

# Kenya - Population and Housing census 1999 - IPUMS Subset

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

Report generated on: May 3, 2018

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# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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MICRODATA SOURCE: Constructed by census agency. Microdata files dated September 9, 2001.

SAMPLE DESIGN: Systematic sample of every twentieth household.

SAMPLE FRACTION: 5%

SAMPLE UNIVERSE: The current version of the microdata sample excludes travelers and vagrants.

SAMPLE SIZE (person records): 1,407,547

## Response Rate

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UNDERCOUNT: No official estimate

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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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
1999-08-25	1999-08-31	N/A

### Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
1999-08-25	1999-08-25	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

#### DATA COLLECTION NOTES

De facto, CENSUS DAY: August 25, 1999, FIELD WORK PERIOD: 7 days after census day, to August 31

#### SUPERVISION

Direct enumeration

# Data Processing

No content available

# Data Appraisal

No content available

## File Description



## Variable List

**KEN1999-H-H**

Content	Household records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	50
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	ROOMS	Number of rooms	discrete	numeric	
V14	TOILET	Toilet	discrete	numeric	
V15	FLOOR	Floor material	discrete	numeric	
V16	WALL	Wall or building material	discrete	numeric	
V17	ROOF	Roof material	discrete	numeric	
V18	HHTYPE	Household classification	discrete	numeric	
V19	NFAMS	Number of families in household	discrete	numeric	
V20	HEADLOC	Head's location in household	contin	numeric	
V21	GEOLEV1	1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	
V22	KE1999A_0001	Province	discrete	numeric	___ Province ___ District ___ Location ___ Sub-location ___ E. A. [Enumeration area] number ___ Household number ___ Household type
V23	KE1999A_0002	District	discrete	numeric	___ Province ___ District ___ Location ___ Sub-location ___ E. A. [Enumeration area] number ___ Household number ___ Household type

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V24	KE1999A_0007	Enumeration area type	discrete	numeric	Enumeration area type
V25	KE1999A_0010	Household type	discrete	numeric	___ Province ___ District ___ Location ___ Sub-location ___ E. A. [Enumeration area] number ___ Household number ___ Household type
V26	KE1999A_0011	Shared dwelling	discrete	numeric	Shared dwelling
V27	KE1999A_0012	Number of units in dwelling	discrete	numeric	H-10. How many dwelling units does this household occupy?
V28	KE1999A_0013	Number of habitable rooms	discrete	numeric	H-11. How many habitable rooms does (do) this (these) dwelling unit(s) contain?
V29	KE1999A_0014	Tenancy status	discrete	numeric	H-12. Main dwelling unit tenure: If owner occupied state whether [ ] 1. Purchased [ ] 2. Constructed [ ] 3. Inherited If rented/provided state whether [ ] 4. Government [ ] 5. Local authority [ ] 6. Parastatal [ ] 7. Private company [ ] 8. Individual [ ] 9. Other form of tenure
V30	KE1999A_0015	Roof material	discrete	numeric	H-13. Roof [ ] 1. Corrugated iron sheet [ ] 2. Tiles [ ] 3. Concrete [ ] 4. Asbestos sheets [ ] 5. Grass [ ] 6. Makuti [ ] 7. Tin [ ] 8. Other
V31	KE1999A_0016	Wall material	discrete	numeric	H-14. Wall [ ] 1. Stone [ ] 2. Brick/block [ ] 3. Mud/wood [ ] 4. Mud/cement [ ] 5. Wood only [ ] 6. Corrugated iron sheets [ ] 7. Grass/reeds [ ] 8. Tin [ ] 9. Other
V32	KE1999A_0017	Floor material	discrete	numeric	H-15. Floor [ ] 1. Cement [ ] 2. Tiles [ ] 3. Wood [ ] 4. Earth [ ] 5. Other
V33	KE1999A_0018	Water source	discrete	numeric	H-16. Main source of water: State whether [ ] 1. Pond [ ] 2. Dam [ ] 3. Lake [ ] 4. Stream/river [ ] 5. Spring [ ] 6. Well [ ] 7. Borehole [ ] 8. Piped [ ] 9. Jabias/tanks [ ] 9. Other
V34	KE1999A_0019	Sewage dispose	discrete	numeric	H-17. Main type of human waste disposal: [ ] 1. Main sewer [ ] 2. Septic tank [ ] 3. Cess pool [ ] 4. Pit latrine [ ] 5. Bucket latrine [ ] 6. Bush [ ] 7. Other
V35	KE1999A_0020	Cooking fuel	discrete	numeric	H-18. Main cooking fuel: [ ] 1. Electricity [ ] 2. Paraffin [ ] 3. Gas [ ] 4. Firewood [ ] 5. Charcoal [ ] 6. Other
V36	KE1999A_0021	Lighting type	discrete	numeric	H-19. Main type of lighting: [ ] 1. Electricity [ ] 2. Paraffin lamps [ ] 3. Lantern [ ] 4. Tin lamp [ ] 5. Fuel wood [ ] 6. Solar [ ] 7. Other
V37	KE1999A_0029	Strata	contin	numeric	Strata
V38	HHWT	Household weight	contin	numeric	
V39	GEO1_KE	Kenya, Province 1969 - 2009 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V40	GEO1_KEX	Kenya, Province 1969 - 2009 [Level 1; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name]	discrete	numeric	
V41	GEO2_KEX	Kenya, District 1969 - 2009 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name]	discrete	numeric	
V42	NCOUPLES	Number of married couples in household	discrete	numeric	
V43	NMOTHERS	Number of mothers in household	discrete	numeric	
V44	NFATHERS	Number of fathers in household	discrete	numeric	
V45	COUNTRY	Country	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V46	ELECTRIC	Electricity	discrete	numeric	
V47	OWNERSHIP	Ownership of dwelling [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V48	OWNERSHIPD	Ownership of dwelling [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V49	FUELCOOK	Cooking fuel	discrete	numeric	
V50	STRATA	Strata identifier	contin	numeric	

**KEN1999-P-H**

Content	Person records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	98
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
V51	PERNUM	Person number	contin	numeric	
V52	MOMLOC	Mother's location in household	contin	numeric	
V53	POPLOC	Father's location in household	contin	numeric	
V54	SPLOC	Spouse's location in household	contin	numeric	
V55	PARRULE	Rule for linking parent	discrete	numeric	
V56	SPRULE	Rule for linking spouse	discrete	numeric	
V57	STPMOM	Probable stepmother	discrete	numeric	
V58	STEPPOP	Probable stepfather	discrete	numeric	
V59	POLYMAL	Man with more than one wife linked	discrete	numeric	
V60	POLY2ND	Woman is second or higher order wife	discrete	numeric	
V61	FAMUNIT	Family unit membership	contin	numeric	
V62	FAMSIZE	Number of own family members in household	discrete	numeric	
V63	NCHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V64	NCHLT5	Number of own children under age 5 in household	discrete	numeric	
V65	ELDCH	Age of eldest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V66	YNGCH	Age of youngest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V67	RELATE	Relationship to household head [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V68	RELATED	Relationship to household head [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V69	AGE	Age	discrete	numeric	
V70	AGE2	Age, grouped into intervals	discrete	numeric	
V71	SEX	Sex	discrete	numeric	
V72	MARST	Marital status [general version]	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V73	MARSTD	Marital status [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V74	POLYGAM	Polygamous union	discrete	numeric	
V75	CHBORN	Children ever born	discrete	numeric	
V76	CHSURV	Children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V77	CHBORNF	Number of female children ever born	discrete	numeric	
V78	CHBORNM	Number of male children ever born	discrete	numeric	
V79	CHSURVF	Number of female children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V80	CHSURVM	Number of male children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V81	CHDEAD	Number of children dead	discrete	numeric	
V82	MORTMOT	Mortality status of mother	discrete	numeric	
V83	MORTFAT	Mortality status of father	discrete	numeric	
V84	HOMEFEM	Number of own female children in household	discrete	numeric	
V85	AWAYFEM	Number of own female children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V86	BPLKE	District of birth, Kenya	discrete	numeric	
V87	SCHOOL	School attendance	discrete	numeric	
V88	EDUCKE	Educational attainment, Kenya	discrete	numeric	
V89	EMPSTAT	Activity status (employment status) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V90	EMPSTATD	Activity status (employment status) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V91	MIGKE	District of residence 1 year ago, Kenya	discrete	numeric	
V92	DISEMP	Employment disability	discrete	numeric	
V93	KE1999A_0401	Relationship to head of household	discrete	numeric	P-10. Relationship What is [the respondent's] relationship of to the head of household? <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Head <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Son <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Daughter <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Non-relative <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Not stated/don't know
V94	KE1999A_0402	Sex	discrete	numeric	P-11. Sex: What is [the respondent's] sex? (Mark X in the appropriate box) <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
V95	KE1999A_0403	Age	discrete	numeric	P-12. Age: ____ How old is [the respondent]? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under one year, write '00')
V96	KE1999A_0406	Marital status	discrete	numeric	P-15. Marital status: What is [the respondent's] marital status? <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Never married <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Monogamous <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Polygamous <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Separated <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Not stated/don't know
V97	KE1999A_0408	Place of birth	discrete	numeric	P-16. Birth place: Where was [the respondent] born? ____ Indicate district code if in Kenya or country if born outside Kenya. Mark X in the box if the same district as household district.

