Kenya - Population and Housing census 1989 - IPUMS Subset

Central Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Finance and Planning, Minnesota Population Center - University of Minnesota

Report generated on: May 3, 2018

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

MICRODATA SOURCE: Constructed by census agency. Microdata files dated October 31, 1995.

SAMPLE DESIGN: Systematic sample of every twentieth household.

SAMPLE FRACTION: 5%

SAMPLE UNIVERSE: Microdata sample excludes vagrant population.

SAMPLE SIZE (person records): 1,074,098

Response Rate

UNDERCOUNT: No official estimate

Questionnaires

Overview

A long form was used to enumerate individuals in private households and in institutions such as schools, colleges, barracks, prisons, and hospitals. The long form includes both individual and housing characteristics. A greatly abbreviated form was used for persons in transit or who slept outdoors, in hotels or boarding houses.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1989-10-25	1989-10-25	N/A

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
1989-10-25	1989-10-25	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

De facto, CENSUS DAY: October 25, 1989, FIELD WORK PERIOD: Unknown.

SUPERVISION

Direct enumeration

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available

File Description

Variable List

KEN1989-H-H

Content	Household records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	46
Structure	Type: relational Keys: SERIAL(Household serial number)
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

Variables

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V1	RECTYPE	Record type	discrete	character	
V2	YEAR	Year	discrete	numeric	
V3	SAMPLE	IPUMS sample identifier	discrete	numeric	
V4	SERIAL	Household serial number	contin	numeric	
V5	PERSONS	Number of person records in the household	contin	numeric	
V6	SUBSAMP	Subsample number	discrete	numeric	
V7	GQ	Group quarters (collective dwelling) status	discrete	numeric	
V8	UNREL	Number of unrelated persons	discrete	numeric	
V9	URBAN	Urban-rural status	discrete	numeric	
V10	REGIONW	Continent and region of country	discrete	numeric	
V11	WATSUP	Water supply	discrete	numeric	
V12	SEWAGE	Sewage	discrete	numeric	
V13	TOILET	Toilet	discrete	numeric	
V14	FLOOR	Floor material	discrete	numeric	
V15	WALL	Wall or building material	discrete	numeric	
V16	ROOF	Roof material	discrete	numeric	
V17	HHTYPE	Household classification	discrete	numeric	
V18	NFAMS	Number of families in household	discrete	numeric	
V19	HEADLOC	Head's location in household	contin	numeric	
V20	GEOLEV1	1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	
V21	KE1989A_0001	Province	discrete	numeric	Identification ____ Province ____ District ____ Location ____ Sub-location ____ E. A. [Enumeration Area] number ____ Household
V22	KE1989A_0002	District	discrete	numeric	Identification ____ Province ____ District ____ Location ____ Sub-location ____ E. A. [Enumeration Area] number ____ Household
V23	KE1989A_0007	Enumeration area type	discrete	numeric	Enumeration area type

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V24	KE1989A_0009	Record type	discrete	numeric	Identification ____ Province ____ District ____ Location ____ Sub-location ____ E. A. [Enumeration Area] number ____ Household
V25	KE1989A_0010	Tenure	discrete	numeric	H10. Status of tenure of the main residential structure: If owner-occupied, state whether [] 1 Purchased [] 2 Constructed [] 3 Inherited If rented, state whether [] 4 Government [] 5 Local authority [] 6 Parastatal [] 7 Private company [] 8 Individual [] 9 Other form of tenure
V26	KE1989A_0011	Roof	discrete	numeric	H11. Roof State whether: [] 1 Iron sheets [] 2 Tiles [] 3 Concrete [] 4 Asbestos sheets [] 5 Grass/makuti [] 6 Other
V27	KE1989A_0012	Wall	discrete	numeric	H.12. Wall State whether: [] 1 Stone [] 2 Brick/block [] 3 Mud/wood [] 4 Mud/cement [] 5 Wood only [] 6 Iron sheets [] 7 Grass/reeds [] 8 Other
V28	KE1989A_0013	Floor	discrete	numeric	H13. Floor State whether: [] 1 Cement [] 2 Earth [] 3 Wood [] 4 Tiles [] 5 Other
V29	KE1989A_0014	Water source	discrete	numeric	H14. Main source of water State whether: [] 1 Pond [] 2 Dam [] 3 Lake [] 4 Stream/river [] 5 Well [] 6 Borehole [] 7 Piped [] 8 Jabias [] 9 Other
V30	KE1989A_0015	Sewage	discrete	numeric	H15. Main type of sewage disposal State whether: [] 1 Main sewer [] 2 Septic tank [] 3 Pit latrine [] 4 Bucket latrine [] 5 Cesspool [] 6 Bush
V31	KE1989A_0016	Fuel	discrete	numeric	H16. Main cooking fuel State whether: [] 1 Electricity [] 2 Paraffin [] 3 Gas [] 4 Firewood [] 5 Charcoal [] 6 Other
V32	KE1989A_0017	Light	discrete	numeric	H17. Main type of lighting State whether: [] 1 Electricity [] 2 Paraffin lamps [] 3 Fuel wood [] 4 Candle [] 5 Solar [] 6 Other
V33	KE1989A_0019	Strata	contin	numeric	Strata
V34	HHWT	Household weight	contin	numeric	
V35	GEO1_KE	Kenya, Province 1969 - 2009 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V36	GEO1_KEX	Kenya, Province 1969 - 2009 [Level 1; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name]	discrete	numeric	
V37	GEO2_KEX	Kenya, District 1969 - 2009 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name]	discrete	numeric	
V38	NCOUPLES	Number of married couples in household	discrete	numeric	
V39	NMOTHERS	Number of mothers in household	discrete	numeric	
V40	NFATHERS	Number of fathers in household	discrete	numeric	
V41	COUNTRY	Country	discrete	numeric	
V42	ELECTRIC	Electricity	discrete	numeric	
V43	OWNERSHIP	Ownership of dwelling [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V44	OWNERSHIPD	Ownership of dwelling [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V45	FUELCOOK	Cooking fuel	discrete	numeric	
V46	STRATA	Strata identifier	contin	numeric	

KEN1989-P-H

Content	Person records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	100
Structure	Type: relational Keys: PERNUM(Person number), SERIAL(Household serial number [person version])
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

Variables

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V47	PERNUM	Person number	contin	numeric	
V48	MOMLOC	Mother's location in household	contin	numeric	
V49	POPLOC	Father's location in household	contin	numeric	
V50	SPLOC	Spouse's location in household	contin	numeric	
V51	PARRULE	Rule for linking parent	discrete	numeric	
V52	SPRULE	Rule for linking spouse	discrete	numeric	
V53	STEPMOM	Probable stepmother	discrete	numeric	
V54	STEPPOP	Probable stepfather	discrete	numeric	
V55	POLYMAL	Man with more than one wife linked	discrete	numeric	
V56	POLY2ND	Woman is second or higher order wife	discrete	numeric	
V57	FAMUNIT	Family unit membership	contin	numeric	
V58	FAMSIZE	Number of own family members in household	discrete	numeric	
V59	NCHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V60	NCHLT5	Number of own children under age 5 in household	discrete	numeric	
V61	ELDCH	Age of eldest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V62	YNGCH	Age of youngest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V63	RELATE	Relationship to household head [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V64	RELATED	Relationship to household head [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V65	AGE	Age	discrete	numeric	
V66	AGE2	Age, grouped into intervals	discrete	numeric	
V67	SEX	Sex	discrete	numeric	
V68	MARST	Marital status [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V69	MARSTD	Marital status [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V70	POLYGAM	Polygamous union	discrete	numeric	
V71	CHBORN	Children ever born	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V72	CHSURV	Children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V73	CHBORNF	Number of female children ever born	discrete	numeric	
V74	CHBORNM	Number of male children ever born	discrete	numeric	
V75	CHSURVF	Number of female children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V76	CHSURVM	Number of male children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V77	CHDEAD	Number of children dead	discrete	numeric	
V78	MORTMOT	Mortality status of mother	discrete	numeric	
V79	MORTFAT	Mortality status of father	discrete	numeric	
V80	HOMEFEM	Number of own female children in household	discrete	numeric	
V81	AWAYFEM	Number of own female children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V82	BPLKE	District of birth, Kenya	discrete	numeric	
V83	SCHOOL	School attendance	discrete	numeric	
V84	LIT	Literacy	discrete	numeric	
V85	EDUCKE	Educational attainment, Kenya	discrete	numeric	
V86	EMPSTAT	Activity status (employment status) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V87	EMPSTATD	Activity status (employment status) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V88	OCCISCO	Occupation, ISCO general	discrete	numeric	
V89	OCC	Occupation, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V90	MIGKE	District of residence 1 year ago, Kenya	discrete	numeric	
V91	DISEMP	Employment disability	discrete	numeric	
V92	KE1989A_0401	Relationship to head	discrete	numeric	P10. Relationship: What is the relationship of [the respondent] to the head of household? [] 1 Head [] 2 Spouse [] 3 Son [] 4 Daughter [] 5 Father [] 6 Mother [] 7 Other relative [] 8 Non-relative
V93	KE1989A_0402	Sex	discrete	numeric	P11. Sex: [] Male [] Female
V94	KE1989A_0403	Age	discrete	numeric	P12. Age: How old is [the respondent]? Age in completed years _ _ Use two digits in completing age; if under one year, write '00'
V95	KE1989A_0404	Marital status	discrete	numeric	P13. Marital Status: What is [the respondent's] marital status? [] 1 Single Married: [] 2 Monogamous [] 3 Polygamous [] 4 Widowed [] 5 Divorced [] 6 Separated
V96	KE1989A_0406	Birthplace	discrete	numeric	P15. Birth place: Where was [the respondent] born? (State district if born in Kenya or country if born outside Kenya) ____ _ _
V97	KE1989A_0407	Previous residence	discrete	numeric	P16. Previous residence: Where was [the respondent] living in August 1988? State district if in Kenya or country if outside Kenya (Code 00 if under 1years) ____ _ _
V98	KE1989A_0408	Father alive	discrete	numeric	P17. Is his/her father alive? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No [] 3 Not known
V99	KE1989A_0409	Mother alive	discrete	numeric	P18. Is his/her mother alive? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No [] 3 Not known

