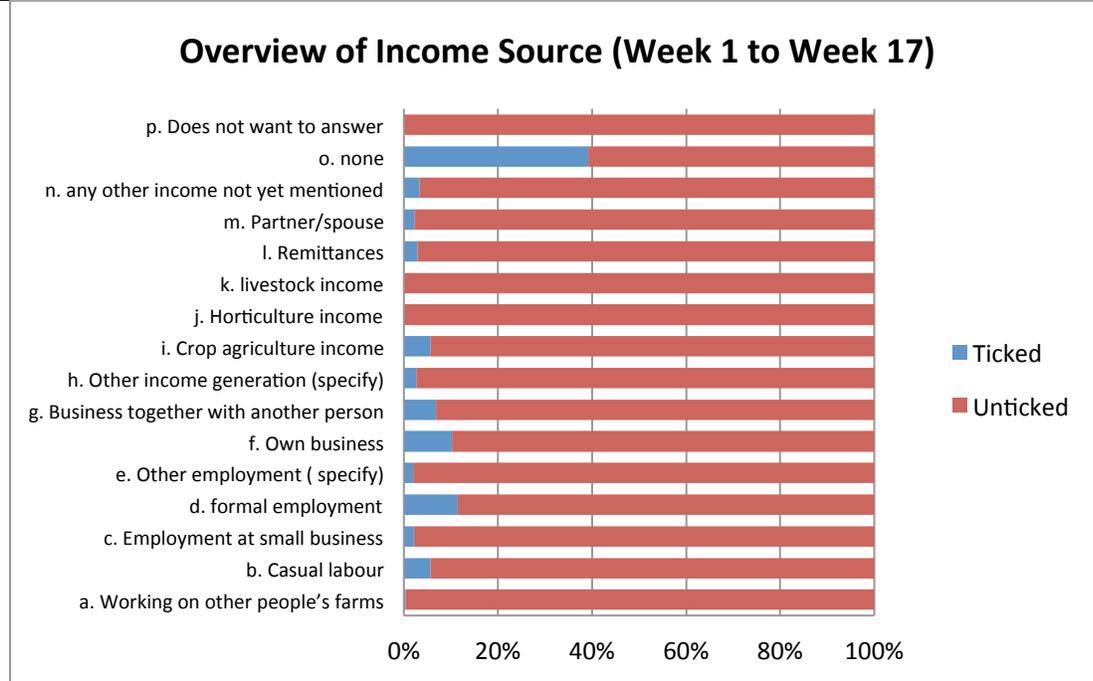


Findings Self Diaries Week 1 to Week 17

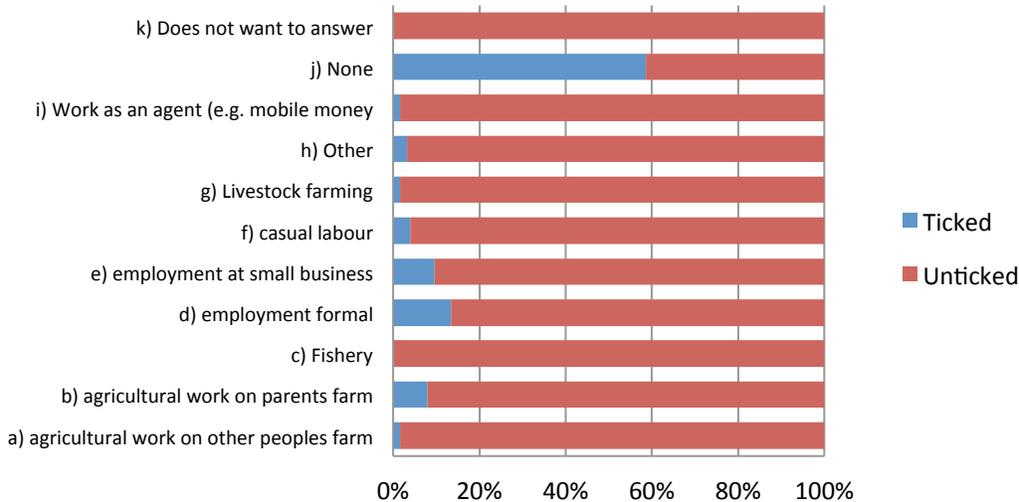
Q.4: Which of the following income sources did you have during the past week?



For the past 17 weekly interviews, in almost two out of five weeks the respondents reported to have had no income the past week (they selected “none” as income source). The most common income sources are “formal employment”, “own business” and “business together with another person”. Tentatively we can state that the incidence of formal employment is higher than it was in the FEDU respondent group and particularly than it was in the Youth Livelihoods Diaries which were roughly the same age group. Moreover, formal employment usually pays on a monthly basis so in less than one out of four interviews will people report income from formal employment. So if we multiply this by 4 roughly 48% would have formal employment.

Q.33 What employment activities did you have during the past week?

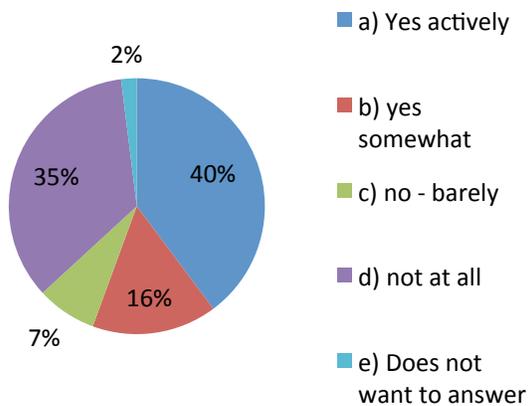
Overview of Employment activities (Week 1 to Week 17)



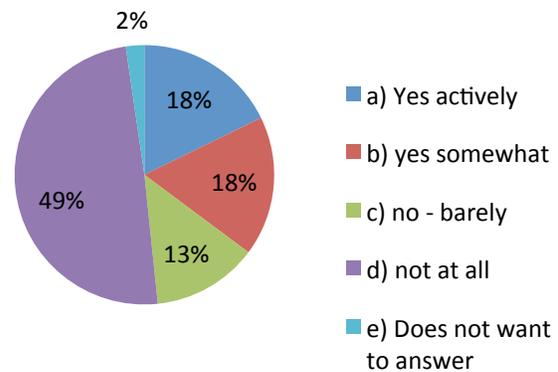
Regarding employment activities, more than half of the interviewees reported to have had “no employment” during the past week (they selected “none” in almost three out of five one-week periods) the first 17 weekly interviews. The most common employment activities are “employment formal”, “employment at small business” and “agricultural work on parents’ farm”.

Q.38 Have you looked for informal employment during the past week?

