestic work service	Domestic work		
Sex	Male	41.1	15.6	6.4	3.5	32.8	-	0.7	100
	Female	23.2	20.4	1.4	1.9	46.8	6.3	-	100
Residence	Rural	49.4	13.2	3.3	3.7	30.3	-	-	100
Residence	Urban	19.4	21.5	7.2	and quarrying oth that dome wo serv  3.5 32  1.9 46  3.7 30  2.2 44  0.5 30  1.8 45  10.3 21  - 18  3.0 42  5.6 23  3.6 57  2.6 66  3.0 28	44.6	3.9	1.1	100
	1	40.2	18.4	9.0	0.5	30.3	-	1.6	100
Age group	1	28.6	16.8	3.7	1.8	45.8	3.3	-	100
		52.9	15.9	-	10.3	21.0	-	-	100
		74.6	7.03	-	-	18.3	-	-	100
		34.7	16.1	0.7	3.0	42.8	-	2.6	100
Region		45.6	11.8	7.9	5.6	23.7	5.4	-	100
Region		4.2	23.8	8.5	3.6	57.5	2.4	-	100
		2.0	10.5	17.8	2.6	66.9	-	-	100
		27.3	41.4	-	3.0	28.3	-	-	100
Total		36.2	17.1	4.8	2.8	36.9	1.7	0.5	100

Source: Calculations are based on the Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey 2022.

# 4.1 Branch of economic activity

The survey findings show that the incidence of forced labour is high in the services and agriculture branches of the economy. Overall, 36.9 per cent of all adults who experience forced labour are in the service sector; following closely is agriculture, with 36.2 per cent of adults reported to have experienced forced labour in the last five years (table 3). In rural areas, 49.4 per cent of those who experienced forced labour worked in the agriculture sector. This may be associated with rural areas being predominantly engaged in agricultural activities compared to other sectors.

Further disaggregation by gender reveals that male adults experienced high forced labour incidence in agriculture (41.1 per cent) and services (32.8 per cent), while female forced labour experience is highest in services (46.8 per cent) followed by agriculture (23.2 per cent). The survey results also show that agriculture is the sector where most forced labour victimes were employed in any age group, except for those in the 30–49 age group, who are mostly found in the service sector (45.8 per cent): in the 50 and above age group, 52.9 per cent of those who experienced forced labour worked in agriculture while, in the 18–29 age group, 40.2 per cent of individuals in forced labour were in agricultural work.

Further disaggregation by region provides evidence that the adults in the northern regions are more likely to experience forced labour in agriculture than in any other sector of the economy while, in the southern parts of the country, the majority of those experiencing forced labour work in the service sector (other than domestic work).

# Time intensity by branch of economic activity

The intensity of forced labour can be measured by the amount of time spent on the job. Table 4 shows the average number of hours spent per week on the job where forced labour was experienced, disaggregated by the branch of economic activity of the job.

The results show that, on average, those who experienced forced labour spent 25.7 hours at work (in the seven days prior to the interview). Overall, adults who experience forced labour in their current job spent an average of 44.6 hours per week in the manufacturing sector. Following closely is construction, with an average of 34.8 hours. In rural areas, services recorded the highest number of hours worked per week (50.8) among the branches of the economy, followed by manufacturing with average hours of 46.6 of the persons who have experienced forced labour.

Further disaggregation by gender reveals that adult males who experienced forced labour in the last five years spent more hours in services (50.3) and manufacturing (46.7), while females in forced labour spent more hours in construction (60.0), followed by services (44.0). The survey findings also show that adults in the 18–29 age group who experienced forced labour spent on average 49.6 hours (the highest number of working hours) in services, followed by the 30–49 age group who spent 48.7 hours.

Based on further disaggregation by region, the adults in the northern regions who were in forced labour spent more hours working in services than in any other sector of the economy, while in the South–West, the adults who experience forced labour spent more hours in the manufacturing sector than in other sectors.

► Table 4: Branch of economic activity and average weekly working hours (weekly working hours, by forced labour status, branch of economic activity and individual background characteristics)

Individ		Agriculture		Industry		Sei	rvice	Other	Total
background variables			Manufacturing	Construction	Mining and quarrying	Other than domestic work	Domestic work		
			Wee	kly hours wor	ked				
Sex	Male	27.2	46.7	32.7	35.9	50.3	-	36.0	38.5
Sex	Female	15.5	40.2	60.0	15.0	44.0	7.6	-	33.9
Residence	Rural	31.4	46.6	31.9	20.7	50.8	7.5	-	42.3
Residence	Urban	23.3	41.9	39.5	37.9	45.1	-	36.0	33.5
	18–29 years	21.4	48.3	47.2	2.0	49.6	-	36.0	37.4
Age group	30–49 years	30.3	45.1	21.3	17.2	48.7	7.6	-	39.9
	≥ 50 years	22.3	34.4	-	43.1	41.9	-	-	30.5
	North– Central	32.7	51.5	-	-	64.8	-	-	39.9
	North– East	9.9	43.8	54.0	14.9	40.6	-	36.0	29.7
Region	North- West	21.5	42.6	29.7	39.9	40.0	6.0	-	29.2
Region	South– East	40.0	24.5	24.0	30.5	49.6	12.0	-	39.4
	South- South	12.0	42.1	51.1	28.0	56.3	-	-	52.2
	South- West	30.0	65.8	-	40.0	42.1	-	-	48.5
Total		25.1	44.6	34.8	16.7	27.8	2.6	36.0	25.7

 $\textbf{Note: -} \ refers \ to \ data \ not \ available.$ 

 $\textbf{Source:} \ \textbf{Calculations are based on the Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey 2022.}$ 



### Understanding forced labour: Involuntary work and coercion

As outlined in Chapter 2, forced labour involves work situations featuring two key, interrelated conditions, namely the lack of free and informed consent (or involuntariness) in taking the job or accepting the working conditions, and the application of some form of coercion, such as a penalty or threat of a penalty, to prevent an individual from leaving a situation or to otherwise compel them to work.

This chapter reports on these two conditions – involuntary work and coercion. The first relates to a lack of free and informed consent in taking the job or accepting the working conditions, for example being made to work for no wage or to stay in the job longer than agreed against the worker's will. The second relates to the application of some form of penalty or threat of a penalty to compel workers to work without their free and informed consent. Involuntariness and coercion can occur at any stage of the employment process - at the time of recruitment to compel a person to take a job against their will, during employment to compel a worker to work and/or live under conditions to which they do not agree, or to compel a person to remain in the job when they wish to

# 5.1 Circumstances leading to involuntary work

This subsection reports on circumstances that may give rise to involuntariness (figures 2 and 3). In practice, involuntariness relates to situations in which workers must accept a job that they do not want, perform work activities or endure work-related circumstances to which they did not agree, or stay in a job that they want to leave. The inability to refuse or to resign freely is critical to the concept of involuntariness.

Persons with no or limited freedom to terminate their work contract constitute over 29 per cent of all those who experienced forced labour in Nigeria (table 5). Another common type of involuntariness is that people have to work longer hours during the day or for a longer period than agreed. These two circumstances formed the highest contributors to forced labour, jointly resulting in over 50 per cent of involuntariness situations.

More women in forced labour reported to have been made to work for very low or no wages (below that agreed). Approximately 11.6 per cent of women reported this circumstance, while only 2.2 per cent of men in forced labour experienced this condition.

 Table 5: Circumstances leading to involuntariness (% of adults in forced labour in their current job experiencing circumstances that could give rise to involuntariness, by condition and individual background characteristics)

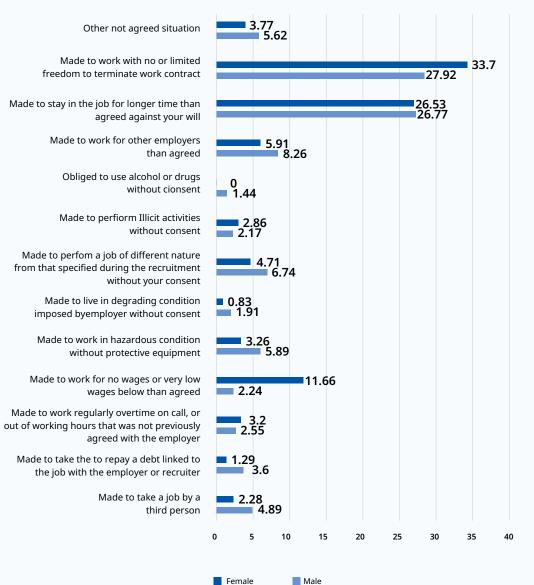
		Individual background variables												
Conditions	Sex R		Resi	Residence		Age group		Region						
leading to involuntariness	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	18–29 years	30-49 years	≥ 50 years	North- Central	North- East	North- West	South- East	South- South	South- West	Total
Made to take a job by a third person different from initially agreed	4.89	2.28	3.94	4.22	4.41	3.94	14.79	0	5.83	6.31	10.03	3.93	0	4.1
Debt owed to the employer, recruiter or related party job with the employer or recruiter	3.6	1.29	5.73	0.7	1.67	0.77	66.9	0.94	2.63	0	0	0	16.75	2.9

#### ► Table 5. Cont.

					I	ndividu	ual bad	kgrour	ıd varia	bles				
Conditions	S	Sex		Residence		ge grou	р			Reg	ion			
leading to involuntariness	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	18–29 years	30–49 years	≥ 50 years	North- Central	North– East	North- West	South- East	South- South	South- West	Total
Made to work regularly overtime, on call or outside working hours not previously agreed	2.55	3.2	2.53	2.92	1.16	3.59	19.32	0.61	3.69	0	18.69	0	0	2.75
Made to work for no or very low wages below that agreed	2.24	11.66	4.09	5.89	7.3	4.49	7.07	6.57	7.37	2.08	7.91	7.25	2.34	5.1
Made to work in hazardous conditions without protective equipment	5.89	3.26	7.55	3.18	2.28	4.62	36.39	0	10.74	9.97	0	0	5.66	5.09
Made to live in degrading conditions imposed by the employer	1.91	0.83	1.11	1.95	0.47	2.08	2.75	4.15	4.22	0	0	0	0	1.58
Made to perform a different job than specified during recruitment without consent	6.74	4.71	2.25	9.13	7.81	5.63	1.57	12.62	9.08	2	4.54	6.19	1.44	6.12
Made to perform illicit activities	2.17	2.86	0.7	3.69	1.77	2.33	4.47	1.44	4.05	4.6	0	0	1.43	2.38
Obliged to use alcohol or drugs	1.44	0	1.52	0.59	0.99	0.85	0	0	0	3.68	0	0	0	1
Made to work for other employers without agreement	8.26	5.91	6.06	8.7	6.26	9.59	1.08	13.07	7.59	6.67	0	1.41	10.68	7.55
Made to stay in the job longer than agreed without consent	26.77	26.53	28.51	25.29	26.31	29.84	19.85	21.16	15.35	32.75	32.46	21.35	35.71	26.7
Made to work with no or limited freedom to terminate the work contract	27.92	33.7	28.26	30.79	35.13	26.49	26.66	32.46	29.45	27.84	23.86	51.92	16.87	29.68
Other not agreed situation	5.62	3.77	7.76	2.95	4.42	5.77	4.7	6.99	0	4.1	2.51	7.95	9.1	5.05

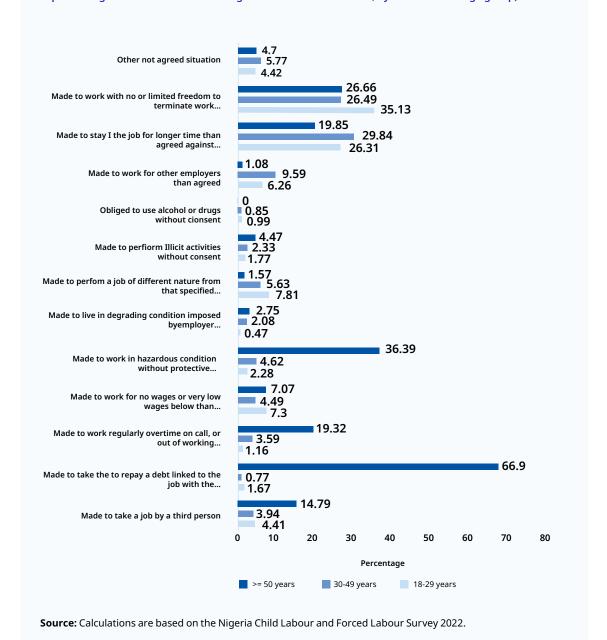
Source: Calculations are based on the Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey 2022.





**Source:** Calculations are based on the Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey 2022.

Figure 3: Circumstances leading to involuntariness (% of adults in forced labour in their current job experiencing circumstances that could give rise to involuntariness, by condition and age group)



#### 5.2 Forms of coercion

This subsection reports on elements of coercion used to impose work on a worker against his or her will (table 6). Workers can be directly subjected to coercive acts or coerced through threats or other punitive measures against their families, relatives, close associates or co-workers (figures 4 and 5).

The most frequent form of coercion experienced by people in forced labour is waiting for the

payment of due wages or other promised benefits (table 7). Approximately 35 per cent of adults in forced labour experienced this form of coercion. Many people in forced labour reported they could not leave the job due to their employer's knowledge that they have no other option to survive (13.6 per cent) and because of the menace of deportation (11.2 per cent). No big gender differences exist, except for violence: women (3.5 per cent) are twice as likely as men (1.2 per cent) to be coerced using violence.

#### ► Table 6: Forms of coercion

Form	Discussion
Violence against workers or workers' families and relatives or close associates	Workers, their family members and close associates may be subjected to actual physical or sexual violence. Violence can include forcing workers to take drugs or alcohol to have greater control over them. Violence can also be used to force a worker to undertake tasks that were not part of the initial agreement, such as to have sex with the employer or a family member or, less extreme, to undertake obligatory domestic work in addition to their "normal" tasks. Physical abduction or kidnapping is an extreme form of violence that can be used to take a person captive and then force them to work. As violence is not acceptable as a disciplinary measure under any circumstances, it is a very strong indication of forced labour.
Restrictions on workers' movement	Workers may be locked up and guarded to prevent them from escaping, at work or while being transported. Workers not free to enter and exit the work premises, subject to certain restrictions considered reasonable, represents a strong indication of forced labour. Legitimate restrictions might include those relating to protection of the safety and security of workers at hazardous work sites, or the need to request prior permission from the supervisor to attend a medical appointment. Workers may have their movements controlled inside the workplace, through the use of surveillance cameras or guards, and outside the workplace, by agents of their employer who accompany them when they leave the site.
Isolation	Workers can be isolated in remote locations and denied contact with the outside world.  Workers may not know where they are, the work site may be far from habitation without means of available transportation. But, equally, workers may be isolated even within populated areas, by being kept behind closed doors or having their mobile phones or other means of communication confiscated, to prevent them from having contact with their families and seeking help. Isolation can also be linked to the fact that the business premises are informal and not registered, making it very difficult for law enforcement or other agencies to locate the business and monitor what is happening to the workers.
Debt bondage or manipulation of debt	Forced labour often arises from people having to work in an attempt to pay off an incurred or sometimes even inherited debt. The debt can arise from wage advances or loans to cover recruitment or transport costs or from daily living or emergency expenses, such as medical costs. Debts can be compounded due to the manipulation of accounts, especially when workers are illiterate. Debt bondage may also arise when children are recruited in exchange for a loan given to their parents or relatives. Employers or recruiters can make it difficult for workers to escape from the debt by undervaluing the work performed or by inflating interest rates or charges for food and housing. Debt bondage – or bonded labour – reflects an imbalance in power between the worker-debtor and the employer-creditor. It has the effect of binding the worker to the employer for an unspecified period, from a single season, to years or even successive generations. It bears no resemblance to taking a "normal" loan from a bank or other independent lender, for repayment on mutually agreed and acceptable terms.
Withholding of wages or other promised benefits	Workers may be obliged to remain with an abusive employer while waiting for the wages that are owed to them. The irregular or delayed payment of wages does not automatically imply a forced labour situation, but wages that are systematically and deliberately withheld to compel the worker to remain, denying him or her the opportunity to change employer, points to forced labour.

