

**Household Study of Commercial Sexual  
Exploitation of Children in Napak District of  
Karamoja, Uganda**  
**Global Fund to End Modern Slavery**  
**Final Study Report**

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CSE	Commercial Sexual Exploitation
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
GFEMS	Global Fund to End Modern Slavery
ILO	International Labour Organization
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
MU	Makerere University
OR	Odds ratio
PPI	Poverty Probability Index
SE	Standard Error
TdH	Terre des Hommes
UYDEL	Uganda Youth Development Link

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February through March 2021, ICF and the Department of Social Work and Social Administration, Makerere University undertook a household survey in the Karamoja Region of Uganda involving in-person interviews to measure knowledge, attitudes, and practices around commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) as well as to estimate the prevalence of children at risk of and engaged in CSEC. The purpose of this study is both to inform programming intended to reduce CSEC in Napak District, Karamoja Region as well as to evaluate this programming. In Karamoja, the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery is currently funding the Community Action to End Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation project, which targets both prevention and response against CSEC to protect 2,000 children at risk in Napak District from CSEC.

### Background

The Napak District of Karamoja is a rural region in northeast Uganda. In Karamoja, child trafficking is a significant concern because most internal trafficking child victims in Uganda are ethnically Karamojong. Karamoja's extremely high rate of multidimensional child poverty, which refers to a lack of both material and social needs, (84%)<sup>1</sup> and a traditional acceptance of migration for livelihood increase children's vulnerability to CSEC. The prevalence of CSEC and a thorough identification of vulnerabilities and risk factors have not been fully studied in Uganda. No prior studies offer an estimate of the prevalence of CSEC in any region of Uganda.

### Methods

The study is designed to provide estimates representative of all adults and all children ages 12 to 17 in Napak District. The sample includes both the intervention area in which the Community Action to End Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation project is being implemented and comparison areas in Napak. Fieldwork took place from March 1 to 13, 2021. The final sample included 986 households (adults) and 830 children aged 12 to 17. Up to two children per household were randomly selected for the child interview and one adult randomly selected per household. The adult interview and most of the child interview was interviewer-administered. However, for the most sensitive questions about CSEC and parental-child relationships, children answered using an audio computer-assisted self-interview program that was designed for children with no or low literacy.

### Findings

The study lends valuable insights into CSEC prevalence and vulnerability; socio-economic circumstances; and knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding education, child trafficking, migration, and parenting.

***CSEC prevalence and vulnerability.*** A key finding was the estimate of the prevalence of CSEC. About 11.9% of children had ever experienced CSEC, with 11.0% of all children experiencing it in the past year and 6.9% experiencing it within the past week. There were no statistically significant differences in the prevalence of CSEC by gender or age group. About half of children who experienced CSEC received each type of payment explored, including money, gifts, food, or drink, and "something else." Slightly fewer than half of respondents were directed to engage in CSEC by a third party. More than half of respondents who were directed to do sexual things by a third party responded yes for each type of third party asked about: someone in the child's family (63.9%); spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend (72.2%); pimp, employer, or broker (75%); and "someone else" (66.7%). Most children who engaged in CSEC at the direction of a third party had experienced violence by the third party.

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<sup>1</sup> Multidimensional poverty refers to a lack of both "material and social needs" including "health care and education, a social and family life, clean and safe drinking water, housing that is not squalid and overcrowded, adequate clothing, and regular meals with sufficient and nutritious food." (UNICEF. (2019). *Situation analysis of children in Uganda*. New York: UNICEF. <https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org/esa/files/2019-10/UNICEF-Uganda-2019-Situation-Analysis-of-Children.pdf>)

A multivariable logistic regression found three significant predictors of CSEC: having been ridiculed by a caregiver, having close friends who have engaged in CSEC, or keeping secrets from a caregiver. An at-risk index based on these predictors indicates 20.9% of children are at high risk of CSEC.

***Socio-economic characteristics.*** Demographic characteristics show that approximately 68.4% of the study sample lives below the international poverty line of \$1.90 a day and 89.2% below \$3.10 a day, thus, being very poor by international standards. Nearly two-thirds of children went to sleep hungry one, two, or three nights the preceding week.

***Knowledge, attitudes, and practices.*** Both adults and children nearly universally reported strong beliefs in the importance of education, although three-fourths of adults and nearly 40% of children had no formal schooling. Both adults and children demonstrate strong awareness of the risks of migration. More than half of adults strongly agree or agree that children who leave home to work often end up in sex work. Adults largely believe that parents should mainly make the decision about whether a child migrates. Adults also believe it is the parents' responsibility to protect children from people taking advantage of and hurting them. Nearly all adults and children indicate that they would report concerns about suspected child trafficking. Adults also generally display an awareness of the signs that a child may be at risk of trafficking. These signs include unexplained movements, being secretive, unusual behavior by the child's friends, unusual visits by relatives with promises of support for children and skipping school. Without prompting with options, adults identify two of these signs, on average, and 82% of adults can identify at least one risk factor. However, in some families, these beliefs are somewhat at odds with parental practices. More than one-third of children have experienced ridicule or being put down by their caregivers.<sup>2</sup> Few caregivers know their children's friends well. One-third of caregivers do not know where their children are all of the time. Caregivers underestimate how often their children keep secrets from them.

The level of poverty in Karamoja presents obstacles, such that one-fifth of children believe that migrating is the only way to make enough money to survive. This large number of children may be especially vulnerable to child trafficking because of their desperation.

## **Recommendations**

The study offers several recommendations based on the findings, including the following:

- Increase messaging on both the signs of trafficking and recommended next steps after observing these signs in children;
- Encourage the community to support CSEC survivors and facilitate discussions of what support could look like in practice;
- Increase awareness of trafficking policies and of individuals charged with reporting trafficking issues;
- Improve caregiver-child relationships, including reducing emotional abuse by caregivers; and
- Increase income-generating opportunities available locally and messaging that persuades residents that such opportunities exist locally.

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<sup>2</sup> This estimate comes from the responses to Question S8.Q5: Have any of your caregivers ever ridiculed you or put you down, for example said you were stupid or useless?

# STUDY OBJECTIVES AND BACKGROUND

## 1.1. Objective of the study

The objective of this study was to create a population-based measure of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Napak District of the Karamoja Region in Uganda. This report provides baseline estimates and findings. In February through March 2021, ICF and the Department of Social Work and Social Administration, Makerere University (MU) undertook a household survey in Karamoja involving in-person interviews to measure knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) around CSEC as well as to estimate the prevalence of children at risk of and engaged in CSEC. The purpose of this study is both to inform programming intended to reduce CSEC in Napak District as well as to evaluate this programming.

In Karamoja, the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery (GFEMS) is currently funding the Community Action to End Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation project that targets both prevention and response against CSEC and, ultimately, protect 2,000 at-risk children in Napak District from CSEC. Implemented by Terre des Hommes (TdH) and Dwelling Places, this project seeks to reduce vulnerability to CSEC and raising awareness among community members to identify and report suspected cases of CSEC.

Project activities will include implementing interventions that work with schools to establish child right clubs and support CSEC victims to return to and remain in school, strengthening the law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations and hold the perpetrators accountable, and building the capacity of social service systems to respond effectively in delivering appropriate services to survivors of CSEC, among others.

To enable the evaluation of the effectiveness of this project, our sample included both intervention and comparison areas in Napak. We will repeat the household survey in 2022 to capture endline data after the completion of the project.

This baseline report first presents background information, followed by a discussion of the study design. The findings section explores first the background characteristics of households and respondents, followed by the KAP of adult respondents, the KAP of child respondents, and then the prevalence of CSEC. Finally, we provide a conclusion and recommendations.

## 1.2. Defining commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)/child sex trafficking

CSEC and child sex trafficking are overlapping terms that “describe crimes of a sexual nature committed against children and adolescents that involve exploitation for financial or other gain.”<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of this study, the terms will be used interchangeably and will be defined as follows: CSEC/child sex trafficking occurs “when a child (under 18 years of age) is recruited, enticed, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, patronized, solicited, or maintained to perform a commercial sex act.”<sup>4,5</sup>

A commercial sex act is “any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.”<sup>6</sup> Sex is defined as “genital or anal contact or penetration of another person, regardless of

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<sup>3</sup> Barnert, E., et al. (2017). Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Children and Adolescents: A Narrative Review. *Acad Pediatr*, 17(8), 825–829.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5673585/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.state.gov/what-is-trafficking-in-persons/>

<sup>5</sup> Although the definition of sex trafficking of adults requires an element of force, fraud, or coercion, these are not necessary for the offense to be considered human trafficking in the case of children (<https://www.state.gov/what-is-trafficking-in-persons/>).

<sup>6</sup> Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-106publ386/pdf/PLAW-106publ386.pdf>

whether such contact is genital, oral, or manual.”<sup>7</sup> It “can include virtual situations, such as when a trafficker pays to watch a trafficking victim engaging in a sex act, including self-masturbation.”<sup>8</sup> For the purpose of this study, CSEC/child sex trafficking includes any situation in which “a child, whether or not at the direction of any other person, engages in sexual activity in exchange for anything of value, which includes [both monetary and] non-monetary things such as food, shelter, drugs, or protection from any person.”<sup>9</sup>

Examples of activities that would be considered CSEC/child trafficking if they result in anything of value being given to or received by any person may include, but are not limited to, the following:<sup>10</sup>

- Prostitution of children
- Sugar daddy/mama relationships (in which a child may be performing sexual favors in return for gifts or other support)
- Student-teacher relationships in which students perform sexual favors in return for grades or material goods

Although the definition of sex trafficking of adults requires an element of force, fraud, or coercion, these are not necessary for the offense to be considered human trafficking in the case of children.

Non-contact sexual exploitation of children, such as pornography or stripping, is outside the scope of this study. Non-transactional and non-commercial sexual exploitation are also outside the scope of this study. Mail-order-bride-trade and early marriage may also be linked to child trafficking, but are outside the scope of this study.

### 1.3. CSEC in Uganda

CSEC is known to occur in Uganda, but its prevalence and a thorough identification of vulnerabilities and risk factors among certain populations have not been fully studied. Our literature review revealed no previous studies of CSEC in Uganda using a probability sample. The literature review included a search of the web and academic databases using terms such as “CSEC” “child trafficking” “child prostitution” AND Uganda or Karamoja. We also found no previous studies focused on CSEC in Karamoja using any methodological design.

Prior studies of CSEC in Uganda have relied on snowball and convenience sampling. The largest study of CSEC to date was conducted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Ugandan Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development in 2004.<sup>11</sup> Using snowball sampling to identify respondents, this study interviewed 728 children in 4 districts (Busia, Kabarole, Lira, and Mbale). Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) conducted a CSEC study with a broader geographic focus in 2011.<sup>12</sup> The UYDEL study recruited 529 respondents from purposively selected areas known to have children engaged in commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) in each of the country’s four regions. Like the 2004 study, the UYDEL study recruited participants using snowball sampling. More recently, in 2019, the United Nations Population Fund undertook an assessment of CSEC among 822 girls in 3 high-risk areas of Uganda: Kampala, Namayingo, and Arua.<sup>13</sup> Participants were recruited by peer educators and through

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<sup>7</sup> African Programming & Research Initiative to End Slavery (APRIES). (2020). *Human trafficking statistical definitions: Prevalence reduction innovation forum*. Athens, GA: African Programming & Research Initiative to End Slavery.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

<sup>9</sup> <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/programs/commercial-sexual-exploitation-children>

<sup>10</sup> Mail-order-bride-trade and early marriage may also be linked to child trafficking but are outside the scope of this study.

<sup>11</sup> International Labour Organization (ILO) & Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda. (2004). *Child labour and commercial sex exploitation of children in Uganda*. Kampala, Uganda: ILO & Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda.

<sup>12</sup> Uganda Youth Development Link. (2011). *Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Uganda - A critical review of efforts to address CSEC in Uganda 2005-2011*. Kampala, Uganda: Uganda Youth Development Link.

<sup>13</sup> Nielsen, J., Kabagenyi, A., & Schmidt-Sane, M. (2019). *Assessment of commercial sexual exploitation among female minors in high-risk areas of Uganda: A mixed method study*. Uganda: United Nations Population Fund.

peer referrals. Other studies of vulnerable children in Uganda also provide information about CSEC in Uganda. Swahn et al. (2016) conducted 1,134 surveys with youth ages 12 to 18 who lived in slums or on the streets in Kampala.<sup>14</sup> These youth were recruited from a drop-in center operated by UYDEL and were asked questions about their sexual activity, including CSE.

**None of these studies offer an estimate of the prevalence of CSEC in any region of Uganda. Two offer estimates of the size of the population affected.** Although the basis of the estimate is not provided, the ILO (2004) study estimated the number of CSEC victims in Uganda “to be between 7,000 – 12,000 children” (p. 30). UYDEL (2011) argued that the national number had risen to 18,000 in 2011 but does not offer an explanation of how this estimate was achieved. Although the United Nations Population Fund (2019) study did not attempt to estimate the overall number of children in CSEC in the country, it concluded that CSEC is a growing, underestimated, and underrepresented issue of grave social, economic, and policy concern in Uganda.

Three of the four studies included both males and females in their samples.<sup>15</sup> Among respondents who experienced CSEC, 9% were male in the ILO (2004) study, 6% were male in the Swahn et al. (2016) study, and 16% were male in the UYDEL (2011) study. However, these studies used non-probability methods, so it is impossible to generalize more broadly about the experiences of CSEC among boys beyond the study samples.

As mentioned above, there have been no prior studies focused on CSEC in the Karamoja Region. This gap in knowledge is significant, considering the many media reports of child trafficking in the region.<sup>16</sup> In Karamoja, child trafficking is a significant concern because the majority of internal trafficking child victims in Uganda are ethnically Karamojong<sup>17</sup> due to a confluence of factors, including Karamoja’s extremely high rate of multidimensional child poverty (84%)<sup>18</sup> and a traditional acceptance of migration for livelihood.<sup>19</sup> This study aims to address this gap by providing an in-depth analysis of KAP related to CSEC and the prevalence of CSEC in Napak District of Karamoja.

## 2. STUDY DESIGN

### 2.1 Sampling methodology

The Karamoja survey was designed to select a household sample that could yield 900 completed adult interviews and up to 1,800 completed child interviews at each time point (2021 and 2022). Of these 900 interviews, 600 were assigned to the intervention group and 300 to the comparison group during each

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<sup>14</sup> Swahn, H.M., Culbreth, R., Salazar, L.F., Kasirye, R., & Seeley, J. (2016). Prevalence of HIV and associated risks of sex work among youth in the slums of Kampala. *AIDS Research and Treatment*, 5360180.

<sup>15</sup> Uganda Youth Development Link. (2011). *Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Uganda - A critical review of efforts to address CSEC in Uganda 2005-2011*. Kampala, Uganda: Uganda Youth Development Link; Swahn, H.M., Culbreth, R., Salazar, L.F., Kasirye, R., & Seeley, J. (2016). Prevalence of HIV and associated risks of sex work among youth in the slums of Kampala. *AIDS Research and Treatment*, 5360180; International Labour Organization (ILO) & Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda. (2004). *Child labour and commercial sex exploitation of children in Uganda*. Kampala, Uganda: ILO & Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda.

<sup>16</sup> For example: Olandason, W. (2014, October 10). *6000 children trafficked out of Karamoja*. Uganda Radio Network.; Agiresaasi, A. (2020, February 2). Anti-trafficking efforts face resistance in Uganda’s Karamoja Region. *Global Press Journal*. <https://globalpressjournal.com/africa/uganda/anti-trafficking-efforts-face-resistance-ugandas-karamoja-region/>; Mafabi, D. (2018, September 29). Child trafficking is big business in Karamoja. *PML Daily*. <https://www.pmldaily.com/features/2018/09/child-trafficking-is-big-business-in-karamoja.html>; The Independent. (2020, January 21). Inadequate funding hindering fight against human trafficking in Napak. *The Independent*. <https://www.independent.co.ug/inadequate-funding-hindering-fight-against-human-trafficking-in-napak/>; Ojore, G. (2021). Napak leaders rally Karamoja to end regional child trafficking. *New Vision*.

<sup>17</sup> U.S. Department of State. (2018). *2018 trafficking in persons report: Uganda*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-trafficking-in-persons-report/%20uganda/>

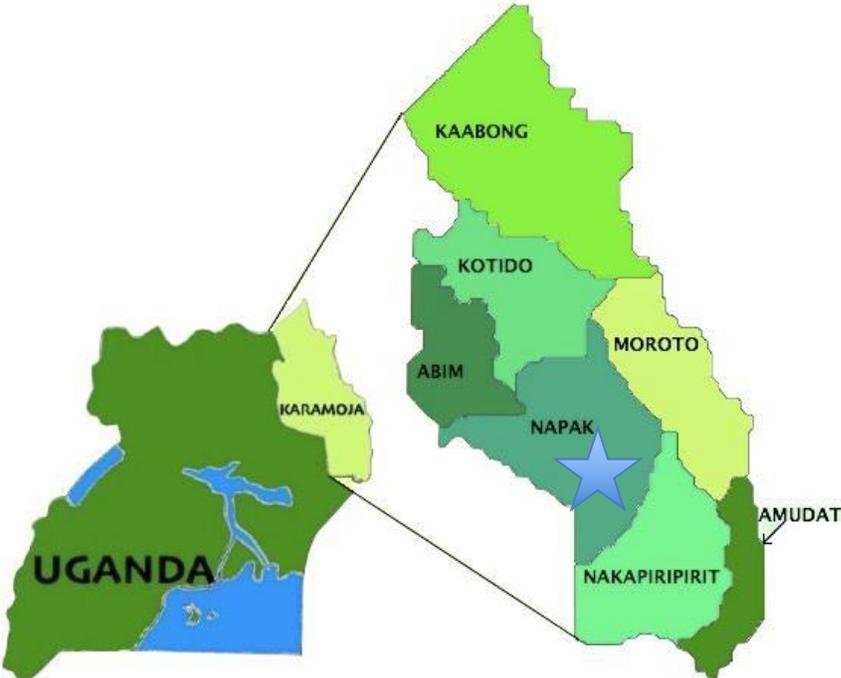
<sup>18</sup> UNICEF. (2019). *Situation analysis of children in Uganda*. New York, NY: UNICEF. <https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org/esa/files/2019-10/UNICEF-Uganda-2019-Situation-Analysis-of-Children.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> International Organization for Migration. (2014). *Child migration from Karamoja*. Washington, DC: International Organization for Migration. [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/karamoja\\_childmigration.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/karamoja_childmigration.pdf)

time point. We developed these sample sizes to ensure the precision of survey estimates for the intervention group as well as overall, but also to support powerful comparisons between the two groups.

The first-stage sampling frame was based on the Uganda (2014) Census containing data for parishes in Napak District. The data contain more than 7,500 parishes nationwide, with population sizes also available at the higher levels of sub-counties, counties, and districts. First-stage sampling units, or primary sampling units, were villages in each parish.

**Figure 1. Map of Karamoja, by District**



Source: <https://www.ugandapartners.org/tag/karamoja/>

**2.1.1 Selection of primary sampling units**

We identified 17 target parishes in 4 sub-counties (Matanyi, Lokopo, Loppei, and Longerechira) for the intervention group. For the comparison group sample, we identified nine parishes in two comparison sites (Iriiri and Ngoloriet). To reach the total sample size of 900 households in the 26 parishes, we would need to complete interviews in about 35 households per parish. Table A-1 (Appendix A) provides population data for the target parishes in Napak District.

Primary sampling units, also referred to as clusters or enumeration areas, were villages in parishes. We selected 3 sample villages using probability proportional to size in each sample parish and 13 households per village, resulting in a selection of 1,001 households. The 101 additional households were included to allow for household non-participation.

**Table 1. Summary Sampling Design**

	<b>Karamoja study</b>
Target population	Adults (ages 18+) Children (ages 12–17)
Sampling approach	Household area sample in defined intervention and control areas: 26 parishes in target sub-county areas, 78 villages

Sampling stages	1: Primary sampling units 2: Households 3: Adult respondent (and child for household with eligible children)
Sample size	900 completed adult interviews Maximum 1,800 child interviews

### 2.1.2 Household selection

Upon arrival in a selected village, field staff acquired or created a list of all households in the village. A household is defined as a person or group of persons, related or unrelated, who—for at least 6 of the last 12 months—normally cook, eat, and live together in the same dwelling unit, acknowledge one household head, and share living arrangements. In more than half of the villages sampled, village leadership (Local Council 1) had some form of household register at the Local Council 1. In places where the village leadership lacked a register, other sources, such as the village health team, were relied on to provide registers. The field teams worked with the area leadership to create an updated list of households based on the available register. The supervisor then entered the total number of households into a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) program.

The CAPI program selected 13 households to interview using a systematic sampling interval computed to generate a nearly constant number of households interviewed per cluster (e.g., the interval is larger in larger clusters). After the CAPI program provided the list of selected households, the supervisor assigned households to individual interviewers. With the help of a local guide, interviewers attempted interviews at each of the selected households. Households in which an interview could not be completed, for example due to extended absence, were not replaced (see Section 3.3.1 *Response rate and final sample* for the response rate and final sample).



*Field team member enters a manyatta (a group of Karamojong homes)*

### 2.1.3 Selection of respondents within households

The questionnaire, which is discussed in more detail in Section 2.2. *Development of key measures and questionnaires*, included within-household selection of one adult and up to two children. Any household member, including children, could complete the screening questions that selected the adult respondent. Any adult (age 18+) household member could provide responses to the adult questionnaire, but a parent of an age-eligible child was preferred. The CAPI program guided the interviewer to select a parent of a child ages 12 to 17, if available, and if not, any available adult. Approximately half of respondents (47.0%) were parents of children ages 12 to 17 (see Appendix G for more details on the differences in responses between the two groups). The responding adult was asked to list each child ages 6 to 17, and then asked whether each child ages 12 to 17 was available for interview. The adult was asked whether she or he was a parent of each child.

Up to two children per household were randomly selected for the child interview. Children who were the child of the adult respondent were prioritized, but any children ages 12 to 17 in the household were eligible. If a selected child was no longer available or refused, interviewers replaced the child with the oldest available eligible child.

## 2.1.4 Weighting and estimation

This section describes the weighting process adopted for the household survey data. Survey weights reflected the differential probabilities of selection for households, adults and children, and the adjustments made to account for non-participation. The post-stratification adjustments ensure that weighted totals are equal to known population totals.

### 2.1.4.1 Sampling weights

We computed two sampling weights for the two stages of selection: (1) The sampling weights for villages,  $WT_1$ , were computed as reciprocal of the probability of selection for the village; (2) The sampling weights for households,  $WT_2$ , were computed as the reciprocal of the probability of selection for each household within the selected village. We then computed overall sampling weights at the household level as the product of these two sampling weights for villages and households.

In other words, the overall sampling weights for household ( $WT_{12}$ ), incorporating the two stages, was the product of the two stage sampling weights:

$$WT_{HH} = WT_1 * WT_2$$

The sampling weights for adults are the same as the sampling weights for households because there is no random selection of adults within households:

$$WT_{ADULT} = WT_1 * WT_2$$

The sampling weights for children applied an additional factor due to the selection of one child, or two, to be interviewed out of the total number of eligible children in the household. Using this factor computed as the ratio of children in household and children interviewed, the child weight is:

$$WT_{CHILD} = WT_{HH} * Factor$$

### 2.1.4.2 Post-stratification adjustments

We computed separate post-stratification adjustments for the adult-level and child-level weights using population control totals presented in Appendix B. Post-stratification adjustments ensure that weighted total estimates match known population control totals. The adjustment factors were the ratios of these population totals by gender,  $A(j)$  and  $C(j)$ , and weight sums by gender,  $SA(j)$  and  $SC(j)$ . Specifically, we computed separate adjustment factors for the adult and child weights by gender ( $j = 1, 2$ ) as follows:

$$FA(j) = A(j) / SA(j) \text{ for adults}$$

$$FC(j) = C(j) / SC(j) \text{ for children}$$

Final adult weights were computed by post-stratification cell as the product of the post-stratification factor for adults,  $FA(j)$  and the adult weight up to that stage:

$$WT_{ADULT\_FINAL} = FA(j) * WT_{ADULT}$$

Final child weights for were computed by post-stratification cell as the product of the post-stratification factor for children,  $FC(j)$ , and the child weight to that stage:

$$WT_{CHILD\_FINAL} = FC(j) * WT_{CHILD}$$

Finally, we performed a series of weight validation checks, which are summarized in Appendix C.

### 2.1.4.3 Estimation

The study is designed to provide estimates representative of all adults and all children ages 12 to 17 in Napak District. Although the sample was designed to be nearly self-weighting (i.e., for all weights to be equal), unequal weights arise due to variations in probabilities of selection and weight adjustments for non-response. The sample is representative of adults and age-eligible children in Napak District. Throughout the report, “eligible children” refers to children ages 12 to 17 living in Napak District.

## 2.2 Development of key measures and questionnaires

The first step in questionnaire development was to define “commercial sexual exploitation of children” and “child sex trafficking” for the purposes of this study (See Section 1.2. *Defining commercial sexual exploitation of children/child sex trafficking*). Next, we reviewed measures and survey questions from prior child CSEC, trafficking, violence, and reproductive health studies to develop questions to measure the prevalence and characteristics of CSEC. We then reviewed documentation from the Community Action to End Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation project to understand the goals and activities of the project. We had iterative discussions with GFEMS and the project implementers, TdH and Dwelling Places. After these discussions, we reviewed previous KAP studies to guide the development of our questionnaire.

The following studies and instruments provided guidance as we developed both the KAP and CSEC prevalence and characteristics items:

- Child Trafficking in Kampala, Iganga and Moroto Districts: A Baseline Survey Report (Terres des Hommes Netherlands, 2015)
- Youth Involvement in the Sex Trade: A National Study (Center for Court Innovation, 2016)
- Evaluation of a Screening Tool for Child Sex Trafficking Among Patients With High-Risk Chief Complaints in a Pediatric Emergency Department (Kalsito, S., et al., 2018)
- Reproductive Empowerment Scale (MEASURE Evaluation, 2020)
- Questionnaire for Adolescent Children (Ages 10 to 17) of Female Sex Workers (MEASURE Evaluation, 2019)
- Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights of Children and Adolescents: Baseline Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey (Save the Children, 2010)



*Interviewer conducts interview with child*

With major revision from source questions and scales, the CSEC measure was combined with other measures and survey questions into adult and child questionnaires, with the goal of tightly aligning the questionnaires with GFEMS research goals and the Community Action to End Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation project. Although we adapted some previously used survey measures, in many cases measures were not available or appropriate, and we wrote survey questions that addressed key constructs most directly.

We developed two questionnaires: an adult questionnaire and a child questionnaire. The adult questionnaire collected demographic information about the household, the adult's knowledge and attitudes about child trafficking and child migration, and a list of all children ages 6 to 17 in the household, as well as some information about each child's education, work, and travel. The child questionnaire asked similar knowledge and attitudes questions as the adult questionnaire, as well as the child's own practices and experiences regarding migration and CSEC. Finally, the child questionnaire included questions to ascertain the size of the child's friendship network and asked about the experiences of CSEC among the child's friends.

The adult questionnaire was designed for interviewer administration using tablets. Most of the child questionnaire was similarly designed for interviewer administration using tablets. The interviewer-administered CAPI program guided the interviewer through the questionnaire by automatically applying skips and filters. It included response constraints where relevant to improve data quality.



*Child completes self-administered module*

For the most sensitive questions about CSEC and parental-child relationships, children answered using an audio computer-assisted self-interview program that was designed for children with no or low literacy. This form of administration has been shown to improve response accuracy for sensitive questions.<sup>20</sup> Child respondents heard recorded audio of each question read by a native Karamojong speaker. The narrator instructed respondents to select their responses by associating their answers with an image, which they touched on the screen (see Appendix D for examples). The program was designed to automatically advance to the next question after respondents selected an answer. Interviewers gave respondents the opportunity to practice in advance by using showcards with screenshots from the self-interview program to collect some responses during the interviewer-administered portion of the interview. Interviewers also checked for understanding of the showcard before giving the child the tablet.

Two experienced translators translated the questionnaires independently, and then they met to discuss and reconcile any differences in the translation. Both the translation and the phrasing of the questions for children were further improved through group input during the interviewer training.

### **3. STUDY IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **3.1 Ethical considerations**

We obtained ethical approvals from the ICF Institutional Review Board and Ugandan in-country ethics review boards (the Makerere University School of Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee and the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology) prior to the start of fieldwork.

##### **3.1.1 Informed consent**

Interviewers read a written consent statement to all respondents that included detailed information about the study, objectives, risks, and benefits, and emphasized voluntary participation. Respondents could ask questions and were assured of confidentiality before the interview continued. Respondents

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<sup>20</sup> Willis, G. B., Al-Tayyib, A., & Rogers, S. (2001). The use of touch-screen ACASI in a high-risk population: Implications for surveys involving sensitive questions. *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association*, 6; Villarroel, M.A., Turner, C.F., Eggleston, E., Al-Tayyib, A., Rogers, S.M., Roman, A.M., Cooley, P.C., & Gordek, H. (2006). Same-gender sex in the United States: Impact of T-ACASI on prevalence estimates. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 70(2), 166–96.

indicated consent by appending a signature or a thumbprint on the consent form if they agreed to take part in the interview. Consent was obtained from parents of child respondents and adult respondents, and assent was obtained from the children after their parents' consent. The CAPI program prompted interviewers to record whether the respondent consented to participate. Interviewers then continued with the interview if the respondent provided consent.

### 3.1.2 Child protection protocol

Interviewers received special training on interviewing children, with an emphasis on how to approach CSEC and how to handle emotional responses. In addition to this training, we developed a detailed child safeguarding and protection protocol, including identification of child protection concerns, responding to and reporting child protection concerns, and general protection guidelines. When child protection concerns arose during interviews, interviewers followed the guidelines delineated in the protocol and reported the concerns to their supervisors. Cases that required further follow up and management were referred to either the office of the probation and social welfare or a local community service organization with expertise and mandate to address child protection concerns. All respondents, regardless of whether they reported abuse or exploitation, were given a list of local and national mental health and social support resources.



*Project manager confers with interviewer*

### 3.2 Training and preparation activities

Prior to the start of training and fieldwork, ICF developed a field procedure manual. The manual was used for the survey training and to provide guidance to interviewers and supervisors on field procedures. The manual described the study design and goals and the role and responsibility of interviewers. It provided guidance for conducting an interview and building rapport with respondents. The manual included detailed instructions for selecting households and respondents, ensuring data quality, and conducting the interview.

MU conducted field team training from February 19 to February 23, 2021. ICF provided technical support and guidance virtually during training. During the training ICF and MU survey leadership introduced the study design and its objectives and discussed general interviewing techniques and expectations of staff. There was a substantial emphasis on ethics, with discussions of the consenting process, procedures for maintaining confidentiality, and the child protection protocol. The field team learned to use the CAPI program developed by ICF for data entry and for household selection. The training also included a discussion of respondent and household selection and a question-by-question discussion of each questionnaire.



*Physically distanced interviewer training*

Following training, interview team members conducted a one-day pretest with migrants from Karamoja living in or near Kampala. After the pretest, the survey leadership and field team met for debriefing and feedback. During the debriefing, the field team identified and corrected a few remaining issues in the translation of the questionnaire and in the programming of the skip patterns. We also revised some response categories based on the pretest participant responses. The questionnaire was updated and finalized after the pretest.

### **3.3 Data collection**

Fieldwork took place from March 1 to 13, 2021. There were six teams of five interviewers, each led by a supervisor. Three quality controllers, two information technology specialists, the senior field supervisor, and the project manager also provided support in the field.

#### **3.3.1 Response rate and final sample**

Most selected households participated. Of the 1,001 randomly selected households, interviewers completed 986 household-level (adult) interviews<sup>21</sup> (a 98.5% response rate). No households refused; however, in 15 households, no one was available due to prolonged absence, due to reasons such as migration for cattle grazing or traveling to another village for a funeral.

A total of 846 children were selected for interview, and we completed 830 child interviews.<sup>22</sup> The response rate for child respondents was between 96.5 and 98.1%.