Overview of Looking for Formal Employment (Week 1 to Week 17)

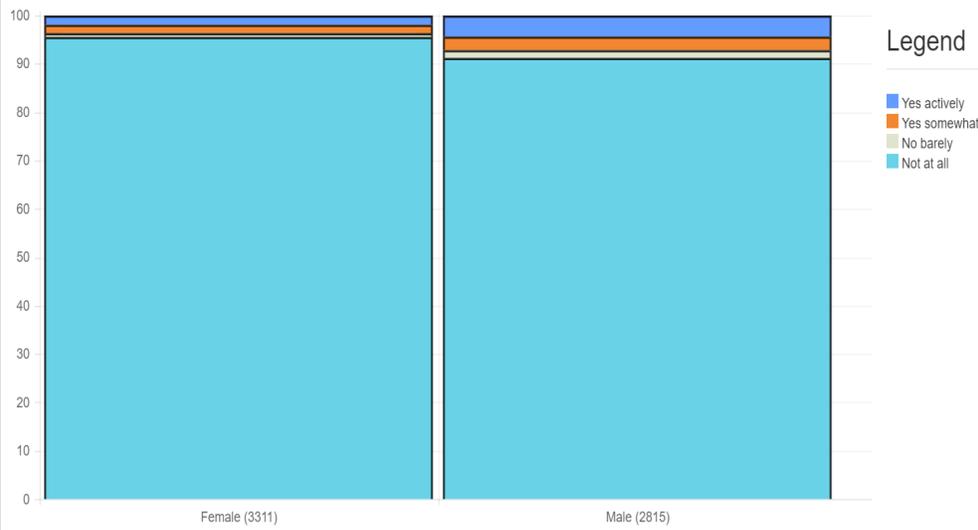


Overview of Looking for Informal Employment (Week 1 to Week 17)



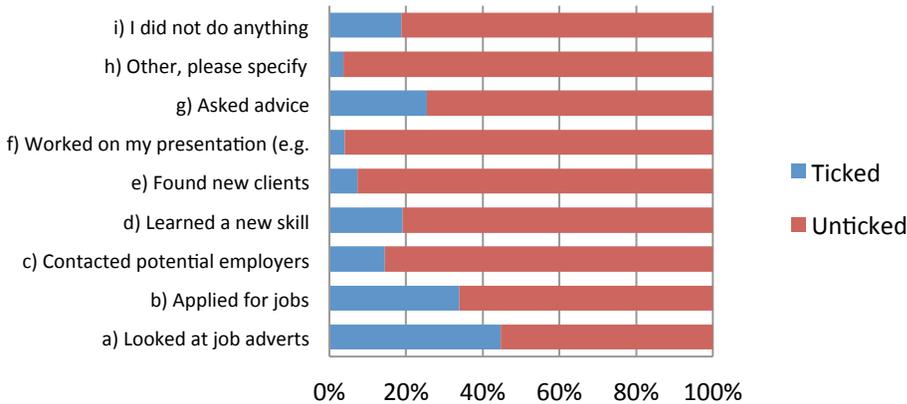
40% of the time, ex-researchers are looking actively for formal work. They are somewhat less likely to actively look for informal employment (49% looking “not at all”). This is significantly different from the results obtained in Youth Livelihoods Diaries which displayed a very low rate of actively looking for work, and particularly few people pursued formal employment. (In Youth Livelihoods Diaries less than 5% of women and less than 10% of the men looked actively for formal employment. A little more looked for informal work: about 7% of women and just under 20% of men reported to have looked for informal work in any two-week interview).

Looking for formal employment by Gender



Q.39 What efforts have you made to access more income during the past week?

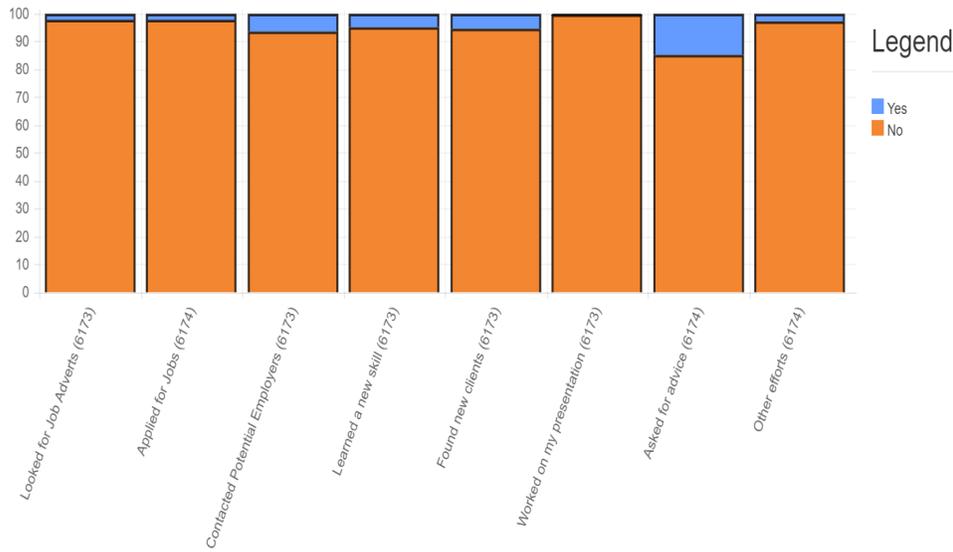
Overview of efforts made to access more income (Week 1 to Week 17)



43% of the time, ex-researchers reported to have “looked at job adverts”. This is followed by “applied for jobs”; “asked advice”, “learned a new skill” and “I did not do anything”. This displays a very pro-active attitude of the FEDU alumni when we compare it to the results from Youth Livelihoods Diaries where people showed to have limited understanding how to obtain jobs.

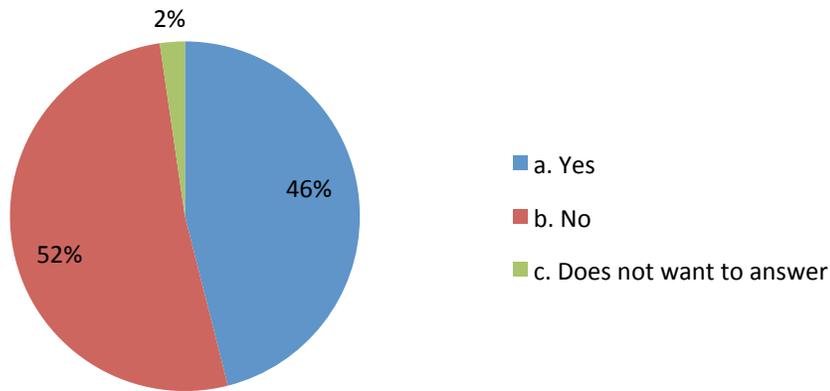
These findings are in sharp contrast to the Youth Livelihoods Diaries where only very few looked at job adverts (2.19%) and applied for jobs (2.2%).

