

DETERMINANTS OF AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE IN NAIROBI

By

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Research Project Submitted as a Requirement for the Master of Arts Degree

(Population Studies)

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Dedication

To my mother.

This is my original work and has not been submitted for a degree in any other university.

[Signature]

[Signature]

This project has been prepared for examination with our approval as the university supervisors.

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Declaration

This project is my original work and has not been submitted for a degree in any other university.

Ogolla, J.A.

This project has been submitted for examination with our approval as the university supervisors.

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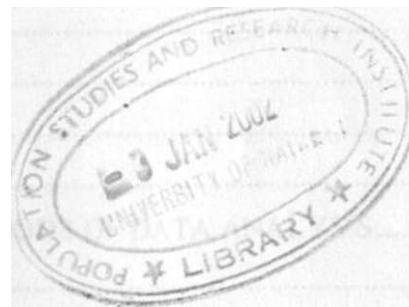


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Abstract

This study investigated the relationship of parental characteristics to the marital transitions of children. It explicitly distinguished various dimensions of parental characteristics of religion, ethnicity, and education and also established ethnic and generational differences in first marriage. To achieve this objective, the study used primary data collected by the Nairobi Integration Project. The survey was done in Nairobi for which a multistage sampling procedure was used to select 150 respective enumeration areas.

Event History was used as the main method of analysis. This mainly involved use of Cox proportional hazards model and survival tables. The survival tables were used to obtain the proportions and the median ages at first marriage by generations and ethnicity. The results found that the proportions married across the cohorts by age 31.6 years was highest for the oldest cohort (45-54) and highest for the western and coastal Bantus among the ethnic groups. Hence the prevalence of first marriage was highest for these particular groups. The median age at first marriage was lowest for the oldest age group (23.0) and for the western and coastal Bantus (21.0). The overall median age at first marriage was 23.0 years. The study also found that there are no significant differences in first marriage between generations and no significant differences between ethnic groups.

The multivariate regression results found that parental characteristics are insignificant in determining entry into marriage. This was inconsistent with the predicted hypothesis that parental characteristics have an influence in first marriage. However, individual characteristics had a significantly negative effect on entry into first marriage.

The study therefore concluded that entry into first marriage is not determined by parental characteristics but it is a matter of individual independent decision. There are no generational differences in marriage timing across the cohorts and no differences across ethnic groups. Therefore age at first marriage has not changed and marriage remains an early and universal social institution.

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Nuptiality has for long been considered one of the major determinants of fertility levels. As Hermalin and Van de Walle stated explicitly; 'the Malthusian model of fertility is a nuptiality model. Early and universal marriage leads to population growth, and to misery when the population hits the ceiling of subsistence. The preventive checks of virtuous celibacy and late marriage are the road to economic salvation for the individual if not for society' (Hermalin and Van de Walle. 1977). Proportions of ever married women, age at beginning of union and its duration are taken as proxies for situations and extent of time at which a woman would be at risk of conception and the longer the exposure, the higher the fertility.

Marriage initiates the family union and its performance is subject to certain provisions, originally ecclesiastical in form but now essentially having the full sanction of the law. Marriage in its traditional form is markedly different from marriage in western society. Since marriage generally is a developing process' (Radcliff-Brown and Forde, 1950) rather than an event with well-defined legal and sociological connotations, the multiplicity of these variations in marital practices makes it difficult to determine whether a relationship is merely a prelude to or an actual formalization of marriage, or a stage of transition somewhere between the two.

For most societies, marriage marks the point in a woman's life when childbearing first becomes socially acceptable. Women who marry early will have on average, longer exposure to the risk of pregnancy; therefore early age at first marriage usually implies higher fertility levels for a society (NCPD. 1998). The number of children of a marriage can clearly be affected by the

woman's age at marriage. Thus in countries with early and near universal marriage, the potential demographic effect of raising the minimum age at marriage is greatest. The age at which women marry is also an important factor in population growth.

The African marriage was nearly universal and very early. Marriage and childbearing were seen as important and obligatory stages in the transition from childhood to adulthood and this has been supported by an elaborate system of positive and negative sanctions, norms and beliefs. The largely agricultural subsistence farming which constituted the main form of economic activity in these societies also facilitated these practices.

1.2 RESEARCH PROBLEM

Since 1989 (Agunda, 1989) no study has ever been done on age at first marriage in Kenya and yet the transition to marriage is considered one of the key events marking the transition to adulthood (Marini, 1984; Hogan, 1978). The timing of marriage influences a wide variety of other experiences, ranging from childbearing to educational attainment to divorce (Bongaarts, 1982; Marini, 1978; Thornton and Rodgers, 1987). Since the timing of this pivotal event is interwoven with the complex set of events in young adulthood (Rindfuss, 1991), changes in marital timing may have broad ranging implications for other experiences in young adulthood. A better understanding of the causes of variations in marital timing is an important step toward a more complete understanding of the role of this important young adult transition.

The economic interests involved are in the extended family hence; decisions pertaining to the formation of marriages is usually the responsibility of the family rather than of the brides and

grooms themselves. Hence, the prevalence of the tradition of marriages arranged directly by parents or elders or both through relatives, intermediaries or matchmakers (Aries, 1962; Goode, 1963; Matras, 1973; Prothro, and Diab, 1974; Hurvitz, 1975; Stone, 1979; Fox, 1983; McDonald, 1985; Kumagai, 1986). Therefore who to marry is generally subject to great family and parental constraints.

Parental control hypothesis assumes that parents try to narrow their children's market for love marriages, especially early ones, by restricting their contact with the persons of the opposite sex in various ways (Waite and Spitze 1981: 683); and that they try to enlarge their market for arranged marriages, especially at the prime marriage age, by asking for matching efforts from relatives and friends.

Larger sib size is expected to have a negative effect on arranged marriage but a positive effect on love marriage because the effectiveness of control is negatively related to the number of children to be controlled. This hypothesis also assumes that oldest and youngest children are more susceptible to parental control because they tend to attract more parental attention, so that they are more likely to have an arranged marriage but less likely to have a love marriage. It is hypothesised that those with older brothers are less likely to have an arranged marriage and more likely to have a love marriage because the eldest brother tend to attract more parental attention.

Parental Resource Dilution hypothesis assumes that parental resources, which could be used for marriage of each child, are negatively related to the number of children, so that marriage is economically more feasible for those from a smaller family than those from a larger family. It

also assumes that parents can spend least for the marriage of middle born children because parents may be in the worst financial situation, having already spent money for the marriage of older children and having also to save money for the marriage of younger children.

Parental Pressure hypothesis assumes the same effect of each variable as H1, but the effect is mediated through the demand for marriage rather than the supply of potential mates. Parental pressure toward children to marry is expected to be stronger in small families among oldest and youngest children and among oldest sons. It may be stronger among oldest sons because parents may want to have grandchildren earlier so that family continuity is assured (Pasternak 1979; 113).

Household Crowding Hypothesis consists of material crowding hypothesis and gender role crowding hypothesis. Material Crowding hypothesis focuses on the crowding in terms of competition for material well being including housing space as well as resources and services at the parental home while the gender role hypothesis focuses on the disharmony in terms of the gender division of labour. Material Crowding Hypothesis assumes that those in larger families and oldest and middle born children suffer from the competition for parental resources and have an incentive to leave home for marriage (Michael and Tuma 1985:516, Axinn and Thornton 198:74).

Social change has modified progressively the inter-generational relationships within the extended family. Among younger generations there is a greater sense of individuality and a desire for greater independence, sometimes shared by parental generations, which has modified

the authority associated with parental decision-making in matrimonial affairs (McDonald, 1981; Caldwell, 1980; Christensen, and Johnson, 1985; Kumagai, 1986).

1.2.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study investigates the extent to which various parental characteristics may influence first marriage. These characteristics include:

- Maternal education
- Paternal education
- Parental religion
- Parental ethnicity.

1.3 OBJECTIVES: GENERAL OBJECTIVES

To determine the socio-economic and cultural factors affecting first marriage timing

1.3.1 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

To determine the parental characteristics that influence first marriage timing

To establish the generational differences in first marriage timing.

To establish the ethnic differences in first marriage timing.

To estimate the median age at first marriage for males and females across the various age cohorts

1.4 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Age at marriage is of interest to demographers in its own right, but its importance also derives from the impact of nuptiality on childbearing. Patterns of first marriage, of marital dissolution.

and of remarriage collectively play a dominant role in the determination of fertility levels. The Coale-Trussell model of fertility patterns, for example, illustrates a realistic linkage of a nuptiality schedule with a marital fertility schedule... Younger age at marriage imply higher aggregate rates of fertility and higher rates of population growth.

Early marriage is also associated with a lower rate of school attendance especially for the female population. This practice results in lowering the social status of women and causes a lower rate of labour participation for them. Therefore, the significance of examining the average age at which both men and women enter into marriage becomes very essential since it affects the socio-economic status of women and men. Such information also provides insight into past and future trends in marriage patterns and assists policy makers and service providers in planning to meet the current and future educational, employment and health care needs of young men and women.

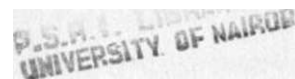
1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

This study did not apply qualitative methodology (major limitation) to enable it capture some of the factors such as the marriage norms, marriage market, prevalence, timing norms and psychological factors while some variables of interest such as parental profession were not well captured and were not therefore included in the analysis.

The proposed sample of 2,400 biographies, which the project intended to meet, did not materialise. This was because Greater Nairobi, which was supposed to contribute 15 percent of the sample and comprised of 20 EAs, was not covered. Greater Nairobi included; Ngong, Thika, Kiambu, Kitengela. and Kikuyu and were referred to as other satellite towns. The major reasons

for not covering Greater Nairobi was lack of enough funds and time. Other obstacles were also observed within the Central Business District and included; refusals, insecurity, and absenteeism. For this reason, the study limited itself to the available 1,535 cases

Though a fundamental rite of passage in all societies, marriage varies greatly in form and function among cultures. Religious rituals, a formal civil ceremony, the payment of dowry or bride price, the signing of a contract between the betrothed, the abduction of a woman from her parents' household, or the birth of a child, may mark its commencement. It may begin lavishly with public celebrations or quietly as a young girl moves her few belongings into her husband's parental home (Cynthia B. Lloyd and Niev Duffy, 1995). Hence, the study used marriage as a loose term to include both unformalised and formalised unions.



CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The sociological study of marital timing has been a focal pursuit in both family and demographic studies throughout the history of sociology (see Malthus, 1978). In recent years intensive studies of life course events, and the implications of events in early adulthood for later life chances in particular, have focused increased attention on marital timing. The transition to marriage is considered one of the key events marking the transition to adulthood (Marini, 1984; Hogan, 1978). The timing of marriage influences a wide variety of other experiences, ranging from childbearing to educational attainment to divorce (Bongaarts, 1982; Marini, 1978; Thornton and Rodgers, 1987). The decades since World War II have also seen dramatic changes in marital timing in the United States (Cherlin, 1981; Rodgers and Thornton, 1985). Since the timing of this pivotal event is interwoven with the complex set of events in young adulthood (Rindfuss, 1991), changes in marital timing may have broad ranging implications for other experiences in young adulthood. A better understanding of the causes of variations in marital timing is an important step toward a more complete understanding of the role of this important young adult transition.

The theoretical and empirical literature on marriage contains numerous references to the influence of the socio-economic environment of the parental home on the marriage timing of children. That literature identifies several reasons why children growing up in homes with a high standard of living might delay marriage. They may be less desirous of leaving their parental home, may have high consumption aspirations, and may attain more education. More

recently, observers have noted that the impact of parental resources may depend on the wishes of the parents, although actual data about parental preferences have been unavailable. The argument is that parents with many resources may be able to more easily influence their children's behaviour in the direction of parental preferences.

2.1 CAUSAL MECHANISMS

Social theory provides a number of causal mechanisms linking the standard of living of the parental home to children's marital behaviour. One mechanism focuses on the parental home as an environment in which children live. High parental socio-economic resources probably enhance parents' ability to provide their children with the material necessities and luxuries of life. High parental education may also enhance parents' ability to provide a more attractive home environment in non-material ways (Axinn and Thornton, 1992).

A utility maximizing decision-maker would be expected to want to continue residing in an environment with these material and non-material advantages. Although there are many routes of leaving the parental home, marriage represents one of the most important ones. Thus, young people growing up in homes with high parental educations, income, and consumption levels may be less motivated to leave the parental home and, therefore, marry later. We examine this mechanism by testing the effects of measures of parents' incomes, assets, and educations on the timing of their children's marriages (Axinn and Thornton, 1992).

A second causal mechanism focuses on the parental home as a socializing agent, with children who grow up in wealthier homes having higher consumption aspirations. With higher

consumption aspirations children from wealthier homes would be expected to delay marriage until they could maintain a high standard of living on their own (Easterlin, 1980). If this hypothesis is correct, individuals who come from parental homes with many resources are likely to marry later, since they will strive to attain higher levels of consumption before marrying. Tests of the influence of parents' incomes and assets also capture this mechanism.

A third mechanism focuses on the educational process and the influence of parents on that process. Parental socio-economic status can affect children's educations by providing a better learning environment. Financial resources, like income and assets, might enhance the learning environment by providing access to educational materials and experiences while resources like education may increase parents' motivation and ability to participate in their children's learning. Socio-economic resources can also help to provide better schooling by allowing families to move to areas with good schools and by providing financial resources to finance higher education. The educational attainment of parents also influences their aspirations for their children's educational attainment (Marini, 1978), which probably influence both their children's own aspirations and their children's actual school achievement. Certainly there is ample evidence that parents' educational attainment has a positive influence on the amount of education their children attain (Sewell, Haller, and Portes, 1969; Sewell and Hauser, 1975; Sewell, Hauser, and Wolf, 1980).

The influence of parental resources on children's educational attendance is important because young people who are attending school, and who have high educational expectations, are more likely to delay their marriages (Marine, 1978; Goldscheider and Waite, 1981). Thus, features of

parental resources, which act to increase children's educational aspirations and attainment, also delay children's transitions to marriage. This causal mechanism predicts a delaying effect of parents' incomes, assets, and educations on children's first marriages.

The influence of parental resources on marriage through the children's educational attainment may also change as the child passes through the life course since this mechanism is only believed to operate while children are in school. As all children complete their educations, this mechanism would likely disappear. Thus we expect a diminishing effect of parental resources on marriage through the children's educational attainment because school enrolment decreases as children age and complete their educations.

A fourth causal mechanism focuses on the influence of parental socio-economic status on parental attitudes toward marital timing. This perspective suggests that parental resources may influence the transition to marriage through their impact on parental attitudes towards marital timing (Modell, 1980; Waite and Spitze, 1981). Parents' resources probably affect parents' aspirations for their children's achievements in activities, which may compete with marriage, such as education or careers. The more education, income, and assets parents have the more likely they are to believe their children ought to postpone marriage. The older the parents' ideal age for their children to marry, the more likely they are to urge their children to delay marriage, which will probably result in an older age at marriage.

Many scholars have found that an individual's own ideal age at marriage influences the timing of his or her eventual marriage (Bayer, 1969; Modell, 1980; Thornton and Freedman, 1982).

The older an individual's preferred marriage age, the later he or she tends to marry.

A fifth causal mechanism begins from the position that parents have preferences about when their children should marry and use their resources to prevent marriages from occurring too early and facilitate marriage at more acceptable ages. Parents' ideal ages for their children to marry are expected to have a negative effect on the probability a child marries in any given period, so that high parental ideal ages are likely to be correlated with later actual marriage ages. The more resources parents have the better able they will be to manipulate the timing of their Children's marriages toward the parents' goals. Resources can be used both to provide alternatives to marriage before children reach the parents' ideal age and to facilitate the marital process once children reach parents' ideal age, thereby encouraging marriage (Waite and Spitze, 1981).

According to the study done in United States of America (1986-1992), in some cases we find nearly all women have been married (Mali, Togo) in the age between 20-24. Subsequently, in countries like Senegal, Togo, Nigeria, Niger, Ghana etc, the proportions ultimately married between the ages 40-44 is more than 99 percent. In Sudan the proportion single in age group 20-24 is higher than most African countries, but the proportion single in age group 40-44 is low (Ahawo, D.P.T., 1982). This indicates that, though women in this part of the world significantly delay their entry into marriage, their ultimate entry into union is obvious. This trend found in Sudan contradicts the very notion, which states that a society where marriage occurs late, more people remain ultimately unmarried than in a society where marriage occurs early. In other words, it is assumed that high proportion single at early ages of marriage is an indication of a

similar condition in the proportion ultimately marrying. This trend in Sudan is also in disagreement with the usual practices of Moslem societies where early marriage is dictated by tradition.

Higher quantity in proportion single at conventional marriageable ages and still in later years of reproductive ages is said to be found in a well developed European countries, whereas the countries with lower proportion single in both instances is a typical characteristic of backward traditional societies. Nevertheless, such analytic observation, which had been done in the 1950s and 1960s, seems unfit for the recent development-taking place in the realm of nuptiality both in the advanced west and under developed Africa. According to a recent finding reported in the Newsweek (January 20th, 1997), there is great concern that marriage is on the verge of death in the European territory (Ahawo, 1982).

Several studies have tried to explain the variations in nuptiality. In the Philippines, for instance, principal exponents of nuptiality had contributed a lot to the understanding of the county's observed marital trends. Smith (1975), using the 1968 (NDS) data, had shown that a trend of delay in marriage had persisted since 1960. He attributed this delay to the social and economic forces operative throughout the country. Smith (1978) in another study reviewed data for geographic areas overtime and explored the impact of selected social processes by means of cross-sectional differentials. He emphasised the importance of urbanization, education and the diversification of adult roles as important factors in delaying marriage. Smith (1975) had also done a paper concerned with ethnic differentials in marriage behaviour; the nature and extent of these differentials and the degree to which they are explained by the operation of demographic

and socio-economic influences. In general, his study revealed that differences were substantial for several key language groups and persisted when variations in other factors were controlled.

De Guzman (1980) analysed the determinants of nuptiality, through the use of stepwise regression program. Regional residence, education and occupation of the women were found to be closely associated with age at first marriage. Domingo (1982) also found that the delay in marriage was associated with a relatively higher socio-economic background. Both studies had also introduced a new factor; that of familial influence in the analysis of nuptiality. The increasing personal autonomy of women in the choice of their husbands and the apparent loosening of families influence, appeared to be important facets of a shift towards higher age at marriage.