#### **3.3.2 Data quality control**

To ensure high-quality data, supervisors were instructed to observe at least 10% of interviews conducted by their team. Supervisors and quality controllers regularly reviewed completed questionnaires and provided feedback to interviewers. ICF also conducted quality control checks on the data during the fieldwork period and found no irregularities. Supervisors used a disposition sheet with various checks, including refusal and dropout rates and reasons. Study leadership regularly aggregated

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<sup>21</sup> One child-headed household was included.

<sup>22</sup> Up to 14 of the 830 child interviews may have been completed with replacements for the originally selected child. Our CAPI program did not record replacements, so the precise response rate cannot be calculated.

and reviewed the disposition data to ensure that work was distributed appropriately among interviewers and the number of refused or incomplete interviews was reasonable.

### 3.3.3 Safety measures

The field team training included a discussion of safety and COVID-19 prevention protocols. During fieldwork, Napak District experienced a surge in inter-clan conflict and cattle rustling. The field team had to take extra measures to operate in this insecure environment. Supervisors consulted with local leaders, local armed forces, and police representatives in planning their field movement. Following local advice, field teams minimized traveling at night and chose the safest routes based on available information. In some cases, they had to reschedule or reduce callbacks to expedite data collection in villages affected by conflict. Field teams also made efforts to minimize the risk of COVID-19 through wearing masks, using hand sanitizer, and maintaining physical distance whenever possible.



*Interviewer conducts an adult interview*

## 4. STUDY CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

This section highlights the most salient study limitations and challenges, how they were addressed in the design when possible, and guidelines for interpreting results.

First, field team members reported a noticeable absence of children in many villages. In some instances, children were temporarily staying in other areas tending to cattle or participating in cattle raids. Parents also reported sending their children to stay with relatives in neighboring districts because of local conflicts. The absence of children, especially male and older children, appears in the data. Adult respondents reported 1,190 children ages 12 to 17 living in their households, but only 860 of these children were available during the 1 to 2 days that interviewers were working in their village. Therefore, more than one-fourth of children (27.7%) were not available to be selected for interview. Children are unlikely to be absent at random; the children who remained at home may have different characteristics than those who were away. Differences in CSEC rates between children who were available and those who were unavailable could produce nonresponse bias in reporting findings if the differences are large enough. However, some of the reasons for being unavailable are likely protective factors (e.g., living with other family members for safety). We have attempted to account for these absences using post-stratification weights, but our weights do not adjust for nonresponse bias specifically, and thus the exclusion of these absent children is a limitation of the study.

Second, although sensitive questions asked by interviews can be prone to social desirability bias (i.e., respondents answering in socially acceptable ways),<sup>23</sup> this study employed self-administration for the most sensitive questions asked of children. In most cases, interviewers reported that children seemed to be engaged and on task. We believe that the privacy afforded by this method of data collection may result in more accurate data through less social desirability bias. However, this is a novel application of this method of data collection, and the results must be considered accordingly. For the survey as a whole, as with all self-reported survey data, respondents may underreport socially undesirable opinions and experiences, such as negative opinions of CSEC survivors or experiences with CSEC. Interviewers were trained to mitigate this bias by maintaining a neutral disposition and emphasizing the confidentiality of the data.

Finally, data collection occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, which closed schools, disrupted trade and livelihoods, and limited social activities. All of these changes may affect our results. A similar study undertaken before or after the pandemic may have different findings. Anecdotally, other surveys have experienced increased response rates and productivity due to COVID-19 because people are more likely to be home. Although face-to-face surveys could be at risk for lower response rates, because household members do not want to interact with interviewers in person, the 98% response rate for this survey suggests that this is not a concern.

## 5. STUDY FINDINGS

This section presents the study findings. First, in Section 5.1, we present household poverty and respondent demographic characteristics. Next, we present findings related to KAP about migration and trafficking from the perspective of adults (Section 5.2) and children (Section 5.3). Section 5.4 discusses the relationship between caregivers and children. Finally, in Section 5.5, we present the prevalence of CSEC and the prevalence of at-risk status.

Except for the background characteristics, all estimates for adults and children are sample-weighted using the relevant weight variable. The standard error (SE) and unweighted number of respondents included in the estimate calculation (i.e., indicator denominator denoted by “N”) are also presented for each estimate—or for a table if all estimates in the table are generated using the same number of respondents. The exceptions are the respondent background characteristics table (Table 4), the prevalence of CSEC table (Table 21), and the prevalence of at-risk status table (Table 24), which include the number of respondents by each characteristic category (denoted by “n”).

### 5.1 Household poverty and respondent characteristics

This section discusses the level of poverty experienced by respondents and presents the demographic characteristics of adult and child respondents.

**Table 2. Household Poverty Likelihood (Unweighted)**

Scores	% (SE)	National poverty line	\$1.90/day*	\$3.10/day*	N
0–4	6.2% (0.8)	87.3	96.7	99.4	61
5–9	14.7% (1.1)	79.0	92.5	98.7	144
10–14	16.0% (1.2)	58.7	81.1	96.6	157
15–19	<b>20.8%</b> (1.3)	39.9	73.5	93.2	204

<sup>23</sup> Tourangeau, R., & Yan, T. (2007). Sensitive questions in surveys. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(5), 859–83.

20–24	15.3% (1.1)	30.4	68.3	92.6	150
25–29	10.6% (1.0)	23.0	54.5	88.1	104
30–34	6.0% (0.8)	10.0	37.5	76.7	59
35–39	3.0% (0.5)	7.0	29.7	70.7	29
40–44	3.8% (0.6)	6.3	26.0	63.5	37
45–49	1.3% (0.4)	3.0	16.7	51.6	13
50–54	0.8% (0.3)	1.6	8.1	36.1	8
55–59	0.6% (0.2)	0.5	4.0	27.9	6
60–64	0.8% (0.3)	0.4	0.6	17.2	8
65–69	0.1% (0.1)	0.4	0.4	6.4	1
70–74	0.1% (0.1)	0.0	0.0	2.1	1
75–79	0.1% (0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.5	1

\*2011 purchasing power parity

Karamoja is Uganda's poorest region, with 60% of the population living in poverty.<sup>24</sup> The high level of poverty in the region is reflected in the study sample. Table 2 shows the percentage of households in our sample in each poverty probability index score range and the poverty likelihoods for those score ranges.<sup>25</sup> This table shows the household variation in our sample, from 87.3% likelihood of poverty to 0% likelihood of poverty using the national poverty line, and 96.7% to 0% likelihood using the international poverty line (\$1.90 per day).

The mean poverty likelihood for our sample using the national poverty line is 42.8%, which indicates that approximately 42.8% of our sample lives below the national poverty line. The mean poverty likelihood for our sample using the international poverty line (\$1.90 per day) is 68.4%, meaning approximately 68.4% of our sample lives below the international poverty line. The mean poverty likelihood for our sample using the \$3.10 per day indicator is 89.2%, which indicates that approximately 89.2% of our sample would be considered very poor by international standards.

**Table 3. Child Hunger (Children, Weighted)**

Child respondent characteristic	Estimate (SE)	n
<b>Number of nights per week goes to sleep hungry</b>		
0 nights/week	29.0% (1.6)	828
1–3 nights/week	62.9% (1.7)	828

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.independent.co.ug/museveni-faults-leaders-over-biting-poverty-in-karamoja/>

<sup>25</sup> The [poverty probability index](#) (PPI) was developed by the Grameen Foundation in 2005 to allow researchers and practitioners to quickly establish a household's likelihood of living in poverty. Since 2016, PPI has been managed by Innovations for Poverty Action. Each country-specific scorecard includes 10 easy to collect indicators. The most recent Uganda PPI was developed from Uganda's 2012 National Household Survey. Scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating highest likelihood of poverty and 100 indicating lowest likelihood of poverty. PPI documentation includes look-up tables to convert scores to poverty likelihoods using various poverty lines.

4–7 nights/week	8.1% (0.9)	828
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Table 3 presents an alternative measure of poverty through an assessment of food insecurity. Most children report going to bed hungry at least once in the past week, which aligns with the high rate of poverty observed using the poverty probability index. Less than one-third of children did not go to sleep hungry any night (29.0%). Most children went to sleep hungry one, two, or three nights during the preceding week (62.9%). A small minority went to sleep hungry four or more nights during the preceding week (8.1%).

**Table 4. Respondent Background Characteristics (Adults and Children, Unweighted)**

Respondent Characteristic	Adult		Child	
	Estimate (SE)	n	Estimate (SE)	n
<b>Age (years) (%)</b>				
12–13	-	-	57.0% (1.7)	473
14–15	0.1% (0.1)	1*	28.5% (1.5)	237
16–17	-	-	14.3% (1.2)	119
18–19	0.8% (.28)	8	-	-
20–29	20.8% (1.2)	205	-	-
30–39	25.3% (1.3)	249	-	-
40–49	16.9% (1.1)	167	-	-
50 or older	36.1% (1.5)	356	-	-
<b>Gender (%)</b>				
Male	22.0% (1.3)	217	34.2% (1.6)	284
Female	78.0% (1.3)	769	65.8% (1.6)	546
<b>Educational attainment (%)</b>				
No formal schooling	70.9% (1.4)	699	38.2% (1.6)	317
Some preschool or primary	18.8% (1.2)	185	58.1% (1.7)	482
Completed primary	7.6% (.8)	75	3.5% (0.6)	29
Completed upper secondary or higher	0.1% (.3)	9	0.2% (0.2)	2
Vocational and technical training	1.4% (.3)	14	-	-
Functional adult literacy program	0.04% (.2)	4	-	-
<b>Marital status (%)</b>				
Never married	-	-	96.9% (0.6)	804
Married/cohabitating	-	-	2.8% (0.6)	23

Widowed/divorced/separated	-	-	0.4% (0.2)	3
<b>Has any children</b>	-	-	2.9% (0.6)	24

Note: This table presents the unweighted demographic characteristics because the weighted age and gender distributions will match the population and are therefore not very informative.

\* One child-headed household was included.

Table 4 presents the demographic characteristics of the adult and child respondents. More than one-third of adult respondents were older than age 50 (36.1%), one-quarter were between ages 30 and 39 (25.3%), and 20.8% were between ages 20 and 29. Less than 1% of adult respondents were under age 20. Children's ages ranged from ages 12 to 17, with nearly three-quarters (72%) ages 12 to 14 and the remaining 27.4% ages 15 to 17. Most adult respondents were female (78%), and nearly 66% of the child respondents were female. Table 4.5 shows the child respondent by sex and age. As mentioned in *Section 4. Study Challenges and Limitations*, many male children and older children were absent from their households caring for cattle or doing *elejilejj* (income-generating activities) elsewhere when the field teams visited. Field staff also reported that male and younger adult household members were often away from home caring for cattle or pursuing income-generating activities.

**Table 4.5. Child Respondent Age by Sex (Children, Unweighted)**

Respondent Characteristic	Male		Female	
	Estimate (SE)	n	Estimate (SE)	n
<b>Age (years) (%)</b>				
12	30.8% (4.0)	38	38.6% (2.2)	188
13	24.8% (3.7)	34	21.3% (1.8)	94
14	15.7% (3.1)	22	13.9% (1.5)	71
15	13.5% (2.9)	20	12% (1.4)	61
16	8.2% (2.3)	10	7.8% (1.2)	32
17	6.0% (2.0)	8	6.3% (1.1)	28

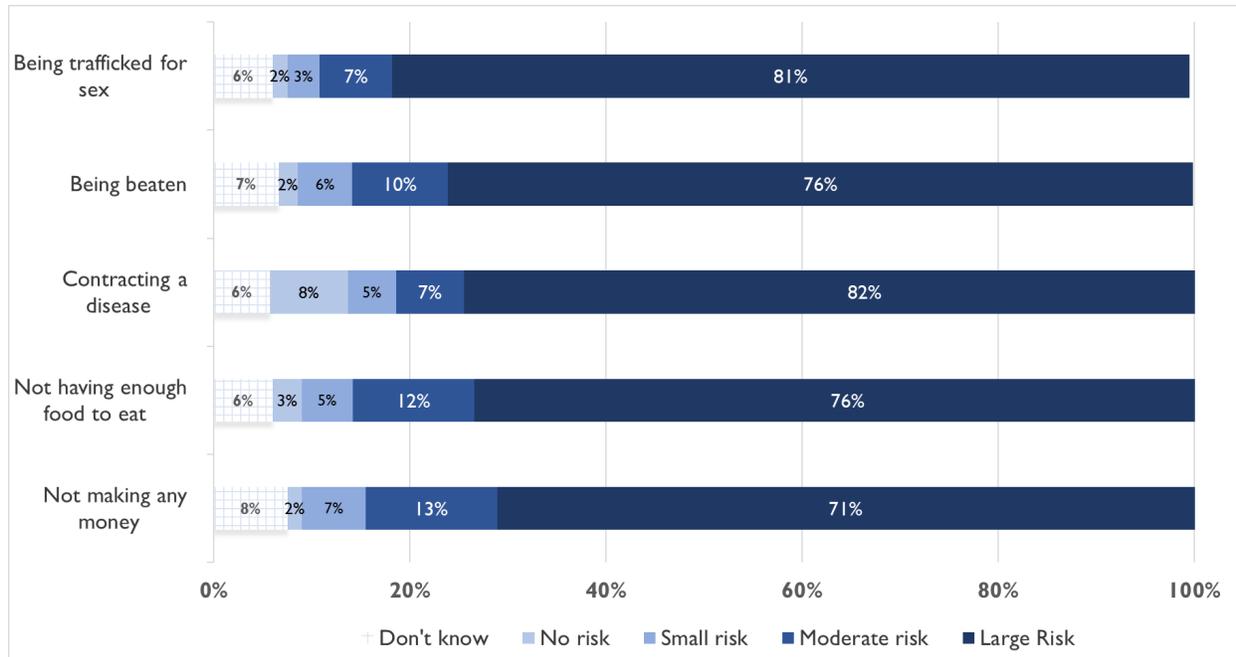
Education levels were low for both child and adult respondents. Nearly three-fourths of adults (70.9%) had no formal schooling, and 18.8% completed less than primary education. Only 7.6% of adults completed primary education, and less than 1% completed upper secondary or higher education. More than one-third of child respondents had no formal schooling (38.2%). A further 58.1% had some formal schooling but had not completed primary school. Only 3.5% had completed primary school, and 0.2% had completed upper secondary or higher.

Nearly all child respondents had never been married (96.9%). Only 2.8% of the children were married or cohabiting, and 2.9% had children of their own.

## 5.2 Adults’ knowledge, attitudes, and practices about children’s education, migration, and trafficking

This section presents the findings from the adult questionnaire regarding KAP about children’s education, migration, and trafficking.

**Figure 2. Perceptions of Risks to Children When They Travel for New Opportunities (Adults, Weighted)**



The study was interested in Napak adults’ perceptions of risks to children when they travel for new opportunities. As Figure 2 shows, an estimated three-quarters of adults perceive a large risk of children not making any money (71.2%). Adults also perceive large risks of children not having enough food to eat (76.6%), contracting a disease (81.8%), being beaten (76.0%), and being trafficked for sex (81.3%). Very few adults consider there to be no risk to traveling for new opportunities; only one respondent indicated “none” for all of these potential risks.

The questionnaire also probed the adults’ opinions on how often children who leave home end up in sex work (not shown in table). More than half of adults strongly agree (28.7%) or agree (27.7%) that children who leave home to work often end up in sex work. An estimated one-fifth of adults disagree (17.6%) or strongly disagree (4.1%). Less than one-tenth of adults neither agree nor disagree (8.9%).

**Table 5. Likely Result of Child’s Leaving Village on Child’s Financial Situation (Adults, Weighted)**

	Very likely % (SE)	Some- what likely % (SE)	Equally likely and unlikely % (SE)	Somewhat Unlikely % (SE)	Very unlikely % (SE)	N
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A child who leaves the village for work or school will improve his or her financial situation	23.9% (2.0)	25.4% (3.5)	20.0% (2.6)	14.7% (1.3)	9.0% (1.4)	985
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Half of adults believe that it is very (23.9%) or somewhat likely (25.4%) that children leaving the village for work or school will improve their financial situation (Table 5). One-fifth (20.0%) believe that it is equally likely and unlikely that children’s financial situation would improve. Only one-fourth believe that it is unlikely (14.7%) or very unlikely (9.0%) that children’s financial situation will improve as a result of leaving their village for work or school. Comparing these results with those reported above, showing that nearly three-quarters of adults perceive a large risk of children not making any money when traveling for new opportunities, presents a potential conundrum. Although question wording or order may be a partial cause,<sup>26</sup> it is also possible that parents hold these seemingly contradictory beliefs at the same time. Given the serious economic motivation for migration, adults may report that leaving the village is likely to improve a child’s financial situation because they *hope* this to be the case, while at the same time they are aware of the risks and worry that a child’s financial situation may not improve. Further, people are notoriously poor at estimating uncertainty and risk heuristically<sup>27</sup> and are able to hold seemingly conflicting opinions on complex topics.<sup>28</sup> Respondents may also be considering different time horizons as they respond to these two questions. For example, respondents may believe there to be a large risk of not making any money initially and also consider it very likely that a child leaving the village will eventually improve his or her financial situation.

**Table 6. Attitudes toward Children’s Education (Adults, Weighted)**

Statement	Very important % (SE)	Somewhat important % (SE)	A little important % (SE)	Not important at all % (SE)	Don’t know % (SE)	N
How important do you think education is for children?	93.2% (1.3)	5.0% (1.0)	0.9% (0.5)	0.2% (0.1)	0.5 (0.5)	830

Statement	Yes % (SE)	No % (SE)	Don’t know % (SE)	N
Do you think boys and girls should have the same educational opportunities?	95.6% (1.2)	3.9% (1.2)	3.1% (0.3)	830
Do you think attending school helps children make more money later in life?	97.0% (1.1)	1.0% (0.9)	1.9% (0.7)	830

Nearly all adults agree that education is very important (93.2%), with a few believing that it is somewhat important (5.0%) (Table 6). When asked whether boys and girls should have the same educational opportunities, nearly all adults respond in the affirmative (95.6%), but the agreement is higher for parents of a child aged 12 to 17 (98.1%) than for adults who are not parents of a child aged 12 to 17

<sup>26</sup> Tourangeau, R., & Rasinski, K.A. (1988). Cognitive processes underlying context effects in attitude measurement. *Psychological Bulletin*, 103(3), 299–314. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.103.3.299>

<sup>27</sup> Tversky, A., & Kahneman, D. (1992). Advances in prospect theory: Cumulative representation of uncertainty. *Journal of Risk and Uncertainty*, 5(4), 297–323. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00122574>

<sup>28</sup> Harmon-Jones, E., & Mills, J. (2019). An introduction to cognitive dissonance theory and an overview of current perspectives on the theory. In *Cognitive dissonance: Reexamining a pivotal theory in psychology, 2nd Ed* (pp. 2–24). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000135-001>

(91.6%). Nearly all adults also agree that attending school helps children make more money later in life (97.0%).

**Table 7. Agreement with Statements about Children’s Work and Caregivers’ Responsibilities (Adults, Weighted)**

Statement	<12 % (SE)	12–15 % (SE)	16–20 % (SE)	>20 % (SE)	N
At what age people should seek and do <i>elejilejj</i> (income-generating activities) to provide for their families	14.6% (2.3)	44.3% (3.3)	35.1% (3.2)	6.0% (1.3)	878
At what age is good for people to go look for food and money in another town or city	7.0% (1.0)	35.0% (3.7)	46.9% (3.7)	10.9% (1.6)	899

Statement	Strongly agree % (SE)	Agree % (SE)	Neither agree nor disagree % (SE)	Disagree % (SE)	Strongly disagree % (SE)	N
Part of a parent’s job is to protect their children from people taking advantage of and hurting them	77.2% (2.5)	21.2% (2.6)	0.5% (0.2)	0.4% (0.2)	0.1% (0.0)	986

As shown in Table 7, an estimated 44.3% of adults believe that individuals should seek and do *elejilejj* to provide for their families starting between ages 12 and 15. An estimated 14.6% of adults believe that individuals should start before age 12, and 41.1% of adults believe that individuals should start after age 15. On average, adults believe that individuals should start to seek and do *elejilejj* at age 15. Parents of a 12- to 17-year-old believe children should be slightly older, on average age 16.0, compared to age 14.6 for adults who are not parents of a 12- to 17-year-old.

Overall, adults feel that individuals should be older (e.g., ages 16–20, followed by ages 12–15) before migrating (“going to look for food and money in another town or city”), as compared to the starting age for *elejilejj*. Only an estimated 7.0% believe that children should migrate before age 12. On average, adults believe that at age 17 it is good for individuals to go and look for food and money in another town or city, and 41.7% of adults believe that it is good for a child under age 18 to migrate.

Although many adults expect children to generate income, either locally or in another town, adults also agree that parents have a responsibility to protect their children. Nearly all adults either strongly agree (77.2%) or agree (21.2%) that part of a parent’s job is to protect their children from people taking advantage of and hurting them. This strong agreement with parent’s job as protector may seem at odds with the high levels of encouragement of children to do *elejilejj* and to look for food and money in another town. It may be that parents truly do feel an obligation to protect their children and believe that gaining early experience in navigating economic activities is key to their long-term ability to avoid harm.

**Table 8. Person who Should Mainly Make the Decision about Whether a Child Migrates for Work (Adults, Weighted)**

Person	Male respondents % (SE)	Female respondents % (SE)	Total % (SE)
Child/teenager himself or herself	17.4% (3.1)	23.8% (2.1)	20.9% (2.1)
Father	66.6%	56.8%	61.3%

	(4.2)	(2.8)	(2.9)
Mother	61.8%	72.4%	67.5%
	(5.1)	(2.5)	(3.2)
Community leaders	2.7%	5.4%	4.13%
	(1.7)	(1.5)	(1.1)
Other	9.7%	8.9%	9.3%
	(3.0)	(1.4)	(1.6)
Don't know	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%
	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)
<b>Number of respondents</b>	266	769	986

Note: Multiple responses allowed.

Table 8 shows the opinion of adults on who should mainly make the decision about whether a minor migrates for work. An estimated 76.9% of adults believe either the mother, father, or both parents should make this decision. An estimated 20.9% of adults believe that the teenager himself or herself should make the decision. The figure is higher for adults who are not parents of a 12- to 17-year-old (29.6%) than for parents of a 12- to 17-year-old (13.3%). Only 7.2% of adults believe that the teenager *alone* should make the decision. Few adults believe that community leaders should decide whether a child migrates (4.1%). Only 9.3% of adults believe that someone else should decide, including friends, siblings, and close relatives.

Field staff reported that some respondents had strong feelings about whether the mother or father should make the decision, and the results do show a difference by gender. More adult males (66.6%) than adult females (56.8%) thought that the father should decide, and more adult females (72.4%) than males (61.8%) thought that the mother should decide.

**Table 9. Signs that Children may be at Risk of Child Trafficking (Adults, Weighted)**

	Estimate (SE)
<b>Mean number of risk factors identified by respondent</b>	<b>2.21 (.084)</b>
<b>Risk factor</b>	<b>% (SE)</b>
Child goes places without providing destination or return time	58.6% (3.0)
Child becomes more secretive	47.0% (2.7)
Unusual behavior by child's friends	43.4% (2.5)
Unusual visits by relatives with promises of support for children	30.5% (2.5)
Child skips school	26.3% (2.6)
Other	15.6% (2.4)
Don't know	11.6% (1.8)
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>985</b>

Note: Multiple responses allowed.

Table 9 provides estimates for risk factors identified by adults regarding children's risk for trafficking. Interviewers asked the question without reading response options and then chose the response options most similar to the answer provided by the respondent. The signs of risk (other than "Other") were provided by TdH and Dwelling Places. The majority of respondents could identify at least one risk factor

(82.0%), and each respondent identified an average of 2.2 risk factors. On average, male respondents identified 2.4 risk factors and female respondents identified 2.2 risk factors ( $p = 0.012$ ).

More than half of adults believe that a child going places without providing a destination or return time is a sign that the child may be at risk of trafficking (58.6%). Other commonly reported signs include a child becoming more secretive (47.0%), unusual behavior by a child’s friends (43.4%), unusual visits by relatives with promises of support for children (30.5%), and a child skipping school (26.3%). An estimated 15.6% of adults offer other signs that a child may be at risk of trafficking, including hiding money, moving around randomly to different households, and the presence of hunger in the home.

Parent of a 12- to 17-year-old on average identified more risk factors than adults who are not parents of a 12- to 17-year-old (2.36 versus 2.08;  $p = 0.001$ ), and the two groups identified different risk factors. More parents of a 12- to 17-year-old listed child skipping school (29.7% versus 22.3%), child becoming more secretive (54.3% versus 38.3%), and unusual visits by relatives (33.4% versus 26.9%) compared to adults who are not parents of a 12- to 17-year-old. Adults who are not parents of a 12- to 17-year-old reported more “other” signs (signs not included in the list of pre-coded response options) than did parents (21.5% versus 10.6%).

Respondents were also asked whether they see signs that children in their household may be at risk of trafficking. More than half of adults (54.3%) see these signs. Adults who are not a parent of a 12- to 17-year-old are significantly more likely to see these signs than are parents of a 12- to 17-year-old (66.6% versus 45.3%;  $p = 0.000$ ). We do not have enough information about respondent family structures to draw definitive conclusions, but it may be that adults who are not a parent of a 12- to 17-year-old see more signs that children in their households are at risk for trafficking because children in these households are in fact at greater risk due to the absence of their parents.

**Table 10. Actions Adults Would Take if They Had Concerns about a Child Being Trafficked (Adults, Weighted)**

Action	% (SE)
Report case to child’s family	56.3% (2.4)
Report case to local council, clan leaders, or elders	81.5% (2.1)
Report case to religious leaders	13.1% (2.2)
Report case to police	59.9% (3.9)
Confront perpetrator, if known to respondent	20.8% (2.5)
Talk to the child	21.3% (2.3)
Keep quiet and do nothing	1.6% (0.4)
Other	2.8% (0.8)
Don’t know	0.03% (0.1)
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>986</b>

Note: Multiple responses allowed.

Adult respondents were asked what actions they would take if they had concerns about a child being trafficked. Nearly all adults (96.9%) would report the situation, either to the child’s family, to local leaders, to religious leaders, or to the police. Adults are most likely to report the case to local leaders

(81.5%), the police (60.0%), and the child’s family (56.3%). Less than 2% of adults indicate they would keep quiet and do nothing (Table 10).

**Table 11. Reasons for Not Reporting Concerns about a Child Being Trafficked (Adults, Weighted)**

Reason	% (SE)
Fear of retaliation	23.8% (9.6)
I'm not sure it's trafficking/I have no evidence	22.2% (8.1)
It is not my business	22.2% (11.8)
No action is likely to be taken	21.7% (8.9)
It is normal for such things to happen	21.4% (8.9)
Don't know where or who to report to	2.4% (1.9)
Prefer to speak to perpetrator first	0.0% (0)
Other	0.0%
Don't know	6.9% (4.0)
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>42</b>

Note: Multiple responses allowed.

The 3.1% of adults who would not report the situation (either to the child’s family, to local leaders, to religious leaders, or to the police) were asked their reasons for not reporting their concerns. Table 11 presents the results of adults’ answers to why they would not report concerns about a child being involved with a trafficker. Interviewers asked the question without reading response options and then chose the response options that fit the answer provided by the respondent. The main reasons were fear of retaliation (23.8%), not having evidence or not being sure (22.2%), feeling it was not their business (22.2%), belief that no action would be taken (21.7%), and feeling that it is normal for such things to happen (21.4%). No respondents indicated a preference for speaking to the perpetrator before reporting a concern.

While most adults would report their concerns, adults are less confident in the vigilance of the community more broadly. When asked whether there is anyone in the community who the respondent thinks of as looking out for child trafficking or CSEC and reporting it to the police or community leaders, only about one-third of adults agree (33.7%; not shown in table).

**Table 12. Agreement with Statements about Acceptance of CSEC Survivors (Adults, Weighted)**

Statement	Strongly agree % (SE)	Agree % (SE)	Neither agree nor disagree % (SE)	Disagree % (SE)	Strongly disagree % (SE)	N
CSEC survivors in this community face rejection from their peers	7.8% (1.4)	23.4% (3.4)	8.4% (1.8)	37.6% (3.1)	15.6% (2.3)	986

CSEC survivors should be treated the same as everyone else	31.2% (3.3)	46.5% (3.5)	4.6% (0.9)	12.1% (2.2)	3.3% (0.7)	986
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As shown in Table 12, adults have potentially conflicting opinions about whether CSEC survivors in the community face rejection from their peers. Slightly less than one-third strongly agree (7.8%) or agree (23.4%) that “CSEC survivors in this community face rejection from their peers.” More than 77% strongly agree (31.2%) or agree (46.5%) that “CSEC survivors should be treated the same as everyone.

**Table 13. Awareness of the Trafficking in Persons Act of 2009, Napak District Child Protection Ordinance, and Child Trafficking (Adults, Weighted)**

	% (SE)
Trafficking in Persons Act of 2009 <sup>29</sup>	44.1% (3.8)
Napak District Child Protection Ordinance <sup>30</sup>	49.5% (4.0)
Child trafficking <sup>31</sup>	75.8% (1.8)
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>986</b>

The study sought to understand the awareness of important acts and concepts related to child trafficking. Adults were asked yes or no questions about their familiarity. An estimated half of Napak adults report having heard of the Trafficking in Persons Act of 2009 (44.1%), and a similar percentage report having heard of the Napak District Child Protection Ordinance (49.5%). The term child trafficking is more familiar to adults, with an estimated three-quarters having heard of child trafficking (75.8%). These percentages should be considered the upper bound of awareness of these items; open-ended questions may have indicated lower awareness.

Respondents who had heard of child trafficking were asked what child trafficking means to them. In general, respondents defined child trafficking in two ways. First, many respondents noted that child trafficking occurs when children are taken from home through forced and or deceptive means, for example the kidnapping of a child without a parent’s consent; using deceptive means to lure a child without a parent’s consent, such as the offering of food, treats, small gifts, and promises of schooling; or using deceptive means to ask a parent for the child. Second, many respondents also considered children’s voluntary migration, at times under the influence of peers, as a form of trafficking. Most respondents perceived trafficking to be a crime that occurs without parental consent.

Most respondents emphasized that a key feature of child trafficking is transport to another location, regardless of whether it is of a child’s own volition. These destinations included “towns”; the city, including Kampala, Mbale, Busia, Teso, and Nairobi; and “the West.” Respondents also viewed the purpose and outcome of trafficking to be child labor, forced child labor, and sexual violence.

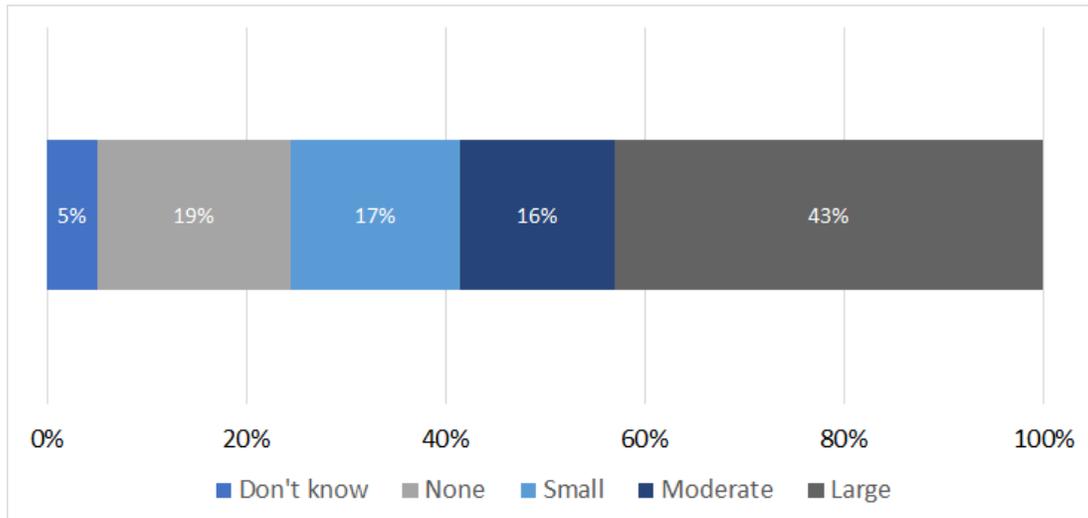
To conclude, the majority of respondents identified the act of transport, means of fraud and deception, and purpose of trafficking as exploitation as critical features of their definition of trafficking, elaborating on the harm that children undergo as a result of it. (For an in-depth analysis of what child trafficking means to adult respondents, please see Appendix E.)