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V100	KE1989A_0410	Literacy	discrete	numeric	B. Persons aged 6 years and over P19. Literacy: Does [the respondent] know how to read and write a simple statement in any language? [] 0 Not applicable [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V101	KE1989A_0411	School attendance	discrete	numeric	B. Persons aged 6 years and over P20. Has [the respondent] ever attended school? [] 1 At school [] 2 Left school [] 3 Never went to school (Code 0 if age is 5 years or less)
V102	KE1989A_0412	Educational attainment	discrete	numeric	B. Persons aged 6 years and over P21. What is [the respondent's] highest level of education completed? (e.g., class, form, university) _ _
V103	KE1989A_0413	Activity status	discrete	numeric	C. Persons aged 10 years and over P30. Activity: What was [the respondent] mainly doing during the last 7 days preceding the Census night? [] 01 Worked for pay or profit [] 02 On leave/sick leave [] 03 Working on family holding [] 04 No work [] 05 Seeking work [] 06 Student [] 07 Retired [] 08 Disabled [] 09 Home makers [] 10 Other
V104	KE1989A_0414	Occupation, 2 digits	discrete	numeric	C. Persons aged 10 years and over P31. Occupation: What was [the respondent's] main occupation? Write detailed description of type of work: e.g., clerical, motor mechanic, primary school teacher, etc. ____
V105	KE1989A_0415	Occupation, 4 digits	discrete	numeric	C. Persons aged 10 years and over P31. Occupation: What was [the respondent's] main occupation? Write detailed description of type of work: e.g., clerical, motor mechanic, primary school teacher, etc. ____
V106	KE1989A_0416	Class of worker	discrete	numeric	C. Persons aged 10 years and over P32. Work status: What was [the respondent] working as? [] 1 Employer [] 2 Self-employed [] 3 Employee [] 4 Family worker
V107	KE1989A_0417	Male children living at home	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over How many children has [the respondent] born alive who are living in this household? P40. Boys ____ P41. Girls ____
V108	KE1989A_0418	Female children living at home	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over How many children has [the respondent] born alive who are living in this household? P40. Boys ____ P41. Girls ____
V109	KE1989A_0419	Male children living away	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over How many children has [the respondent] born alive living elsewhere? P42. Boys ____ P43. Girls ____
V110	KE1989A_0420	Female children living away	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over How many children has [the respondent] born alive living elsewhere? P42. Boys ____ P43. Girls ____
V111	KE1989A_0421	Male children who have died	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over How many children has [the respondent] born alive who have died? P44. Boys ____ P45. Girls ____
V112	KE1989A_0422	Female children who have died	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over How many children has [the respondent] born alive who have died? P44. Boys ____ P45. Girls ____
V113	KE1989A_0423	Last birth, month	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over Particulars of her last live birth When was [the respondent's] last child born? P46. Month ____
V114	KE1989A_0424	Last birth, year	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over Particulars of her last live birth When was [the respondent's] last child born? P47. Year ____

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V115	KE1989A_0425	Sex of last birth	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over Particulars of her last live birth P48. Was it a boy or a girl? [] 1 Male [] 2 Female [] 3 Male twins [] 4 Female twins [] 5 Male-female twins [] 6 Multiple births
V116	KE1989A_0426	Last birth alive	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over Particulars of her last live birth P49. Is this child still alive? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V117	KE1989A_0427	Month of death of last birth	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over Particulars of her last live birth If no in column P49, then give date of death: P50. Month ____
V118	KE1989A_0428	Year of death of last birth	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over Particulars of her last live birth If no in column P49, then give date of death: P51. Year ____
V119	KE1989A_0429	Number of children ever born	discrete	numeric	D. Females aged 12 years and over How many children has [the respondent] born alive who are living in this household? P40. Boys ____ P41. Girls ____ How many children has [the respondent] born alive living elsewhere? P42. Boys ____ P43. Girls ____ How many children has [the respondent] born alive who have died? P44. Boys ____ P45. Girls ____
V120	CLASSWK	Status in employment (class of worker) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V121	CLASSWKD	Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V122	PERWT	Person weight	contin	numeric	
V123	AWAYMALE	Number of own male children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V124	LASTBYR	Year of last birth	discrete	numeric	
V125	LASTBSEX	Sex of last birth	discrete	numeric	
V126	HOMEMALE	Number of own male children in household	discrete	numeric	
V127	MIGCTRY1	Country of residence 1 year ago	discrete	numeric	
V128	MIGRATE1	Migration status, 1 year	discrete	numeric	
V129	YRSCHOOL	Years of schooling	discrete	numeric	
V130	EDATTAIN	Educational attainment, international recode [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V131	EDATTAIND	Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V132	BPLCOUNTRY	Country of birth	discrete	numeric	
V133	LASTBMO	Month of last birth	discrete	numeric	
V134	LASTBMORT	Mortality status of last birth	discrete	numeric	
V135	CHDEADYR	Year of death of the last child born	discrete	numeric	
V136	CHDEADMO	Month of death of the last child born	discrete	numeric	
V137	HOMECHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V138	AWAYCHILD	Number of own children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V139	NATIVITY	Nativity status	discrete	numeric	
V140	CHDEADFEM	Number of female children dead	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V141	CHDEADMALE	Number of male children dead	discrete	numeric	
V142	YEARP	Year [person version]	contin	numeric	
V143	SAMPLEP	IPUMS sample identifier [person version]	contin	numeric	
V144	SERIAL	Household serial number [person version]	contin	numeric	
V145	COUNTRYP	Country [person version]	contin	numeric	
V146	RECTYPEP	Record type [person version]	discrete	character	

Record type (RECTYPE)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: character
Width: 1

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

RECTYPE identifies the type of record for the case: household or person.

NOTE: RECTYPE is an alphabetic (character string) variable with a value of 'H' for household records and 'P' for person records. RECTYPE will not appear as a variable in the default rectangular extracts produced by the data extract system. It is only available in hierarchical extracts, to distinguish between the two record types.

Year (YEAR)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1960-2011

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

YEAR gives the year in which the census was taken.

IPUMS sample identifier (SAMPLE)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 9
Decimals: 0
Range: 32197001-894201001

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SAMPLE identifies the IPUMS sample from which the case is drawn. Each sample receives a unique 9-digit code. The code is structured as follows:

The first 3 digits are the ISO/UN codes used in COUNTRY

The next 4 digits are the year of the census/survey

The final 2 digits identify the sample within the year. For the last two digits, censuses or large census-like surveys have a value "0" (e.g, 01) in the second-to-last digit, household surveys have a value of "2" (e.g., 21), and employment surveys have a value of "4" (e.g., 41).

Household serial number (SERIAL)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Household serial number (SERIAL)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 10
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SERIAL is an identifying number unique to each household in a given sample. All person records are assigned the same serial number as the household record that they follow. (Person records also have their own unique identifiers -- see PERNUM.) The combination of SAMPLE and SERIAL provides a unique identifier for every household in the IPUMS-International database; SAMPLE, SERIAL and PERNUM uniquely identify every person in the database.

SERIAL can be used to identify dwellings in some samples. In these samples, the first 7 digits of SERIAL provide the dwelling number common to all households that were sampled from the same structure. The last three digits give the sequence of the household within the dwelling. The following is a list of samples in which dwellings can be inferred:

Chile 1970, 1992, 2002
Colombia 1993, 2005
Costa Rica 1984, 2000
Cuba 2002
Dominican Republic 1981, 2002, 2010
Ecuador 1990, 2001
Germany 1971
Hungary 1980, 1990, 2001
Jamaica 1982, 1991, 2001
Malaysia 1970, 1991, 2000
Mexico 1995, 1990, 2000, 2005
Nigeria 2006
Panama 2000
Peru 1993, 2007
Portugal 1981, 1991, 2001
Spain 1991
Uruguay 2011
Venezuela 1990, 2001
Vietnam 1989

In all other samples, the last 3 digits are always zeroes.

SERIAL was constructed for IPUMS-International, and has no relation to the serial number in the original datasets.

Number of person records in the household (PERSONS)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

PERSONS indicates how many person records are included in the household (i.e., the number of person records associated with the household record in the sample). These person records will all have the same serial number (SERIAL) as the household record. The information contained in the household record will normally apply to all of these persons.

Subsample number (SUBSAMP)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Subsample number (SUBSAMP)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SUBSAMP allocates each case to one of 100 subsample replicates, randomly numbered from 0 to 99. Each subsample is nationally representative and preserves any stratification of the sample from which it is drawn. Users who need a representative subset of a sample can use SUBSAMP to select their cases. For example, to randomly extract 10% of the cases from a sample, select any 10 of the 100 subsamples.

Group quarters (collective dwelling) status (GQ)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GQ identifies households as vacant dwellings, group quarters, or private households. Group quarters -- collective dwellings -- are generally institutions and other group living arrangements such as rooming houses and boarding schools.

Institutions often retain persons under formal supervision or custody, such as correctional institutions, military barracks, asylums, or nursing homes. Educational and religious group dwellings (e.g., boarding schools, convents, monasteries, etc.) are also included in the institutional classification.

Group quarter designations are often useful for understanding the universe of households that answered questions about household characteristics. Censuses will often exclude group quarters from such questions.

Number of unrelated persons (UNREL)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

UNREL indicates the number of persons in the household who are unrelated to the head.

Urban-rural status (URBAN)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Urban-rural status (URBAN)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

URBAN indicates whether the household was located in a place designated as urban or as rural.

Continent and region of country (REGIONW)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-54

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

REGIONW identifies the continent and region of each country.

Water supply (WATSUP)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

WATSUP describes the physical means by which the housing unit receives its water. The primary distinction is whether or not the household had piped (running) water.

Sewage (SEWAGE)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SEWAGE indicates whether the household has access to a sewage system or septic tank.

Toilet (TOILET)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Toilet (TOILET)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

TOILET indicates whether the household had access to a toilet and, in most cases, whether it was a flush toilet or other type of installation.

Floor material (FLOOR)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

FLOOR indicates the dwelling's predominant flooring material.

Wall or building material (WALL)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the primary material used in the construction of the dwelling, particularly the dwelling's exterior walls.

Roof material (ROOF)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the dwelling's predominant roofing material.

Household classification (HHTYPE)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Household classification (HHTYPE)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HHTYPE is a constructed variable that describes the composition of households.
HHTYPE is constructed from information in RELATE (relationship to head), from the constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father), and from information on group quarters status, GQ.