A study by Mariano (1980) of marriage patterns in Bohol found that Boholano women entered marriage about a year later than the average Filipino women. She attributed this to the marriage squeeze in Bohol as well as the persistent determinants of marriage delay; education, occupation and residence of the women. The second study sought to explore the possible reasons for the occurrence of early marriages in Davao survey. Results showed that socio-economic factors such as educational attainment and employment contributed to delayed marriage, while factors such as social activities participated in and the presence of brothers and sisters contributed to early marriage.

Several international studies have likewise explored the factors influencing the age of the entry into the married state. Duza and Baldwin (1977) examined the determinants of age at

marriage in Tunisia, Sri Lanka and Malaysia. They proposed the importance of including the role of legislative measures in marital postponement, specifically raising the status of women's non-familial roles and increasing female autonomy were deemed significant in raising the age at marriage. Fawcett (1977) provided a micro-framework for the analysis of nuptiality. He stressed the importance of the individual's psychological traits, his perception of the benefits and costs of marriage, as well as the societal milieu, and the immediate situational factors surrounding him, in influencing the decision to marry. Smith (1980) assessed the Asian marriage pattern in transition and concluded that in the future marriage behaviour in Asia will reflect the paths of key modernization processes: educational development, urbanization, and expansion of non-agricultural employment.

Greene and Rovntrees (1956-1960) examined data from a marriage survey taken in the United States of America and found out that the oldest age at first marriage is found to be between white collar families especially when the bride and groom are themselves white collar workers and the youngest age at marriage is found between casual labourers. Burchinal (1956), in his studies has noted the positive association between age at marriage and income. Increasing the women's income was shown to result in an increase in the age at first marriage.

Marriage during the teenage years is common in developing countries. Nevertheless, the situation varies greatly by country and region. Although marriage timing during the teenage years is less common in Latin America, Asia, North Africa and the Middle East than in Sub-Saharan Africa, it is by no means rare. Typically, one fifth to one third of 20-24 year olds in those regions had entered their first marriage by age 18, and one third to one half had married by

age 20 even in France and the United States, 11 percent of all 20-24 year olds had begun their first marriage or cohabiting union by age 20. Japan is exceptional in the rarity of marriage during adolescence: only 2 percent of 20-24 year olds had married by age 20.

In a few developing countries, marriage by age 18 is relatively uncommon. The proportion of women married by age 18 (10-14 percent) in Botswana, Namibia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Tunisia are similar to those in France and the United States, and the proportions married by age 20 (19-29 percent) are lower (Singh and Samara, 1996).

Marriage in sub-Saharan Africa has long been considered an early and universal social institution (Van de Walle, 1988). Almost all African women marry, and they remarry quickly after divorce or widowhood (Smith et. al., 1984). Women usually marry when they are comparatively young (16-18 years) and most of them marry men substantially older than themselves. Age at First marriage varies regionally from below 17 years to around 22 years. Overall age at First marriage is at the low end of the range in West Africa, at the high end in parts of East Africa, and intermediate in central Africa and in the coastal areas. Age at First marriage is higher in urban than in rural areas in association with higher levels of education for urban women/men. The sub-Saharan range is somewhat lower than the rest of the world.

In general, Africa remains, to a large extent, a region of very early and universal marriage. Adolescent marriage among African women is still a main feature of nuptiality in sub-Saharan Africa as are the large differences between men and women in mean age at first marriage. Contained primarily within the domain of family values, African marriage norms, although

varying in different parts of the region, remain largely the product of the prevailing family system. Despite the impact of social change on marriage behaviours, the various types of African marriage continues for the most part to conform to family constraints and to remain a family rather than an individual arrangement.

According to the Kenya Population and Housing census 1989 data, the age at marriage in urban centres was found to be slightly higher than the age at First marriage in rural areas. Urban women marry later than their rural counterparts, with an overall difference of two years. In 1993, age at First marriage by urban and rural differentials was found to be 20.6 and 18.5 years respectively (NCPD, 1993). In 1998, age at First marriage in the urban and rural increased slightly to 21.0 and 18.8 respectively (NCPD, 1998). The reason for the observed difference could be that the people in urban areas are likely to be more educated and thus are receptive to modern ideas, which contribute to the breakdown of family kinship dominance and the erosion of various customary virtues such as traditionally sanctioned marriages (Agunda, 1989). The difference in the mean ages at First marriage between the urban and rural women can also be explained in terms of the constraints imposed by urban life, which places greater strains on the parents in their effort to provide food, healthcare, housing and education for family members.

In Kenya, data indicate that 30 percent of women of reproductive age have never married, 59 percent are currently married, 3 percent are living with a man, and 9 percent are widowed, divorced or no longer living with a man. There has been virtually no change in the marital patterns of women over the five-year inter survey period between the 1993 and 1998 (NCPD). The proportion of women aged 15-49 who has never married declines sharply from 83 percent

in the age group 15-19 to 3 percent or less among women aged 35 and older.

The overall median age at First marriage in Kenya was 18.8 years among the women aged 25-49 years while the percentage never married in the same age group stood at 5.5 (NCPD, 1993). In 1998 the median age at First marriage slightly increased to 19.2 years and the percentage never married also had a slight increase to 6.4 (NCPD, 1998) The median age at First marriage for men was found to be 24.8 years and the percentage never married was 11.4 (NCPD, 1998) There are even greater variations by provinces. Women from Nyanza and Coast provinces have the lowest median age at First marriage (around 18 years), while Nairobi women have the highest (22 years).

Marriage is thus nearly universal in Kenya. The proportion married increases to a peak at age group 35-39 (81 percent) and then declines slowly because of increased levels of widowhood with age. Compared with the 1993 KDHS data in the marital patterns of women over the five-year inter survey period, 44 percent of the men interviewed had never been married, 1 percent are living with a woman and 4 percent are widowed, divorced, or no longer living with a woman. In Nairobi, the median age at First marriage among women aged 25-49 was 21.0 years (NCPD, 1993). In 1998, the median age at First marriage increased to 21.9 years (NCPD, 1998).

The Turkana, Pokots and Marsabit people in Kenya exhibit a high singulate mean age at marriage. This could be due to cultural norms and other socio-economic factors, for example the males in Turkana require as many as fifty heads of cattle, sheep and several goats among other things to get married. The accumulation of such wealth definitely requires time, which results in

high mean age at First marriage. It has also been observed that women in the above tribes marry at a young age when they are from a poor family and at an older age when they are from a wealthier family. This could be due to the fact that poor parents encourage their daughters to get married at a young age so that they may acquire some wealth from bride price (Gulliver, 1966).

The Kenya Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1984) has shown that ethnicity is another strong element that affects nuptial variables in Kenya. For example, 91.9 percent of the Kikuyu women were not married between ages 15-19 years whereas only 41.9 percent of the Luo women were in the same category. The proportion not married between ages 20-25 among the Kikuyu and Luo was 36.7 percent and 14.4 percent respectively. One can clearly see that ethnicity plays a role in determining the age at marriage (Ocholla-Ayayo, 1991). It has also been observed that the Islamic religious beliefs are conducive to early marriages (Martin, 1970). Muganzi and Ocholla-Ayayo in a study carried out in 1988/1989 found out that the Coast Moslems in Kenya exhibit a lower mean age at marriage as compared to members of other religious groups. In contrast, the Christian religious beliefs buttress customs and practices leading to late marriages (Martin, 1970).

Currently, most marriage theories associate marriage behaviours with economic conditions, including level of industrial development. More specifically, rural societies and agricultural economies are associated with early high-prevalence marriage patterns; on the other hand, delayed marriage and lower prevalence are linked to modernization. Subsequently, the rise in age at first marriage in the developing countries can be related to the initial mechanization, subsequent industrialization and economic development. Age at first marriage is positively

associated with the duration of schooling and it is substantially delayed when pre-marital work pertains to a modern occupation. However, traditional factors, such as family systems, ethnic group and religion, also affect marriage timing and prevalence and usually interact with the above-mentioned modernization factors.

Educational attainment, for, instance is a case in point. This factor emerges as the most important variable delaying first marriage of women in all the countries examined. However, there are often great differences in age at first marriage for the same level of education in different countries. Hence education per se, although likely to delay marriage, has only a relative impact. Consequently, its effect on the length of the reproduction span will vary in different societies. The same holds for the urban/rural differences in marriage timing and for the effect of the pre-marital work status of women. Indeed, there are often only negligible differences between women who do not work prior to marriage and those who work in the agricultural or traditional sectors of the economy. It is also obvious that place of residence, education, and type of work are closely associated in determining later marriages among women, because urban areas are those with better status for women, greater possibilities for women's schooling and better opportunities for work in the modern sector.

Age at marriage differs widely for urban and rural families. Moreover, the type of job opportunities available to more highly educated middle-urban women may induce them to postpone marriage and childbearing. Smith (1982) has noted that in most countries with the exception of Guyana, rural women aged 15-19 years are more likely than urban women to have been married. He has given an example of Bangladesh where the proportion of rural women

married by age 15-19 was 16 percent greater than the proportion of rural women married by the same age. Also, the singulate mean age at marriage for urban women in Asia and Latin America is about two years above the SMAM of the rural women. Studies have shown that in societies where there is no or even modest control of marital fertility, the pattern of first marriage is an important determinant of fertility. To reach a replacement level of fertility, controlling the level of marital fertility must be accompanied by a rise in age at first marriage (Lesthaege, 1974)

The spread of education is a singularly important change affecting marriage in Africa. In many regions of the third world especially sub-Saharan Africa, higher levels of education and literacy of women are associated with higher ages at First marriage (Caster line and Trussell, 1980 et. al.). In the world Fertility Survey, the median age at First marriage for women under age 25 increases as one moves from illiteracy to full primary education, from one year in Benin, to over three years in Cameroon, Senegal, and Nigeria (Lesthaege et. al., 1989).

Casterline and Trussell (1980), McCarthy (1982), McDonald (1985) show that increases in female literacy and education are often followed by a change in marital behaviour, such as increased ages at marriage. Since the literacy levels and spread of education have increased in recent times in Africa, this would be a further reason to expect the possibility of change in African marriage patterns. World Fertility Survey showed that female literacy is positively associated with rising ages of female marriage. Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 1998 indicate an inverse relationship between female education and median age at First marriage for women. The median age at First marriage for women with no formal education was around 17 years compared with 18 years for those with primary incomplete education, 19 years for those

with a completed primary education and 22 years for women with some secondary or higher education. Within educated groups, however, age at First marriage has remained essentially constant since 1993.

Aside from its effect of decreasing the fertility of women, delayed marriage may alternately be viewed to represent the increasing contribution of women to the development efforts since by remaining single more women can pursue higher educational/or participate more actively in economic activities. With these positive effects, raising the age at marriage is therefore viewed as an important policy alternative to help achieve the joint objective of fertility reduction and development (de Guzman, 1984). For such a policy change to be plausible, a comprehensive understanding of such factors, which influence the age at first marriage, is needed.

2.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Nuptiality studies have drawn heavily on micro economic theory that assumes utility maximizing behaviour at the individual level, to explain marriage formation decisions. The decision to marry or to remain single is based on an individual's perceived gain from entering a particular marital union (Becker, 1973 and 1974). The approach used is that of household economics in which individuals and households maximize utility subject to the constraints of time and resources. The commodity which enter the utility function include a wide variety of items, such as companionship, number and quality of children, advantages of division of labour, love and caring, prestige, quality of meals and the like, and thus constitute the advantages sought by individuals in their search for partners (Becker, 1973). Thus, this approach implies free and rational choices and assumes that marriage occurs if, and only if, each marriage partner

gains from marriage, and if they both increase their utility relative to remaining single.

Several empirical studies, building on Becker's model with added assumptions and selected socio economic indicators have been undertaken for various developed countries (Freiden, 1974; Keeley, 1979; Schetman Grossbard, 1980 et. al.). However, it is not clear to what extent an approach based on individual utility maximization takes into account other significant aspects of nuptiality, notably normative aspects of marriage behaviour (Goode, 1974, Perlman, 1975). Moreover, free choice of marriage market, or the free choice to remain single does not exist in a large number of cultures. In traditional societies, marriage is required by all social, familial, and individual standards and the ideal marriage is that which do parents or parents' representatives arrange with (or without) the agreement of their children and under conditions based largely on parental criteria, which includes, economic considerations.

In certain cases, it may be more appropriate to see the arranging parents' utility as being maximized rather than the children's. For example, parents may have an economic advantage in keeping their children out of marriage (as when they benefit from their children's income or work) and hence delayed marriage (Davis- Blake. 1967). The sociological framework underscores the importance of three variables mediating between the social structure and the observed marriage patterns: (a) the availability of marriage partners represented by age-sex ratios (b) the feasibility of marriage which refers to the financial and social conditions favouring the establishment of a household and (c) the desirability of marriage which refers to the social pressure and individual motivation to marry (Dixon, 1971).

Second, a number of social and economic changes have occurred overtime. These include; gradual decline in land availability as well as its productivity especially when mode of production is still traditional), government interventions on land privatisation and other land reforms, government legislation on age at marriage, increased schooling time and increased migration of younger adults in search for wage employment (Otieno, 1999). Three factors are singled out as especially relevant to women's age at First, marriage e.g., female labour force participation, formal education, and urbanization. Women's increased access to paid employment is thought to influence both women's and their parent's desires and ability to postpone marriage. According existing theory, work experience particularly in the formal sector; expose women to new ideas and norms that discourage early marriage.

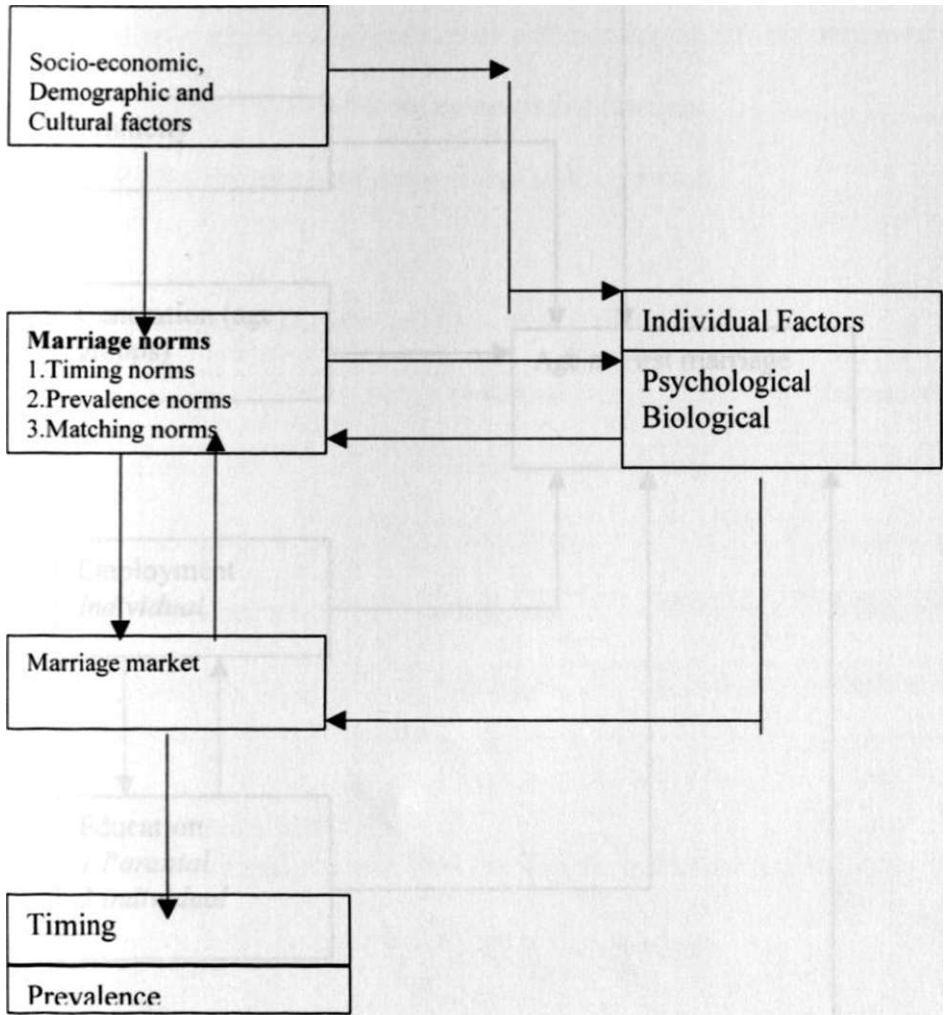
Demographic factors may also influence marriage timing. Theory emphasises the availability of marriage partners: when one sex is in relative oversupply, members of that sex will be less likely to marry, and those who do will marry at older ages. Cultural factors may also underlie some of the observed differences in marriage timing across counties. Micro-economic theory is therefore seen as most suitable for this study. Unlike other theories, it incorporates all the variables that are designed for analysis in the study, for example, individual, parental, and other socio-economic factors.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The following conceptual framework explains the relationship between the independent and the dependent variables at the conceptual level. The pattern shows that the parental socio-economic and cultural characteristics operate through the marriage norms (not measurable) and interacts

with the individual factors and the marriage market to influence marriage timing. Figure 1.0 below illustrates the relationship:

Figure 1.0: Conceptual Framework

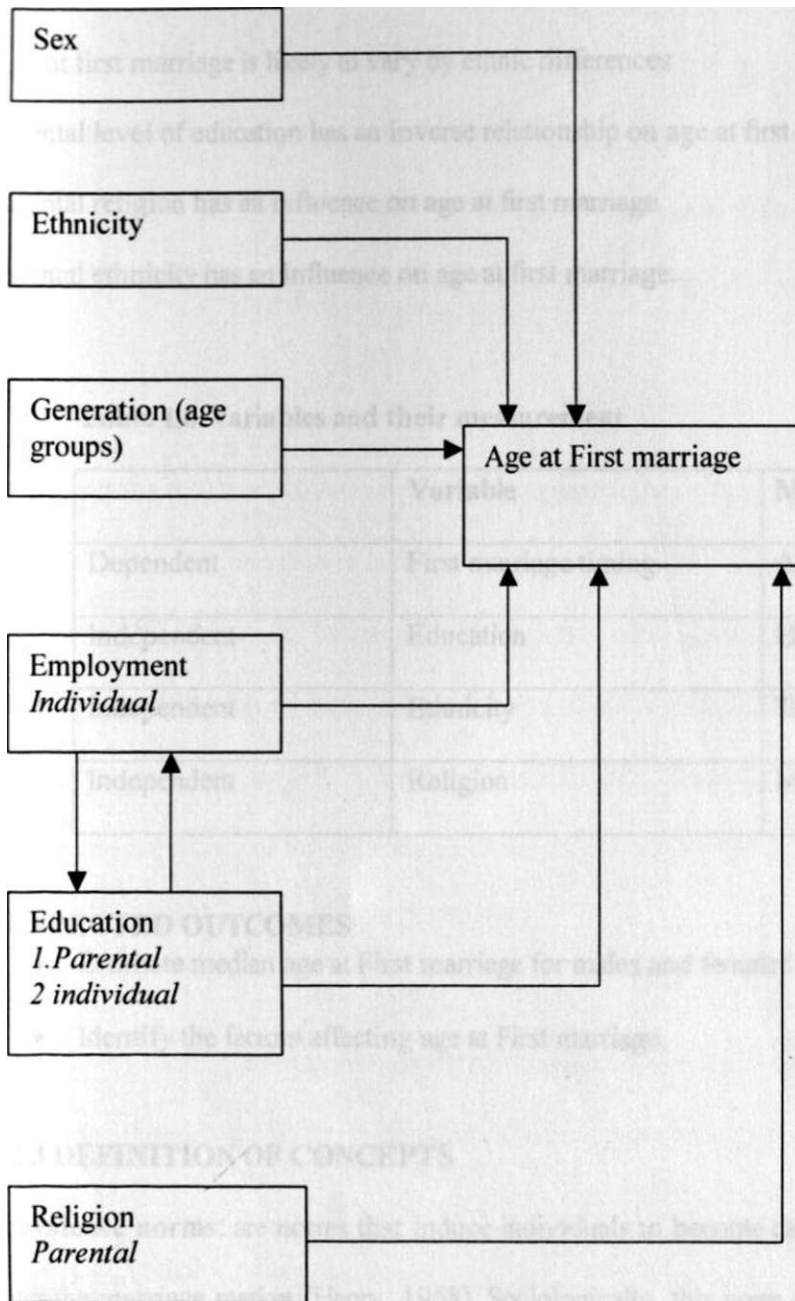


Source: United Nations 1988 (modified)

OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

The following operational framework explains how sex, ethnicity, religion, generation, education and employment influence age at first marriage. Figure 2.0 below illustrates the relationship:

Figure 2.0:Operational Framework



Source: United Nations 1988

2.2.1 CONCEPTUAL HYPOTHESIS

Parental socio-economic and cultural factors are likely to operate through individual factors and marriage norms to influence age at first marriage.