<sup>29</sup> Question text (S4.Q1): Have you heard of the "Trafficking in persons Act of 2009"?

<sup>30</sup> Question text (S4.Q2): Have you heard of the "Napak District Child Protection Ordinance"?

<sup>31</sup> Question text (S4.Q3): Have you ever heard of "child trafficking"?

**Figure 3: Risk of Child Trafficking in Respondent’s Community (Adults, Weighted)**



After recording the respondent’s understanding of the term “child trafficking,” the interviewer provided the study definition, stating, “For this survey, when we say child trafficking, we mean situations where someone under the age of 18 is recruited or deceived into a situation where they are forced to work, for example as beggars, housemaids, or barmaids. It can be sexual or not sexual.” Respondents were then asked how much of a risk they consider trafficking to be in their community. As Figure 3 shows, an estimated 42.9% of adults perceive a large risk of child trafficking in their community. A much lower percentage (15%) perceive a moderate risk, and a similar 17.0% perceive a small risk of child trafficking in their community. Only a minority of adults (19.4%) do not perceive any risk associated with child trafficking in their own community. In conclusion, the concept of child trafficking is widely understood and a concern in the region. Fewer adults believe there to be a large risk of child trafficking in their own communities (42.9%) compared to the proportion who believe there to be a large risk of sex trafficking for children who migrate (81.3%).

### 5.3 Children’s knowledge, attitudes, and practices about migration and trafficking

This section presents the findings from the child questionnaire regarding migration and trafficking. First, it offers children’s perceptions of the risks and benefits of migration. Then, it describes the actions children would take if they had concerns about a friend being involved with a human trafficker.

**Table 14. Likely Result of Leaving Village on Child’s Financial Situation (Children, Weighted)**

Statement	Very likely % (SE)	Somewhat likely % (SE)	Equally likely and unlikely % (SE)	Unlikely % (SE)	Very unlikely % (SE)	N
Someone respondent’s age who migrates to look for <i>elejilej</i> (income-generating activities) will improve their financial situation	18.9% (4.1)	26.8% (3.3)	18.0% (2.4)	20.3% (2.9)	10.2% (1.6)	830

As shown in Table 14, children have differing opinions on how likely it is that someone their age who migrates to look for income-generating activities will improve their financial situation. Slightly less than half perceive improvement of financial situation due to migration to be very likely (18.9%) or somewhat likely (26.8%). An estimated 18.0% of eligible children consider it equally likely or unlikely. An estimated

one-third of children consider financial improvement through migration either unlikely (20.3%) or very unlikely (10.2%).

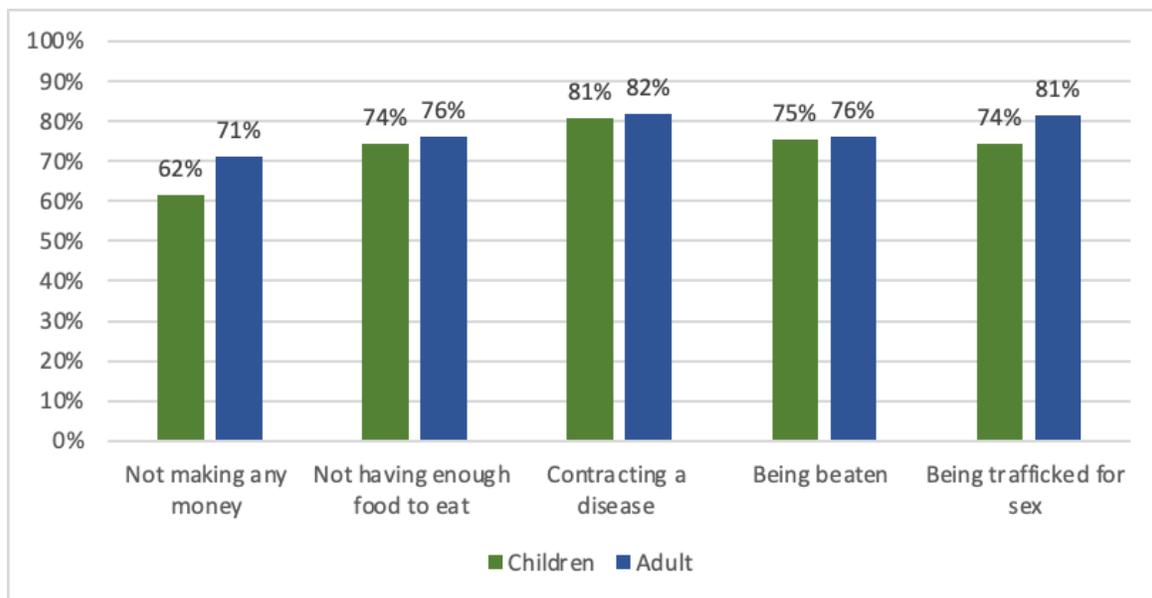
Comparison of the answers from adult respondents and child respondents shows that adults have a slightly more favorable perception of the positive financial impact of migration. More children (30.5%) than adults (23.8%) believe that it is unlikely or very unlikely that leaving the village would improve a child’s financial situation. More adults (49.3%) than children (45.7%) believe that it is likely or very likely that leaving the village would improve a child’s financial situation.

**Table 15. Perception of Risks to Children When They Travel for New Opportunities (Children, Weighted)**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>No risk % (SE)</b>	<b>Small risk % (SE)</b>	<b>Moderate risk % (SE)</b>	<b>Large risk % (SE)</b>	<b>Don't know % (SE)</b>	<b>N</b>
Not making any money	2.0% (0.7)	10.1% (1.8)	19.0% (2.4)	61.6% (3.4)	7.3% (1.7)	830
Not having enough food to eat	0.9% (0.4)	5.9% (1.5)	14.3% (1.6)	74.4% (2.5)	4.3% (1.3)	830
Being separated from family and friends forever	3.9% (1.1)	6.8% (1.9)	13.9% (1.9)	72.8% (3.5)	2.4% (0.8)	830
Contracting a disease	2.0% (1.2)	3.7% (1.1)	7.7% (1.5)	80.9% (2.5)	5.5% (1.6)	830
Being beaten	2.1% (0.6)	7.2% (1.3)	10.8% (1.5)	75.3% (2.4)	4.6% (1.3)	830
Being trafficked for sex	3.4% (1.1)	3.2% (0.7)	5.5% (1.0)	74.3% (3.3)	13.7% (2.2)	830

Table 15 presents children’s perceptions of risk when they travel for new opportunities. Most children consider there to be a large risk of not making any money (61.6%), similar to adults’ beliefs (71.2%). Also like adults, children appear to have potentially contradictory beliefs. Although 81.6% of children believe that there is a large or moderate risk of not making any money, less than one-third (30.3%) believe that a child’s financial situation is unlikely to improve because of leaving. As with the case of adults, this apparent contradiction may reflect true ambivalence about migration—both hoping and expecting financial success and at the same time fearing and expecting financial failure. As with adults, it may also be that the differing results are a due to a consideration of different time horizons for the two questions.

**Figure 4. Comparisons of Children and Adults (Large Risk Perception) (Weighted)**



A comparison of child and adult perceptions of risk factors shows that the estimates of children and adults who believe that there is a large risk of not having any food to eat, contracting a disease, being beaten, and being trafficked are very similar for both groups, ranging between 75% and 80% (Figure 4).<sup>32</sup> However, a lower percentage of children (61.6%) than adults (71.2%) perceive not making any money as a large risk. Very few adults (1.5%) and children (1.96%) perceive there to be **no risk** of not making any money. See Figure F-I in Appendix F for a comparison of all responses for each risk for adults and children.

**Table 16. Response to Someone Offering to Pay for Migration Expenses or Provide Money to Get Started Somewhere Else (Children, Weighted)**

Response	% (SE)
Would accept offer <sup>33</sup>	20.8% (2.7)
What respondent would ask (asked of all respondents) <sup>34</sup>	
Nothing, I would just take it	17.7% (1.9)
What happens if I can't pay you back?	22.7% (2.8)
What do you expect in return?	21.7% (2.5)
How much will I owe you later?	13.9% (2.4)
By when do I have to pay you back?	11.9% (2.3)
Other	23.9% (2.7)

<sup>32</sup> Adults were not asked about their perception of the risk of being separated from family and friends.

<sup>33</sup> Question text (S3.Q3): If someone offered to pay for your migration expenses or give you money to get started somewhere else, would you take them up on it?

<sup>34</sup> Question text (S3.Q3A): What, if anything, would you ask them before taking them up on it?

Don't know	16.0% (2.5)
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>830</b>

As shown in Table 16, when asked whether they would accept an offer to pay for their migration expenses or for money to get started somewhere else, one-fifth (20.8%) of children report that they would accept the offer. All children, regardless of whether they indicated they would accept the offer, were asked what information they would seek, if any, before accepting an offer. Only a few (17.7%) indicate that they would accept an offer without asking questions, and most children would ask for more information, including the following:

- What happens if I can't pay you back? (22.7%)
- What do you expect in return? (21.7%)
- How much will I owe you later? (13.9%)
- By when do I have to pay you back? (11.9%)

Although 16.0% do not know what they would ask, nearly one-fourth (23.9%) would ask other questions that were not included in the pre-coded response categories listed in Table 2.3, such as the following: Where am I going? For how long will I be gone? Will you ensure I can continue school?

**Table 17. Beliefs Regarding Migration as the Only Way to Make Enough Money to Survive (Children, Weighted)**

Statement	Strongly agree % (SE)	Agree % (SE)	Disagree % (SE)	Strongly disagree % (SE)	N
Migrating is the only way to make enough money to survive	6.2% (1.5)	14.8% (2.1)	52.4% (2.7)	25.0% (3.0)	830

Table 17 presents eligible children's beliefs regarding the statement, "Migration is the only way to make enough money to survive." The majority of children disagree (52.4%) or strongly disagree (25.0%) that migrating is the only way to make enough money to survive. Approximately one-fifth of children either strongly agree (6.2%) or agree (14.8%) with the statement. Children who have never attended school are significantly more likely to agree that migration is the only way to survive ( $p = .006$ ). One-third of children who have never attended school believe that migration is the only way to survive, compared to only 11.5% of children who have attended school. This finding implies that children who have never attended school may be more susceptible to recruitment by child traffickers.

**Table 18. Actions Would Take if They Had Concerns about a Friend Being Involved with a Trafficker (Children, Weighted)**

Action	% (SE)
Talk to my family	55.8% (4.2)
Talk to friend's family	55.2% (2.9)
Talk to local council, clan leaders, or elders	42.3% (3.9)
Talk to police	31.3% (3.1)
Talk to the child	17.3% (3.4)
Talk to my other friends	13.6% (2.3)
Talk to religious leaders	10.6%

	(2.0)
Talk to the trafficker	5.8% (1.8)
Keep quiet and do nothing	3.7% (1.4)
Other	4.8% (1.4)
Don't know	1.2% (0.5)
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>830</b>

Note: Multiple responses allowed.

Child respondents were asked what they would do if they were worried that a friend might be involved with a trafficker. Most children (90.2%) would report their concerns to a responsible adult (defined as friend's family, respondent's family, local leaders, religious leaders, or the police). The most common actions eligible children would take include talking to the friend's family (55.2%), taking to their own family (55.8%), talking to local leaders (42.3%), and talking to police (31.3%). Very few children (3.7%) would keep quiet and do nothing.

**Table 19. Reasons for Not Reporting Concerns about a Friend Being Involved with a Trafficker (Children, Weighted)**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>% (SE)</b>
Fear of retaliation	17.1% (8.6)
It is normal for such things to happen	14.2% (7.5)
I'm not sure it's trafficking/I have no evidence	13.8% (7.5)
Don't want to cause trouble for friend	10.4% (4.6)
No action is likely to be taken	3.8% (3.6)
Don't know where or who to talk to	2.5% (1.8)
It is not my business	2.3% (1.7)
Prefer to speak to perpetrator first	0.0% (0.0)
Other	7.0% (2.7)
Don't know	28.7% (6.3)
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>59</b>

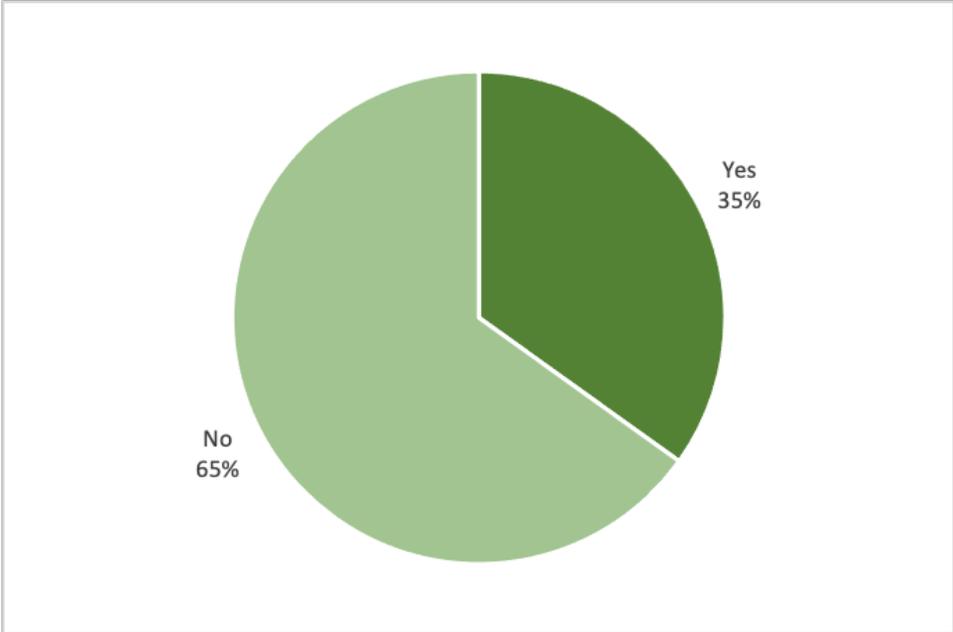
Note: Multiple responses allowed.

The 9.8% of children who would not report their concerns to a responsible adult<sup>35</sup> were asked their reasons for not reporting their concerns (Table 19). As with adults, interviewers asked the question without reading response options and then chose the response options that fit the answer provided by the child. The most common response was “Don’t know” (28.7%). Other reasons included fear of retaliation (17.1%), feeling that it is normal for such things to happen (14.2%), feeling unsure if the situation is trafficking or having no evidence (13.8%), and not wanting to cause trouble for the friend (10.4%). Very few eligible children would not report because they do not know where to report (2.5%). No respondents indicated a preference for speaking to the perpetrator before reporting a concern.

### 5.4 Relationship between caregivers and children

The study explores the relationship between children and their caregivers because this relationship may affect children’s vulnerability to trafficking.

**Figure 5. Child Has Ever Been Ridiculed or Put Down by His or Her Caregivers (Children, Weighted)**



An estimated 34.9% of eligible children have ever been ridiculed or put down by their caregivers (Figure 5). Previous research has demonstrated that children who experience emotional abuse are at greater risk of juvenile entry into CSE.<sup>36</sup> Child abuse more generally has been cited as a risk factor for

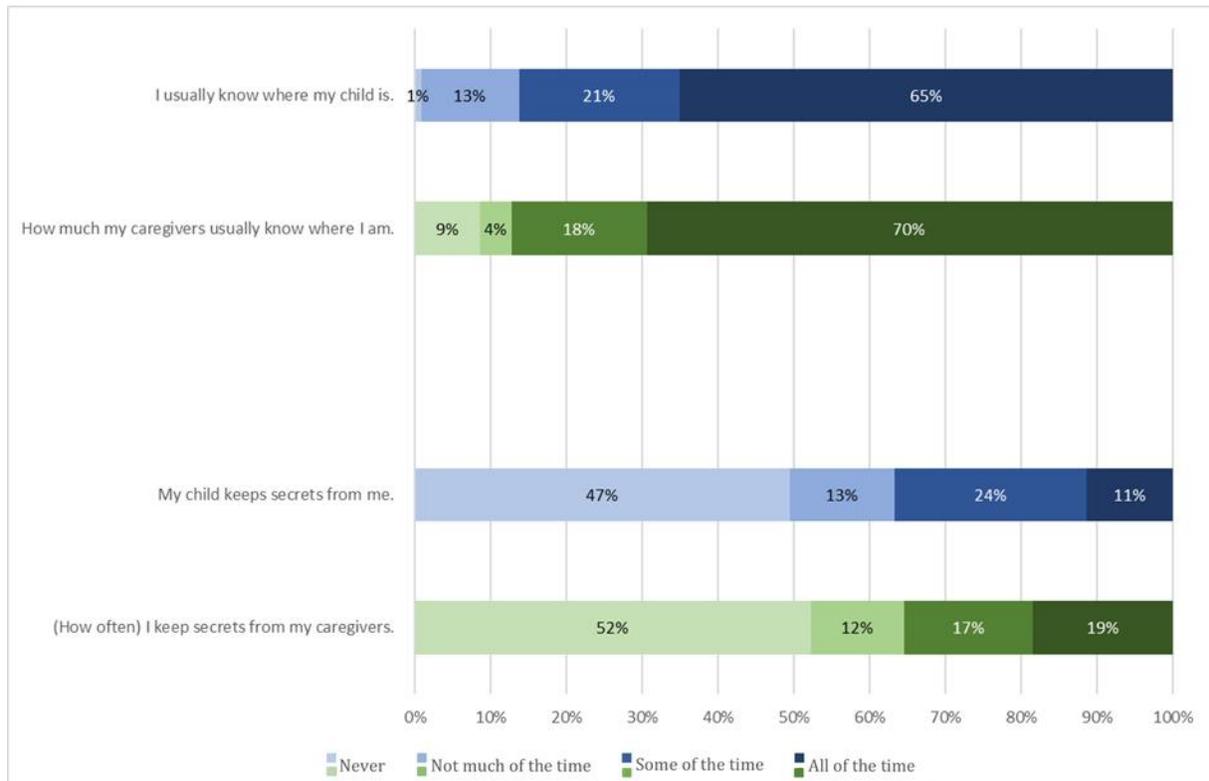
<sup>35</sup> These children only selected either “talk to the trafficker,” “talk to the child,” “talk to my other friends,” “keep quiet and do nothing,” or “other.” Children who selected one of these responses and one of the responsible adult choices are not included in the 9.8%.

<sup>36</sup> Roe-Sepowitz, D.E. (2012). Juvenile entry into prostitution: The role of emotional abuse. *Violence Against Women*, 18(5), 562–79. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801212453140>

child trafficking<sup>37</sup> and living on the street.<sup>38</sup> The one-third of children who have been ridiculed or put down by their caregivers may be particularly vulnerable to CSEC, child trafficking, and homelessness.

The study explored the relationship between the caregiver and child through caregivers' and children's perceptions of how much the caregiver knew about the child, and also the degree of agreement between caregiver and children's perceptions. Children whose movements are not monitored by their caregivers may be at risk of CSEC because perpetrators may have greater access to these children. Children whose caregivers do not know their friends maybe be at greater risk of negative peer influences. Children who keep secrets from their caregivers may be less likely to divulge offers from potential child traffickers.

**Figure 6. Comparison of Children's and Adults' Statements on Their Relationship (Weighted)**



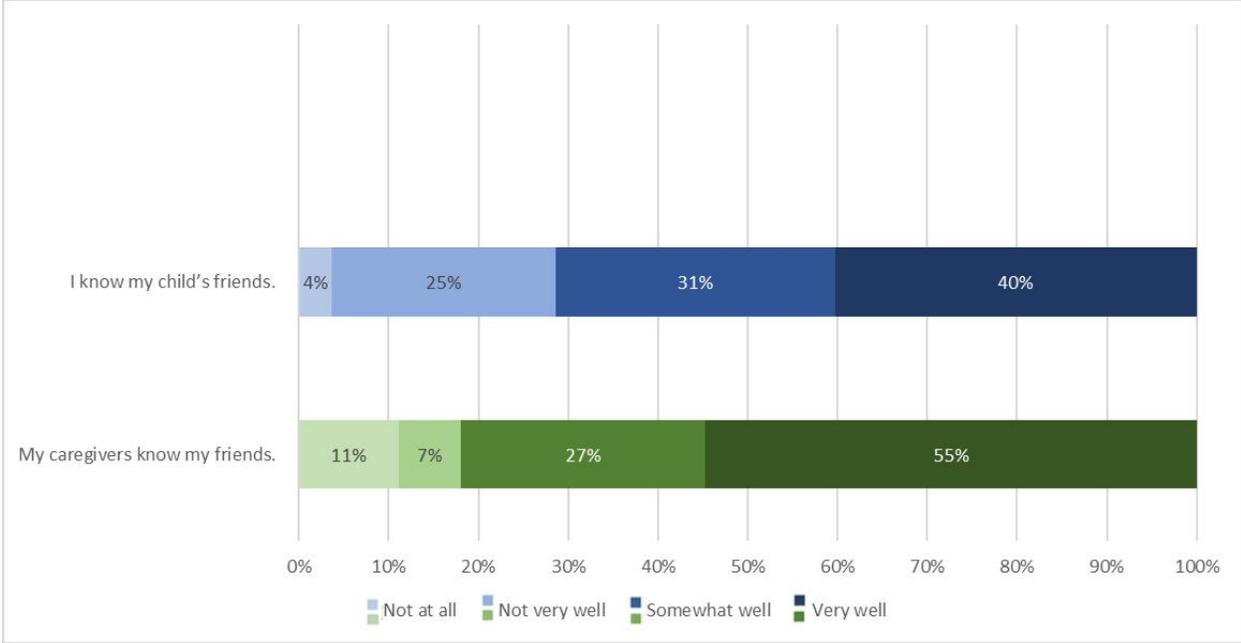
As shown in Figure 6, around one-third of caregivers (34.9%) report not knowing where their children are all of the time, and a similar percentage of children (30.4%) feel that their caregivers do not know where they are all of the time.

<sup>37</sup> International Labour Organization. (2010). *Child trafficking – Essentials*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. [http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS\\_IPEC\\_PUB\\_14616/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_14616/lang--en/index.htm); Reed, S.M., et al. (2019). Friends, family, and boyfriends: An analysis of relationship pathways into commercial sexual exploitation. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 90, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.01.016>; Franchino-Olsen, H. (2021). Vulnerabilities relevant for commercial sexual exploitation of children/domestic minor sex trafficking: A systematic review of risk factors. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 22(1), 99–111. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838018821956>; Varma, S., Gillespie, S., McCracken, C., & Greenbaum, J. (2015). Characteristics of child commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking victims presenting for medical care in the United States. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 44, 98–105.

<sup>38</sup> Retrak - Hope for Justice & Government of Uganda. (2018). *Enumeration of children living on the streets in Uganda across four locations: Iganga, Jjina, Mbale, and Kampala*. Kampala, Uganda: Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development. <http://hopeforjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Enumeration-of-Children-on-the-Streets-in-Uganda-across-Four-Locations-Retrak-part-of-the-Hope-for-Justice-family-.pdf>; Stablein, T., & Clark, E. (2019). Evaluating the heterogeneity of street life and homelessness in adolescent research. *Sociology Compass*, 13(3), e12663. <https://doi.org/10.1111/soc4.12663>

Around one-third of caregivers feel that their children kept secrets from them all the time (10.7%) or some of the time (24.0%). About one-third of children report keeping secrets from their caregivers all the time (18.5%) or some of the time (17.0%).

**Figure 7. Comparison of Children’s and Adults’ Statements on Knowledge of Friends (Weighted)**



One-fourth of adults feel that they do not know their children’s friends very well (24.6%) or do not know them at all (3.6%); comparatively, a lower percentage of children (18.0%) state that their caregivers do not know their friends very well or do not know them at all (Figure 7).

**Table 20. Response Agreement between Children and Caregiver Pairs**

Statement	Complete agreement % (SE)	Agreement % (SE)	Disagreement % (SE)	N
Knows child’s location	42.3% (1.6)	46.7% (1.6)	11.0% (1.0)	900
Knows child’s friends	42.5% (1.6)	39.0% (1.6)	18.5% (1.2)	897
Keeps secrets	43.3% (1.6)	37.5% (1.6)	19.2% (1.3)	880

Note: “Complete agreement” indicates the child and his or her caregiver gave the same response (i.e., very well, both somewhat well, both not very well, or both not at all); “Agreement” indicates the child and his or her caregiver gave similar responses (i.e., one all the time and the other some of the time or one not much of the time and the other never); “Disagreement” means the child and his or her caregiver gave contradicting responses (i.e., one very well or somewhat well and the other not very well or not at all).

Table 20 shows the degree of agreement between matched child and caregiver pairs regarding their responses on whether the caregiver has knowledge of the child’s location and friends and whether the child keeps secrets. “Complete agreement” indicates that both respondents provided the same response, “agreement” means that similar responses were given, and “disagreement” indicates contradictory responses (see table note).

An estimated 40% of responses in child-caregiver pairs were in complete agreement regarding knowledge of child’s location (42.3%), knowledge of child’s friends (42.5%), and keeping secrets (43.3%).

Knowledge of children’s location had the lowest response disagreement (11%), and whether children kept secrets had the highest response disagreement (19.2%).

## 5.5 Prevalence of CSEC and prevalence of at-risk status

This section first describes how CSEC was measured and then presents findings related to the prevalence of CSEC and the prevalence of at-risk status.

Children heard the following CSEC definition through headphones during the self-administered portion of the questionnaire:

*Some people do sexual things in order to get money, gifts, or other things that they need. Sometimes another person receives money, gifts, or help because a person has sex or does sexual things.*

*By “sexual things” I mean touching someone’s private parts or someone touching your private parts, other than a parent or doctor helping you clean or stay healthy. I also mean touching your own private parts with someone watching, or vaginal, oral, or anal sex.*

After listening to the introduction, respondents were asked two questions intended to identify two different forms of CSEC—prostitution and transactional sex.

- **Prostitution:** *Have you done sexual things in exchange for you or someone else receiving anything like money, a place to stay, food, gifts, or favors?*
- **Transactional sex:** *Have you ever entered into a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that you need, money, gifts, or other things that are important to you?*

If the child answered in the affirmative to either question, the child is considered to have experienced CSEC.

**Table 21. Prevalence of CSEC (Children, Weighted)**

Respondent characteristic	Time period					
	CSEC ever		CSEC past year		CSEC past week	
	% (SE)	n	% (SE)	n	% (SE)	n
<b>Total</b>	11.9% (2.5)	79	11.0% (2.5)	69	6.9% (1.9)	40
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	12.5% (4.2)	32	11.7% (4.2)	29	8.5% (3.4)	20
Female	11.4% (2.6)	47	10.4% (2.5)	40	5.6% (1.7)	20
<b>Age (years)</b>						
12–13	12.7% (3.4)	44	12.2% (3.4)	40	7.2% (2.3)	25
14–15	7.8% (2.6)	20	6.8% (2.3)	17	4.8% (2.0)	10
16–17	16.9% (5.0)	15	15.0% (5.1)	12	10.0% (5.2)	5
<b>Number of respondents</b>	781		781		781	

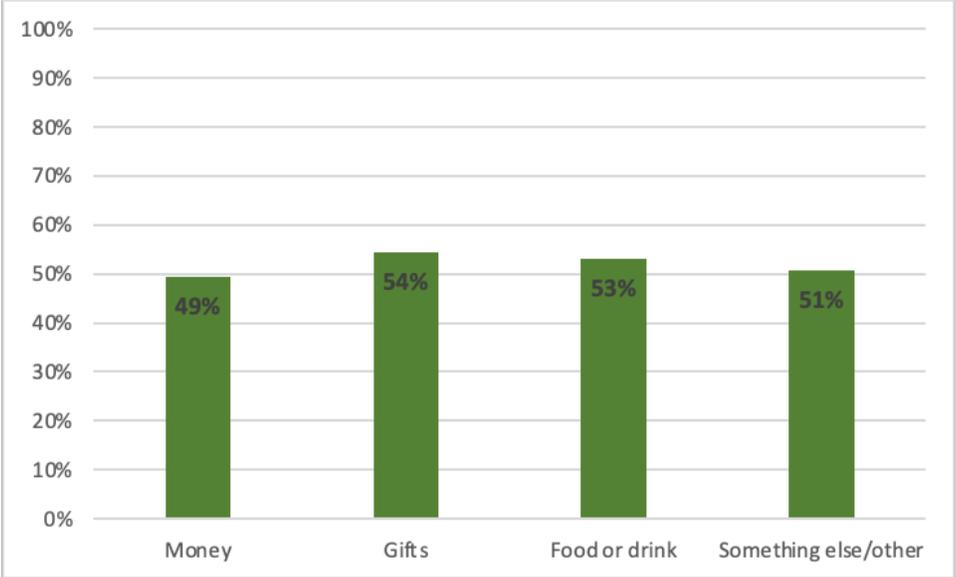
Table 21 presents the prevalence of CSEC among eligible children: ever, in the past year, and in the past week. About 11.9% (CI: 7.7–18.0) of children had ever experienced CSEC, with 11.0% (confidence interval [CI]: 7.0–17.1) of all children experiencing it in the past year and 6.9% (CI: 4.0–11.7) experiencing it in the past week.

There were no statistically significant differences in the prevalence of CSEC by gender or age group. As noted in the background section, previous studies of CSEC in Uganda have found a higher proportion of girls compared to boys in their samples. However, unlike our study, these studies used non-probability sampling methods to identify their sample, including snowball and purposive sampling. The low proportion of males in their studies may be attributable to their design which may have biased the gender balance in their sample.

Our approximately equal rates of CSEC for girls and boys may also be related to the method of data collection. We used self-administered questionnaires for this portion of the interview, allowing respondents to provide their responses without having to share with an interviewer. Boys might feel more reluctant to share their experiences during a face-to-face interview than girls because of cultural norms around sexuality and masculinity. The words of one of our key informants<sup>39</sup> during the exploratory phase of this study support this view. The respondent stated:

*...I think the boys is a silent killer one. You know the custom that boys should not be reporting that they were sexually violated. ... But they have nowhere to report, they cannot report because it will be seen as having contributed to an abomination in society. So, they remain silent. For me I would call that silence a bullet that is waiting or a bomb that is waiting to explode. ... We will always hear the girls; the girls will come out but I think the boys are a bullet waiting to explode. ... And also, for them the police will not listen to them. They do not give them the audience, that is the thing. Even the health centers will not give them the audience because they are filthy, they are dirty.*

**Figure 8: Types of Payments Received for Performing Sexual Acts (Children, Unweighted)**



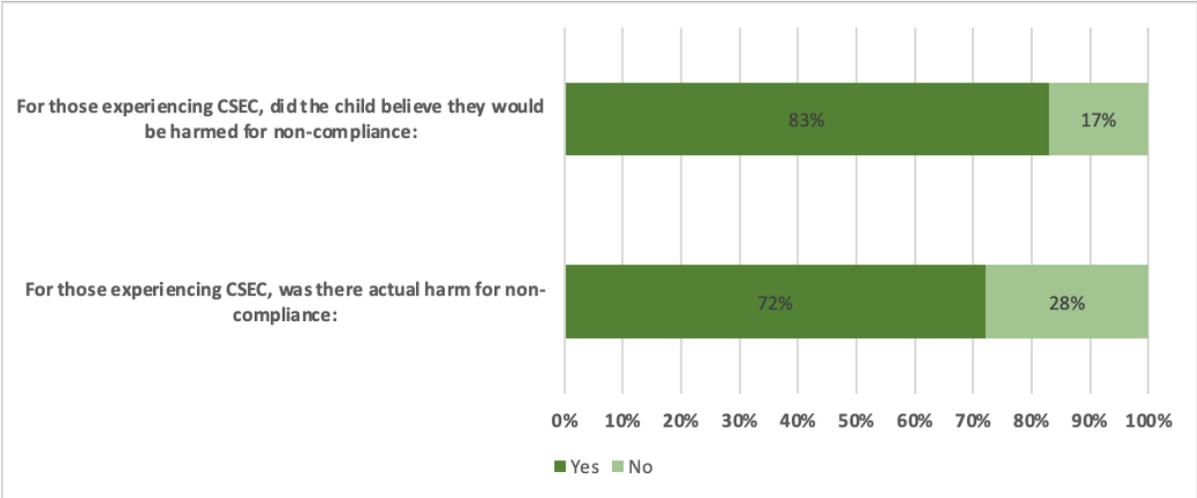
Children who experienced CSEC were asked several additional questions to learn more about their experiences. They were asked what they received in exchange for doing sexual things in a series of yes or no questions. As shown in Figure 8, about half of respondents reported receiving each type of payment explored: money (49.4%), gifts (54.4%), food or drink (53.2%), and “something else” (50.6%).