Number of families in household (NFAMS)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NFAMS is a constructed variable that indicates the number of families within each household. A "family" is any group of persons related by blood, adoption, or marriage. An unrelated individual within the household is considered a separate family. Thus, a household consisting of a widow and her servant contains two families; a household consisting of a large, multiple-generation extended family with no lodgers or servants would count as a single family.

NFAMS is constructed from information in RELATE (relationship to head) and from the constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father). See those variable descriptions for more detail.

Head's location in household (HEADLOC)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HEADLOC gives the person number of the head of household in samples in which persons are organized into households.

1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV1)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 6
Decimals: 0
Range: 32002-894010

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV1)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Description

GEOLEV1 indicates the major administrative unit in which the household was enumerated. The variable incorporates the geographies for every country, to enable cross-national geographic analysis over time. First administrative units in GEOLEV1 have been spatiotemporally harmonized to provide spatially consistent boundaries across samples in each country.

Province (KE1989A_0001)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the province where the household is located.

Universe

All records

Literal question

Identification

____ Province
____ District
____ Location
____ Sub-location
____ E. A. [Enumeration Area] number
____ Household

District (KE1989A_0002)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-93

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the district where the household is located.

Universe

All records

Literal question

District (KE1989A_0002)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Identification

____ Province
____ District
____ Location
____ Sub-location
____ E. A. [Enumeration Area] number
____ Household

Enumeration area type (KE1989A_0007)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-2

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the type of the enumeration area is rural or urban.

Universe

All records

Literal question

Enumeration area type

Record type (KE1989A_0009)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-5

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the record type (household or person) and whether the record is for a traveler or a person receiving the short questionnaire.

Universe

All records

Literal question

Identification

____ Province
____ District
____ Location
____ Sub-location
____ E. A. [Enumeration Area] number
____ Household

Interviewer instructions

Record type (KE1989A_0009)
File: KEN1989-H-H

(d) Household - consists of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same dwelling unit or homestead, and eat together. It is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage). The household is the most convenient small group of persons for census purposes. You will enumerate the population in dwelling units and homesteads by households.

27. Dividing a structure or a homestead into households may not be easy. However the following examples should guide you in deciding who should form a household.

28. For Census purposes, you will list only those who spent the Census Night i.e. the Night of 24/25 August in the household, whether visitors, servants, etc

29. A household may consist of one or more persons and may occupy a whole building or part of a building or many buildings in the same compound/homestead.

30. If two or more groups of persons live in the same dwelling unit and have separate living and eating arrangements, treat them as separate households.

31. A domestic servant who eats with the household should be included with the household. If the servant cooks and eats separately he/she should be enumerated as living in a separate household. The particulars of persons (visitors) who spent the reference night with another household should be recorded on the questionnaire for that household.

32.In a polygamous marriage if the wives are living in separate dwelling unit and cook and eat separately, treat the wives as separate 'households'. Each wife with her children will therefore constitute a separate household. The husband will be listed in the household where he spent the reference night. If the wives eat together and live in the same dwelling unit then treat them as one 'household'.

33. It is the custom in many parts of Kenya for boys to live in separate quarters between circumcision and marriage, while continuing to take their meals with their parents. Such boys' quarters do not fall precisely within the definition of a household for they normally eat but do not sleep in their parents' household. Enumerate them with their parent's households.

Tenure (KE1989A_0010)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the status of tenure of the main residential structure whether it is owned or rented.

Universe

All households, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

Tenure (KE1989A_0010)
File: KEN1989-H-H

H10. Status of tenure of the main residential structure:

If owner-occupied, state whether

[] 1 Purchased
[] 2 Constructed
[] 3 Inherited

If rented, state whether

[] 4 Government
[] 5 Local authority
[] 6 Parastatal
[] 7 Private company
[] 8 Individual
[] 9 Other form of tenure

Interviewer instructions

Tenure (KE1989A_0010)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Columns H10 to H17 contain questions pertaining to housing conditions and amenities and are to be asked of the head of the household or any other responsible person.

169. Main residential structure

(a). For census purpose, the structure where most of the household activities (e.g., sleeping, cooking and eating) take place will be defined as the main residential structure.

(b). All the main structures occupied by wives in a polygamous marriage will be listed.

(c). In urban areas all structures occupied on Census Night will be listed.

170. Column H10 seeks information on status of tenure; that is, whether the dwelling unit is owner occupied or rented by the respondent. Ask the question, 'Is this dwelling unit owned or rented by you?' You are supposed to code the answers using the list given (e.g., code '4' will mean that the dwelling unit has been rented to the respondent by government, code '6' will mean a Parastatal body has provided the structure for dwelling purposes to the respondent).

171. 'Owner occupied' includes all of the following:

(a) Purchased
The respondent bought the structure or is in the process of buying the structure and is living in it.

(b) Constructed
The respondent built the structure he/she is living in

(c) Inherited
The respondent received the building by (legal) right of succession or by a will. However, in this case, do not ask for proof. Accept what the respondent says.

172.Under rented are listed:

(a) Government rented
The respondent's employer, the government, is renting the dwelling unit to the respondent.

(b) Local authority
Covers all dwelling units rented by municipal council, city commission, etc.

(c) Parastatal
Covers all dwelling units rented by organizations like Kenya Railways, Kenya Airways, Kenya Power and Lighting Company, University, etc.

(d) Private company
The respondent rents the dwelling unit from a private firm.

(e)Individual rented
The respondent rents the dwelling unit from a landlord.

173. Other form of tenure - include unauthorized dwelling units.

Roof (KE1989A_0011)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the dwelling's predominant roofing material.

Roof (KE1989A_0011)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Universe

All households, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

H11. Roof

State whether:

[] 1 Iron sheets
[] 2 Tiles
[] 3 Concrete
[] 4 Asbestos sheets
[] 5 Grass/makuti
[] 6 Other

Interviewer instructions

Columns H11 - H13 - Construction materials of the main residential structure

174. Code in column H11 the construction materials used to build the roof. Use code '1' for roofs with iron sheets, '4' for asbestos sheets, etc.

175. Code in column H12 the construction materials used to build the wall. Use code '3' for mud/wood, etc.

176. Code in column H13 the construction material used to build the floor. Use code '3' for wood, '1' for cement, '2' for earth, etc.

Wall (KE1989A_0012)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the primary material used in the construction of the dwelling's walls.

Universe

All households, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

H.12. Wall

State whether:

[] 1 Stone
[] 2 Brick/block
[] 3 Mud/wood
[] 4 Mud/cement
[] 5 Wood only
[] 6 Iron sheets
[] 7 Grass/reeds
[] 8 Other

Interviewer instructions

Wall (KE1989A_0012)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Columns H11 - H13 - Construction materials of the main residential structure

174. Code in column H11 the construction materials used to build the roof. Use code '1' for roofs with iron sheets, '4' for asbestos sheets, etc.

175. Code in column H12 the construction materials used to build the wall. Use code '3' for mud/wood, etc.

176. Code in column H13 the construction material used to build the floor. Use code '3' for wood, '1' for cement, '2' for earth, etc.

Floor (KE1989A_0013)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the dwelling's predominant flooring material.

Universe

All households, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

H13. Floor

State whether:

[] 1 Cement
[] 2 Earth
[] 3 Wood
[] 4 Tiles
[] 5 Other

Interviewer instructions

Columns H11 - H13 - Construction materials of the main residential structure

174. Code in column H11 the construction materials used to build the roof. Use code '1' for roofs with iron sheets, '4' for asbestos sheets, etc.

175. Code in column H12 the construction materials used to build the wall. Use code '3' for mud/wood, etc.

176. Code in column H13 the construction material used to build the floor. Use code '3' for wood, '1' for cement, '2' for earth, etc.

Water source (KE1989A_0014)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the main source of water in the main housing structure.

Water source (KE1989A_0014)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Universe

All households, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

H14. Main source of water

State whether:

[] 1 Pond
[] 2 Dam
[] 3 Lake
[] 4 Stream/river
[] 5 Well
[] 6 Borehole
[] 7 Piped
[] 8 Jabias
[] 9 Other

Interviewer instructions

177. Columns H14 through H17 seek information on the type of facilities that are available to the household.

178. In column H14, ask 'what is the main source of water?' You are required to code the main source of water. This is the source from which the household draws most of its water. For example, if during the wet season the household draws water from a tank, but then the longer part of the year draws from a river, code '4' (river) as the main source of water.

179. The main sources of water listed are:

(a) Pond - a small area of still water. Usually this water collects after rain or through an underground drainage.

(b) Dam - a reservoir formed by building a barrier across a river to hold backwater and control its flow. Such dams are typically built in dry areas of Kenya.

(c) Lake - usually bigger than a pond but has water collecting in it through, rain, rivers, etc. It is different from a dam in that it is not man-made.

(d) Well - a man-made shaft dug in the ground from which water is obtained. Water is drawn using buckets.

(e) Borehole - similar to a well, only deeper. Generally a pump draws the water into a tank or bucket.

(f) Jabias - rainwater harvested from any catchment into a hole/tank and used for domestic purposes.

Sewage (KE1989A_0015)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the main type of sewage disposal in the main housing structure.

Universe

All households, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

Sewage (KE1989A_0015)
File: KEN1989-H-H

H15. Main type of sewage disposal

State whether:

[] 1 Main sewer
[] 2 Septic tank
[] 3 Pit latrine
[] 4 Bucket latrine
[] 5 Cesspool
[] 6 Bush

Interviewer instructions

180. In column H15 ask, 'where do members of this household go for toilet?'

Code the answers according to the categories given below (e.g., code '3' for pit latrine, '5' for cesspool, etc).

Sewage is the liquid waste matter drained away from the structure for disposal.

The main types of sewage disposal are:

(a) Main sewer means the sewage liquid waste from the structure is drained by pipes into a main tank of the estate. This type of sewage disposal is common in main urban centers like Nairobi, Mombasa, etc.

(b) A septic tank is a tank into which sewage is conveyed and remains until bacteria make it liquid enough to drain away. Examples of septic tanks are found in urban areas, where the tank is often located within the dwelling structure's compound. Ask the respondent if they have this tank in the compound or whether sewage drains into some main sewer.