2.2.2 OPERATIONAL HYPOTHESIS

Age at first marriage is likely to vary by generational differences

Age at first marriage is likely to vary by ethnic differences

Parental level of education has an inverse relationship on age at first marriage.

Parental religion has an influence on age at first marriage.

Parental ethnicity has an influence on age at first marriage.

Table 1.0: Variables and their measurement

	Variable	Measurement
Dependent	First marriage timing	Age in completed years
Independent	Education	Highest level attained
Independent	Ethnicity	Tribal groups e.g. luo, luhya
Independent	Religion	Muslim, Christian

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Estimate median age at First marriage for males and females across the various cohorts
- Identify the factors affecting age at First marriage.

2.2.3 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Prevalence norms: are norms that induce individuals to become candidate for marriage and to enter the marriage market (Henry, 1968). Sociologically, this norm relates to the formation of a family as well as to the institutionalisation of sexual relationships.

Matching norms: define the various rules and processes, which determine and influence the

choice of a marital union partner. These norms relate specifically to the social and individual characteristics of desirable partners.

Marriage Market: can be viewed conceptually as the abstract location where marriage candidates meet a partner and marriages are performed. It is within the marriage market that men and women who seek to enter a marital union come together.

Marriage

This refers to the legal union of people of opposite sex. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means as recognized by each state (Shyrock et. al., 1976). Ocholla-Ayayo and Otieno Makoteko (1988) define marriage traditionally as a set of customs, laws, or a combination of both, centering on a socially recognized sexual union legitimising procreation and operating within the family. In this study marriage is defined as all stable sexual relationship regardless of the legal status of the union. It includes women and men in the formal and those in the informal unions (K.DHS, 1989).

The variables in the equation are categorized into permanent and time dependent.

Permanent variables: Refer to conditions which never change and include, age, sex and ethnicity

Generation: Refers to the three generations aged 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54

Sex: Refers to male or female

Ethnicity: Refers to the tribal groups that have a common cultural tradition e.g. Luo, Kikuyu, Luhya e.t.c.

Time dependent variables:

Occupation/Employment

This refers to whether one is engaged in any activity, which earns him/her a steady income, or not.

Religion

This refers to a socio-cultural belief in a supreme being

Education Level

Education refers to a formal system of training and instruction designed to give knowledge and develop skills. In this study, the level of education refers to standard of education one has attained.

CHAPTER THREE: DATA SOURCE AND METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

3.0 DATA SOURCE

The study-utilised data from the Nairobi Urban Integration Project collected in Nairobi. The main purpose of the Nairobi Urban Integration project was to measure the medium and long-term effects of the macro-economic changes on the job market, on access to housing and on demographic behaviour, using a representative sample of the agglomeration. It involved the collection of information on the paths followed by three generations aged 45-54, 35-44, and 25-34 at the time of the survey, which lived their residential, professional and family lives in different economic and social contexts. In order to obtain better results for comparison between generations and gender, about 400 respondents for each category were expected to total about 2400 biographies.

A total of 2,400 biographies were expected. . Out of that only 1535 (actual) were covered in the survey out of which 661 and 874 cases were males and females respectively. Both the household and biographical questionnaires were used for data collection. The household questionnaire was used to select the individual respondents for biographical interviews whereby only individuals aged between 25-54 in the respective households were selected according to the sampling procedure that was applied.

The biographical questionnaire was sub-divided into four modules: (1) module1 contained social and demographic characteristics (2) module2 contained residential and housing history (3) contained school, apprenticeship and activity (4) contained matrimonial history and (5)

module5 contained children born alive There was also an age vent form which was used to capture the birth history of the respondent in order to check for the consistencies in the main questionnaire.

3.1 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

In this study, Greater Nairobi has been defined according to the geographical and social limits, using the nearest neighbour criteria rather than by the administrative limits criteria. The procedure was multistage to population size (PPS) sampling.

Multistage stratified random sampling procedure was used to draw the target population for interview. According to the central bureau statistics (CBS), there are approximately 4.500 enumeration areas (EAs) stratified by administrative divisions. From this, a total of 150 EAs were randomly selected from which 130 EAs were within the Central Business District (CBD), while the remaining 20 EAs comprised of other satellite towns which formed one division and included; Kitengela, Thika, Kiambu, Kikuyu, Ngong and are referred to as the greater Nairobi.

The first stage consisted of the stratification of the administrative divisions and extra areas drawn from the Greater Nairobi. This was necessary so as to get a representative sample of the diverse population of greater Nairobi in terms of socio-economic status and density. Administrative area of Nairobi has 8 divisions, 51 locations and 110 sub-locations. The additional areas, which were to be drawn from the environs of Nairobi, were treated as one division because they constituted about 15 percent of the total population of greater Nairobi. Hence the total number of administrative divisions was nine. The boundaries of greater Nairobi

were adjusted using the satellite image.

In order to avoid clustering effect, it was necessary to sample 150 Enumeration Areas (Easy) scattered among the nine administrative divisions. This number of clusters was arrived at based on the experiences from countries where similar surveys have been conducted. Given the uneven distribution of households and EAs in the Nairobi administrative area, the selection of EAs from each division was proportionate to the number of households in each division (PPS sampling). The number of selected EAs per division was roughly equal to:

Table 2.0 (Total No. Of HHs in Division * 150)/ (Total No. Of HHs in Greater Nairobi).

The following table illustrates the procedure followed for Nairobi City:

Division	No. of EAs	No. of HHs	% HHs per Division	Proposed No. of EAs
Central	394	68849	10.7	14
Makadara	368	59156	9.1	12
Kasarani	799	108533	16.6	17
Embakasi	1001	134719	20.7	27
Pumvvani	346	54458	8.4	11
Westlands	539	62601	9.6	12
Dagoretti	508	73974	11.3	15
Kibera	528	88571	13.6	18
Total	4481	651861	100.0	130

Source: Census, 1999.

Note: The remaining 20 Eas will be selected from the environs outside the administrative area of Nairobi city, using a satellite image to draw the limit of Greater Nairobi.

The second stage was to randomly select the EAs in each division from the 1999 Census list of EAs. using random number generator from the SPSS program Version 9.

In the third stage, a household list was established for each EA identified with the help of the

CBS maps. In each EA a sample of 35% households (to obtain 7,500 household out of the 21,750 households expected in the 150 selected EAs is randomly selected from the household lists.

The fourth stage was to sample the biographies (individuals) drawn from the sampled households. Generally in African counties, where such surveys have been conducted, as many households as possible were drawn in order to get the necessary number of individuals in the older generations (45-54). This is because the age structure usually forms a pyramid in most African cities. However, the age structure of Nairobi, according to previous censuses (1979 and 1989; results from the 1999 were not available) shows greater disparity. The pyramid is highly skewed implying fewer females compared to males in each generation. In particular, there are unusually fewer women in the age range 45-54. The distribution as per gender and generation is as in the table below:

Table 3.0: Distribution of total population by gender

Generation	In % of the total population	
	Males	Females
45-54	3.5	1.3
35-44	7.5	3.4
25-34	15.2	8.8

Source: NURIP 2001.

Assuming that there are on average 3.28 persons per household, the expected sample population in the households aimed at: 150 (EAs) * 35%(HHs) of the total households in an EA * 3.28 (persons). This expected number of persons formed the target population from which the individual biographies were drawn from. Given these figures the following criteria was used to draw the desired sample of individuals (eligible to the biographical questionnaire) by generation and gender:

Table 4.0: Criteria for biographical by generation and gender

Generation	Males	Females
45-54	1 out of 2	1 out of 1
35-44	1 Out of 4	1 out of 2
25-34	1 out of 8	1 out of 5

Source: NI RIP 2001

This resulted in the following expected number of individual biographies by generation and gender:

Table 5.0: Expected number of biographies by generation and gender

Generation	Males	% Males	Females	% Females	Total	% Total
45-54	429	31.7	319	27.3	748	29.6
35-44	460	33.9	417	35.7	877	34.8
25-34	466	34.4	432	37.0	898	35.6
Total	1355	100.0	1168	100.0	2523	100.0

Source: NURIP2001

DATA QUALITY: SOURCES OF ERROR

There were two stages of sources of error:

- Data collection
- Data entry

These types of errors were sub-divided into:

Out of range errors: these included values that extend beyond the required value.

Invariable errors: missing values e.g. age/sex. These were easily detected during data cleaning.

In period errors (between variable errors) e.g. people in a public sector without a payslip

Between period/module errors (inconsistencies) e.g. a woman aged 8 years having a child or being divorced before marriage

Double entry was done to detect some of the data collection errors.

The above-mentioned errors were actually detected by use of a particular programme and data

cleaning was done. Despite the cleaning, there has never been perfect data set.

3.2 DATA ANALYSIS: EVENT HISTORY ANALYSIS

It has long been recognized that demographic behaviour changes over the life cycle. Hence, in order to understand the determinants of such behaviour as fertility, nuptiality, and, labour force participation, it is necessary to collect event-histories data on the timing of a whole sequence of events, such as births and entries into and exits from marriage like unions and the labour force. Such data began to be collected before the tools to analyse them had been developed. Indeed, event histories in the form of parish registers and other historical sources have existed for centuries. During the past decade there has occurred a revolution in the techniques of analysis that can be applied to event history data. These techniques are also known as failure time models.

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The risk of marriage varies with age. Typically some individuals when last observed will still be single (right-censored) and others will have been observed for only a part of their life due to immigration (left-truncated) and out-migration (right-censored). The life table became the conventional tool of analysis more than a century ago, because it explicitly incorporates (potential) heterogeneity at different ages, and because censoring and truncation are explicitly incorporated in the computation of exposure to risk, the denominator of the age specific marriage rate; persons contribute exposure only while they're present (and single). Life table have increasingly been used in demographic applications other than the study of first marriage, such as analyses of first births, birth intervals, dissolution of marriages and contraceptive failure. This kind of analysis investigates the time elapsed from the initiation of exposure to the risk of an event to the occurrence of that event, for example the period from single hood to first

marriage. Hence such analysis can be called failure time model (failure is the occurrence of the event). The equation is specified as:

$AFBi = \delta + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2ik} + \beta_3 X_{3i} + \beta_4 X_{4im} + \beta_5 X_{5in} + \beta_6 X_{6o} + \beta_7 X_{7ip} + e_i = \alpha + \beta'x_i + e_i$, where $AFBi$ is the first marriage of the i th person, δ is the overall effect, β_j , $\beta_7 x_7$ is the effect of being in the j th sex, age group, ethnic group, employment, parent education, parent religion, $x_i'P$ is the usual representation of all these effects, and e_i is the conventional error term.

To incorporate covariates into the life table by allowing them to influence the hazard, the general representation is given by:

$h_i(a) = X_i(a) \beta$, where $h_i(a)$, the hazard for the i th individual at age a , is allowed to depend on individual characteristics $x_i(a)$, which may change with age; here β is a vector of parameters that determine the shape of the hazard, some of which may be specific to the individual and which may vary overtime. The total assumption that the individual's characteristics can be captured by a linear combination $x_i'P$ (where the x may include squared terms, or may be categorical variables to capture non-linearities) is rewritten as;

$\ln h_i(a) = \ln A(a) + x_i(a)'p$, where the log hazard is the sum of a baseline hazard $A(a)$ whose shape is governed by the parameter vector a and the individual's characteristics. This representation allows for the possibility that either the covariate $x_i(a)$ or the effects p of the covariates (or both) change with age. When the effects of covariates do not change with age (or duration), the model is known as a proportional hazards model. The effect of covariates is to raise or lower the hazard at all ages (or duration) by a constant proportional amount.

The first step in event history analysis is the use of survival tables currently implemented in a number of general-purpose software programs. Survival table is used to follow a group of people from an initial time until they experience the next event. In marriage timing, it is the time from when they were single until they enter into first marriage (Otieno, 1999).

Several functions can be derived from the survival table but the key functions useful for describing and answering the basic questions of event histories are: the hazard (instantaneous) rate (functions) which is the number of persons experiencing the next event per unit time and survival rate (functions) which is the cumulative number of persons not experiencing the event within a certain duration from the limited time. The survival function enables the estimation of the average waiting time to the next event. There may be instances when the function of interest is the number of persons experiencing the event rather than those not experiencing the event. This is the complement of the survival function called the distribution function (Otieno, 1999)

One weakness of the survival tables when several co-variables are to be included in the analysis is that the sample sizes quickly become small with several classifications ending up with numerous results and high standard errors. The alternative is then to shift to multivariate survival (life table) methods of which two major types are distinguished namely continuous and discrete time models (Otieno, 1999).

The timing decision is estimated within the context of a proportional hazard model (Lancaster 1979) a woman will marry if and when she perceives the gain to marriage (I^*t) to be positive. (I^*t) is generated by cumulative distribution function (cdf) F_t the instantaneous probability that

the gain to marriage is positive is $f(t)$. The hazard rate $h(t)$ is the probability of marrying at a given age conditional on not having married yet: $h(t) = f(t) / (1 - F(t))$.

The other limitation of the proportional hazards model is the lack of non-proportionality. Complex cases give rise to this situation. There are situations where the hazard rates may converge then diverge with time for different predictor variables or the hazard rates across but survival functions do not, while in other cases, both the hazard rates and survival functions across. The exact patterns are believed to depend on the baseline hazard rate, size of the parameter for either one of the predictor variables.

Proportional hazards models however, assumes that all the systematic differences between individuals in their marriage timing are accounted for by the explanatory variables without distinguishing the differences due to the timing of the event or the proportion entering the marriage.

CHAPTER FOUR: SURVIVAL AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the regression and descriptive analysis. The descriptive analysis is at two levels:

Distribution of the respondents by background characteristics by cases and observations.

Descriptive analysis of the survival curves (Nelson Aalen's) to estimate the median ages and proportion of failures at a reference time.

Table 6.0: Variable Specifications

Variable	Codes
Sex	
Male	1
Female	2
Group age	
45-54	1
35-44	2
25-34	3
Mother's education	
No school	0
Primary	1
Sec+	2
Father's education	
No school	0
Primary	1
Sec+	2
Parental religion	
Muslim	1
Christian	2
Other	3
Employment status	
Employed	1
Unemployed	2
Homemaker	3
Other	4
Ethnicity	
Central Bantu	1
Other Bantu	2
Nilotic-luo	3
Other Kenyans	4
First marriage	
Single	0
Ever married	1
Censorlmar	
False	0
True	1

4.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

The table below (7.0) summarizes the distribution of respondents by background characteristics.

The total sample population size from which the study population was drawn was 11,031. Out of this a total of 1535 biographies were obtained. From this, 661 and 874 were males and

females respectively. Out of this, there were 405 males and 524 females in first marriage. The study focused on both married males and females.

Table 7.0: Percent Distributions by Biographical Cases

Variable		Frequency	Percent
Sex:	Male	661	43.06
	Female	874	56.94
	Total	1535	100.00
Group age:	45-54	538	35.05
	35-44	485	31.60
	25-34	512	33.36
	Total	1535	100.00
Ethnicity:	Central Bantu	782	52.62
	Coastal Bantu	333	22.41
	Nilotic-luo	248	16.69
	Other Kenyans	123	8.28
	Total	1486	100.00
Father's educ.:	No school	443	31.04
	Primary	667	46.74
	Sec+_	317	22.21
	Total	1427	100.00
Mother's educ:	No school	721	50.67
	Primary	550	38.65
	Sec+	151	10.61
	Total	1423	100.00
Parental religion:	Muslim	111	7.23
	Christian	1102	79.02
	Other	322	20.98
	Total	1535	100.00
Individual employment status:	Employed	1062	69.55
	Unemployed	194	12.70
	Homemaker	216	14.15
	Other	55	3.60
	Total	1527	100.00
First marriage:	Single	606	39.48
	Married	929	60.52
	Total:	1535	100.00
Single:	Males	256	42.24
	Females	350	57.76
	Total	606	100.00

Married:	Males	405	43.60
	Females	524	56.40
	Total	929	100.00
Single:	45-54	181	29.87
	35-44	175	28.88
	25-34	250	41.25
	Total:	606	100.00
Married:	45-54	357	38.43
	35-44	310	33.37
	25-34	262	28.20
	Total	929	100.00

Source: NURIP2001

Table 8.0: Percent Distribution by Observations

		Observations	Percent
Sex:	Males	9300	44.29
	Females	11699	55.71
	Total	20999	100.00
Generation:	45-54	9013	42.92
	35-44	6664	31.73
	25-34	5322	25.34
	Total	20999	100.00
Ethnicity:	Central Bantu	10381	50.67
	Other Bantu	4880	23.82
	Nilotic-luo	3703	18.08
	Other Kenyans	1522	7.43
	Total	20486	100.00
Father's educ.	No school	6043	30.85
	Primary	9435	48.17
	Sec+	4108	20.97
	Total	19586	100.00
Mother's educ	No school	10038	51.61
	Primary	7536	38.74
	Sec+	1859	9.56
	Missing	18	0.09
	Total	19451	100.00
Parental religion:	Muslim	1230	5.86
	Christian	15195	72.36
	Other	4574	21.78
	Total	20999	100.00
	Employed	8690	41.51
	Unemployed	5948	28.41
	Homemaker	2207	10.54
	Other	4088	19.53

	Total	20933	100.00
First marriage:	Single	13555	64.55
	Married	7444	35.45
	Total	20999	100.00
Single:	45-54	5052	37.27
	35-44	4374	32.27
	25-34	4129	30.46
	Total:	13555	100.00
Married:	45-54	3961	53.21
	35-44	2290	30.76
	25-34	1193	16.03
	Total	7444	100.00

Source: NURIP 2001

MODEL FOR ANALYSIS

This model categorizes censor first marriage into two:

0- when first marriage is otherwise

1-when the event has occurred

The model considers only individuals who experienced the event in Nairobi. The observation period begins from 15 years until the event is experienced. The following pattern shows seven categories of individuals under study.