When asked whether they were directed to do sexual things by a third party, 45.6% of children who experienced CSEC responded in the affirmative and were asked to identify the third party in a series of yes or no questions. More than half of respondents who were directed to do sexual things by a third

<sup>39</sup> Interview, April 2, 2020

party responded yes for each type of third party asked about: someone in the child’s family (63.9%); spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend (72.2%); pimp, employer, or broker (75%); and “someone else” (66.7%).

**Figure 9: Threat of Violence and Violence by Third Parties (Children, Unweighted)**



Finally, children were asked whether they had been threatened with or experienced violence (Figure 9). Most children who engaged in CSEC on behalf of a third party reported that they have felt that the third party would hurt them if they did not do as told (83.0%). Nearly as many children (72.2%) reported that the third party had in fact hurt them because they did not do as told.

**Table 22. Prevalence of CSEC among Networks (Children, Weighted)**

Response	Estimate (SE)	n
Proportion of respondents with at least one friend ever engaged in CSEC (prostitution) (%)	14.1% (2.9)	714
Proportion of respondents with at least one friend ever engaged in CSEC (transactional sex) (%)	11.7% (2.4)	709
Proportion of respondents who have at least one friend engaged in CSEC (prostitution or transactional sex) (%)	16.4% (3.1)	745

Children were also asked whether any of their close friends have ever been involved in prostitution or transactional sex. As shown in Table 22, an estimated 14.1% of eligible children have at least one friend who has engaged in prostitution, and about 11.7% have least one friend who has engaged in transactional sex. An estimated 16.4% of eligible children have at least one friend who has engaged in either prostitution or transactional sex.

Of those children who reported that at least one friend had engaged in prostitution, more than half (53.7%) reported that all or most of their friends had engaged in prostitution. About a third (34.3%) reported that about half or less than half of their friends had engaged in prostitution, and 12.0% reported that only one or two of their friends had engaged in prostitution.

Of those children who reported that at least one friend had engaged in transactional sex, almost half (48.7%) reported that all or most of their friends had engaged in transactional sex. About a quarter (23.9%) reported that about half or less than half of their friends had engaged in transactional sex, and another quarter (27.4%) reported that only one or two of their friends had engaged in transactional sex.

**Table 23. CSEC Risk Factor Prediction (Children, Multivariable Logistic Regression, Weighted)**

Risk factors of CSEC	Engaged in CSEC	
	OR (95% CI)	P-value
<b>Child currently working</b> (ref: Not working)	1.109 (0.24, 5.09)	0.890
<b>Child traveling outside of village 1–3 times a month or more</b> (ref: Less than 1–3 times a month)	1.834 (0.56, 6.00)	0.302
<b>Parents not observing risk signs of trafficking in their children</b> (ref: Observing risk signs)	0.331 (0.09, 1.10)	0.070
<b>Child talking about migration a lot</b> (ref: Not talking about migration)	1.373 (0.60, 3.15)	0.438
<b>Child who agrees migration is only way to make enough money to survive</b> (ref: Disagree)	0.581 (0.20, 1.67)	0.299
<b>Child not knowing his/her rights about child trafficking</b> (ref: Knowing)	1.836 (0.76, 4.43)	0.168
<b>Child who disagrees boy and girls should have equal educational opportunities</b> (ref: Agree)	0.189 (0.01, 4.08)	0.274
<b>Child keeping secrets from caregivers</b> (ref: Not keeping secrets)	2.554 (1.02, 6.42)	0.046
<b>Child having been ridiculed by caregivers</b> (ref: Not having been ridiculed)	9.225 (2.99, 28.48)	<0.001
<b>Child having anyone who encourages migration</b> (ref: Not having)	1.541 (0.46, 5.14)	0.466
<b>Child having close friends who have engaged in CSEC</b> (ref: Not having)	20.480 (9.48, 44.24)	<0.001
<b>Parents thinking decision should be made mainly by child</b> (ref: Decision should be made by caregivers)	1.255 (0.49, 3.24)	0.625
<b>Child willing to migrate when offered</b> (ref: Not willing)	1.541 (0.44, 5.37)	0.482

OR=odds ratio, CI=confidential interval

Adjusted for poverty likelihood, adult age, adult gender, adult education, child age, child gender, and child school attendance

In addition to investigating the prevalence of CSEC among eligible children, this study sought to determine the prevalence of being at risk for CSEC. In close partnership with GFEMS, TdH, and Dwelling Places, ICF developed a list of 50 questionnaire items that could be potential predictors of CSEC. These items were chosen based on findings from prior research as well as the experience of TdH and Dwelling Places in their work on CSEC. We recoded each item to be dichotomous if not already. We then conducted bivariate chi-squared tests between each item and the CSEC indicator. Any items with a significant relationship to CSEC or to adults seeing signs that children in their household are at risk for trafficking were included in a regression analysis.

Table 23 presents the odds ratios (ORs) of the potential risk factors for child's engagement in CSEC from the weight-adjusted multivariable logistic regression analysis. Children were more likely to have

engaged in CSEC if they have been ridiculed or put down by their caregivers (OR: 9.23, 95% CI: 2.99, 28.48), if they have close friends who have engaged in CSEC (OR: 20.48, 95% CI: 9.48, 44.24), or if they keep secrets from their caregivers (OR: 2.554, 95% CI: 1.02, 6.42). None of the indicators related to migration, including children traveling outside their villages 1 to 3 times per month or more, children being encouraged to migrate by someone, children accepting an opportunity to migrate if offered, were significant predictors in the model. The proportion of children who experienced CSEC is not significantly different between those who have migrated previously and those who have not (13% versus 12.3%;  $p = .899$ ). Taken together, these findings suggest that CSEC may be occurring in children’s home villages, and the location of the CSEC merits further research.

**Table 24. Prevalence of At-Risk Status (Children, Unweighted)**

Respondent characteristic	Risk level						P-value
	Low risk		Medium risk		High risk		
	% (SE)	n	% (SE)	n	% (SE)	n	
<b>Total</b>		322	30.3% (1.8)	200	20.9% (1.6)	138	-
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	48.7% (3.4)	108	32.0% (3.1)	71	19.4% (2.7)	43	0.708
Female	48.9% (2.4)	214	29.5% (2.2)	129	21.7% (2.0)	95	
<b>Age (years)</b>							
12–13	49.1% (2.6)	187	32.3% (2.4)	123	18.6% (2.0)	71	0.318
14–15	50.3% (3.7)	93	27.5% (3.3)	51	22.2% (3.1)	41	
16–17	44.7% (5.1)	42	27.7% (4.6)	26	27.7% (4.6)	26	

Based on the three risk factors identified as significant in the multivariable logistic regression model (“having been ridiculed,” “close friends engaged in CSEC,” “child keeping secrets from parents”), we created an at-risk index for each child. Table 24 presents the prevalence of at-risk status of children. Children with two to three risk factors are considered to be at high risk of engaging in CSEC. Children with one risk factor are considered to be at medium risk. Children with no risk factors are classified into the low-risk group. More than one-fifth (20.9%) of Napak children are estimated to be at high risk of CSEC. The risk categories include those who have experienced CSEC. Although the estimated percentage of children in the high-risk group is higher for female children and older children, there are not statistically significant differences by age or gender in the estimated percentage of children at risk of CSEC.

**6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This section presents our conclusions and recommendations. First, we present conclusions related to migration, child trafficking, parenting, and the prevalence of CSEC. Then, we present recommendations for programming to prevent child sex trafficking.

**6.1 Migration**

Most adults agree that children should seek and do *elejilejj* to provide for their families, and nearly half of adults agree that children should go look for food and money in another town. Although many adults expect children to generate income, either locally or in another town, they almost universally agree that parents have a responsibility to protect their children. Parents may feel an obligation to protect their children and also believe that gaining early experience in navigating economic activities is key to their long-term ability to avoid harm. Alternatively, parents may consider these activities harmful but feel motivated by economic need to encourage seeking *elejilejj* locally or elsewhere.

The findings regarding the evaluation of migration risks suggest that the second explanation may be more accurate. Both adult respondents and child respondents are highly aware of the potential risks to children when they travel from their hometown for new opportunities. A majority of children and adults

believe that there is a large risk of not making any money, not having enough food to eat, contracting a disease, being beaten, and being trafficked for sex. Many children believe that there is a large risk of being separated from friends and family forever. More than half of adults believe that children who leave home often end up in sex work.

While demonstrating awareness of the risks of migrations, both children and adults also recognize the potential benefits of migration. Only one-fourth of adults and one-third of children believe that a child's financial situation is *unlikely* to improve through migration. However, most respondents, both adults and children, also believe that there is a large risk of *not* making any money when children travel for new opportunities. This apparent contradiction may reflect true ambivalence about migration—individuals may believe that leaving the village is likely to improve a child's financial situation because they *hope* this to be the case, while at the same believing that doing so is both financially and otherwise risky. Respondents may also be considering different time horizons. They may expect children not to make money initially after migration but to eventually improve their financial situations.

Cognitive dissonance such as this is common,<sup>40</sup> but it seems likely that the particular challenges of life in Karamoja may foster these conflicting thoughts. People living in extreme deprivation may look for hope elsewhere even when they are aware of risks. Life in Karamoja presents such obstacles that one-fifth of children believe that migrating is the only way to make enough money to survive. Although this is a minority of children, it is still a large number of children. These children may be especially vulnerable to child trafficking because of their desperation.

## 6.2 Knowledge of child trafficking

A key objective of this study was to examine the knowledge of child trafficking among residents of Napak. About half of adults having heard of the Trafficking in Persons Act of 2009 and the Napak District Child Protection Ordinance. A much larger proportion, three-fourths of adults, report having heard of “child trafficking” in general. When asked to define what child trafficking means to them, adults commonly mentioned movement, deception, and exploitation. Few of their definitions match the study definition precisely, but most adults clearly have a general understanding of the concept.

Adults also generally displayed an awareness of the signs that a child may be at risk of trafficking as identified by TdH and Dwelling Places. These signs include unexplained movements, being secretive, unusual behavior by child's friends, unusual visits by relatives with promises of support for children, and skipping school. Without prompting with options, adults identified two signs on average, and 82% of adults can identify at least one risk factor. More than half of adults have observed these risk factors in their own households. This proportion aligns with the adults' perception of the risk of trafficking in their communities. Nearly half of adults believe there to be a large risk of trafficking in their communities.

The study results suggest that Napak residents believe that the onus is on individuals to provide community surveillance regarding trafficking. Only one-third of adults believe that someone in the community is looking out for trafficking, but nearly all adults and children state that they would report concerns about a child being trafficked.

In addition to examining the knowledge of child trafficking, the study explored the perspectives of Napak residents towards CSEC survivors. A substantial minority agree that survivors face rejection in their communities or do not know whether survivors face rejection. Far fewer disagree that survivors should be treated the same as everyone else. This may indicate that adults do not think it is fair that CSEC survivors face rejection but recognize the power and impact of cultural norms and stereotypes.

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<sup>40</sup> Harmon-Jones, E., & Judson Mills, J. (2019). An introduction to cognitive dissonance theory and an overview of current perspectives on the theory. In *Cognitive dissonance: Reexamining a pivotal theory in psychology, 2nd Ed.* (pp. 3–24). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000135-001>

### **6.3 Parenting**

The focus of the study is on child trafficking and CSEC, but it also explored parental attitudes and parent-child relationships because the Community Action to End Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation project includes parent education components designed to reduce child trafficking.

The findings suggest that adults conceptualize the role of parents as leaders and protectors of the family. Adults broadly agree that parents should mainly make the decision about whether a child migrates. As mentioned, nearly all adults also agree that part of a parent's job is to protect their children from people taking advantage of and hurting them.

However, in some families, these beliefs are somewhat at odds with parental practices. More than one-third of children have experienced ridicule or being put down by their caregivers. Few caregivers know their children's friends well. One-third of caregivers do not know where their children are all of the time. Caregivers underestimate how often their children keep secrets from them. Child vulnerability to CSEC may be reduced by improving the caregiver-child relationship. In particular, our regression model indicates that ridicule by caregivers is a significant predictor of involvement in CSEC. It is possible that reducing this type of behavior by caregivers might reduce the prevalence of CSEC.

### **6.4 CSEC prevalence**

To our knowledge, this study is the first to use probability sampling methods to study CSEC in Uganda and the first to use audio-assisted self-interview to explore this topic among children. These design attributes are particularly important for this study, given the sensitive topic and the relatively rare population of interest (children who have experienced CSE). Probability sampling minimizes selection biases, which may be an especially great risk for hard-to-reach populations, to ensure a valid representative sample. Self-interviews minimize response errors that may be especially prevalent with sensitive topics.

This study is also the first to offer prevalence estimates of CSEC for any region of Uganda. The study estimates that 11.9% of children in Napak have ever experienced CSEC, with 11.0% having experienced it in the last year. The actual rate of CSEC may be higher, because our sample does not include the one-fourth of children who were away from home during fieldwork. These children might be at high risk for CSEC due to their travel away from home. Approximately 16.4% of children have at least one friend who has engaged in CSEC, and having a friend engaged in CSEC is a significant predictor of engagement in CSEC.

Other significant predictors are having been ridiculed by a caregiver, as discussed above, and a child's keeping secrets from his or her caregiver. Using the three risk factors identified as significant in the regression model to create an at-risk index for each child, we estimate that one-fifth of children in Napak are at a high risk of CSEC.

### **6.5 Recommendations**

Based on our findings, we developed recommendations to support the Community Action to End Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation project's goals of raising awareness about and preventing CSEC.

We recommend redirecting and prioritizing efforts spent on certain messages in the project's awareness-raising efforts. Areas in which messaging should be minimized include the risks of migration, the importance of reporting concerns about trafficking, the importance of education, and parent's role as protector of children. Both adults and children demonstrate strong awareness of the risks of migration. Nearly all adults and children indicate that they would report concerns about suspected child trafficking. Both adults and children nearly universally reported strong beliefs in the importance of education. Adults believe that part of a parent's job is to help their children avoid harm. Emphasizing these messages would be unlikely to serve the project's purpose.

We recommend focusing awareness-raising campaigns on the following topics:

- **Signs that children may be at risk of trafficking.** Although most adults reported at least one sign that a child may be at risk of trafficking, very few reported all the potential signs. Half of respondents have observed signs that the children in their household may be at risk for trafficking. Increased messaging on both the signs of trafficking and recommended next steps after observing these signs in children may help prevent child trafficking.
- **Inclusion of CSEC survivors.** Although most adults agree that CSEC survivors should be treated the same as everyone else, many adults indicate that this is not happening in practice. Perhaps encouraging the community to support CSEC survivors and facilitating discussions of what support could look like in practice would move residents beyond simply a theoretical belief in the inclusion of survivors.
- **Trafficking policies and responsible parties.** About half of respondents had not heard of the Trafficking in Persons Act of 2009, and the same number had not heard of the Napak District Child Protection Ordinance. If the project believes that widespread knowledge of these policies will reduce the risk of trafficking in Napak, there remains a need for continued awareness raising. In addition, only one-third residents believe that there is someone in the community who is looking out for child trafficking and reporting it to the police or community leaders. If there is such a person, community members should be made aware of this person and his or her role.
- **Caregiver-child relationships.** Many parents do not always know where their children are and do not know their children's friends well. Many children keep secrets from their parents, which is one of the risk factors for CSEC. One-third of children report having been ridiculed by a caregiver, which is another risk factors for CSEC. Activities intended to improve parent-child relationships may help prevent CSEC both by reducing children's vulnerability to CSEC and also by increasing the likelihood that children may talk to their parents if they are being recruited by a trafficker.
- **Income generating opportunities available locally.** Most adults and children believe that children who leave the village for work or school will improve their financial situations. One-fifth of children believe that migration is the only way to survive, and a similar proportion would accept the offer if someone offered to pay for their migration expenses or give them money to get started elsewhere. Napak residents have significant unmet needs, including basic necessities like food, and believe that migration offers opportunities not available locally. This dynamic puts children at risk for trafficking. Both project activities that actually increase income-generating opportunities available locally and messaging that persuades residents that such opportunities exist locally may reduce the risk of child trafficking.

## APPENDIX A: TARGET PARISHES

The intervention sample component was selected in 17 parishes from 4 sub-counties: Matanyi, Lokopo, Loppei, and Longerechira. The comparison sample component was selected in nine parishes from two sub-counties: Iriiri and Ngoloriet. Table A-I describes the populations of these parishes.

**Table A-I. Population of the target parishes**

Region	Sub-region	District	County	Sub-county	Parish	Population size by parish		
						Male	Female	Total
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lorengecora	Cholichol	1,282	1,621	2,903
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lorengecora	Kokipurat	2,850	2,940	5,790
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lorengecora	Lolet	726	769	1,495
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Matany	Lokali	2,498	2,902	5,400
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Matany	Lokupoi	1,347	1,741	3,088
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Matany	Lokuwas	3,552	4,245	7,797
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Matany	Morulunga	1,237	1,571	2,808
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Matany	Nakicumet	1,474	1,700	3,174
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lokopo	Akalale	923	910	1,833
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lokopo	Apeitolim	3,750	3,960	7,710
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lokopo	Kayepas	1,104	1,434	2,538
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lokopo	Longalom	806	1,001	1,807
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lokopo	Lorikitae	1,748	2,076	3,824
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lokopo	Namugit	1,537	1,853	3,390
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lopeei	Lokudumo	1,519	1,741	3,260
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lopeei	Lopeei	1,813	1,620	3,433
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Lopeei	Nakwamoru	2,984	3,541	6,525
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Iriiri	Iriiri	5,754	6,664	12,418
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Iriiri	Nabwal	7,156	8,734	15,890
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Iriiri	Tepeth	6,349	7,640	13,989
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Ngoloriet	Kautakou	557	615	1,172
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Ngoloriet	Lokoreto	2,485	2,933	5,418
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Ngoloriet	Nagule-Angolol	1,004	1,313	2,317
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Ngoloriet	Naitakwae	1,497	1,766	3,263
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Ngoloriet	Narengemoru	341	488	829
Northern	Karamoja	Napak	Bokora	Ngoloriet	Nawaikorot	1,982	2,350	4,332

## APPENDIX B: POSTSTRATIFICATION ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

Table B-1 provides the poststratification adjustment factors for the adult weights, and Table B-2 provides the poststratification adjustment factors for the child weights.

**Table B-1. Poststratification Adjustment Factors for Adult Weights**

Parish	Gender	Factor for adult
Iriiri	Male	4.054817276
	Female	0.805851064
Nabwal	Male	3.849500807
	Female	1.023752315
Tepeth	Male	7.429836512
	Female	4.802830649
Akalale	Male	8.591211499
	Female	1.709500538
Kayepas	Male	5.008196721
	Female	1.953196721
Longalom	Male	1.935445856
	Female	0.765502584
Lorikitae	Male	1.847090663
	Female	1.714587525
Namugit	Male	4.79218573
	Female	1.874908021
Lokudumo	Male	4.018518519
	Female	1.07183908
Lopeei	Male	20.24122807
	Female	0.609255068
Nakwamoru	Male	6.52450775
	Female	1.755444416
Cholichol	Male	6.102352941
	Female	2.697533402
Kokipurat	Male	6.628505747
	Female	1.235386958
Lolet+Lokali	Male	4.935492191
	Female	2.599141007
Lokupoi	Male	23.93871595
	Female	3.083527357
Lokuwas	Male	6.989018692
	Female	3.329622729
Morulinga	Male	5.554179567
	Female	1.284266817
Nakicumet	Male	9.141156518
	Female	4.776312905
Kautakou	Male	11.72826087
	Female	1.202084734

Lokoreto	Male	1.681309251
	Female	1.115974646
Nagule-Angolol	Male	6.444401244
	Female	1.558654399
Naitakwae	Male	58.31067961
	Female	3.427587041
Nawaikorot	Male	5.011450382
	Female	1.329293432
Narengemoru	Male	3.679752066
	Female	1.272862823
Apeitolim	Male	4.520522675
	Female	1.926403972

**Table B-2. Poststratification Adjustment Factors for Child Weights**

Parish	Gender	Factor for child
Iriiri	Male	0.356287802
	Female	0.353378998
Nabwal	Male	0.979425377
	Female	0.297471976
Tepeth	Male	4.74527727
	Female	2.563029806
Akalale	Male	2.639863714
	Female	1.088805673
Kayepas	Male	1.302028081
	Female	0.786817189
Longalom	Male	0.289888219
	Female	0.172790548
Lorikitae	Male	0.574815168
	Female	0.539598533
Namugit	Male	1.927966102
	Female	0.871194911
Lokudumo	Male	0.641881343
	Female	0.508360302
Lopeei	Male	1.66331484
	Female	0.326372285
Nakwamoru	Male	3.801840721
	Female	1.448807007
Cholichol	Male	2.482848837
	Female	2.644717445
Kokipurat	Male	1.823768116
	Female	0.449982693
Lolet+Lokali	Male	0.278644174
	Female	0.230008123

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Lokupoi	Male	2.213307241
	Female	2.760653409
Lokuwas	Male	2.905102041
	Female	0.918111298
Morulinga	Male	1.179216204
	Female	0.458947653
Nakicumet	Male	2.818651124
	Female	2.814635905
Kautakou	Male	2.449275362
	Female	0.577552611
Lokoreto	Male	0.645151264
	Female	0.459790502
Nagule-Angolol	Male	1.358942065
	Female	0.641914442
Naitakwae	Male	9.135826772
	Female	3.558116883
Nawaikorot	Male	3.246880998
	Female	0.797656871
Narengemoru	Male	0.556008147
	Female	0.535959689
Apeitolim	Male	1.503395473

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## APPENDIX C: WEIGHT CHECKS AND WEIGHT STATISTICS

**Table C-1. Adult Weight Sums vs. Control Totals**

Parish	Gender	Number of records	WT_Adult_final	Adult population
Iriiri	Female	33	2,828	2,828
	Male	6	2,441	2,441
Nabwal	Female	27	3,455	3,455
	Male	11	2,830	2,830
Tepeth	Female	24	3,028	3,028
	Male	13	2,517	2,517
Akalale	Female	30	441	441
	Male	8	447	447
Kayepas	Female	30	611	611
	Male	9	470	470
Longalom	Female	28	471	471
	Male	10	379	379
Lorikitae	Female	22	874	874
	Male	17	735	735
Namugit	Female	29	784	784
	Male	10	651	651
Lokudumo	Female	32	746	746
	Male	7	651	651
Lopeei	Female	34	635	635
	Male	4	710	710
Nakwamoru	Female	32	1,422	1,422
	Male	7	1,198	1,198
Cholichol	Female	29	673	673
	Male	10	532	532
Kokipurat	Female	33	1,144	1,144
	Male	6	1,109	1,109
Lolet+Lokali	Female	53	1,681	1,681
	Male	24	1,472	1,472
Lokupoi	Female	34	815	815
	Male	4	631	631
Lokuwas	Female	30	1,833	1,833
	Male	9	1,534	1,534
Morulinga	Female	33	702	702
	Male	6	552	552
Nakicumet	Female	23	798	798
	Male	9	691	691
Kautakou	Female	36	275	275
	Male	3	249	249

Lokoreto	Female	25	1,246	1,246
	Male	14	1,055	1,055
Nagule-Angolol	Female	33	556	556
	Male	6	425	425
Naitakwae	Female	36	727	727
	Male	3	616	616
Nawaikorot	Female	33	959	959
	Male	6	808	808
Narengemoru	Female	22	197	197
	Male	4	137	137
Apeitolim	Female	28	1,592	1,592
	Male	11	1,508	1,508

**Table C-2. Child Weight Sums vs. Control Totals**

Parish	Gender	Number of records	WT_Child_final	Child population
Iriiri	Female	23	1,176	1,176
	Male	18	1,015	1,015
Nabwal	Female	40	1,713	1,713
	Male	17	1,404	1,404
Tepeth	Female	18	1,442	1,442
	Male	9	1,198	1,198
Akalale	Female	14	146	146
	Male	7	149	149
Kayepas	Female	26	277	277
	Male	16	214	214
Longalom	Female	40	162	162
	Male	19	130	130
Lorikitae	Female	26	366	366
	Male	20	309	309
Namugit	Female	20	295	295
	Male	8	245	245
Lokudumo	Female	18	290	290
	Male	13	253	253
Lopeei	Female	33	329	329
	Male	10	369	369
Nakwamoru	Female	13	615	615
	Male	5	519	519
Cholichol	Female	11	276	276
	Male	9	219	219
Kokipurat	Female	23	500	500
	Male	16	484	484
Lolet+Lokali	Female	32	121	121

	Male	29	114	114
Lokupoi	Female	12	299	299
	Male	11	232	232
Lokuwas	Female	37	698	698
	Male	10	584	584
Morulinga	Female	16	261	261
	Male	3	206	206
Nakicumet	Female	13	286	286
	Male	7	248	248
Kautakou	Female	19	114	114
	Male	4	104	104
Lokoreto	Female	24	565	565
	Male	15	479	479
Nagule- Angolol	Female	26	217	217
	Male	10	166	166
Naitakwae	Female	11	281	281
	Male	3	238	238
Nawaikorot	Female	15	412	412
	Male	3	347	347
Narengemoru	Female	22	90	90
	Male	12	63	63
Apeitolim	Female	14	612	612
	Male	10	579	579

**Adult Weight Statistics: Sums and Coefficient of Variation**

Analysis Variable: WT_Adult_final						
N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Sum	Coeff. of variation
986	4.8740405	823.2009417	53.5912779	35.4335472	52841.00	122.7250889

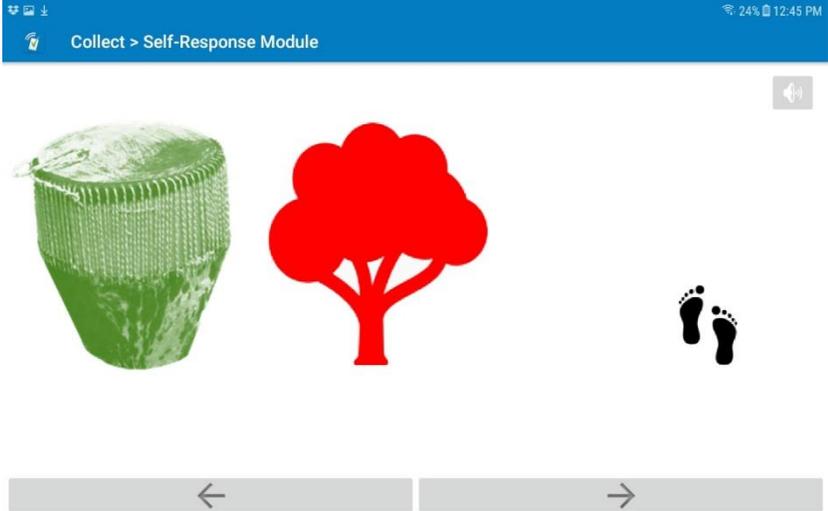
**Sum of Final Weights for Child**

Analysis Variable: WT_Child_final						
N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Sum	Coeff. of variation
830	0.7077173	231.6717719	25.7963855	15.2508091	21411.00	116.0422786

# APPENDIX D: EXAMPLES FROM THE SELF-ADMINISTERED MODULE

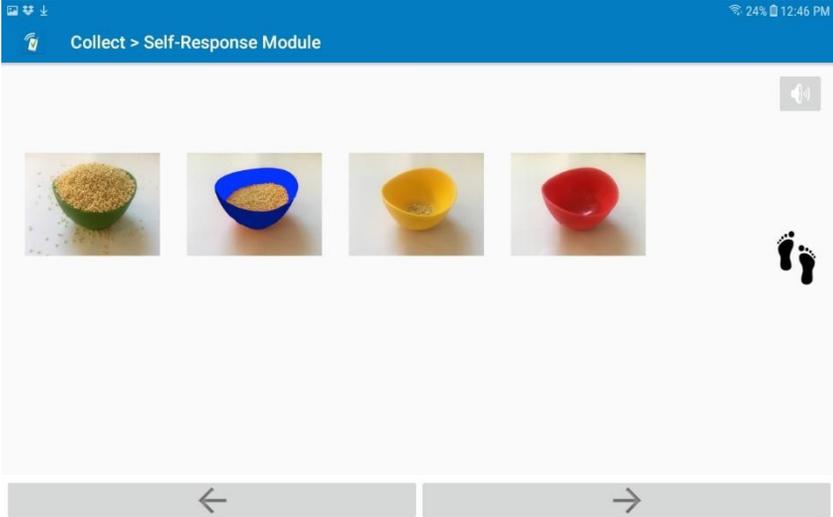
Audio:

*Have you done sexual things in exchange for you or someone else receiving anything like money, a place to stay, food, gifts or favors?*  
*Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes."*  
*Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."*



Audio:

*How well do your caregivers know your friends?*  
*Touch the GREEN bowl if they know them "very well."*  
*Touch the BLUE bowl if they know them "somewhat well."*  
*Touch the YELLOW bowl if they know them "not very well."*  
*Touch the RED bowl if they don't know them at all.*



## **APPENDIX E: ANALYSIS OF ADULT RESPONSES TO “WHAT DOES CHILD TRAFFICKING MEAN TO YOU?”**

### **Deception in recruitment for work and “stealing a child”**

In defining child trafficking, respondents differentiated between some of the primary ways children were taken from home by an adult: (a) stealing and kidnapping of a child without a parent’s consent or knowledge, (b) using deceptive means to lure a child without a parent’s consent, and (c) using deceptive means to ask a parent for the child. According to respondents, deception played a key role at multiple stages of trafficking, especially during recruitment. At times, traffickers lured children with promises of schooling, small gifts, food, sugar, and other treats. A respondent noted, “A stranger deceives a child and takes them to another town without a parent’s consent,” and another corroborated, “Capturing children to take them to Kampala for income-generating activities.” Another stated, “Some even say we are taking them to school but when they are back, the victims tell a different story that they were not at school.”

Because it is an accepted cultural practice for youth to look for *elejilel* or income-generating practices, recruiters and traffickers exploited this by offering the guise of suitable work to children and parents. Non-existent job opportunities were often used to entice children to leave home and for families to give the child away. A respondent noted, “Child trafficking is when someone you do not know deceives you, a mother, and takes your child for her own benefits.” One respondent noted that traffickers take a child for work but once “they reach there, it turns into something else.” After they have traveled to the city or town, children may find themselves begging on the streets or taking part in the worst forms of child labor, including prostitution or being sold.

### **The act of trafficking: Transport to another location, whether or not under duress**

Most adult respondents emphasized that a key feature of child trafficking involved transport to another location, regardless of whether it was of a child’s own volition. Respondents noted that children either willingly left home without the prompt of an outsider or were recruited through deception or force to be moved to other places and locations. These destinations included “towns”; the city, including Kampala, Mbale, Busia, Teso, and Nairobi; and “the West.” The majority of respondents viewed trafficking as an internal occurrence in which Ugandan cities and towns were the destination, and a much smaller minority pointed out children could be made to cross borders to Nairobi or countries outside the continent. In most cases, children were not trafficked between rural areas. One respondent noted, “Trafficking does not occur here... it happens in Kampala.” Another respondent noted, “The taxi leaves here at 5–6 am in the morning—when parents are still sleeping—so in the morning people get to know the child is missing...”