Form	Discussion
Withholding of valuable documents (such as identity documents or residence permits)	The retention by the employer of identity documents or other valuable personal possessions is an element of forced labour if workers are unable to access these items on demand and if they feel that they cannot leave the job without risking their loss. In many cases, without identity documents, the worker will not be able to obtain other jobs or access essential services.
Abuse of workers' vulnerability through the denial of rights or privileges, threats of dismissal or deportation	Anyone can fall victim to forced labour. However, people who lack knowledge of the local language or laws, have few livelihood options, belong to a minority religious or ethnic group, have a disability or have other characteristics that set them apart from the majority population are especially vulnerable to abuse and more often found in forced labour. Forced labour is also more likely in cases of multiple dependency on the employer, such as when the worker depends on the employer not only for his or her job but also for housing, food and work for his or her relatives. The mere fact of being in a vulnerable position, for example, lacking alternative livelihood options, does not necessarily lead a person into forced labour. It is when an employer takes advantage of a worker's vulnerable position, for example, imposing excessive working hours or withholding wages, that a forced labour situation may arise.
Threats of violence or of other punitive measures against workers or workers' families and relatives, or close associates	Workers may suffer intimidation and threats when they complain about their conditions or wish to quit their jobs. In addition to threats of physical violence, other common threats used against workers include denunciation to the immigration authorities, loss of wages or access to housing or land, sacking of family members, further worsening of the working conditions or withdrawal of "privileges", such as the right to leave the workplace. Constantly insulting and undermining workers also constitutes a form of psychological coercion, designed to increase their sense of vulnerability. The credibility and impact of the threats must be evaluated from the worker's perspective, taking into account his or her individual beliefs, age, cultural background and social and economic status.

Source: ILO compilation.

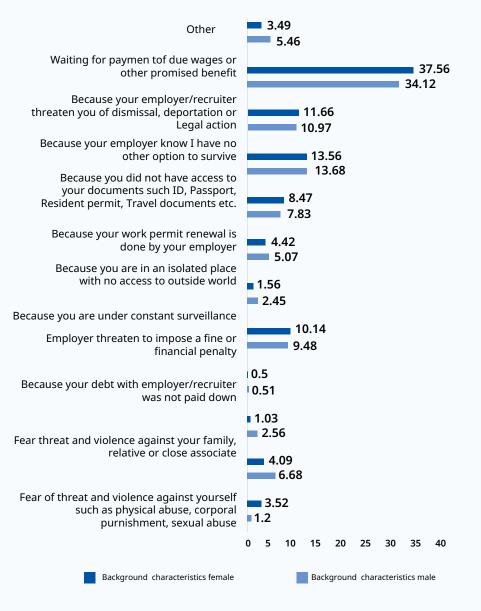
## ► Table 7: Forms of coercion (% of adults in forced labour in their current job, by form of coercion and individual characteristics)

		Individual background variables												
Sex			Residence		Age group			Region						
Forms of coercion	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	18–29 years	30–49 years	≥ 50 years	North– Central	North- East	North- West	South- East	South- South	South- West	Total
Because you fear threats and violence against you, such as physical abuse, corporal punishment or sexual abuse	1.2	3.52	2.6	1.39	1.23	2.02	3.55	4.2	0	3.84	0	0	0	1.93
Because you fear threats and violence against your family, relatives or close associates	6.68	4.09	2.35	8.63	4.08	4.85	14.76	4.46	6.15	14.22	0.73	0	0	5.87
Because your debt towards your employer/ recruiter was not paid down	2.56	1.03	2.22	1.97	3.03	1.48	2.28	2.43	0.99	2.25	3.24	0	2.79	2.08

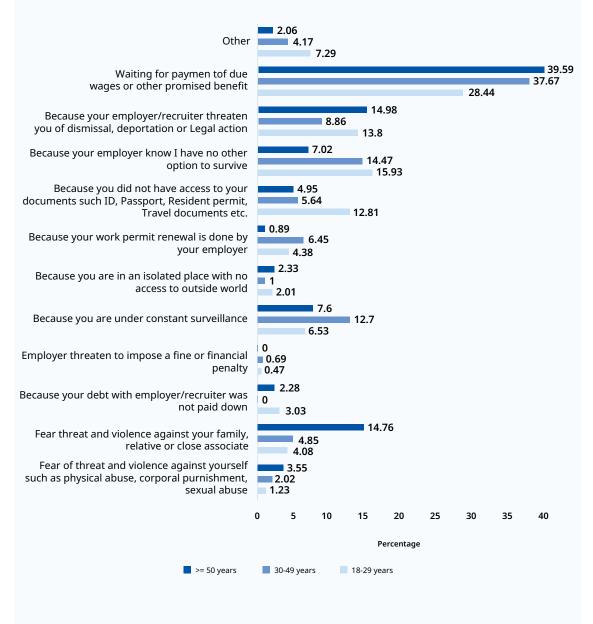
	Individual background variables													
	Se	ex	Residence		Age group			Region						
Forms of coercion	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	18–29 years	30–49 years	≥ 50 years	North– Central	North– East	North- West	South– East	South- South	South- West	Total
Because your employer threatens to impose a fine or financial penalty	0.51	0.5	0.35	0.63	0.47	0.69	0	0	0.95	0	0	0	3.01	0.51
Because you are under constant surveillance	9.48	10.14	12.31	7.61	6.53	12.7	7.6	6.22	4.22	5.84	21.19	27.37	4.07	9.68
Because you are in an isolated place with no access to the outside world	2.45	1.56	0	3.87	2.01	1	2.33	4.76	2.27	2.9	0	0	0	2.17
Because your work permit is renewed by your employer	5.07	4.42	3.54	5.91	4.38	6.45	0.89	10.06	1.82	1.14	10.9	3.74	1.44	4.86
Because you do not have access to your documents, such as an ID, passport, resident permit or travel documents	7.83	8.47	8.33	7.79	12.81	5.64	4.95	6.29	32.18	2.79	4.61	0	0	8.03
Because your employer knows you have no other option to survive	13.68	13.56	13.85	13.48	15.93	14.47	7.02	7.06	8.16	13.17	20.68	19.18	21.38	13.64
Because your employer/ recruiter threatens you with dismissal, deportation or legal action	10.97	11.66	10.62	11.63	13.8	8.86	14.98	17.72	12.84	13.75	0	17.26	0	11.19
Because you are waiting for payment of due wages or other promised benefits	34.12	37.56	38.21	32.83	28.44	37.67	39.59	31.73	29.16	33.8	38.65	32.45	51.24	35.2

 $\textbf{Source:} \ \textbf{Calculations} \ \textbf{are based on the Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey 2022}.$ 

 Figure 4: Forms of coercion by sex (% of adults in forced labour in their current job, by form of coercion and sex)









## Individual characteristics and household factors correlated with forced labour

This chapter explores how the probability of being a victim of forced labour correlates with individual- and household-level risk factors. The survey results provide valuable information to target policy interventions that aim to reduce the prevalence of forced labour among different groups of the population.

The Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey measures various indicators of vulnerability on the individual and household levels, such as, for instance, an adult's education level and household wealth or a household's recent exposure to negative shocks. Tables 8 and 9 report on a selection of these individual- and household-level factors to compare the prevalence of forced labour among adults with different background characteristics.

#### Individual characteristics

Having attained a higher level of education often protects individuals from low-quality jobs and exploitative situations, because labour markets offer better job opportunities for well-educated workers. Hence, adults with higher education could be in a better position to avoid abusive work situations such as forced labour. As seen in table 8, in Nigeria, the picture is somewhat

more complicated. The prevalence of forced labour is similar among the least educated group (adults with less than primary education) and the medium and highly educated groups (adults with lower-secondary, upper-secondary or post-secondary education), ranging between 4.6 and 5.5 per thousand. This result shows that even highly educated people could be at risk of falling into situations of forced labour.

On the other hand, the prevalence of forced labour is highest among adults with primary education, at 7.2 per thousand. This may be partially explained by the fact that they are not as well protected by their skills as the medium and highly educated groups. In addition, workers with primary education are more heterogeneous than the least educated group, mostly including rural agricultural workers, who often own the land and livestock they rely on for their livelihood.

An analysis by marital status (table 8) reveals that married adults are slightly more likely to be in forced labour than unmarried individuals, with forced labour prevalence at 5.8 per thousand among married adults as compared to 4.1 per thousand among unmarried adults. This finding does not point to a correlation between forced labour and marital status, but instead reflects the distribution of forced labour by age group. As

# ► Table 8: Prevalence of forced labour by individual background factors (‰ of adults in forced labour in their current job, by education level and marital status)

Individual background factors		% in forced labour
	Less than primary	4.6
Education level	Primary	7.2
	Lower-secondary	4.9
	Upper-secondary	4.6
	Any post-secondary	5.5
Marital status	Married	5.8
	Unmarried	4.1

shown in table 2, the prevalence of forced labour is highest among individuals in the 30–49 age group (83 per cent of individuals in the 30–49 age group are married).

#### Household factors

Households that live in poverty have limited choices, and adults in these households are more vulnerable to falling into situations of forced labour. While poverty is not directly measured in the Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey, it can be captured indirectly, with a composite household wealth index.

Table 9 shows the prevalence of forced labour among households by wealth quintile and other household characteristics.

Forced labour prevalence is at the highest (6.5 per thousand) among adults from households in the fourth wealth quintile, while it is the lowest (3.9 per thousand) among those in the second wealth quintile. Although the differences across wealth quintiles are not substantial, the results suggest that poverty is only one of the factors pushing people into forced labour.

Another way to capture households' wealth, especially that of rural-agricultural households, is to examine land and livestock ownership. Agricultural assets like land and livestock can provide a safety net when households experience negative shocks, and can protect them from being forced to accept exploitative work situations. As the results in table 9 show, the prevalence of forced labour is slightly lower for those owning land (4.7 per thousand as opposed to 5.7 per thousand among adults from landless households). No difference is apparent related to livestock ownership.

The vulnerability of a household can also be characterized by the household's debt status. Members of households that have borrowed extensively might be forced to accept abusive work situations to pay back their debts. As seen in

table 9, 11.6 per thousand of adults from indebted households are in forced labour, as compared to 4.9 per thousand from households without debt. This confirms that vulnerable households, which are more likely to borrow, are also at higher risk of having a member in forced labour. Further evidence on the prevalence of forced labour is provided by the institution from which the household borrowed: 157.7 of every thousand adults in households where a household member had borrowed from their employer are in forced labour. This classic example of debt bondage underlines that a likely channel leading adults to become forced labour victims is through indebtedness.

The correlation between household vulnerability and involvement in forced labour is also captured by recent exposure to shocks. Adults from households that reported having experienced a negative shock were more likely to end up trapped in forced labour. The prevalence of forced labour was 6.3 per thousand in households recently exposed to a negative shock, as compared to 3.8 per thousand in households not exposed to those shocks.

Based on these results, in Nigeria, household indebtedness and exposure to negative shocks tend to be the best measures of the vulnerability, and higher risk, of household members becoming victims of forced labour. From a policy point of view, it is important to examine whether government interventions that invest in social protection networks could help mitigate the consequences of negative shocks for vulnerable households. The results in table 9 show that the prevalence of forced labour is higher, at 6.8 per thousand, among members of households who have received a social benefit or transfer (such as a pension, support from a child protection programme or cash transfer from the Household Uplifting Programme) than among those who have not received any benefits (at 5.1 per thousand). This result is in line with other research indicating that the social protection system suffers from weak targeting and insufficient resources.5

▶ Table 9: Prevalence of forced labour by household background factors (‰ of adults in forced labour in their current job, by household income quintile, land or livestock ownership, indebtedness, negative shocks and transfers or social benefits)

Household background	factors	% in forced labour
	Lowest	4.6
	2	3.9
Household income quintile	3	5.2
	4	6.5
	Highest	5.6
Landowner household	Yes	4.7
Landowner nousenoid	No	5.7
Livestock owner household	Yes	5.2
Livestock owner nousenoid	No	5.2
Household indebtedness	Indebted	11.6
Household Indepteaness	Not indebted	4.9
Household's recent exposure to negative	Yes	6.3
shocks	No	3.8
Household's receipt of transfers or social	Yes	6.8
benefits	No	5.1



## **▶** Conclusion

In May 2021, Nigeria committed to ending child labour by 2025 and forced labour and trafficking in persons by 2030. To assess the prevalence of forced labour and understand the characteristics of forced labour victims in the country, in 2022, a national child labour and forced labour survey was conducted in Nigeria.

The survey results summarized in this report show the situation of forced labour in Nigeria in 2022. A total of 5.2 per thousand adults were found to have experienced forced labour in their current job. This estimate demonstrates that the forced labour situation in the country requires regular monitoring to ensure the prevalence remains low over time.

The majority of forced labour victims were male, with a prevalence of 7.8 men per thousand in forced labour, as compared to 2.7 women per thousand in forced labour. Forced labour victims were most likely to be in the 30–49 age group, reside in urban areas and be from the North–Central, North–East and South–East regions, with a large disparity observed across different regions.

Work characteristics of those in forced labour also showed substantial differences. Victims of forced labour worked on average 37 hours per week. They tended to work longer than average hours if they were men (39 hours), from urban areas (42 hours), aged between 30 and 49 (40 hours) and particularly if they were employed in the South-South (52 hours) and South-West regions (49 hours).

Forced labour was especially problematic in the agriculture and service sectors (other than in domestic work); 36 per cent and 37 per cent of

forced labour victims worked in these two sectors, respectively. Men, individuals residing in rural areas and younger (18- to 29-year-olds) and older (50-year-olds and older) people were most likely to work in agriculture if they were in forced labour. On the other hand, women, urban workers, middle-aged workers (30- to 49-year olds), and especially workers in the South-East and South-South regions were usually in the service sector (excluding domestic work) if they were in a forced labour situation. Forced labour victims in the manufacturing and construction sectors were also found to have the highest working hours (often higher than 40 or even 50 hours per week). Forced labour victims frequently ended up with a different employer than agreed, or found themselves in a job with limited freedom to leave. They were most often forced to accept involuntary work conditions because their employer abused their vulnerable situation (knowing the employee had no other way to survive) or because they were coerced using withheld wages (waiting for the payment of due wages or other promised benefits).

Household factors such as indebtedness and exposure to negative shocks were found to be strongly correlated with the forced labour status of household members.

Additional econometric analyses would likely show the significance of the differences observed between the household factors and individual background characteristics. A stand-alone forced labour survey may reveal more details about the situation in the future. A more detailed geospatial analysis could also reveal areas in the country in which forced labour is more prevalent, as interventions in these areas might be needed.



## Annexes

## Annex 1. Survey methodology

This annex describes the methodology used in the Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey 2022. It explains the scope and coverage of the survey, sampling design, field operations, data processing, response rates and weighting.

#### Scope and coverage

The National Forced Labour Survey is a house-hold-based survey; the target population comprises households and individuals 18 years of age and older within households. It was conducted as a module in the child labour survey. The forced labour survey component is primarily concerned with persons subjected to work against their will or forced to work in a job they accepted under false promises, or to perform some tasks because of violence or threats. The survey was carried out to produce estimates at the national, regional and state levels.

A total of 16,650 households from 1,110 enumeration areas (EAs) distributed across Nigeria's 36 states and Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja were targeted. It covered both urban and rural households.

#### Questionnaire

The questionnaire followed the model developed by the ILO, comprised of three main parts. The first part covered all household members' socio-demographic characteristics, economic activities and perceptions of children's parents or guardians about child labour. The second part focused on children's education, working status, health and welfare in employment as well as their safety in the workplace and information on housing and accommodation. The third part collected information on the forced labour experience of adults.

The questionnaire comprised eight sections:

- Section A: Identification
- Section B: Household roster and demographics

- Section C: Education
- Section D: Forms of work
- Section E: Hazardous work
- Section F: Household tasks
- Section G: Forced labour
- Section H: Housing

The questionnaire is presented in Annex 2.

# Sampling design and implementation

#### Sampling frame

The sample design for the survey was based on the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) master sample design developed by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of Nigeria. This was developed from the frame of EAs demarcated by the National Population Commission for the 2006 housing and population census. The NISH design employed a replicated sampling design, a technique by which many samples (replicates) were selected independently from a population such that each replicate sample represents the population.

Basically, the NISH sample design is a two-stage, replicated and rotated cluster sample design with EAs as the primary sampling units, and households as the secondary sampling units. Generally, for each state of the Federation and the FCT, the NISH master sample is made up of 200 EAs drawn into 20 replicates. A replicate consists of ten EAs.

#### Sample size

The calculation of the sample size used the design effect of 1.2. Other parameters for the sample size calculation included the predicted value of the prevalence rate (40 per cent); the relative margin of error at 95 per cent confidence (5 per cent); the proportion of the target population in the base population (36.1 per cent); the average

household size (5.1); and the expected response rate of households (95 per cent). The sample size of the survey was designed to provide state estimates of the prevalence of child labour with standard errors of about 1 per cent [r\*RME/2 = 40%\*5%/2 = 1%] under simple random sampling (RME = relative margin of error).

#### Sampling design

The sample design of the survey was based on a stratified two-stage sampling technique. In the first stage of sampling, 30 EAs were selected as part of a master sample in each of the 36 states and the FCT. In total, 1,110 EAs formed the primary sampling units of the survey. In the second stage, 15 households were systematically selected in each of the EAs. The target sample size was 16,650 households. All adults 18 years old and older living in the households were interviewed.

### Training and fieldwork

Two levels of training were organized. The first level was the training of trainers conducted from 28 to 30 March 2022. At this level, the participants trained were NBS and Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment staff and other members of the technical committee, who served as trainers for the second level of training as well as monitors/ quality assurance officers during the fieldwork. The participants included 74 trainers, 12 coordinators and other stakeholders. The training lasted three days.