The first individual has been staying in Nairobi throughout his life and experienced the event in Nairobi. The second individual was born in Nairobi but he migrated out then he came back to Nairobi when he was still at risk and he experienced the event in Nairobi. The third individual Was also born in Nairobi then he migrated out and experienced the event out and came back to Nairobi when he was out of risk. The fourth individual was a migrant to Nairobi and experienced the event in Nairobi. The fifth individual was also a migrant who came to Nairobi when he was still at risk and experienced the event in Nairobi. The sixth individual was also a

migrant to Nairobi who migrated out again and came back when he was still at risk and experienced the event in Nairobi. The seventh individual was also a migrant to Nairobi who came and migrated out again and experienced the event outside Nairobi. He came back when he was out of risk. This study therefore considers the first, second, fourth and sixth individuals for analysis. The rest of the individuals are out of risk. The individuals at risk are observed for the time they were in Nairobi. (See figure 3.0 .Appendix 11).

4.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVIVAL DATA

A summary of the survival data (Table 9.0) shows that out of the total observations of 20999 a total of 1163 subjects were used for analysis. This included both males and females. The total time at risk was 144684 months and there were a total of 4913-recorded events. The minimum first entry time was 0 and the maximum was 400 months. The minimum final exit time was 2 and the maximum was 472 months. There were 100 subjects with gap. By the end of the survey, there were 389 failures (people who had experienced the event.) with a minimum of 0 and maximum of 1 failure per subject.

Table 9.0: Survival Table

CATEGORY	Total	Min	Median	Max	Incidence rate	25%	50%
No. Of subjects	1163						
No. Of periods of observation	4913			20			
First entry time			33	400			
Final exit time			133	472			
Subjects with gap	100						
Time on gap if gap			49.5	313			
Time at risk	144684		94	448			
Failures	389		0	1			
Males	62256				0.0035	87	158
Females	82428				0.0021	84	.
45-54	62005				0.0020	82	176
35-44	48534				0.0028	82	217
25-34	34145				0.0036	94	.
Central Bantu	78533				0.0028	84	218
Other Bantu	29202				0.0032	79	145
Nilotic luo	21481				0.0026	88	304
Other	11271				0.0016	95	.
<u>Kenyans</u>							

The incidence of first marriage by various categories (Table 9.0) shows that the oldest generation had the lowest of 0.0020. This is because over 50% of them had experienced the event. The middle (35-44) had a rate of 0.0028 and the youngest generation had the highest of (0.0036) because they are still at risk. By ethnicity, western and coastal Bantus had the highest incidence of first marriage (0.0032), Central Bantus had a rate of 0.0028, Nilotic-luos had a rate

of 0.0026 and other Kenyans had the lowest incidence rate of 0.0016. This is probably because of the strong cultural beliefs attached to this group.

Table 9.0 shows that the median survival time for the males was 31.0 years. The median survival time for the oldest age group (45-54) was 29 years. The median survival time for the age group 35-44 was 33 years. Among the ethnic groups, the median survival time for central Bantus was 33 years. The median survival time for western and coastal Bantus was 27 years and that of nilotic-luos was 40 years. The log rank tests between groups showed that there is statistical difference in entry into first marriage between males and females (0.0003). There is no statistical difference across the age cohorts (0.2946) in entry into first marriage, which implies that entry into first marriage has not changed from the previous trends. The same applies to the ethnic groups where the difference remains insignificant (0.2129) and also means that the cultural trends of early marriages are still on hold.

Figure 5.0. shows that the proportions experiencing the event by 31.6 years were as follows; 75% for the first age group (45-54), 65% for the second (35-44), and less than 65% for the youngest age group (25-34). Figure 6.0 shows that for the female cohort, 90% of the females aged 45-54 failed at 31.6 years, 54% for the females aged 25-34 and 35-44 failed at the same time. For the male cohort, about 70% of the male's aged 45-54 failed by 31 years, 51% of the males aged 25-34 and 35-44 failed by 31 years. This implies that the prevalence rates of first marriage were highest for the oldest generation and which also implies that they were experiencing the event earlier and faster than the rest (see Appendix III).

Figure 7.0 shows that among the ethnic groups, 85% Of western and coastal Bantus failed at 31.6 years. 65% of central Bantus failed at the same time, 62% of the nilotic-luo failed at the same time and less than 50% of other Kenyans failed at the same time. It therefore implies that western and coastal Bantus had a higher prevalence rate of experiencing the event and they were experiencing the event much earlier and faster (see Appendix III).

Table 10.0: Estimates of the median age at first marriage across cohorts

Median Age	
Category	Median age
Males	27
Females	25
Gen: 45-54	23
35-44	24
25-34	25
Females	
45-54	21
35-44	25
25-34	25
Males	
45-54	26
35-44	27
25-34	27
Central Bantu	24
Other Bantu	23
Nilotic-luo	25
Other Kenyans	27

Source: NURIP200I

Table 10.0 shows that the median age at first marriage was 27.0 and 25.0 years respectively for males and females (see figure 4.0. Appendix III). The median age was 23.0 for the oldest age group, 24.0 for the middle, and 25.0 for the youngest age group (see figure 5.0 Appendix III). For the female cohort, the median age at first marriage was 21.0 (45-54), 25.0(25-34 and 35-44). For the male cohort, the median age was 26.0 (45-54), 27.0(25-34 and 35-44(see figure 6.0 Appendix III). Among the ethnic groups, the median age at first marriage was 24.0 for central

Bantus, 23.0 for other Bantus 25.0 for nilotic-luos and 27.0 for other Kenyans (see figure 7.0 Appendix III). The overall median age at first marriage for both males and females was 23.0 years (see Appendix III figure 8.0)

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

4.3.1 INTRODUCTION

This kind of analysis is run with multiple independent variables to see the effect of each on the dependent variable. It tests the significance of these variables on the dependent variable to see whether there is significance difference when all the variables are put in the equation. In this study, eight full models are run which include;

- . Full model with all the variables in the equation
- . Full model with sex and activity (sexact) as interactive variables. "Sexact " is an interactive variable between sex and employment status. The first figure refers to male or female and the second is the employment category e.g. 12: means "unemployed males".
- . Full model by sex
- Full model by generation
- Full model with gaps (migration). It was important to run several models to test the effect of study variables on first marriage by various groups. The results are shown in table 11.0.

Model 1.0

This model contains control and study variables in question. The results show that males are more likely (odds ratio=1.296) to experience first marriage (29.6 %), compared to females and the difference is statistically significant (0.038). This implies that males are more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to females. This is probably because of the societal cultural norms which require males to have a family for the continuity of the generation. The second generation (35-44) are less likely (odds ratio=0.960) to experience first marriage (-4%) compared to the first generation (45-54). This implies that the second generation are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference. The youngest generation are even much less likely (odds ratio=0.854) to experience the event (-14.6%) compared to the oldest. This implies that the younger generation are much less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference. This is because of the social change, which has modified the behavioural patterns towards earlier marriages and has changed people's attitudes towards life.

Ethnicity

Children whose parents are Western/Coastal Bantus are more likely (odds ratio=1.1702) to experience first marriage (17%) compared to Central Bantus. This implies that western and coastal Bantus are more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to central Bantus. Those whose parents are Nilotic-luos are more likely (odds ratio=1.000) to experience first marriage (0.021%) compared to Central Bantus. This also implies that nilotic-luos are more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference. This is because of the fact that western, coastal and nilotic-luos adhere to cultural norms, which hold value to early marriages. Those whose parents are other Kenyans are much less likely (odds ratio=0.447)

(b)								
Employment								
Unemployed	0.553***		0.351***	0.739	0.424**	0.430**	0.848	0.543***
Homemaker	1.165***		1.161	1.215	0.696	1.773*	1.095	1.106
Other	0.564		0.507*	0.546**	0.508*	0.680	0.461*	0.564***
Employed (b)								

Parental religion

Muslim	1.769	1.6740.	1.144	3.252**	4.101	1.267	3.850***	1.935**
Other religion	0.808	0.803	0.743	0.896	0.677	0.981	0.838	0.809
Christian (b)								

Father's education

No school	0.876	0.887	0.802	0.983	1.239	0.684	0.901	0.887
Sec+	0.882	0.874	0.911	0.769	0.723	0.892	0.930	0.859
Primary (b))								

Mother's education

Primary	1.142	1.147	1.184	1.227	1.717*	0.762	1.313	1.190
Sec+	0.745	0.761	0.669	0.856	2.310	0.489*	0.810	0.827
No school ⁶								

Sex

/employment

Sexact "j 2	0.327***							
Sexact 13	1.036							
Sexact 14	0.380***							
Sexact 21	0.620***							
Sexact 22	0.554***							
Sexact _23	0.844							
Sexact _24	0.472***							
Sexact _11 ^b								
Nbgaps _1								0.699**
Nbgaps _3								0.438**
Nbgaps _4								2.561
Nbgaps _5								8.07e-18
<u>Nbgaps _2^b</u>								

Reference category

**Sexact refers to the interaction between sex and employment.

**sexact 12 refers to the unemployed males

**Sexact 13 refers to male homemakers

**Sexact 14 refers to males who are studying, ill or invalid

**Sexact 21 refers to employed females

**Sexact 22 refers to unemployed females

**Sexact 23 refers to female homemakers
**Sexact_24 refers to females who are studying, ill, or invalid
**Other Kenyans refers to Kenyan Arab, Europeans, Asians and hamites
**Other employment category refers to the ill, invalid or studying individuals
**Nbgaps refers to the number of migrations

P<0.1=90%=*

P<0.05=95%**

P<0.01=99%***

**For more information, see Appendix I

ratio=1.165) to experience first marriage (17%) compared to the reference category (employed).

This implies that homemakers are more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the employed. This is because homemakers have less opportunity costs and since they may be idle, the alternative could only be marriage. Those who are ill, invalid or studying are less likely to experience the event (-43.6%) compared to the reference category and the difference is statistically significant at 5 percent (0.008). This implies that those who are ill or invalid or studying are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the employed. This is because individuals on study may still be pursuing other opportunities and may decide to postpone marriage and those who are ill or invalid are incapable of raising a family.

Religion

Children whose parents are Muslims are more likely (odds ratio=1.769) to experience first marriage (77%) compared to Christians. This implies that individuals whose parents are Muslims are more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to those whose parents are Christians. This is because muslim religion incorporates traditions in the doctrine which advocate for early marriages. Those whose parents are in other religions are less likely (odds ratio=0.8081) to experience the event (-19%) compared to the reference category

(Christians).

This implies that those whose parents are in other religions are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference.

Parental education

Children whose fathers have no school are less likely (odds ratio=0.876) to experience first marriage (-13%) compared to those whose fathers have primary level of education. This implies that individuals whose fathers have no school are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference (primary). This is because parents with primary level of school tend to cling to cultural traditions but also claim to be educated and therefore they end up being torn in between culture and modernity. Those whose fathers have secondary and above level of education are less likely (odds ratio=0.882) to experience the event (-12%). This implies that individuals whose fathers have secondary and above education are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference. This is because of the fact that parents with higher level of education also tend to educate their children to the same level.

Children whose mothers have primary level of education are more likely (odds ratio=1.142) to experience first marriage (14%) compared to those whose mothers have no school. This implies that individuals whose mothers have primary school are more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference (no school). Those whose mothers have secondary and above level of education are less likely (odds ratio=0.745) to experience first marriage (-25%) compared to the reference category (no school). This implies that individuals whose mothers have secondary and above education are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference.

Model 2.0: Interactive Variables (Sex and Employment)

The results (table 6.0) show that unemployed males are less likely (odds ratio=0.327) to experience first marriage (-67%) compared to the employed males and the difference is highly significant (0.000). This implies that unemployed males are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the employed. Males who are homemakers are more likely (odds ratio= 1.036) to experience first marriage (4%) compared to those who are employed. This implies that males who are homemakers are more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference. Males who are ill, invalid or studying are less likely (odds ratio=0.380) to experience first marriage (-62%) compared to the reference category and the difference is highly significant (0.009). This implies that ill, invalid and studying males are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference (employed).

Employed females are less likely (odds ratio—0.620) to experience first marriage (-38%) compared to the reference category (employed males) and the difference is highly significant (0.002). This implies that employed females are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference. Unemployed females are less likely (odds ratio=0.554) to experience first marriage (0. -45%) compared to employed males and it is highly significant (0.008) This implies that unemployed females are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the employed males. Females who are homemakers are less likely (odds ratio=0.844) to experience first marriage (-16%) compared to the reference category. This implies that females who are homemakers are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the employed males. Females who are studying, ill or invalid are less likely (odds ratio=0.472) to experience the event (-53%) compared to the reference category and the

difference is highly significant (0.002). Females who are ill, invalid or studying are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference.

Models 3 and 4: Males and Females

This model is run for males (MODEL 3) and females (MODEL 4) separately. The results shown in table 6.0 show that unemployed males are found to be less likely to experience first marriage (odds ratio=0.351) compared to employed ones and the difference is highly significant (0.001). This implies that unemployed males are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference (employed). For the females (MODEL 4), those who are ill, invalid or studying are found to be less likely to experience the event (odds ratio=0.546) and the differences statistically significant (0.031). This implies that ill, invalid or females studying are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference. Ethnicity plays a big role in female first marriage and the difference is highly significant (0.002). Religion also influences Muslim girls whereby girls of Muslim parents are much more likely to experience the event (odds ratio=3.252) compared to Christian ones and the difference is statistically significant at 0.014. This implies that females of Muslim parents are much more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to Christians.

Models 5/6/7: Generations 45-54,35-44,25-34

This model is run for all the three generations separately to test the effect of the study variables on each. The results (table 6.0) show that for the first (45-54) and the second (35-44) age groups employment status plays an important role. The difference is statistically significant at 0.020 (45-54) and 0.015 (35-44). . The effect of other ethnic group (Hamates, Asians, Arabs

e.t.c) on central Bantus is statistically significant for the youngest age group (25-34) at 0.004. In the same age group (25-34) individuals whose parents are Muslims are much more likely to experience first marriage (3.8540) compared to those of Christian parents and the difference is highly significant at 0.007. This implies that individuals in this age group are highly influenced by Muslim religion and they are more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to Christians.

Model 8.0 (Migration)

Ethnicity

This model considers the migration patterns by the individuals under study. The results in table 6.0 show that by ethnicity, individuals whose parents are western/coastal Bantus are more likely (odds ratio=1.132) to experience first marriage (13.2%) compared to those whose parents are central Bantus. Those whose parents are nilotic-luos are less likely (odds ratio=0.998) to experience the event (-1%). Those whose parents are other Kenyans are less likely (odds ratio=0.446) to experience the event (-55%) and the difference is statistically significant at 0.032.

Migration

Individuals who have migrated only once are less likely (odds ratio=0.699) to experience first marriage (-30.2%) compared to those who have migrated twice and the difference is statistically significant at 0.018. This implies that individuals who have migrated once are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to those have migrated twice. Those who have migrated three times are much less likely (odds ratio=0.438) to experience first marriage (-56%) compared to the ones who have migrated twice and the difference is highly significant (0.015).

This implies that those who have migrated three times are much less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference. Those who have migrated four times are much more likely (odds ratio=2.561) to experience the event (156%) compared to the reference. This implies that those who have migrated four times are much more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference.

Employment status

Unemployed individuals are less likely (odds ratio=0.542) to experience first marriage (-46%) relative to the employed and the difference is highly significant at 0.001. This implies that unemployed individuals are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference. Homemakers are more likely (odds ratio=1.106) to experience the event (10%) compared to the reference category (employed). This implies that homemakers are more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference. Those who are ill, invalid, or studying are less likely (odds ratio=0.564) to experience the event (-44%) and the difference is highly significant (0.008) This implies that individuals who are ill, invalid or studying are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference.

Religion

Individuals with Muslim parents are more likely (odds ratio= 1.935) to experience first marriage (94%) compared to those of Christian parents. This implies that individuals with Muslim parents are more likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the Christians. Those whose parents are in other religion are less likely (odds ratio=0.809) to experience the event (-19%) compared to Christian parents. This implies that those whose parents are in other

religions are less likely to have an earlier time at first marriage compared to the reference.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

The results obtained from the multivariate regression analysis established that the effect of parental characteristics was statistically insignificant in explaining entry into first marriage.

This was inconsistent with the hypothesis and William Axinn's and Arland Thornton's (1992) findings that parent's financial resources and parent's educational attainment both have significant additive delaying effects on the timing of marriage and that parents use their resources to manipulate the timing of their children's marriage to correspond to the parents preferences. This could be attributed to the influence of urbanization which according to Agunda (1989), contribute to the breakdown of family kinship dominance and the erosion of various customary virtues such as traditionally sanctioned marriages. This finding contradicted the predicted hypothesis that parental characteristics are likely to influence entry into first marriage.

Parental pressure towards children to marry is expected to be stronger in small families among oldest and youngest children and among oldest sons. It may be stronger among oldest sons because parents may want to have grandchildren earlier so that family continuity is assured (Pasternak 1979: 113). Parental control hypothesis also assumes that oldest and youngest children are more susceptible to parental control because they tend to attract more parental attention, so that they are more likely to have an arranged marriage but less likely to have a love marriage. It is hypothesized that those with older brothers are less likely to have an arranged marriage and more likely to have a love marriage because the eldest brother tend to attract more

parental attention (Waite and Spitze 1981:683). Fawcett (1977) stressed the importance of the individual's psychological traits, his perception of the benefits and costs of marriage, as well as the societal milieu, and the immediate situational factors surrounding him, in influencing the decision to marry.