(c) A bucket latrine is a bucket designed for human excrement. It is emptied occasionally. This type of waste disposal is rare, but can still be found in urban residential estates.

(d) A cesspool drains and collects liquid waste from dwelling units.

Fuel (KE1989A_0016)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the main source of cooking fuel in the main housing structure.

Universe

All households, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

H16. Main cooking fuel

State whether:

[] 1 Electricity
[] 2 Paraffin
[] 3 Gas
[] 4 Firewood
[] 5 Charcoal
[] 6 Other

Interviewer instructions

181. For the question concerning the household's use of cooking fuel, in column H16, note that some households may use electricity, paraffin, gas, and firewood, all at the same time. The answer required here is the fuel used most of the time.

Light (KE1989A_0017)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the main type of lighting in the main housing structure.

Universe

All households, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

H17. Main type of lighting

State whether:

[] 1 Electricity
[] 2 Paraffin lamps
[] 3 Fuel wood
[] 4 Candle
[] 5 Solar
[] 6 Other

Interviewer instructions

182. In column H17, note that paraffin lamps includes pressure lamps, filly lamps, and Karabai (one made out of tin). Code the answer according to the categories given.

Strata (KE1989A_0019)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 5
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable is the strata identifier for the sample. Strata is a constructed variable that captures implicit geographic stratification resulting from the sample design. It is created by assigning a unique identifier to groups of between 10 and 19 adjacent households. Additional documentation is available on the Variance Estimation page.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Strata

Household weight (HHWT)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 8
Decimals: 2

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

Household weight (HHWT)
File: KEN1989-H-H

HHWT indicates the number of households in the population represented by the household in the sample.

For the samples that are truly weighted (see the comparability discussion), HHWT must be used to yield accurate household-level statistics.

NOTE: HHWT has 2 implied decimal places. That is, the last two digits of the eight-digit variable are decimal digits, but there is no actual decimal in the data.

Kenya, Province 1969 - 2009 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1_KE)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 6
Decimals: 0
Range: 404001-404008

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GEO1_KE identifies the household's province or national capital within Kenya in all sample years. Provinces or national capital are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1_KE is spatially harmonized to account for political boundary changes across census years. Some detail is lost in harmonization; see the comparability discussion. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1_KE can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Kenya can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found here.

At the present moment, IPUMS International is only releasing integrated geography for the first level of geography for Kenya. Year specific geography and maps along with variables that are spatially harmonized at the second level of geography and account for political boundary changes across census years will become available in the near future.

Kenya, Province 1969 - 2009 [Level 1; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] (GEO1_KEX)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-8

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GEO1_KEX identifies the household's province or national capital within Kenya in all sample years. Provinces or national capital are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1_KEX is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

The full set of geography variables for Kenya can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found here.

At the present moment, IPUMS International is only releasing integrated geography for the first level of geography for Kenya. Year specific geography and maps along with variables that are spatially harmonized at the second level of geography and account for political boundary changes across census years will become available in the near future.

Kenya, District 1969 - 2009 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] (GEO2_KEX)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 101-833

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GEO2_KEX identifies the household's district within Kenya in all sample years. Districts are the second level administrative units of the country, after provinces. GEO2_KEX is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

The full set of geography variables for Kenya can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found here.

At the present moment, IPUMS International is only releasing integrated geography for the first level of geography for Kenya. Year specific geography and maps along with variables that are spatially harmonized at the second level of geography and account for political boundary changes across census years will become available in the near future.

Number of married couples in household (NCOUPLES)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NCOUPLES is a constructed variable indicating the number of married/in-union couples within a household.

NCOUPLES is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable SPLOC (spouse's location in the household).

Number of mothers in household (NMOTHERS)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NMOTHERS is a constructed variable indicating the number of mothers -- of persons of any age -- within a household.

NMOTHERS is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable MOMLOC (mother's location in the household).

Number of fathers in household (NFATHERS)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Number of fathers in household (NFATHERS)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NFATHERS is a constructed variable indicating the number of fathers -- of persons of any age -- within a household.

NFATHERS is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable POPLOC (father's location in the household).

Country (COUNTRY)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 32-894

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

COUNTRY gives the country from which the sample was drawn. The codes assigned to each country are those used by the UN Statistics Division and the ISO (International Organization for Standardization).

Electricity (ELECTRIC)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

ELECTRIC indicates whether the household had access to electricity.

Ownership of dwelling [general version] (OWNERSHIP)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

OWNERSHIP indicates whether a member of the household owned the housing unit. Households that acquired their unit with a mortgage or other lending arrangement were understood to "own" their unit even if they had not yet completed repayment. For those that did not own their housing unit, several options were possible: renting (from various types of owners), subletting, usufruct, and de facto occupation.

Ownership of dwelling [detailed version] (OWNERSHIPD)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

OWNERSHIP indicates whether a member of the household owned the housing unit. Households that acquired their unit with a mortgage or other lending arrangement were understood to "own" their unit even if they had not yet completed repayment. For those that did not own their housing unit, several options were possible: renting (from various types of owners), subletting, usufruct, and de facto occupation.

Cooking fuel (FUELCOOK)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

FUELCOOK indicates the predominant type of fuel or energy used for cooking.

Strata identifier (STRATA)
File: KEN1989-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 12
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable is the strata identifier for the sample. The STRATA variable provides information about the sample design that can be used to improve estimation.

Person number (PERNUM)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

PERNUM numbers all persons within each household consecutively (starting with "1" for the first person record of each household). When combined with SAMPLE and SERIAL, PERNUM uniquely identifies each person in the IPUMS-International database.

Mother's location in household (MOMLOC)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MOMLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's mother lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number of the mother (see PERNUM). MOMLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of children and their (probable) mothers.

The method by which probable child-mother links are identified is described in PARRULE.

The general design of MOMLOC and other constructed variables follows the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships," but the details vary significantly.

Note: MOMLOC identifies social relationships (such as stepmother and adopted mother) as well as biological relationships. The variable STEPMOM is designed to identify some of these social relationships.

Father's location in household (POPLOC)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

POPLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's father lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number of the father (see PERNUM). POPLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of children and their (probable) fathers.

The method by which probable child-father links are identified is described in PARRULE.

The general design of POPLOC and other constructed variables follows the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships," but the details vary significantly.

Note: POPLOC identifies social relationships (such as stepfather and adopted father) as well as biological relationships. The variable STEPPOP is designed to identify some of these social relationships.

Spouse's location in household (SPLOC)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SPLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's spouse lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number (PERNUM) of the spouse. SPLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of (probable) spouses.

The method by which probable spouse-spouse links are identified is described in SPRULE.

The general design of SPLOC and other constructed variables is modeled on the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships", but the details vary significantly.

Rule for linking parent (PARRULE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-52

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

PARRULE describes the criteria by which the IPUMS-International variables MOMLOC and POPLOC linked the person to a probable mother and/or father.

IPUMS-International establishes child-parent links according to five basic rules, and PARRULE gives the number of the rule that applied to the link in question. A link to any parent automatically generates a second link to that parent's spouse or partner, so only one rule is needed to describe both MOMLOC and POPLOC.

The design of the interrelationship variables is described in this paper on IPUMSI family linking methodology.

Rule for linking spouse (SPRULE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-6

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SPRULE explains the criteria by which the IPUMS-International variable SPLOC linked the person to his/her probable spouse.

IPUMS-International establishes spouse-spouse links according to five basic rules, and SPRULE gives the number of the rule that applied to the link in question. A sixth rule identifies sample-specific linking procedures only imposed in selected instances.

The design of the interrelationship variables is described in this paper on IPUMSI family linking methodology.

Probable stepmother (STEPMOM)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-6

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

STEPMOM indicates whether a person's mother, as identified by MOMLOC, was most probably not the person's biological mother. Non-zero values of STEPMOM explain why it is probable that the person's mother was a step- or adopted mother. A value of 0 indicates no likely stepmother because (1) the mother identified in MOMLOC was probably the biological mother or (2) there is no mother of this person present in the household.

The codes for STEPMOM are as follows:

0 = Biological mother or no mother of this person present in household.
1 = Mother has no children borne or surviving.
2 = Child reports mother is deceased.
3 = Explicitly identified relationship (stepchild, adopted child, child of unmarried partner, stepchild/child-in-law).
4 = Mother reports no children in the home.
5 = Age difference between mother and child was less than 12 or greater than 54 years.
6 = Child exceeds known fertility of mother.

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

Users should note that there are many stepmothers and adopted mothers in the population that cannot be identified with information available in the censuses. Therefore, STEPMOM will always under-represent their actual number in the population.

Probable stepfather (STEPPOP)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-3

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

STEPPOP indicates whether a person's father, as identified by POPLOC , was most probably not the person's biological father. Non-zero values of STEPPOP explain why it is probable that the person's father was a step- or adopted father. A value of 0 indicates no likely stepfather because (1) the father identified in POPLOC was probably the biological father or (2) there is no father of this person present in the household.

The codes for STEPPOP are as follows:

0 = Biological father or no father of this person present in household.
1 = Child reports father is deceased.
2 = Explicitly identified relationship (stepchild, adopted child, child of unmarried partner; stepchild/child-in-law).
3 = Age difference between father and child was less than 12 or greater than 54 years.

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

Users should note that there are many stepfathers and adopted fathers in the population that cannot be identified with information available in the censuses. Therefore, STEPPOP will always under-represent their actual number in the population.

Man with more than one wife linked (POLYMAL)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-1

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

POLYMAL indicates if a man had more than one wife linked to him in the constructed IPUMS variable SPLOC -- Spouse's Location in Household.

The point of POLYMAL is to facilitate using SPLOC in samples that identify polygamy. Some statistical matching procedures expect to find only one matching record for each subject record.

Woman is second or higher order wife (POLY2ND)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-1

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

POLY2ND indicates if a woman was the second or higher order wife linked to a husband in the constructed IPUMS variable SPLOC -- Spouse's Location in Household. The variable does not suggest the actual marital order of wives, only their relative positions in the person order of the household as it was enumerated.

The point of POLY2ND is to facilitate using SPLOC in samples that identify polygamy. Some statistical matching procedures expect to find only one matching record for each subject record.

Family unit membership (FAMUNIT)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

FAMUNIT is a constructed variable indicating to which family within the household a person belongs.