#### Training of interviewers and supervisors

The second level of the training was the training of field personnel carried out from 4 to 6 April 2022. At this level, the training of field personnel took place in the 36 states and the FCT. In total, 444 field personnel (111 team leads and 333 teammates), 37 state officers and six zonal controllers were trained nationwide. To ensure quality data collection, experienced field staff were engaged due to the sensitivity and peculiarity of the survey. Training sessions for the field personnel included an overview of the survey and its objectives, techniques for interviewing, a detailed description of all questionnaire sections, computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) training and mock interviews. The training lasted three days.

#### **Fieldwork**

The selection criteria considered during the recruitment process were education level (having at least a National Diploma), knowledge of the local language and experience of data collection in similar national surveys.

A total of 12 field personnel were engaged in each state and the FCT. Three teams comprising three teammates and one team lead were constituted. The teams worked in a roving manner by completing interviews in one EA before moving to the next, until the ten EAs assigned to each team were completed. The fieldwork lasted 12 days including travelling time from one EA to the next and from one local government area to another as well as time for callbacks to the households from 7 to 20 April 2022. Data was collected using CAPI devices and transmitted to the NBS server in real time online.

#### **Data processing**

The questionnaire was programmed using Census and Survey Processing System software and CAPI for data capturing. A team responsible for data quality protocols was established for real-time online data checks, comprising a data administrator, who ensured the connectivity of CAPI devices to the server and monitored the downloading and uploading of data to and from enumerators in the field, as well as data editors, who checked for errors in the data downloaded from the server and communicated any corrections or requested clarification from the enumerators.

# Data cleaning and analysis using Stata

After the data was downloaded from the webbased system, a process of data cleaning was performed to prepare the data for the statistical analysis. This process implied the creation of unique datasets including household and individual information to allow for an analysis by variables describing the household's context. Data cleaning was performed by an expert using Stata statistical software. Moreover, the results in this report accounted for the complex sampling strategy by considering clustering, stratification and weighting. According to the sampling strategy, estimates and standard errors were adjusted using the survey weights.

## Response rates and weighting

#### Response rates

The sample of the Nigeria Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey 2022 was targeted at 16,650 households but the number of households interviewed was slightly lower than anticipated due to some non-response cases. Many factors caused the non-response cases, such as the change of location of some households and the unavailability of household members for interviews, among others. In total, 16,418 households

were visited and interviewed, which represents a response rate of 98.6 per cent.

#### Weighting

The probability weight of the household was produced by taking the inverse of the probability to select the household (probability products obtained at each sampling stage). Weights were calculated by multiplying the probability of selection of EAs by the probability of selecting the households within the EAs and then taking the inverse of the product. An adjustment was made for non-responses before the final weight was applied to the dataset. Final weight values were further calibrated to follow the national population distribution by state.

## Annex 2: Household questionnaire







National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with International Labour Organization (ILO) & Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment

## National Child Labour and Forced Labour Survey 2022

### **SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION**

		Name	Co	de
A1.	STATE			
A2.	LGA			
АЗ.	EA			
A4.	CLUSTER NO			

A5.	Urban = 1; Rural = 2)		
A6.	Total HH Selected		
A7.	HH Serial number		
A8.	Number of persons in HH		

A10. Name of head of HH:						
A10aa. Phone No of head of HH:						
A10a. HH Address:						
Name of Team Leader:		Co	ode			
Name of Teammate:			ode			
HOUSEHOLD GPS LOCATION: De	gree Decimal Degrees					
GPS1. LATITUDE:	[					
		A 13a.	. Time i	interview	started (GMT)	
GPS1. LONGITUDE:		A 13b. Time interview ended (GMT)			ended (GMT)	
A11. Response Status						
,	Completed 1					
	Not at home2					
	Partially completed 3					
	HH not located4					
	Refused 5					
	Moved away 6					

#### HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND DEMOGRAPHICS (DEM)

INTERVIEWER: The Household Roster and Demographic Module is administered to an adult in the household. The preferred respondent is the head of the household. If the head is not present, ask to speak with an adult who knows all of the residents in the dwelling. Collect information on all members prior to moving on to the next module.

INTERVIEWER: Read the following introduction to the respondent. If the respondent has any questions, answer them fully and explain the reason and purpose of the survey.

INTERVIEW OPENING		/IEWER). I work for NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. May son living in this household that is able to provide informaand its members?				
	INTERVIEWER CHECK: if no cappointment – otherwise co	adult household member is available, please schedule an ontinue				
	READ:					
	children's activities, includestablish the extent, nature provide a database for definithe country, this survey information that you provide the understand how performation that you provide the country.	household has been selected to participate in a government survey about en's activities, including different forms of work that they perform. In order to lish the extent, nature and characteristics of the work children undertake, and de a database for designing appropriate intervention programmes and policies country, this survey is being implemented throughout the country. The nation that you provide is confidential and will not be shared, but it will help r understand how people in this area live, and the jobs they do. Your participase [voluntary/required by law]. The survey will take approximately [50] minutes.				
	Before I continue with the this household]	e survey, I need some information about the members of				
DEM_01	PERSON LINE NUMBER OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER					
		LINE NO				
DEM_02	Can you tell me the names of the members of this household, starting with the household head?					
	That is everyone who lives in this dwelling, combines their resources, and eats at least one meal together every day. They do not	NAME PERSON 1				
	need to be family members, they only need to live here, combine resources and eat meals together.	NAME PERSON 2  NAME PERSON N				
DEM_03	INTERVIEWER:					
	Write the ID code of the person who provides information for the household roster	ID CODE OF RESPONDENT				

DEM_04	What is (your/NAME's)	HEAD	□ 01	
	relationship to the household head?	WIFE/HUSBAND OF HEAD	□ 02	
		CHILD/ADOPTED CHILD	□ 03	
		GRANDCHILD	□ 04	
		NIECE/NEPHEW	□ 05	
		FATHER/MOTHER	□ 06	
		SISTER/BROTHER	□ 07	
		SON/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	□ 08	
		BROTHER/SISTER-IN-LAW	□ 09	
		GRANDFATHER/ GRANDMOTHER	□10	
		FATHER/MOTHER-IN-LAW	□11	
		OTHER RELATIVE	□ 12	
		SERVANT OR SERVANT'S RELATIVE	□ 13	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 14	
DEM_05	(Are/Is) (you/NAME) male or female?	MALE	□ 01	
	Do not assume from the name of the person if s/he is male or female. Always ask the question.	FEMALE	□ 02	
DEM_06	What is (your/NAME's) date of birth?			
		DD MM YYYY		
		97/97/9997 DON'T k	NOW	
DEM_07	(Do/does) (you/NAME)	YES	□ 01	
	have a birth certificate or any official document to verify age?	NO	□ 02	→ DEM_09
DEM_08	INTERVIEWER:	YES, DOCUMENT WAS SEEN	□ 01	
	Ask to see the birth certificate or any official document to verify age. Record if you have seen the document	NO, DOCUMENT NOT SEEN	□ 02	
DEM_09	How old (are/is) (you/ NAME)?			If 0 to 11 years
		AGE		old
	Age in completed years	Write '00' if less than 1 year		→ DEM_13

FOR MEMBE	RS AGED >=12			
DEM_10	What is (your/NAME)'s	MARRIED MONOGAMOUS	□ 01	
	marital status?	[MARRIED POLYGAMOUS]	□ 02	
		NON-FORMAL UNION	□ 03	
		SEPARATED	□ 04	→ DEM_13
		DIVORCED	□ 05	→ DEM_13
		WIDOW, WIDOWER	□ 06	→ DEM_13
		SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED	□ 07	→ DEM_13
DEM_11	Does (your/NAME's) husband/wife/partner	YES	□ 01	
	live in this household?	NO	□ 02	→ DEM_13
DEM_12	Who is (your/NAME's) husband/wife/ partner?			
	Copy the ID code of the husband/ wife/partner of			
	the person	ID CODE OF HUSBAND/W	IFE/PARTNER	
	If married polygamous, write the ID code of the principal wife			
FOR ALL MEN	MBERS			
DEM_13	Does (your/NAME's) natural father live in the	YES	□ 01	
	household?	NO	□ 02	→ DEM_15
DEM_14	Who is (your/NAME's) natural father?			
	Copy the ID code of the natural father of the person.	ID CODE OF NATURAL FATHER		
DEM_15	Does (your/NAME's)	YES	□ 01	
	natural mother live in the household?	NO	□ 02	→ DEM_17
DEM_16	Who is (your/NAME's) natural mother?			
	Copy the ID code of the natural mother of the person	ID CODE OF NATURAL MOTHER		
DEM_17	What is (your/NAME)'s	HAUSA	□ 01	
	ethnicity?	IGBO	□ 02	
		YORUBA	□ 03	
		EFIK	□ 04	
		HAUSA/FULANI	□ 05	
		IDOMA	□ 06	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 07	

DEM_18	For how many months during the past 12 months (since MONTH/ YEAR) (have/has) (you/			IF 12
	NAME) lived in this household?	NUMBER FROM 0 TO	12	→ DEM 20
DEM_19	What is the main reason	BIRTH		7 2 2 111 _ 2 0
	(you/NAME) came to live in this household?	MARRIAGE	□ 02	
	iii tiiis iiouseiioiu:	SECURITY/THREATS	□ 03	
		WORK OPPORTUNITIES	□ 04	
		PURSUE EDUCATION	□ 05	
		PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO HOUSEHOLD	□ 06	
		PROPERTY DESTROYED/ OCCUPIED	□ 07	
		LACK OF LAND	□ 08	
		ORPHANED	□ 09	
		PHYSICALLY FORCED TO LEAVE	□ 10	
		SEEKING HEALTH CARE	□11	
		RETURNED FROM OTHER LOCATION	□ 12	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 13	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	□ 98	
ACTIVITIES	S OF DAILY LIVING			
FOR MEMBE	RS AGED >=5			
INTERVIEWER	R READ:			
The next qu	estions ask about difficulties	(you/NAME) may have doing c	ertain activities because of a	health problem
DEM_20	(Do/does) (you/NAME) have difficulty seeing,	Read and select one		
	even if wearing glasses? Would you say?	NO, NO DIFFICULTY	□ 01	
	would you say?	YES, SOME DIFFICULTY	□ 02	
		YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY	□ 03	
		CANNOT DO IT AT ALL	□ 04	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
			I and the second	1

REFUSED

□ 98

DEM_21	(Do/does) (you/NAME)	Read and select one	
	have any difficulty hearing, even if using a	NO, NO DIFFICULTY	□ 01
	hearing aid?	YES, SOME DIFFICULTY	□ 02
		YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY	□ 03
		CANNOT DO IT AT ALL	□ 04
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSED	□ 98
DEM_22	(Do/does) (you/NAME)	Read and select one	
	have any difficulty walking or climbing	NO, NO DIFFICULTY	□ 01
	steps?	YES, SOME DIFFICULTY	□ 02
		YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY	□ 03
		CANNOT DO IT AT ALL	□ 04
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSED	□ 98
DEM_23	have any difficulty remembering or	Read and select one	
		NO, NO DIFFICULTY	□ 01
	concentrating?	YES, SOME DIFFICULTY	□ 02
		YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY	□ 03
		CANNOT DO IT AT ALL	□ 04
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSED	□ 98
DEM_24	(Do/does) (you/NAME)	Read and select one	
	have difficulty with self-care such as	NO, NO DIFFICULTY	□ 01
	washing all over or dressing?	YES, SOME DIFFICULTY	□ 02
		YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY	□ 03
		CANNOT DO IT AT ALL	□ 04
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSED	□ 98
DEM_25	Using (your/NAME's) language (do/does) (you/	Read and select one	
	NAME) have difficulty	NO, NO DIFFICULTY	□ 01
	communicating, for example understanding	YES, SOME DIFFICULTY	□ 02
	or being understood?	YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY	□ 03
		CANNOT DO IT AT ALL	□ 04
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSED	□ 98

MIGRATIO	N			
FOR MEMBE	ERS AGED >=5			
DEM_26	When (you/NAME) (were/	YES	□ 01	
	was) first born, did (you/ NAME) live in (CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)?	NO	□ 02	
DEM_27		YES	□ 01	
	ever lived in another place, such as another village, another town, or abroad, for three or more months at one time?	NO	□ 02	→ Next person
DEM_28	Where was the last place	Read and select one		
	(you/NAME) lived prior to living in [CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE]?	OTHER PLACE IN SAME COUNTRY	□ 01	
		OTHER COUNTRY	□ 02	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 03	
DEM_29	In what year did (you/ NAME) come to live in (CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)?	YEAR 9997 DON'T KNOW		
DEM_30	What was (your/NAME's)	TO TAKE UP A JOB	□ 01	
	main reason for moving to [CURRENT PLACE OF	JOB TRANSFER	□ 02	
	RESIDENCE] from the last place (you/NAME)	TO LOOK FOR PAID WORK	□ 03	
	lived?	TO STUDY	□ 04	
		MARRIAGE	□ 05	
		FAMILY MOVED/JOINING FAMILY	□ 06	
		MEDICAL TREATMENT, HEALTH	□ 07	
		CONFLICT, INSECURITY	□ 08	
		NATURAL DISASTER	□ 09	
		LIFESTYLE, COST-OF-LIVING	□ 10	
		RETURNED TO HOUSEHOLD	□11	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 12	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	□ 98	

#### **EDUCATION (EDU)**

INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is aged 5 years old or older. Everyone should respond for themselves with the exceptions of children aged 5 to 11 years old, members who are unable to respond for themselves due to illness, disability or age, and members who are not available at the time of the interview. For these exceptions, ask an adult in the household who knows the person to respond. If a member is not available at the time of the interview, try to make an appointment to interview the member at a later time before using a proxy respondent.

FOR MEMBE	ERS AGED >=5			
EDU_00	INTERVIEWER:			
	Write the ID code of the person who provides information	ID CODE OF RESPONDENT		
EDU_01	(Have/Has) (you/NAME) ever	YES	□ 01	→ EDU_03
	attended school?	NO	□ 02	
EDU_02	What is the main reason (you/ NAME) (have/has) never	TOO YOUNG	□ 01	AFTER RESPONDING
	attended school?	DISABLED/ILLNESS	□ 02	→ FOW_00
	INTERVIEWER:	NO SCHOOL/SCHOOL TOO FAR	□ 03	
	Go to next module after recording response	FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW SCHOOLING	□ 04	
		NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL	□ 05	
		EDUCATION NOT CONSIDERED VALUABLE	□ 06	
		SCHOOL NOT SAFE	□ 07	-
		TO LEARN A JOB	□ 08	
		TO WORK FOR PAY	□ 09	
		TO WORK AS UNPAID WORKER IN FAMILY BUSINESS/FARM	□ 10	
		HELP AT HOME WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES	□ 11	
		COULD NOT AFFORD, TOO COSTLY	□ 12	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 13	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	□ 98	
EDU_03	How old (were/was) (you/ NAME) when (you/NAME) first attended school?		AGE IN YEARS	
			DON'T KNOW 97	
EDU_04	At any time during the previous school year did (you/	YES	□ 01	
_	newious school year did (you/ NAME) attend school or any Early Childhood Education Programme?	NO	□ 02	→ EDU_06

				\ <del> </del>
EDU_05	During the previous school year, which level/grade did	LESS THAN PRIMARY	□ 01	→ AFTER RESPONDING EDU_07
	(you/NAME) attend?	PRIMARY	□ 02	
		LOWER SECONDARY	□ 03	
		UPPER SECONDARY	□ 04	
		POST SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY	□ 05	
		TERTIARY	□ 06	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
EDU_06	What is the main reason (you/ NAME) did not attend school	DISABLED/ILLNESS	□ 01	
	in the previous year?	NO SCHOOL/SCHOOL TOO FAR	□ 02	
		FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW SCHOOLING	□ 03	
		NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL	□ 04	
		EDUCATION NOT CONSIDERED VALUABLE	□ 05	
		SCHOOL NOT SAFE	□ 06	
		TO LEARN A JOB	□ 07	
		TO WORK FOR PAY	□ 08	
		TO WORK AS UNPAID WORKER IN FAMILY BUSINESS/FAR	□ 09	
		HELP AT HOME WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES	□ 10	
		COULD NOT AFFORD, TOO COSTLY	□ 11	
		FINISHED SCHOOL	□ 12	→ EDU_14
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 13	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	□ 98	
EDU_07	At any time during the current	YES	□ 01	
	school year did (you/NAME) attend school or any Early Childhood Education Programme?	NO	□ 02	→ EDU_09
EDU_08	During the current school	LESS THAN PRIMARY	□ 01	AFTER RESPONDING
	year, which level/grade did (you/NAME) attend?	PRIMARY	□ 02	→ EDU_10
		JUNIOR SECONDARY	□ 03	
		SENIOR SECONDARY	□ 04	
		POST SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY	□ 05	
		TERTIARY	□ 06	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	