Overview



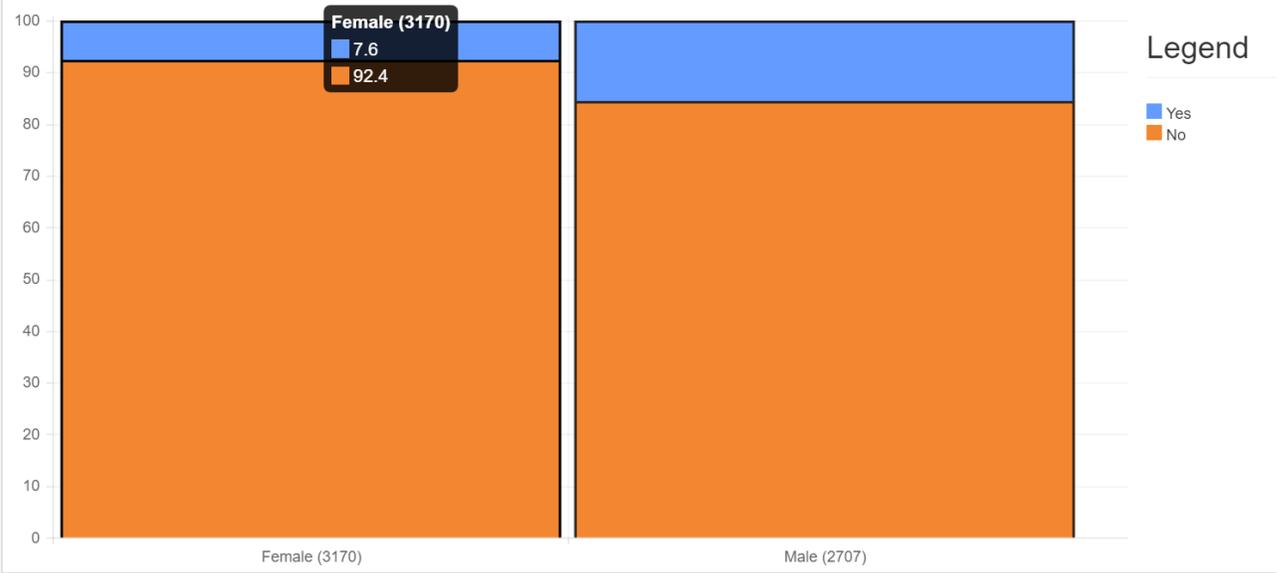
Q.40 Have you heard about any employment possibility suitable to you the past week?

Overview of hearing any employment possibilities (Week 1 to Week 17)



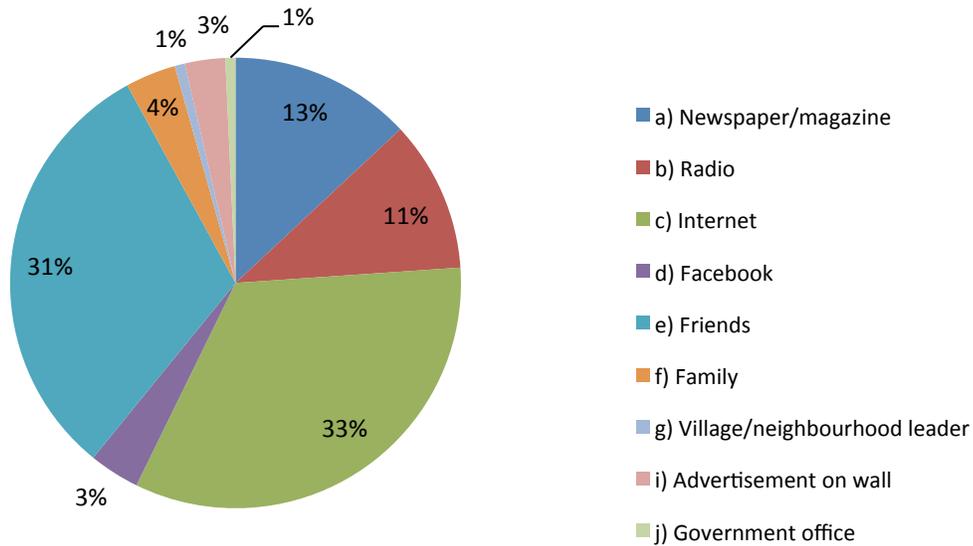
They state during 46% of the weekly interviews that they heard about employment possibility. The rest of the time they hear about no employment possibility. This percentage is also significantly higher than what was reported in the Youth Livelihoods Diaries. Only 7.6% of women and 15.55% of men reported to have heard about employment possibilities in the past two weeks.

Heard about Employment possibility by Gender

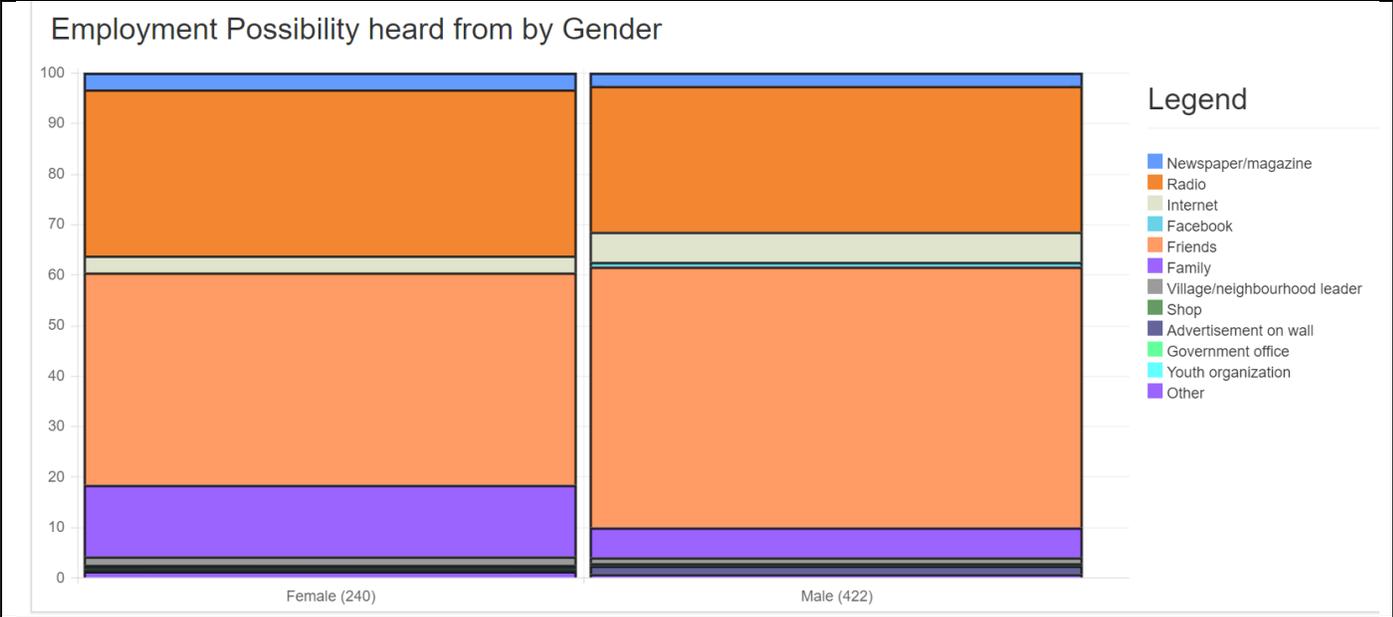


Q.41 How did you hear about this possibility/these possibilities?