All persons related to the household head receive a 1 (see RELATE). Each secondary family or secondary individual receives a higher code. For purposes of FAMUNIT, secondary families are individuals or groups of persons linked together by the IPUMS constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father).

Number of own family members in household (FAMSIZE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Number of own family members in household (FAMSIZE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

FAMSIZE counts the number of the person's own family members living in the household with her/him, including the person her/himself. These include all persons related to the person by blood, adoption, or marriage as indicated by the census forms or inferred from them.

FAMSIZE is calculated from the units identified in the IPUMS constructed variable FAMUNIT (family unit membebership). The primary family is defined as all persons related to the head in the RELATE variable. Secondary families are individuals or groups of persons linked together by the IPUMS constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father).

Number of own children in household (NCHILD)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NCHILD provides a count of the person's own children living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

Number of own children under age 5 in household (NCHLT5)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NCHLT5 provides a count of the person's own children under age five living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

Age of eldest own child in household (ELDCH)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Age of eldest own child in household (ELDCH)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Description

ELDCH gives the age of the person's oldest own child living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

ELDCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

Age of youngest own child in household (YNGCH)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

YNGCH gives the age of the person's youngest own child living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

YNGCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

Relationship to household head [general version] (RELATE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

RELATE describes the relationship of the individual to the head of household (sometimes called the householder or reference person).

Relationship to household head [detailed version] (RELATED)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1000-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

RELATE describes the relationship of the individual to the head of household (sometimes called the householder or reference person).

Age (AGE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

AGE gives age in years as of the person's last birthday prior to or on the day of enumeration.

Age, grouped into intervals (AGE2)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-98

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

AGE2 gives computed years of age grouped into intervals.

Sex (SEX)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SEX reports the sex (gender) of the respondent.

Marital status [general version] (MARST)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

MARST describes the person's current marital status according to law or custom. Individuals who remarried should report the status relevant to their most recent marriage. Census instructions rarely explicitly limit marital status to strictly legal unions.

Note regarding universe: The lowest age at which a person can be anything but "never married" varies among samples.

Marital status [detailed version] (MARSTD)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

MARST describes the person's current marital status according to law or custom. Individuals who remarried should report the status relevant to their most recent marriage. Census instructions rarely explicitly limit marital status to strictly legal unions.

Note regarding universe: The lowest age at which a person can be anything but "never married" varies among samples.

Polygamous union (POLYGAM)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

POLYGAM indicates whether the respondent was in a polygamous union and, in some samples, the number of wives or the rank order of the wife.

Children ever born (CHBORN)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHBORN reports the number of children ever born to each woman of whom the question was asked. In most samples, women were to report all live births by all fathers, whether or not the child was still living.

Children surviving (CHSURV)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

Children surviving (CHSURV)
File: KEN1989-P-H

CHSURV reports the number of children born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Number of female children ever born (CHBORNF)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHBORNF indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman. Only live births are counted.

Number of male children ever born (CHBORNM)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHBORNM indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman. Only live births are counted.

Number of female children surviving (CHSURVF)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHSURVF indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Number of male children surviving (CHSURVM)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

Number of male children surviving (CHSURVM)
File: KEN1989-P-H

CHSURVM indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Number of children dead (CHDEAD)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHDEAD reports how many of the children ever born to a woman were no longer living at the time of the census. Women were to consider all live births by all fathers; they were to exclude still births.

Mortality status of mother (MORTMOT)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MORTMOT indicates whether the person's biological mother was still living at the time of the census.

Mortality status of father (MORTFAT)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MORTFAT indicates whether the person's biological father was still living.

Number of own female children in household (HOMEFEM)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

Number of own female children in household (HOMEFEM)
File: KEN1989-P-H

HOMEFEM indicates the number of female children born living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

Number of own female children living elsewhere (AWAYFEM)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

AWAYFEM indicates the number of surviving biological female children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

District of birth, Kenya (BPLKE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 101-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

BPLKE indicates the person's district and province of birth within Kenya.

School attendance (SCHOOL)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SCHOOL indicates whether or not the person attended school at the time of the census or within some specified period of time prior to the census.

Literacy (LIT)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Literacy (LIT)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Description

LIT indicates whether or not the respondent could read and write in any language. A person is typically considered literate if he or she can both read and write. All other persons are illiterate, including those who can either read or write but cannot do both.

Educational attainment, Kenya (EDUCKE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

EDUCKE indicates the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed.

Activity status (employment status) [general version] (EMPSTAT)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

EMPSTAT indicates whether or not the respondent was part of the labor force -- working or seeking work -- over a specified period of time. Depending on the sample, EMPSTAT can also convey further information.

The first digit of EMPSTAT is fully comparable, and classifies the population into three groups: employed, unemployed, and inactive. The combination of employed and unemployed yields the total labor force. The second and third digits of EMPSTAT preserve additional information available for some countries and census years but not for others.

Employment status is sometimes referred to in other sources as "activity status".

Activity status (employment status) [detailed version] (EMPSTATD)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

Activity status (employment status) [detailed version] (EMPSTATD)
File: KEN1989-P-H

EMPSTAT indicates whether or not the respondent was part of the labor force -- working or seeking work -- over a specified period of time. Depending on the sample, EMPSTAT can also convey further information.

The first digit of EMPSTAT is fully comparable, and classifies the population into three groups: employed, unemployed, and inactive. The combination of employed and unemployed yields the total labor force. The second and third digits of EMPSTAT preserve additional information available for some countries and census years but not for others.

Employment status is sometimes referred to in other sources as "activity status".

Occupation, ISCO general (OCCISCO)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

OCCISCO records the person's primary occupation, coded according to the major categories in the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) scheme for 1988. For someone with more than one job, the primary occupation is typically the one in which the person had spent the most time or earned the most money.

Occupation, unrecoded (OCC)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

OCC records the person's primary occupation, classified according to the system used by the respective national census office at the time. For someone with more than one job, the primary occupation is usually the one in which the person spent the most time or earned the most money, although this may not have been explicit in the instructions for a specific census.

To ensure confidentiality, very small occupations are recoded to a residual category indicating the persons had an occupation, but the job title is not identified. The number of cases recoded should be too small to affect analyses.

District of residence 1 year ago, Kenya (MIGKE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MIGKE indicates the person's district and province of residence within Kenya 1 year ago.

Employment disability (DISEMP)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISEMP indicates if the respondent was economically inactive because of disabilities.

Relationship to head (KE1989A_0401)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the relationship of the individual to the household head.

Universe

All persons, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

P10. Relationship:

What is the relationship of [the respondent] to the head of household?

[] 1 Head
[] 2 Spouse
[] 3 Son
[] 4 Daughter
[] 5 Father
[] 6 Mother
[] 7 Other relative
[] 8 Non-relative

Interviewer instructions

Column P10- Relationship

73. At the same time as you write the names in column P00, code relationships in column P10 and sex in column P11. You will save yourself trouble by doing so.

74. For example, head: code as 1 in the appropriate boxes. Then code the relationship of each person to the head. That is, 2 for spouse, 3 for son, and so on.

75. All the other relatives, like nieces, nephews, grandsons, etc., will be coded 7 for 'other relatives'.

76. You must probe to find out whether the children you have coded as sons and daughters are the head's biological children. If they are not, establish whether they should fall under code 8, (non-relative) or code 7 (other-relative)

77. Code 8 is reserved for members of the household who are not related to the head. Children of such people, if present, should receive code 8 as well.

78. Where several persons who are not related by blood or marriage constitute a household, as in the case of urban areas, code one of them as 'head' (code 1) and the rest as 'non-relatives' (code 8).

79. Make sure you understand the relationship before you make any entry.

Sex (KE1989A_0402)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the sex of the individual.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

P11. Sex:

[] Male
[] Female

Interviewer instructions

Column P11- Sex
80. Record the person's sex by coding 1 for males and 2 for females. Check that the sex is compatible with relationship. You should not write 1 for persons shown as wives or daughters, nor should you give a 2 to persons shown as sons or husbands.

81. Take particular care to record the sex of very-young children correctly. Often you will not know whether a baby carried on its mother's back is a boy or a girl. In such cases you must ask - do not guess.

Age (KE1989A_0403)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's age in years.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

P12. Age:

How old is [the respondent]? Age in completed years _ _

Use two digits in completing age; if under one year, write '00'

Interviewer instructions

Age (KE1989A_0403)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Column P12 - Age

82. 'How old is this person?'

83. Write the person's age in completed years - that is, the person's age at his or her last birthday. For babies under one year of age, write 00. Use two digits in completing age; e.g. 01, 02, etc. Persons ages 97 and older should be coded as 97.

84. Be careful not to round ages up to next birthday. A child who is aged four years and eleven months should, for example be entered as 04 and not 05.

85. Many people do not know their ages. If a person's age is not known, you must make the best estimate possible. The use of' NK' in this column is forbidden.

86. There are various ways in which you can estimate a person's age. Sometimes people have documents, such as baptismal certificates, which show the year of birth, in which case it is easy to calculate age.

87. Most people have Identity cards showing when they were born. Avoid using the IDs as a means of estimating a person's age. More often than not if a person does not know when he/she was born, then the age in the ID is also wrong.

88. Generally it is not so easy. Concentrate first on establishing the ages of one or two persons in the household. One reliable age may help in working out the ages of others if it is known whether they are older or younger and by how many years.

89. It is sometimes possible to estimate a person's age by relating his or her birth to some notable event. With these instructions is a calendar of events, which lists the dates of events in the history of each district. If the person can remember how old he or she was at the time of the event, you can work out the person's age. .

90. How to use the calendar of events to estimate the respondent's age.

(i)

(a) Ask him/her to name any historical event (in their district) which he/she has been told occurred around the time of his/her birth/childhood.

(b) Ask him/her to give you an indication of how old he/she was when that event occurred or how many years elapsed before his/her birth.

(c) Then use this information to work out his/her age. For example, if a respondent tells you that he was about 15-years old when Kenya attained her Independence, this person should be 15 + 25 (i.e. 12th Dec. 1963 to 23 August 1989) = 40 years. If this method fails, you should try the following approach:

(ii)

(a) Simply estimate how old he/she may be.
(b) Then select from your list of local, or district historical events, some events which occurred around the time when, according to your estimate, he must have been born.

(c) Ask whether he/she has heard about any of these events.