A significant number of respondents highlighted two instances of child trafficking, one in which an outside agent actively takes a child away without consent or under subterfuge, and one in which a child “escapes” or leaves the family home. In the first instance, a stranger, the trafficker, comes to take children away without their consent, at times deceiving them with promises of education, or luring them with food and treats. In the second instance, children choose to travel, some under the influence of their peers and the stories they have heard of the towns and the work available.

### **Positive and negative consequences of children’s choice and agency to migrate for a better life**

A significant number of respondents defined trafficking as children’s choice to seek work by migrating to cities and towns. Adults underscored both the positive consequences of this display of agency and the negative impact of leaving home. Moreover, respondents highlighted the role of peer pressure from friends who influenced other children to leave for the city; one noted “Some children come back from

Teso and tell this to other children to escape with them, they tell the children in the village how good it is to be in Teso or Kampala.”

Respondents perceived sexual activities, sexual violence, and diseases as key forms of negative consequences: “Child escaping from home to be branded a city person and come back home to recruit others to a modern lifestyle too with some money yet they go to beg and become prostitutes even.” Another noted, “Children going to Nairobi, Busia and come back looking good with HIV/AIDS. I even tell my son not to talk to them,” and a third corroborated that “friends who know Nairobi take others to sleep around to get money.”

Other respondents focused on positive effects of children’s decision to migrate and emphasized that children left home as a response to poverty and hunger, to “seek a better life,” and to support their families. One respondent suggested that child trafficking was “children going to Kampala or going other big cities and get money...such that they live with high standards and support their families.”

### **Purpose and effects of trafficking: Child labor, forced child labor, and sexual violence**

A majority of adults agreed that one of the central aspects of child trafficking was for traffickers to take children away from their homes to towns and cities for the purpose of placing the child in unsuitable work. Respondents perceived the end goal of trafficking to be the benefits and profits that were realized from placing children in child labor. Thus, child labor plays a critical role in the conceptualization of trafficking: respondents noted that child trafficking was “to work for money at underage”—some perceived being underage as under age 18—“child trafficking is stealing of a child below 18 years for material gains,” and others perceived the age limit as being under age 10. According to respondents, children found themselves doing “heavy work at low pay” jobs that were outside their capability that “they cannot even manage to do,” unpaid work in which their wages go to the trafficker, work as barmaids, housemaids, in prostitution, “selling their bodies,” and work that made children “suffer” and “give a whole different uncomfortable life.”

In particular, respondents highlighted sexual violence as a main negative consequence of being trafficked through both forceful and willful migration. They noted that trafficking meant rape, defilement, being housewives to bosses, and being forced into sexual activities by the male member of the household in which they worked as domestic help.

Thus, most respondents defined trafficking for Ugandan children as directly related to child labor and concerns of labor violations such as unpaid work and hazardous work conditions. Only an estimated 1% of respondents perceived organ harvesting and human sacrifices as the primary goals of trafficking. One such respondent noted, “Someone comes for a child to take as a maid and when reaching their destined places the organs are removed and replaced with faulty ones.”

### **Links of trafficking to broader structural causes of poverty and hunger**

Some respondents defined trafficking as an effect of hunger and poverty, identifying hunger and poverty as causal factors that played a key role in perpetuating the practice. Many respondents revealed that these were the broader structural economic causes of both why traffickers chose to recruit children, and why children chose to leave home for work, sometimes with parental consent. One respondent noted that traffickers took part in “selling of children for money because of hunger.” Moreover, because families and children were also struggling with poverty, it was easy for them to agree to deceptive recruitment. A respondent lamented that child trafficking is “when you give your child to anybody to take care of just because you don’t have what to feed them on.” Another agreed, “Children escaping to go to big cities because of hunger and poverty such that they can be like their friends who are CSEC survivors and fend for their families.” Thus, these respondents’ definition of trafficking relied not on its purpose but on the societal conditions that perpetuated it.

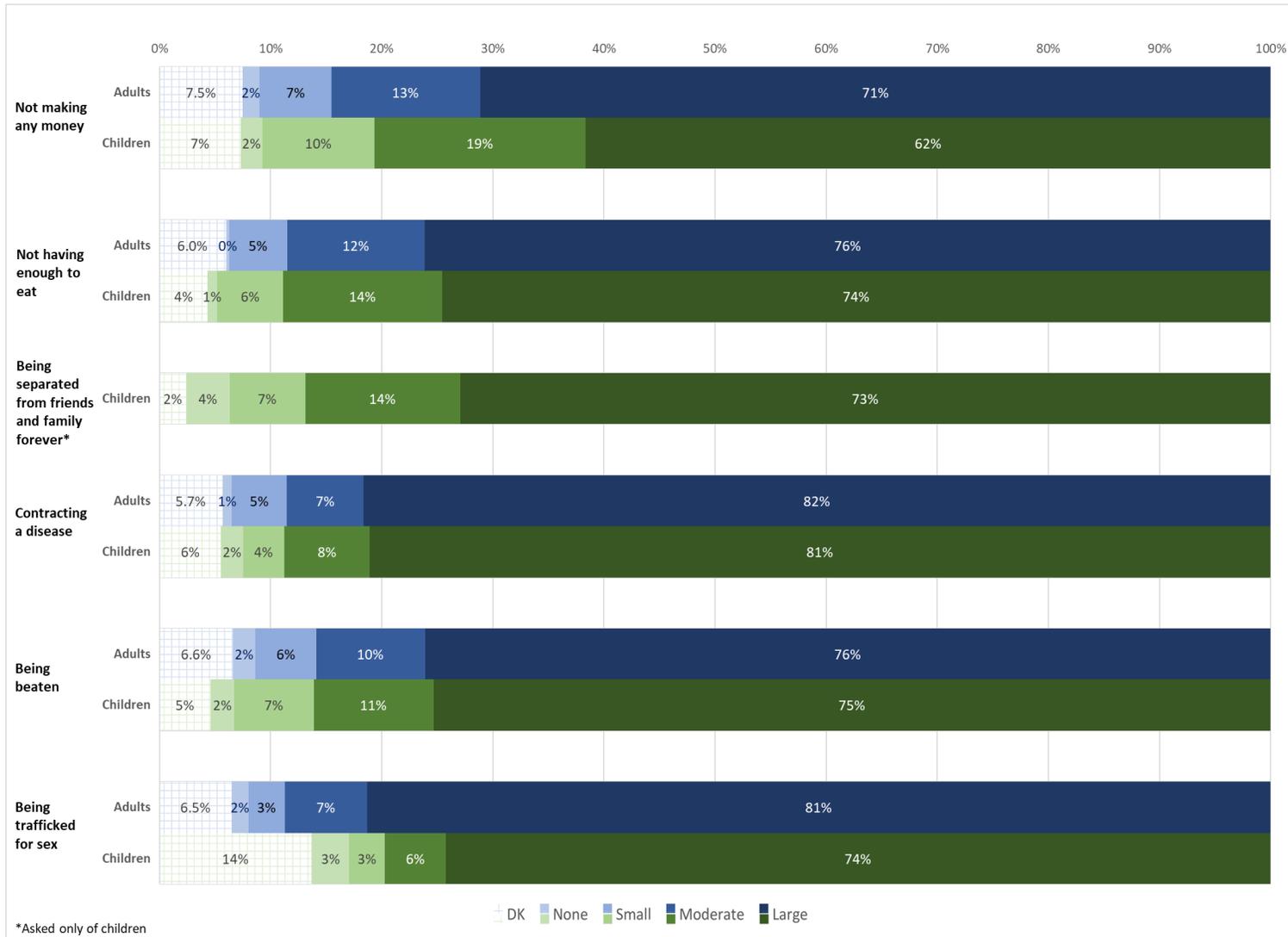
## **Defining the role of parental consent in trafficking practices**

In the responses, an estimated one-fifth of respondents dissected the complex role of parents, especially in deceptive recruitment practices. The majority of respondents perceived trafficking as a crime that occurred without parental consent, suggesting that parents were altruistic agents who upheld their role of protecting children. Respondents stated that child trafficking was the stealing of a child from the home by a stranger or a trafficker. Given the context in Uganda of giving one's child away to relatives who would agree to raise the child, respondents chose to highlight how trafficking is different from this cultural practice.

A smaller number of respondents defined trafficking as an event in which a parent acquiesced to giving their child away when someone came to the home to ask for the child. A respondent noted, "Someone comes promising to give your child a better life in order for you to accept to offer them your child." Another respondent claimed, "taking children to work for others with aim to benefit both the parents and the person taking either financially or materially," and others suggested that in many cases parents do not receive the money earned by the child. A respondent explained that "Child trafficking is an act of deceiving a parent that one will take care of their children but instead use the child for their own benefit, not benefiting the parents, for example using a child for prostitution, or washing toilets, babysitting." Thus, according to respondents, in most cases, parents had limited to no knowledge of their children being trafficked; however, at times, children were taken under the promise that the parent may benefit from the wages.

## APPENDIX F: ADDITIONAL FIGURES AND TABLES

**Figure F- I. Perception of Risks to Children When They Travel for New Opportunities (Adults and Children, Weighted)**



**Table F.1. Ridicule by Caregivers (Children, Weighted)**

	% (SE)
Respondent has ever been ridiculed or put down by his or her caregivers	34.9% (4.7)
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>787</b>

**Table F.2. Adults' Agreement with Statements about Relationship with their Children and Children's Agreement with Statements about their Relationship with their Caregivers**

Statement	All of the time % (SE)	Some of the time % (SE)	Not much of the time % (SE)	Never % (SE)	N
<b>Adults</b>					
I usually know where my child is.	65.1% (3.0)	21.2% (2.8)	12.9% (2.5)	0.8% (0.3)	574
My child keeps secrets from me.	10.7% (2.4)	24.0% (2.6)	13.0% (1.8)	46.7% (3.4)	574
Statement	Very well % (SE)	Somewhat well % (SE)	Not very well % (SE)	Not at all % (SE)	N
<b>Adults</b>					
I know my child's friends.	39.7% (4.1)	30.7% (4.9)	24.6% (2.7)	3.6% (0.8)	574
Statement	All of the time % (SE)	Some of the time % (SE)	Not much of the time % (SE)	Never % (SE)	N
<b>Children</b>					
How much my caregivers usually know where I am.	69.6% (2.0)	17.6% (2.2)	4.2% (0.8)	8.6% (1.0)	766
(How often) I keep secrets from my caregivers.	18.5% (2.4)	17.0% (2.7)	12.3% (2.3)	52.3% (3.8)	776
Statement	Very well % (SE)	Somewhat well % (SE)	Not very well % (SE)	Not at all % (SE)	N
<b>Children</b>					
My caregivers know my friends.	54.7% (3.2)	27.3% (3.1)	6.9% (1.4)	11.1% (2.7)	766

**Table F.3. Perceptions of Risks to Children When They Travel for New Opportunities (Adults, Weighted)**

Risk type	No risk % (SE)	Small risk % (SE)	Moderate risk % (SE)	Large risk % (SE)	Don't know % (SE)	N
Not making any money	1.5% (0.4)	6.5% (1.4)	13.4% (1.8)	71.2% (2.6)	7.5% (1.4)	985
Not having enough food to eat	0.3% (0.1)	5.2% (0.9)	12.4% (1.8)	76.2% (1.7)	6.0% (1.3)	986

Contracting a disease	0.8% (0.3)	5.0% (1.1)	6.9% (1.1)	81.8% (1.8)	5.7% (1.2)	986
Being beaten	2.0% (0.9)	5.5% (1.1)	9.8% (1.2)	76.0% (1.9)	6.6% (1.5)	986
Being trafficked for sex	1.5% (0.6)	3.3% (0.9)	7.4% (1.7)	81.3% (2.1)	6.5% (1.3)	985

**Table F.4. Perceptions of Risk of Child Trafficking in Their Own Community (Adults, Weighted)**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>None % (SE)</b>	<b>Small % (SE)</b>	<b>Moderate % (SE)</b>	<b>Large % (SE)</b>	<b>Don't know % (SE)</b>	<b>N</b>
Risk of child trafficking is in respondent's community	19.4% (2.2)	17.0% (1.7)	15.5% (1.7)	42.9% (3.2)	5.1% (1.0)	986

# APPENDIX G: COMPARISON BETWEEN PARENTS AND NON-PARENTS

Any adult household member could provide responses to the adult questionnaire, but a parent of a 12- to 17-year-old child was preferred. In the tables below, bold text indicates a statistically significant difference between the responses of parents of a 12- to 17-year-old (referred to as “parents” in tables below) and the responses of adults who are not parents of an a 12 to 17 year old (referred to as “non-parents” in tables below). There was no statistically significant difference between parents and non-parents in age or gender.

**Table G.1. Perceptions of Risks to Children When They Travel for New Opportunities (Adults, Weighted)**

Risk Type		No Risk % (SE)	Small Risk % (SE)	Moderate Risk % (SE)	Large Risk % (SE)	Don't know % (SE)	N
Not making any money	Parents	1.0%(.7)	6.6%(2.4)	13.0%(2.2)	72.5%(4.6)	6.8%(1.6)	467
	Non-parents	2.0%(0.7)	6.3%(1.5)	13.9%(2.5)	69.6%(3.0)	8.2%(2.2)	519
<b>Not having enough food to eat</b>	<b>Parents</b>	<b>0.2%(0.2)</b>	<b>5.6%(1.6)</b>	<b>13.1%(2.9)</b>	<b>76.7%(2.9)</b>	<b>4.4%(1.5)</b>	<b>467</b>
	<b>Non-parents</b>	<b>0.4%(0.3)</b>	<b>4.8%(1.4)</b>	<b>11.5%(2.2)</b>	<b>75.6%(3.1)</b>	<b>7.7%(2.4)</b>	<b>519</b>
Contracting a disease	Parents	0.5%(0.5)	4.7%(1.6)	8.2%(1.7)	82.3(2.6)	4.3%(1.5)	467
	Non-parents	1.1%(.5)	5.3%(1.7)	5.3%(1.4)	81.2%(2.6)	7.1%(2.3)	519
Being beaten	Parents	2.2%(1.4)	5.9%(1.6)	11.0%(1.8)	75.7%(2.8)	5.2%(2.2)	467
	Non-parents	1.7%(0.7)	5.1%(1.5)	8.5%(1.8)	76.5(2.8)	8.2%(2.5)	519
Being trafficked for sex	Parents	0.7%(0.5)	1.7%(1.2)	8.0%(2.3)	84.1%(2.8)	5.4%(1.5)	467
	Non-parents	2.5%(1.0)	5.1%(1.6)	6.6%(2.0)	77.8%(3.1)	7.7%(2.3)	519

**Table G.2. Attitudes towards Children’s Education (Adults, Weighted)**

Statement		Very important % (SE)	Somewhat important % (SE)	A little important % (SE)	Not important at all % (SE)	Don't know % (SE)	N
How important do you think education is for children?	Parents	94.0%(1.4)	4.8%(1.0)	0.8%(0.7)	0.2%( 0.2)	0.1%(0.1)	467
	Non-parents	90.5%(2.3)	8.6%(2.3)	0.6%(0.4)	.03%(.03)	0.2%(0.2)	519

Statement	Yes	No	Don't know	N
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		% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)	
<b>Do you think boys and girls should have the same educational opportunities?</b>	<b>Parents</b>	<b>98.1%(0.7)</b>	<b>1.6%(0.7)</b>	<b>0.3%(0.2)</b>	<b>467</b>
	<b>Non-parents</b>	<b>91.6%(1.7)</b>	<b>7.8%(1.7)</b>	<b>0.5%(0.3)</b>	<b>519</b>
Do you think attending school helps children make more money later in life?	Parents	95.0%(2.3)	3.2%(2.3)	1.7%(0.7)	467
	Non-parents	97.2%(1.1)	1.8%(1.1)	1.0%(0.5)	519

**Table G.3. Agreement with Statements about Children’s Work and Caregivers’ Responsibilities (Adults, Weighted)**

<b>Statement</b>		<12	12-15	16-20	>20	<b>N</b>
		% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)	
<b>At what age people should seek and do <i>elejileij</i> (income-generating activities) to provide for their families.</b>	<b>Parents</b>	<b>8.2%( 1.5)</b>	<b>40.3%(4.2)</b>	<b>29.9%(3.2)</b>	<b>7.9%(2.1)</b>	<b>467</b>
	<b>Non-parents</b>	<b>18.5%(4.2 )</b>	<b>38.2%(4.0)</b>	<b>32.6%(3.9)</b>	<b>2.4%(0.8)</b>	<b>519</b>
<b>At what age is good for people to go look for food and money in another town or city.</b>	<b>Parents</b>	<b>6.8%(2.0)</b>	<b>32.9%(5.0)</b>	<b>37.7%(5.2)</b>	<b>12.0%(2.2)</b>	<b>467</b>
	<b>Non-parents</b>	<b>6.0%(1.4)</b>	<b>30.4%(4.0)</b>	<b>48.3%(3.9)</b>	<b>7.6%(2.1)</b>	<b>519</b>

**Table G.4. Person who Should Mainly Make the Decision about Whether a Child Migrates for Work (Adults, Weighted)**

<b>Person</b>	<b>Parents % (SE)</b>	<b>Non-parents % (SE)</b>
Teenager him or herself	13.3% (2.6)	29.6% (3.4)
Father	66.6% (4.4)	55.0% (3.4)
Mother	71.3% (5.0)	63.0% (3.2)
Community leaders	4.1% (1.3)	4.1% (1.7)
Other	7.7% (2.4)	11.0% (2.7)
Don’t know	1.1% (0.6)	2.1% (0.6)
Number of respondents	467	519

**Table G.5. Signs that Children may be at Risk of Child Trafficking (Adults, Weighted)**

	Parents (SE)	Non-Parents (SE)
<b>Mean number of risk factors identified by respondent</b>	2.3 (.11)	2.1 (.11)
<b>Risk factor</b>	<b>% (SE)</b>	<b>% (SE)</b>
<b>Child skips school</b>	<b>29.7%</b> <b>(4.1)</b>	<b>22.3%</b> <b>(3.3)</b>
<b>Child becomes more secretive</b>	<b>54.3%</b> <b>(3.4)</b>	<b>38.3%</b> <b>(3.8)</b>
Child goes places without providing destination or return time	59.9% (4.8)	56.9% (3.6)
<b>Unusual visits by relatives with promises of support for children</b>	<b>33.4%</b> <b>(3.1)</b>	<b>26.9%</b> <b>(3.3)</b>
Unusual behavior by child's friends	42.4% (3.8)	44.4% (4.2)
<b>Other</b>	<b>10.6%</b> <b>(2.1)</b>	<b>21.5%</b> <b>(4.1)</b>
Don't know	12.7% (2.5)	10.4% (2.0)
Number of respondents	467	519

**Table G.6. Actions Would Take if They Had Concerns about a Child Being Trafficked (Adults, Weighted)**

Action	Parents	Non-Parents
<b>Report case to child's family</b>	<b>55.8%</b> <b>(4.0.4)</b>	<b>56.7%</b> <b>(3.7)</b>
<b>Report case to local council, clan leaders, or elders</b>	<b>82.1%</b> <b>(3.3)</b>	<b>80.7%</b> <b>(3.1)</b>
<b>Report case to religious leaders</b>	<b>16.3%</b> <b>(3.0)</b>	<b>9.2%</b> <b>(2.0)</b>
Report case to police	57.4% (5.5)	62.8% (3.7)
Confront perpetrator, if known to respondent	24.4% (4.0)	16.7% (2.8)
Talk to the child	23.3% (3.4)	

	Non-parents	18.8% (2.8)
Keep quiet and do nothing	Parents	1.5% (0.7)
	Non-parents	1.6% (0.5)
<b>Other</b>	<b>Parents</b>	<b>1.9%</b> <b>(1.0)</b>
	<b>Non-parents</b>	<b>3.8%</b> <b>(0.9)</b>
Don't know	Parents	0.4% (0.2)
	Non-parents	0.2% (0.1)

**Table G.7. Agreement with Statements about Acceptance of CSEC Survivors (Adults, Weighted)**

Statement		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	N
		% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)	
CSEC survivors in this community face rejection from their peers	<b>Parents</b>	5.8% (1.1)	25.7% (6.1)	8.1% (2.1)	35.3% (4.1)	15.7% (3.1)	467
	<b>Non-Parents</b>	10.01% (2.6)	19.5% (2.1)	8.7% (2.1)	40.2% (3.6)	15.4% (2.8)	516

**Table G.8. Watches for signs children in household may be at risk for trafficking (Adults, Weighted)**

	Parent % (SE)	Not a parent % (SE)
<b>Yes</b>	45.3% (6.0)	66.6% (4.2)
<b>No</b>	49.9% (6.0)	30.1% (4.0)
Don't know	4.6% (1.3)	3.2% (2.1)
Number of respondents	402	362

## APPENDIX H: ADULT QUESTIONNAIRE

Question #	Response criteria	Question - English	Question - Ngakarimojong	Response Options - English	Response Options - Ngakarimojong
<b>Introduction</b>					
L1	ASK ALL	Are there any parents in this household?	Eya ngikauriak eya local logo aa?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI
L2	ASK IF L1 = 1	Are they parents of youth age 12 to 17?	Erai ikes ngikauriak angikatmunak angulu erai ngikaru 12 todol tar 17 aa?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI
L3	ASK IF L1=1 AND L2 = 1	Are any of the parents of youth age 12 to 17 available for interview [DURING THE FIELDING PERIOD]?	Eyakaun mono kona ngidi kauriak angikatmunak angulu erai ngikaru 12 todol tar 17 nakingitingito naa [DURING THE FIELDING PERIOD]?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI
L4	ASK IF L1-3 = 1	INTERVIEWER: ASK TO INTERVIEW ANY PARENT OF A 12 TO 17 YEAR OLD	INTERVIEWER: ASK TO INTERVIEW ANY PARENT OF A 12 TO 17 YEAR OLD		
L5	ASK IF L1-3 = 2 OR 77	INTERVIEWER: ASK TO INTERVIEW ANY AVAILABLE ADULT	INTERVIEWER: ASK TO INTERVIEW ANY AVAILABLE ADULT		
<b>Consent</b>					
AGREE_CONSENT		INTERVIEWER: DID THE RESPONDENT SIGN THE CONSENT STATEMENT?	INTERVIEWER: DID THE RESPONDENT SIGN THE CONSENT STATEMENT?	1. YES 2. NO	1. EE 2. MAM
<b>Section 1. Demographics</b>					
S1.Q1	ASK ALL	We want to know a little bit about you first.  How old were you at your last birthday?	Ikicamit isua aanyun ngadi nguna ikitapito iyong mono  Arae ngikonikaru ngiyai ekaru golo alunyar?	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q2	ASK ALL	INTERVIEWER: SELECT RESPONDENT'S GENDER. ASK ONLY IF UNSURE.	INTERVIEWER: SELECT RESPONDENT'S GENDER. ASK ONLY IF UNSURE.	1. MALE 2. FEMALE 3. I DON'T IDENTIFY AS MALE OR FEMALE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EKILE 2. ABERU 3. EMAM NGARAI AYONG EKILE KORI ABERU I 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q3	ASK ALL	Have you ever attended school?	Ilomarit iyong losukul a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

				99. REFUSED	
S1.Q3A	ASK IF S1.Q3 = 1	What is the highest class you have completed?	Adoketait ani ngina apolon ngina irikakinit iyong anakisiom?	0. PRESCHOOL/NURSE RY 1. P1 2. P2 3. P3 4. P4 5. P5 6. P6 7. P7 8. S1 9. S2 10. S3 11. S4 12. S5 13. S6 14. UNIVERSITY 15. FAL (FUNCTIONAL ADULT LITERACY) 16. VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	0.TEETE 1. APEI KILAS 2. NGAKILASIA NGAREI 3. NGAKILASIA NGAUNI 4. NGAKILASIA NGAOMUON 5. NAKILASIA NGAKAN 6. NGAKILASIA NGAKANKAPEI 7. NGAKILASIA NGAKANKAAREI 8. NAKILASIA NGAKANKAUNI 9. NAKILASIA NGAKANKOOMUN 10. NAKILASIA NGATOMON 11. NGAKILASIA NGATOMON KA APEI 12. NGAKILASIA NGATOMON ANGAREI 13. NGAKILASIA NGATOMON ANGAUNI 14. MAKERERE 15. NGIKOSIO NGITUNGA ANGULU EPOLORITO 16. NGISUKULO NGULU ITIYAYERE NGIKOSIO NGULU KE ETIC ANGAKAN 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q4	[REMOVED]	[REMOVED]	[REMOVED]	[REMOVED]	[REMOVED]
S1.Q4_OTHER	ASK IF S1.Q4 = 3 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER TRIBE	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER TRIBE	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	

S1.Q5	ASK ALL	INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION:  MATERIAL MAINLY USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALLS OF THE DWELLING	INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION:  MATERIAL MAINLY USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALLS OF THE DWELLING	1. UNBURNT BRICKS WITH MUD, MUD AND POLES, OR OTHER 2. UNBURNT BRICKS WITH CEMENT, WOOD, TIN/IRON SHEETS, CONCRET E/STONES , BURNT STABILIZE D BRICKS, OR CEMENT BLOCKS 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. NGABULOK NGUNA NGICUNYITAE KA ECOTO, ECOTO KA NGAKITO, KORI ICE BORE 2. NGABULOK NGUNA NGICUNYITAE KA ESIMIT , NGAKITO, NGIDEYAE/ NGABABAT , EKOKOTE/ NGAMORU, NGABULOK NGUNA ICUNYITAE, KORI NGABULOK NGUNA KESIMIT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q6	ASK ALL	INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION:  TYPE OF MATERIAL MAINLY USED FOR COSNTRUCTION OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING	INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION:  TYPE OF MATERIAL MAINLY USED FOR COSNTRUCTION OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING	1. THATCH, OR TINS 2. IRON SHEETS, CONCRET E, TILES, ASBESTO S, OR OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. NGANYA KORI NGIDEYAE 2. NGABABAT, EKOKOTE, NGATAILIA, NGABABAT NGUNA EANITAE A NGINYOLAI KORI ICE BORE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q7	ASK ALL	The next questions are about your household.  What source of energy does the household mainly use for cooking?	Ngakingisete nguna ekengisi ayong iyong tokona erai nguna etapito ekon kal. inyoni inokeneo iyes ipoo alokal.	1. FIREWOOD, COW DUNG, OR GRASS (REEDS) 2. CHARCOAL, PARAFFIN STOVE, GAS, BIOGAS,	1. NGAKITO, AWARET, NGANYA KORI NGATIAK 2. NGAMAKAE, ESINGIR NGOLO KA ATAA, EKWUAM NGOLO KA AKIMEATE, EKWUAM NGOLO ELEMUNIO A NAGASIYA, ALAIT KORI ICEBORE

				ELECTRICITY (REGARDLESS OF SOURCE), OR OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q8	ASK ALL	What type of toilet facility does the household mainly use?	Ali coron isitiyao iyes alokal?	1. NO FACILITY/ BUSH/POLYTHENE BAGS/BUCKET/ETC., OR OTHER 2. UNCOVERED PIT LATRINE (WITH OR WITHOUT SLAB), ECOSAN (COMPOST TOILET), OR COVERED PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB 3. COVERED PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 4. VIP LATRINE, OR FLUSH TOILET 77. DON'T seeKNOW 99. REFUSED	1.MAM ECORON/ARIYET/NGAKOROKOROI/EBAKET KORI ICEBORE 2. ECORON NGOLO NGEDUKUNTOI(NGOLO EBOKAKINITAI AKIPANY BON), 3. ECORON NGOLO NGEDUKUNTOI ALOKWAP NAIT TORAPAP 4. ECORON NGOLO EDUKUNTOI EJOK NGOLO KA AKIPANY/ECORON NGOLO ISITIYAI NGAKIPI 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S1.Q9	ASK ALL	<p>How many people live in this household including yourself? Please include children and those who usually live here who may not be members of your family (such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends).</p> <p>[IF NEEDED: A household is a person or group of persons, related or unrelated, who—for at least 6 of the last 12 months—normally cook, eat, and live together in the same dwelling unit, acknowledge one household head, and share living arrangements.]</p>	<p>Ngitunga ngiyai iboyete alokal alo kimarakina iyong dang? kimarak tar ngidwe ka ngulu ce tunga dan ngulu iboyenete ane tari pa kerae ngiyeneta (ikwa ngiketiyak, ngulu eperenenete, kori ngikonei)</p> <p>[KIITANA: erai ekal itunganan kori ngitunga, ngulu ayenasi kori ngulu ngeyenasi, ngulu ikatakinito akiboi kaapei todolito ngilapio 6 alotooma alotooma ngilapyo 12-- ipoete, imujete ka kiboyete iwapei ka topolokinite ipeitunganan ka tomorete epite ngolo ka akiyar.]</p>	<p>1. ONE 2. TWO 3. THREE 4. FOUR 5. FIVE 6. SIX 7. SEVEN 8. EIGHT 9. NINE OR MORE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. IPEI 2. NGIYAREI 3. NGIUNI 4. NGIWOMUON 5. NGIKAN 6. NGIKANKAPEI 7. NGIKANKAAREI 8. NGIKANKAUNI 9. NGIKANKOMUON/E DEPARITO 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>
S1.Q10	ASK ALL	<p>Can the female head of this household read and write with understanding in any language?</p> <p>[INTERVIEWER IF NEEDED: The head of household is the person considered responsible for the household. This person may be identified on the basis of age (older).]</p>	<p>Epedorit mono kona aberu ngina epololokinit ekal lo akisiom ka akigir ka angajep ka adio a?</p> <p>[EKENGITINGITAN KII TANA: itungan ngini epole alokal inges ngini euriarit ekal. epedor aayun itungan yen ingikekaru (kepolot).]</p>	<p>1. NO 2. NO FEMALE HEAD/SPO USE 3. YES 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1.MAM 2.EMAM ABERU NGINA EPOLOKINT/ ABERU KE EKILE KE EKAL LO 3. EE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>
S1.Q11	ASK ALL	<p>How many mobile phones do members of your household own?</p>	<p>Ngasimio ngayai eyakatar ngitunga ngulu iboyete alokal alo?</p>	<p>1. NONE 2. ONE 3. TWO 4. THREE OR MORE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EBOOLO 2.IPEI 3.NGIYARE 4.NGIUNI KORI ELALAK 77.NGAYENI 99.NGACAMIT</p>
S1.Q12	ASK ALL	<p>Does any member of your household own a radio?</p>	<p>Eyai idiotunganan ngini iboi alokal alo ngini eyakar aredio a?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>
S1.Q13	ASK ALL	<p>Does every member of your household have at least one pair of shoes?</p> <p>[INTERVIEWER: SLIPPERS, 'TIRE' SHOES (LUGABIRE), AND GUMBOOTS ARE NOT CONSIDERED AS SHOES.]</p>	<p>Eyakar a ngitungan iboi alokal alo ngamuk a?</p> <p>[EKENGITINGITAN: NGADETEI, 'NGAMOTOKAI' (NGATANGAI), KA NGABUTUS EMAM NGEYAITAI ERAI NGAMUK.]</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>