EDU_09	What is the main reason (you/	DISABLED/ILLNESS	□ 01	AFTER RESPONDING
	NAME) are not attending school in the current year?	NO SCHOOL/SCHOOL TOO FAR	□ 02	→ EDU_14
		FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW SCHOOLING	□ 03	
		NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL	□ 04	
		EDUCATION NOT CONSIDERED VALUABLE	□ 05	
		SCHOOL NOT SAFE	□ 06	
		TO LEARN A JOB	□ 07	
		TO WORK FOR PAY	□ 08	
		TO WORK AS UNPAID WORKER IN FAMILY BUSINESS/FAR	□ 09	
		HELP AT HOME WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES	□ 10	
		COULD NOT AFFORD, TOO COSTLY	□ 11	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 12	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	□ 98	
EDU_10	Did (you/NAME) attend school last week, that is from [DAY] to	YES	□ 01	
	[DAY]?	NO	□ 02	→ EDU_13
EDU_11	How many days did (you/ NAME) go to school last week?	NUMBER OF DAYS		
EDU_12	How many hours per day did (you/NAME) go to school last week?	NUMBER OF HOURS PER D	)AY	→ EDU_14
EDU_13	Why did (you/NAME) not go to	HOLIDAY	□ 01	
	school last week?	SICK	□ 02	
		WORK	□ 03	
		SCHOOL NOT USEFUL FOR FUTURE	□ 04	
		SCHOOL TOO FAR/NO SCHOOL	□ 05	
		CANNOT AFFORD SCHOOL	□ 06	
		NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL	□ 07	
		TOO YOUNG	□ 08	
		SCHOOL NOT IN SESSION	□ 09	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 10	

EDU_14	What is the highest grade	LESS THAN PRIMARY	□ 01	
	(you/NAME) (have/has) completed in school?	PRIMARY	□ 02	
		LOWER SECONDARY	□ 03	
	INTERVIEWER: This must be lower than the grade currently	UPPER SECONDARY	□ 04	
	attending if the respondent is currently attending school.	POST SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY	□ 05	
		TERTIARY	□ 06	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
EDU_15	What is the highest certificate (you/NAME) (have/has)	PRIMARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE	□ 01	
	attained?	SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE	□ 02	
		VOCATIONAL	□ 03	
		DIPLOMA/NCE	□ 04	
		HND/B. SC	□ 05	
		MASTER'S	□ 06	
		DOCTORATE	□ 07	
		MEDICAL DOCTOR, LAWYER	□ 08	
		NONE	□ 09	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
EDU_16	Did (you/NAME) ever repeat a	YES	□ 01	
	grade of school?	NO	□ 02	→ FOW_00
EDU_17	How many times (have/has) (you/NAME) repeated grades?			→ FOW_00
	INTERVIEWER:  Add together the total number of times the respondent has repeated any grades	Number		

#### FORMS OF WORK (FOW)

INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 5 to 17 years of age. Everyone 12 years of age and older should respond for themselves. An adult should respond for children aged 5 to 11 years of age. If a member is not available at the time of the interview, try to make an appointment to interview the member at a later time before using a proxy respondent.

is not available a using a proxy res		ry to make an appointment to ir	nterview the member at	a later time before
FOW_00	INTERVIEWER:  Write the ID code of the	ID CODE OF RESPONDENT		
	person who provides information			
EMPLOYMENT				
TO BE ASKED C	F ALL CHILDREN 5 TO 17	7 YEARS OLD	_	
F0W_01	Last week, that is from [DAY] to [DAY], did (you/ NAME) work for SOMEONE ELSE FOR PAY for one or more hours?	YES NO	□ 01 □ 02	FOW_12
	(including casual or piece work for cash payment, or in-kind payment or in exchange for food or housing)			
F0W_02	Last week, did (you/	YES	□ 01	→ FOW_08
	NAME) do any kind of business activity, farming or other activity to generate income?	NO	□ 02	
	READ IF NEEDED			
	(Don't count normal housework)			
	(e.g. producing farm products for sale or exchange; making or repairing things for sale; selling things in the street, local market, or in a shop; shining shoes, guarding cars or similar activities for tips; any other activity to generate income; etc.)			
FOW_03	Last week did (you/ NAME) help in a	YES	□ 01	→ FOW_08
	business or farm operated by a household member?	NO	□ 02	
	READ IF NEEDED:			
	(e.g. help a family member engaged in an activity to generate income for the family; help to produce farm products for sale or exchange; help to make or sell things for sale or exchange; guarding or cleaning the family business; etc.)			

FOW_04	Last week did (you/	YES	□ 01	→ FOW_08
_	NAME) help in a	NO	□ 02	_
	business or farm owned or operated by a person that is not part of your household?		232	
FOW_05	Although (you/NAME)	YES	□ 01	
	did not work last week, did (you/NAME) have a work activity from which (you/NAME) (were/was) temporarily absent?	NO	□ 02	→ FOW_07
FOW_06	What type of work was	Read and select one		
	this?	PAID WORK	□ 01	→ FOW_08
		INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITY	□ 02	→ FOW_08
		HELPING WITHOUT PAY IN A FAMILY BUSINESS	□ 03	→ FOW_08
FOW_07	Last week, did (you/	Read and mark all that apply		
	NAME) do any work in?	FARMING	□ A.	→ FOW_09
		REARING FARM ANIMALS	□ B.	→ FOW_09
		FISHING OR FISH FARMING	□ C.	→ FOW_09
		NONE OF THE ABOVE	□ D.	→ FOW_35
FOW_08	Was this work that you	Read and mark all that apply		
	mentioned in?	FARMING	□ A.	
		REARING FARM ANIMALS	□ B.	
		FISHING OR FISH FARMING	□ C.	
		ANOTHER TYPE OF JOB OR BUSINESS	□ D.	→ FOW_12
FOW_09	Thinking about the work	Read and select one		
	in (farming, rearing animals [and/or fishing]	ONLY FOR SALE	□ 01	→ FOW_12
	(you/NAME) (do/does), are the products	MAINLY FOR SALE	□ 02	→ FOW_12
	intended?	MAINLY FOR FAMILY USE	□ 03	→ FOW_11
		ONLY FOR FAMILY USE	□ 04	→ FOW_11
		(Don't read) DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
FOW_10	In general, in the past	Read and select one		
	have these products been?	ONLY FOR SALE	□ 01	→ FOW_12
		MAINLY FOR SALE	□ 02	→ FOW_12
		MAINLY FOR FAMILY USE	□ 03	→ FOW_11
		ONLY FOR FAMILY USE	□ 04	→ FOW_11
FOW_11	(Was/were) (you/NAME)	YES	□ 01	→ FOW_12
	hired by someone else to do this work?	NO	□ 02	→ FOW_35

FOW 12	Last week did (you/	ONE INCOME GENERATING	□ 01	→ FOW_14a
1011_12	NAME) have or help in	ACTIVITY	_ 0.	7.01110
	more than one activity to generate income?	MORE THAN ONE INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITY	□ 02	
FOW_13	INTERVIEWER TO READ			
	I am now going to ask you NAME) usually work or he	u some questions about the in lp the most hours	ncome-generating act	ivity in which (you/
FOW_14a	In (your/NAME's) income-generating			
	activity, what kind of work (do/does) (you/ NAME) do?	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE, IF		
FOW_14b	(e.g. cattle farmer breeding, raise and sell cattle; serving meals;			
	carry bricks; mixing baking flour; harvesting	MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES		
FOW_14c	maize; delivering food, etc.)			
	INTERVIEWER: Write	ISCO CODE: □□□□		
what the respondent says is his/her work in FOW_14a. Probe for	says is his/her work in FOW_14a. Probe for activities performed and	Coded after interview		
FOW_15	Were (you/NAME) mainly responsible for these	MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TASKS	□ 01	
	tasks or helping under the responsibility of another person?	HELPING ANOTHER PERSON WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TASKS	□ 02	
FOW_16a	What is the main activity of the place or business			
	where (you/NAME) help(s)/work(s)?	MAIN ACTIVITY		
FOW_16b	(e.g. restaurant – preparing and serving meals; shop – selling			
	groceries, farm – cultivating cotton,	GOODS AND SERVICES		
FOW_16c	workshop – repairing bicycles, etc.)			
	INTERVIEWER: Write the	ISIC CODE: □□□□		
	principal activity of the company the respondent works for in FOW_16a and the type of product or service the company produces in FOW_16b.	Coded after interview		

FOW_17	(Do/Does) (you/NAME)	Read and select one		
	work?	AS AN EMPLOYEE	□ 01	
		IN (YOUR/HIS/HER) OWN BUSINESS ACTIVITY	□ 02	→ FOW_19
		HELPING IN A FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS	□ 03	→ FOW_20
		AS AN APPRENTICE, INTERN	□ 04	→ FOW_20
		HELPING A FAMILY MEMBER WHO WORKS FOR SOMEONE ELSE	□ 05	→ FOW_20
FOW_18	Who is (your/NAME's)	Read and select one		
	employer?	FAMILY MEMBER	□ 01	
		MEMBER OF EXTENDED FAMILY	□ 02	
		FRIEND OF FAMILY	□ 03	
		NOT A RELATIVE	□ 04	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 05	
FOW_19	Why (do/does) (you/	Read and select one		
	NAME) work?	SUPPLEMENT FAMILY INCOME	□ 01	
		HELP PAY FAMILY DEBT	□ 02	
		HELP IN HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISE	□ 03	
		LEARN SKILLS	□ 04	
		SCHOOLING NOT USEFUL FOR FUTURE	□ 05	
		SCHOOL TOO FAR/NO SCHOOL	□ 06	
		CANNOT AFFORD SCHOOL FEES	□ 07	
		NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL	□ 08	
		TO TEMPORARILY REPLACE SOMEONE UNABLE TO WORK	□ 09	
		Other, specify	□ 10	
FOW_19a	Who decided that (you/	Read and select one		
	NAME) should work for this employer	PARENTS	□ 01	
		CHILD HIM/HERSELF	□ 02	
		EMPLOYER	□ 03	
		THE EMPLOYER OF THE PARENTS	□ 04	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 05	

FOW_20	How do (you/NAME)	Read and select one		
	usually go to work?	BY WALKING	□ 01	
		BY BICYCLE	□ 02	
		BY BUS OR OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORT	□ 03	
FOW_21	How long does it usually	Read and select one		
	take (you/NAME) to get to (your/NAME's)	LESS THAN 15 MINUTES	□ 01	
	workplace?	15 MINUTES OR MORE, BUT LESS THAN 30 MINUTES	□ 02	
		30 MINUTES OR MORE, BUT LESS THAN 1 HOUR	□ 03	
		1 HOUR OR MORE	□ 04	
FOW_22	Which of the following types of pay (do/does)	Read and mark all that apply		
	(you/NAME) receive for	A WAGE OR SALARY	□А	
	this work?	PAYMENT BY PIECE OF WORK COMPLETED	□В	
		COMMISSIONS	□С	
		TIPS	□ D	
		FEES FOR SERVICES PROVIDED	□E	
		PAYMENT WITH MEALS OR ACCOMMODATION	□F	
		PAYMENT IN PRODUCTS	□G	
		OTHER CASH PAYMENT, SPECIFY	ПН	
		NOT PAID	ΠI	
FOW_23	In what kind of place (do/does) (you/NAME) typically work?	Read and select one		
		AT (YOUR/NAME'S) OWN HOME	□ 01	
		AT THE CLIENT'S OR EMPLOYER'S HOME	□ 02	
		AT A FARM, AGRICULTURAL LAND OR FISHING SITE	□ 03	
		AT A BUSINESS, OFFICE, FACTORY, FIXED PREMISE OR SITE	□ 04	
		ON THE STREET OR ANOTHER PUBLIC SPACE WITHOUT A FIXED STRUCTURE	□ 05	
		IN/ON A VEHICLE (WITHOUT DAILY WORK BASE)	□ 06	
		DOOR-TO-DOOR	□ 07	

		OTHER	□ 08	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
FOW_24	How many persons	1	□ 01	
	including (you/NAME) work at (your/NAME's)	2-4	□ 02	
	place of work?	5-9	□ 03	
		10-19	□ 04	
		20-49	□ 05	
		50+	□ 06	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
FOW_24a	In this job, (have you/ has NAME) been in one of the following situations?	Read and marks all answers that apply		
		THREATS OR EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE AGAINST YOURSELF	ПΑ	
		THREATS OR EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE AGAINST YOUR FAMILY, RELATIVES OR CLOSE ASSOCIATES	□В	
		(YOU/NAME) OR (YOUR/ NAME'S) FAMILY (HAVE/ HAS) AN UNPAID DEBT WITH EMPLOYER/ RECRUITER	□С	
		EMPLOYER THREATENED TO IMPOSE A FINE OR FINANCIAL PENALTY TO (YOU/NAME) OR (YOUR/ NAME'S) FAMILY	□ D	
		CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE	□ E	
		ISOLATED WITH NO ACCESS TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD	□F	
		WITHDRAW OF YOUR( OR YOUR FAMILY) DOCUMENTS SUCH AS ID, PASSPORT, RESIDENCE PERMITS, TRAVEL DOCUMENTS, etc.	□G	
		YOUR EMPLOYER KNOWS THAT (YOU HAVE/NAME HAS) NO OTHER OPTION TO SURVIVE	□Н	
		YOUR EMPLOYER OR RECRUITER THREATENED YOU OR YOUR FAMILY OF DISMISSAL, DEPORTATION OR LEGAL ACTION	ΠI	
		THREAT OF ACTUAL NO PAYMENT OF WAGES OR OTHER PROMISED BENEFITS	ال	

		OTHER REASONS/ SITUATIONS (SPECIFY):	□К	
		DO NOT READ		
		NONE	ΠL	→ Go to FOW_24c
		DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ CANNOT REMEMBER	□М	→ Go to FOW_24c
FOW_24b Ask if FOW_24a	Who imposed the mentioned situations to	EMPLOYER OR SUPERVISOR	□ 01	
is selected in any from 1	(you/NAME) in this job?	PARENTS' EMPLOYER	□ 02	
to 11		PARENTS	□ 03	
		OTHER	□ 04	
FOW_24c	Can (you/NAME) resign			
	from this job or leave this job?	NO	□ 02	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
FOW_24d	Why (you/NAME) cannot leave the job?	Read the options; multiple answers are allowed		
		BECAUSE THERE IS A DEBT WITH THE EMPLOYER	□A	
		BECAUSE (YOU/NAME) NEED(S) MONEY	□В	
		BECAUSE IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIND ANOTHER JOB	□С	
		BECAUSE (YOUR PARENTS/ NAME'S PARENTS) WILL LOSE THE JOB	□D	
		BECAUSE (YOUR/NAME'S) PARENTS CAN LOSE THEIR HOUSE, LAND OR OTHER BENEFITS PROVIDED BY THE EMPLOYER	□E	
		OTHER, SPECFIY	□F	
		DON'T KNOW	□G	

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF SECOND INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITY IF MORE THAN ONE INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY (FOW\_12 = 02) GO TO FOW\_25 OTHERWISE, GO TO FOW\_28 FOW\_25 INTERVIEWER TO READ: I am now going to ask you some questions about (your/NAME's) second income-generating activity or job in which you usually work or help the second most number of hours. FOW\_26a In (your/NAME's) second income-generating activity, what kind of work (do/does) (you/ OCCUPATIONAL TITLE, IF NAME) do? ANY (e.g. cattle farmer FOW\_26b breeding, raise and sell cattle; serving meals; carry bricks; mixing MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES baking flour; harvesting maize; delivering food, FOW 26c etc.) ISCO CODE: □□□□ INTERVIEWER: Write what the respondent says is his/ Coded after interview her work in FOW\_26a. Probe for activities performed and write in FOW\_26b FOW\_27a What is the main activity of the place or business where (your/NAME's) help(s)/work(s)? MAIN ACTIVITY (e.g. restaurant FOW\_27b - preparing and serving meals; shop – selling groceries, farm **GOODS AND SERVICES** - cultivating cotton, workshop - repairing FOW\_27c bicycles, etc.) ISIC CODE: □□□□ INTERVIEWER: Write the principal activity of the Coded after interview company the respondent works for in FOW\_27a and the type of product or service the company produces in FOW\_27b **WORKING TIME IN EMPLOYMENT** Now I would like to ask some questions about the hours that (you/NAME) work/help, starting with (your/his/her) main income-generating activity. (USE "MAIN" ONLY IF ANSWER TO FOW\_12 WAS 01) FOW\_28 How many hours (do/ → FOW\_31 does) (you/NAME) usually work/help per week in (your/his/her) HOURS PER WEEK [main] income-generating activity? DON'T KNOW □ 997 **INTERVIEWER** Write the number of hours in 0.5hour intervals