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V98	KE1999A_0410	Previous residence	discrete	numeric	P-17. Previous residence: Where was [the respondent] living in August 1998? ____ Indicate district code if in Kenya or Country code if outside Kenya. (If aged under 1 year, write "000"). Mark X in the box if the same district as household district.
V99	KE1999A_0411	Month moved to current residence	discrete	numeric	Duration of residence: When did [the respondent] move to this district? Code "00" in P-18 and P-19 if enumerated in district of birth. Write "99" in P-18 and P-19 if not known. P-18. Month ____ P-19. Year ____
V100	KE1999A_0412	Year moved to current residence	discrete	numeric	Duration of residence: When did [the respondent] move to this district? Code "00" in P-18 and P-19 if enumerated in district of birth. Write "99" in P-18 and P-19 if not known. P-18. Month ____ P-19. Year ____
V101	KE1999A_0413	Father alive	discrete	numeric	Ophanhood: P-20. Is [the respondent's] father alive? Mark X in the appropriate box <input type="checkbox"/> Y Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N No <input type="checkbox"/> DK Don't know
V102	KE1999A_0414	Mother alive	discrete	numeric	Ophanhood: P-21. Is [the respondent's] mother alive? Mark X in the appropriate box <input type="checkbox"/> Y Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N No <input type="checkbox"/> DK Don't know
V103	KE1999A_0415	School attendance	discrete	numeric	B. Information regarding persons aged 5 years and above: Education: P-22. What is the school attendance status of [the respondent]? <input type="checkbox"/> 1. At school <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Left school <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Never went to school <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Not stated/don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 0. Under 5 years
V104	KE1999A_0416	Education level reached	discrete	numeric	B. Information regarding persons aged 5 years and above: Education: P-23. What is the highest level reached by [the respondent]? ____ Write the appropriate code using the categories shown inside the front cover. [Use] code 97 if P-22 = 3
V105	KE1999A_0417	Education level completed	discrete	numeric	B. Information regarding persons aged 5 years and above: Education: P-24. What is the highest level completed by [the respondent]? ____ Write the appropriate code using the categories shown inside the front cover. [Use] code 97 if P-22 = 3
V106	KE1999A_0418	Class of worker	discrete	numeric	B. Information regarding persons aged 5 years and above: Education: P-30. Labor force particulars What was [the respondent] mainly doing during the last 7 days preceding the Census night? <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Worked for pay <input type="checkbox"/> 02 On leave/sick leave <input type="checkbox"/> 03 Worked on own/family business <input type="checkbox"/> 04 Worked on own family agricultural holding <input type="checkbox"/> 05 Seeking work <input type="checkbox"/> 06 No work available <input type="checkbox"/> 07 Full time student <input type="checkbox"/> 08 Retired <input type="checkbox"/> 09 Incapacitated <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Homemaker <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Other
V107	KE1999A_0419	Number of males ever born	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-40. Boys ____ P-41. Girls ____
V108	KE1999A_0420	Number of females ever born	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-40. Boys ____ P-41. Girls ____
V109	KE1999A_0421	Number of male children usually living in household	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household? Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above P-42. Boys ____ P-43. Girls ____
V110	KE1999A_0422	Number of female children usually living in household	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household? Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above P-42. Boys ____ P-43. Girls ____

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V111	KE1999A_0423	Number of male children usually living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-44 Boys ____ P-45 Girls ____
V112	KE1999A_0424	Number of female children usually living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-44 Boys ____ P-45 Girls ____
V113	KE1999A_0425	Number of males born alive who are dead	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive who have died? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-46 Boys ____ P-47 Girls ____
V114	KE1999A_0426	Number of females born alive who are dead	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive who have died? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-46 Boys ____ P-47 Girls ____
V115	KE1999A_0427	Last birth, month	discrete	numeric	When was your last child born? P-48. Month ____ P-49. Year ____
V116	KE1999A_0428	Last birth, year	discrete	numeric	When was your last child born? P-48. Month ____ P-49. Year ____
V117	KE1999A_0429	Last birth, sex/multiple	discrete	numeric	P-50. Was it a male or a female? [ ] 1. Male [ ] 2. Female [ ] 3. Male twins [ ] 4. Female twins [ ] 5. Male-female twins [ ] 6. Multiple births [ ] 7. Don't know
V118	KE1999A_0430	Last birth currently alive	discrete	numeric	P-51. Is this child still alive? [ ] 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ] 3. Both twins [ ] 4. One of the twins [ ] 5. All the multiples [ ] 6. Two of the multiples [ ] 7. One of the multiples [ ] 8. None of the multiples [ ] 9. Don't know
V119	KE1999A_0434	Children ever born	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-40. Boys ____ P-41. Girls ____ How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household? Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above P-42. Boys ____ P-43. Girls ____ How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-44 Boys ____ P-45 Girls ____ How many children have you born alive who have died? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-46 Boys ____ P-47 Girls ____
V120	KE1999A_0435	Children surviving	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household? Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above P-42. Boys ____ P-43. Girls ____ How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-44 Boys ____ P-45 Girls ____
V121	KE1999A_0436	Male children surviving	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household? Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above P-42. Boys ____ P-43. Girls ____ How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-44 Boys ____ P-45 Girls ____



ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V122	KE1999A_0437	Female children surviving	discrete	numeric	C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above: How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household? Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above P-42. Boys ____ P-43. Girls ____ How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above P-44 Boys ____ P-45 Girls ____
V123	KE1999A_0438	Total children born alive who have died	discrete	numeric	Total children born alive who have died
V124	KE1999A_0468	Economic activity	discrete	numeric	Economic activity
V125	PERWT	Person weight	contin	numeric	
V126	AWAYMALE	Number of own male children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V127	MIGYRS1	Years residing in current locality	discrete	numeric	
V128	LASTBYR	Year of last birth	discrete	numeric	
V129	LASTBSEX	Sex of last birth	discrete	numeric	
V130	HOMEMALE	Number of own male children in household	discrete	numeric	
V131	MIGCTRY1	Country of residence 1 year ago	discrete	numeric	
V132	MIGRATE1	Migration status, 1 year	discrete	numeric	
V133	YRSCHOOL	Years of schooling	discrete	numeric	
V134	EDATTAIN	Educational attainment, international recode [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V135	EDATTAIND	Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V136	BPLCOUNTRY	Country of birth	discrete	numeric	
V137	LASTBMO	Month of last birth	discrete	numeric	
V138	LASTBMORT	Mortality status of last birth	discrete	numeric	
V139	HOMECHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V140	AWAYCHILD	Number of own children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V141	NATIVITY	Nativity status	discrete	numeric	
V142	CHDEADFEM	Number of female children dead	discrete	numeric	
V143	CHDEADMALE	Number of male children dead	discrete	numeric	
V144	YEARP	Year [person version]	contin	numeric	
V145	SAMPLEP	IPUMS sample identifier [person version]	contin	numeric	
V146	SERIAL	Household serial number [person version]	contin	numeric	
V147	COUNTRYP	Country [person version]	contin	numeric	
V148	RECTYPEP	Record type [person version]	discrete	character	



## Record type (RECTYPE)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-H-H

## Household serial number (SERIAL)

### File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-H-H

## Subsample number (SUBSAMP)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-H-H

### Overview

## Urban-rural status (URBAN)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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.