(d) If he/she has, ask him/her to give you an indication of how old he/she was when this event occurred or how many years elapsed before he was born.

(e) From this information you can work out his/her age.

91. Some tribes have systems of 'age grades' or 'age sets' from which a person's age can be worked out. A person's age grade may only give a rough idea of his or her age since the same grade may include people of widely different ages, but it is better than nothing. Some tribes have age grades for men but not for women, in which case you can often obtain an idea of a woman's age by asking which age grade of men she is associated with. Some age grades are listed in the event calendar, you can inquire about others from chiefs and elders.

92. If all else fails, then base your estimate on biological relationships. For instance, a woman who does not know her age but who has two or three children of her own is unlikely to be less than 15 years old however small she may look. You may then try to work out her age by the following methods:

(a) Determine the age of her oldest child.

(b) Then assume that the average woman in Kenya gives birth to her first child at about 18 years. However without further probing, you should not base your assumption on the oldest child who is at present living. There is the likelihood that in certain cases the first child died or that the woman had miscarriages or stillborn. Therefore if the woman tells you that she had one miscarriage or stillbirth before the oldest living child was born you should make your estimation from the year of the first miscarriage/still-birth or live birth.

93. Note that some women do have children early in life. Therefore in every case you must find out whether she had her first child, miscarriage or still-birth at the usual age before you assume she was aged 18 years at her first pregnancy.

94. Only as a last resort should you estimate a person's age from his/her physical features. If you are obtaining information about an absent person from a third person then rely on the information he/she gives you to estimate the absent person's age.

95. When you have arrived at the best estimate you can make of a person's age, check that it is compatible with his or her relationship to others in the household. Obviously children cannot be older than their parents, women seldom marry before they are 12, and men before they are 18, and so on.

96. Any estimate of age, however rough, is better than 'NK' in this column. Do the best you can to report ages accurately.

Marital status (KE1989A_0404)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the marital status of the individual.

Universe

All persons, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

P13. Marital Status:

What is [the respondent's] marital status?

[] 1 Single
Married:
[] 2 Monogamous
[] 3 Polygamous
[] 4 Widowed
[] 5 Divorced
[] 6 Separated

Interviewer instructions

Column P13 - Marital status

97. Is this person single, married, windowed, divorced or separated?'

98. Persons who have never been married and children under 12 years of age should be code 1 (single).

99. People living together as man and wife and who so regard themselves should be coded 2 or 3 depending on status of marriage; that is, whether or not they have been through any civil, religious or customary ceremonies. The census is not trying to find out who is legally married and who is not. Accept the answer as it is given to you. The married persons category is divided into two (code 2 for monogamous marriage and code 3 for polygamous marriage). Probe and ascertain whether the respondent is in a monogamous or polygamous union before coding.

100. If a person is widowed at the time of Census, he or she should be coded as 'widowed' (code 4). If a person has been widowed but has since remarried, he or she should be coded as 'married'. (2 or 3 as the case may be)

101. If people think of themselves as divorced or separated, code them as such. It does not matter whether they have been to court or gone through other formalities. Accept the answer as it is given to you.

102. Accept what people say about their marital status. Do not embarrass yourself or the person by inquiring into the nature of marriage or divorce.

Birthplace (KE1989A_0406)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the birth place of the individual (State district if born in Kenya or country if born outside Kenya).

Universe

All persons, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Birthplace (KE1989A_0406)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Literal question

P15. Birth place:

Where was [the respondent] born? (State district if born in Kenya or country if born outside Kenya) ____ _ _

Interviewer instructions

Column P15

108 Birthplace. Where was this person born? Birthplace is the usual place or residence of mother at the time of child's birth.

109. For persons born in Kenya, write the name of the district and code using the list provided on the backside of the front cover (e.g., write 'Kericho' and code 72, 'Kirinyaga' and code 22, and so on). Do not write the name of the location or town. If the district of birth is not known, write the province (e.g., 'Rift Valley' and code 70, 'Coast province' and code 30, etc).

110. Relate the person's birthplace to the present districts as far as possible. District boundaries have been changed over the years and we want to relate a person's place of birth to the districts, as they are constituted now.

111. For persons born outside Kenya, write and code the country of birth. For example, a person born in Tanzania will be recorded 'Tanzania' and coded 02, 'Uganda' coded 01, 'Somali' coded 04, 'American countries' coded 96, etc.

Previous residence (KE1989A_0407)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the previous residence in August 1988 (State district if in Kenya or Country if outside Kenya).

Universe

Persons age 1+, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

P16. Previous residence:

Where was [the respondent] living in August 1988? State district if in Kenya or country if outside Kenya (Code 00 if under 1years) ____ _ _

Interviewer instructions

Column P16 - Previous residence

This question is applicable to people age one and older.

112. If the person is under one year of age, code '00' in this column.

113.'Where was this person living in August 1988?'

114. For persons who were living in Kenya in August 1988, write and code the name of the district (e.g., 'Kiambu' code 21,'Siaya' code 63, 'Kisii' code 61, etc). For persons who were living outside Kenya, write and code the name of the continent (e.g., 'European countries' code 94, 'Asian countries' code 95). Be sure to write the name of the continent, and not of the country or towns.

115. A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason, such as visiting relatives or hospitalization, or who may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months, should be recorded as living where they normally lived in August, 1988.

116. It is necessary to make a separate enquiry for each member of the household because a man does not always take his wife and children with him when he goes away to work, or he may only have some of his family with him and others may have been living elsewhere.

Father alive (KE1989A_0408)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the father of the individual is alive or not.

Universe

All persons, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

P17. Is his/her father alive?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No
[] 3 Not known

Interviewer instructions

Columns P17 and P18 - Orphanhood

117. 'Is this person's father/mother alive?'

118. Use code 1 and 2 for the person's biological father and mother. Foster parents or other relatives who may have adopted the person should not be considered as the father or mother of the person.

119. In some cases, a child's father may not be married or living with the mother. The mother might report that she does not know whether the father of her child is alive or dead, in which case you should use code 3 for 'not-known'.

Mother alive (KE1989A_0409)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the mother of the individual is alive or not.

Universe

All persons, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

P18. Is his/her mother alive?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No
[] 3 Not known

Interviewer instructions

Mother alive (KE1989A_0409)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Columns P17 and P18 - Orphanhood

117. 'Is this person's father/mother alive?'

118. Use code 1 and 2 for the person's biological father and mother. Foster parents or other relatives who may have adopted the person should not be considered as the father or mother of the person.

119. In some cases, a child's father may not be married or living with the mother. The mother might report that she does not know whether the father of her child is alive or dead, in which case you should use code 3 for 'not-known'.

Literacy (KE1989A_0410)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the individual knows how to read and write a simple statement in any language.

Universe

Persons age 6+, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

B. Persons aged 6 years and over

P19. Literacy:

Does [the respondent] know how to read and write a simple statement in any language?

[] 0 Not applicable
[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Column P19 - Literacy

120. The questions in column P19 apply to persons age 6 and older. Use code 0 for persons age 5 and younger. It is necessary to note that some people have never been to school, yet they have taught themselves how to read and write in some language. Others learned how to read and write through adult education. Some people have also attended school but do not know how to read and write. No test will be given and you have to accept the respondent's answer.

121. Ask, 'Can the respondent read and write a simple statement in any language?' Code 1 if the respondent can read and write in any language, and 2 if he/she cannot read and write in any language. lf he/she can only write or can only read, use code 2.

School attendance (KE1989A_0411)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

School attendance (KE1989A_0411)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the person has ever attended school.

Universe

Persons age 6+, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

B. Persons aged 6 years and over

P20. Has [the respondent] ever attended school?

[] 1 At school
[] 2 Left school
[] 3 Never went to school

(Code 0 if age is 5 years or less)

Interviewer instructions

Column P20 - Whether attended school

122.
(a) The questions on education are limited to persons age six and older. They refer to full-time education in an educational institution like primary, secondary, technical schools and university. This definition excludes madrasas and Arabic schools where nothing but the reading and writing of the Koran is taught, as well as all post-school training colleges.

(b) Ask, 'has this person ever attended school?' Use code 1 for persons attending school this year, 2 for persons who have ever been to school or have left school, and 3 for persons who have never been to school. Use code 0 if the respondent is age 5 or younger

Educational attainment (KE1989A_0412)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the highest level of education completed.

Universe

Persons age 6+ who had ever attended school, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

B. Persons aged 6 years and over

P21. What is [the respondent's] highest level of education completed? (e.g., class, form, university) _ _

Interviewer instructions

Educational attainment (KE1989A_0412)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Column P21- Level of education attained.

123. If the person has been to school or is at school, ask, 'what was or is the highest class or form he/she has completed?'

124. In column P21, code the highest class or form the person has completed in the formal primary and secondary school system (e.g., a person in form one will have completed std 8 and therefore should be coded as having completed std 8). Use the categories provided at the back of the front cover. Use code 03 if the person has completed 'standard' 3, code 11 for those who have completed 'form' one, etc.

125. If a person has sat for 'O' level or 'A' level Exams through correspondence courses - that is, the person has not gone to school to achieve these certificates - code his/her highest level of education according to the highest exam he/she has taken and passed (e.g., code 14 for 'O' level passed exams, etc.).

126. If the person has attended university but never completed or is currently attending under-graduate studies, use code 17. Use code 198 if the person has completed under-graduate studies and above.

127. Columns P30 to P33 contain questions pertaining to economic activities during the week preceding the census night. These questions should be asked of all persons age 10 and above.

Activity status (KE1989A_0413)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates economic activity during the last 7 days preceding the census night.

Universe

Persons age 10+, except travellers and those receiving short questionnaires

Literal question

C. Persons aged 10 years and over

P30. Activity:

What was [the respondent] mainly doing during the last 7 days preceding the Census night?

[] 01 Worked for pay or profit
[] 02 On leave/sick leave
[] 03 Working on family holding
[] 04 No work
[] 05 Seeking work
[] 06 Student
[] 07 Retired
[] 08 Disabled
[] 09 Home makers
[] 10 Other

Interviewer instructions

Activity status (KE1989A_0413)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Column P30 - Activity

128. Activity status is defined here as the participation in the production of economic goods and services in the week preceding the Census Night.