FOW_29	week (do/does) (you/ NAME) usually work/ help in (your/his/her) [main] income gener- ating activity?			
		NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK		
FOW_30	How many hours per day (do/does) (you/			
	NAME) usually work/ help in (your/his/her) [main] income gener- ating activity?	NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY		
FOW_31	In total, how many hours did (you/NAME) actually work in (your/			
	his/her) [main] in- come-generating activity	NUMBER OF HOURS		
	last week?	DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
FOW_32	What time of the day did (you/NAME) mostly work last week?	MOSTLY IN THE MORNING BEFORE SCHOOL	□ 01	
	last week:	MOSTLY IN THE AFTERNOON OR EVENING AFTER SCHOOL	□ 02	
		MOSTLY ANY TIME DURING WEEKDAYS, IRRESPECTIVE OF SCHOOL	□ 03	
		MOSTLY DURING	□ 04	
		WEEKENDS		
	E THAN ONE INCOME GENE		FOW_12 = 02	
OTHERWISE	GO TO FOW_41		FOW_12 = 02	
	GO TO FOW_41  How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME)		FOW_12 = 02	
OTHERWISE	GO TO FOW_41  How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second		FOW_12 = 02	
OTHERWISE	GO TO FOW_41  How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in	ERATING ACTIVITY, i.e. IF F	FOW_12 = 02 □ 997	
OTHERWISE	GO TO FOW_41  How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  How many hours did (you/NAME) actually	RATING ACTIVITY, i.e. IF F		→ FOW_38
OTHERWISE FOW_33	GO TO FOW_41  How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  How many hours did (you/NAME) actually work last week in (your/his/her) second income	RATING ACTIVITY, i.e. IF F		→ FOW_38
OTHERWISE FOW_33	GO TO FOW_41  How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  How many hours did (you/NAME) actually work last week in (your/	HOURS PER WEEK  DON'T KNOW		→ FOW_38  → FOW_38
OTHERWISE FOW_33 FOW_34	GO TO FOW_41  How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  How many hours did (you/NAME) actually work last week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?	HOURS PER WEEK  DON'T KNOW  NUMBER OF HOURS	□ 997	_
OTHERWISE FOW_33  FOW_34  JOB SEARCH	GO TO FOW_41  How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  How many hours did (you/NAME) actually work last week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?	HOURS PER WEEK  DON'T KNOW  NUMBER OF HOURS  DON'T KNOW	□ 997 □ 997	_
OTHERWISE FOW_33  FOW_34  JOB SEARCH Ask question	GO TO FOW_41  How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  How many hours did (you/NAME) actually work last week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?	HOURS PER WEEK  DON'T KNOW  NUMBER OF HOURS  DON'T KNOW	□ 997 □ 997	_
OTHERWISE FOW_33  FOW_34  JOB SEARCH Ask question	How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  How many hours did (you/NAME) actually work last week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  only of children 12 to 17 years to 11, go to FOW_39  During the last four	HOURS PER WEEK  DON'T KNOW  NUMBER OF HOURS  DON'T KNOW	□ 997 □ 997	_
OTHERWISE FOW_33  FOW_34  JOB SEARCH Ask question For children 5	How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  How many hours did (you/NAME) actually work last week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  only of children 12 to 17 years to 11, go to FOW_39	HOURS PER WEEK  DON'T KNOW  NUMBER OF HOURS  DON'T KNOW	□ 997 □ 997 last week	_
OTHERWISE FOW_33  FOW_34  JOB SEARCH Ask question For children 5	How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  How many hours did (you/NAME) actually work last week in (your/his/her) second income generating activity?  only of children 12 to 17 years to 11, go to FOW_39  During the last four weeks, that is from [DATE] up to [DATE] did (you/NAME) do anything to find a paid job or did (you/NAME) try to start a	HOURS PER WEEK  DON'T KNOW  NUMBER OF HOURS  DON'T KNOW	☐ 997 ☐ 997 Iast week ☐ 01	_

FOW_37	Could (you/NAME) start	YES	□ 01	→ FOW_39
	working within the next two weeks?	NO	□ 02	→ FOW_39
INCOME-GE	NERATING ACTIVITY DURI	NG PAST 12 MONTHS		
FOW_38	Was the income-gener-	YES	□ 01	→ FOW_41
	ating activity reported in FOW_14a and FOW_16a performed during all months in the past 12 months, i.e. from [DATE] to [DAY last week]?	NO	□ 02	→ FOW_40
FOW_39	In the last 12 months,	YES	□ 01	
	from [DATE] up to [DAY last week], did (you/ NAME) engage in any income-generating activity?	NO	□ 02	→ FOW_41
FOW_40	In which months of the	JANUARY	□ A.	
	year did (you/NAME) perform the in-	FEBRUARY	□ B.	
	come-generating activity during the past 12	MARCH	□ C.	
	months?	APRIL	□ D.	
	Mark all that apply	MAY	□ E.	
	wark all that apply	JUNE	□ F.	
		JULY	□ G.	
		AUGUST	□ H.	
		SEPTEMBER	□ I.	
		OCTOBER	□ J.	
		NOVEMBER	□ K.	
		DECEMBER	□ L.	
OWN-USE P	RODUCTION OF AGRICULT	URAL PRODUCTS AND OTH	HER GOODS	
Unpaid activ	ities to produce agricultural <u>c</u>	goods and/or other goods for	r consumption by your	household or family
READ: I am no goods for use	ow going to ask you some questi by your household or family.	ons about (other) unpaid activit	ies you may have done to	o produce different
FOW_41	Last week, from [DAY] up to [last DAY], did	Read and mark all that apply		
	(you/NAME) do any work	FARMING	□ A.	
	in farming, rearing animals, [and/or fishing]	REARING ANIMALS	□ B.	
	for consumption by your household or family?	FISHING OR FISH FARMING	□ C.	
		NO	□ D.	→ FOW_45

FOW_42a	What kind of work did (you/NAME) do?			
	(e.g. watering, thinning and weeding; picking fruit, nuts, vegetables and other fruits; feeding, watering and cleaning animals; cleaning, sorting and packing fish, etc.)	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE, IF ANY		
FOW_42b				
	INTERVIEWER: Write what the respondent says is his/her work in FOW_42a.	MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES		
FOW_42c	Probe for activities	ISCO CODE: □□□□		
	performed and write in FOW_42b	Coded after interview		
FOW_43a	What are the main products from (farming, rearing, [and/or fishing] that (you/NAME) (were/ was) working on?	MAIN GOODS		
	(e.g. citrus fruits, vegetables, freshwater fish, cattle, chicken, rice)	DRODUCT CODE CICIO		
FOW_43b		PRODUCT CODE:		
	INTERVIEWER: Write the main products in FOW_43a.	Coded after interview		
FOW_44	How many hours per week did (you/NAME) usually spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
FOW_45	Last week did (you/ NAME) help to gather wild food such as [mushrooms, berries, herbs, etc.] for con- sumption by your household or family	YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	→ FOW_47
FOW_46	How many hours did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
FOW_47	Last week did (you/ NAME) go hunting for [bush meat,, etc.] for consumption by your household or family	YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	→ FOW_49
FOW_48	How many hours did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	

FOW_49	Last week did (you/ NAME) help to prepare preserved food or drinks for storage such as [flour, dried fish, butter, cheese, etc.] for consumption by your household or family	YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	→ FOW_51
FOW_50	How many hours did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week?	HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
FOW_51	Last week did (you/ NAME) do any construc- tion work to build, renovate or extend the family home or help a family member with similar work?	YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	→ FOW_53
FOW_52	How many hours did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
FOW_53	Last week did (you/ NAME) spend any time making goods for use by your household or family such as [mats, baskets, furniture, clothing, etc.]?	YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	→ FOW_55
FOW_54	How many hours did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
FOW_55	Last week did (you/ NAME) fetch water from natural or public sources for use by your household or family?	YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	→ FOW_57

FOW_56	How many hours did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
FOW_57	Last week did (you/	YES	□ 01	
	NAME) collect any firewood [or other natural products] for use as a fuel by your household or family?	NO	□ 02	→ FOW_59
FOW_58	How many hours did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
UNPAID TR	AINEE WORK			
Unpaid trai	nee work for others to acq	uire workplace experience	or skills in a trade o	profession.
To be asked	l of all children 5-17 years o	ld		
FOW_59	In the last 4 weeks from [START DATE] up to [last	YES	□ 01	
	END DAY/yesterday] did (you/NAME) participate in any unpaid appren- ticeship, internship or similar training in a work place?	NO	□ 02	→ HAZ_01
	([e.g. unpaid work as trainee or apprentice in a farm, workshop, factory, enterprise, or other production units			
	unpaid work as trainee or intern in a shop, bank, hospital or other service providing institutions])			
FOW_60	How many hours did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week?			→ HAZ_01
	uns iast week?	HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	-
			<u> </u>	

#### Interviewer check:

FOW\_01 = 01 (work for someone else) and/or

FOW\_02 = 01 (working business activity, farming or other activity to generate income) and/or

FOW\_03 = 01 (helping in a family business or farm) and/or

FOW\_04 = 01 (helping in a business or farm owned or operated any a person that is not part of the household) and/or

 $FOW_05 = 01$  (temporarily absent from work activity) and/or

FOW\_07 = A, B, C and/or

FOW\_41 = A or B or C (work in family, rearing animals and/or fishing for consumption for own household or family) and/or

FOW\_45, FOW\_47, FOW\_49, FOW\_51, FOW\_53, FOW\_55, FOW\_57= 01 and/or

FOW\_59 = 01 (unpaid apprenticeship, internship or similar training in a work place)

If any of these criteria are met, continue to HAZ\_01

Otherwise go to HCH\_01

## HAZARDOUS WORK (HAZ)

READ:

We would like to know more about the things that children and adolescents around the world are doing when they are at work. These questions will help people to know how to keep children safe.

Now I want you to think about work that (you/NAME) (have/has) been doing during the past week. Were (you/NAME) doing any of these things at work?

HAZ_01	Carrying or pushing or pulling heavy	YES	□ 01
	loads?	NO	□ 02
	e.g. firewood or water, crops, bricks, rubbish/waste, rocks or cement, other	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
heavy items? Show carry loads reference sheet		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_02	Working where (you/NAME) have to	YES 🗆 01	□ 01
	where if (you/NAME) fell, (you/NAME)	NO	□ 02
	might be injured?	DON'T KNOW □ 97	□ 97
	e.g. ladders taller than you, high up on trees, scaffolding, construction platforms?	REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_03	Using powered tools (electric or gas)?	YES	□ 01
	e.g. drills, saws, chain/table saws, electric sanders, jackhammers	NO	□ 02
	electric sariders, jackitammers	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_04	Using sharp tools?	YES	□ 01
	e.g. axes, knives, machetes?	NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_05	Using big or heavy machines, or driving vehicles?	YES	□ 01
	e.g. machines that are bigger than you	NO	□ 02
	such as assembly machines, tractors,	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
	forklifts, cranes, trucks, motorcycles	REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_06	Working with fire, ovens or very hot	YES	□ 01
	machines or tools, or unsafe electric wires/cables, where (you/NAME) might	NO	□ 02
	get burned?	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
	e.g. fires ovens, irons, welding tools, hot metal surfaces, burners, electric wires/cables, brick kilns	REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_07	Working in very a noisy place, so that	YES	□ 01
	(you/NAME) had to shout to speak? e.g. very loud noisy machines, loud	NO	□ 02
	traffic	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98

HAZ_08	Working indoors or outdoors where	YES	□ 01
	dust, sand, smoke or fumes make it hard to breathe or see clearly?	NO	□ 02
	e.g. insufficient ventilation	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_09	Working in a place that is very cold, or	YES	□ 01
	working outdoors in very rainy or wet weather?	NO	□ 02
	e.g. in cold stores/fridges, working in	in DON'T KNOW □ 97  REFUSE □ 98	□ 97
	rain/storms	REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_10	Working long hours in the hot sun	YES	□ 01
	without a break?	NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_11	Working below the ground in mining	YES	□ 01
	wells or tunnels or other very small spaces?	NO	□ 02
	e.g. going down into mines to bring out	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
	rocks/stones/coal, cutting rocks/ stones/coal below the ground	REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_12	Working underwater?	YES	□ 01
	e.g. diving for shells, untangling nets in seas, lakes, rivers?	NO	□ 02
	seas, takes, tivels:	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_13	Working with or around agricultural	YES	□ 01
	chemicals? Or helping someone else to do this.	NO	□ 02
	e.g. spraying or spreading fertilizers to	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
	help crops/plants grow, spraying or spreading pesticides/herbicides to kill bugs or weeds, cleaning pesticide containers	REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_14	Working with liquids or powders that	YES	□ 01
	irritate your skin, burn easily, give off vapours that smell bad or can explode?	NO	□ 02
	e.g., cleaning products, oil or gas,	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
	paints, glues, bleach, disinfectants, dyes, solvents, batteries, mercury or other chemicals	REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_15	Working during the night-time or very	YES	□ 01
	early in the morning, when it is dark? including going to or from work when it	NO	□ 02
	is dark	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98

HAZ_16	Working in contact with large domestic	YES	□ 01
	animals (e.g., camels, cattle), wild animals (e.g., snakes, insects) or around	NO	□ 02
	animal manure (e.g., manure pits, cleaning stalls)?	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_17	Doing the same task over and over	YES	□ 01
	again at a fast pace for long hours?	NO	□ 02 □ 97
	<e.g., pounding="" rocks="" weaving,=""></e.g.,>	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_18	Do (you/NAME) generally feel safe at	YES	□ 01
	work?	NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_19	Have (you/NAME) ever been punished for mistakes made at work?	YES	□ 01
	for mistakes made at work?	NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_20	Would (you/NAME) be allowed to leave	YES	□ 01
	your workplace if (you/NAME) were very ill, injured, had a serious family	NO	□ 02
	problem?	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98

### WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

#### READ:

Thank you for telling me about the things (you/NAME) are doing at work. I would now like to ask some questions about things that people sometimes do to children and adolescents that may hurt them or make them feel uncomfortable, upset or scared at work.

There are no right or wrong answers to any of these questions. We just want to know your ideas. If at any point you feel like you want to skip a question or stop answering these questions, just tell me. If you want to talk about any of things I ask you about, please let me know

HAZ_21a	Sometimes people at work can hurt	YES	□ 01	→ HAZ_21b
	children and adolescents physically. Thinking about yourself in the work (you/NAME) are doing now, has anyone at work slapped (you/NAME), punched	NO	□ 02	→ HAZ_22a
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	→ HAZ_22a
	(you/NAME), kicked (you/NAME) or done anything else to hurt (you/NAME)	REFUSE	□ 98	→ HAZ_22a
	physically?	NOT APPLICABLE	□ 96	→ HAZ_22a
HAZ_21b	Who did this to (you/NAME)?	Read and select one		
		AN ADULT	□ 01	
		ANOTHER CHILD/ADOLESCENT	□ 02	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
		REFUSE	□ 98	

HAZ_22a	Sometimes, when children and	YES	□ 01	→ HAZ_22b
	adolescents are at work people say or do things that scare them or make	NO	□ 02	→ HAZ_23a
	them worry about their safety. Since you've worked at this job, has anyone	one DON'T KNOW	□ 97	→ HAZ_23a
	at work ever threatened to hurt (you/ NAME)?	REFUSE	□ 98	→ HAZ_23a
IVANILJ:	NOT APPLICABLE	□ 96	→ HAZ_23a	
HAZ_22b	Who did this to (you/NAME)?	Read and select one		
		AN ADULT	□ 01	
		ANOTHER CHILD/ADOLESCENT	□ 02	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
		REFUSE	□ 98	
HAZ_23a	Sometimes when children and	YES	□ 01	→ HAZ_23b
	adolescents are at work people say or do things to make them feel bad. Since	NO	□ 02	→ HAZ_24
	you've worked in this job, has anyone at work ridiculed (you/NAME), insulted	DON'T KNOW	□ 97	→ HAZ_24
	(you/NAME) or made (you/NAME) feel ashamed?	REFUSE	□ 98	→ HAZ_24
		NOT APPLICABLE	□ 96	→ HAZ_24
HAZ_23b	Who did this to (you/NAME)?	Read and select one		
		AN ADULT	□ 01	
		ANOTHER CHILD/ADOLESCENT	□ 02	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
		REFUSE	□ 98	

## **INJURIES**

## READ:

Thank you for telling me about things that have happened at work. Now, I'd like to ask you about serious accidents and injuries that (you/NAME) might have had at work. A serious injury is one that prevents a child from doing normal activities like work or school, and/or that requires medical care from a doctor or nurse.

Since (you/NAME) have been working, have (you/NAME) experienced any of these serious accidents or injuries because of the work (you/NAME) (have/has) been doing?