## Number of rooms (ROOMS)

File: KEN1999-H-H

### Overview

## Number of rooms (ROOMS)

File: KEN1999-H-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

ROOMS indicates the number of rooms occupied by the housing unit.

## Toilet (TOILET)

File: KEN1999-H-H

### Overview

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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-H-H

## Roof material (ROOF)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-H-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## 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 (KE1999A\_0001)

File: KEN1999-H-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates the province where the household is located.

## Universe

All records

## Literal question

- ☐ Province
- ☐ District
- ☐ Location
- ☐ Sub-location
- ☐ E. A. [Enumeration area] number
- ☐ Household number
- ☐ Household type

# District (KE1999A\_0002)

File: KEN1999-H-H

## Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 101-808

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates the district where the household is located.

## Universe

All records

## Literal question

## District (KE1999A\_0002)

File: KEN1999-H-H

\_\_\_\_\_ Province  
 \_\_\_\_\_ District  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Location  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Sub-location  
 \_\_\_\_\_ E. A. [Enumeration area] number  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Household number  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Household type

## Enumeration area type (KE1999A\_0007)

File: KEN1999-H-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-4	

**Description**

This variable indicates whether the type of the enumeration area is rural, urban, peri-urban or environ.

**Universe**

All records

**Literal question**

Enumeration area type

## Household type (KE1999A\_0010)

File: KEN1999-H-H

**Overview**

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

**Description**

This variable indicates the type of the household. If the household is not ordinary, the variable specifies its type.

**Universe**

All records

**Literal question**

\_\_\_\_\_ Province  
 \_\_\_\_\_ District  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Location  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Sub-location  
 \_\_\_\_\_ E. A. [Enumeration area] number  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Household number  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Household type

## Shared dwelling (KE1999A\_0011)

File: KEN1999-H-H

**Overview**

## Shared dwelling (KE1999A\_0011)

File: KEN1999-H-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates whether the household shares the dwelling unit with some other households.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

Shared dwelling

### Interviewer instructions

Column H10: Dwelling units

101. For purposes of this census, a dwelling unit is a structure, which a household uses for sleeping, eating, entertaining guests, etc. A dwelling unit may be a whole structure or part of a structure, especially in the urban setting.

(a) Record the number of dwelling units available to a household in H10.

(b) You may encounter situations whereby a dwelling unit is shared by more than one household. Make sure you probe carefully and tactfully to establish such a scenario and consequently mark an "X" in the smaller box in H 10 to indicate that the dwelling unit is shared. Do not assume that people sharing a dwelling unit belong to the same household.

(c) There are situations, especially in the rural areas whereby the kitchen is a stand-alone structure. Such a kitchen must be counted as a dwelling unit in its own right.

## Number of units in dwelling (KE1999A\_0012)

File: KEN1999-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of dwelling units occupied by the household.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

H-10. How many dwelling units does this household occupy?

### Interviewer instructions

Column H10: Dwelling units

101. For purposes of this census, a dwelling unit is a structure, which a household uses for sleeping, eating, entertaining guests, etc. A dwelling unit may be a whole structure or part of a structure, especially in the urban setting.

(a) Record the number of dwelling units available to a household in H10.

(b) You may encounter situations whereby a dwelling unit is shared by more than one household. Make sure you probe carefully and tactfully to establish such a scenario and consequently mark an "X" in the smaller box in H 10 to indicate that the dwelling unit is shared. Do not assume that people sharing a dwelling unit belong to the same household.

(c) There are situations, especially in the rural areas whereby the kitchen is a stand-alone structure. Such a kitchen must be counted as a dwelling unit in its own right.

## Number of habitable rooms (KE1999A\_0013)

File: KEN1999-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the number of habitable rooms in the dwelling.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

H-11. How many habitable rooms does (do) this (these) dwelling unit(s) contain?

### Interviewer instructions

Column H11: Habitable rooms

102. Record the number of habitable rooms available in all the dwelling units that belong to a household in H1 1.

(a) Habitable rooms are rooms in the dwelling units that are used mainly for living and exclude stores, granaries, offices, toilets and garages.

(b) A kitchen, under normal circumstances, should not be counted as a habitable room. However, if the household uses the kitchen for eating and/or sleeping purposes, or even for purposes of entertaining guests, then it should be counted with the habitable rooms. The same applies to a store.

## Tenancy status (KE1999A\_0014)

File: KEN1999-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates tenancy status (ownership).

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

## Tenancy status (KE1999A\_0014)

### File: KEN1999-H-H

H-12. Main dwelling unit tenure:

If owner occupied state whether

- ☐ 1. Purchased
- ☐ 2. Constructed
- ☐ 3. Inherited

If rented/provided state whether

- ☐ 4. Government
- ☐ 5. Local authority
- ☐ 6. Parastatal
- ☐ 7. Private company
- ☐ 8. Individual
- ☐ 9. Other form of tenure

#### **Interviewer instructions**

## Tenancy status (KE1999A\_0014)

### File: KEN1999-H-H

Columns H12-15: Main residential/dwelling unit

102. The questions in H12-15 elicit information on the status of tenure and the dominant construction materials of the main residential/dwelling unit.

For census purposes, the structure where most of the household activities e.g. sleeping, cooking and eating take place will be defined as the main residential/dwelling unit.

Column H12: Status of tenure

104. Column H12 seeks information on status of tenure i.e. whether the dwelling unit is owner occupied or rented by the household. Ask the head of the household or any other responsible person whether the main residential/dwelling unit is owned or rented by him/her or any other member of the household?" You are supposed to code the answers using the categories provided.

Owner occupied

(a) Under owner occupied are listed:

Purchased

Means that a member of the household has bought the structure or is in the process of paying for the structure and household members are living in it.

Constructed

Means that a member of the household has built the structure they are living in.

Inherited

Means that a member of the household has 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.

Rented

(b) Under rented are listed dwelling units either provided by the employer of a member of the household or rented by a member of the household. This includes:

Government

Covers all houses rented or provided by the government of Kenya

Local Authority

Covers municipal and city councils.

Parastatal

Covers organizations like Kenya Railways, Kenya Power and Lighting Co., universities, etc.

Private Company

Covers private firms and foreign governments.

Individual rented

Covers private individuals only.

(c) Other form of tenure

Covers unauthorized dwelling units

## Roof material (KE1999A\_0015)

### File: KEN1999-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the dominant construction material of the roof in the main dwelling unit.

## Roof material (KE1999A\_0015)

File: KEN1999-H-H

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

H-13. Roof

- ☐ 1. Corrugated iron sheet
- ☐ 2. Tiles
- ☐ 3. Concrete
- ☐ 4. Asbestos sheets
- ☐ 5. Grass
- ☐ 6. Makuti
- ☐ 7. Tin
- ☐ 8. Other

### Interviewer instructions

Columns H13-15: Construction materials of the main dwelling unit.

Code in column H13 the construction materials used to build the roof e.g. code "1" for roof with corrugated iron sheets, "4" for Asbestos sheets etc. Tiles include clay, wooden tiles, fibre and cement, etc.

106. Code in column H14 the construction materials used to build the walls e.g. code "3" for mud/wood etc.

107. Code in column H15 the construction material used to build the floor e.g. code "1" for cement, "4" for earth, "3" for wood, "1" tiles. Tiles include wooden tiles. Wood means wooden planks.