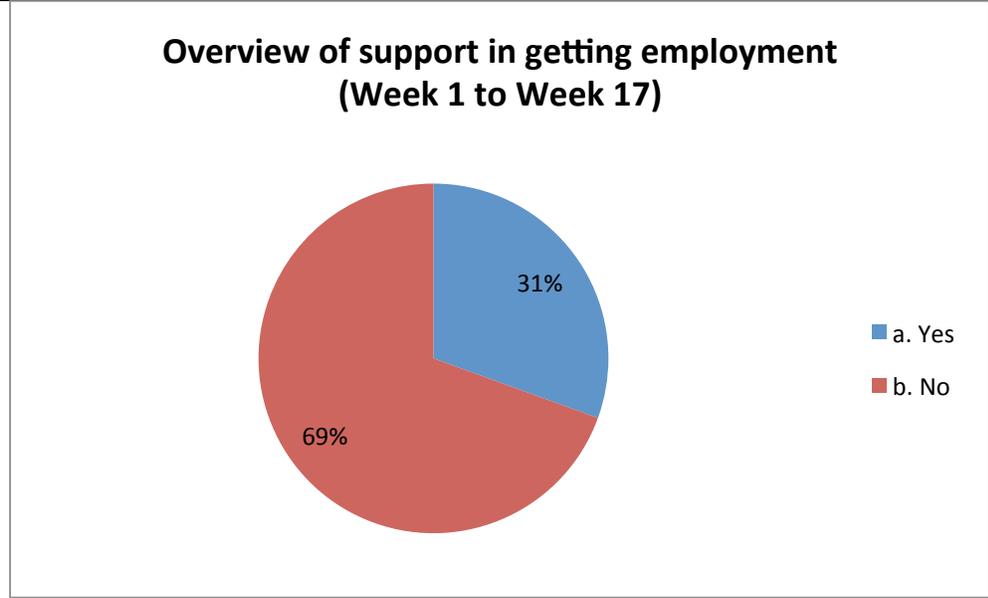
Overview of ways hearing these possibilities (Week 1 to Week 17)



Those who hear about employment possibilities hear primarily via “internet” (33%); via “friends” (31%); via “newspaper/magazine” (13%) and via “radio” (11%). Even though “friends” remains a large portion of where people received information about jobs, the pattern is substantially different from what we found in the Youth Livelihoods Diaries. There the percentage finding jobs via internet were practically absent and for FEDU alumni this represents practically about one-third of the job information sources. Newspapers are also considerably more consulted by the FEDU alumni (13%) than it was by Youth Livelihoods Diaries respondents (3%). For YLD respondents hearing from friends was around 45% how they learned about opportunities. Remember, there were far fewer YLD respondents ever hearing about jobs, so the absolute percentage of YLD respondents hearing about jobs from friends is still considerably lower than FEDU researchers.

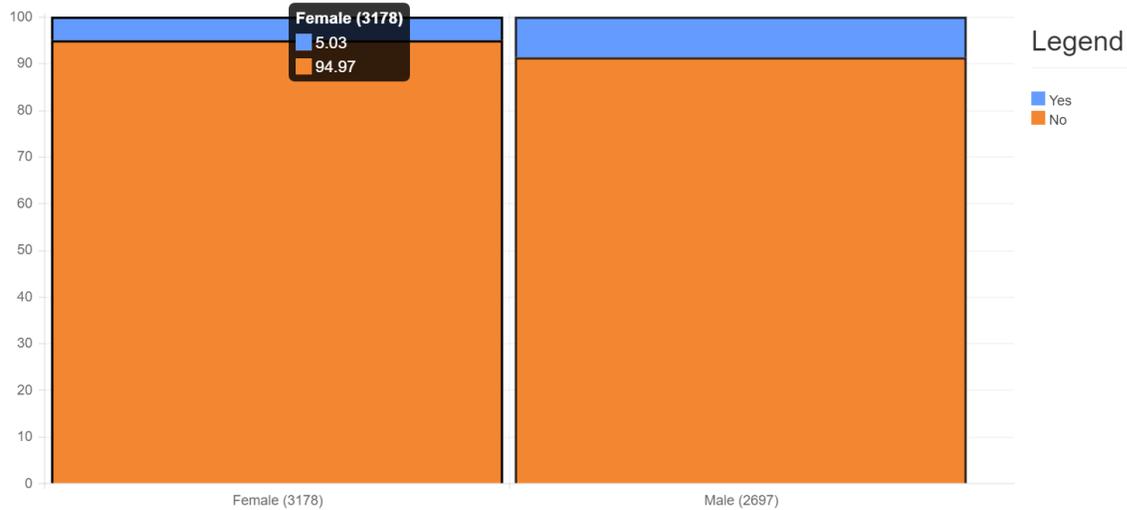


Q.42 Has anybody supported you in getting employment during the past week?



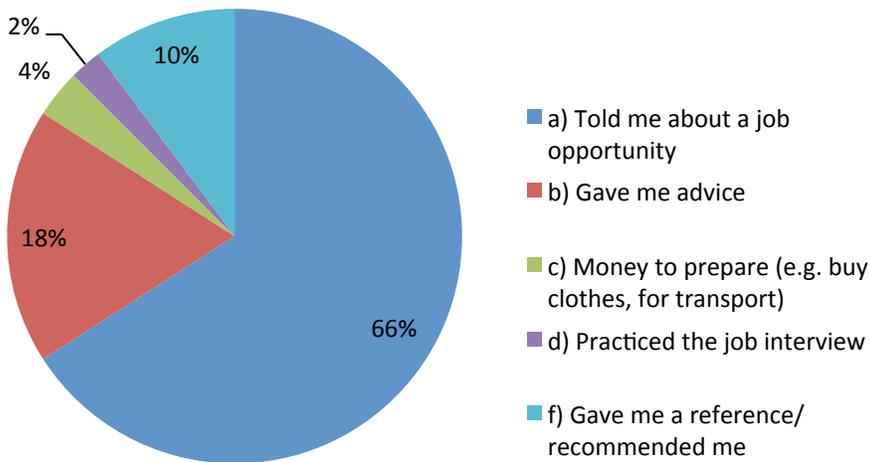
31% of the time, they get support in getting employment and the rest of the time, they do not. This is considerably higher than the YLD respondents, who only received 8.7% for men and 5.0% support for women.