HAZ_24	Injuries from fall	YES	□ 01
	<e.g., buildings,="" falling="" from="" ladders,="" scaffolding="" trees=""></e.g.,>	NO	□ 02
	lauders, trees-	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_25	Hit by something very heavy falling on	YES	□ 01
	(you/NAME), or being crushed by heavy machines, vehicles or things at work	NO	□ 02
	<e.g., being="" by="" crushed="" heavy="" machines,="" or="" squeezed="" td="" things="" vehicles="" you<=""><td>DON'T KNOW</td><td>□ 97</td></e.g.,>	DON'T KNOW	□ 97
	move at work, something heavy falling on you >	REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_26	Deep or long cut	YES	□ 01
		NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98

HAZ_27	Bad burn (not sun burn)	YES	□ 01
		NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_28	Bad bruises, bumps or swelling	YES	□ 01
	e.g. strained muscle, dislocation	NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_29	Animal or snake bite	YES	□ 01
		NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_30	Head, back or neck injury	YES	□ 01
		NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_31	Broken bone	YES	□ 01
		NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_32	Lost a body part	YES	□ 01
	e.g. finger, hand, arm, leg	NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_33	Eye or ear injury/damage	YES	□ 01
		NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_34	Electric shock	YES	□ 01
		NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_35	Near drowning	YES	□ 01
		NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98

HAZ_36	Have (you/NAME) suffered any injury	YES	□ 01		
	other than those I have already mentioned?	NO	□ 02	→ HAZ_38a	
		NO       □ 02       → HAZ_38a         DON'T KNOW       □ 97       → HAZ_38a         REFUSE       □ 98       → HAZ_38a			
HA7 37		REFUSE	□ 98	→ HAZ_38a	
HAZ_37	What was that injury?				
HAZ_38a	Thinking about (your/NAME's) most serious injury, what were (you/NAME) doing when this happened?	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE			
HAZ_38b	INTERVIEWER; If the respondent says s/he was doing his/her job, write the occupational title. If the respondent says the injury resulted from workplace violence, mark code 02.	ISCO CODE:			
		Coded after interview			
HAZ_38c		INJURY FROM WORKPLACE VIOLENCE	□ 02		
HAZ_39	Now I'd like to ask you about your	VERY GOOD	□ 01		
	health in general. Compared to other children your age, would you say your	GOOD	□ 02		
		VERY GOOD □ 01 GOOD □ 02			
	health is very good, good, fair or poor?	FAIR	L 03		
	nealth is very good, good, fair or poor?	FAIR POOR	□ 04		
PSYCHOSOG	CIAL HEALTH				
PSYCHOSOO					
READ:		POOR			
READ:	ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head-	POOR			
<i>READ</i> : I now have so	CIAL HEALTH  ome questions about how you've been feeling	POOR since you've been working.	□ 04		
<i>READ</i> : I now have so	ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head-	POOR since you've been working. YES	□ 04		
<i>READ</i> : I now have so	ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head-	POOR since you've been working. YES NO	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02		
<i>READ</i> : I now have so	ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head- aches, stomach-aches or sickness?  Have (you/NAME) felt so tired it was	POOR  since you've been working.  YES  NO  DON'T KNOW	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97		
READ: I now have so HAZ_40	ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head- aches, stomach-aches or sickness?	POOR  since you've been working.  YES  NO  DON'T KNOW  REFUSE	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98		
READ: I now have so HAZ_40	CIAL HEALTH  ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head- aches, stomach-aches or sickness?  Have (you/NAME) felt so tired it was hard for (you/NAME) to pay attention at	POOR since you've been working. YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01		
READ: I now have so HAZ_40	CIAL HEALTH  ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head- aches, stomach-aches or sickness?  Have (you/NAME) felt so tired it was hard for (you/NAME) to pay attention at	POOR  since you've been working.  YES  NO  DON'T KNOW  REFUSE  YES  NO	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02		
READ: I now have so HAZ_40	CIAL HEALTH  ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head- aches, stomach-aches or sickness?  Have (you/NAME) felt so tired it was hard for (you/NAME) to pay attention at work?  Have (you/NAME) felt unhappy,	POOR  since you've been working.  YES  NO  DON'T KNOW  REFUSE  YES  NO  DON'T KNOW	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97		
READ: I now have so HAZ_40  HAZ_41	CIAL HEALTH  ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head- aches, stomach-aches or sickness?  Have (you/NAME) felt so tired it was hard for (you/NAME) to pay attention at work?	POOR  since you've been working.  YES  NO  DON'T KNOW  REFUSE  YES  NO  DON'T KNOW  REFUSE	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98		
READ: I now have so HAZ_40 HAZ_41	CIAL HEALTH  ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head- aches, stomach-aches or sickness?  Have (you/NAME) felt so tired it was hard for (you/NAME) to pay attention at work?  Have (you/NAME) felt unhappy,	since you've been working. YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES YES	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 01		
READ: I now have so HAZ_40  HAZ_41	CIAL HEALTH  ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head- aches, stomach-aches or sickness?  Have (you/NAME) felt so tired it was hard for (you/NAME) to pay attention at work?  Have (you/NAME) felt unhappy,	since you've been working. YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02		
READ: I now have so HAZ_40 HAZ_41	CIAL HEALTH  ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head- aches, stomach-aches or sickness?  Have (you/NAME) felt so tired it was hard for (you/NAME) to pay attention at work?  Have (you/NAME) felt unhappy, downhearted or tearful?	since you've been working. YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO DON'T KNOW	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97		
READ: I now have so HAZ_40  HAZ_41  HAZ_41	CIAL HEALTH  ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head- aches, stomach-aches or sickness?  Have (you/NAME) felt so tired it was hard for (you/NAME) to pay attention at work?  Have (you/NAME) felt unhappy, downhearted or tearful?	since you've been working. YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO REFUSE	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98		
READ: I now have so HAZ_40  HAZ_41  HAZ_41	CIAL HEALTH  ome questions about how you've been feeling  Have (you/NAME) had lots of head- aches, stomach-aches or sickness?  Have (you/NAME) felt so tired it was hard for (you/NAME) to pay attention at work?  Have (you/NAME) felt unhappy, downhearted or tearful?	since you've been working. YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO DON'T KNOW REFUSE YES NO DON'T KNOW	□ 04 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01 □ 02 □ 97 □ 98 □ 01		

HAZ_44	Do (you/NAME) feel like (you/NAME)	YES	□ 01
	have someone to talk to about your problems or troubles?	NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_45	Do (you/NAME) feel proud of the work	YES	□ 01
	that (you/NAME) do?	NO	□ 02
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97
		REFUSE	□ 98
HAZ_46	I would like to know how you felt about	DIFFICULT	□ 01
	talking to me this way. Please can you tell me was this interview difficult, a	A LITTLE BIT DIFFICULT	□ 02
	little bit difficult or easy.	EASY	□ 03

READ:

Thank you very much. I know that some of these questions were not easy, but your responses were very clear and helpful.

F. HOUSEHO	OLD TASKS (HCH)			
HCH_01	Last week, from [DAY] to [last DAY], did	YES	□ 01	
	(you/NAME) help with or do any shopping for this household?	NO	□ 02	→ HCH_05
HCH_02	How many days did (you/NAME) spend doing this task last week?			
		DAYS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_03	How many hours per day did (you/			
	NAME) spend doing this last week?	HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_04	Last week, did (you/NAME) carry	YES	□ 01	
	heavy loads while shopping?	NO	□ 02	
HCH_05	Last week, did (you/NAME) help with	YES	□ 01	
	or do any repair of household equipment for this household?	NO	□ 02	→ HCH_08
HCH_06	How many days did (you/NAME) spend doing this task last week?			
		DAYS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	

HCH_07	How many hours per day did (you/ NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_08	Last week, did (you/NAME) help with	YES	□ 01	01
	or do any cooking for this household?	NO	□ 02	→ HCH_13
HCH_09	How many days did (you/NAME) spend doing this task last week?			
		DAYS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_10	How many hours per day did (you/ NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_11 Last week (were/was) (you/NAME)	YES	□ 01		
	cooking using a hot stove (with fire, gas or flames)?	NO	□ 02	
HCH_12		YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	
HCH_13	Last week, did (you/NAME) help with	YES	□ 01	
	or do any cleaning of the house/ utensils for this household?	NO	□ 02	→ HCH_19
HCH_14	How many days did (you/NAME) spend doing this task last week?			
		DAYS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_15	How many hours per day did (you/ NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_16	Last week (were/was) (you/NAME)	YES	□ 01	
	cleaning with soaps or chemicals/ bleaches/liquids that irritate or burn your skin, eyes or nose?	NO	□ 02	
HCH_17	Last week (were/was) (you/NAME)	YES	□ 01	
	climbing or cleaning hard to reach places from where if you fell, you might get injured?	NO	□ 02	
HCH_18	(Were/was) (you/NAME) sweeping,	YES	□ 01	
	vacuuming or mopping floors for long periods of time?	NO	□ 02	
HCH_19	Last week, did (you/NAME) help with	YES	□ 01	
	or do any washing of the clothes for this household?	NO	□ 02	→ HCH_25

HCH_20	How many days did (you/NAME) spend doing this task last week?			
		DAYS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_21	How many hours per day did (you/ NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_22	In the past week, (were/was) (you/	YES	□ 01	
	NAME) washing clothes by hand?	NO	□ 02	
HCH_23	Last week (were/was) (you/NAME)	YES	□ 01	
	ironing clothes?	NO	□ 02	
HCH_24	(Were/Was) (you/NAME) carrying	YES	□ 01	
	heavy washing baskets?	NO	□ 02	
HCH_25	Last week, did (you/NAME) help with	YES	□ 01	
	or care for children/old/sick for this household?	NO	□ 02	→ HCH_31
HCH_26	How many days did (you/NAME) spend doing this task last week?			
		DAYS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_27	How many hours per day did (you/ NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_28	Last week (were/was) (you/NAME)	YES	□ 01	
	carrying or lifting an adult/older person or a heavy child?	NO	□ 02	
HCH_29	Last week (were/was) (you/NAME)	YES	□ 01	
	bathing, showering or dressing any adults?	NO	□ 02	
HCH_30	In the past week, (were/was) (you/	YES	□ 01	
	NAME) caring for a sick person	NO	□ 02	
HCH_31	Last week, did (you/NAME) help with	YES	□ 01	
	or do any other household tasks for this household? (e.g. washing dishes, throwing garbage in the trash bin, etc.)	NO	□ 02	→ HCH_35
HCH_32	Specify the task			
		TASK SPECIFIED		

HCH_33	How many days did (you/NAME) spend doing this task last week?			
		DAYS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
HCH_34	How many hours per day did (you/ NAME) spend doing this last week?			
		HOURS SPENT		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 997	
Ask for childre	n attending school (EDU_07 = 01)			
HCH_35	Last week when did (you/NAME) usually carry out these activities mentioned above?	Read and select all that apply		
		WEEKDAYS AFTER SCHOOL	ПΑ	All responses
		WEEKDAYS BEFORE SCHOOL	□В	→ HOU_00
		WEEKENDS	□С	
Ask for childre	n not attending school (EDU_07 = 02)			
HCH_36	Last week when did (you/NAME) usually carry out these activities	Read and select all that apply		All responses  → HOU 00
	mentioned above?	WEEKDAYS	ПΑ	7 1100_00
		WEEKENDS	□В	

#### **MODULE FLA: FORCED LABOUR**

#### FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF AGE >=18

#### INTERVIEWER READ:

Sometimes, people are obliged to work against their will or forced to work in a job they accepted under false promises, or to perform some tasks because of violence or threats. In other cases, workers cannot leave their job or employer because someone uses lies, threats or use of violence against them or their family. This may occur to people of any age, at a permanent job or at seasonal or temporary jobs, for little time or long periods, close to home or while working in another country.

FLA_1	years, either in Nigeria or while working abroad?	YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	→ NEXT MODULE
		DON'T KNOW /CANNOT REMEMBER	□ 97	→ NEXT MODULE
		DOES NOT WANT TO ANSWER	□ 98	→ NEXT MODULE

We want to know the TOTAL time you were in a similar situation in the last 5 years. If you experienced more than one job episode in the last 5 years with similar situations, we want to know the TOTAL amount of time, including all episodes, not just the duration of the last episode.

INTERVIEWER instructions: Please enter whole numbers, rounding any numbers as needed. Decide the exact number you need to enter first and then enter the appropriate number for weeks, months, and years. For example, if the respondent says 3 years 1 month and 2 weeks, enter 03 years, 01 months and 02 weeks

FLA_1b	During the last 5 years, how long IN TOTAL were	a	
	you in a job with a similar situation?	YEARS (YY)	
		b	
		MONTHS (MM)	
		c	
		WEEKS (WW)	
		97 DON'T KNOW	
FLA_2	During the last 5 years, did any of these situations happen in more than one job?	NO, IN ONE 01 JOB ONLY	
		YES, IN MORE □ 02 THAN ONE JOB	

INTERVIEWER CHECK; IF THE ANSWER IS "IN MANY JOBS", PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

Now think about THE MOST DIFFICULT of these work situations in the past 5 years. As of now, all questions relate to that most difficult job.

FLA_3	In which country, either Nigeria or abroad, did you experience the most difficult of these situations?	In Nigeria, same State you are now		
		In Nigeria, another State _		
		Another country, specify		
		[COUNTRY_WO	DRST_	
FLA_4	Is this job your current job?	YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	

FLA_5	When did you start this job?	a		
		MONTH (MM)		
		97 DON'T KNO	W	
		b YEAR(YYYY)		
		9997 DON'T KI	NOW	
FLA_6	In this/that job, what kind of work do/did you do?			
	([e.g. cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell cattle; policeman –patrol the streets; cook –plan and		TITLE, IF ANY	_
FLA_7	prepare meals; primary school teacher –teach children how to read and write])			
FI A O		MAIN TASKS AN	D DUTIES	_
FLA_8		ISCO CODE: 🗆	000	
FLA_9	What is/was the main activity of the place or business where you worked?			
	([e.g.: Police Department - public safety; restaurant	MAIN ACTIVITY		
FLA_10	- preparing and serving meals; transport company - long distance transport of goods])			
		GOODS OR SERVICES		-
FLA_11		ISIC CODE:	100	
FLA_12a	In this/ that job, how many days per week are/were you usually working?			
		NUMBER OF DA	YS	
FLA_12b	In this/that job, how many hours per day are/were you usually working?			
		NUMBER OF HO	OURS	
FLA_13a	In this/that job, do/did you get paid annual leave?	YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	
	In this/that job, do/did you get paid sick leave in case of illness or injury?	YES	□ 01	
FLA_13b	,	NO	□ 02	
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97	

FLA_14	Do/Did you have a written contract or an oral agreement with your employer when you started this	YES	□ 01		
	job?	NO	□ 02		
		I DON'T KNOW	□ 97		
FLA_15a	In this/that job, does/did your employer pay contributions to a pension fund for you?	YES	□ 01		
	contributions to a pension runa for you.	NO	□ 02		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97		
FLA_15b	In this/that job, does/did your employer pay contributions to health insurance for you?	YES	□ 01		
	contributions to Health Insurance for you:	NO	□ 02		
		DON'T KNOW	□ 97		
FLA_16a	Has anyone in your immediate family, including	YES	□ 01	\FIA 47	
	children, helped you in this/these job(s)	NO	□ 02	→ FLA_17	
		DON'T KNOW		→ FLA_17	
FLA_16b	Who helps/helped you in this/these job(s)?	FAMILY_MEME ROSTER_1	BER_CODE_		
	Allow for multiple answer	FAMILY_MEME ROSTER_2			
		FAMILY_MEME ROSTER_3	□ 97  □ 01  □ 02  □ 97  □ 01  □ 02  □ 97  □ 01  □ 02  □ 97  □ 01  □ 02  ⇒ FLA_17  □ 97  ⇒ FLA_17  □ SER_CODE_  ser_code_		
		Other family n part of the cur household			
		ADD AS NEEDE	ED .		
FLA_17	When did you leave this job?	a			
ASK ON LY IF FLA_4=02 NO		MONTH (MM)			
		97 DON'T KNOW			
		b			
		YEAR(YYYY)			
		9997 DON'T KNOW			
FLA_18	Do/Did you have a written contract or an oral agreement at the time of your recruitment?	YES	01		
	ment at the time of your recruitment:	NO	02	→ FLA_20	
		I DON'T KNOW	97	→ FLA_20	
FLA_19	Were the terms and conditions in the contracts/	YES	01		
	agreement, at the time of recruitment and at the time you started the job, the same?	NO	02		
ASK THIS QUESTION ONLY IF BOTH ANSWERS TO FLA_14 AND FLA_18 ARE YES!		I DON'T KNOW	97		