## Wall material (KE1999A\_0016)

File: KEN1999-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates dominant construction material of the wall in the main dwelling unit.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

H-14. Wall

- ☐ 1. Stone
- ☐ 2. Brick/block
- ☐ 3. Mud/wood
- ☐ 4. Mud/cement
- ☐ 5. Wood only
- ☐ 6. Corrugated iron sheets
- ☐ 7. Grass/reeds
- ☐ 8. Tin
- ☐ 9. Other

### Interviewer instructions

## Wall material (KE1999A\_0016)

### File: KEN1999-H-H

Columns H13-15: Construction materials of the main dwelling unit.

Code in column H13 the construction materials used to build the roof e.g. code "1" for roof with corrugated iron sheets, "4" for Asbestos sheets etc. Tiles include clay, wooden tiles, fibre and cement, etc.

106. Code in column H14 the construction materials used to build the walls e.g. code "3" for mud/wood etc.

107. Code in column H15 the construction material used to build the floor e.g. code "1" for cement, "4" for earth, "3" for wood, "1" tiles. Tiles include wooden tiles. Wood means wooden planks.

## Floor material (KE1999A\_0017)

### File: KEN1999-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates dominant construction material of the floor in the main dwelling unit.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

H-15. Floor

- ☐ 1. Cement
- ☐ 2. Tiles
- ☐ 3. Wood
- ☐ 4. Earth
- ☐ 5. Other

#### Interviewer instructions

Columns H13-15: Construction materials of the main dwelling unit.

Code in column H13 the construction materials used to build the roof e.g. code "1" for roof with corrugated iron sheets, "4" for Asbestos sheets etc. Tiles include clay, wooden tiles, fibre and cement, etc.

106. Code in column H14 the construction materials used to build the walls e.g. code "3" for mud/wood etc.

107. Code in column H15 the construction material used to build the floor e.g. code "1" for cement, "4" for earth, "3" for wood, "1" tiles. Tiles include wooden tiles. Wood means wooden planks.

## Water source (KE1999A\_0018)

### File: KEN1999-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the main source of water for the household.

#### Universe



# Water source (KE1999A\_0018)

## File: KEN1999-H-H

All households

### Literal question

H-16. Main source of water:

State whether

- ☐ 1. Pond
- ☐ 2. Dam
- ☐ 3. Lake
- ☐ 4. Stream/river
- ☐ 5. Spring
- ☐ 6. Well
- ☐ 7. Borehole
- ☐ 8. Piped
- ☐ 9. Jabias/tanks
- ☐ 9. Other

### Interviewer instructions

Columns H16-19: Household amenities

108. Columns H16 to H19 seek information on the type of facilities that are available to the household.

Column H16: Main source of water

109. In column H16, ask "What is the main source of water for this household?" You are required to code the main source of water. This is the source from which for most part of the year the household draws 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" as main source of water.

The main sources of water listed are:

**Pond**

A small area of still water. Usually this water collects after rain or through an underground drainage.

**Dam**

A reservoir formed by building a barrier across river to hold back water and control its flow. A lot of these dams are built in dry areas of Kenya.

**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. Stream/river

This is a naturally flowing source of water.

**Spring**

Place where water springs or wells up from earth or basin.

**Well**

A man made shaft dug in the ground from which water is obtained. Water is drawn using buckets

**Borehole**

Same as the well as defined above but deeper than a well and has pump for drawing the water into a tank, buckets etc.

**Piped**

Means water drawn through pipes installed in a dwelling unit and originating in a central (public) source.

**Jabias/Tanks**

Rain water harnessed from any catchment into a hole/tank and used for domestic purposes.

**Other**

Any source that is not mentioned above.

## Sewage dispose (KE1999A\_0019)

### File: KEN1999-H-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates main type of sewage disposal for the household.

#### Universe

All households

#### Literal question

H-17. Main type of human waste disposal:

- ☐ 1. Main sewer
- ☐ 2. Septic tank
- ☐ 3. Cess pool
- ☐ 4. Pit latrine
- ☐ 5. Bucket latrine
- ☐ 6. Bush
- ☐ 7. Other

#### Interviewer instructions

Column H17: Main type of human waste disposal

110. In column H17 ask, "where do members of this household dispose of human waste?" Code the answers according to the 'categories given below e.g. code 4 for pit latrine, 3 for cesspool etc. Sewage is the liquid waste matter drained away from the structure for disposal.

The categories of main type of sewage disposal are:

#### Main sewer

Means the sewage liquid waste from the structure is drained by pipes into a main trunk sewer line. This type of sewage disposal is common in main urban centers like Nairobi, Mombasa etc.

#### Septic tank

Is a tank into which an individual household's sewage is conveyed and Remains there until it is emptied. Examples of septic tanks are found in urban areas, where the tank is often located within the compound where you find dwelling structures.

#### Bucket latrine

This is a bucket placed in a residential area used for human excreta. It is emptied occasionally. This type of waste disposal is now rare but can still be found in urban residential estates.

#### Cess pool

Is a pool where liquid waste is drained into communally from the dwelling units until it is emptied.

## Cooking fuel (KE1999A\_0020)

### File: KEN1999-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 cooking fuel used in the household.

#### Universe

All households

## Cooking fuel (KE1999A\_0020)

File: KEN1999-H-H

### Literal question

H-18. Main cooking fuel:

- ☐ 1. Electricity
- ☐ 2. Paraffin
- ☐ 3. Gas
- ☐ 4. Firewood
- ☐ 5. Charcoal
- ☐ 6. Other

### Interviewer instructions

Column H18: Main cooking fuel

111. "What is the main cooking fuel used in this household?" In column H18, 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. Code appropriate answer in column H 18.

## Lighting type (KE1999A\_0021)

File: KEN1999-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 household.

### Universe

All households

### Literal question

H-19. Main type of lighting:

- ☐ 1. Electricity
- ☐ 2. Paraffin lamps
- ☐ 3. Lantern
- ☐ 4. Tin lamp
- ☐ 5. Fuel wood
- ☐ 6. Solar
- ☐ 7. Other

### Interviewer instructions

Column of H19: Main type of lighting

112. In column H19 code the answer according to the categories given. Tin lamps include plastic and/or bottle lamps, karabai, etc.

## Strata (KE1999A\_0029)

File: KEN1999-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

## Strata (KE1999A\_0029)

### File: KEN1999-H-H

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: KEN1999-H-H

#### Overview

Type: Continuous

Format: numeric

Width: 8

Decimals: 2

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

#### Description

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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-H-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

## Number of married couples in household (NCOUPLES)

File: KEN1999-H-H

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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-H-H

### Overview

## Electricity (ELECTRIC)

File: KEN1999-H-H

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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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 STEPPPOP 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 STEPPPOP 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, STEPPPOP will always under-represent their actual number in the population.

## Man with more than one wife linked (POLYMAL)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

## Number of own family members in household (FAMSIZE)

File: KEN1999-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 membership). 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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

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

## Age (AGE)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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.

MARSTD 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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description



## Children surviving (CHSURV)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

### 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: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

### Description

## Number of male children surviving (CHSURVM)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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.

## Educational attainment, Kenya (EDUCKE)

File: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Educational attainment, Kenya (EDUCKE)

File: KEN1999-P-H

### Description

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

## Activity status (employment status) [general version] (EMPSTAT)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

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".

## District of residence 1 year ago, Kenya (MIGKE)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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 of household (KE1999A\_0401)

File: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the relationship to the household head.

### Universe

All persons

### Literal question

P-10. Relationship

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

- ☐ 1. Head
- ☐ 2. Spouse
- ☐ 3. Son
- ☐ 4. Daughter
- ☐ 5. Brother/sister
- ☐ 6. Father/mother
- ☐ 7. Other relative
- ☐ 8. Non-relative
- ☐ 9. Not stated/don't know

### Interviewer instructions

## Relationship to head of household (KE1999A\_0401)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P10 and 11: Relationship and sex

62. As you write-the names in column P00, code relationship in column P10 and sex in column P11. You will save yourself trouble by doing this.