However, Muslim religion was found to have a stronger influence on the women towards early marriage. This finding was expected and is consistent with Martin (1970) observations that Islamic religious beliefs are conducive to early marriages. Muganzi and Ocholla-Ayayo (1988/1989) found out that the coast Moslems in Kenya exhibit a lower mean age at marriage as compared to members of other religious groups. In contrast, the Christian religious beliefs buttress customs and practices leading to late marriages (Martin, 1970). This implies that most Muslims generally undergo a non-formal schooling system (madrassa), which defines rules to be followed, and these rules advocate early marriages.

Moreover, social change has modified progressively the inter-generational relationships within the extended family. Among younger generations there is greater sense of individuality and a desire for greater independence, sometimes shared by parental generations, which has modified the authority associated with parental decision-making in matrimonial affairs (McDonald. 1981; Caldwell, 1980; Christensen and Johnson, 1985; Kumagai, 1986).

Employment

The effect of unemployment on employment was highly significant. This was consistent with Domingo (1982) finding that delay in marriage is associated with a relatively higher socio-

economic background. Employment is even stronger when it interacts with sex. This was also consistent with De Guzman (1980) regression analysis that regional residence, education and occupation of the women were found to be closely associated with age at first marriage. . The increasing personal autonomy of women in the choice of their husbands and the apparent loosening of families influence, appeared to be important facets of a shift towards higher age at marriage (Domingo, 1982).

Smith (1980) assessed the Asian marriage pattern in transition and concluded that in the future marriage behaviour in Asia will reflect the paths of key modernization processes: educational development, urbanization, and expansion of non-agricultural employment. This implied that employment status strongly determined entry into first marriage because apart from enhancing the income levels, employment creates room for other opportunities where one adopts new (modern) ideas and therefore influences people, attitudes. It also implied that marriage and employment are competing areas in young people's life projective. Therefore there must be decisional choices to be made or employment may accelerate the decision to marry because one has an income level.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This study addressed the nature of the influence of parental resources on the entrance into first marriage. It examined empirical predictions generated by hypotheses focusing on the educational process, parental religion and ethnicity.

5.1 SUMMARY

Chapter one of this study focused on the general overview of the study and gave a brief illustration of the importance of marriage as an institution in the African context. It gave a brief illustration of marriage as an important factor in determining fertility. The chapter also focused on the problem statement, justification of the study, objectives and scope and limitation

Chapter two contained the literature review, which showed clearly that a lot has been researched on marriage timing but touching more on individual rather than parental characteristics. The chapter also contained the conceptual statement, conceptual model, operational model, operational hypothesis and definition of concepts.

Chapter three contained the methods of data collection and analysis. It focused mainly on the source of data, sampling procedure and data quality. On the sampling procedure, it tried to give a brief description of the various stages used in data collection. It also gave a brief description of the event history analysis as the analysis method.

Chapter four also focused on the presentation of frequency distributions tables of the respondents by background characteristics. It also gave a survival descriptive statistics of the

survival data where it presented the number of subjects and proportions of failures at a particular time and the estimates of their median ages.

The chapter also gave a summary of the median ages at first marriage and the trends in proportions ever marrying among those surviving to age 15 (females) and 18 (males). Trends in the mean ages at first marriage measured entirely different behaviour but the differences were generally small. The mean age at first marriage for the oldest generation was 23.0, 24.0 for 35-44 and 25.0 for 25-34, the mean age at first marriage across the female cohort was highest for the youngest cohort (25.0) and lowest for the oldest (21.0). For the male cohort, the median age at first marriage was 26.0 (45-54) and 27.0 (25-34 and 35-44). Similarly, the median age at first marriage was lowest for the western and coastal Bantus (23.0) and highest for other Kenyans (29.0) the median age at first marriage was 25.0 for females and 27.0 for males. The overall median age at first marriage was 23.0. It was also found that there are no significant differences in entry into first marriage between the age cohorts. The same applies to the ethnic groups where the difference is also statistically insignificant.

The proportions married by age 31.6 years was 75% for the 45-54, 65% for 35-44 and less than 65% for 25-34. By ethnic groups, it was 85% for the western and coastal Bantus, 65% for central Bantus, 62% for the Nilotic-luos and less than 50% for other Kenyans. Hence the prevalence rates of first marriage are highest for the oldest age group and western and Coastal Bantus. Therefore across the cohorts, the oldest age group experienced the event earlier and faster. The same applies to Western and Coastal Bantus. Hence, the prevalence rates of first marriage across cohorts are highest for the oldest cohort and Western and Coastal Bantus among

the ethnic groups.

The chapter also presented the results of the multivariate analysis. The regression results showed that the parental characteristics were statistically insignificant in determining entry into first marriage. This was in contradiction with the hypothesis that parental characteristics have an influence in first marriage. The influence of individual's employment status was striking. Table 11.0 shows that it had a significantly negative influence on marriage transitions. The regression table (3.0) shows that there were no generational differences into the factors influencing first marriage.

Chapter five focused on the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The study realised that entry into first marriage was an individual's independent decision, which was influenced by his employment status that determined his level of income. This evidence was somewhat consistent with the conclusion that individual's level of income may influence his own attitudes about the importance or the nature of an occupation, which competes marriage. Such attitudes about work have been shown to influence the timing of marriage (Cherlin, 1980). It also realised that there were no generational differences in entry into first marriage. And no significant differences among ethnic groups.

Similarly, the median age at first marriage across cohorts was lowest for the oldest generation and lowest for the western Bantus and coastal Bantus among ethnic groups. The overall median age at first marriage was 23.0 years. The proportions married by 31.6 years across cohorts was also highest for the oldest cohort and highest for the western and coastal Bantus among ethnic

groups.

It was therefore imperative to conclude that parental characteristics have no influence in first marriage. The median age at first marriage has not changed and marriage therefore remains an early and universal institution. This finding is consistent with the Kenya Demographic and Survey's finding (NCPD, 1998) that marriage is still universal.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS

- Programmes that target to reduce fertility by raising age at first marriage should target not only the parents but individuals at risk of first marriage as well.
- These programmes should also focus on cultural norms among the communities that encourage early marriages.

5.3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Further research should incorporate variables such as the parental profession and parental assets, which may also have an influence in first marriage but were not included in the analysis due to data limitation.
- The same study can also be done based on a larger survey to confirm these findings.

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APPENDIX I: COX REGRESSION RESULTS

MODEL 1.0: FULL MODEL

	Haz. Ratio	Robust Std. Err.		P> z
Sex				
Females®				
_Males	1.295518	.161548	2.08	0.038**
Generation				
45-54®				
_35-44	.9604407	.1327771	-0.29	0.770
_25-34	.8536356	.1215393	-1.11	0.266
Ethnicity				
Central Bantu®				
_Other Bantu	1.170158	.1641105	1.12	0.263
_Nilotic-luo	1.00021	.1695732	0.00	0.999
_Other Kenyans	.44749	.1758667	-2.05	0.041
Employment				
Employed®				
_Unemployed	.5526017	.0984713	-3.33	0.001**
_Homemaker	1.165237	.2397525	0.74	0.457
Other	.5635994	.1214707	-2.66	0.008**
Religion				
Christian®				
_Muslim	1.769074	.6291578	1.60	0.109
Other	.808154	.1237953	-1.39	0.164
Father's educ				
Primary®				
_No school	.8755232	.1378027	-0.84	0.398
Sec+	.8822461	.1477418	-0.75	0.454
Mother's educ				
No school®				
_Primary	1.142181	.1633425	0.93	0.353
Sec+	.7450787	.1967842	-1.11	0.265

p<0.1=90% =*

p<0.05=95% =**

p<0.01=99% =***

\$ Refers to the reference category

MODEL 2.0: SEX AND EMPLOYMENT (INTERACTIVE VARIABLES)

	$\frac{t}{d}$		Robust			
		Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	
Isexact_12	.3271859	.0964713	-3.79	0.000***		
Isexact_13	1.036216	.4438657	0.08	0.934		
Isexact_14	.3800097	.1409368	-2.61	0.009***		
Isexact_21	.6199419	.0959979	-3.09	0.002***		
Isexact_22	.5541327	.1224531	-2.67	0.008***		
Isexact_23	.8436948	.1895777	-0.76	0.449		
Isexact_24	.4719621	.1148059	-3.09	0.002***		
Generation						
_35-44	.9433141	.1319144	-0.42	0.676		
_25-34	.8530239	.1222036	-1.11	0.267		
Ethnicity						
_Other Bantu	1.163592	.1657643	1.06	0.288		
_Nilotic-luo	1.002414	.1717007	0.01	0.989		
_Other Kenya	.4747364	.1878219	-1.88	0.060*		
Religion						
_Muslim	1.673766	.594479	1.45	0.147		
_Other	.8027148	.1241486	-1.42	0.155		
Father's educ						
_No school	.8866698	.1401373	-0.76	0.447		
_Sec+	.8744089	.1468351	-0.80	0.424		
Mother's educ						
_Primary	1.146955	.1655501	0.95	0.342		
_Sec+	.7605259	.2021135	-1.03	0.303		

MODEL 3.0: MALES

	Haz. Ratio	Robust Std. Err.		P> z
Generation				
35-44	.9479131	.1671197	-0.30	0.762
25-34	.7710054	.1561162	-1.28	0.199
Ethnicity				
_Other Bantu	1.090611	.2049528	0.46	0.644
_nilotic-luo	.9209759	.2004997	-0.38	0.705
_Other Kenyans	.8175433	.3396515	-0.48	0.628
Employment				
_Unemployed	.3509333	.1059987	-3.47	0.001***
_Homemaker	1.160672	.4835506	0.36	0.721
Other	.5065858	.198488	-1.74	0.083*
Religion				
_Muslim	1.144804	.4668347	0.33	0.740
Other	.7433721	.1473305	-1.50	0.135
Father's educ				
_No school	.8024311	.1632851	-1.08	0.279
_Sec+	.9113698	.2011883	-0.42	0.674
Mother's educ				
Primary	1.183958	.2152171	0.93	0.353
Sec+	.6685113	.2332147	-1.15	0.248

vV.^

MODEL 4.0:FEMALES

Generation				
_35-44	.9347539	.2194442	-0.29	0.774
_25-34	1.015641	.2130818	0.07	0.941
Ethnicity				
_Other Bantu	1.176031	.2720145	0.70	0.483
_Nilotic-luo	1.10699	.304873	0.37	0.712
_Other Kenyans	.162579	.0954377	-3.09	0.002**
Employment				
Unemployed	.7392949	.1873731	-1.19	0.233
Homemaker	1.214686	.2883514	0.82	0.413
other	.545757	.1532615	-2.16	0.031**
Religion				
Muslim	3.251597	1.556246	2.46	0.014'
other	.8961987	.2258093	-0.43	0.664
Father's educ				
_No school	.9833453	.255425	-0.06	0.948
Sec+	.7694847	.1958379	-1.03	0.303
Mother's educ				
_Primary	1.227469	.2883354	0.87	0.383
Sec+	.8562398	.3514448	-0.38	0.705

MODEL 5.0:45-54

	$\frac{-t}{d}$	Haz. Ratio	Robust Std. Err.		P> z
Sex					
males		1.367985	.2873319	1.49	0.136
Ethnicity					
Other Bantu		1.123669	.2881403	0.45	0.649
Nilotic-luo		1.427961	.4057604	1.25	0.210
_Other Kenyans		.2333428	.3507687	-0.97	0.333
Employment					
Unemployed		.4241827	.1564957	-2.32	0.020**
Homemaker		.6960439	.2949847	-0.85	0.393
Other		.5084273	.1798299	-1.91	0.056*
Religion					
_Muslim		4.101411	6.035688	0.96	0.338
Other		.6765938	.1806828	-1.46	0.143
Father's educ					
_No school		1.238658	.3458426	0.77	0.443
Sec+		.7233529	.2702454	-0.87	0.386
Mother's educ					
Primary_		1.717346	.4828717	1.92	0.054*
Sec+		2.310301	1.492185	1.30	0.195

MODEL 6.0:35-44

Sex				
Males	1.494193	.3584119	1.67	0.094*
Ethnicity				
_Other Bantu	1.211356	.2804551	0.83	0.408
_Nilotic-luo	.984238	.3246827	-0.05	0.962
_Other Kenyans	.8991322	.4187192	-0.23	0.819
Employment				
_Unemployed	.4304073	.1495614	-2.43	0.015**
_Homemaker	1.773116	.6023064	1.69	0.092*
Other	.6803803	.2516257	-1.04	0.298
Religion				
Muslim	1.267131	.5703548	0.53	0.599
Other	.9806074	.250513	-0.08	0.939
Father's educ				
_No school	.683612	.1803028	-1.44	0.149
_Sec+	.8923112	.2578444	-0.39	0.693
Mother's educ				
_Primary	.7617422	.1750134	-1.18	0.236
Sec+	.4894412	.2102836	-1.66	0.096*

MODEL 7.0:25-34

	Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z
Sex				
_Males	.9911833	.215762	-0.04	0.968
Ethnicity				
_Other Bantu	.9904145	.2629935	-0.04	0.971
_Nilotic-luo	.6771992	.2009694	-1.31	0.189
_Other Kenyans	.0548018	.0545359	-2.92	0.004***
Employment				
_Unemployed	.8482588	.2269232	-0.62	0.538
_Homemaker	1.09533	.387794	0.26	0.797
_Other	.4611046	.197789	-1.80	0.071*
Religion				
_Muslim	3.854081	1.942747	2.68	0.007***
Other	.8384598	.2380554	-0.62	0.535
Father's educ				
_No school	.9009974	.2845956	-0.33	0.741
_Sec+	.9303723	.2503343	-0.27	0.789
Mother's educ				
_Primary	1.312692	.3301593	1.08	0.279
_Sec+	.8104304	.3332034	-0.51	0.609

MODEL 8.0:MIGRATION PATTERNS

	t I		Robust	
	d I	Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	P> z I
Sex				
Males		1.268355	.157998	1.91 0.056*
Generation				
35-44_		.997513	.138516	-0.02 0.986
25-34_		.8633873	.1225657	-1.03 0.301
Ethnicity				
Other Bantu		1.131932	.1575659	0.89 0.373
Nilotic-luo		.9982727	.1704484	-0.01 0.992
Other_		.4462797	.1678574	-2.15 0.032**
Migration				
Inbgaps_1		.6987015	.1056554	-2.37 0.018***
Inbgaps_3		.4376803	.1490547	-2.43 0.015***
Inbgaps_4		2.561098	2.11998	1.14 0.256
Inbgaps_5		8.07e-18		
Employment				
Unemployed		.5424631	.096792	-3.43 0.001***
Homemaker		1.106052	.2348308	0.47 0.635
Other		.5640761	.1211301	-2.67 0.008***
Religion				
Muslim		1.935388	.6619857	1.93 0.054*
Other		.8089661	.1235046	-1.39 0.165
Father's educ				
No school		.8868947	.1396611	-0.76 0.446
Sec+		.8586792	.1422531	-0.92 0.358
Mother's educ				
Primary		1.190348	.1696517	1.22 0.221
Sec+		.8271323	.2199037	-0.71 0.475

p<0.1=90%=*

p<0.05=95%=**

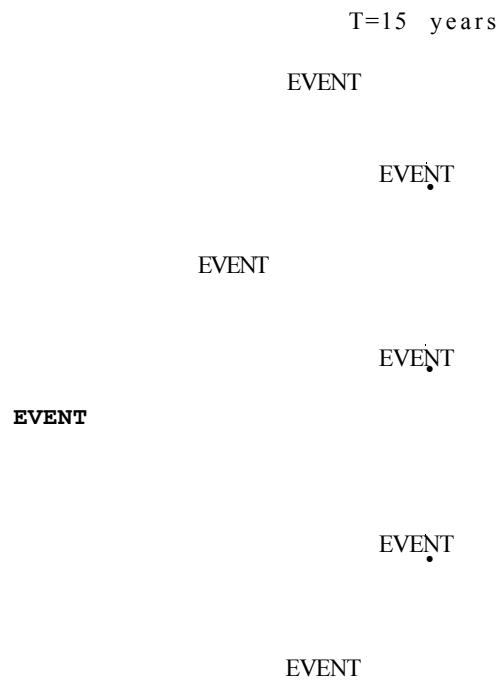
p<0.01=99%=***

CONTROL AND STUDY VARIABLES RUN SEPERATELY

	Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	Robust z	P> z
Sex				
males	1.326642	.1523948	2.46	0.014 **
Generation				
35-44	.9448529	.1202829	-0.45	0.656
25-34	.8458712	.1113963	-1.27	0.204
Ethnicity				
Other Bantu	1.096445	.1396654	0.72	0.470
Nilotic-luo	.907352	.1458197	-0.60	0.545
Other Kenyans	.6769584	.1578054	-1.67	0.094
Employment				
Unemployed	.5981786	.0964792	-3.19	0.001***
Homemaker	1.202001	.2341987	0.94	0.345
Other	.5463378	.1111535	-2.	0.003***
Ethnicity				
Other Bantu	1.178371	.156395	1.24	0.216
Nilotic-luo	1.033354	.1703409	0.20	0.842
Other Kenyans	.7236622	.190453	-1.23	0.218
Father's educ				
No school	.8898711	.1375629	-0.75	0.450
Sec+	.8527954	.1426432	-0.95	0.341
Mother's educ				
Primary	1.050748	.1483411	0.35	0.726
Sec+	.6255679	.1656695	-1.77	0.077*