129. Ask all persons age 10 years and above, 'What was _____ (name) mainly doing during the last seven days preceding the Census Night?'

130. Probe and establish whether the respondent worked for most of the period during the seven days preceding the Census Night.

131. What the respondent was mainly doing will denote the time factor spent on the work. The activity, which occupied most of the person's working time during the last week.

132. The responses in column P30 are, worked for pay or profit, on leave/ sick leave, work on family holding etc. They are coded 01 to 10. If the respondent reports, no work, seeking work, student, retired, disabled, homemaker, (i.e code 04 to 09) then the interview should terminate at this column unless they are females aged 12 years and over. For all males and for females aged less than 10 years, code 00 in column P31 and in column P32 for the above individuals. Below are given definitions to help you code persons correctly.

133. The employed group comprises all persons who during the seven days before the census night worked most of the time for wages, salary commission, tips, contract and those paid in kind. Self-employed persons who worked for profit are also included e.g. Jua Kali mechanics, traders in farm produce, paid family workers. All those who are paid for their services are employed persons.

134. On leave/sick leave
This group comprises all those with formal attachment to job or business/enterprise but were not at work during the reference period because they were sick or on holiday, season workers, leave without pay, bad weather etc. However a person who is on leave, such as teachers but worked on the family holding in the past seven days, preceding census Night, should be indicated as 'on leave'.

135. Family holding
Is the unit of land, farm or shamba which is owned or rented by the family/household and is used for purposes of cultivation of crops or for herding cattle mainly for subsistence purposes. All the members of the household who are working on the family holding without pay/profit will be coded 03. Any member of the household working on the holding for pay and profit or is paid in kind will fall under category 01, (worked for pay or profit). Hired workers for the family holding will also be coded 01. Note that 'family holding' does not limit itself to production of crops, but also includes livestock rearing as is the case in the nomadic areas.

136. Work for pay or profit denotes wages, salary, commissions, tips and payment in kind.

137. No work
A person who was available for work in the past seven days before the Census Night but had not been on paid employment, or was not self-employed will be coded 04.

138. Seeking work
A person who in the last one week before Census Night was looking for work. This category should not include the under employed (i.e. those who have paid work but wish to leave for better opportunities) Persons who have no work at all and are looking for work are the ones who will fall under this category. If a person is working on the family holding, but is seeking work, he should be coded as 'working on family holding and not as 'seeking work'.

139. Students
Are persons of either sex who spent most of their time in regular educational institutions (Primary, Secondary, College and University). If for some reason the student was on holiday during the week preceding the census night and may have been engaged in gainful employment he/she should be given the appropriate code 01 or 03

140. Retired person
Is one who reports that for the past one week before census night he was not engaged in any economic activity because he had retired either due to age, sickness or voluntarily. If a person has retired and is doing some work/business then he should be coded 01. If he/she has retired but is seeking work then he/she will be coded as 'seeking' work.

141. Disabled persons
Are those who can not work. Do not assume that physically disabled persons can not work. For example a blind man who is employed will fall under category 01 and not 08. Same as cripple/lame persons working on the holding. They should fall under 03. Probe and find out about physically disabled persons.

142.
(a) Homemaker
A person of either sex involved in household chores in their own homes e.g. fetching water, cooking, babysitting etc who do not work for pay and profit. This category should not include house boys/house girls who fall under category 01. If such persons worked on family holding they should be coded 03 and not 09. Please probe.

(b) Others include
Any other person not mentioned above. You are to probe to find out whether unpaid family workers consider themselves, 'seeking work', 'have no work' and code them as such. For example, if a young man helps his uncle to sell things in the shop without receiving pay, probe. If he is 'seeking work,' code him accordingly; if he considers himself to have no work, code him '04' ('no work'); and if he considers himself as working, code him as '01'.

Occupation, 2 digits (KE1989A_0414)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the main occupation (2 digits) during the last 7 days preceding the census night.

Universe

Persons age 10+ who worked for pay, worked on family holding or were on leave 7 days before the census night

Literal question

C. Persons aged 10 years and over

P31. Occupation:

What was [the respondent's] main occupation? Write detailed description of type of work: e.g., clerical, motor mechanic, primary school teacher, etc. ____

Interviewer instructions

143. Column P31-Occupation

(a) In column P31, Ask all persons who are employed, or on leave or working on family holding: What is --- main occupation? Write a detailed description of the type of work the person mainly did during the seven days preceding the census night. The type of work should be recorded as fully as possible, for example; 'shorthand-typist'; 'grade l 1 carpenter'; 'key-punch operator'; 'motor vehicle mechanic'; 'panel beating foreman', etc. Avoid ambiguous titles such as 'operator'; 'foreman'; 'driver,' etc. which do not identify the duties of the workers. Note that all those who work on a holding are not necessarily 'agricultural workers' by occupation. A holding can contain all sorts of occupations, like 'tractor drivers', 'machine operators', 'carpenters', etc.

b) Note that the occupation of a teacher on leave, who worked "on the family holding" during the week preceding Census Night, should be entered as per his or her usual occupation, i.e. "primary school teacher," etc.

Occupation, 4 digits (KE1989A_0415)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the main occupation (4 digits) during the last 7 days preceding the Census night.

Universe

Persons age 10+ who worked for pay, worked on family holding or were on leave 7 days before the census night

Literal question

Occupation, 4 digits (KE1989A_0415)
File: KEN1989-P-H

C. Persons aged 10 years and over

P31. Occupation:

What was [the respondent's] main occupation? Write detailed description of type of work: e.g., clerical, motor mechanic, primary school teacher, etc. ____

Interviewer instructions

143. Column P31-Occupation

(a) In column P31, Ask all persons who are employed, or on leave or working on family holding: What is --- main occupation? Write a detailed description of the type of work the person mainly did during the seven days preceding the census night. The type of work should be recorded as fully as possible, for example; 'shorthand-typist'; 'grade l 1 carpenter'; 'key-punch operator'; 'motor vehicle mechanic'; 'panel beating foreman', etc. Avoid ambiguous titles such as 'operator'; 'foreman'; 'driver,' etc. which do not identify the duties of the workers. Note that all those who work on a holding are not necessarily 'agricultural workers' by occupation. A holding can contain all sorts of occupations, like 'tractor drivers', 'machine operators', 'carpenters', etc.

b) Note that the occupation of a teacher on leave, who worked "on the family holding" during the week preceding Census Night, should be entered as per his or her usual occupation, i.e. "primary school teacher," etc.

Class of worker (KE1989A_0416)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's employment status during the seven days before the census night.

NOTE: These data are highly questionable. Most persons did not give a response, including the great majority of agricultural workers.

Universe

Persons age 10+ who worked for pay, worked on family holding, or were on leave 7 days before the census night

Literal question

C. Persons aged 10 years and over

P32. Work status:

What was [the respondent] working as?

[] 1 Employer
[] 2 Self-employed
[] 3 Employee
[] 4 Family worker

Interviewer instructions

Class of worker (KE1989A_0416)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Column P32 - Work status

144. In column P32, you are required to find out the work status of the respondent. It is important to probe and ascertain the respondent's actual status; that is, whether he/she is an employer, employee etc. Then code using the given codes.

Ask, 'what was --- working as?' If they answer 'employer', enter code 1; if 'self employed', enter code 2, etc.

145 Concepts to help you identify the above group.

(a) Employer
A person who engages the services of another person for the production of goods/services.

(b) Employee
A person who works for a public or private employer and is paid by this employer. All apprentices should be considered as Employees.

(c) Self employed
A person who operates his or her own enterprise (e.g. farmer, petty trader, carpenter) or a person who operates his or her own enterprise directly without employing private people except family members as helpers.

(d) Family employee
A person who helps in running an economic enterprise operated by a member or members of his/her family without an agreed mode of payment.

(e) Others will include categories not listed above.

Male children living at home (KE1989A_0417)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of male children born alive to the person who still live in the household.

Universe

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth, except the travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

How many children has [the respondent] born alive who are living in this household?

P40. Boys ____
P41. Girls ____

Interviewer instructions

Male children living at home (KE1989A_0417)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Female children living at home (KE1989A_0418)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicated the number of female children born alive to the person who still live in the household.

Universe

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth, except the travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

How many children has [the respondent] born alive who are living in this household?

P40. Boys ____
P41. Girls ____

Interviewer instructions

Female children living at home (KE1989A_0418)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Male children living away (KE1989A_0419)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of male children born alive to the person but do not live in the household.

Universe

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth, except the travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

How many children has [the respondent] born alive living elsewhere?

P42. Boys ____
P43. Girls ____

Interviewer instructions

Male children living away (KE1989A_0419)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Female children living away (KE1989A_0420)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of female children born alive to the person but do not live in the household.

Universe

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth, except the travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

How many children has [the respondent] born alive living elsewhere?

P42. Boys ____
P43. Girls ____

Interviewer instructions

Female children living away (KE1989A_0420)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Male children who have died (KE1989A_0421)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of male children born alive to the person who have died.

Universe

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth, except the travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

How many children has [the respondent] born alive who have died?

P44. Boys ____
P45. Girls ____

Interviewer instructions

Male children who have died (KE1989A_0421)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Female children who have died (KE1989A_0422)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of female children born alive to the person who have died.

Universe

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth, except the travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

How many children has [the respondent] born alive who have died?

P44. Boys ____
P45. Girls ____

Interviewer instructions

Female children who have died (KE1989A_0422)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Last birth, month (KE1989A_0423)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the month of the last child's birth.

Universe

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth, except the travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

Particulars of her last live birth

When was [the respondent's] last child born?

P46. Month ____

Interviewer instructions

Last birth, month (KE1989A_0423)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Last birth, year (KE1989A_0424)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 4-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the year of the last child's birth.

Universe

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth, except the travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

Particulars of her last live birth

When was [the respondent's] last child born?

P47. Year ____

Interviewer instructions

Last birth, year (KE1989A_0424)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Sex of last birth (KE1989A_0425)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicate the gender of the last child born.

Universe

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth, except the travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

Particulars of her last live birth

P48. Was it a boy or a girl?

[] 1 Male
[] 2 Female
[] 3 Male twins
[] 4 Female twins
[] 5 Male-female twins
[] 6 Multiple births

Interviewer instructions

Sex of last birth (KE1989A_0425)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Last birth alive (KE1989A_0426)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the last child born to the person is still alive or not.