## **Section 2. Child Listing**

S2.Q1	ASK ALL	<p>Please tell me the names and ages of all the children age 6 to 17 you think of as members of this household, even if they are staying somewhere else right now.</p> <p>[IF NEEDED: We can also use their initials, a nickname, or a false name.]</p> <p>[INTERVIEWER: RECORD CHILD'S NAME]</p>	<p>Tolimokinai ayong ngirorwa ka ngikaru angidwe a daadag a ngulu erae ngikaru 6 akitodol 17 ngulu itami iyong atemar erae jik ngulu ke ekal alo , tari kiboyete ikes mono tokona aiwace.</p> <p>[KIITANA: epedorio iwon akisitiya nganyukutai nguna a ngikecerorwa, ngirorwa ngulu eratanakinitae, kori ngirorwa ngulu isudokinitae.]</p> <p>[INTERVIEWER: RECORD CHILD'S NAME]</p>	<p>TEXT</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>	<p>TEXT</p> <p>77. NGAYENI</p> <p>99. NGACAMIT</p>
		[PROGRAMMING NOTE: THE REST OF THE QUESTIONS IN SECTION 2 SHOULD BE ASKED OF EACH CHILD LISTED IN S2.Q1 IF RELEVANT]			
S2.Q2	ASK IF S2.Q1>0 (ASK OF ALL LISTED CHILDREN)	<p>How old was [NAME] on his or her last birthday?</p> <p>[INTERVIEWER: ADD AGE IN YEARS. AGE SHOULD BE 6 TO 17 YEARS.]</p>	<p>Arai [NAME] ngikaru ngiyai ekaru ngolo alunyar?</p> <p>[INTERVIEWER: ADD AGE IN YEARS. AGE SHOULD BE 6 TO 17 YEARS.]</p>	<p>NUMBER</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>	<p>NUMBER</p> <p>77. NGAYENI</p> <p>99. NGACAMIT</p>
S2.Q2T	ASK OF ALL LISTED CHILDREN AGE 12 TO 17	Is [NAME] available for interview [DURING THE FIELDING PERIOD]?	Eyakaun [NAME] nakingitingito [DURING THE FIELDING PERIOD]?	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EE</p> <p>2. MAM</p> <p>77. NGAYENI</p> <p>99. NGACAMIT</p>
S2.Q2A	ASK IF S2.Q1>0 (LOOPS BACK TO S2.Q2 AND ASKS UNTIL THERE ARE NO MORE CHILDREN TO RECORD)	Are there any other children 6 to 17 years who are members of this household?	Eyakasi ngicedwe ngulu Erai ngikaru 6 todol tar 17 ngulu Erai ngulu ke ekal Alo a?	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EE</p> <p>2. MAM</p> <p>77. NGAYENI</p> <p>99. NGACAMIT</p>
S2.Q3	ASK IF S2.Q1>0 (ASK OF ALL LISTED CHILDREN)	Is [NAME]'s mother alive?	Eyari toto a [NAME] a?	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EE</p> <p>2. MAM</p> <p>77. NGAYENI</p> <p>99. NGACAMIT</p>
S2.Q3A	ASK IF S2.Q3 = 1	Does [NAME]'s mother live in this household?	Iboi toto a [NAME] alokal alo a?	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EE</p> <p>2. MAM</p> <p>77. NGAYENI</p> <p>99. NGACAMIT</p>

S2.Q3B	ASK IF S2.Q3 = 2 OR 77 OR S2.Q3A = 2 OR 77	Does [NAME] have a step-mother living in this household?	Iboi nakain a toto a [NAME] a lokal a lo a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q4	ASK IF S2.Q1>0 (ASK OF ALL LISTED CHILDREN)	Is [NAME]'s father alive?	Eyari papa a [NAME] a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q4A	ASK FI S2.Q4 = 1	Does [NAME]'s father live in this household?	Iboi papa a [NAME] alokal alo a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q4B	ASK IF S2.Q4 = 2 OR 77 OR S2.Q4A = 2 OR 77	Does [NAME] have a step-father living in this household?	Eyakar [NAME] papa ngolo a ngiare ngolo iboi alokal alo a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q5	ASK IF S2.Q1>0 (ASK OF ALL LISTED CHILDREN)	Did [NAME] sleep here last night?	Aperit bien [NAME] ne a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q5A	ASK IF S2.Q5 = 2	How long has [NAME] been away?  [INTERVIEWER: CHOOSE DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS, OR YEARS]	Aya [NAME] apaki ngina etya ai emam?	1. DAYS 2. WEEKS 3. MONTHS 4. YEARS 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. NGIRUA 2. NGISABITO 3. NGILAPIO 4. NGIKARU 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q5A1	ASK IF S2.Q5A = 1, 2, 3, OR 4	[INTERVIEWER: ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS, OR YEARS]	[INTERVIEWER: ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS, OR YEARS]	[NUMBER]	[NUMBER]
S2.Q5B	ASK IF S2.Q5 = 2	Where is [NAME]?  [INTERVIEWER: CHOOSE ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT USED BY RESPONDENT]	Ai eyai [NAME]?	1. COUNTRY 2. SUB-REGION 3. DISTRICT 4. TOWN 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. AKWAP 2. LOWAI ALI 3. ALIDISTRICT 4. ANI BUR 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S2.Q5B1	ASK IF S2.Q5B = 1, 2, 3, OR 4	[INTERVIEWER: ENTER NAME OF COUNTRY, SUB- REGION, DISTRICT, OR TOWN]	[INTERVIEWER: ENTER NAME OF COUNTRY, SUB-REGION, DISTRICT, OR TOWN]	[TEXT]	[TEXT]
S2.Q5C	ASK IF S2.Q5 = 2	Who is [NAME] staying with or traveling with?  [INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Ngai iboyoto kori elositotor [NAME]? [INTERVIEWER: LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. ALONE 2. THEIR FRIENDS 3. THEIR BOYFRIEN D/GIRLFRI END/SPOU SE 4. FAMILY FRIENDS 5. RELATIVE S 6. AT SCHOOL 7. ORPHANA GE OR OTHER INSTITUTI ONAL CARE 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. BON 2.NGIKEC KONEI/ NGAKONEI 3. NGIKEC KATINGAK/ NGIKILIOK KORI NGABERU 4. NGIKONEI NGULU KE EKAL 5. NGIYENETA 6. LOSUKUL 7.LORE ANGIKOKIOK KORI NARIOGETA NGACE GUNA INGARAKINTO 8. ACE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q5C_ OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q5C = 8 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99.NGACAMIT

S2.Q5D	ASK IF S2.Q5 = 2	Why is [NAME] away? [INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Kotere nyo elositor [NAME]? [INTERVIEWER: LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. FOR FUN/ TO VISIT RELATIVES 2. MOVED TO SUPPORT FAMILY OR FRIENDS 3. LACK OF BASIC NEEDS AT HOME (E.G. FOOD, CLOTHING ) 4. LACK OF SERVICES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS (E.G. CHILD DISABILITY) 5. LEFT TO LIVE WITH PARTNER 6. LEFT TO WORK 7. RAN AWAY 8. LEFT TO ATTEND SCHOOL 9. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. NALAKARA/ AKILAR LOYENETA 2.ELOSIT AKINGARAKIN NGIYENETA KORI NGIKONEI 3. ACIANANUT NGINA ANGIBORO ANGULU JIK ITANA ALOKAL (IKWA AKIMUJ, NGILOWI) 4. ACANANUT NGINA KA AKIJANAKION A NGITUNGA A NGULU PALAG (IKWA NGIDWE NGULU EYAKATAR ADI MUAL) 5. EYEKARIT AKIBOI KE EKILE KORI AKE BERU 6. EYEKAIT LOLEJILEJ 7. EEMIT 8. EYEKARIT LOSUKUL 9. ACE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q5D_ OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q5D = 9 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER REASON	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER REASON	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99.NGACAMIT

S2.Q5E	ASK IF S2.Q5 = 2	How often do you or someone in your household communicate with [NAME], by that we mean talk in-person, on the phone, texting, online, email, or any other way?	Ngarwa ngayai isiyania iyong kori idiotunganan alokal alo [NAME] kerae tar erwor a ngakituka, ana sim, akigiranakin ngakiro, alokuwuam kori ke erot a ece?	1. NOT AT ALL 2. ABOUT ONCE A YEAR 3. SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR 4. ONE TO THREE TIMES A MONTH 5. ABOUT ONCE A WEEK 6. SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EMAM JIK 2. EBI APEI BON ALOTOOMA EKARU 3. NGARUATIN NGUNA ALALAK ALOTOOMA EKARU 4 EDOLI APEI KORI NGARUA NGAUNI ALOOTOMA ELAP 5. EBI APEI ALOTOOMA ESABIT 6. NARUATIN NGUNA ALALAK ALOTOOMA ESABIT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q6	ASK IF S2.Q1>0 (ASK OF ALL LISTED CHILDREN)	Was [NAME] attending school before the closure of schools as ordered by the government in March 2020?	Asiomi moo ngoon [NAME] eroko apukan ngetemara togolokinoi ngisukulo elap ngolo angiuni ekaru ngolo aluyar aa?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q7	ASK IF S2.Q1>0 (ASK OF ALL LISTED CHILDREN)	Does [NAME] currently do any elejilej (income generating activities)?	Eyai lejilej edio ngolo itiyai [ekiro] tokona a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q7A	ASK IF S2.Q7 = 1	About how many hours per week does [NAME] spend seeking or doing elejilej (income generating activities)?	edoli ngisaae ngayai alotooma esabit iwarit kori itiyae [NAME] elejilej?	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q8	ASK ALL	How often does [NAME] travel outside your village without a parent or guardian?	Ngarwa ngayai erotonokinio [NAME] alo caalo emam pa erukito ka ekaurunan kori ekedaran keng?	1. NOT AT ALL 2. ABOUT ONCE A YEAR 3. SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR 4. ONE TO THREE TIMES A MONTH 5. ABOUT ONCE A	1. MAM JIK 2. EBI APEI BON ALOTOOMA EKARU 3. NGARUATIN NGUNA ALALAK ALOTOOMA EKARU 4. APEI KORI NGARUATIN NGAUNI ALOTOOMA ELAP 5. EBI APEI BON ALOTOOMA ESABIT 6. NGARUTIN NGUNA ALALAK ALOTOOMA ESABIT

				WEEK 6. SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q8A	ASK IF S2.Q5 = 1 AND S2.Q8 ≠ 1	When traveling without a parent or guardian, with whom do they travel most often?  [INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Ani pa erukito inges ka ekaurunan kori ekedaran keng , ngai erukonoriata inges jik?  [INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. ALONE 2. THEIR FRIENDS 3. THEIR BOYFRIEN D/GIRLFRI END/SPOU SE 4. FAMILY FRIENDS 5. RELATIVE S 6. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. INGES BON 2. NGIKEC KONEI/ NGAKONEI 3. NGIKEC KATINGAK/ NAKEC BERU KORI NGIKEC KILIOK 4. NGIKONEI NGULU KE EKAL 5. NGIYENETA 6. NGICE 77. NAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q8A_ OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q8A = 6 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q9	ASK IF S2.Q1>0 (ASK OF ALL LISTED CHILDREN)	Are you the parent or guardian of [NAME]?	lyong irae ekaurunan kori ekedaran a [NAME] a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
		[PROGRAMMING NOTE: AMONG ALL CHILDREN FOR WHOM S2.Q2 = 12 TO 17 AND S2.Q9 = 1, RANDOMLY SELECT ONE CHILD TO ANSWER REMAINING QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION]			

S2.Q10	ASK IF S2.Q9 = 1 AND S2.Q2 = 12 TO 17 (ASK FOR 1 RANDOMLY SELECTED CHILD MEETING THESE CRITERIA)	How much of the time do you know where [NAME] is? Would you say all of the time, some of the time, not much of the time, or never?	Etia ai ngapakio nguna iyenunia iyong neni eyakaunun [NAME]? Ipedori iyong atemar ngisaa daadang aa, ngice saai, mere nooi , kori emam jik aa?	1. ALL OF THE TIME 2. SOME OF THE TIME 3. NOT MUCH OF THE TIME 4. NEVER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1.NGISAAI DAADANG 2.NGICE SAAI 3.MEERE NOOI 4.EMAM JIK 77.NGAYENI 99.NGACAMIT
S2.Q11	ASK IF S2.Q9 = 1 AND S2.Q2 = 12 TO 17 (ASK FOR 1 RANDOMLY SELECTED CHILD MEETING THESE CRITERIA)	How well do you know [NAME]'s friends? Would you say very well, somewhat well, not very well, or not at all?	Alipite iyenia iyong ngikonei [NAME] ejok aa? Ipedori iyong atemar nooi jik aa, iwadio caa, mere nooi jik kori emam jik aa?	1. VERY WELL 2. SOMEWH AT WELL 3. NOT VERY WELL 4. NOT AT ALL 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1.NOOI JIK 2.IWADIO CAA 3.MEERE NOOI JIK 4.EMAM JIK 77. NGAYENI 99.NGACAMIT
S2.Q12	ASK IF S2.Q9 = 1 AND S2.Q2 = 12 TO 17 (ASK FOR 1 RANDOMLY SELECTED CHILD MEETING THESE CRITERIA)	How often does [NAME] keeps secrets from you? Would you say all the time, sometimes, not much, or never?	Etia ai epite ngolo imunonia [NAME] ngakirosia aneni kon? Ipedori iyong atemar ngarwa daadang aa,ngace rwa aa, mere nooi aa, kori mam aa?	1. ALL THE TIME 2. SOMETIM ES 3. NOT MUCH 4. NEVER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1.NGARWA DAADAND 2.NGACE RWA 3.MEERE NOOI, KORI MAM 4.MAM 77.NGAYENI 99.NGACAMIT

### **Section 3. Attitudes and Opinions**

S3.Q1	ASK ALL	The next questions ask for your opinion. In your opinion, who should mainly make the decision about whether a child migrates for work?	Ngakingiseta nguna etupakinito erae nguna ingitasi nguna itamakinit iyong: Anatametait kon ngae nooi emaikina totiaku erae kelosi ikoku lotic?	1. TEENAGER 2. MOTHER 3. FATHER 4. COMMUNITY LEADERS 5. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. NGIKATUMUNAK 2. TOTO 3. PAPA 4. NGIKAPOLOK 5. NGICE 77. NGAYENI 99. NACAMIT
S3.Q1_OTHER	ASK IF S3.Q1 = 4 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q2	ASK ALL	The following questions ask your opinion about how much risk a child faces when she or he travels for a new opportunity. Consider both the journey and their experience in the destination. How much of a risk is:  ...Not making any money. Would you say no risk, small risk, moderate risk, or large risk?	Ngakingiseta nugu Erai ngina ingitasi Akon tametait kotere etiaye angatiokisio anguna epedori ikoku ariamun Ani elosi inges akiwarar akiyar nginakitete. Kiwaak ngatiokisio nguna epedori nges ariamun a lot elosi ka nguna etakanianakinete ikes a menu elosete ikes. Etia ai ationis na:  ...Emam ngityauni ngidio silinga, ipedori iyong atemar emam tionis, edit ationis, ngelal, Kori elal ationis?	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EMAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q3	ASK ALL	How much of a risk is:  ...Not having enough food to eat. Would you say no risk, small risk, moderate risk, or large risk?	Etia ai ationis na:  ...Amamkaunor akimuj ngina itemokino akinyam, ipedori iyong atemar, emam ationis, edit ationis, ngelal ationis, kori elal ationis?	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EMAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S3.Q4	ASK ALL	How much of a risk is: ...Contracting a disease. Would you say no risk, small risk, moderate risk, or large risk?	Etia ai ationis na: ... Etapuni edeke. ipedori iyong atemar emam ationis, edit ationis, ngelal ationis, kori elal ationis a?	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EMAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q5	ASK ALL	How much of a risk is: ...Being beaten. Would you say no risk, small risk, moderate risk, or large risk?	Etia ai ationis na: ...Kidicaro. ipedori iyong atemar emam ationis, edit ationis, ngelal ationis, kori elal ationis?	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EMAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q6	ASK ALL	How much of a risk is: ...Being trafficked for sex. Would you say no risk, small risk, moderate risk, or large risk?	Etia ai ationis na: ...Ayaaro lotela anguna ka akipud. Ipedorii iyong emam ationis, edit ationis, ngelal ationis, kori elal nooi ationis	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EMAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q7	ASK ALL	How likely or unlikely is it that a child who leaves the village for work or school will improve their financial situation?	Epedori kori nyepedori ikoku ngina erotokini a lore akiwarar etic kori alosit losukul akitojokun akiyar keng alowae a ngolo a ngisilinga a?	1. VERY LIKELY 2. SOMEWHAT LIKELY 3. EQUALLY LIKELY AND UNLIKELY 4. UNLIKELY 5. VERY UNLIKELY 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EPEDOR NOOI 2. EBI CA EPEDOR 3. KEPEDOR BO KORI PA KEPEDOR 4. NGEPEPOR 5. NGEPEPOR JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S3.Q8	ASK ALL	How important do you think education is for children? Would you say very important, somewhat important, a little important, or not important at all?	Aneni kon itami iyong atemar alipite epoloo akisyom a neni a ngidwe? ipedori iyong atemar epol nooi, epol ca, epol iwadio, kori mam nyepol jik?	1. VERY IMPORTANT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3. A LITTLE IMPORTANT 4. NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EJOK NOOI 2. EJOK CA 3. EJOK IWADIO 4. EMAM NGEJOK JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q9	ASK ALL	Do you think attending school helps children make more money later in life?	Itami iyong atemar ingarakini alosenen a ngidwe losukul ikes akityaun ngisilinga ngulu alalak rwanu anakiyar kec a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q10	ASK ALL	Do you think boys and girls should have the same educational opportunities?	Itami iyong atemar itemokino ngideyin ka ngapesur kitosyomai eriyane a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q11	ASK ALL	At what age should someone seek and do elejilej (income generating activities) to provide for their families?  [INTERVIEWER: WRITE AGE IN YEARS]  ANSWER KEY NEVER.....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW.....ENTER 77 REFUSED.....ENTER 99	Erai ngikaru ngiyai emaikina itunganan kiwaritor ka kitiya elejilej (etic ngolo eryamunyata ngisilinga) anguna ka akingarakinitor ngikalya kec?  [EKENGITINGITAN: KIGIRAK EKIMAR ANGIKARU KE EKARU  EPITE NGOLOBONGOKINET EMAM JIK.....KIWAK 76 NGAYENI.....KIWAK 77 NGACAMIT.....KIWAK 99	____ YEARS 76. NEVER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	____ NGIKARU 76. EMAM JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q12	ASK ALL	At what age is it good for someone to go look for food and money in another town or city?  [INTERVIEWER: WRITE AGE IN YEARS]  ANSWER KEY NEVER.....ENTER	Muka ke dol ikoku ngikaru ngiyai ejokia akiwaranar akimuj ka ngisilinga alocentai kori lotaunio nguluce?  [EKENGITINGITAN: KIGIRAK EKIMAR ANGIKARU KE EKARU]  EPITE NGOLOBONGOKININET EMAM JIK.....KIWAK 76	____ YEARS 76. NEVER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	____ NGIKARU 76. EMAM JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

		76 DON'T KNOW.....ENTER 77 REFUSED.....ENTER 99	NGAYENI.....KIWAK 77 NGACAMIT.....KIWAK99		
S3.Q13	ASK ALL	We'd like to hear whether you agree or disagree with some things people might say:  Part of a parent's job is to protect their children from people taking advantage of and hurting them.	Ikicamit isua akiirar erae kicamunit kori pa kicamunit iyong ngakiro ngace nguna epedorete ngitunga alimun:  Epei alotooma ngiticisio ke ekaurunan inges akiuririt ngikecedwe ngebolianakis ka ngewan ngitunga ikes.	1. STRONGL Y AGREE 2. AGREE 3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE 4. DISAGREE 5. STRONGL Y DISAGREE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ACAMUNIT NOOI 2. ACAMUNIT 3. NGAPEDORI ACAMUN KORI TAR NGAPEGAKINI 4. NGACAMUNIT 5. NGACAMUNIT JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q14	ASK ALL	Children who leave home to work often end up in sex work.	Ngidwe ngulu erotonokinete a lore akiwarit etic elomanarete lotic ngolo ka apereperet ka ngikilyok.	1. STRONGL Y AGREE 2. AGREE 3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE 4. DISAGREE 5. STRONGL Y DISAGREE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ACAMUNIT NOOI 2. ACAMUNIT 3. NGAPEDORI ACAMUN KORI TAR NGAPEGAKINI 4. NGACAMUNIT 5. NGACAMUNIT JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q15	ASK ALL	READ: CSEC survivors are people who have been sexually exploited for money as children.  CSEC survivors should be isolated from other people.	TOSYOM: Ngitunga ngulu CSEC ikes ngitunga ngulu kedaun a akitepereper anguna a ngisilinga eringa ikes erae ngidwe. Ngidwe ngulu keponi keteperoi ikes emaikina topakarae a neni a ngitunga a nguluce.	1. STRONGL Y AGREE 2. AGREE 3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE 4. DISAGREE 5.	1. ACAMUNIT NOOI 2. ACAMUNIT 3. NGAPEDORI ACAMUN KORI TAR NGAPEGAKINI 4. NGACAMUNIT 5. NGACAMUNIT JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

				STRONGLY DISAGREE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	
S3.Q16	ASK ALL	CSEC survivors in this community face rejection from their peers.	ngulu itiyaete amucuruso ngina Ka apereperet ( CSEC) ikes engerito ngikesan kec.	1. STRONGLY AGREE 2. AGREE 3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE 4. DISAGREE 5. STRONGLY DISAGREE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ACAMUNIT NOOI 2. ACAMUNIT 3. NGAPEDORI ACAMUN KORI TAR NGAPEGAKINI 4. NGACAMUNIT 5. NGACAMUNIT JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q17	ASK ALL	CSEC survivors should be treated the same as everyone else.	Ngidwe ngulu kepotu tolomasi namucuruso Ngina Ka apereperet ( CSEC) ikes emaikina totingitetei eriyane kaapei ka ngitunga nguluce.	1. STRONGLY AGREE 2. AGREE 3. NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE 4. DISAGREE 5. STRONGLY DISAGREE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ACAMUNIT NOOI 2. ACAMUNIT 3. NGAPEDORI ACAMUN KORI TAR NGAPEGAKINI 4. NGACAMUNIT 5. NGACAMUNIT JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
<b>Section 4. Child trafficking</b>					
S4.Q1	ASK ALL	Have you heard of the "Trafficking in persons Act of 2009"?	iririt iyong ngikisila ngulu etapito ayaanar a ngitunga lotela ngulu etolomunio ekaru 2009 a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S4.Q2	ASK ALL	Have you heard of the "Napak District Child Protection Ordinance"?	Irarit iyong ngikisila ngulu euryarito akiyar a ngidwe a Napak a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q3	ASK ALL	Have you ever heard of "child trafficking"?	liraritor iyong ngakiro nguna ka ayaanar ngidwe lotela a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q3A	ASK IF S4.Q3 = 1	What does "child trafficking" mean to you?	Nyaanu nguna iyeni iyong nguna etapito ayaanar ngidwe lotela?	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q4	ASK ALL	<p>READ: For this survey, when we say child trafficking we mean situations where someone under the age of 18 is recruited or deceived into a situation where they are forced to work, for example as beggars, housemaids, or barmaids. It can be sexual or not sexual.</p> <p>How much of a risk do you think child trafficking is in your community? Would you say no risk, small risk, moderate risk, or large risk?</p>	<p>TOSYOM: anguna ka akingitingito a na, ani etemaryo isua ayaanar ngidwe lotela, erae atemar epite daadang ngolo itatamiyarere kori emodiyarere itunganan ngini eringa nyedolo ngikaru 18 lotic ngolo ereikinitae ikwa akilipanar, aruwor akedaran akai, agyelanar ngagwe a neni ematare. epedori aruwor etic ngolo ka apereperet kori mam dang.</p> <p>Etya ai ngatyonis nguna itami iyong atemar ayau ayaanar ngidwe lotela? Itemari ta iyong emam atyonis, edit atyonis, nyelal atyonis, kori elal nooi atyonis a?</p>	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EMAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q5	ASK ALL	Do you know anyone under age 18 who has been taken out of the community for education or work?	Iyeni mono iyong idiotunganan ngini nyedolit ngikaru 18 ngini eyaitae anakwap ana akitosyom kori lotic a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q5A	ASK IF S4.Q5 = 1	What happened to him/her/them after reaching the destination?	Nyo abu kitiyakin neni keng/neni kec edolete neni alosete ikes?	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S4.Q6	ASK ALL	<p>What are some signs that a child may be at risk of trafficking?</p> <p>[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ. LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]</p> <p>[IF NEEDED: For this survey, when we say child trafficking we mean situations where someone under the age of 18 is recruited or deceived into a situation where they are forced to work, for example as beggars, housemaids, or barmaids. It can be sexual or not sexual.]</p>	<p>Ngimacarin alu ngidi itoodiunete atemar eapikinit ikoku ayaaro lokitela ece?</p> <p>EKENGITINGITAN: NYESYOM EKENGITINGITAN. TOPUPOKI KA TOSEU DAADANG NGUNA IYOOKINO.</p> <p>[ANI KIITANA. Anguna ka akingitingito a na, ani etemaryo isua ayaanar ngidwe lotela, erae atemar epite daadang ngolo itatamiyarere kori emodiyarere itunganan ngini eringa nyedolo ngikaru 18 lotic ngolo ereikinitae ikwa akilipinar, aruwor akedaran akai, agyelanar ngagwe a neni ematare. epedori aruwor etic ngolo ka apereperet kori mam dang]</p>	<p>1. CHILD SKIPPING SCHOOL 2. CHILD BECOMING MORE SECRETIVE 3. CHILD GOES PLACES WITHOUT TELLING PARENT WHERE THEY'RE GOING TO BE OR WHEN THEY'LL BE BACK 4. UNUSUAL VISITS BY RELATIVES WITH PROMISES OF SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN 5. UNUSUAL BEHAVIOR BY CHILD'S FRIENDS 6. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. IKOKU AKICALUANAR ESUKUL A? 2. IKOKU AGEIKIN AKIUAIT NGAKIRO A? 3. IKOKU AGEIKIN ALOSENENE NAKWAPIN PA ELIMOKINIT EKEKAURIAN NENI ELOSETE IKES KORI WORI EBONGUNITO IKES 4. AKILAUN CAR ANGIYENETA KA ELIMUNUYETE ATEMAR IKINGARAKINI NGIDWE 6. NGACE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>
S4.Q6_OTHER	ASK IF S4.Q6 = 6 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q7	ASK IF S2.Q1>0 AND S4.Q6 < 77	Do you see signs your children in your household may be at risk for trafficking?	Ingolianakini iyong ngidi macarine alodwekon alakal ngulu itodiunito atemar epedorete ikec alomar natiokisio nguna ka akiwokoro lotela a ?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S4.Q8	ASK ALL	Is there anyone in your community who you think of as looking out for CT/CSEC and reporting it to the police or community leaders?	Eyai idiotunganan anakwap kus ngini itamakinit iyong atemar eripiripi ngakiro nguna ka ayaanaro ngidwe lotela (CT/CSEC) ka elimonori ngakiro ngun polis kori lokarikok a ngitunga a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q9	ASK ALL	If you had concerns about a child being trafficked, what would you do?  [INTERVEIWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Kerae toyakar iyong ngapedorosyo akitiyakin ngadi anguna a ngakiro a nguna ka ayaanaro a ngidwe lotela, kerae nyo itiyakini iyong?  [INTERVEIWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. REPORT THE CASE TO THE CHILD'S FAMILY 2. REPORT THE CASE TO THE LOCAL COUNCIL/ CLAN LEADERS/ ELDERS 3. REPORT THE CASE TO RELIGIOUS LEADERS 4. REPORT THE CASE TO THE POLICE 5. CONFRONT THE PERPETRATOR IF I KNEW WHO IT WAS 6. TALK TO THE CHILD 7. KEEP QUIET AND DO NOTHING 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ALIMOR NGAIRO LOTUNGA AIKOKU 2. ALIMOR NGAIRO NAPUKAN NGINA KEERE/ LOKARIKOK/ NGITUNGA NGULU APOLOK ANA TEKER 3. ALIMOR NGAIRO LOKARIKOK NGULU KE EKELESIYA 4. ALOMOR NGAIRO LO POLISIO 5. AWEIKIN ITUNGANAN NGINI ERAI KAYENI AYONG INGES 6. AKISIRIORIKIN IKOKU 7. ELILINGI AYONG KA EMAM NGUNA ETIYAKINI AYONG 8. NGACE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S4.Q9_OTHER	ASK IF S4.Q9 = 8 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q9A	ASK IF S4.Q9 ≠ 1, 2, 3, 4, 8	What are your reasons for not reporting your concerns about trafficking?  [INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Ngaanu ngakiro nguna ngikitilimonorete iyong ngakon losikineta kotere ngakiro nguna etapito ayaanar a ngidwe lotela?  [INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. DON'T KNOW WHERE OR WHO TO REPORT TO 2. NO ACTION IS LIKELY TO BE TAKEN 3. IT IS NOT MY BUSINESS 4. IT IS NORMAL FOR SUCH THINGS TO HAPPEN 5. FEAR OF RETALIATION 6. PREFER TO SPEAK TO THE PERPETRATOR FIRST 7. I'M NOT SURE IT'S TRAFFICKING/I HAVE NO EVIDENCE 8. SOME OTHER REASON 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. NGAYENI NENI ELIMORIO KORI ITUNGANAN NGINI ELIMOKINIO 2. EMAM IBORE ITIAKINIO 3. EMAM NGEKEKAMUNITO AYONG NGUN 4. MAM NGERONO ITIAUNUN SEC NGAKIRO NGUN 5. ACURIANA AYONG KIJULAKIN NGAKIRO 6. EJOK AKISIRIORIKIN ITUNGANAN NGINI MONO 7. NGAYENI KERAI AKIWOKORO LOTELA/EMAM IBORE ITOODIUNIT 8. ICEBORE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q9A_OTHER	ASK IF S4.Q9A = 8 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S4.Q10	ASK ALL	In the past year, have you heard any survivors of child trafficking telling their stories, for example on TV, the radio, or somewhere else?	Alokaru a ngolo alunyar, ibu iyong kiira idio koku ngini kebu toiun anayaaro lotela elimuni eemut a nguna apotu ikes toryamut, kera ana TV, aredio, kori a iwace a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q11	ASK ALL	If it were offered in your community, would you be interested in attending a training about preventing child trafficking?	Kerai torae nakwa kon eyai akitatam, kikiburak iyong a yakau nakitatamo ngina etapit akiwurur ayaanaro a ngidwe a lotela?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q12	ASK ALL	How important do you consider holding such a training in your community to be? Would you say very important, somewhat important, a little important, or not important at all?	Alipite ikijoikinitor iyong acamakin akitatam ngina ikoni ngin akiwuakin nakwapa kon? lbala iyong ejok nooi a, ejok ca, ejok iwadio, kori mam ngejok jik?	1. VERY IMPORTANT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3. A LITTLE IMPORTANT 4. NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EJOK NOOI 2. EJOK CA 3. EJOK CA IWADIO 4. EMAM JIK NGEJOK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
<b>Section 5. Consent to Recontact &amp; Contact Details</b>					
S5.1	ASK ALL	Do you think you would be willing to do a follow-up to this survey sometime in the future?	Itami iyong atemar icamakini akiwuapakin ngakiro nguna ka akingitingito a na moi alongaren a?	1. YES 2. MAYBE 3. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. EBI CA 3. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S5.1A	ASK IF S5.1 = 1 OR 2	To help us locate you for a follow-up survey, please tell me what name or names people around here know you by.	Anguna ka akingarakinia isua aryamun iyong kiwapakin akisyom na, tolimokinae ekiro kori ngirorwa ngulu jik ikiyenere iyong a ne.	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S5.1B	ASK IF S5.1 = 1 OR 2	If you have a phone number and are willing to share it so that we can contact you for future surveys, please provide it:	kiyakar iyong enamba ka asiim ka tocamakinite akimor ka isua ikotere ikiramakinere iyong moi anguna ka akingitingito ka ace alangaren, inakinai isua.	NUMBER 76. NO PHONE 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 76. EMAM ASIM 99. NGACAMIT
S5.1C	ASK IF S5.1 = 1 OR 2	Are there any other good ways to reach you? (Alternate phone numbers, e-mail, social media)	Eya ngirotin ngice ngulu epedorere adolokinio iyong a? Okoe omora keya. (nginambai ngice kori erwor ece ngolo ke kuwuam )	1. YES 76. NO OTHER CONTACT METHODS	TEXT 76. EMAM ECE PITE NGOLO LRUCOKINET 99. NGACAMIT

				99. REFUSED	
S5.1C1	ASK IF S5.1C = 1	INTERVIEWER: ENTER ALTERNATE CONTACT INFORMATION	INTERVIEWER: ENTER ALTERNATE CONTACT INFORMATION	[TEXT]	[TEXT]
S5.1D	ASK IF S5.1 = 1 OR 2	Do we have your permission to collect the GPS coordinates of this location to help us locate it for the follow-up survey?	ikicamakinit iyong isua akikamun nginambae a GPS ka akibois a na ikotere ikingarakini isua akiyoun nege atupun akisiom naga a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S5.1E	ASK IF S5.1D = 1	INTERVIEWER: COLLECT GPS COORDINATES	INTERVIEWER: COLLECT GPS COORDINATES	GPS COORDINATES	GPS COORDINATES