APPENDIX II: MIGRATION PATTERNS

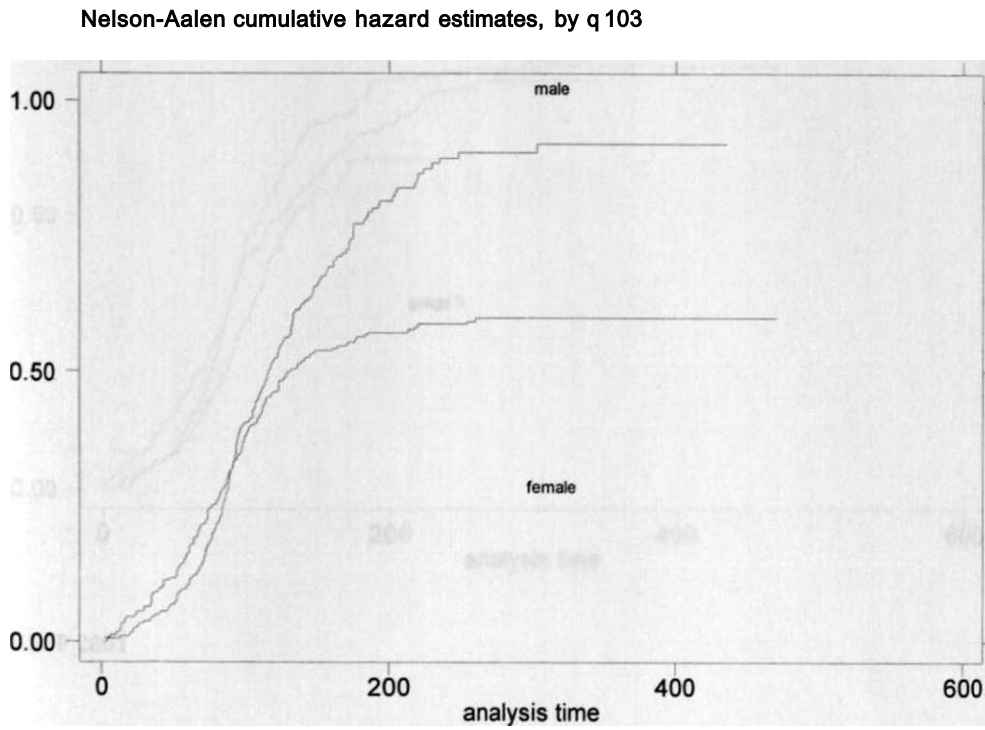
Figure 3.0: Migration Patterns



Source: NURIP 2001

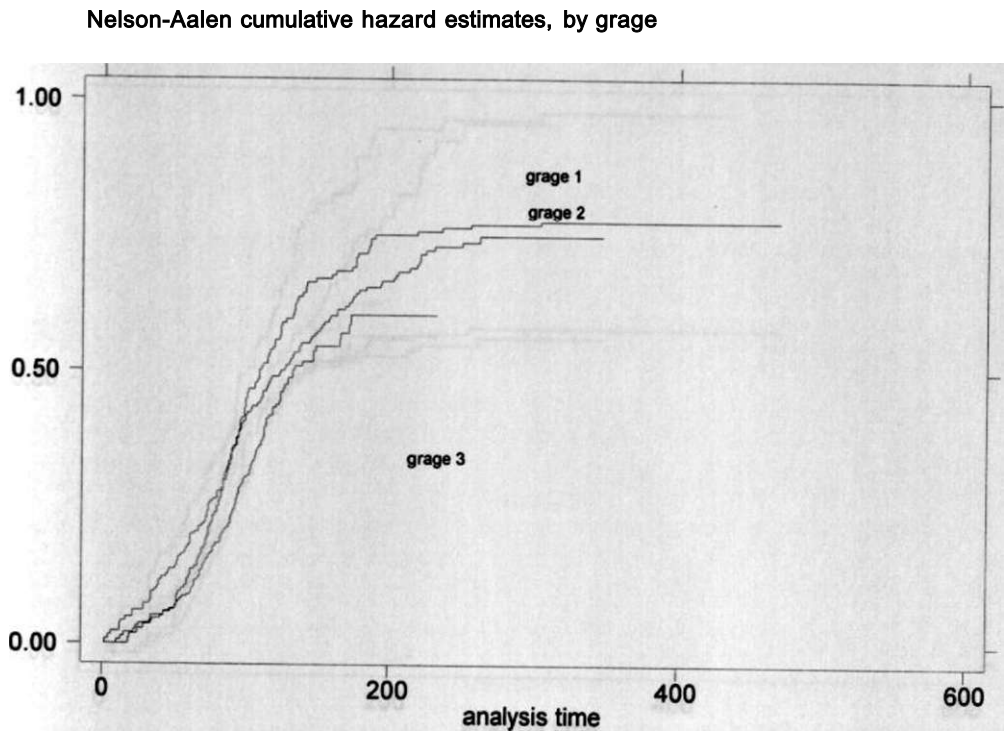
APPENDIX III: MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND PROPORTIONS MARRIED

Figure 4.0: Median age at first marriage and proportions married by males and females



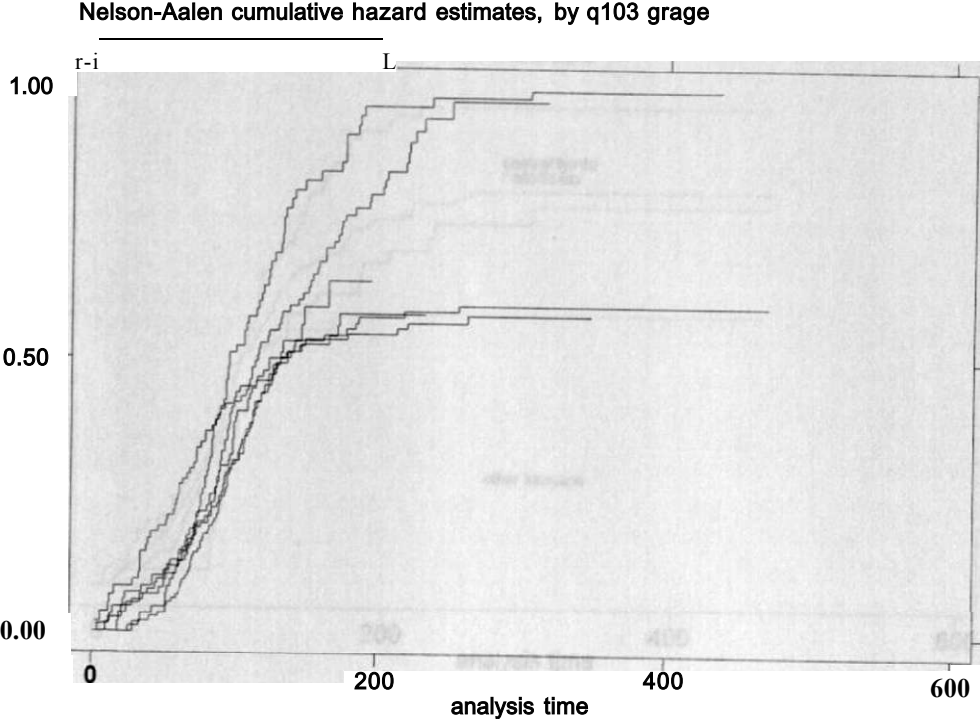
Source: NURIP 2001

Figure 5.0: Median age at first marriage and proportions married across generations.



Source: NURIP 2001

Figure 6.0: Median age at first marriage and proportions married by males/females across cohorts.



Source: NURJP 2001

Figure 7.0: Median age at first marriage and proportions married by ethnic groups
Nelson-Aalen cumulative hazard estimates, by q115

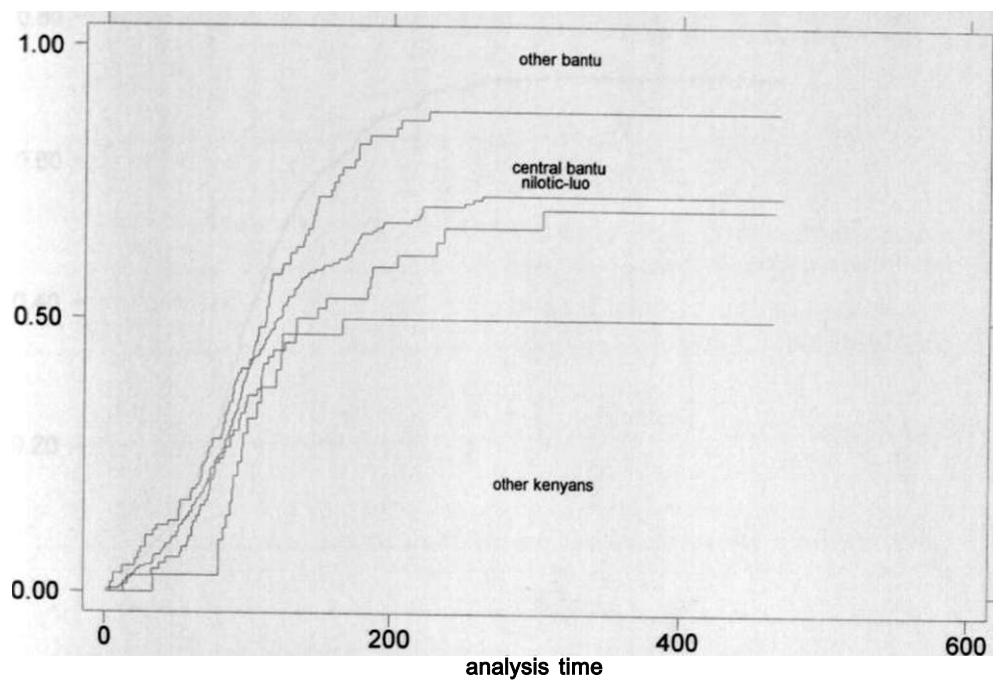
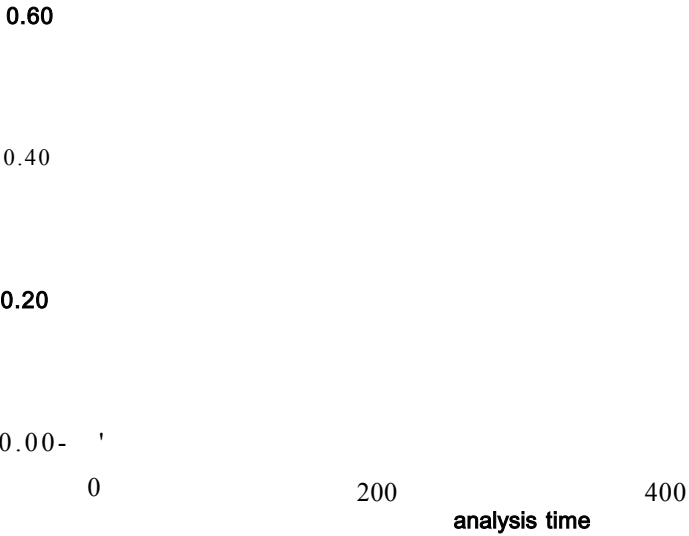


Figure 8.0: Overall median age at first marriage for males and females
Nelson-Aalen cumulative hazard estimate



Source: NURIP 2001

**Appendix IV
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**

Name (Q000)	Serial N° (Q001)	Relation to Head of hhd (Q002)	Residc ntial status (Q003)	Sex (Q00)	Age (Q005)	Ethnic group (Q006)	Natio- nality (Q007)	Rcligio n (Q008)	Marital status (Q009)	Birth place (Q010)	Residence 5 years ago (Q011)	School attend (Q012)	Level at school (Q013)	Labour particip (last 7 days) (Q014)	Biography	
															Eligible Q015)	Selected (Q016)
		Head 1 Spouse 2 Son /daughter 3 Brother /sister 4 Father /mother 5 Other relative 6 Non relative here Employee 8 NS/DK 9	Regularly present: Not here previous night 0 Here previous night 1 Not resident here previous night 2	circle Male Female	In completed years. Under 1 year write 00	See codes	See codes	See codes	Never married 1 Staying together 2 Monog: 4 Polyg 4 Widow! 6 Divorc 6 Separat 7 NS/DK 9	Sec codes	Residence in January 1996 See codes	Never went 0 Attend now 1 Left school 2	Primary: uncomple 1 ted! Secondary uncomple 3 ted" High school 5 Post-second, training 6 University NS/DK 9	Work for pay 0 Leave/sick 1 Family/own buz 2 Seek 1" job3 Seek job (worked before) 4 Student 5 Retired 6 Incapacitatec 7 Homemaker 8 Other (specify) 9	To be filled only supervisor	To be filled only by supervisor
	0 1		0 1 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No
	0 2		0 1 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No
	0 3		0 1 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No
	0 4		0 1 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No
	0 5		0 1 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No
	0 6		0 1 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No
	0 7		0 1 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No
	0 8		0 1 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No
	0 9		0 1	M F								0 1 1 2			Yes No	Yes/No I
												0 1 1 2			Yes No	Yes/No I

	112	oil 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No
	1 3	oil 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No
	1 4	0 1 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No
	1 5	0 1 2	M F								0 1 2			Yes No	Yes No

Fill a continuation form if more than 15 people in the household

NUMBER FEMALE:
Q017

NUMBER MALE:
Q018

TOTAL NUMBER:
Q019

HOUSEHOLD CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES (to be asked of the household head or any other responsible person)

Dwelling units		Main dwelling unit tenure status (Q022)	Dominant construction materials of main dwelling unit			Main source of water (Q026)	Main human waste disposal (Q027)	Main cooking fuel (Q028)	Main type of lighting (Q029)
(Q020)	(Q021)	<i>If owner occupied:</i>	Roof (Q023)	Wall (Q024)	Floor (Q025)				
How many habitable rooms does (do) this dwelling units <u>occupy</u> ?	How many rooms does (do) this dwelling units contain?	Purchased 1 Constructed 2 Inherited 3 <i>If rented/provided</i> Govnt 4 Local auth. 5 Parastatal 6 Private comp 7 Individual 8 Other 9	Corrugated iron sheet 1 Tiles 2 Concrete 3 Asbestos sheets 4 Grass 5 Makuti 6 Tin 7 Other 9	Stone 1 Brick/block 2 Mud/wood 3 Mud/cement 4 Wood only 5 Corrugated iron sheets 6 Grass/reeds 7 Tin 8 Other 9	Cement 1 Tiles 2 Wood 3 Earth 4 Other 9	Well 1 Borehole 2 Piped/tap 3 Private vendors 4 Community-owned kiosk 5 Other 9	Main sewer 1 Septic tank 2 Pit latrine 3 Bucket latrine 4 Field/Bush 5 Paid toilet 6 Drains Other 9	Electricity 1 Paraffin 2 Gas 3 Firewood 4 Charcoal 5 Solar 6 Other 9	Electricity 1 Pressure lamp 2 I-antenn 3 Tin lamp 4 Fuel wood 5 Solar 6 Other 9

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DECEASED OF THE FIVE (5) PAST YEARS (FROM 1996 TO 2001) AT THE TIME OF THEIR DEATH

"In the last five years, from January 1996 to today, did any resident of this household died for any particular reason?"

Name	Serial N° (Q030)	Relation to Head of hhd (Q031)	Residential status at death (Q032)	Sex (Q033)	Age at death (Q034)	Year death (Q035)	Ethnic group (Q036)	Nationality (Q037)	Religion (Q038)	Marital status (Q039)	Birth place (Q040)	Residence 5 years ago (Q041)	School attend (Q042)	Level at school (Q043)	Labour partic before death (Q044)	Cause of death (Q045)
	Head	1	Regularly present							Never married		Residence in January 1996'	Never went	Primary: uncompleted	Work for pay	Transport accident
	Spouse	2	present							1			0	1	Family/own	Other accident
	Son /daughter	3	Not here previous night	circle	In completed years.					Staying together				completed	buz 2	2
	Brother /sister	4	Here previous night			Male	Under 1 year	See codes	See codes	See codes	Polyg	4	See codes	Sec codes	Attend ed at the time of death	Secondary uncompleted
	Father /mother	5	previous night	Female	Under 1 year				Widow: Divorc	6			1	High school	Student	4 - 1 month
	Other relative	6	Not resident here		00				Separat	7			Left school	Post-second training	Incapacitate	7 + than 6 months
	Mon relative	8	previous night						NS/D	9			2	University	Homemaker	8 Recurrent illness
	NS/DK	9	night						K					NS/DK	9 Other	Other (specify)*
															fcS	

Fill a continuation form if more than 7 people deceased in the household

NUMBER FEMALE
1 1 1 1 1 4 LM / 1 1

NUMBER MALE
1 1 1 1 1 4 LM / 1 1

TOTAL NUMBER DECEASED
Q04H

Name of interviewer and code:

Q050

Name of field supervisor and code: _

Q051

DATE OF INTERVIEW /___/___/2001
Q052 Q053

Time at the beginning of the interview /___h/___mn/
Q054 Q055

Identifier /_!/ EA /_/_/_/ CLUSTER /_/_/ STRUCTURE /_/_/ HOUSEHOLD /_/_/ RESPONDENT /_/_/

MODULE 1: SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

Name of the respondent <i>(not coded, confidential)</i>	<i>First name</i>	<i>Last (family) name</i>
101-102 Date of birth	Month /_/_/	Year /_/_/
103 Gender	Male Female	1 2
104 What was your mother's religion at your birth?	<i>(see hhold questionnaire)</i> / / /	Specify if other Christian or other religion <i>(coded 13 or 14;</i>
105 Have you ever changed religion since birth?	Yes No	1 Go to 106 0 Go to 114
106-107 When did you first change religion?	Month /_/_/	Year /_/_/
108 What was your new religion then?	<i>(see hhold questionnaire)</i> / / /	Specify if other Christian or other religion <i>(coded 13 or 14)</i>
109 Do you have the same religion now?	Yes No	1 Go to 114 0 Go to 110
110 How many religions did ynu have since birth?	Number of religious affiliations /___/___/	
111-112 When did you last	Month /___/___/	Year /___/___/

113 What is your religion now?	<i>(see hhold questionnaire)</i>	Specify if other Christian or other religion <i>(coded 13 or 14;</i>
---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--

8/8

114 What was/is your father's last level of education?	No school	0
	Primary	1
	Secondary	2
	High school	3
	Post-secondary training	4
	University	5
	DK	9
115 From which ethnic group is your father? (specify)		
		/ _ / _ / _ /
116 Father's main profession when respondent was 15 years old (specify)		
		/ _ / _ / _ /
117 What was/is your mother's last level of education?	No school	0
	Primary	1
	Secondary	2
	High school	3

	Post-secondary training	4
	University	5
	DK	9
118 From which ethnic group is your mother? (specify)		
	/ _ / _ / _ /	
119 Mother's main profession when respondent was 15 years old (specify)		
	/ / / /	
120 What is your present nationality?	(see hhold questionnaire)	/ _ / _ /

MODULE 3: SCHOOL, APPRENTICESHIP & ACTIVITY

/ _ 3/ EA / _ / _ / _ / CLUSTER / _ / _ / STRUCTURE / _ / _ / HOUSEHOLD / _ / _ / RESPONDENT / _ / _ /

INTERVIEWER: THIS MODULE IS ABOUT ACTIVITIES OF THE RESPONDENT. REGARDLESS HIS/HER PLACE OF RESIDENCE YOU MUST NECESSARILY FILL IN AT LEAST ONE COLUMN FOR EVERY ACTIVITY OR STATUS IN THE SAME COMPANY.

PLEASE REFER TO THE AGEVENT FORM TO FILL IN QUESTIONS 301 TO 304.