(a) For example: for head, code "1" in P10 and tick the appropriate box in P11 as far as sex is concerned. Then code the relationship of each person to the head, that is "2" for spouse, "3" for son, "4" for daughter, "5" for brother/sister, "6" for father/mother, "7" for other relatives such as nieces, nephews, grandsons, etc., "8" for non-relatives such as visitors, friends etc., and "9" for those who cannot be categorized as above, not stated or don't know.

(b) 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 further whether they should fall under "7" (other-relative) or "8" (nonrelative).

(c) There are several persons who are not related by blood or marriage but constitute a household, mostly in urban areas. Without telling them code one of them as 'head', (code "1") and the rest as 'non-relative' (code "8").

(d) Sometimes it may happen that members of the household are away and cannot be reached even after three visits, and the most responsible person you meet is a house help or any other such person employed by the household. You must probe to establish the most senior member who will have spent the census night in the household. This person must be made the household head. You may then proceed to ask the house help to provide information on the household members.

(e) There are certain communities where women are culturally allowed to "marry" other women. For purposes of the census, marriage should involve only partners of opposite sex. Whenever you encounter such cases where one woman (supposedly the head of the household) claims that another woman is her "spouse" code "7" (other-relative) rather than "2" (spouse) in P10.

(f) Make sure you understand the relationship before you make any entry, and that the entry is strictly and legibly written within the boxes provided.

63. Check that the sex is compatible with relationship; do not assign "male" to persons shown as wives or daughters nor "female" for persons shown as sons or husbands. 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. You should ensure that everybody's sex is recorded. Blanks and "don't know" are strictly forbidden.

## Sex (KE1999A\_0402)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the gender of the individual.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

P-11. Sex:

What is [the respondent's] sex?  
(Mark X in the appropriate box)

☐ Male  
☐ Female

#### Interviewer instructions

## Sex (KE1999A\_0402)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P10 and 11: Relationship and sex

62. As you write-the names in column P00, code relationship in column P10 and sex in column P11. You will save yourself trouble by doing this.

(a) For example: for head, code "1" in P10 and tick the appropriate box in P11 as far as sex is concerned. Then code the relationship of each person to the head, that is "2" for spouse, "3" for son, "4" for daughter, "5" for brother/sister, "6" for father/mother, "7" for other relatives such as nieces, nephews, grandsons, etc., "8" for non-relatives such as visitors, friends etc., and "9" for those who cannot be categorized as above, not stated or don't know.

(b) 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 further whether they should fall under "7" (other-relative) or "8" (nonrelative).

(c) There are several persons who are not related by blood or marriage but constitute a household, mostly in urban areas. Without telling them code one of them as 'head', (code "1") and the rest as 'non-relative' (code "8").

(d) Sometimes it may happen that members of the household are away and cannot be reached even after three visits, and the most responsible person you meet is a house help or any other such person employed by the household. You must probe to establish the most senior member who will have spent the census night in the household. This person must be made the household head. You may then proceed to ask the house help to provide information on the household members.

(e) There are certain communities where women are culturally allowed to "marry" other women. For purposes of the census, marriage should involve only partners of opposite sex. Whenever you encounter such cases where one woman (supposedly the head of the household) claims that another woman is her "spouse" code "7" (other-relative) rather than "2" (spouse) in P10.

(f) Make sure you understand the relationship before you make any entry, and that the entry is strictly and legibly written within the boxes provided.

63. Check that the sex is compatible with relationship; do not assign "male" to persons shown as wives or daughters nor "female" for persons shown as sons or husbands. 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. You should ensure that everybody's sex is recorded. Blanks and "don't know" are strictly forbidden.

## Age (KE1999A\_0403)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-97	
Description	
This variable indicates the age of the individual.	
Universe	
All persons	
Literal question	
P-12. Age: ____	
How old is [the respondent]? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under one year, write '00')	
Interviewer instructions	

## Age (KE1999A\_0403)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Column P12: Age

64. Age is one of the most important pieces of information to be sought in a census. You must try as much as possible to record the correct age of the respondent. Under no circumstances should this column be left blank. You must probe to make sure that you get even a rough estimate.

65. How old is this person?'

(a) Always start by asking the person's age and follow up with the question on the date of birth as a consistency check on the former. 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 aged 97 years and over should be coded "97". Make sure always that your writing is legible and within the appropriate box.

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

(c) 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 'dk' in this column is strictly forbidden.

(d) 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.

(e) Most people have identity cards showing when they were born. These ID cards may be grossly inaccurate for people aged above 40. Avoid using the IDs as the sole means to estimate such a person's age. However, for persons below 40 years of age the ID cards may generally give a more accurate representation of age.

(f) Generally, it is not so easy to estimate age for members of the household if all of them are ignorant of their ages. Concentrate first on establishing the age(s) 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. '

(g) It is sometimes possible to estimate a person's age by relating his or her birth to some notable historical event. With these instructions is a historical calendar of events (see Appendix 2) which lists the dates of events in the history of each district. If the person can remember how old he/she was at the time of the event, you can work out the person's age.

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

(a)

(i) Ask for any historical event (national or local) which occurred around the time of the birth/childhood of the respondent.

(ii) Ask how old the respondent was when that event occurred or how many years elapsed before his/her birth.

(iii) Then use this information to work out his/her age. For example, if a respondent was about 15 years when Kenya attained her Independence, this person should be  $15 + 35$  (i.e. 12th Dec.1963 to 23rd, August 1999) = 50 years. If this method fails, you should try the following approach.

(b)

(i) Simply estimate how old he/she may be.

(ii) Then select from your list of local, or district historical events, some events which occurred about the time when according to your estimate, he/she must have been born.

(iii) Ask whether he/she has heard about any of those events.

(iv) 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/she was born.

(v) Then, from this information, work out his/her age.

67. 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 have in it people of widely different ages, but it is better than nothing. Some tribes have grades for men but not for women, but you can often obtain an idea of a woman's age by asking which age grade of men she associated with, or which her brothers belonged to and whether they are older or younger. Some age grades are listed in the calendar of events. You can inquire about others from chiefs and elders.

68. 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) Ask her to give an estimate of her age at the birth of this child. However without further probing, you should not base your assumption on the oldest child who is presently living. There is the likelihood that in certain cases, the first child died or that the woman had miscarriages or stillbirths. 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.

69. Note that some women do have children earlier than what generally obtains in the community. Therefore, in every case, you must find out whether she had her first child, miscarriage or stillbirth at the usual age before you estimate her age.

70. Only as a last resort should you estimate a person's age from his physical features. If you are obtaining information about an absent person from a third party then rely on the information given to you to estimate the absent person's age.

71. 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.

72. Note that any estimate of age, however rough, is better than 'dk' in this column. Do the best you can to report ages accurately.



## Marital status (KE1999A\_0406)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the marital status of the individual.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

P-15. Marital status:

What is [the respondent's] marital status?

- ☐ 1. Never married
- ☐ 2. Monogamous
- ☐ 3. Polygamous
- ☐ 4. Widowed
- ☐ 5. Divorced
- ☐ 6. Separated
- ☐ 7. Not stated/don't know

#### Interviewer instructions

Column P15: Marital status

75. Is this person monogamously or polygamously married, widowed, divorced or separated, or never married?

- (a) Persons who have never been married including young children should be coded "1" (never married).
- (b) People who regard themselves as husband and wife should be coded "2" or "3" regardless of 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
- (c) If a person is widowed at the time of the Census, he/she should be coded as "4", i.e. widowed. If a person has been widowed but -has since remarried, he/she should be coded as married ("2" or "3" as the case may be).
- (d) 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.
- (e) Accept what people say about their marital status. Do not embarrass yourself or the respondent by inquiring into the nature of marriage or divorce.

## Place of birth (KE1999A\_0408)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-808

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the place of birth.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

## Place of birth (KE1999A\_0408)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

P-16. Birth place:

Where was [the respondent] born? \_\_\_\_

Indicate district code if in Kenya or country if born outside Kenya. Mark X in the box if the same district as household district.