Supported in getting Employment by Gender



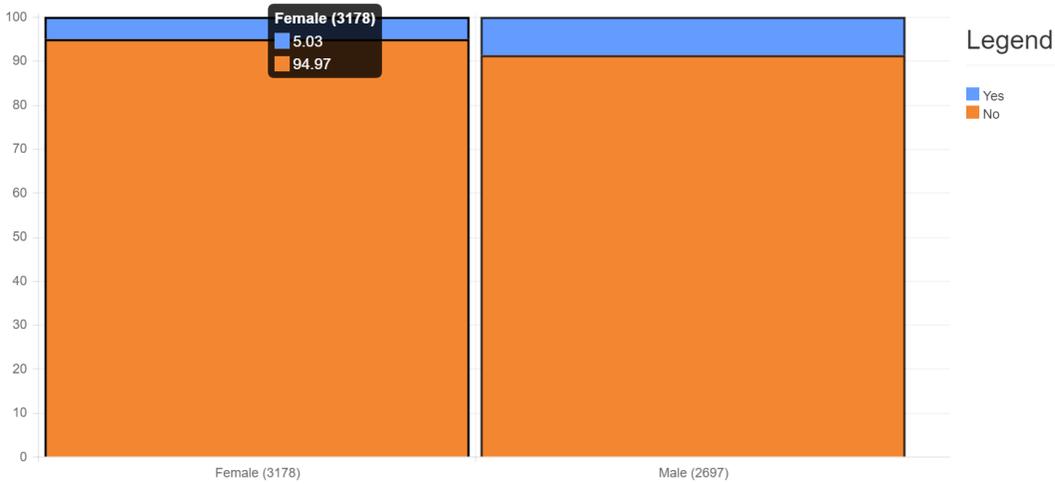
Q.43 what type of support?

Overview of type of support (Week 1 to Week 17)



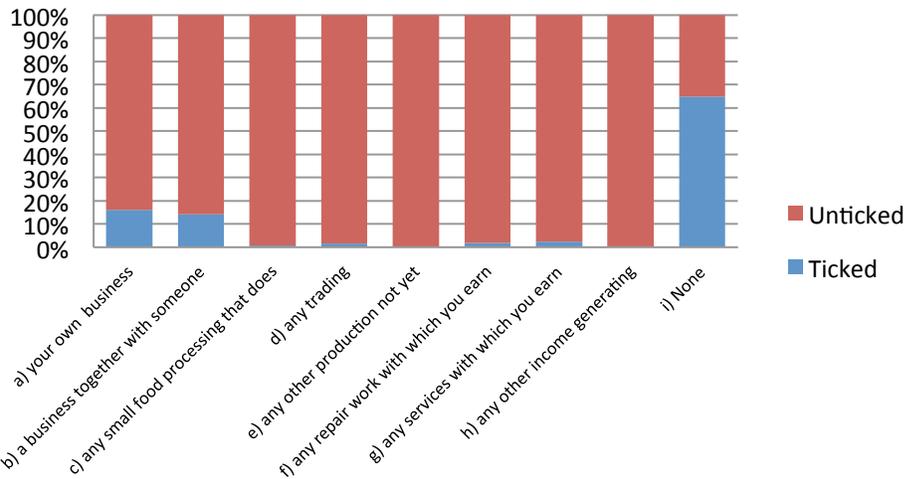
The most likely type of support is being told about a job opportunity (66%). This pattern is quite similar to the YLD respondents where also 11% of men received a reference and 6% of women. However, the total number of support is much higher amongst the FEDU respondents.

Supported in getting Employment by Gender



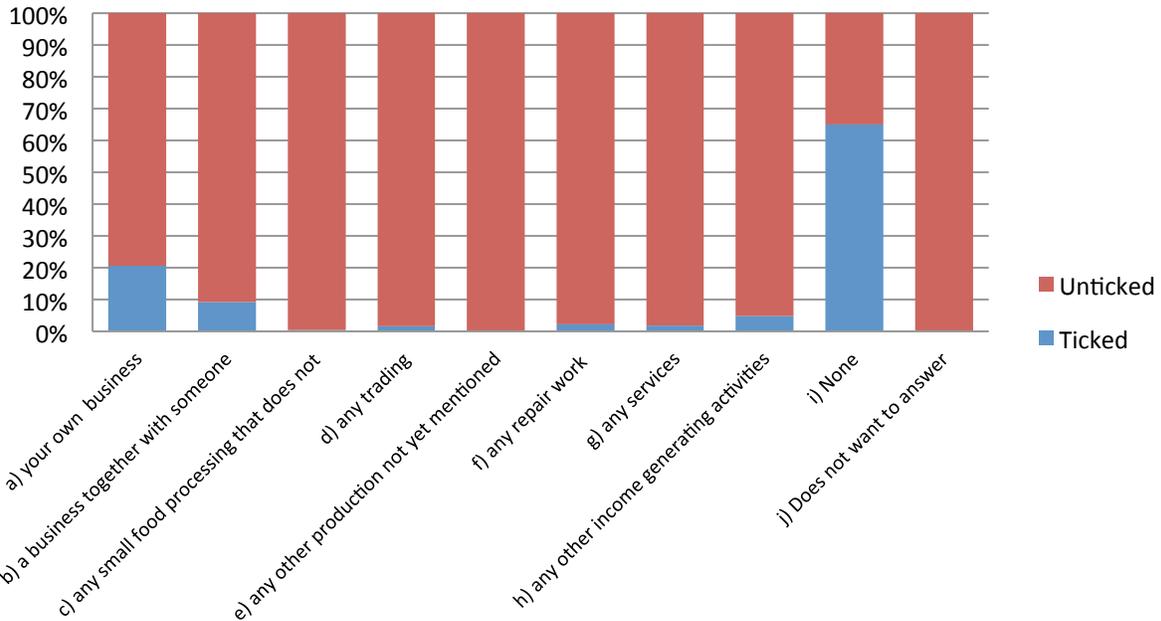
Q.44 Did you have any business active through which you earn during the past week?

Overview of Business Activities (Week 1 to Week 17)



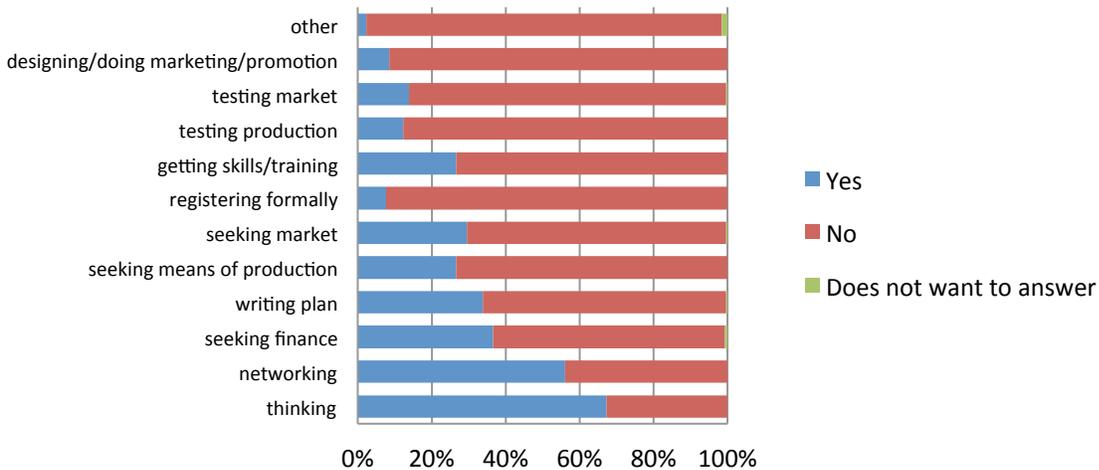
During about 65% of the 17 weekly interviews researchers stated that they have no business activity during the previous one week period against 18% reporting to have had “own business” active and 14% have had “business together with someone” active. The YLD shows similar findings.