FROM THE AGE OF 6 ONWARD	A 01		A 02		A 03		A 04		A 05							
301 No of the period (<i>see AGEVENT Form</i>)	/ _ / _ /		/ _ / _ /		/ _ / _ /		/ _ / _ /		/ _ / _ /							
302 How many months are there between the end of the last period and the current one? <i>or How many months did you spend unemployed before finding this job?</i>			N° of months/___/___/ <i>(if more than 6 months and if necessary fill in an unemployment period)</i>		N° of months/___/___/ <i>(if more than 6 months and if necessary fill in an unemployment period)</i>		N° of months/___/___/ <i>(if more than 6 months and if necessary fill in an unemployment period)</i>		N° of months/___/___/ <i>(if more than 6 months and if necessary fill in an unemployment period)</i>							
303-304 When did you start this activity?	/___/___/ Month	/ _ / _ / Year	/ _ / _ / Month	/ _ / _ / Year	l—l—l Month	/ _ / _ / Year	l—l—l Month	/ _ / _ / Year	l—l—l Month	l—l—l Year						
305 Was it a period of...?	Study 1-> 306	Illness 2-> 309	Invalidity 3-> 309	Retirement 4-> 309	Homemaker 5-> 309	Unemploym. 6-> 309	Other inactiv. 7-> 309	Apprenticeship or employment 8-> 310	Study 1-> 306	Illness 2-> 309	Invalidity 3-> 309	Retirement 4-> 309	Homemaker 5-> 309	Unemploym. 6-> 309	Other inactiv. 7-> 309	Apprenticeship or employment 8-> 310
306 EDUCATION LEVEL <i>(only for period of studying)</i> What was your level of education reached at the end of this period?	Primary 1	Secondary 2	High school 3	Post-secondary educ.4	University 5	Primary 1	Secondary 2	High school 3	Post-secondary educ.4	University 5	Primary 1	Secondary 2	High school 3	Post-secondary educ.4	University 5	

307 What was the highest certificate or degree you attained during this period?	None 0 KCPE/CPE/K APE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree- Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9
308 What type of educational establishment were you in?	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious3 Go to 309	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious3 Goto 309	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious3 Go to 309	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious3 Go to 309	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious3 Go to 309
309 SUPPORT OF STUDENTS ANE) How were you mainly supported during this period?	INACTIVES (illness, invalidity, retirement, h- Retirement or other benefits 1 Private/property income or savings 2 Scholarship only 3 Scholarship & stipend 4 Spouse 5 Older gen. relatives 6 Younger gen. relatvs 7 Other relatives 8 Welfare 9 Petty jobs 10 Other 99 Go to 333	invalidity, retirement, h- Retirement or odier benefits 1 Private/property income or savings 2 Scholarship only 3 Scholarship & stipend 4 Spouse 5 Older gen. relatives 6 Younger gen. relatvs 7 Other relatives 8 Welfare 9 Petty jobs 10 Other 99 Go to 333	emaker, unemployment, other period of inai- Retirement or odier benefits 1 Private/property income or savings 2 Scholarship only 3 Scholarship & stipend 4 Spouse 5 Older gen. relatives 6 Younger gen. relatvs 7 Odier relatives 8 Welfare 9 Petty jobs 10 Other 99 Go to 333	ctivity) Retirement or other benefits 1 Private/property income or savings 2 Scholarship only 3 Scholarship & stipend 4 Spouse 5 Older gen. relatives 6 Younger gen. relatvs 7 Other relatives 8 Welfare 9 Petty jobs 10 Other 99 Go to 333	ctivity) Retirement or other benefits 1 Private/property income or savings 2 Scholarship only 3 Scholarship & stipend 4 Spouse 5 Older gen. relatives 6 Younger gen. relatvs 7 Odier relatives 8 Welfare 9 Petty jobs 10 Other 99 Go to 333
310 FOR ALL EMPLOYED OR APP What was your main occupation? or What was the trade/craft/profession that you were learning? (spen/y).	^ENTICES				
		/ _ / _ / _ /	/ _ / _ / _ /	/ _ / _ / _ /	/ _ / _ / _ /

311 What was your status during this period of activity?	Salaried 1-> 318 Apprentice 2-> 317 Family business3-> 317 Own business 4-> 312	Salaried 1-> 318 Apprentice 2-> 317 Family business3-> 317 Own business 4-> 312	Salaried 1-> 318 Apprentice 2-> 317 Family business3-> 317 Own business 4-> 312	Salaried 1-> 318 Apprentice 2-> 317 Family business3-> 317 Own business 4-> 312	Salaried 1-> 318 Apprentice 2-> 317 Family business3-> 317 Own business 4-> 312	Salaried 1-> 318 Apprentice 2-> 317 Family business3-> 317 CXvn business 4-> 312
312 FOR OWN BUSINESS						
How many employees/apprentices worked for you at the beginning of this period?	0 (self-employed) 1 1 -2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1 -2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1 -2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1 -2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1 -2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1 -2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5
313 How many employees/apprentices worked for you at the end of this period?	0 (self-employed) 1 1-2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1 -2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1 -2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1 -2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1 -2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1 -2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5
314 How did you keep your accounts record?	Personal book 1 Formal accountancy 2 No written accounts 3	Personal book 1 Formal accountancy 2 No written accounts 3	Personal book 1 Formal accountancy 2 No written accounts 3	Personal book 1 Formal accountancy 2 No written accounts 3	Personal book 1 Formal accountancy 2 No written accounts 3	Personal book 1 Formal accountancy 2 No written accounts 3
315 Was your company registered? (PIN, VAT)	Yes 1 No 0	Yes 1 No 0	Yes 1 No 0	Yes 1 No 0	Yes 1 No 0	Yes 1 No 0
316 To set up this business what was the main source of finance you resorted to?	None 0 Own savings 1 Inheritance 2 Family assistance 3 Spousal support 4 Merry-go-round 5 Association 6 Credit from suppliers7 Bank loan 8 NGO loan 9 Co-operative loan 10 Personal loan 11 Shylock 12 ()fher 99	None 0 Own savings 1 Inheritance 2 Family assistance 3 Spousal support 4 Merry-go-round 5 Association 6 Credit from suppliers7 Bank loan 8 NGO loan 9 Co-operative loan 10 Personal loan 11 Shylock 12 Other 99	None 0 Own savings 1 Inheritance 2 Family assistance 3 Spousal support 4 Merry-go-round 5 Association 6 Credit from suppliers7 Bank loan 8 NGO loan 9 Co-operative loan 10 Personal loan 11 Shylock 12 Other 99	None 0 Own savings 1 Inheritance 2 Family assistance 3 Spousal support 4 Merry-go-round 5 Association 6 Credit from suppliers7 Bank loan 8 NGO loan 9 Co-operative loan 10 Personal loan 11 Shylock 12 Other 99	None 0 Own savings 1 Inheritance 2 Family assistance 3 Spousal support 4 Merry-go-round 5 Association 6 Credit from suppliers7 Bank loan 8 NGO loan 9 Co-operative loan 10 Personal loan 11 Shylock 12 Other 99	None 0 Own savings 1 Inheritance 2 Family assistance 3 Spousal support 4 Merry-go-round 5 Association 6 Credit from suppliers7 Bank loan 8 NGO loan 9 Co-operative loan 10 Personal loan 11 Shylock 12 Other 99 ()riier - 99
	Go to 325	Go to 325	Go to 325	Go to 325	Go to 325	Go to 325

317 FOR APPRENTICES AN1) FAMILY BUSINESS

How were you mainly supported during this period?	Older gen. relatives 1	Older gen. relatives 1	Older gen. relatives 1	Older gen. relatives 1	Older gen. relatives 1
	Younger gen. relatives 2	Younger gen. relatives 2	Younger gen. relatives 2	Younger gen. relatives 2	Younger gen. relatives 2
	Other relatives 3	Other relatives 3	Other relatives 3	Other relatives 3	Other relatives 3
	Manager/boss 4	Manager/boss 4	Manager/boss 4	Manager/boss 4	Manager/boss 4
	Welfare 5	Welfare 5	Welfare 5	Welfare 5	Welfare 5
	Petty jobs 6	Petty jobs 6	Petty jobs 6	Petty jobs 6	Petty' jobs 6
	Other 9	Other 9	Other 9	Other 9	Other 9
	Go to 321	Go to 321	Go to 321	Go to 321	Go to 321
318 FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES How did you obtain this job?	Family relations 1	Family relations 1	Family relations 1	Family relations 1	Family relations 1
	Personal relations 2	Personal relations 2	Personal relations 2	Personal relations 2	Personal relations 2
	Employment bureau 3	Employment bureau 3	Employment bureau 3	Employment bureau 3	Employment bureau 3
	Adverts 4	Adverts 4	Adverts 4	Adverts 4	Adverts 4
	Association 5	Association 5	Association 5	Association 5	Association 5
	Own initiative 6	Own initiative 6	Own initiative 6	Own initiative 6	Own initiative 6
	Other 9	Other 9	Other 9	Other 9	Other 9
		Go to 321	Go to 321	Go to 321	Go to 321
319 How was your main record of payment?	No record 0	No record 0	No record 0	No record 0	No record 0
	Logbook 1	Logbook 1	Logbook 1	Logbook 1	Logbook 1
	Payment voucher 2	Payment voucher 2	Payment voucher 2	Payment voucher 2	Payment voucher 2
	Payslip 3	Payslip 3	Payslip 3	Payslip 3	Payslip 3
320 What was the main mode of payment?	Fixed salary/wage 1	Fixed salary/wage 1	Fixed salary/wage 1	Fixed salary/wage 1	Fixed salary/wage 1
	Pay per job 2	Pay per job 2	Pay per job 2	Pay per job 2	Pay per job 2
	Commission or % 3	Commission or % 3	Commission or % 3	Commission or % 3	Commission or % 3
	In kind 4	In kind 4	In kind 4	In kind 4	In kind 4
321 PROMOTION (for salaried/employee, apprentices and family business) Since the beginning of this period have you been promoted?	Yes 1 Go to 322	Yes 1 Go to 322	Yes 1 Go to 322	Yes 1 Go to 322	Yes 1 Go to 322
	No 0 Go to 325	No 0 Go to 325	No 0 Go to 325	No 0 Go to 325	No 0 Go to 325
322-323 When were you promoted?	/ _ / _ /	/ _ / _ /	/ _ / _ /	/ _ / _ /	/ _ / _ /
	Month Year	Month Year	Month Year	Month Year	Month Year
324 What was your new position? <i>(specify)</i>					
	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /
325 FOR AIJ. EMPLOYED RESPONDENTS: CHANGE IN EDUCATION LEVEL (through evening classes, parallel courses...) During that period, did you study to obtain higher educational	Yes 1 Go to 326	Yes 1 Go to 326	Yes 1 Go to 326	Yes 1 Go to 326	Yes 1 Go to 326
	No 0 Go to 330	No 0 Go to 330	No 0 Go to 330	No 0 Go to 330	No 0 Go to 330
I <<<< Hum?					

326 What level of education did you attain?	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9
327 What type of educational establishment were you in?	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3
328-329 When did you attain that level?	/ _ / _ / Month Year	/ _ / _ / Month Year	/ _ / _ / Month Year	/ _ / _ / Month Year	/ _ / _ / Month Year
330 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMPANY Which economic sector did your company/organisation belong to?	Public service 1 Parastatal 2 Private company 3 Export proc. zone 4 NGO 5 International organ. 6 Small business Household 8 Other 9	Public service 1 Parastatal 2 Private company 3 Export proc. zone 4 NGO 5 International organ. 6 Small business Household 8 Other 9	Public service 1 Parastatal 2 Private company 3 Export proc. zone 4 NGO 5 International organ. 6 Small business Household 8 Other 9	Public service 1 Parastatal 2 Private company 3 Export proc. zone 4 NGO 5 International organ. 6 Small business Household 8 Other 9	Public service 1 Parastatal 2 Private company 3 Export proc. zone 4 NGO 5 International organ. 6 Small business Household 8 Other 9
331 In which estate/area was your company located during this period? <i>Vor Nairobi: estate / area</i> <i>tor outside Nairobi: nearest town or country</i>					

332 TRANSPORTATION MEANS What was your main transport (longer distance covered) for going to work during this period?	Work at home 1 On foot 2 Cycle 3 Motorbike 4 Own car 5 Shared car 6 Company's bus Matatu 8 Taxi 9 KBS bus 10 Train 11 Other 12	Work at home 1 On foot 2 Cycle 3 Motorbike 4 Own car 5 Shared car 6 Company's bus Matatu 8 Taxi 9 KBS bus 10 Train 11 Other 12	Work at home 1 On foot 2 Cycle 3 Motorbike 4 Own car 5 Shared car 6 Company's bus Matatu 8 Taxi 9 KBS bus 10 Train 11 Other 12	Work at home 1 On foot 2 Cycle 3 Motorbike 4 Own car 5 Shared car 6 Company's bus Matatu 8 Taxi 9 KBS bus 10 Train 11 Other 12	Work at home 1 On foot 2 Cycle 3 Motorbike 4 Own car 5 Shared car 6 Company's bus Matatu 8 Taxi 9 KBS bus 10 Train 11 Other 12
333 What was the main reason for changing activity at the end of this period? NOTICE TO INTERVIEWER: <i>CODE 99 FOR THE LAST ACTIVITY</i>	Laid off 1 "Terminated" 2 Company bankrupt 3 End of contract 4 End of apprenticeship Low salary/income 6 Working conditions 7 Personal conflicts 8 Find (better) job 9 Promoted 10 Medical 11 Bankruptcy 12 Family relocation 13 Retirement 14 Other 99	Laid off 1 "Terminated" 2 Company bankrupt 3 End of contract 4 End of apprenticeship Low salary/income 6 Working conditions 7 Personal conflicts 8 Find (better) job 9 Promoted 10 Medical 11 Bankruptcy 12 Family relocation 13 Retirement 14 Other 99	Laid off 1 "Terminated" 2 Company bankrupt 3 End of contract 4 End of apprenticeship Low salary/income 6 Working conditions 7 Personal conflicts 8 Find (better) job 9 Promoted 10 Medical 11 Bankruptcy 12 Family relocation 13 Retirement 14 Other 99	Laid off 1 "Terminated" 2 Company bankrupt 3 End of contract 4 End of apprenticeship Low salary/income 6 Working conditions 7 Personal conflicts 8 Find (better) job 9 Promoted 10 Medical 11 Bankruptcy 12 Family relocation 13 Retirement 14 Other 99	Laid off 1 "Terminated" 2 Company bankrupt 3 End of contract 4 End of apprenticeship Low salary/income 6 Working conditions 7 Personal conflicts 8 Find (better) job 9 Promoted 10 Medical 11 Bankruptcy 12 Family relocation 13 Retirement 14 Other 99
334 Did someone other than the members of the household help with the housework?	No 0 Yes, not paid 1 Yes, paid 2 Don't know 9	No 0 Yes, not paid 1 Yes, paid 2 Don't know 9	No 0 Yes, not paid 1 Yes, paid 2 Don't know 9	No 0 Yes, not paid 1 Yes, paid 2 Don't know 9	No 0 Yes, not paid 1 Yes, paid 2 Don't know 9
FOR PERIOD WHEN RESPONDED SIT WAS UNDER AGE 10 OR AT SCHOOL GO TO NEXT COLUMN, OTHERWISE GO TO Q335					
335 During this period did you have another source of income?	Yes, regular 1 Yes, occasionally 2 If YES go to 336 No 0 If NO go to 339	Yes, regular 1 Yes, occasionally 2 If YES go to 336 No 0 If NO go to 339	Yes, regular 1 Yes, occasionally 2 If YES go to 336 No 0 If NO go to 339	Yes, regular 1 Yes, occasionally 2 If YES go to 336 No 0 If NO go to 339	Yes, regular 1 Yes, occasionally 2 If YES go to 336 No 0 If NO go to 339

336 What was your second source of income? <i>(quote the most important if more than 2)</i>	Own business 1 Relative's business 2 Non-relative's busnss3 Properties income 4 Other 5	Own business 1 Relative's business 2 Non-relative's busnss3 Properties income 4 Other 5	Own business 1 Relative's business 2 Non-relative's busnss3 Properties income 4 Other 5	Own business 1 Relative's business 2 Non-relative's busnss3 Properties income 4 Other 5	Own business 1 Relative's business 2 Non-relative's busnss3 Properties income 4 Other 5
337-338 When did you start this secondary activity?	/ / / / Month Year	/ / / / Month Year	/ / / / Month Year	/ / / / Month Year	/ / / / Month Year
339 As compared to the preceding period did you find that your income...?		Increased 1 Dccrcasd 2 Remained the same 3	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Remained the same 3	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Remained the same 3	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Remained the same 3

MODULE 3: SCHOOL, APPRENTICESHIP & ACTIVITY (periods A11 to A15)

INTERVIEWER: THIS MODULE IS ABOUT ACTIVITIES OF THE RESPONDENT. WHATEVER HIS/HER PLACE OF RESIDENCE YOU MUST NECESSARILY FILL IN AT LEAST ONE COLUMN FOR EVERY ACTIVITY OR STATUS IN THE SAME COMPANY. PLEASE REFER TO THE AGEVENT FORM TO FILL IN QUESTIONS 302 TO 305.