Universe

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth, except the travellers and those receiving the short questionnaires

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

Particulars of her last live birth

P49. Is this child still alive?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Last birth alive (KE1989A_0426)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Month of death of last birth (KE1989A_0427)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the month of death of the last birth born alive.

Universe

Females age 12+ whose last child died, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

Particulars of her last live birth

If no in column P49, then give date of death:

P50. Month ____

Interviewer instructions

Month of death of last birth (KE1989A_0427)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Year of death of last birth (KE1989A_0428)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 50-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the year of death of last birth born alive.

Universe

Females age 12+ whose last child born died, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

Particulars of her last live birth

If no in column P49, then give date of death:

P51. Year ____

Interviewer instructions

Year of death of last birth (KE1989A_0428)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Number of children ever born (KE1989A_0429)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of children ever born.

Universe

Females age 12+, except travellers and those receiving the short questionnaire

Literal question

D. Females aged 12 years and over

How many children has [the respondent] born alive who are living in this household?

P40. Boys ____
P41. Girls ____

How many children has [the respondent] born alive living elsewhere?

P42. Boys ____
P43. Girls ____

How many children has [the respondent] born alive who have died?

P44. Boys ____
P45. Girls ____

Interviewer instructions

Number of children ever born (KE1989A_0429)
File: KEN1989-P-H

The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all women and girls aged 12 years and over

146. Answers are required of all women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or their relationship to the head of the household: you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. The first thing to do is check column P00 to identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females age 12 and over whether they have borne any live children.

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after birth. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths; that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any live children, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has borne live children, ask, 'of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

153. Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and the number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If, for example, the woman has only two boys and two girls, you should write '02' in column P40 and '02' in column P41.

154. Next, of the children borne alive, ask her how many are living elsewhere?'

155. Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

156. Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school, and so on. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully, such as, 'are any of your children away, at work, or with relatives?'

157. Then ask, 'of the children you have borne alive, how many have died?'

158. Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.

159. Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.

160. If, in-spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns blank.

161. Before proceeding to columns P46 through P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 through P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children she has given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 through P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.

162. Ask, 'in what year was her last child born?'

163. Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1989 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year (e.g., 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979, and so forth).

164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'in what month of the year was the child born?'

165. Code the month in column P46. Use '01' for January, '02' for February, etc. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.

166. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?'

167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code '1' for males and '2' for females. If they were male twins, code '3', if female twins code '4', it twins with one of each sex, code '5', code '6' for other multiple births.

168. In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. If in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births, preference will be given to dead children. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest. If the last born child is alive, and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child given is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make the necessary corrections. If the child has died (see column P49), code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51, respectively.

Status in employment (class of worker) [general version] (CLASSWK)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CLASSWK refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment -- that is, the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons or organizations that the person has in his/her job. In general, the variable indicates whether a person was self-employed, or worked for someone else, either for pay or as an unpaid family worker. CLASSWK is related to EMPSTAT, which is used to define the universe in many samples.

Class of worker is often referred to as "status in employment" in other sources.

Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version] (CLASSWKD)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CLASSWK refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment -- that is, the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons or organizations that the person has in his/her job. In general, the variable indicates whether a person was self-employed, or worked for someone else, either for pay or as an unpaid family worker. CLASSWK is related to EMPSTAT, which is used to define the universe in many samples.

Class of worker is often referred to as "status in employment" in other sources.

Person weight (PERWT)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 8
Decimals: 2

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

PERWT indicates the number of persons in the actual population represented by the person in the sample.

For the samples that are truly weighted (see the comparability discussion), PERWT must be used to yield accurate statistics for the population.

NOTE: PERWT has 2 implied decimal places. That is, the last two digits of the eight-digit variable are decimal digits, but there is no actual decimal in the data.

Number of own male children living elsewhere (AWAYMALE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

AWAYMALE indicates the number of surviving biological male children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

Year of last birth (LASTBYR)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1900-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

LASTBYR indicates the year of birth of the last child borne by the respondent. The data refer to live births.

Sex of last birth (LASTBSEX)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

LASTBSEX indicates the sex of a woman's most recent birth.

Number of own male children in household (HOMEMALE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HOMEMALE indicates the number of male children born living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

Country of residence 1 year ago (MIGCTRY1)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Country of residence 1 year ago (MIGCTRY1)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 5
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MIGCTRY1 indicates the country of residence 1 year ago for international migrants. Persons who did not live abroad 1 year prior are coded to the "non-migrant" category.

Migration status, 1 year (MIGRATE1)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MIGRATE1 indicates the person's place of residence 1 year ago. The first digit records movement across major administrative divisions and countries; the second digit reports movement across minor administrative divisions.

Years of schooling (YRSCHOOL)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

YRSCHOOL indicates the highest grade/level of schooling the person had completed, in years. Only formal schooling is counted. YRSCHOOL accounts for the number of years of study, regardless of the track or kind of study. Information on degree and/or technical track is available in EDATTAIN. Years of schooling for Israel, categorized into intervals, are given in YRSCHOOL2.

Users should pay close attention to the top-codes in each sample, as discussed in the comparability section.

Educational attainment, international recode [general version] (EDATTAIN)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Educational attainment, international recode [general version] (EDATTAIN)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Description

EDATTAIN records the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed (degree or other milestone). The emphasis on level completed is critical: a person attending the final year of secondary education receives the code for having completed lower secondary only -- and in some samples only primary.

EDATTAIN does not necessarily reflect any particular country's definition of the various levels of schooling in terms of terminology or the number of years of schooling. EDATTAIN is an attempt to merge -- into a single, roughly comparable variable -- samples that provide degrees, ones that provide actual years of schooling, and those that have some of both. In addition to EDATTAIN, a country-specific education classification is provided which loses no information and reflects the particular educational system of that country (for example EDUCBR for Brazil, EDUCCL for Chile, and EDUCUS for the United States). As always, users can refer to the original education source variables for each sample, if they wish.

Many samples also give single years of schooling completed, recorded in YRSCHOOL. Some samples provide educational information in a form that could not be incorporated into EDATTAIN.

Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version] (EDATTAIND)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

EDATTAIN records the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed (degree or other milestone). The emphasis on level completed is critical: a person attending the final year of secondary education receives the code for having completed lower secondary only -- and in some samples only primary.

EDATTAIN does not necessarily reflect any particular country's definition of the various levels of schooling in terms of terminology or the number of years of schooling. EDATTAIN is an attempt to merge -- into a single, roughly comparable variable -- samples that provide degrees, ones that provide actual years of schooling, and those that have some of both. In addition to EDATTAIN, a country-specific education classification is provided which loses no information and reflects the particular educational system of that country (for example EDUCBR for Brazil, EDUCCL for Chile, and EDUCUS for the United States). As always, users can refer to the original education source variables for each sample, if they wish.

Many samples also give single years of schooling completed, recorded in YRSCHOOL. Some samples provide educational information in a form that could not be incorporated into EDATTAIN.

Country of birth (BPLCOUNTRY)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 5
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

BPLCOUNTRY indicates the person's country of birth.

Month of last birth (LASTBMO)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

LASTBMO indicates the month of birth of the last child borne by the respondent. The data refer to live births.

Mortality status of last birth (LASTBMORT)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

LASTBMORT indicates the mortality status of the last child born to a woman. There is no constraint on how long ago the child may have been born. Only live births are considered.

Year of death of the last child born (CHDEADYR)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHDEADYR indicates whether the woman's last child had died and, if so, the year of the death. Respondents were to exclude still births from consideration. Also see CHDEADMO.

Month of death of the last child born (CHDEADMO)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHDEADMO indicates whether the woman's last child had died and, if so, the month of the death. Respondents were to exclude still births from consideration. Also see CHDEADYR.

Number of own children in household (HOMECHILD)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HOMECHILD indicates the number of surviving biological children living in the household with their mother (the respondent) at the time of the census.

Number of own children living elsewhere (AWAYCHILD)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

AWAYCHILD indicates the number of surviving biological children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent) at the time of the census.

Nativity status (NATIVITY)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NATIVITY indicates whether the person was native- or foreign-born.

Number of female children dead (CHDEADFEM)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHDEADFEM indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman who are no longer living. Stillbirths are not counted.

It is possible to calculate total child deaths for samples that have both the "Female children ever born" and "Female children surviving" variables. That is not done in CHDEADFEM, which includes only the samples that directly reported the information in the appropriate form.

Number of male children dead (CHDEADMALE)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHDEADMALE indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman who are no longer living. Stillbirths are not counted.

It is possible to calculate total child deaths for samples that have both the "Male children ever born" and "Male children surviving" variables. That is not done in CHDEADMALE, which includes only the samples that directly reported the information in the appropriate form.

Year [person version] (YEARP)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

IPUMS sample identifier [person version] (SAMPLEP)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 9
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Household serial number [person version] (SERIAL)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 10
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Country [person version] (COUNTRYP)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Record type [person version] (RECTYPEP)
File: KEN1989-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: character
Width: 1

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Census of Disabled Persons

Title	Census of Disabled Persons
Author(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning
Date	1989-08-24
Country	Kenya
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning
Filename	Kenya_1989_Disabled_Persons_Form.pdf

Population Census

Title	Population Census
Author(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning
Date	1989-08-24
Country	Kenya
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning
Filename	Kenya_1989_Enumeration_Form.pdf

Technical documents

Enumerator's Instructions Manual

Title	Enumerator's Instructions Manual
Author(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Republic of Kenya
Date	1989-10-25
Country	Kenya
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Republic of Kenya
Filename	Kenya_1989_Enumerators_Manual.pdf

Supervisor's Instructions Manual

Title	Supervisor's Instructions Manual
Author(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Republic of Kenya
Date	1989-10-25
Country	Kenya
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Republic of Kenya
Filename	Kenya_1989_Supervisors_Instructions_Manual.pdf

Report on the Study Tour of Census Operations to: Kenya

Title	Report on the Study Tour of Census Operations to: Kenya
Author(s)	Govore, C., J. Malaba, C.N. Parirenyatwa, M.W. Sidindi
Date	1990-07-01
Country	Kenya
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Central Statistical Office, Zimbabwe.
Filename	Kenya_1990_Study_Tour_of_Census_Operations.pdf