Business activities-YLD Uganda



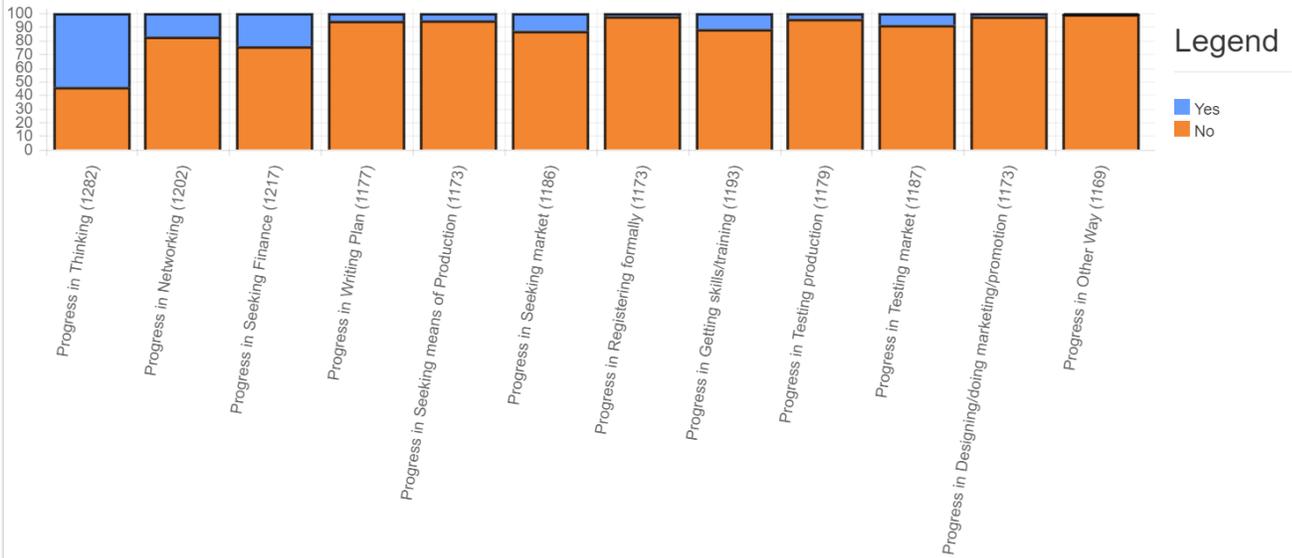
Q.48 Have you progressed with your business idea in terms of?

Overview of Progress with Business Ideas (Week 1 to Week 17)



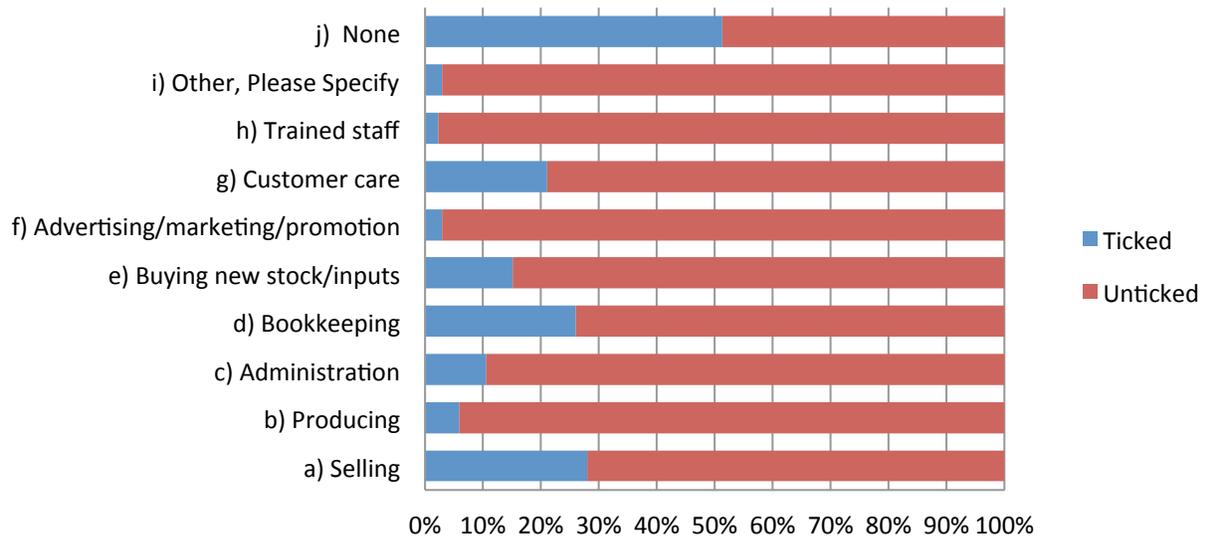
67% progressed with “thinking” about the business idea followed by “networking”(56%). “Seeking finance” (37%); “Writing plan” (34%); “Seeking market” (30%), “getting skills/training” (27%) are also common activities. The pattern of how FEDU alumni progressed with their business idea is also different from what we found in the YLD. The percentage “thinking” about the business idea is close in YLD (54%) as well as “seeking finance” (24%). Networking in YLD was just 17.2%, writing plan (5.6%), means of production (5.4%), seeking market (13%), registering formally (2%), getting skills (11.7%), testing production (4%) and testing market (9%). And overall fewer YLD respondents had business plans, so the absolute percentages of making such progress with their business plans is much lower in YLD respondents.

Overview



Q.49 What activities have you performed during the past week on your businesses or income generating activities?