## APPENDIX I: CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question – Ngakarimojong	Responses - English	Responses - Ngakarimojong
AGREE_CONSENT		INTERVIEWER: DID THE PARENT SIGN THE CONSENT STATEMENT?	INTERVIEWER: DID THE PARENT SIGN THE CONSENT STATEMENT?	1. YES 2. NO	1. EE 2. MAM
AGREE_ASSENT		INTERVIEWER: DID THE PARENT SIGN THE CONSENT STATEMENT?	INTERVIEWER: DID THE PARENT SIGN THE CONSENT STATEMENT?	1. YES 2. NO	1. EE 2. MAM
<b>Section 1. Demographics</b>					
S1.Q1	ASK ALL	We want to know a little bit about you first.  How old are you?  [INTERVIEWER: ADD AGE IN YEARS]	Ikicamit isua aayun ngadi nguna ikitapito iyong  Ngikaru kon ngiyai?  [INTERVIEWER: ADD AGE IN YEARS]	NUMBER 76. AGE BELOW 12 OR ABOVE 17 > END INTERVIEW 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 76. AGE BELOW 12 OR ABOVE 17 > END INTERVIEW 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S1.Q2	ASK ALL	INTERVIEWER: MARK BOX FOR GENDER (ASK IF UNSURE)	INTERVIEWER: MARK BOX FOR GENDER (ASK IF UNSURE)	1. MALE 2. FEMALE 3. I DON'T IDENTIFY AS MALE OR FEMALE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ESAPAT 2. APESE 3. EMAM NGETODIOUNA AYONG ARAI ESAPAT KORI APESE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q3	ASK ALL	Have you ever attended school?	Ilositor iyong losuul a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q3A3		What is the highest class you have completed?	Ani kilas ngina apolon ngina irekakinit iyong?	0. PRESCHOOL/N URSERY 1. P1 2. P2 3. P3 4. P4 5. P5 6. P6 7. P7 8. S1 9. S2 10. S3 11. S4 12. S5 13. S6	0. TEETE 1. APEI KILAS 2. NGAKILASIA NGAREI 3. NGAKILASIA NGAUNI 4. NGAKILASIA NGAOMUON 5. NAKILASIA NGAKAN 6. NGAKILASIA NGAKANKAPEI 7. NGAKILASIA NGAKANKAAREI 8. NAKILASIA NGAKANKAUNI 9. NAKILASIA

				14. UNIVERSITY 15. FAL (FUNCTIONAL ADULT LITERACY) 16. VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NGAKANKOOMUN 10. NAKILASIA NGATOMON 11. NGAKILASIA NGATOMON KA APEI 12. NGAKILASIA NGATOMON ANGAREI 13. NGAKILASIA NGATOMON ANGAUNI 14. MAKERERE 15. NGIKOSIO NGITUNGA ANGULU EPOLORITO 16. NGISKULO NGULU ITATAMERE NGIKOSIO NGULU ANGITICISIO ANGAKAN 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q4	ASK ALL	Do you have any children of your own?	lyakar iyong ngidwe ngulu erae ngulu kon a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q5	ASK ALL	Have you ever been married?	lyakar iyong ekal a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q5A	ASK IF S1.Q5 = 1	What is your marital status now? Are you married, co-habiting, widowed, divorced, or separated?	Lopite ali eyakar ekal kon tokona? Ikiistae/litariit iyonga, erukitoe iyes ikongina a, irae iyong apuserut a, ingerer iyes a, kori itiakak?	1. MARRIED 2. CO-HABITATING 3. WIDOWED 4. DIVORCED 5. SEPARATED 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. IITIT 2. ARUKIT IKONGINA 3. APUSERUT 4. ENGERER 5. ETIAKAK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q6	ASK ALL	In the past week, how many nights did you go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?  [INTERVIEWER: IF A CHILD SAYS "THERE'S NEVER NOT ENOUGH FOOD" OR "WE ALWAYS HAVE FOOD," SELECT 0]	Alotooma esabit ngolo alunyar ngarwa ngayai ilositor iyong akiper ka akoro anguna amamukar akimuj ngina etemokino? [EKENGITINGITAN: KETEMA IKOKU"EMAM NGEKADANAR AKIMUJ " KORI "EYAKATARE ISUA JUJI AKIMUJ ," KIWAK 0]	0. 0 NIGHTS/ NEVER 1. 1 NIGHT 2. 2 NIGHTS 3. 3 NIGHTS 4. 4 NIGHTS 5. 5 NIGHTS 6. 6 NIGHTS 7. 7 NIGHTS/ EVERY NIGHT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	0. 0 EMAM AKUWAR 1. APEI KUWAR 2. NGARUWA NGAREI 3. NGARUWA NGAUNI 4. NGARUWA NGAOMUON 5. NGARUWA NGAKAN 6. NGARUWA NGAKANKAPEI

					7. NGARWA NGAKANKAAREI/ ANGINA KUWAR 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q7	ASK ALL	About how many days last week did you eat chicken, fish, or meat?	Ngarwa ngayai alotooma esabit ngolo alunyar inyamitor iyong ikokoroit, ekoleya, kori akiring?	0. 0 DAYS/ NONE 1. 1 DAY 2. 2 DAYS 3. 3 DAYS 4. 4 DAYS 5. 5 DAYS 6. 6 DAYS 7. 7 DAYS/ EVERY DAY 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	0. EMAM AKOLOGIT 1. APEI KOLOGIT 2. NGIRUWA NGIYAREI 3. NGIRUWA NGIUNI 4. NGIRUWA NGIOMUON 5. NGIRUWA NGIKAN 6. NGIRUWA NGIKAN KAPEI 7. NGIRUWA NGIKANKAAREI/ ANGINAKOLONGIT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S1.Q8	ASK ALL	About how many days per week do you expect that you will eat chicken, fish, or meat when you're a grown-up?	Ngarwaa ngayai a ngolo sabit itamakinitor iyong atemar tonyamia iyong ikokoroit, ekoleya, kori akiring moi ipolouni iyong?	0. 0 DAYS/NONE 1. 1 DAY 2. 2 DAYS 3. 3 DAYS 4. 4 DAYS 5. 5 DAYS 6. 6 DAYS 7. 7 DAYS/EVERY DAY 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	0. EMAM AKOLOGIT/ EMAM 1. APEI KOLOGIT 2. NGIRUWA NGIYARE 3. NGIRUWA NGIUNI 4. NGIRUWA NGIOMUON 5. NGIRUWA NGIKAN 6. NGIRUWA NGIKANKAPEI 7. NGIRUWA NGIKANKAAREI/ ANGINA KOLOGIT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
<b>Section 2. Social network</b>					
S2.Q1	ASK ALL	The next few questions are about your friends, family, and social network.  How many people can you rely on in time of need?	Ngakingiseta nguna ekidioko nguna ekengisi ayong iyong tokona erae nguna etapito ngikonei kon /ngakonei kon, ekal kus, ka epite ngolo iyakatari iyong ka ngitunga nguluce.  Ngitunga ngiyai ipedori iyong akikiyom edoli apak ngina ka akitanit?	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	EKIMAR 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q2	ASK ALL	If you wanted to migrate, do you know anyone who could help you find a place to stay or help you find <i>elejilej</i>	Kerae ngina icamit iyong awotokin, iyeni iyong idiotunganan ngini epedori akingarakin iyong ariamun	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

		(income generating activities) in a new place?	neni iboikin kori akigarakin ariamun elejilej anakwap angina kitete a?	KNOW 99. REFUSED	
S2.Q3	ASK ALL	Think about your close friends. These are friends with whom you feel very comfortable, you can talk to about almost any topic, and you can ask for help. How many friends like this do you have?	Totamak cen iyong ngikon konei/ngakonei ngulu ikidunyito iyong. Erai lugu ngikonei/ngakonei ngulu ilacakina irukito ka ikes, ngulu ipedoritor iyong akimor ngadio kiro daadang, ka ipedori iyong akingit ikes akingarakinet. Ngikonei ngiyai lu ikote nege iyakatari iyong?	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	EKIMAR 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q3A	ASK IF S2.Q3 = 0, 77, OR 99	Could you tell me more about that?	Ipedori iyong alimokin ayong ngace nguna iyatakina nguna etapito nu a?	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q4	ASK IF S2.Q3 > 0	How many of those friends have ever migrated?	Ngikonei kon ngiyai adaut awotokin?	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	EKIMAR 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q5	ASK ALL	How much do you talk to friends about important things? Would you say a lot, some, not too much, not at all?	Etia erior iyong ka ngikonei/ngakonei kon ngakiro nguna apolok? Ipedorii iyong atemar elal a, emam ngelal a, emam ngirworoi jik a?	1. A LOT 2. SOME 3. NOT TOO MUCH 4. NOT AT ALL 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ELAL 2. NGADI 3. EMAM NGELAL 4. EMAM JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q5A	ASK IF S2.Q5 = 3 OR 4	Why is that?	Kan nyo?	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S2.Q6	ASK ALL	For some questions, I will show you a card. You'll point to your answer on the card.  INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD 1  On this card, the green bowl means "a lot," the blue bowl means "some," the yellow bowl means "not too much," and the red bowl means "not at all." This image [POINT TO SPEAKER] means you'd like to hear the question again. The feet mean you'd like to skip this question and go to the next one. After I read the question, touch your answer on this card.	Anakingiseta angace, Eketodikini ayong iyong abaruwa. Idodi iyong akon bongokinet anabaruwa angin.  INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD 1    Ana baruwa ana, Abakule ngina aliban inges atemar "elal", Abakule ngina pus inges atemar "iwadio",	1. A LOT 2. SOME 3. NOT TOO MUCH 4. NOT AT ALL 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ELAL 2. WADIO 3. EMAM NGELAL 4. EMAM JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

		<p>How much do you talk to friends about migrating?</p> <p>IF NEEDED, SAY: Touch the GREEN bowl if you talk to friends about migrating "a lot." Touch the BLUE bowl if you talk to friends about migrating "some." Touch the YELLOW bowl if you talk to friends about migrating "not too much." Touch the RED bowl if you talk to friends about migrating "not at all."</p>	<p>Abakule ngina nyang inges atemar "nyelal nooi", ka abakule ngina arengan inges atemar "emam jik". Etoribe lo [TODOD AKIRIORET] Inges atemar icamit iyong akiirar akingiset nabo .Ngikukus angakejen akec polou atemar icamit iyong aporor akingiset naga ka alunyar neni angina ce. Ani erikakini ayong asyumun akingiset, totap ngina erae abongokinet kon anabaruwa ana.</p> <p>etya ai ekiyan kon ka ngikonei/ngakonei anguna etapito nguna ka awotonokin kori awosit?</p> <p>KIITANA, TEMA: Totap abakule ngina ALIBAN kiriorosi iyong "nooi" ka ngikonkonei/ngakonei kon ngakiro nguna ka awotonokin , Totap abakule ngina PUS kiriorosi iyong ka ngikonkonei/ngakonei ngakiro nguna ka awotonokin "ngadi", Totap abakule ngina NYANG kiriorosi iyong ka ngikonkonei/ngakonei ngakiro nguna ka wotonokin"mere nooi", Totap abakule ngina ARENGAN "ke mam jik" pa kiriorosi iyong ka ngikon konei ngakiro nguna kaawotonokin.</p>		
<b>Section 3. Personal migration</b>					
S3.Q1	ASK ALL	<p>The next few questions are about your migration history and plans.</p> <p>Have you ever migrated before?</p>	<p>Ngakingisete nguna ekudioko nguna iwapakinito erae nguna etapito awotonokin kon paaran ka nguna iyeunit iyong akitiya.</p> <p>Iwotokintor iyong paarani a?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>
S3.Q2	ASK ALL	<p>Do you plan to migrate in the next year?</p>	<p>Iyeunit iyong awotokin alotooma ekaru ngolo alongaren a?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>

S3.Q2A	ASK IF S3.Q2 = 1	What are the main reasons why you plan to migrate?  [INTERVIEWER: RECORD ALL THAT APPLY]	Nyaanu ngakiro nguna apolok nguna iyeunitor iyong awotokinia? [EKINGITINGITAN: KIGIRAK DAADANG NGUNA ITEMOKINO]	1. TO FIND WORK/ BETTER WORK 2. FURTHER/BET TER EDUCATION/T O SEARCH FOR SCHOOL/ ACCESS TO EDUCATION 3. TO JOIN OR TO BE CLOSE TO FAMILY/OTHER RELATIVES 4. ESCAPE COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, CRIME, CONFLICT 5. ESCAPE NEGATIVE HOUSEHOLD ENVIRONMENT 6. I KNOW SUCCESSFUL MIGRANTS 7. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. AKIWARAR ELEJILEJ/ELIJILEJ NGOLO AJOKON 2. AKIYATAKIN/AKISIO M NGINA AJOKON/AKIWARAR ESUKUL/AYAPIYAR NAKISIOM 3. AKIMORIKIN KORI AKIDUN NGIKATUNGA/NGIY ENETA NGICE 4. ASIKIN NGARONISIA, NGASECISIA, NGIGURIGURISIO ANA KWAP ANA 5. ASIKIN EKIBOIS NGOLO ARONON ALTOOMA EKAL 6. AYENI AYONG NGITUNGA NGULU EWOTOKINTOTOR TO 7. NGACE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q2A_ OTHER	ASK IF S3.Q2A = 7 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	EKINGITINGITAN: KIGIRAK NGACE	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q2B	ASK IF S3.Q2 = 1	Where do you plan to go?	Ai iyeunit iyong alosit?	1. KAMPALA 2. BUSIA 3. IGANGA 4. JINJA 5. MBALE 6. TESO 7. OUTSIDE UGANDA 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. KAMPALA 2. BUSIA 3. IGANGA 4. JINJA 5. MBALE 6. KUMAM 7. TESO 8. KINGA UGANDA 9. NGACE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q2B_ OTHER	ASK IF S3.Q2B = 8 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	EKEGITINGITAN: KIGIRAK NGACE	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S3.Q3	ASK ALL	If someone offered to pay for your migration expenses or give you money to get started somewhere else, would you take them up on it?	Ani kecamit itunganan idio ikitacak ngisilinga daadang ngulu iitana anawosit kon kori ikiinak ngisilinga ageikinia akiyar aiwace, ipedori iyong akijaun a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2.MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q3A	ASK ALL	What, if anything, would you ask them before taking them up on it?  [INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Nyo, erae keyai idiobore, ipedori iyong akingit ikes eringa nyijauna? [EKENGITINGITAN: TOSEU DAADANG NGUNA IYOOKINO]	1. NOTHING, I WOULD JUST TAKE IT 2. WHAT DO YOU EXPECT IN RETURN? 3. BY WHEN DO I HAVE TO PAY YOU BACK? 4. HOW MUCH WILL I OWE YOU LATER? 5. WHAT HAPPENS IF I CAN'T PAY YOU BACK? 6. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EMAM, EJAUNICA AYONG 2. ALIPITE AKATACHA IYONG IYONG? 3. WORITANITOR IYONG OKOACHA AYONG IYONG? 4. NGIYAI MOII IKIMICHAI IYONG AYONG? 5. NYO ITIYAKIN ERAI PA KAPEDO AYONG AKITACH IYONG? 6. NGACE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S3.Q3A_OTHER	ASK IF S3.Q3A = 6 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	EKENGITINGITAN: KIGIRAK NGACE	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

### **Section 4. Migration & trafficking knowledge and attitudes**

S4.Q1	ASK ALL	We'd like to hear whether you agree or disagree with some things people might say about children and migration.  Children are expected to do <i>elejilej</i> (income generating activities) to support their family.	Ikicamit isua topupok erae kicamunit kori pa kicamunit iyong ngakiro ngace nguna irworosi ngitunga nguna etapito ngidwe ka awotonokin.  etamakinitae atemar kitiyayete ngidwe elejilej kotere kingarakineta ngikalaya kec.	1. STRONGLY AGREE 2. AGREE 3. DISAGREE 4. STRONGLY DISAGREE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ACAMUNIT NOOI 2. ACAMUNIT 3. NGACAMUNIT 4. NGACAMUNIT JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q2	ASK ALL	If a child can't find <i>elejilej</i> (income generating activities) in his/her town, the child should migrate to look for <i>elejilej</i> (income generating activities).	Kipiyo ikoku ariamun <i>elejilej</i> ana bur kec, emaikina ikoku to wotok akiwarar <i>elejilej</i> .	1. STRONGLY AGREE 2. AGREE 3. DISAGREE 4. STRONGLY DISAGREE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ACAMUNIT NOOI 2. ACAMUNIT 3. NGACAMUNIT 4. NGACAMUNIT JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S4.Q3	ASK ALL	It's okay for children to migrate to find <i>elejilej</i> (income generating activities) without parental consent.	Emam neni ikoni ngidwe awotokin akiwarar <i>elejilej</i> emam pa ecamakinit ekaurunan.	1. STRONGLY AGREE 2. AGREE 3. DISAGREE 4. STRONGLY DISAGREE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ACAMUNIT NOOI 2. ACAMUNIT 3. NGACAMUNIT 4. NGACAMUNIT JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q4	ASK ALL	Migrating is the only way to make enough money to survive.	Awotonokin inges bon erae erot ngolo iryamunia ngisilinga ngulu itemokino angna ka ayaria.	1. STRONGLY AGREE 2. AGREE 3. DISAGREE 4. STRONGLY DISAGREE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ACAMUNIT NOOI 2. ACAMUNIT 3. NGACAMUNIT 4. NGACAMUNIT JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q5	ASK ALL	How likely or unlikely is it that someone your age who migrates to look for <i>elejilej</i> (income generating activities) will improve their financial situation?	Epatana kori nyepatana idiotunganan ngini iriyan ka iyong ngini elosi akiwarit <i>elejilej</i> akitojoku akiyar keng anaryamun ngisilinga a?	1. VERY LIKELY 2. SOMEWHAT LIKELY 3. EQUALLY LIKELY AND UNLIKELY 4. UNLIKELY 5. VERY UNLIKELY 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EPEDOR NOOI 2. EBI CA EPEDOR 3. ERIYAN EPEDOR KA NGEPEDOR 4. NGEPEDOR 5. NGEPEDOR JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q6	ASK ALL	The following questions ask your opinion about how much risk a someone your age faces when she or he travels for a new opportunity. Consider both the journey and their experience in the destination.  How much of a risk is:  ... Not making any money. Would you say no risk, small	Ngakingiseta nugu Erai ngona ingitasi Akon tametai kotere etiaye angatiokisio anguna epedori itunganan ngini erai ikonikes ariamun Ani elosi inges akiwarar akiyar nginakitete. Kiwaak ngatiokisio nguna epedori nges ariamun elosi ka nguna etakanianakinete ikes a neni elosete ikes.  Etia ai ationis na:	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. MAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

		risk, moderate risk, or large risk?	...Emam nyitiyauni ngsilinga. Ipedori iyong atemar mam ationis, edit atyonis, ngelal ationis, kori elal nooi ationis a?		
S4.Q7	ASK ALL	How much of a risk is: ...Not having enough food to eat. Would you say no risk, small risk, moderate risk, or large risk?	Etia ai ationis na:  ...Amamukaunor akimuj ngina itemokino ngina imuji. Ipedori iyong atemar mam ationis ngin, edit ationis ngin, ngelal ationis, kori elal nooi ationis a?	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. MAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q8	ASK ALL	How much of a risk is: ...Being separated from my family and friends forever. Would you say no risk, small risk, moderate risk, or large risk?	Etia ai ationis na:  ...Atyakaro alokal kosi ka anakonei/alokonei jik. Ipedori iyong atemar mam ationis ngin, edit atyonis ngin, ngelal ationis, kori elal nooi ationis ngin a?	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. MAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q9	ASK ALL	How much of a risk is: ...Contracting a disease. Would you say no risk, small risk, moderate risk, or large risk?	Etia ai ationis na:  ...Atapun edeke. Ipedori iyong atemar emam ationis ngin, edit ationis ngin, ngelal ationis ngin, kori elal nooi ationis ngina?	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. MAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q10	ASK ALL	How much of a risk is: ...Being beaten. Would you say no risk, small risk, moderate risk, or large risk?	Etia ai ationis na:  ...Akidicar. Ipedori iyong atemar mam atyonis ngin, edit atyonis ngin, nyelal atiois ngin, kori elal nooi atyonis ngina?	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. MAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q11	ASK ALL	How much of a risk is: ...Being trafficked for sex. Would you say no risk, small risk, moderate risk, or large risk?	Etia ai ationis na:  ...Ayaaro lotela anguna ka akipud. Ipedori iyong atemar mam ationis ngin, edit ationis ngin, ngelal ationis ngin, kori elal nooi ationis ngin a?	1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. MAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q12	ASK ALL	Have you heard of child trafficking?	liraritor iyong ayaanaro a ngidwe lotela a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S4.Q13	ASK ALL	<p>READ: For this survey, when we say child trafficking we mean situations where someone under the age of 18 is recruited or deceived into a situation where they are forced to work, for example as beggars, housemaids, or barmaids. It can be sexual or not sexual.</p> <p>How much of a risk do you think child trafficking is in your community?</p>	<p>TOSYOM: Alotooma akingitingito na, ani etemario isuwa ayaanaro angidwe lotela elosikinitoe erai nguna einakinere kori emodikinere itunganan ngini nyedolit ngikaru 18 akiitolomar natyokisio nguna ereikintere atic, ikwa akilipanar, ngapagasi anakais, kori egyelantar ngagwe alobain. Epedori aruwor etic ngolo ka apereper ka ngikilyok kori meere dang.</p> <p>Etya mono ai atyonis ngina ka ayaanar ngidwe lotela ana kwap kus?</p>	<p>1. NO RISK 2. SMALL RISK 3. MODERATE RISK 4. LARGE RISK 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. MAM ATIONIS 2. EDIT ATIONIS 3. NGELAL ATIONIS 4. ELAL NOOI ATIONIS 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>
S4.Q14	ASK ALL	<p>INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD 1</p> <p>How much do you worry about being trafficked?</p> <p>[IF NEEDED, SAY: Touch the GREEN bowl if you worry about being trafficked "a lot." Touch the BLUE bowl if you worry about being trafficked "some." Touch the YELLOW bowl if you worry about being trafficked "not too much." Touch the RED bowl if you worry about being trafficked "not at all."]</p>	<p>KITOODIU EKENGITINGITAN ABARUWA 1</p>  <p>Iyalolongi iyong nooi anguna ka ayaaro lotela a?</p> <p>[KIITANA, TEMA: Totap abakule ngina aliban kelal nooi akon kiyalolong akiwokorolotela. Totap abakule ngina pus kiyalolongi iyong wadio akionkiwokoro lotela. Totap abakule ngina nyang kiyalolongi iyong akiwokoro lotela meere nooi. Totap abakule ngina arengan erai pa kiyalolongi iyong akiwokoro lotela]</p>	<p>1. A LOT 2. SOME 3. NOT TOO MUCH 4. NOT AT ALL 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. ELAL 2. EDIT 3. MAM NGELAL NOOI 4. EMAM JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>

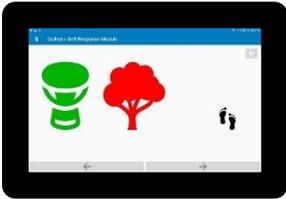
S4.Q15	ASK ALL	If you were worried a friend might be involved with a trafficker, what would you do?  [INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Kiyalolongi iyong anguna itamakinitor atemar erucokina akone/ekone kon ka ekewokonoron ngidwe lotela, nyo itiyakini iyong? [EKENGITINGITAN: TOSEU DAADANG NGUNA IYOOKINO]	1. TALK TO MY FRIEND'S FAMILY 2. TALK TO MY FAMILY 3. TALK TO THE LOCAL COUNCIL/CLAN LEADERS/ELDERS 4. TALK TO RELIGIOUS LEADERS 5. TALK TO THE POLICE 6. TALK TO THE TRAFFICKER 7. TALK TO THE CHILD 8. TALK TO MY OTHER FRIENDS 9. KEEP QUIET AND DO NOTHING 10. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ALIMOKINI NGITUNGA ATA NAKONEKANG/LOK ONEKANG 2. ALIMOKINI NGIKATUNGA 3. ALIMOKINI NGIKAPOLOK NGULU KE ERE/ATEKER/NGIKARIKOK/NGITUNGA NGULU APOLOK 4. ALIMOKIN NGIKARIKOK NGULU KE EDIN 5. ALIMOKINI NGIPOLISO 6. ESIRIORIKINI EKEWOKONORON 7. ESIRIORIKINI IKOKU 8. ALIMOKINI NGIKA KONEI/NGAKONEI NGACE 9. ELILINGI AYONG KA NGETIYAK IDIO BORE 10. NGACE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q15_OTHER	ASK IF S4.Q15 = 10 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	EKENGITINGITAN: KIGIRAK NGACE	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q15A	ASK IF S4.Q15 ≠ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, OR 10	What are your reasons for not telling a grown-up?  [INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Ngaanu ngakiro nguna nyilimokinia iyong itunganan ngini apolon? [EKENGITINGITAN: TOSEU DAADANG NGUNA ITIYAETE]	1. DON'T KNOW WHERE OR WHO TO TALK TO 2. NO ACTION IS LIKELY TO BE TAKEN 3. IT IS NOT MY BUSINESS 4. IT IS NORMAL FOR SUCH THINGS TO HAPPEN 5. FEAR OF RETALIATION 6. PREFER TO SPEAK TO THE PERPETRATOR FIRST 7. I'M NOT SURE IT'S TRAFFICKING/I	1. NGAYENI NENI ERAI KORI ITUNGANAN NGINI EMAIKINA ALIMOK 2. EMAM NGUNA EPEDORIO AKITIYAKIN 3. EMAM NGUNA EKEKAMUNITO AYONG ANEN 4. ITIYANAKIN SEK NGAKIRO NGUN 5. AKURIAN KE BOBONGUT NGAKIRO 6. EJOK AKISIAUN AKISIRIORIKIN EKEWOKONORON MONO 7. MAM NGAYENI KERAI KIRE AKIWOKORO

				HAVE NO EVIDENCE 8. DON'T WANT TO CAUSE TROUBLE FOR FRIEND 9. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	LOTELA/EMAM IBORE NGINI AYAKATAR AYONG NGINI ITODIUNIT 8. EMAM NGACAMIT ADAKAKIN IKA KONE NGAKIRO 9. NGACE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q15A_OTHER	ASK IF S4.Q15A = 9 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	EKINGITINGTAN: KIGIRAK NGACE	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q16	ASK ALL	If you were worried someone was trying to traffic you, what would you do?  [INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Ani kiyalolongi iyong anguna ikatakinitor icetunganan akiya iyong nakwap ace, nyo ipedori iyong akitiyakin? [EKENGITINGITAN: TOSEU DAADANG NGUNA ITIYAETE]	1. TALK TO MY FAMILY 2. TALK TO THE LOCAL COUNCIL/CLAN LEADERS/ELDERS 3. TALK TO RELIGIOUS LEADERS 4. TALK TO THE POLICE 5. TALK TO A TEACHER/SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR 6. AVOID THE TRAFFICKER 7. TALK TO MY FRIENDS 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ALIMOKINIAYONG NGIKATUNGA 2. ALIMOKINI NGIKAPOLOK NGULU KE ERE/ATEKER/NGIKARIKOK/NGITUNGA NGULU APOLOK 3. ALIMOKINI NGIKORIKOK NGULU KE EDIN 4. ALIMOKINI NGIPOLISO 5. ALIMOKINI EMALIM/ITUNGANA NGINI EPOLOKINIT ESUKUL 6. ANGOPIKINI EKEWOKONORON 7. ALIMOKINI NGIKAKONEI/NGAKONEI 8. NGACE 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q16_OTHER	ASK IF S4.Q16 = 8 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	EKINGITINGTAN: KIGIRAK NGACE	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q17	ASK ALL	Do you think that child traffickers are usually caught?	Itami iyong atemar ikamununuyo ngitunga ngulu eyayeneneete ngidwe lotela a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

S4.Q18	ASK ALL	Do you think that child traffickers are usually punished if they're caught?	Itami iyong atemar icicaneneo ngitunga ngulu eayeneneete ngidwe lotela ikamunio a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S4.Q19	ASK ALL	Do you know your rights about child trafficking?	Iyenl iyong ngapedorosyo kon nguna etapito ayaanaro a ngidwe lotela a?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT

### **Section 5. Value of education**

S5.Q1	ASK ALL	<p>The next few questions ask your opinion about education.</p> <p>How important do you think education is for children your age? Would you say very important, somewhat important, a little important, or not important at all?</p>	<p>Ngakingiseta nguna ekengisi ayong iyong tokona ingitasi ngatameta kon nguna etapito akisyom</p> <p>Itami iyong atemar epol akisyom a ngidwe a ngulu tya iyong ikwaani? Ipedori iyong atemar epol nooi a, epol ca, epol wadio a, kori nyepol jik a?</p>	<p>1. VERY IMPORTANT 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3. A LITTLE IMPORTANT 4. NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EJOK NOOI 2. EJOK CA 3. EJOK WADIO 4. NGEJOK JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>
S5.Q2	ASK ALL	<p>INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD 2</p> <p>On this card, the green drum means "yes" and the red tree means "no." After I read the question, touch your answer on this card.</p> <p>Do you think kids your age who attend school will make more money later in life?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>EKENGITINGITAN: KITODIK ABARUWA 2</p>  <p>Anabaruwa ana, eburu ngolo aliban nges atemar "ee" ka ekitoe ngolo arengan inges atemar "mam". Ani erikakini ayong asyomun akingiset, totap akon bongokinet anabaruwa ana.</p> <p>Ani itami iyong ngidwe ngulu erai ngikon kesan ngulu esiomete itiyaunete ngisilinga ngulu alalak rwanu ana kiyar a?</p> <p>eburii ngolo aliban inges atemar "ee" ka ekitoe ngolo arengan inges atemar "mam".</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>

S5.Q3	ASK ALL	<p>INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD 2</p> <p>Do you think boys and girls your age should have the same educational opportunities?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>EKENGITINGITAN: KITODIK ABARUWA 2</p>  <p>Itami iyong atemar emaikina ngisapa ka ngakesur kitosiomai eriyane a? Totap akon bongokinet anabaruwa a na.</p> <p>eburii ngolo aliban inges atemar "ee" ka ekitoe ngolo arengan inges atemar "mam'.</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EE 2. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>
S5.Q4	ASK ALL	<p>How much do you agree or disagree with this statement:</p> <p>Working is more important than school.</p>	<p>Lopite ali icamunitor iyong kori nyicamunitor iyong ngakiro nu:</p> <p>Ejok akitiya nooi akilo akisiom.</p>	<p>1. STRONGLY AGREE 2. AGREE 3. DISAGREE 4. STRONGLY DISAGREE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. ACAMUNIT NOOI 2. ACAMUNIT 3. NGACAMUNIT 4. NGACAMUNIT JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>
<b>Section 6. Future</b>					
S6.Q1	ASK ALL	<p>How hopeful or hopeless do you feel about your future? Would you say very hopeful, a little hopeful, neither hopeful or hopeless, a little hopeless, or very hopeless?</p>	<p>Anatametait kon ali pite itamia iyong kotere akon kiyar ngina arwanu eyakaun ejok kori ngeyakaun ejok? Ipedori iyong atemar eyakaun akiyar ejok nooi aa, eyakaun ejok wadio aa, ngeyakaun akiyar ejok ka ngeyakaun akiyar eron dang, eyakaun akiyar erono iwadio, kori eyakaun akiyar erono nooi aa?</p>	<p>1. VERY HOPEFUL 2. A LITTLE HOPEFUL 3. NEITHER HOPEFUL OR HOPELESS 4. A LITTLE HOPELESS 5. VERY HOPELESS 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. EYAKAUN EJOK 2. EYAKAUN EJOK WADIO 3. EBI EYAKAUN EJOK KORI 4. EBI NGEYAKUN EJOK 5. EMAM NGEYAKAUN EJOK JIK 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT</p>