#### Interviewer instructions

Column P16: Birthplace

76. Where was this person born? Birthplace is the usual place of residence of mother at the time of the respondent's birth. This question is meant to establish persons who are not enumerated in their places of birth and hence have migrated. Sometimes expectant mothers move from the rural areas to urban areas for purposes of delivery since maternity services are better at the latter. This kind of movement is short lived and must not be confused with a migratory one. For example, if a woman who usually resides in Kiambu district moves to Nairobi to deliver her child, it will be assumed that the woman went to Nairobi purposely for maternity services. Thus the district of birth of the child will be recorded as Kiambu.

(a) For persons born in Kenya, code district using the list provided on the back side of the form cover. For example, for a person born in Kiambu code "201" and for a person born in Tharaka code "412".

(b) If the district of birth is the same as the district of enumeration, mark an "X" in the smallest box in column P16, and leave the other three bigger boxes blank.

(c) Relate the person's birthplace to the present district's frontiers 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 district as it is constituted now.

(d) For districts that have been split, probe to find the actual district of birth and code the name by which it is currently known.

(e) For persons born outside Kenya, code the country of birth. For example, a person born in Tanzania will be coded "002", Uganda "001", Somalia "004", American countries "096" etc.

(f) Code "888" if district of birth is not known and "999" for not stated

## Previous residence (KE1999A\_0410)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

#### Overview

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 3  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 1-999

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the previous residence in August 1998. This variable applies only to persons age one year and above.

#### Universe

Persons age 1+

#### Literal question

P-17. Previous residence:

Where was [the respondent] living in August 1998? \_\_\_\_

Indicate district code if in Kenya or Country code if outside Kenya. (If aged under 1 year, write "000"). Mark X in the box if the same district as household district.

#### Interviewer instructions

## Previous residence (KE1999A\_0410)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

Column P17: Previous residence

77. Where was this person living in August 1998? This question is applicable only to persons aged one year and above.

(a) If the person is aged below one year, code "000" in this column.

(b) For persons who were living in Kenya in August 1998, indicate the district code in column P17. For example persons whose previous residence is Kisii Central code "603".

(c) For districts which have been split, probe to find the actual district of residence in August 1998 and code the name by which it is currently known.

(d) Mark an "X" in the smallest box and leave the bigger three boxes blank if district of previous residence is the same as the district of enumeration.

(e) A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason such as visiting relatives or in hospital, or who may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months, should be shown where they normally lived in August, 1998.

(f) It is necessary to make a separate enquiry for each member of the household because a man, for instance, does not always take his wife and children along when he goes away to work. He may only have some of his family with him leaving the others behind.

(g) If the person was living in another country in August 1998, 'use the code pertaining to the specific country.

(h) Code "888" if district of previous residence is not known and ' "999" for not stated.

## Month moved to current residence (KE1999A\_0411)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates the month when the person moved to his/her current residence.

#### Universe

Persons enumerated outside their district of birth

#### Literal question

Duration of residence:

When did [the respondent] move to this district?

Code "00" in P-18 and P-19 if enumerated in district of birth. Write "99" in P-18 and P-19 if not known.

P-18. Month \_\_\_\_

P-19. Year \_\_\_\_

#### Interviewer instructions

## Month moved to current residence (KE1999A\_0411)

File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P18-19: Duration of residence

78. When did this person move to this district? This question is applicable to all persons enumerated outside their district of birth.

(a) Record the month in P18 (e.g. "05" for May) and year in P19 (e.g. "97" for 1997). Check to see that the person's age is consistent with duration of residence i.e. the person's age must always be greater or equal to duration of residence.

(b) For all persons enumerated in their district of birth, write "00" in the boxes in columns p18-19.

(c) Write "99" in the boxes in columns P18-19 if the date one moved is not known or not stated.

## Year moved to current residence (KE1999A\_0412)

File: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the year when the person moved to his/her current residence.

### Universe

Persons enumerated outside their district of birth

### Literal question

Duration of residence:

When did [the respondent] move to this district?

Code "00" in P-18 and P-19 if enumerated in district of birth. Write "99" in P-18 and P-19 if not known.

P-18. Month \_\_\_\_

P-19. Year \_\_\_\_

### Interviewer instructions

Columns P18-19: Duration of residence

78. When did this person move to this district? This question is applicable to all persons enumerated outside their district of birth.

(a) Record the month in P18 (e.g. "05" for May) and year in P19 (e.g. "97" for 1997). Check to see that the person's age is consistent with duration of residence i.e. the person's age must always be greater or equal to duration of residence.

(b) For all persons enumerated in their district of birth, write "00" in the boxes in columns p18-19.

(c) Write "99" in the boxes in columns P18-19 if the date one moved is not known or not stated.

## Father alive (KE1999A\_0413)

File: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

## Father alive (KE1999A\_0413)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates whether the person's father is alive or not.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

Orphanhood:

P-20. Is [the respondent's] father alive?

Mark X in the appropriate box

- ☐ Y Yes  
☐ N No  
☐ DK Don't know

#### Interviewer instructions

Columns P20-21: Orphanhood

79. "Is this person's father/mother alive?"

(a) Tick the box under the appropriate column in respect of the survival status of the respondent's biological father and mother. Note that at times destitute children -are brought up or adopted at a very young age by relatives. Such foster parents should not be considered as the biological parents of the respondent. Please always probe to establish the reality of the situation.

(b) In some cases, a child's father/mother may not be married or living with the mother/father. In this case the mother/father might report that she/he does not know whether the father/mother of her child is alive or dead. In this case mark an "X" in the box for 'don't know'. You must always probe to ensure you obtain the most satisfactory answer.

## Mother alive (KE1999A\_0414)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates whether the person's mother is alive or not.

#### Universe

All persons

#### Literal question

## Mother alive (KE1999A\_0414)

File: KEN1999-P-H

Orphanhood:

P-21. Is [the respondent's] mother alive?

Mark X in the appropriate box

- ☐ Y Yes  
☐ N No  
☐ DK Don't know

### Interviewer instructions

Columns P20-21: Orphanhood

79. "Is this person's father/mother alive?"

(a) Tick the box under the appropriate column in respect of the survival status of the respondent's biological father and mother. Note that at times destitute children -are brought up or adopted at a very young age by relatives. Such foster parents should not be considered as the biological parents of the respondent. Please always probe to establish the reality of the situation.

(b) In some cases, a child's father/mother may not be married or living with the mother/father. In this case the mother/father might report that she/he does not know whether the father/mother of her child is alive or dead. In this case mark an "X" in the box for 'don't know'. You must always probe to ensure you obtain the most satisfactory answer.

## School attendance (KE1999A\_0415)

File: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
 Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates the school attendance status: whether the individual is at school, left school or never went to school.

### Universe

Persons age 5+

### Literal question

B. Information regarding persons aged 5 years and above:

Education:

P-22. What is the school attendance status of [the respondent]?

- ☐ 1. At school  
☐ 2. Left school  
☐ 3. Never went to school  
☐ 4. Not stated/don't know  
☐ 0. Under 5 years

### Interviewer instructions

## School attendance (KE1999A\_0415)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P22, 23 and 24: Education

80. The questions on education are applicable to persons aged 5 years and over. They refer to full-time education at formal educational institutions i.e. pre-primary, primary, secondary, and university.

Column P22: School attendance

81. Has this person ever attended school? Record "1" for persons attending school this year, "2" for persons who have ever been to school and have left school, "3" for persons who have never been to school, and "4" for persons whose schooling status is not known. Write "0" if the respondent is aged under five.

## Education level reached (KE1999A\_0416)

### File: KEN1999-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 academic level reached by the individual.

#### Universe

Persons age 5+

#### Literal question

B. Information regarding persons aged 5 years and above:

Education:

P-23. What is the highest level reached by [the respondent]? \_\_\_\_

Write the appropriate code using the categories shown inside the front cover. [Use] code 97 if P-22 = 3

#### Interviewer instructions

## Education level reached (KE1999A\_0416)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P22, 23 and 24: Education

80. The questions on education are applicable to persons aged 5 years and over. They refer to full-time education at formal educational institutions i.e. pre-primary, primary, secondary, and university.