FLA_20	How did you find this job?				
	INTERNET		01		
	NEWSPAPER / JOB ADVERTISEMENT		02		
	RECRUITER / INTERMEDIARY / BROKER OUTSIDE OF	COUNTRY	03		
	RECRUITER / INTERMEDIARY / BROKER IN COUNTRY		04		
	DIRECTLY BY EMPLOYER		05		
	PRIVATE AGENCY		06		
	FRIENDS / RELATIVES		07		
	OTHERS (PLEASE SPECIFY):		08		
FLA_21	Did you incur a debt with your employer or the recruiter to get this job?	YES	01		
	recruiter to get this job:	NO	02	→ FLA_25	
FLA_22	Whom or which institution/entity are/were you inde	bted to?			
	PLEASE READ AND MARK ALL ANSWERS THAT APPLY!				
	Recruiter / intermediary / broker outside of country	Α			
	Recruiter / intermediary / broker in country	В			
	Bank / cooperative / microfinance institution / other institution	С			
	Informal money lenders	Informal money lenders			
	Employer		E		
	Friends / relatives		F		
	Others (please specify):		G		
FLA_23	Did you fully understand the terms and conditions of the debt repayment when you borrowed the	YES	01		
	money?	NO	02		
FLA_24	How is/was the loan or debt being repaid?				
	INTERVIEWER: PLEASE READ AND MARK ALL ANSWERS TH				
	Deduction from salary according to the agreed plan	Deduction from salary according to the agreed plan			
	Unpredictable deduction from salary		□В		
	Work by family members		□С		
	Regular payment to the creditor		□D		
	Others (please specify):		□E		
FLA_25	At this job, have you ever faced any of the following	situations?			
	PLEASE READ AND FOR EACH SITUATION REPORT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: 01 - YES, 02- NO, 97 - I DON'T KNOW/I AM NOT SURE/I DON'T REMEMBER			Yes NO Don't know	
FLA_25_a	Made to take on this job under the decision of a thi without your consent		1 2 97		
FLA_25_b	Made to take the job to repay a debt linked to the jo employer or recruiter	b with the		1 2 97	

FLA 25 c	Made to work regularly overtime, on call, or out of w	orking hours		1 2 97
_ '-'	that was not previously agreed with the employer	<b>. . .</b>		-
	Made to work for no wages or very low wages below	than agreed		1 2 97
FLA_25_d	Made to work in hazardous conditions without prote ment	ctive equip-		1 2 97
FLA_25_e	Made to live in degrading conditions imposed by emposent	oloyer without		1 2 97
FLA_25_f	Made to perform a job of different nature from that s during the recruitment without your consent	specified		1 2 97
FLA_25_g	Made to perform illicit activities without consent			1 2 97
FLA_25_h	Obliged to use alcohol or drugs without consent			1 2 97
FLA_25_i	Made to work for other employers than agreed			1 2 97
FLA_25_j	Made to stay in the job for longer time than agreed a will	gainst your		1 2 97
FLA_25_k	Made to work with no or limited freedom to terminal contract	e work		1 2 97
FLA_25_l	Other not agreed situations (Specify):			1 2 97
FLA_25_m				
FLA_26	Can you refuse or could you have refused to do the activitie(s) you mentioned?	YES	□ 01	
ONLY IF AT LEAST FOR ONE OF THE SITUATIONS IN FLA_25 THE ANWER IS 01	activitic(s) you mentioned:	NO	□ 02	
FLA_27a	Have you tried to resign from this job but was not	YES	□ 01	→ FLA_28
ASK ONLY IF FLA_4 (IS THIS JOB YOUR CURRENT JOB?==2 / NO), OTHERWISE ASK FLA_27b)	allowed?	NO	□ 02	→ FLA_28- if FLA_26=NO, otherwise FLA_29
FLA_27b (ASK ONLY IF FLA_4. IS THIS IOB YOUR	In case you want, and respecting the agreed notice period, can you resign freely from this job?	YES	□ 01	→ FLA_28- if FLA_26=NO, otherwise FLA_29
CURRENT JOB?==1 / YES)		NO	□ 02	→ FLA_28
FLA_28	Why you are/were obliged to do these activities for which you didn't give your consent or why you cannot leave the employer when you want?			
	PLEASE READ AND FOR EACH ANSWER REPORT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: 01 - YES, 02- NO, 97 - I DON'T KNOW/I AM NOT SURE/I DON'T REMEMBER			
FLA_28_a	Because need a salary			1 2 97
FLA_28_b	Fear of threats and violence against yourself such as abuse, corporal punishment, sexual abuse	physical		1 2 97

FLA_28_c	Fear of threats and violence against your family, relat associates	tives or close		1	2	97
FLA_28_d	Because your debt with employer/recruiter was not p		1	2	97	
FLA_28_e	Employer threatened to impose a fine or financial pe	nalty		1	2	97
FLA_28_f	Because you are under constant surveillance			1	2	97
FLA_28_g	Because you are in an isolated place, with no access tworld	o outside		1	2	97
FLA_28_h	Because your work permit renewal is done by your en	mployers		1	2	97
FLA_28_i	Because you do not have access to your documents such as ID, passport, residence permits, travel documents, etc.			1	2	97
FLA_28_j	Because your employer knows that I have no other option to survive			1	2	97
FLA_28_k	Because your employer or recruiter threatened you of dismissal, deportation or legal action			1	2	97
FLA_28_I	Waiting for payment of due wages or other promised	l benefits		1	2	97
FLA_28_m	Other reasons/ situations (Specify):			1	2	97
FLA_29	Can you please explain in your own words the situation that you face or faced in this job?					
	INTERVIEWER:	RECORD THE AN	ISWER			
	RECORD THE ANSWER IN THE SPACE PROVIDED!	DO NOT READ				
		CANNOT EXPLAIN/ PREFER NOT TO ANSWER: 999				

## HOUSING (HOU)

INTERVIEWER: The Housing Module is administered to an adult in the household. The preferred respondent is the head of the household. If the head is not present, ask to speak with an adult who knows about the dwelling. Collect information on all members

	READ:  [Now I would like to ask you some details about the dwelling you live in.]		
HOU_00	INTERVIEWER: Write the ID code of the person who provides information for the household module	 ID Code of Respondent	

HOUSING CH	IARACTERISTICS			
HOU_01	OBSERVATION OF THE	DIRT/ADOBE	□ 01	
	INTERVIEWER	CEMENT/CONCRETE/STONES WITH CEMENT	□ 02	
	What is the principal construction material of the	STONES WITH MUD	□ 03	
	exterior walls?	WOOD/STRAW	□ 04	
		SHEET METAL	□ 05	
		BRICKS	□ 06	
		BAMBOO WITH MUD	□ 07	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 08	
HOU_02	OBSERVATION OF THE	SHEET METAL(ZINC)	□ 01	
	INTERVIEWER	TILE	□ 02	
	What is the principal material	CONCRETE	□ 03	
	of the roof?	CALAMINE – CEMENT FIBRE (ABESTOS)	□ 04	
		WOOD	□ 05	
		DIRT/PALM LEAF/THATCH	□ 06	
		STRAW	□ 07	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 08	
HOU_03	OBSERVATION OF THE	DIRT/SAND	□ 01	
	INTERVIEWER	CEMENT/CONCRETE	□ 02	
	What is the principal material	TILES/MARBLE	□ 03	
	covering the floor of the dwelling?	CARPET/POLISHED WOOD	□ 04	
	diversing.	OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 07	
HOU_04	OBSERVATION OF THE	DUPLEX	□ 01	
	INTERVIEWER	SEMI-DETACHED DUPLEX	□ 02	
	In what type of dwelling does	FOUR BEDROOM FLATS	□ 03	
	the household live?	THREE BEDROOM FLATS	□ 04	
		TWO BEDROOM FLATS	□ 05	
		ONE BEDROOM FLATS	□ 06	
		SELF-CONTAINED APARTMENTS	□ 07	
		SINGLE/ ROOM AND PARLOUR	□ 08	
		UNCOMPLETED BUILDING	□ 09	
		HUT	□ 10	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 11	

HOU_05	What is the ownership status	Read and select one		
	of the dwelling?	OWNER WITH LAND TITLE/ PROPERTY ACT	□ 01	
		OWNER WITHOUT LAND TITLE/ PROPERTY ACT	□ 02	
	1	OWNER/FAMILY WITH LAND TITLE	□ 03	
		OWNER/FAMILY WITHOUT LAND TITLE	□ 04	
		TENANT	□ 05	
		INSTALMENT PLAN/MORTGAGE	□ 06	
		FREE LODGING (RELATIVE, FRIEND)	□ 07	
		LODGING THAT COMES WITH WORK	□ 08	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 09	
HOU_06	How many rooms are there in the dwelling?			
	Do not include kitchens, bathrooms, corridors or balconies	NUMBER OF ROOMS		
HOU_08	Does this dwelling have an	YES	□ 01	
	area used for cooking?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_11
HOU_09	Is this cooking area located	YES	□ 01	
	inside the dwelling?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_10	Is the cooking area used exclusively by the members of	USED EXCLUSIVELY BY HOUSEHOLD	□ 01	
	this dwelling, or do people from other households use the cooking area?	SHARED WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS	□ 02	
HOU_11	Does this dwelling have a	YES	□ 01	
	toilet?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_14
HOU_12	Is this toilet located inside the	YES	□ 01	
	dwelling?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_13	Is the toilet used exclusively by the members of this	USED EXCLUSIVELY BY HOUSEHOLD	□ 01	
	dwelling, or do people from other households use the toilet?	SHARED WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS	□ 02	

HOU_14	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household	FLUSH/POUR FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM	□ 01	
	usually use?	FLUSH/POUR FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK	□ 02	
		FLUSH /POUR FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE	□ 03	
		FLUSH/POUR FLUSH TO ELSEWHERE	□ 04	
		FLUSH/POUR FLUSH TO UNKNOWN PLACE	□ 05	
		VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE (VIP)	□ 06	
		PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB	□ 07	
		PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/ OPEN PIT	□ 08	
		COMPOSTING TOILET	□ 09	
		BUCKET	□ 10	
		HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE	□ 11	
		NO FACILITIES/BUSH/FIELD	□ 12	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 13	
HOU_15	Does this dwelling have an	YES	□ 01	
	area for bathing?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_18
HOU_16	Is this bathing area located	YES	□ 01	
	inside the dwelling?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_17	Is the bathing area used exclusively by the members of	USED EXCLUSIVELY BY HOUSEHOLD	□ 01	
	this dwelling, or do people from other households use the bathing area?	SHARED WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS	□ 02	
HOU_18	Is this dwelling connected to	YES	□ 01	
	an electrical network (national grid)?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_19	Is this dwelling connected to	YES	□ 01	
	a running water (water board)?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_20	Is this dwelling connected to	YES	□ 01	
	a sanitation/sewer network?	NO	□ 02	

HOU_21	What is the main source of	WOOD	□ 01	
	energy for cooking?	COAL	□ 02	
		KEROSENE	□ 03	
		GAS	□ 04	
		ELECTRICITY(PHCN)	□ 05	
		SOLAR/INVERTER/GENERATOR	□ 06	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 07	
		NONE	□ 08	
HOU_22		WOOD	□ 01	
	energy for heating and/or cooling?	COAL	□ 02	
		KEROSENE	□ 03	
		GAS	□ 04	
		ELECTRICITY(PHCN)	□ 05	
		SOLAR/INVERTER/GENERATOR	□ 06	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 07	
		NONE	□ 08	
HOU_23	What is the main source of	WOOD	□ 01	
	energy for lighting?	COAL	□ 02	
		KEROSENE	□ 03	
		GAS	□ 04	
		ELECTRICITY(PHCN)	□ 05	
		SOLAR/INVERTER/GENERATOR	□ 06	
		CANDLES	□ 07	
		BATTERY POWERED LAMPS	□ 08	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 09	

HOU_24	What is the principal (main)	WATER FROM A TAP		
	source of drinking water for the household during the dry	INSIDE THE DWELLING	□ 11	
se	season?	IN THE COMPOUN/YARD	□ 12	
		NEIGHBOUR'S TAP	□ 13	
		NEIGHBOURHOOD FOUNTAIN/ PUBLIC TAP	□ 14	
		OPEN WELL		
		OPEN WELL IN THE DWELLING	□ 15	
		OPEN WELL IN COMPOUN/ YARD	□ 16	
		OPEN WELL SOMEWHERE ELSE	□ 17	
		COVERED WELL OR BOREHOLE		
		COVERED WELL IN THE DWELLING	□ 18	
		COVERED WELL IN THE COMPOUN/YARD	□ 19	
		PROTECTED WELL SOMEWHERE ELSE	□ 20	
		BOREHOLE	□ 21	
		SURFACE WATER		
		PROTECTED SPRING	□ 22	
		UNPROTECTED SPRING	□ 23	
		RIVER/LAKE/DAM	□ 24	
		OTHER SOURCES		
		TANKER TRUCK	□ 25	
		TRAVELING VENDORS	□ 26	
		BOTTLED WATER	□ 27	
		MINI AEP	□ 28	
		RAIN WATER	□ 29	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 30	

HOU_25	What is the principal source	WATER FROM A TAP		
	of drinking water for the household during the rainy	INSIDE THE DWELLING	□11	
	season?	IN THE COMPOUND/YARD	□ 12	
		NEIGHBOUR'S TAP	□ 13	
		NEIGHBOURHOOD FOUNTAIN/ PUBLIC TAP	□ 14	
		OPEN WELL		
		OPEN WELL IN THE DWELLING	□ 15	
		OPEN WELL IN IN THE COMPOUND/YARD	□ 16	
		OPEN WELL SOMEWHERE ELSE	□ 17	
		COVERED WELL OR BOREHOLE		
		COVERED WELL IN THE DWELLING	□ 18	
		COVERED WELL IN THE COURTYARD/CONCESSION	□ 19	
		PROTECTED WELL SOMEWHERE ELSE	□ 20	
		BOREHOLE	□ 21	
		SURFACE WATER		
		PROTECTED SPRING	□ 22	
		UNPROTECTED SPRING	□ 23	
		RIVER/LAKE/DAM	□ 24	
		OTHER SOURCES		
		TANKER TRUCK	□ 25	
		WATER CART	□ 26	
		BOTTLED WATER	□ 27	
		SACHET WATER	□ 28	
		RAIN WATER	□ 29	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 30	
HOU_26	How far away is the nearest public preschool/primary school?			
	SCHOOK	METRES		
	Write distance in metres			
	997 if don't know			
HOU_27	How far away is the nearest private preschool/primary school?			
		METRES		
	Write distance in metres			
	997 if don't know			

HOU_30	How far away is the nearest public secondary school?			
	Write distance in metres	METRES		
	997 if don't know			
HOU_31	How far away is the nearest private secondary school?			
	Write distance in metres 997 if don't know	METRES		
HOU_32	How far away is the nearest bank/microfinance institu-			
	tion?	KILOMETRES		
	Write distance in kilometres			
	997 if don't know			
HOUSEHOLI	D ASSETS			
HOU_33	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own an iron for clothing in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_34	Does any member of the household own a gas stove in good working order?	YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	
HOU_35	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own an oil stove in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_36	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a sewing machine in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_37	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a food processor in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_38	Does any member of the household own a gas cooker	YES	□ 01	
	in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_39	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own an improved stove in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_40	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a refrigerator/ freezer in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_41	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a fan in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_42	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own an air conditioner/split in good working order?	NO	□ 02	

HOU_43	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a simple radio/radio cassette in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_44	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a television set in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_45	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a tape player/ CD/DVD in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_46	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a parabolic antenna/decoder in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_47	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a private car (not used for business) in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_48	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a moped in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_49	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a bicycle in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_50	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a camera, photo or video, in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_51	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a musical instrument in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_52	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a landline telephone in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_53	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a portable telephone in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_54	Does any member of the household own a computer in	YES	□ 01	
	good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_55	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a generator in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_56	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a wheel- barrow in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_57	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own a washing machine in good working order?	NO	□ 02	

		I		
HOU_58	Does any member of the household own a boat/canoe	YES	□ 01	
	in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_59	Does any member of the household own a tractor in	YES	□ 01	
	good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_60	Does any member of the	YES	□ 01	
	household own an animal drawn cart in good working order?	NO	□ 02	
HOU_61 In this household does any one of its members own agricultural land that belongs	YES	□ 01		
	to him or her, or work agricultural land that does not belong to him or her?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_64
HOU_62	How many fields or plots do members of your household work?			
		NUMBER OF FIELD/P	LOTS	
HOU_63	How many plots, acres or	UNIT	NUMBER	
	hectares of agricultural land do members of this house-	PLOTS 1		
	hold own?	ACRES 2		
	Select the correct unit of measurement and record the number owned	HECTARES 3		
HOU_64	In this household does	YES	□ 01	
	anyone own any land not used for agriculture? This can include land associated with a dwelling or with an enter- prise?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_66
HOU_65	How many plots, acres or	UNIT	NUMBER	
	hectares of all the land not used for agriculture?	PLOTS 1		
	SELECT THE CORRECT UNIT OF	ACRES 2		
	MEASUREMENT	HECTARES 3		
HOU_66	What are the household's mair	sources of income?		
	Read and mark all that apply			
	EMPLOYMENT		□ A.	
	SOCIAL TRANSFERS		□ B.	
	SCHOLARSHIP		□ C.	
	RENT/PROPERTY		□ D.	
	PRIVATE TRANSFERS		□ E.	
	HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISE	HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISE		
	AGRICULTURE		□ G.	
	OTHER, SPECIFY		□ H.	
HOU_67	Does the household own any	YES	□ 01	
	livestock today?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_75