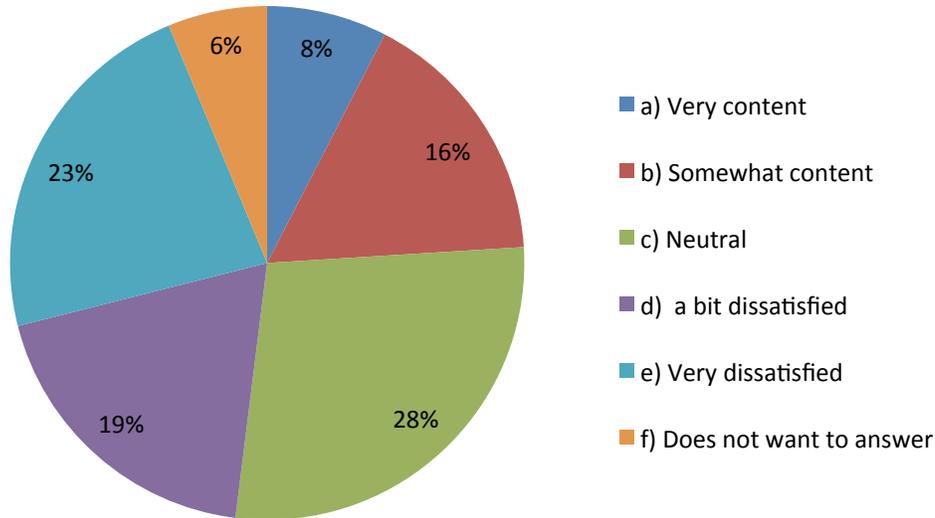
Overview of Activities performed in Business (Week 1 to Week 17)



In about half of the interviews, researchers reported to have no activities performed in business. Selling (28%); bookkeeping(26%) and customer care (21%) are the common activities. This question was asked to all the respondents, so also those who stated not to have a business.

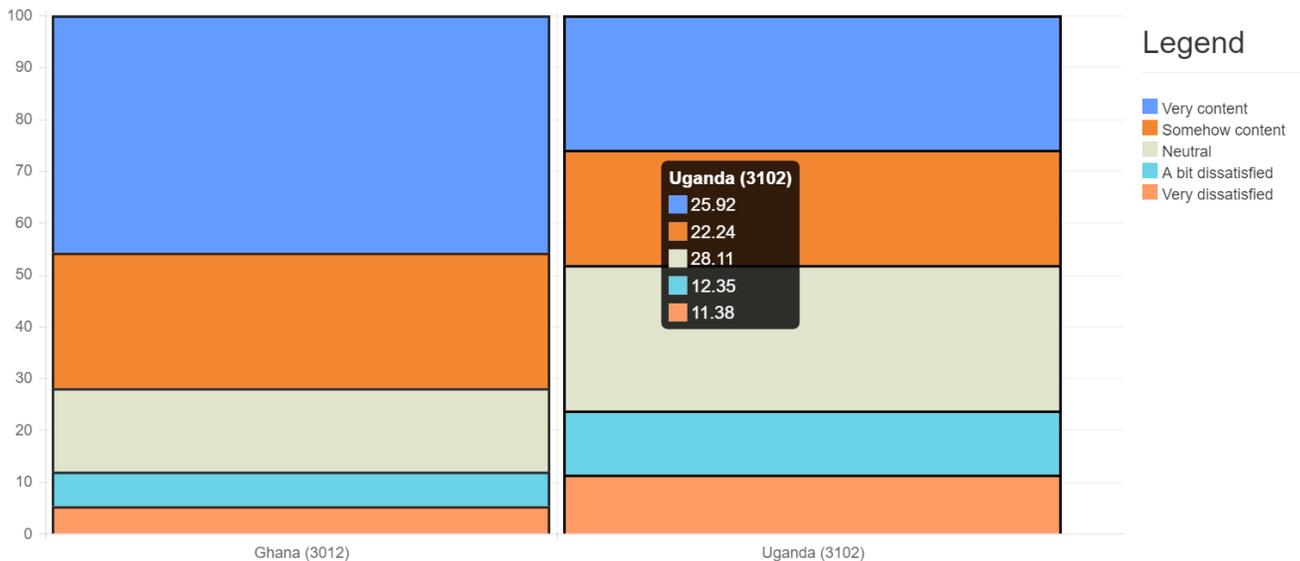
Q.89 How do you feel about your work situation of the past week?

Overview of work situation feeling (Week 1 to Week 17)



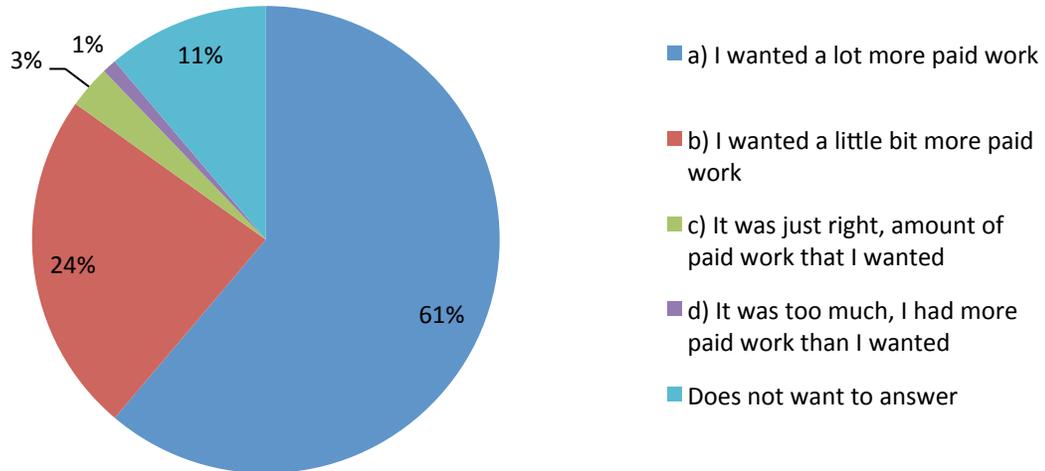
The researchers primarily are neutral (30%) about their work situation. About 2 interviews out of 8, they have reported to be very dissatisfied (24%). They rarely said “very content” which is different from the YLD where 27% of the respondents were “very content” and only 11% were “very dissatisfied” with their work. Overall, the ex-FEDU researchers have considerably better work situation than their age-peers of the YLD interviews. They are clearly ambitious and are still far from content with what they have achieved.

Feeling about work situation by Country



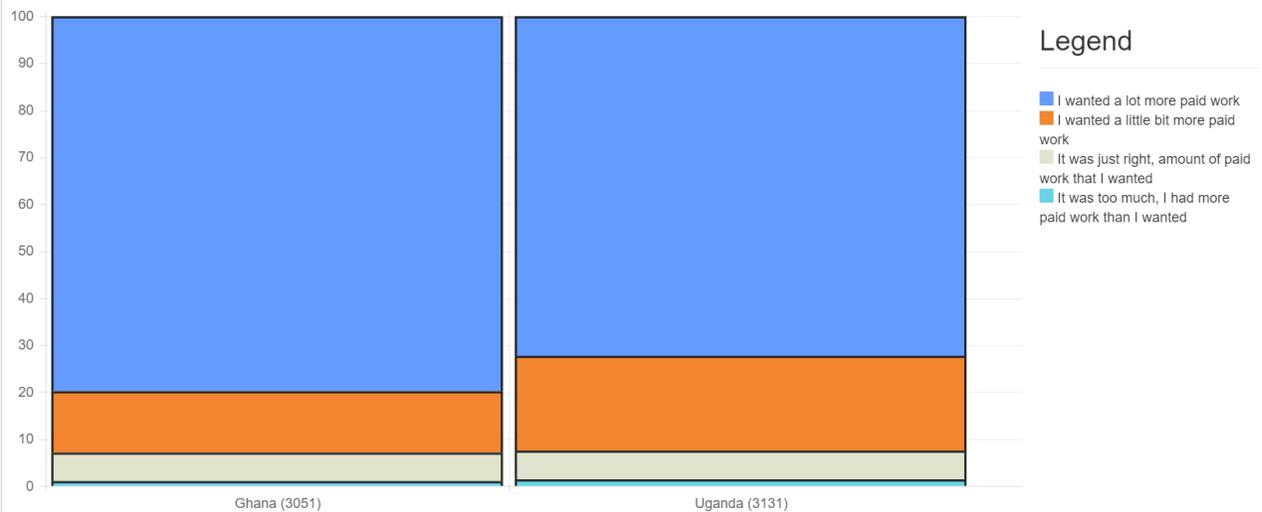
Q.90 How do you regard yourself the past week in terms of having income-earning work? Would you have preferred more earning work?