Column P23: Highest level of education reached

82. What is the highest level of education this person has reached? Code in column P23 the highest level of formal education the person has reached i.e. class, form, University, the person has reached. If a person reached standard 4 and dropped out of school before completing it, he/she should be coded "04", etc. Refer to the code list on the cover page of the questionnaire.

Column P24: Highest level of education completed

83. What is the highest class or form this person has completed? If a person was at school and left before completing standard 4 he/she should be coded as having completed standard 3 hence code "03". If a person is at school and is attending standard 4 he/she should be coded as having completed standard 3 hence code "03". Refer to the code list on the cover page of the questionnaire.

84. The simple rule here is that for all persons attending school this year the highest level completed should be one level lower than the highest level reached. And for persons not attending school this year the highest level completed may be the same as the Highest Level Reached or one level below it, but not greater.

85. For example: record 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 standard 8 and therefore should be coded as having completed standard 8, while those who have completed form one should be coded "11".1

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

(b) If the person has attended university but never completed or is currently attending under-graduate studies code "17": If the person has completed under-graduate and above, code "18".

## Education level completed (KE1999A\_0417)

### File: KEN1999-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 academic level completed.

#### Universe

Persons age 5+

#### Literal question



## Education level completed (KE1999A\_0417)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

B. Information regarding persons aged 5 years and above:

Education:

P-24. What is the highest level completed by [the respondent]? \_\_\_\_

Write the appropriate code using the categories shown inside the front cover. [Use] code 97 if P-22 = 3

#### Interviewer instructions

Columns P22, 23 and 24: Education

80. The questions on education are applicable to persons aged 5 years and over. They refer to full-time education at formal educational institutions i.e. pre-primary, primary, secondary, and university.

Column P23: Highest level of education reached

82. What is the highest level of education this person has reached? Code in column P23 the highest level of formal education the person has reached i.e. class, form, University, the person has reached. If a person reached standard 4 and dropped out of school before completing it, he/she should be coded "04", etc. Refer to the code list on the cover page of the questionnaire.

Column P24: Highest level of education completed

83. What is the highest class or form this person has completed? If a person was at school and left before completing standard 4 he/she should be coded as having completed standard 3 hence code "03". If a person is at school and is attending standard 4 he/she should be coded as having completed standard 3 hence code "03". Refer to the code list on the cover page of the questionnaire.

84. The simple rule here is that for all persons attending school this year the highest level completed should be one level lower than the highest level reached. And for persons not attending school this year the highest level completed may be the same as the Highest Level Reached or one level below it, but not greater.

85. For example: record 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 standard 8 and therefore should be coded as having completed standard 8, while those who have completed form one should be coded "11".1

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

(b) If the person has attended university but never completed or is currently attending under-graduate studies code "17": If the person has completed under-graduate and above, code "18".

## Class of worker (KE1999A\_0418)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

#### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

#### Description

This variable indicates economic activity of the individual.

#### Universe

Persons age 5+

## Class of worker (KE1999A\_0418)

File: KEN1999-P-H

### Literal question

B. Information regarding persons aged 5 years and above:

Education:

P-30. Labor force particulars

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

- ☐ 01 Worked for pay
- ☐ 02 On leave/sick leave
- ☐ 03 Worked on own/ family business
- ☐ 04 Worked on own family agricultural holding
- ☐ 05 Seeking work
- ☐ 06 No work available
- ☐ 07 Full time student
- ☐ 08 Retired
- ☐ 09 Incapacitated
- ☐ 10 Homemaker
- ☐ 11 Other

### Interviewer instructions

## Class of worker (KE1999A\_0418)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

Column P30: Labor force participation

86. Column P30 contains a question on labor force participation during the last seven days preceding the census night and is asked of all persons aged 5 years and above

87. Ask all persons aged 5 years and above.

What was this person mainly doing during the last seven days preceding the census night? What the respondent was mainly doing will denote the activity that occupied most of the respondent's time during the 7 days preceding the census night. The responses in column P30 are as follows:

#### Worked for pay

Comprises persons who during the 7 days preceding the census night worked most of the time for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, contracts and paid in kind (especially in the rural areas where people who have rendered services may be paid using food or clothing).

#### On leave/sick leave

This group comprises all those with formal attachments to a job or business/enterprise but were not working during the reference period because they were sick or on holiday, seasonal workers, leave without pay, bad weather, etc. However, a person who is on leave such as a teacher but worked on family holding in the past 7 days preceding census night should be indicated as on leave.

#### Worked on own/family business

This category comprises self-employed persons who worked on own business or persons who worked on family business for family gain. It includes "jua-kali" artisans, mechanics, traders in farm produce and family workers not on wage employment. Any member of the household working on the holding for pay will fall under code "01".

#### Worked on own/family agricultural holding

A holding in this case is the unit of land, farm or shamba which is owned or rented by the family and is used for purposes of cultivation or rearing livestock for subsistence. All the members of the household who are working on the holding without pay/profit will be coded "04" (i.e. working on own/family agricultural holding). Any member of the household working on the holding for pay will fall under code "01" (i.e. worked for pay).

#### Seeking work

A person who in the 7 days preceding the census night was actively 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 will fall under this category. If a person is working on the family holding but is seeking work, he/she should be coded as "working on family holding" and not as "seeking work". This category should include only persons who are available full time for work and hence are actively looking for it.

#### No work available

This is a person who is not working nor is looking for work because he/she is discouraged, but would usually take up a job when offered one.

#### Full-time student

This is a person who spent most of his/her time in a regular educational institution (primary, secondary, college, university etc.) and hence not available for work. If, for instance, a student was on holiday during the 7 days preceding the census night and may have been engaged in gainful employment, he/she should be given the appropriate code "01".

#### Retired

This is a person who reports that during the 7 days preceding the census night, he/she was not engaged in any economic activity because he/she had retired either due to age, sickness or voluntarily. If a person has retired and is doing some work/business he/she should be coded appropriately, either as "01", "03" or "04". If he/she has retired and is seeking work he/she should be coded as "05".

#### Incapacitated

Is one who cannot work. Do not assume that all physically disabled persons cannot work. For example, a blind person who is in wage employment will fall under category "01" and not "08". Similarly lame/crippled persons working on the family holding should fall under category "03" or "04". Please probe.

#### Homemaker

Is a person, of either sex involved in household chores in his/her own home e.g. fetching water, cooking, babysitting etc. who did not work for pay or profit nor sought work. These categories should not include house boys/girls who fall under category "01". If such a person worked on family holding they should be coded as "03" or "04" and not as "10". Please probe.

#### Other

This category includes any other persons not mentioned above. You are to probe to find out whether unpaid family workers consider themselves as 'seeking work', etc. and code them accordingly. For example, if a young man helps his uncle to sell goods in a kiosk without receiving pay, probe whether he is 'seeking work' and code him thus; if he considers himself as working code him as "01".

For persons aged below 5 years leave column P30 blank. For respondents aged 5 years and above whose labor force participation status is not known or not stated, write "99"

## Number of males ever born (KE1999A\_0419)

File: KEN1999-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 males ever born alive to this person.

**Universe**

Females age 12+

**Literal question**

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-40. Boys \_\_\_\_

P-41. Girls \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

# Number of males ever born (KE1999A\_0419)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Number of females ever born (KE1999A\_0420)

File: KEN1999-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 females ever born alive to this person.

## Universe

Females age 12+

## Literal question

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-40. Boys \_\_\_\_

P-41. Girls \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

# Number of females ever born (KE1999A\_0420)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Number of male children usually living in household (KE1999A\_0421)

File: KEN1999-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 males ever born to this person who usually live in the household.