## Section 7-10 in SURVEYCTO

SAM_INTRO	ASK ALL	<p>The next part of the interview is a little different. I will give you this tablet to hold [SHOW TABLET] and choose your own answers. You'll hear the answers and questions in these headphones [SHOW HEADPHONES]. This is a more private way to answer sensitive questions. Nobody else can hear the questions, and I won't know which answer you pick. Ready to try it?</p>	<p>Neni tokono etupakini anakingiset ana egalana iwadio . Akainakini ayong iyong asim na toting [KITODIK ASIM] toseu iyong ngakon bongonokineta bon. Ipupokini iyong angabongonokineta ka ngakingiseta anaiti anguna epupere anu [KITOODIK NGAITI NGUNAEPUPERE] erai lo pite ngolo kimunono ngolo bongonokinet ngakingiseta nguna kimunona. Emam ice tunganan iirari akingiset, ka ngayayuni ayong abongokinet ngina iseuni iyong. Itemokin iyong ekatakisi a?</p>	<p>1. CHILD AGREED TO SELF-ADMINISTERED MODULE 2. CHILD DECLINED SELF-ADMINISTERED MODULE</p>	<p>1. CHILD AGREED TO SELF-ADMINISTERED MODULE 2. CHILD DECLINED SELF-ADMINISTERED MODULE</p>
PRACTICE	ASK IF SAM_INTRO =1	<p>The screen will look a little like this. [SHOW CARD 2] Touch this to hear the question and answers again. [POINT TO SPEAKER IMAGE] Touch the green drum to answer "yes". [POINT TO DRUM] Touch the red tree to answer "no". [POINT TO TREE] If you don't want to answer a question, touch the feet to move to the next question. [POINT TO FEET]</p> <p>Now let's practice: What do you touch to hear the question again? What do you touch to answer "yes"? What do you touch to answer "no"? What do you touch to skip the question? [INTERVIEWER, PROCEED ONLY WHEN RESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS ALL FUNCTIONS]</p>	<p>Ikokini arewet ka asim wadio ne.[SHOW CARD 2]</p>  <p>Totap ne ki camit iyong akiirar akingiset kori ngabongonokineta nabo[TODOD ETORIBE NGOLO KA AKIRIORET] Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet ee.[TODOD EBURI] Totap ekitoi ngolo arengan kicamit atemar mam. [TODOD EKITOI] ani pa kicamit iyong abongokin akingiset totap ngikukus angakejen to lunjar nakingiset ngina ce. [TODOD NGIKUKUS ANGAKEJEN]</p> <p>Esisakisi mono ai itapi iyong akiirar akingiset na bo? ai itapi iyong kerai akon bongokinet ee? ai itapi iyong kerai kon bongokinet mam? ai itapi iyong kicamit akilot</p>		

			nakingiset nginace? [INTERVIEWER, PROCEED ONLY WHEN RESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS ALL FUNCTIONS]		
DISP_ID	ASK IF SAM_INTRO =1	INTERVIEWER: COPY THIS ID TO ENTER IN SURVEYCTO	INTERVIEWER: COPY THIS ID TO ENTER IN SURVEYCTO		

Question #	Response Criteria	Question	Translation	Response Codes
cto_ID	ASK ALL	INTERVIEWER: ENTER CHILD ID FROM CSPRO	INTERVIEWER: ENTER CHILD ID FROM CSPRO	
cto_name	ASK ALL	INTERVIEWER: ENTER CHILD'S NAME FROM CSPRO	INTERVIEWER: ENTER CHILD'S NAME FROM CSPRO	
cto_age	ASK ALL	INTERVIEWER: ENTER CHILD'S AGE. SHOULD MATCH CHILD INTERVIEW IN CSPRO. ASK CHILD AGAIN IF NEEDED.	INTERVIEWER: ENTER CHILD'S AGE. SHOULD MATCH CHILD INTERVIEW IN CSPRO. ASK CHILD AGAIN IF NEEDED.	
intinst	ASK ALL	INTERVIEWER: GIVE TABLET TO CHILD. WHEN CHILD IS READY, TOUCH THUMBS UP TO GO TO NEXT SCREEN. ON NEXT SCREEN, PRESS PLAY TO START AUDIO.	INTERVIEWER: GIVE TABLET TO CHILD. WHEN CHILD IS READY, TOUCH THUMBS UP TO GO TO NEXT SCREEN. ON NEXT SCREEN, PRESS PLAY TO START AUDIO.	
S7.Q0	ASK ALL	<p>Thank you for agreeing to do this survey. First, you will complete some practice questions. Then I'll ask for your real answers to questions. For each question, listen to the whole question and all of the answer choices before making a choice. I'll ask some silly questions too, just to make sure you're paying attention, so listen carefully.</p> <p>If you ever want to hear the question and answers again, press the button that the hand is pointing to right now.</p>	<p>Alakara iyong acamun ayakaun na kimima na. Isiauni, irikakini mono iyong ngabongonokineta nguna ka akisisa. Ani nait irikakini iyong ekegisi ayong iyong ngakon bongonokineta nguna akire nguna anga kingiseta. Angina kingiset, topupok akingiset daadang ka ngabongonokineta daadang nguna nguna emaikina iyong toseu eroko iyong ngeseuna. Ekengisi ayong iyong ngakingiseta ngace nguna angibiler dang, kotere aayunia cente keya ngakon tameta daadang ne, topupok nait ejok. ngabongonokineta nabo, kicamak neni edodarit akan tokona.</p>	
S7.Q1	ASK ALL	<p>Now let's make sure you can answer some questions where we give you the answer or tell you what to press. The green drum means "yes" and the red tree means "no."</p> <p>For this question, answer "Yes" by touching the green drum.</p>	<p>Tokona itemokino iyong tobongok ngakingiseta ngadi neni ikolsyo isua alimokin iyong abongokinet kori ikilimokoni isua iyong ibore ngini icamakini. Apolou a eburi ngolo aliban inges atermar "ee" ka ekitoe ngolo arengan inges atermar "mam"</p> <p>Alotooma kingiset na, tobongok "ee" icamakini iyong eburii ngolo aliban.</p>	
S7.Q2	ASK ALL	For this question, answer "No" by touching the red tree.	Alotooma akingiset na, kerai "mam" icamakini iyong ekitoe ngolo arengan.	
S7.Q3	ASK ALL	Some questions you see will have multiple options like this one. The green bowl means "a lot," the blue bowl means "some," the yellow bowl means "not too much," and the red bowl	Ngace kingiseta nguna ingolekini iyong eyakaunotor ngabongonakineta nguna alalak ebi logo. Abakule ngina aliban inges atermar elal, abakule ngina pus inges atermar elal wadio, abakule ngina ngina yang inges atermar atermar emam	

		means "not at all."  For this question, answer "a lot" by touching the green bowl.	ngelal nooi, ka abakule ngina arengan inges atemar emam jik. Anakingiset ana, tobongok elal ka akitap abakule ngina aliban	
S7.Q4	ASK ALL	For this question answer "Not at all" by touching the red bowl.	Anakingiset ana tobongok emam jik ka akitap abakule ngina arengan.	
S7.Q6	ASK ALL	Now let's try a question where you tell us what you really think. Remember there are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you can use any of the four choices.  How much do you like dogs?  Touch the GREEN bowl if you like dogs "a lot." Touch the BLUE bowl if you like dogs "some." Touch the YELLOW bowl if you like dogs "not too much." Touch the RED bowl if you don't like dogs at all.	Ekatakisi nai tokona akingiset ngina ikilimokinia iyong isua nguna jik itami iyong. Totamunite atemar emam ngabongonokineta nguna iyokino kori nguna nyiyookino. Totamunte atemar ipedori iyong akisitiya ngabongonokineta ngunaomwon daadang Etia ai akon mina ngigokuo? Totap abakule ngina aliban kimina iyong ngigokuo nooi. Totap abakule ngina pus kimina iyong ngigokuo wadio, Totap abakule ngina nyang pa kelal akon mina angigokuo , Totap abakule ngina arengan pakimina iyong ngigokuo jik.	1. A LOT 2. SOME 3. NOT TOO MUCH 4. NOT AT ALL 99. REFUSED
S7.Q7	ASK ALL	If you ever want to skip a question, touch the black feet on the bottom right corner of the screen. Practice by touching the black feet now.	Kicamit iyong adepar akingiset, kiimak ngikukus a ngakejen ngulu kirionok alokwap aloteten ekoona ka asim. Kisisak ka akimakin ngikukus ngulu a ngakejen ngulu kirionok tokona.	
S8.Q1	ASK ALL	How much of the time do your caregivers know where you are?  Touch the GREEN bowl if they know where you are "all of the time." Touch the BLUE bowl if they know where you are "some of the time." Touch the YELLOW bowl if they know where you are "not much of the time." Touch the RED bowl if they "never" know where you are.	Etia ai ngapakio nguna eyeneta ngikon keurarak neni iyakaunun iyong? Totap abakule ngina ALIBAN keyenete ikes neni iyakaunun iyong angina paki. Totap abakule ngina PUS keyenete ikes neni iyakaunun iyong ngace rwa. Totap abakule ngina NYANG pa keyenete nooi neni eyakaunun iyong. Totap abakule ngina ARENGAN pa keayuniyete ikes neni iyakaunun iyong.	1. ALL OF THE TIME 2. SOME OF THE TIME 3. NOT MUCH OF THE TIME 4. NEVER 99. REFUSED
S8.Q2	ASK ALL	How well do your caregivers know your friends?  Touch the GREEN bowl if they know them "very well." Touch the BLUE bowl if they know them "somewhat well." Touch the YELLOW bowl if they know them "not very well."	Etia ai epite ngolo eyeneta ngi kon kedarak ngikonkonei /ngakonei? Totap abakule ngina ALIBAN ke yenete ikes nooi. Totap abakule ngina PUS keyenete ikes iwadio. Totap abakule ngina NYANG keyenete ikes nait meere ejok. Totap abakule ngina arengan pa keyenete ikes jik.	1. VERY WELL 2. SOMEWHAT WELL 3. NOT VERY WELL 4. NOT AT ALL 99. REFUSED

		Touch the RED bowl if they don't know them at all.		
S8.Q3	ASK ALL	How often do you keep secrets from your caregivers?  Touch the GREEN bowl if you keep secrets "all the time." Touch the BLUE bowl if you keep secrets "sometimes." Touch the YELLOW bowl if you keep secrets "not much." Touch the RED bowl if you "never" keep secrets.	Etia ai ngapakio nguna nguna imunononia iyong ngakirosia alo kedarak kon? Totap abakule ngina ALIBAN kimunonene iyong ngakiro alokedarak kon ngapakio daadang. Totap abakule ngina PUS kimunonene iyong angakiro alokedarak kon ngace pakio. Totap abakule ngina NYANG kimunonene iyong ngakiro alokedarak kon meree nooi. Totap abakule ngina ARENGAN pa kimunonene iyong ngadi kiro alokedarak kon.	1. ALL THE TIME 2. SOMETIMES 3. NOT MUCH 4. NEVER 99. REFUSED
S8.Q4	ASK ALL	How much do you talk to your caregivers about important things: a lot, some, not too much, not at all?  Touch the GREEN bowl if you talk to your caregivers about important things "a lot." Touch the BLUE bowl if you talk to your caregivers about important things "some." Touch the YELLOW bowl if you talk to your caregivers about important things "not too much." Touch the RED bowl if you talk to your caregivers about important things "not at all."	Irwori iyong ngikedarak kon ikwaani nguna etapito ngakiro nguna apolok: nooi, iwadio, meere nooi, mam nyesirwori.  Abakule ngina aliban akepolou atemar "nooi", abakule ngina pus akepolou atemar "ngadi", abakule ngina nyang akepolou atemar "meere nooi", ka abakule ngina arengan akepolou atemar "mam jik".	1. A LOT 2. SOME 3. NOT TOO MUCH 4. NOT AT ALL 99. REFUSED
S8.Q5	ASK ALL	Have any of your caregivers ever ridiculed you or put you down, for example said you were stupid or useless?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Eyai idio alokiding ngikedrak kon ngini ikijamunt kori ikimoritor iyong, ikwa atemar ibangana iyong kori irae iyong ikongin a?  eburi ngolo aliban nges atemar "ee", ka ekitoie ngolo arengan nges atemar "mam".	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S8.Q6	ASK ALL	The next question is about migration. Is anyone currently encouraging you to migrate?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Akingiset ngina etupakini erae nginia irworo ngakiro nguna ka awotonokin. Eyai idiotunganan tokona ngini ikisimukekinit iyong awotokin a?  eburi ngolo aliban apolou keng atemar "ee" ka ekitoie ngolo arengan apolou keng atemar "mam".	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S8.Q6A	ASK IF S8.Q6 = I	The next questions ask who is encouraging you to migrate.	Ngakingisete nguna etupakinito tokona erai nguna ingitasi ngitunga ngulu ikisimukekinito iyong awotokin.	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED

		<p>Are your friends encouraging you to migrate?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>Erai ngikonkonei kori ngakonkonei ikisimukekinito iyong awotokin aa?</p> <p>Totap ebur ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet ee Totap ekitoi ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet mam</p>	
S8.Q6B	ASK IF S8.Q6 = I	<p>Are your parents or guardians encouraging you to migrate?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>Erai ngikonkauriak kori ngikonkeuriarak ikisimukekinito iyong awotokin aa?</p> <p>Totap eburii ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet "ee" Totap ekitoe ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet "mam'.</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED</p>
S8.Q6C	ASK IF S8.Q6 = I	<p>Are your other relatives, besides your parents or guardians, encouraging you to migrate?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>Erai ngikonyeneta ngice ngulu erai meere ngikonkauriak kori ngikonkeuriarak ikisimukekinito iyong awotokin aa?</p> <p>Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet "ee" Totap ekitoe ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet "mam'.</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED</p>
S8.Q6D	ASK IF S8.Q6 = I	<p>Is anyone else encouraging you to migrate?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>Eyai itunganan ice ngini ikisimukekinit iyong awotokin aa?</p> <p>Totap eburii ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet "ee" Totap ekitoe ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet "mam'.</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED</p>
S8.Q7	ASK ALL	<p>Do you plan to migrate in the next year?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>Iyeunit iyong awotokin ekaru ngolo ebunit a?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED</p>
S9.Q2	ASK ALL	<p>READ: Some people do sexual things in order to get money, gifts, or other things that they need. Sometimes another person receives money, gifts, or help because a person has sex or does sexual things.</p> <p>By "sexual things" I mean touching someone's private parts or someone touching your private parts, other than a parent or doctor helping you clean or stay healthy. I also mean touching your own private parts with someone watching, or vaginal, oral or anal sex.</p> <p>Have you ever heard of people doing things like that? There are no right or wrong answers.</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>TOSYOM: Itiyayete ngicetunga ngiticisyo ngulu ka apereperet ka ngikilyok anguna ka aryamunia ngisilinga, ngainanakineta kori ice bore ca daadang ngini iitanito ikes. Ngapakyo ngace ijauni itunganan ice ngisilinga, ngainanakineta kori akingarakino anerae eteperi inges kori akitiya ngiboro ngulu isiburakinete itunganan akiper ka itunganan ngini..</p> <p>Ani atemari ayong ngiboreborei ngulu ka akipud akec polou atemar atapatap nginerin ka akon akuwan angina iwaitai iyong ilope kori ice tunganan atapatap nginerin ka akon kuwn a ngina iwaitai, pa kerai ekon kaurian kori edakitar ngolo ikingarakinit iyong akitesegun kori akitangale. Abala nabo dang atapatap iyong ilope nginerine ka akon kuwan ngulu iwaitai idio ikitee iyong ice tunganan, kori akuwan angaberu, akime kori akitoper alo cin.</p> <p>Iraritor iyong atemar itiyayete ngitunga ngiboreborei ngulu ikote ne aa? Emam ngabongonokineta nguna iyokino kori</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED</p>

			<p>nguna ngiyokino</p> <p>Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokint ee</p> <p>Totap ekitoi ngolo arengan kerai kon bongokinet mam</p>	
S9.Q3	ASK ALL	<p>Earlier we talked about your close friends. These are friends with whom you feel very comfortable, you can talk to about almost any topic, and you can ask for help. Have any of your close friends ever received anything like money, a place to stay, food, gifts or favors, in exchange for doing sexual things?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>Ekingaren, aponi iwon kiana nguna ngikonei kon. Erae lu ngikonei ngulu iminin ka iyong nooi. Ngulu ianiata iyong ngakiro ca daadang ka ipedori iyong akingit akingarakinet adio. Ijaunitotor mono ngikonei kon idiobore ikwa ngisilinga, akibois ngina kiboikino, akimuj,ainakinet kori ibore idio daang ngini ajokan anguna ka akitiya ngakiro nguna ikirikokinete akiper ka itunganan a? eburi ngolo aliban inges atemar "ee" ka ekitoe ngolo arengan inges atemar "mam",</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED</p>
S9.Q3A	ASK IF S9.Q3 = 1	<p>How many of your close friends have ever received anything like money, a place to stay, food, gifts or favors, in exchange for doing sexual things?</p> <p>Touch the green circle if "all of your friends" have. Touch the blue circle if "most of your friends" have. Touch the yellow circle if "about half of your friends" have. Touch the red circle if "less than half of your friends" have. Touch the black circle if "just one or two" have.</p>	<p>Ngiyai alotooma ngikonei kon ngulu ikidunyito iyong ijaunitotor idiobore ikwa ngisilinga, akibois ngina kiboikino, akimuj, kori adiokingarakinet anguna ka akitiya ngakiro nguna ikisiburakinete akiper ka itunganan? Neni elukakinitae neni aliban apolou keng atemar "ngikakonei/ngakonei kang daadang", neni elukakinitai neni pus inges atemar "ngikakonei neni lala", neni elukakinitai neni nyang inges atemar "Anus a ngikakonei", neni elukakinitai neni arengan inges atemar "nyedolete anus a ngikakonei", ka neni elukakinitai neni kirionon inges atemar "Ipeikori ngiarei".</p>	<p>1. ALL OF YOUR FRIENDS 2. MOST OF YOUR FRIENDS 3. ABOUT HALF OF YOUR FRIENDS 4. LESS THAN HALF OF YOUR FRIENDS 5. JUST ONE OR TWO 99. REFUSED</p>
S9.Q5	ASK ALL	<p>Have you done sexual things in exchange for you or someone else receiving anything like money, a place to stay, food, gifts or favors?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>Ityator iyong ngakiro nguna ikisiburakinete akiper ka itunganan anguna ka aryamunia iyong kori icetunganan aryamunia idiobore ikwa ngisilinga, akibois neni iboikin, akimuj, ainakinet kori idiobre ca daadang?</p> <p>eburii ngolo aliban inges atemar "ee" ka ekitoe ngolo arengan inges atemar "mam".</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED</p>

S9.Q6	ASK ALL	<p>Have any of your close friends have ever entered into a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that they need, money, gifts, or other things that are important to them?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>Eperitotor idio a ngikonei kon a ngulu iapikina ka iyong ka idiotunganan anguna ka aryamunia ngiboro ngulu iitanito ikes ikwa ngisilinga, ngainanakineta kori icebore ngini epol a neni kec?</p> <p>eburii ngolo aliban inges atemar "ee", ka ekitoe ngolo arengan inges atemar "mam".</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED</p>
S9.Q6B	ASK IF S9.Q6 = 1	<p>How many of your close friends have done something like that?</p> <p>Touch the green circle if "all of your friends" have. Touch the blue circle if "most of your friends" have. Touch the yellow circle if "about half of your friends" have. Touch the red circle if "less than half of your friends" have. Touch the black circle if "just one or two" have.</p>	<p>Ngiyae alotooma ngikonkonei ngulu ikidunyito iyong itiyatotor ibore ngini ikoni ngin?</p> <p>Neni elukakinitae neni aliban iges atemar "ngikakonei daadang", neni elukakinitai neni pus inges atemar "ngikakonei neni lala", neni elukakinitai neni nyang inges atemar "ebi anus a ngikakonei", ka neni elukakinitai neni kirionon inges atemar "ipei kori ngiarei".</p>	<p>1. ALL OF YOUR FRIENDS 2. MOST OF YOUR FRIENDS 3. ABOUT HALF OF YOUR FRIENDS 4. LESS THAN HALF OF YOUR FRIENDS 5. JUST ONE OR TWO 99. REFUSED</p>
S9.Q7	ASK ALL	<p>Have you ever entered into a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that you need, money, gifts, or other things that are important to you?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>Iperitotor iyong ka idiotunganan anguna ka ariamunia ngiboro ngulu itanit iyong ikwa ngisilinga, ainakineta, kori ngicebore ngulu epolok aneni kon a?</p> <p>eburii ngolo aliban inges atemar "ee" ka ekitoe ngolo arengan inges atemar "mam".</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED</p>
S10.Q1	ASK IF S9.Q5 = 1 OR S9.Q7 = 1	<p>Now think about your own experience.</p> <p>Did this happen one time or more than one time?</p> <p>Touch the blue bike if your answer is "one time." Touch the yellow car if your answer is "more than one time."</p>	<p>Totamak iyong nguna idau iyong akitor anakiyar itiyakina nu apei takanunikinet kori ngarwa nguna edeparit apei?</p> <p>egaali ngolo pus inges aemar "apei rwait", ka amotoka ngina nyang inges atemar "ngarwatin nguna alalak".</p>	<p>1. ONE TIME 2. MORE THAN ONE TIME 99. REFUSED</p>
S10.Q2	ASK IF S9.Q5 = 1 OR S9.Q7 = 1	<p>Did this last happen in the past week?</p> <p>Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."</p>	<p>Arai esabit ngolo alunyar etiyaunotor nu aa?</p> <p>Totap eburii ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet "ee" Totap ekitoe ngolo arengan kerai akonbongokinet "mam".</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED</p>
S10.Q3	ASK IF S10.Q2 = 2	<p>Did this last happen in the past month?</p>	<p>Arai elap ngolo alunyar etiyaunotor nu aa?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED</p>

		Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet "ee" Totap ekito ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet "mam'.	
S10.Q3A	ASK IF S10.Q3 = 2	Did this last happen in the past year?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	arai ekaru ngolo alunyar etiyaunotor nu aa?  Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet "ee" Totap ekito ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet "mam'.	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S10.Q4	ASK IF S9.Q5 = 1 OR S9.Q7 = 1	The next questions ask what you or someone else received in exchange for your doing sexual things.  Did you or someone else receive money in exchange for your doing sexual things?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Akingiset ngina etupakini tokona erai ngina ingita ibore ngini ibu iyong kori ice tungan toriam ka akitiya ngiboreborei ngulu ka akipud. Ibu iyong kori ice tungan toriam ngisilinga ikwa akilocunet kotere akitiya ngiboreborei ka akipud aa?  Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet "ee" Totap ekito ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet "mam'.	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S10.Q4A	ASK IF S9.Q5 = 1 OR S9.Q7 = 1	Did you or someone else receive gifts in exchange for your doing sexual things?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Ibu iyong kori ice tungan toriam ainakinet ikwa akilocokinet kotere akon kitiya ngiboreborei ngulu ka akipud aa?  Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet "ee" Totap ekito ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet "mam'.	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S10.Q4B	ASK IF S9.Q5 = 1 OR S9.Q7 = 1	Did you or someone else receive food or drink in exchange for your doing sexual things?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Ibu iyong kori ice tungan toriam akimuj kori ematenit ikwa akilocokinet kotere akon kitiya ngiboreborei ngulu ka akipud aa?  Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet "ee" Totap ekito ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinete "mam'.	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S10.Q4C	ASK IF S9.Q5 = 1 OR S9.Q7 = 1	Did you or someone else receive anything else in exchange for your doing sexual things?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Ibu iyong kori ice tungan toriam idio bore daadang ikwa akilokinet ka akon kitiya ngiboreborei ngulu ka akipud aa?  Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet "ee" Totap ekito ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet "mam'.	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S10.Q5	ASK IF S9.Q5 = 1 OR S9.Q7 = 1	Does someone else ask you to do this work?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Eyai idiotunganan ikingitakinet iyong akitiya etic lo a?  eburi ngolo aliban inges atemar "ee", ka ekito ngolo arengan inges atemar "mam".	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S10.Q5A1	ASK IF S10.Q5 = 1	The next questions are about who asked you to do this work.  Did someone in your family ask you to do this?	Ngakingiseta nguna etupakinito erai nguna ingitasi itunganan ngini atemari iyong kitiya etic lo.  Arai itunganan ngini alokal kus atemari iyong kitiya nu aa?	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED

		Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet ee Totap ekitoi ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet mam.	
S10.Q5A2	ASK IF S10.Q5 = 1	Did your spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend ask you to do this?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Arai ekon kile/aburu, ekon katingan, kori akon katingan atemari iyong kitiya nugu a? Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet ee. Totap ekitoi ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet mam.	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S10.Q5A3	ASK IF S10.Q5 = 1	Did a pimp, broker, or employer ask you to do this?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Arai itunganan ngini ikiyaari iyong lotic, itunganan ngini ikiwarakini iyong etic, kori itunganan ngini itiyai iyong neni keng atemari iyong kitiya nu? Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet ee. Totap ekitoi ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet mam.	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S10.Q5A4	ASK IF S10.Q5 = 1	Did anyone else ask you to do this?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Arai ice tunganan atemari iyong kitiya nugu a? Totap eburi ngolo aliban kerai akon bongokinet ee. Totap ekitoi ngolo arengan kerai akon bongokinet mam.	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S10.Q5B	ASK IF S10.Q5 = 1	Have you ever felt that this person or these people would hurt you if you don't do something they tell you to do?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Ipupunitor iyong atemar elosi itunganan en kori ngitunga lu akiwan iyong erae pa kitiyak iyong ibore ngini ikilimokinete ikes iyong akitiyakin a?  eburi ngolo aliban inges atemar "ee" ka ekitoe ngolo arengan inges atemar "mam".	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S10.Q5C	ASK IF S10.Q5 = 1	Has this person or have these people ever hurt you because you didn't do something they told you to do?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Ikiwanitor iyong itunganan en kori ngitunga lu anguna pa ibunio iyong kitiyakinia nguna ikilimonito ikes iyong akitiya a?  eburi ngolo aliban inges atemar "ee", ka ekitoe ngolo arengan inges atemar "mam".	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S11.Q1	ASK ALL	Would you be interested in learning more about child trafficking?  Touch the green drum if your answer is "yes." Touch the red tree if your answer is "no."	Ikiburit iyong akisisaun nguna alalak nguna etapito ayaanar a ngidwe lotela a?  Eburi ngolo aliban inges atemar "ee", ka ekitoe ngolo arengan inges atemar "mam".	1. YES 2. NO 99. REFUSED
S11.Q2	ASK ALL	What makes you happy? You can choose more than one answer or no answer at all.  Touch the green circle if "being with your friends" makes you happy. Touch the blue bicycle if "being with your family" makes you happy. Touch the yellow car if "doing sports" makes you happy.	Nyo iktalakanari iyong? Ipedori iyong aseun ngabongonokineta nguna alalak akilo apei kori tar ngiseu adio bongokinet daadang.  Neni elukakinitae neni aliban inges atemar "arukit ka ngakonei/ngikonei", egaali ngolo pus inges atemar "arukit ka ngikonitunga", amotoka ngina nyang inges atemar "ngabolyasyo", abokis ngina arengan inges atemar "alosenen losukul" inges iktolakanari yong.	1. BEING WITH FRIENDS 2. BEING WITH FAMILY 3. DOING SPORTS 4. GOING TO SCHOOL

	<p>Touch the red box if "going to school" makes you happy.</p> <p>When you're finished, give the headphones and tablet back to the research assistant.</p> <p>Thank you!</p>	<p>Ani irikakini iyong kiyakak ngaiti nguna epupere ka asim lo kengitingitan.</p> <p>Alakara!</p>
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## Section 12. Follow-up

S12.Q1	ASK ALL	Do you think you would be willing to do a follow-up to this survey sometime in the future?	Itami iyong atemar icamuni iyong atupakin nguna ka akimima a na moi a?	1. YES 2. MAYBE 3. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EE 2. NGAO CA 3. MAM 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S12.Q1A	ASK IF S12.Q1 = 1 OR 2	To help us locate you for a follow-up survey, please tell me what name or names people around here know you by.	Anguna ka akingarakin isua aryamun iyong edoli atupakin akingitingito na, tolimokinae ayong ekiro kori ngirorwa ngulu ikiyegeta iyong ngitunga ane..	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. NGAYENI 99. NGACAMIT
S12.Q1B	ASK IF S12.Q1 = 1 OR 2	If you have a phone number and are willing to share it so that we can contact you for future surveys, please provide it:	Kiyakatari iyong enamba ngulu ka asim ka tocamunite akimor ka isuwa ikotere ikiramakinio isua iyong asim anguna ka akingitingito a ngina a moi, inakinae.	NUMBER 76. NO PHONE 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 76. EMAM ASIM 99. NGACAMIT ED
S12.Q1 C	ASK IF S12.Q1 = 1 OR 2	Are there any other good ways to reach you? Please share if so. (Alternate phone numbers, e-mail, social media)	Eya ngirotin ngulu ajokak ngice ngulu epedorere isua adolokinio iyong a? Ani keya omora. (Enamba ece ngolo ka asim, kori alokuwam)	TEXT 76. NO OTHER CONTACT METHODS 99. REFUSED	TEXT 76. EMAM NGICE ROTIN 99. NGACAMIT
THANKS	ASK ALL	<p>I would like to thank you very much for helping me. I appreciate the time that you have taken. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by listening to children and young people like you that we can really understand about the experiences of children and young people in Uganda.</p> <p>Sometimes the questions I have asked might remind you of times when you, or people you know, have experienced difficulties in life and you may think that you would like to talk to someone about this. This might be now or at any time in the future. I have a list of organizations here that provide various types of services that may be of interest to you. Please contact them if you need help or wish to find out more information about what they offer. You</p>	Acamit akitolakar iyong nooi kotere akingarakin ayong. Alakara ekon saa ngolo iyaa iyong. Ayeni atemar ace paki atioko ngakingiseta nu koter iyong abongonokin, nait erai mati ke pupokin nguna agidwe ka ngitunga ngulu cicik ikwa iyong inges eyanuere isua nguna etakanianakinito ngidwe ka ngitunga ngulu cicik alo uganda. Ace paki ngakingiseta nguna ekengit ayong iyong ikitotamut iyong nguna ikitakanikintotor iyong , kori ngitunga ngulu iyeni iyong ngulu eyayuntotor ngatiokisio anakiyar ka totamakinito atemar ipedori iyong amorun ka idio tunganan. Epedori nu araun tokona kori rwanu. ayakatar ayong ekimar ata lojok tau nege ngulu itiyayete ngakingaranakineta nguna gelegelia nguna epedorete akinir iyong. ipedori iyong aramakin ikes kiitanit iyong		

		<p>can contact them whenever you would like to.</p> <p>Do you have any questions you would like to ask me?</p> <p>[ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS CHILD HAS AND GIVE RESOURCE SHEET]</p>	<p>akinga rakinēt kori kiitanit iyong aayun anguna alalak nguna angikec ticio. ipedori iyong aramakin ikes ka akon camakinet. lyakatatar iyong adio kingiset ngina ibala ikingit ayong a?</p> <p>[ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS CHILD HAS AND GIVE RESOURCE SHEET]</p>		
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### ***Section 13. Interviewer Observations***

REPORT	ASK ALL	DID THE RESPONDENT REPORT ABUSE OR NEGLECT TO YOU?	DID THE RESPONDENT REPORT ABUSE OR NEGLECT TO YOU?	1. YES 2. NO	1.EE 2.MAM
	ASK IF REPORT = 1	DETAILS:	DETAILS:	TEXT	TEXT
FOLLOWUP	ASK ALL	IN YOUR OPINION DOES THE CHILD'S SITUATION INDICATE A NEED FOR FOLLOW UP?	IN YOUR OPINION DOES THE CHILD'S SITUATION INDICATE A NEED FOR FOLLOW UP?	1. YES 2. NO	1.EE 2.MAM
	ASK IF FOLLOWUP = 1	DETAILS:	DETAILS:	TEXT	TEXT
NOTES	ASK ALL	OTHER NOTES	OTHER NOTES	TEXT	TEXT