Overview of preference in terms of work situation (Week 1 to Week 17)



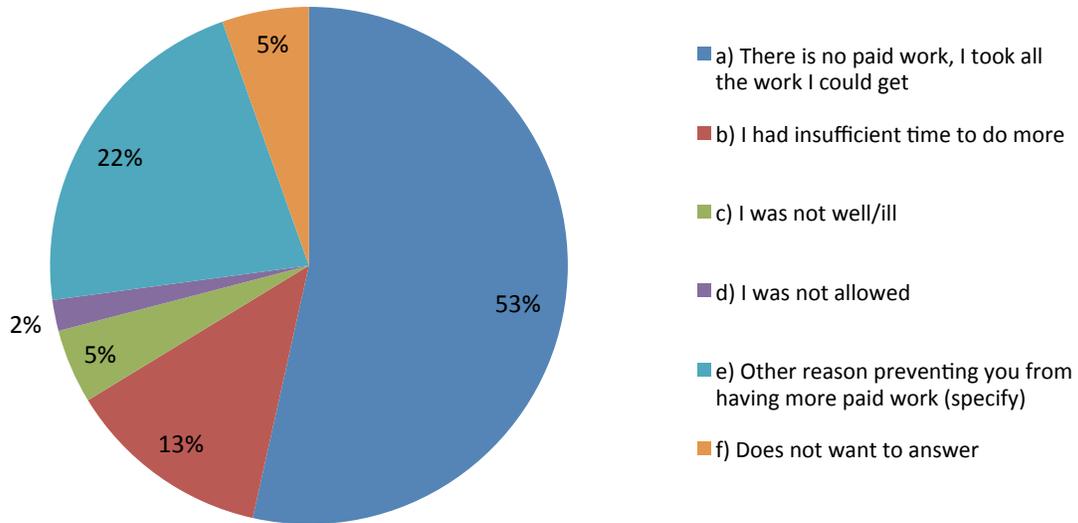
The researchers primarily wanted a lot more paid work (61%). This is very similar to the findings of the Youth Livelihood Diaries where 72% wanted “a lot more paid work” and 6% said “it was just right”.

Preference More/Less Work by Country



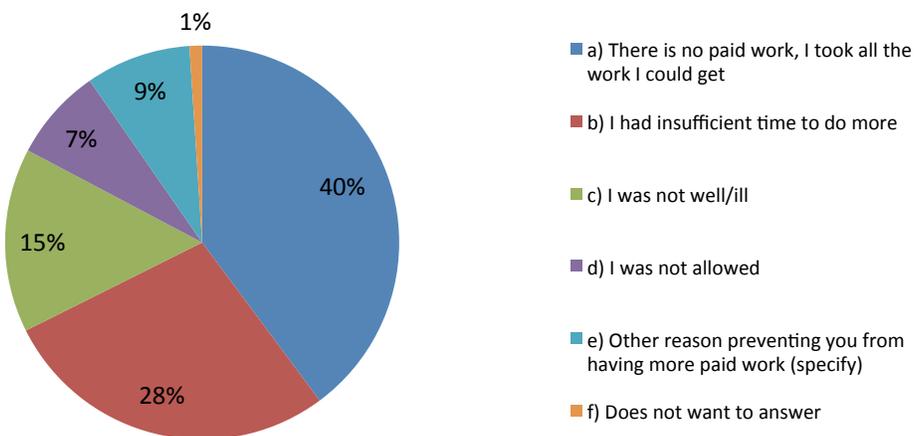
Q.91 What is the reason that you did not have as much paid work as you wanted?

Overview of reasons of not having as much paid work as preferred (Week 1 to Week 17)

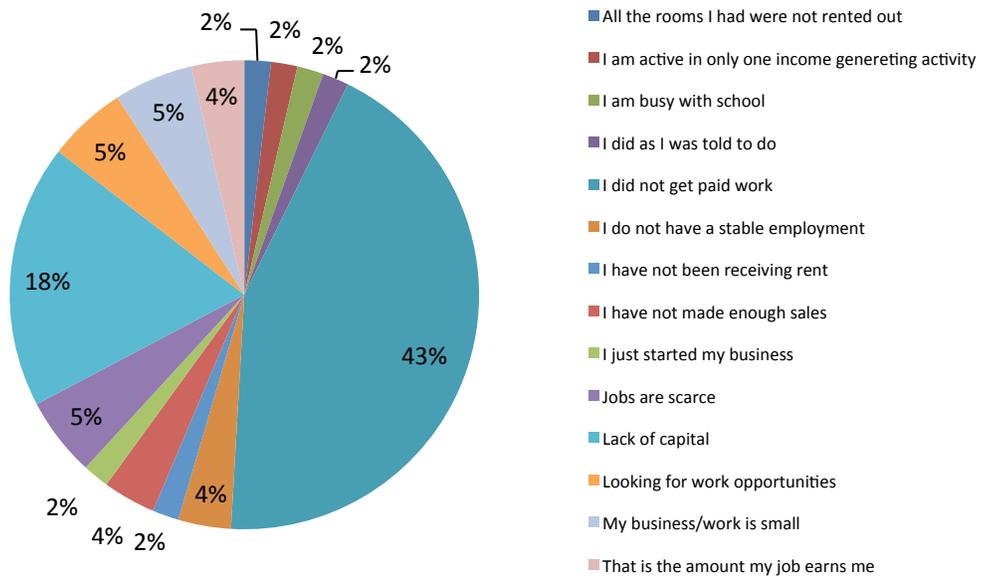


“There is no paid work, I took all the work I could get” is the most stated reason for not having as much paid work as preferred which is also similar to the YLD findings. I “had insufficient time to do more” is the second most stated reason by the YLD respondents.

'What is the reason that you did not have as much paid work as you wanted?' - YLD Uganda



What is the other reason that you did not have as much paid work as you wanted (Week 1 to Week 17)



The most significant “other” reasons for not having as much work as desired were “I did not get paid work” and “lack of capital”.