## Universe

Females age 12+

## Literal question

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above

P-42. Boys \_\_\_\_

P-43. Girls \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions



# Number of male children usually living in household (KE1999A\_0421)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

- (i) Crying or similar sounds
- (ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body
- (iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Number of female children usually living in household (KE1999A\_0422)

File: KEN1999-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 females ever born to this person who usually live in the household.

## Universe

Females age 12+

## Literal question

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above

P-42. Boys \_\_\_\_

P-43. Girls \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

# Number of female children usually living in household (KE1999A\_0422)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

- (i) Crying or similar sounds
- (ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body
- (iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Number of male children usually living elsewhere (KE1999A\_0423)

File: KEN1999-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 males ever born to this person who live elsewhere.

## Universe

Females age 12+

## Literal question

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-44 Boys \_\_\_\_

P-45 Girls \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

# Number of male children usually living elsewhere (KE1999A\_0423)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Number of female children usually living elsewhere (KE1999A\_0424)

File: KEN1999-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 females ever born to this person who live elsewhere.

## Universe

Females age 12+

## Literal question

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-44 Boys \_\_\_\_

P-45 Girls \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

# Number of female children usually living elsewhere (KE1999A\_0424)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

- (i) Crying or similar sounds
- (ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body
- (iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Number of males born alive who are dead (KE1999A\_0425)

File: KEN1999-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 males ever born alive to this person who have already died.

## Universe

Females age 12+

## Literal question

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive who have died?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-46 Boys \_\_\_\_

P-47 Girls \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions



# Number of males born alive who are dead (KE1999A\_0425)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Number of females born alive who are dead (KE1999A\_0426)

File: KEN1999-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 females ever born alive to this person who have already died.

## Universe

Females age 12+

## Literal question

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive who have died?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-46 Boys \_\_\_\_

P-47 Girls \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

# Number of females born alive who are dead (KE1999A\_0426)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

## Last birth, month (KE1999A\_0427)

File: KEN1999-P-H

**Overview**

Type: Discrete  
Format: numeric  
Width: 2  
Decimals: 0  
Range: 0-12

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the month of the last live birth.

**Universe**

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth

**Literal question**

When was your last child born?

P-48. Month \_\_\_\_

P-49. Year \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

# Last birth, month (KE1999A\_0427)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

## Last birth, year (KE1999A\_0428)

File: KEN1999-P-H

**Overview**

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

**Description**

This variable indicates the year of the last live birth.

**Universe**

Females age 12+ who had ever given birth

**Literal question**

When was your last child born?

P-48. Month \_\_\_\_

P-49. Year \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**

# Last birth, year (KE1999A\_0428)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

## Last birth, sex/multiple (KE1999A\_0429)

File: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates gender of the last live birth.

### Universe

Females age 12+ who have ever given birth

### Literal question

P-50. Was it a male or a female?

- ☐ 1. Male
- ☐ 2. Female
- ☐ 3. Male twins
- ☐ 4. Female twins
- ☐ 5. Male-female twins
- ☐ 6. Multiple births
- ☐ 7. Don't know

### Interviewer instructions



## Last birth, sex/multiple (KE1999A\_0429)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Last birth currently alive (KE1999A\_0430)

File: KEN1999-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 woman's most recently born child is still living.

## Universe

Females age 12+ who have ever given birth

## Literal question

P-51. Is this child still alive?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. Both twins
- ☐ 4. One of the twins
- ☐ 5. All the multiples
- ☐ 6. Two of the multiples
- ☐ 7. One of the multiples
- ☐ 8. None of the multiples
- ☐ 9. Don't know

## Interviewer instructions

# Last birth currently alive (KE1999A\_0430)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Children ever born (KE1999A\_0434)

File: KEN1999-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 to this person. It was constructed from edited data.

## Universe

Females age 12+

## Literal question

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-40. Boys \_\_\_\_

P-41. Girls \_\_\_\_

How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above

P-42. Boys \_\_\_\_

P-43. Girls \_\_\_\_

How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-44 Boys \_\_\_\_

P-45 Girls \_\_\_\_

How many children have you born alive who have died?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-46 Boys \_\_\_\_

P-47 Girls \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

## Children ever born (KE1999A\_0434)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Children surviving (KE1999A\_0435)

File: KEN1999-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 surviving to this person. It was constructed from edited data.

## Universe

Females age 12+

## Literal question

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above

P-42. Boys \_\_\_\_

P-43. Girls \_\_\_\_

How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-44 Boys \_\_\_\_

P-45 Girls \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

# Children surviving (KE1999A\_0435)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

## Male children surviving (KE1999A\_0436)

File: KEN1999-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 surviving to this person. It was constructed from edited data.

**Universe**

Females age 12+

**Literal question**

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above

P-42. Boys \_\_\_\_

P-43. Girls \_\_\_\_

How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-44 Boys \_\_\_\_

P-45 Girls \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer instructions**



## Male children surviving (KE1999A\_0436)

### File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Female children surviving (KE1999A\_0437)

File: KEN1999-P-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates number of female children surviving to this person. It was constructed from edited data.

## Universe

Females age 12+

## Literal question

C. Information regarding females aged 12 years and above:

How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit for 10 and above

P-42. Boys \_\_\_\_

P-43. Girls \_\_\_\_

How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere?

Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above

P-44 Boys \_\_\_\_

P-45 Girls \_\_\_\_

## Interviewer instructions

# Female children surviving (KE1999A\_0437)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

# Total children born alive who have died (KE1999A\_0438)

File: KEN1999-P-H

## Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Description

This variable indicates total number of children who have died who were born to this person. It was constructed from edited data.

## Universe

Females age 12+

## Literal question

Total children born alive who have died

## Interviewer instructions

# Total children born alive who have died (KE1999A\_0438)

## File: KEN1999-P-H

Columns P40-51: Particulars of all live births

88. The questions in columns P40 to P51 apply to all females aged 12 years and over

89. Answers are required of all females in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.

90. For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91. 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.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a, A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) Crying or similar sounds

(ii) Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body

(iii) Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However; mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 1019. The following are examples:

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, write "0" in the appropriate boxes. For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11. If for example the woman has only two boys and two 'girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94. Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a) Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

(b) Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who usually live 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 etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe the matter fully - "are any of your children away?" "at work?" "with relatives?", etc.

95. Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a) Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b) Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column in P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c) If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96. Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-x'47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P40 and P41. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, 'was it a boy or a girl?' Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

## Economic activity (KE1999A\_0468)

File: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

This variable indicates economic activity of the individual.

### Universe

Persons age 5+

### Literal question

Economic activity

## Person weight (PERWT)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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).

## Years residing in current locality (MIGYRS1)

File: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

## Years residing in current locality (MIGYRS1)

File: KEN1999-P-H

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description

MIGYRS1 indicates how many years the person has resided in their current locality of residence.

## Year of last birth (LASTBYR)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

## Country of residence 1 year ago (MIGCTRY1)

File: KEN1999-P-H

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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

### Description



## Educational attainment, international recode [general version] (EDATTAIN)

File: KEN1999-P-H

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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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.

## Number of own children in household (HOMECHILD)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-P-H

### Overview

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

Valid cases: 0  
Invalid: 0

## Year [person version] (YEARP)

File: KEN1999-P-H

**Description**

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

## IPUMS sample identifier [person version] (SAMPLEP)

File: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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: KEN1999-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

#### Population and Housing Census - 24/25 August 1999

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Title	Population and Housing Census - 24/25 August 1999
Author(s)	Republic of Kenya, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning
Date	1999-08-25
Country	Kenya
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Republic of Kenya, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning
Filename	Kenya_1999_Enumeration_Form.pdf

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### Technical documents

#### Population and Housing Census 24-25th August, 1999. Enumerator's Instructions Manual

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Title	Population and Housing Census 24-25th August, 1999. Enumerator's Instructions Manual
Author(s)	Republic of Kenya, Central Bureau of Statistics
Date	1999-08-25
Country	Kenya
Language	English
Publisher(s)	Republic of Kenya, Central Bureau of Statistics
Filename	enum_instruct_ke1999.pdf

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