HOU_68	How many camels does the			
	household own today?	NUMBER		
HOU_69	How many horses does the			
no	household own today?	NUMBER		
HOU_70	How many cows/buffalo does the household own today?			
	-	NUMBER		
HOU_71	How many sheep does the household own today?	NUMBER		
HOU_72	How many goats does the household own today?	NUMBER		
HOU_73	How many pigs does the			
	household own today?	NUMBER		
HOU_74	How many poultry does the household own today?			
	nousenoid own today:	NUMBER		
HOU_75	Did any member of your household have a loan or	YES	□ 01	
	obtain a loan or purchase items on credit during the last 12 months?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_83
HOU_76	What was the main reason for the largest loan or credit purchase that a member of the household obtained in the	TO MEET ESSENTIAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES (BUYING FOOD, CHILD EDUCATION, ETC.)	□ 01	
	last 12 months?	TO PURCHASE A VEHICLE (BIKE, MOTORBIKE, CAR)	□ 02	
		TO PURCHASE/REMODEL/ REPAIR/ CONSTRUCT A HOUSE	□ 03	
		TO PAY FOR HEALTH-RELATED EXPENDITURES (MEDICINE, DOCTOR OR HOSPITAL FEES, ETC.)	□ 04	
		TO PAY FOR CEREMONIES (BIRTH, BAPTISM, FUNERAL, MARRIAGE, ETC.)	□ 05	
		TO OPEN/INCREASE A BUSINESS	□ 06	
		TO PAY A PREVIOUS LOAN	□ 07	
		TO PURCHASE AGRICULTURAL INPUTS	□ 08	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 09	

HOU_77	Where did the household	GOVERNMENT	□ 01	
	obtain the loan or credit from?	BANK/CREDIT CARD	□ 02	
		MICRO-CREDIT/FINANCE GROUP/COOPERATIVE	□ 03	
		EMPLOYER/LANDOWNER	□ 04	
		SUPPLIER OF MERCHANDISE, EQUIPMENT OF RAW MATERIALS	□ 05	
		FRIEND/RELATIVE	□ 06	
		MONEY LENDER/ESUSU	□ 07	
		OTHER, SPECIFY	□ 08	
HOU_78	Has the loan or credit been	YES	□ 01	
	fully repaid?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_81
HOU_79	How was the debt repaid?			
	Read and mark all that apply			
	CASH	□ A.		
	SELLING SOME ASSETS	□ B.		
	PROVIDE DIRECT LABOUR TO T HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	PROVIDE DIRECT LABOUR TO THE CREDITOR BY ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
	PROVIDE DIRECT LABOUR TO T HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	PROVIDE DIRECT LABOUR TO THE CREDITOR BY CHILD HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
	IN-KIND	□ E.		
	OTHER, SPECIFY	□ F.		
	DON'T KNOW	□ G.		
HOU_80	Were any children withdrawn	YES	□ 01	AFTER
	from school in order to pay the debt?	NO	□ 02	RESPONDING  → HOU_83
HOU_81	Have any payments been	YES	□ 01	
	made to repay the debt?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_83
HOU_82	How have the debt payments b	peen made?		
	Read and mark all that apply			
	CASH		□ A.	
	SELLING SOME ASSETS		□ B.	
	PROVIDE DIRECT LABOUR TO T HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	PROVIDE DIRECT LABOUR TO THE CREDITOR BY ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
	PROVIDE DIRECT LABOUR TO T HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	HE CREDITOR BY CHILD	□ D.	
	IN-KIND		□ E.	
	OTHER, SPECIFY		□ F.	
	DON'T KNOW		□ G.	

SOCIAL PROT	ECTION AND SOCIAL FINANCE			
HOU_83	Has any member of your household benefited from a	YES	□ 01	
	retirement pension (civil and military, and including veterans) in the last 12 months?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_89
HOU_84a	Please tell me the names of	PERSON ID 1		
HOU_84b	the members of your household who have received	PERSON ID 2		
HOU_84c	a retirement pension in the last 12 months	PERSON ID 3		
HOU_84d	Write the ID codes for up to 5	PERSON ID 4		
HOU_84e	recipients	PERSON ID 5		
HOU_89	Has any member of your	YES	□ 01	
	household benefited from a public employment program in the last 12 months?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_91
HOU_90a	Please tell me the names of	PERSON ID 1		
HOU_90b	the members of your household who have	PERSON ID 2		
HOU_90c	benefitted from a public employment program in the	PERSON ID 3		
HOU_90d	last 12 months	PERSON ID 4		
HOU_90e	Write the ID codes for up to 5 recipients	PERSON ID 5		
HOU_91	Has any member of your	YES	□ 01	
	household benefited from N-power conditional cash transfer program in the last 12 months?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_93
HOU_92a	Please tell me the names of	PERSON ID 1		
HOU_92b	the members of your household who have	PERSON ID 2		
HOU_92c	benefitted from N-power conditional cash transfer	PERSON ID 3		
HOU_92d	program in the last 12 months	PERSON ID 4		
HOU_92e	Write the ID codes for up to 5 recipients	PERSON ID 5		
HOU_93	Has any member of your	YES	□ 01	
	household benefited from a child protection program in the last 12 months?	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_95
HOU_94a	Please tell me the names of	PERSON ID 1		
HOU_94b	the members of your household who have	PERSON ID 2		
HOU_94c	benefitted from a child protection program in the last	PERSON ID 3		
HOU_94d	12 months	PERSON ID 4		
HOU_94e	Write the ID codes for up to 5 recipients	PERSON ID 5		
HOU_95	Has any member of your	YES	□ 01	
household benefited from a (Household Uplifting programme (HUP) – "BETA don come") program in the	(Household Uplifting programme (HUP) – "BETA	NO	□ 02	→ HOU_97

HOU_96a	Please tell me the names of	PERSON ID 1		
HOU_96b	the members of your household who have benefitted from a (Household Uplifting programme (HUP)			
HOU_96c		PERSON ID 2		
HOU_96d		PERSON ID 3		
HOU_96e		PERSON ID 4		
_	recipients	PERSON ID 5		
HOU_97	household benefited from a (ANY Other external assis- tance programme program in the last 12 months?	YES	□ 01	
		NO	□ 02	→ HOU_103
HOU_98a	Please tell me the names of	PERSON ID 1		
HOU_98b	the members of your household who have benefitted from a (ANY other external assistance pro- gramme) program in the last 12 months	PERSON ID 2		
HOU_98c		PERSON ID 3		
HOU_98d		PERSON ID 4		
HOU_98e		PERSON ID 5		
SHOCKS AND S	TRATEGIES FOR SURVIVAL			
HOU_103	During the last 3 years, was the by any of the following probler	e household negatively affected ns?		
	If the household has not suffered any of the following, finish interview			
	Read and mark all that apply			
	DROUGHT/IRREGULAR RAIN		□ A.	
	FLOODS		□ B.	
	ELEVATED RATE OF CROP DISEA	ASE	□ C.	
	ELEVATED RATE OF ANIMAL SIC	KNESS	□ D.	
	LARGE DECREASE IN THE PRICE	LARGE DECREASE IN THE PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS		
	HIGH PRICES FOR AGRICULTUR	RAL INPUTS	□ F.	
	HIGH PRICES FOR FOOD PROD	UCTS	□ G.	
	LOSS OF REGULAR TRANSFERS	LOSS OF REGULAR TRANSFERS FROM OTHER HOUSEHOLDS		
	LARGE LOSS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD REVENUE (OTHER THAN FROM ACCIDENT OR SICKNESS)		□ I.	
	BANKRUPTCY OF A HOUSEHOL ENTERPRISE	D NON-AGRICULTURAL	□ J.	
	LARGE LOSS OF WAGE REVENU ACCIDENT OR SICKNESS)	ES (OTHER THAN FROM	□ K.	
	LOSS OF A WAGE-EARNING HO	USEHOLD MEMBER	□ L.	
	GRAVE SICKNESS OR ACCIDENT	OF A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	□ M.	
	DEATH OF AN EARNING MEMB	ER OF THE HOUSEHOLD	□ N.	
	DEATH OF ANOTHER MEMBER	OF THE HOUSEHOLD	□ 0.	
	DIVORCE, SEPARATION		□ P.	

	THEFT OF MONEY, GOODS, HA	RVEST	□ Q.	
	CONFLICT/VIOLENCE/INSECURITY		□ R.	
	OTHER, SPECIFY		□ S.	
	NONE		□ т.	
HOU_104	Of all of the shocks the			
	household suffered, which were the three most severe. Please tell me in the order of the most severe to the least severe of the three.	MOST SEVERE SHOCK		
		2ND MOST SEVERE SHOCK		
		3RD MOST SEVERE SHOCK		
HOU_105a	As a consequence of your (most severe shock), did your household have an increase or decrease in revenues?	INCREASE	□ 01	
		DECREASE	□ 02	
		UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_105b	As a consequence of your	INCREASE	□ 01	
	(most severe shock), did your household have an increase	DECREASE	□ 02	
	or decrease in assets?	UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_105c	As a consequence of your (most severe shock), did your household have an increase or decrease in food production?	INCREASE	□ 01	
		DECREASE	□ 02	
		UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_105d	As a consequence of your (most severe shock), did your household have an increase or decrease in stock of food products?	INCREASE	□ 01	
		DECREASE	□ 02	
		UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_105e	As a consequence of your	INCREASE	□ 01	
	(most severe shock), did your household have an increase or decrease in purchase of food products?	DECREASE	□ 02	
		UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_106a	As a consequence of your (2nd most severe shock), did your household have an increase or decrease in revenues?	INCREASE	□ 01	
		DECREASE	□ 02	
		UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_106b	As a consequence of your	INCREASE	□ 01	
	(2nd most severe shock), did your household have an	DECREASE	□ 02	
	increase or decrease in assets?	UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_106c	As a consequence of your (2nd most severe shock), did your household have an increase or decrease in food production?	INCREASE	□ 01	
		DECREASE	□ 02	
		UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_106d	As a consequence of your (2nd most severe shock), did your household have an increase or decrease in stock of food products?	INCREASE	□ 01	
		DECREASE	□ 02	
		UNCHANGED	□ 03	

HOU_106e	As a consequence of your (2nd most severe shock), did your household have an increase or decrease in purchase of food products?	INCREASE	□ 01	
		DECREASE	□ 02	
		UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_107a	As a consequence of your (3rd	INCREASE	□ 01	
	most severe shock), did your household have an increase or decrease in revenues?	DECREASE	□ 02	
		UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_107b	As a consequence of your (3rd most severe shock), did your household have an increase or decrease in assets?	INCREASE	□ 01	
		DECREASE	□ 02	
		UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_107c	As a consequence of your (3rd	INCREASE	□ 01	
	most severe shock), did your household have an increase	DECREASE	□ 02	
	or decrease in food production?	UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_107d	As a consequence of your (3rd	INCREASE	□ 01	
	most severe shock), did your household have an increase	DECREASE	□ 02	
	or decrease in stock of food products?	UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_107e	As a consequence of your (3rd	INCREASE	□ 01	
	most severe shock), did your household have an increase or decrease in purchase of food products?	DECREASE	□ 02	
		UNCHANGED	□ 03	
HOU_108	What strategies were adopted by the household after the (most severe shock) in order to face the situation?			
	USE OF SAVINGS		□ A.	
	HELP FROM RELATIVES OR FRIENDS		□ B.	
	GOVERNMENT/STATE AID		□ C.	
	AID FROM RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS OR NGOs		□ D.	
	MARRY THE CHILDREN		□ E.	
	CHANGE CONSUMPTION HABIT FOOD, REDUCE NUMBER OF ME QUANTITIES EATEN ETC.)		□ F.	
	WORKING HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE TAKEN SUPPLEMENTARY WORK		□ G.	
	NON-WORKING OR UNEMPLOYED ADULT MEMBERS HAVE GOTTEN WORK		□ H.	
	CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 15 HAVE BEEN ASKED TO WORK			
	CHILDREN TAKEN OUT OF SCHOOL		□ J.	
	MIGRATION OF ONE OR MORE MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD		□ K.	
	REDUCTION OF EXPENSES IN HEALTH/EDUCATION		□ L.	
	OBTAIN CREDIT		□ M.	
	SALE OF AGRICULTURAL TOOLS		□ N.	
	SALE OF HOUSEHOLD DURABLE	GOODS	□ 0.	

	SALE OF LAND/FURNITURE/DWELLINGS	□ P.	
	SALE OF FOOD STOCKS	□ Q.	
	SALE OF ANIMALS	□ R.	
	INCREASE IN HUNTING AND/OR FISHING ACTIVITIES	□ S.	
	SEND CHILDREN TO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS	□ T.	
	GROW FOOD IN SEASONS WHERE YOU DON'T NORMALLY DO AGRICULTURAL WORK	□ U.	
	OTHER, SPECIFY	□ V.	
	NOTHING	□ W.	
HOU_109	What strategies were adopted by the household after the (2nd most severe shock) in order to face the situation?		
	USE OF SAVINGS	□ A.	
	HELP FROM RELATIVES OR FRIENDS	□ B.	
	GOVERNMENT/STATE AID	□ C.	
	AID FROM RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS OR NGOs	□ D.	
	MARRY THE CHILDREN	□ E.	
	CHANGE CONSUMPTION HABITS (PURCHASE LESS EXPENSIVE FOOD, REDUCE NUMBER OF MEALS PER DAY, REDUCE QUANTITIES EATEN ETC.)	□ F.	
	WORKING HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE TAKEN SUPPLEMENTARY WORK	□ G.	
	NON-WORKING OR UNEMPLOYED ADULT MEMBERS HAVE GOTTEN WORK	□ H.	
	CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 15 HAVE BEEN ASKED TO WORK	□ I.	
	CHILDREN TAKEN OUT OF SCHOOL	□ J.	
	MIGRATION OF ONE OR MORE MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD	□ K.	
	REDUCTION OF EXPENSES IN HEALTH/EDUCATION	□ L.	
	OBTAIN CREDIT	□ M.	
	SALE OF AGRICULTURAL TOOLS	□ N.	
	SALE OF HOUSEHOLD DURABLE GOODS	□ 0.	
	SALE OF LAND/FURNITURE/DWELLINGS	□ P.	
	SALE OF FOOD STOCKS	□ Q.	
	SALE OF ANIMALS	□ R.	
	INCREASE FISHING ACTIVITIES	□ S.	
	SEND CHILDREN TO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS	□ T.	
	ENGAGE IN SPIRITUAL ACTIVITIES (PRAYERS, SACRIFICES, CONSULTATIONS WITH WITCHES)	□ U.	
	GROW FOOD IN SEASONS WHERE YOU DON'T NORMALLY DO AGRICULTURAL WORK	□ V.	

		□ W.	
	OTHER, SPECIFY		
	NOTHING	□ X.	
HOU_110	What strategies were adopted by the household after the (3rd most severe shock) in order to face the situation?		
	USE OF SAVINGS	□ A.	
	HELP FROM RELATIVES OR FRIENDS	□ B.	
	GOVERNMENT/STATE AID	□ C.	
	AID FROM RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS OR NGOs	□ D.	
	MARRY THE CHILDREN	□ E.	
	CHANGE CONSUMPTION HABITS (PURCHASE LESS EXPENSIVE FOOD, REDUCE NUMBER OF MEALS PER DAY, REDUCE QUANTITIES EATEN ETC.)	□ F.	
	WORKING HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE TAKEN SUPPLEMENTARY WORK	□ G.	
	NON-WORKING OR UNEMPLOYED ADULT MEMBERS HAVE GOTTEN WORK	□ H.	
	CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 15 HAVE BEEN ASKED TO WORK	□ I.	
	CHILDREN TAKEN OUT OF SCHOOL	□ J.	
	MIGRATION OF ONE OR MORE MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD	□ K.	
	REDUCTION OF EXPENSES IN HEALTH/EDUCATION	□ L.	
	OBTAIN CREDIT	□ M.	
	SALE OF AGRICULTURAL TOOLS	□ N.	
	SALE OF HOUSEHOLD DURABLE GOODS	□ 0.	
	SALE OF LAND/FURNITURE/DWELLINGS	□ P.	
	SALE OF FOOD STOCKS	□ Q.	
	SALE OF ANIMALS	□ R.	
	INCREASE FISHING ACTIVITIES	□ S.	
	SEND CHILDREN TO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS	□ T.	
	ENGAGE IN SPIRITUAL ACTIVITIES (PRAYERS, SACRIFICES, CONSULTATIONS WITH WITCHES)	□ U.	
	GROW FOOD IN SEASONS WHERE YOU DON'T NORMALLY DO AGRICULTURAL WORK	□ V.	
	OTHER, SPECIFY	□ W.	
	NOTHING	□ X.	



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