FROM THE AGE OF 6 ONWARD	A11	A 12	A 13	A 14	A 15
301 No of the period (<i>see AGEVENT form</i>)	/ _ / _ /	/ _ / _ /	l-l-l	l-l-l	/ _ / _ /
302 How many months are there between the end of the last period and the current one? <i>or How many months did you spend unemployed before finding this job?</i>	N° of months/___/___/ <i>(if more than 6 months and if necessary fill in an unemployment period)</i>	N° of months/___/___/ <i>(if more than 6 months and if necessary fill in an unemployment period)</i>	N° of months/___/___/ <i>(if more than 6 months and if necessary fill in an unemployment period)</i>	N° of months/___/___/ <i>(if more than 6 months and if necessary fill in an unemployment period)</i>	N° of months/___/___/ <i>(if more than 6 months and if necessary fill in an unemployment period)</i>
303-304 When did you start this activity?	l l-l / _ / _ / Month Year	l l-l l-l / Month Year	l l-l l l l Month Year	l l l l l l Month Year	l l-l l-l-l Month Year
305 Was it a period of...?	Study 1-> 306 Illness 2-> 309 Invalidity 3-> 309 Retirement 4-> 309 Homemaker 5-> 309 Unemploy. 6-> 309 Other inactiv. 7-> 309 Apprenticeship or employment 8-> 310	Study 1-> 306 Illness 2-> 309 Invalidity 3-> 309 Retirement 4-> 309 Homemaker 5-> 309 Unemploy. 6-> 309 Other inactiv. 7-> 309 Apprenticeship or employment 8-> 310	Study 1-> 306 Illness 2-> 309 Invalidity 3-> 309 Retirement 4-> 309 Homemaker 5-> 309 Unemploy. 6-> 309 Other inactiv. 7-> 309 Apprenticeship or employment 8-> 310	Study 1-> 306 Illness 2-> 309 Invalidity 3-> 309 Retirement 4-> 309 Homemaker 5-> 309 Unemploy. 6-> 309 Other inactiv. 7-> 309 Apprenticeship or employment 8-> 310	Study 1-> 306 Illness 2-> 309 Invalidity 3-> 309 Retirement 4-> 309 Homemaker 5-> 309 Unemploy. 6-> 309 Other inactiv. 7-> 309 Apprenticeship or employment 8-> 310
306 EDUCATION LEVEL <i>(only for period of studying)</i> What was your level of education reached at the end of this period?	Primary 1 Secondary 2 High school 3 Post-secondary educ.4 University 5	Primary 1 Secondary 2 High school 3 Post-secondary educ.4 University 5	Primary 1 Secondary 2 High school 3 Post-secondary educ.4 University 5	Primary 1 Secondary 2 High school 3 Post-secondary educ.4 University 5	Primary 1 Secondary 2 High school 3 Post-secondary educ.4 University 5

307 What was the highest certificate or degree you attained during this period?	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree 7 Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree 7 Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree 7 Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree 7 Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree 7 Other 9
308 What type of educational establishment were you in?	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3 Go to 309	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3 Go to 309	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3 Go to 309	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3 Go to 309	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3 Go to 309
309 SUPPORT OF STUDENTS AND How were you mainly supported during this period?	INACTIVES (illness, invalidity, retirement, h Retirement or other benefits 1 Private/property income or savings 2 Scholarship only 3 Scholarship & stipend 4 Spouse 5 Older gen. relatives 6 Younger gen. relatvs 7 Other relatives 8 Welfare 9 Petty jobs 10 Other 99 Go to 333	invalidity, retirement, h Retirement or other benefits 1 Private/property income or savings 2 Scholarship only 3 Scholarship & stipend 4 Spouse 5 Older gen. relatives 6 Younger gen. relatvs 7 Other relatives 8 Welfare 9 Petty jobs 10 Other 99 Go to 333	emaker, unemployment, other period of inactivity) Retirement or other benefits 1 Private/property income or savings 2 Scholarship only 3 Scholarship & stipend 4 Spouse 5 Older gen. relatives 6 Younger gen. relatvs 7 Other relatives 8 Welfare 9 Petty jobs 10 Other 99 Go to 333	emaker, unemployment, other period of inactivity) Retirement or other benefits 1 Private/property income or savings 2 Scholarship only 3 Scholarship & stipend 4 Spouse 5 Older gen. relatives 6 Younger gen. relatvs 7 Other relatives 8 Welfare 9 Petty jobs 10 Other 99 Go to 333	emaker, unemployment, other period of inactivity) Retirement or other benefits 1 Private/property income or savings 2 Scholarship only 3 Scholarship & stipend 4 Spouse 5 Older gen. relatives 6 Younger gen. relatvs 7 Other relatives 8 Welfare 9 Petty jobs 10 Other 99 Go to 333
310 FOR ALL EMPLOYED OR APP What was your main occupation? or What was the trade/eraft/profession that you were learning;? (.fpntfy)	^ENTICES				
		/ _ / _ / _ /	/ _ / _ / _ /	/ _ / _ / _ /	/ _ / _ / _ /

311 What was your status during this period of activity?	Salaried 1-> 318 Apprentice 2-> 317 Family business3-> 317 Own business 4-> 312	Salaried 1-> 318 Apprentice 2-> 317 Family business3-> 317 Own business 4-> 312	Salaried 1-> 318 Apprentice 2-> 317 Family business3-> 317 Own business 4-> 312	Salaried 1-> 318 Apprentice 2-> 317 Family business3-> 317 Own business 4-> 312	Salaried 1-> 318 Apprentice 2-> 317 Family business3-> 317 Own business 4-> 312
312 FOR OWN BUSINESS					
312 How many employees/apprentices worked for you at the beginning of this period?	0 (self-employed) 1 1-2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1-2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1-2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1-2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1-2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5
313 How many employees/apprentices worked for you at the end of this period?	0 (self-employed) 1 1-2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1-2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1-2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1-2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5	0 (self-employed) 1 1-2 persons 2 3-5 persons 3 6-10 persons 4 More than 10 5
314 How did you keep your accounts record?	Personal book 1 Formal accountancy 2 No written accounts 3	Personal book 1 Formal accountancy 2 No written accounts 3	Personal book 1 Formal accountancy 2 No written accounts 3	Personal book 1 Formal accountancy 2 No written accounts 3	Personal book 1 Formal accountancy 2 No written accounts 3
315 Was your company registered? (PIN, VAT)	Yes 1 No 0	Yes 1 No 0	Yes 1 No 0	Yes 1 No 0	Yes 1 No 0
316 To set up this business what was the main source of finance you resorted to?	None 0 Own savings 1 Inheritance 2 Family assistance 3 Spousal support 4 Merry-go-round 5 Association 6 Credit from suppliers7 Bank loan 8 NGO loan 9 Co-operative loan 10 Personal loan 11 Shylock 12 ()ther 99	None 0 Own savings 1 Inheritance 2 Family assistance 3 Spousal support 4 Merry-go-round 5 Association 6 Credit from suppliers7 Bank loan 8 NGO loan 9 Co-operative loan 10 Personal loan 11 Shylock 12 Other 99	None 0 Own savings 1 Inheritance 2 Family assistance 3 Spousal support 4 Mem'-go-round 5 Association 6 Credit from suppliers7 Bank loan 8 NGO loan 9 Co-operative loan 10 Personal loan 11 Shylock 12 Other 99	None 0 Own savings 1 Inheritance 2 Family assistance 3 Spousal support 4 Merry-go-round 5 Association 6 Credit from suppliers7 Bank loan 8 NGO loan 9 Co-operative loan 10 Personal loan 11 Shylock 12 Other 99	None 0 Own savings 1 Inheritance 2 Family assistance 3 Spousal support 4 Merry-go-round 5 Association 6 Credit from suppliers7 Bank loan 8 NGO loan 9 Co-operative loan 10 Personal loan 11 Shylock 12 Other 99
	Go to 325	Go to 325	Go to 325	Go to .125	Go to 325

317 FOR APPRENTICES AND FAMILY BUSINESS

How were you mainly supported during this period?

Older gen. relatives	1	Older gen. relatives	1	Older gen. relatives	1	Older gen. relatives	1	Older gen. relatives	1
Younger gen. relatvs	2	Younger gen. relatvs	2	Younger gen. relatvs	2	Younger gen. relatvs	2	Younger gen. relatvs	2
Other relatives	3	Other relatives	3	Other relatives	3	Other relatives	3	Other relatives	3
Manager/boss	4	Manager/boss	4	Manager/boss	4	Manager/boss	4	Manager/boss	4
Welfare	5	Welfare	5	Welfare	5	Welfare	5	Welfare	5
Petty jobs	6	Petty jobs	6	Petty jobs	6	Petty jobs	6	Petty jobs	6
Other	9	Other	9	Other	9	Other	9	Other	9
	Go to 321		Go to 321		Go to 321		Go to 321		Go to 321

318 FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES

How did you obtain this job?

Family relations	1	Family relations	1	Family relations	1	Family relations	1	Family relations	1
Personal relations	2	Personal relations	2	Personal relations	2	Personal relations	2	Personal relations	2
Employment bureau	3	Employment bureau	3	Employment bureau	3	Employment bureau	3	Employment bureau	3
Adverts	4	Adverts	4	Adverts	4	Adverts	4	Adverts	4
Association	5	Association	5	Association	5	Association	5	Association	5
Own initiative	6	Own initiative	6	Own initiative	6	Own initiative	6	Own initiative	6
Other	9	Other	9	Other	9	Other	9	Other	9

319 How was your main record of payment?

No record	0	No record	0	No record	0	No record	0	No record	0
Logbook	1	Logbook	1	Logbook	1	Logbook	1	Logbook	1
Payment voucher	2	Payment voucher	2	Payment voucher	2	Payment voucher	2	Payment voucher	2
Payslip	3	Payslip	3	Payslip	3	Payslip	3	Payslip	3

320

What was the main mode of payment?

Fixed salary/wage	1	Fixed salary/wage	1	Fixed salary/wage	1	Fixed salary/wage	1	Fixed salary/wage	1
Pay per job	2	Pay per job	2	Pay per job	2	Pay per job	2	Pay per job	2
Commission or %	3	Commission or %	3	Commission or %	3	Commission or %	3	Commission or %	3
In kind	4	In kind	4	In kind	4	In kind	4	In kind	4

321 PROMOTION (for salaried/employee, apprentices and family business)

Since the beginning of this period have you been promoted?

Yes	Go to 322	Yes	1 Go to 322	Yes	Go to 322	Yes	Go to 322	Yes	Go to 322
No	Go to 325	No	0 Go to 325	No	Go to 325	No	Go to 325	No	Go to 325

322-323

When were you promoted?

Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year
-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------

324

What was your new position?

(sp^Mfy)

I-I-I-I

325 FOR ALL EMPLOYED RESPONDENTS: CHANGE IN EDUCATION LEVEL (through evening classes, parallel courses...

During that period, did you study to obtain higher educational t\i*Unv*Uim?

Yes	Go to 326	Yes	Go to 326	Yes	Go to 326	Yes	Go to 326	Yes	Go to 326	1 Go to 326
No	Go to 330	No	Go to 330	No	Go to 330	No	Go to 330	Nii	Go to 330	<i>(I G<i to 330I</i>

326 What level of education did you attain?	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree 7 Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/K\PE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/IsAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree Other 9	None 0 KCPE/CPE/KAPE/ KPE 1 KJSE 2 KCSE/KCE/EACE/ CSC 3 KACE/EAACE/HSE Diploma/certificate 5 Bachelor's degree 6 Masters degree 7 Other 9
327 What type of educational establishment were you in?	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious3	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious3	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3	Public 1 Private religious 2 Private non-religious 3
328-329 When did you attain that level?	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ Month Year	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ Month Year	/_/_/_/ l-l-l-l Month Year	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ Month Year	l-l-l-l l-l-l-l Month Year
330 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMPANY AND TRANSPORTATION MEANS IN NAIROBI Which economic sector did your company/organisation belong to?	Public service 1 Parastatal 2 Private company 3 Export proc. zone 4 NGO 5 International organ. 6 Small business Household 8 Other 9	Public service 1 Parastatal 2 Private company 3 Export proc. zone 4 NGO 5 International organ. 6 Small business Household 8 Other 9	Public service 1 Parastatal 2 Private company 3 Export proc. zone 4 NGO 5 International organ. 6 Small business Household 8 Other 9	Public service 1 Parastatal 2 Private company 3 Export proc. zone 4 NGO 5 International organ. 6 Small business 7 Household 8 Other 9	Public service 1 Parastatal 2 Private company 3 Export proc. zone 4 NGO 5 International organ. 6 Small business Household 8 Other 9
331 In which estate/area was your company located during; this period? <i>For Nairobi: estate/area</i> <i>I or outside Nairobi: nearest town or country</i>				l-l-l-l-l	l-l-l-l-l

332 TRANSPORTATION MEANS What was your main transport (longer distance covered) for going to work during this period?	Work at home 1 On foot 2 Cycle 3 Motorbike 4 Own car 5 Shared car 6 Company's bus 7 Matatu 8 Taxi 9 KBS bus 10 Train 11 Other 12	Work at home 1 On foot 2 Cycle 3 Motorbike 4 Own car 5 Shared car 6 Company's bus 7 Matatu 8 Taxi 9 KBS bus 10 Train 11 Other 12	Work at home 1 On foot 2 Cycle 3 Motorbike 4 Own car 5 Shared car 6 Company's bus 7 Matatu 8 Taxi 9 KBS bus 10 Train 11 Other 12	Work at home 1 On foot 2 Cycle 3 Motorbike 4 Own car 5 Shared car 6 Company's bus 7 Matatu 8 Taxi 9 KBS bus 10 Train 11 Other 12	Work at home 1 On foot 2 Cycle 3 Motorbike 4 Own car 5 Shared car 6 Company's bus 7 Matatu 8 Taxi 9 KBS bus 10 Train 11 Other 12
333 What was the main reason for changing activity at the end of this period? NOTICE TO INTERVIEWER: <i>CODE 99 FOR THE LAST</i> <i>ACYIVTYT</i>	Laid off 1 "Terminated" 2 Company bankrupt 3 End of contract 4 End of apprenticeship 5 Low salary/income 6 Working conditions 7 Personal conflicts 8 Find (better) job 9 Promoted 10 Medical 11 Bankruptcy 12 Family relocation 13 Retirement 14 Other 99	Laid off 1 "Terminated" 2 Company bankrupt 3 End of contract 4 End of apprenticeship 5 Low salary/income 6 Working conditions 7 Personal conflicts 8 Find (better) job 9 Promoted 10 Medical 11 Bankruptcy 12 Family relocation 13 Retirement 14 Other 99	Laid off 1 "Terminated" 2 Company bankrupt 3 End of contract 4 End of apprenticeship 5 Low salary/income 6 Working conditions 7 Personal conflicts 8 Find (better) job 9 Promoted 10 Medical 11 Bankruptcy 12 Family relocation 13 Retirement 14 Other 99	Laid off 1 "Terminated" 2 Company bankrupt 3 End of contract 4 End of apprenticeship 5 Low salary/income 6 Working conditions 7 Personal conflicts 8 Find (better) job 9 Promoted 10 Medical 11 Bankruptcy 12 Family relocation 13 Retirement 14 Other 99	Laid off 1 "Terminated" 2 Company bankrupt 3 End of contract 4 End of apprenticeship 5 Low salary/income 6 Working conditions 7 Personal conflicts 8 Find (better) job 9 Promoted 10 Medical 11 Bankruptcy 12 Family relocation 13 Retirement 14 Other 99
334 Did someone other than the members of the household help with the housework?	No 0 Yes, not paid 1 Yes, paid 2 Don't know 9	No 0 Yes, not paid 1 Yes, paid 2 Don't know 9	No 0 Yes, not paid 1 Yes, paid 2 Don't know 9	No 0 Yes, not paid 1 Yes, paid 2 Don't know 9	No 0 Yes, not paid 1 Yes, paid 2 Don't know 9
FOR PERIOD WHEN RESPONDENT WAS UNDER AGE 10 OR AT SCHOOL GO TO NEXT COLUMN, OTHERWISE GO TO Q335					
335 During this period did you have another source of income?	Yes, regular 1 Yes, occasionally 2 If YES go to 336 No 0 If NO go to 339	Yes, regular 1 Yes, occasionally 2 If YES go to 336 No 0 If NO go to 339	Yes, regular 1 Yes, occasionally 2 If YES go to 336 No 0 If NO go to 339	Yes, regular 1 Yes, occasionally 2 If YES go to 336 No 0 If NO go to 339	Yes, regular 1 Yes, occasionally 2 If YES go to 336 No 0 If NO go to 339

336 What was your second source of income? <i>(quote the most important if more than 2)</i>	Own business 1 Relative's business 2 Non-relative's busnss3 Properties income 4 Other 5	Own business 1 Relative's business 2 Non-relative's busnss3 Properties income 4 Other 5	Own business 1 Relative's business 2 Non-relative's busnss3 Properties income 4 Other 5	Own business 1 Relative's business 2 Non-relative's busnss3 Properties income 4 Other 5	Own business 1 Relative's business 2 Non-relative's busnss3 Properties income 4 Other 5
337-338 When did you start this secondary activity?	<i>I I I</i> <i>I I I</i> Month Year	<i>I I I</i> <i>I I I</i> Month Year	<i>I I I</i> <i>I I I</i> Month Year	<i>I I I</i> <i>I I I</i> Month Year	<i>I I I</i> <i>I I I</i> Month Year
339 As compared to the preceding period did you find that your income...?	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Remained the same 3	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Remained the same 3	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Remained the same 3	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Remained the same 3	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Remained the same 3

MODULE 4: MATRIMONIAL HISTORY

/_4/ EA /_/_/_/ CLUSTER /_/_/_/ STRUCTURE /_/_/_/ HOUSEHOLD /_/_/_/ RESPONDENT /_/_/_/

INTERVIEWERS: THIS MODULE IS MEANT FOR RESPONDENT WHO HAVE OR HAD BEEN MARRIED (DIVORCED, SEPARATED OR WIDOW), FORMALLY OR NOT. PLEASE REFER TO THE AGEVENT FORM TO FILL IN QUESTIONS 401 TO 403. EACH PERIOD OF STAYING TOGETHER MUST BE REPORTED IN A SEPARATE COLUMN. IF THE RESPONDENT NEVER STAYED WITH HIS/HER PARTNER, FILL ONLY ONE COLUMN.

	C01	C 02	C 03	C 04	C 05
First name of partner					
401 Rank of the partner	Union N° /_/_/_/	Union N° /_/_/_/	Union N° /_/_/_/	Union N° /_/_/_/	Union N° /_/_/_/
402-403 When did you start staying together? <i>(write XX XX if they never stayed together)</i>	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ Month Year	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ Month Year	l-l-l /_/_/_/ Month Year	/_/_/_/ l-l-l Month Year	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ Month Year
404 Was it the first time you stayed together?	Yes 1->405 Never stayed together 2->405 No 0->415	Yes 1->405 Never stayed together 2->405 No 0->415	Yes 1->405 Never stayed together 2->405 No 0->415	Yes 1->405 Never stayed together 2->405 No 0->415	Yes 1->405 Never stayed together 2->405 No 0->415
405 Was this union formalised?	Yes 1->406 No 0->412	Yes 1->406 No 0->412	Yes 1->406 No 0->412	Yes 1->406 No 0->412	Yes 1->406 No 0->412
<i>Traditional marriage</i>					
406-407 Date of customary marriage	I I I I I I month year	I I I I I I month year	I I I I I I month year	I I I I I I month year	l-l-l l-l-l month year
<i>Civil marriage</i>					
408-409 Date of civil marriage	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ month year	/_/_/_/ l-l-l-J month year	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ month year	/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/ month year	l-l-l /_/_/_/ month year
<i>Religions marriage</i>					
410-411 Date of religious marriage <i>(write XX XX if one type of union was not formalised)</i>	l-l-l l-l-l month year	l-l-l l-l-l month year	l-l-l l-l-l month year	l-l-l l-l-l month year	/_/_/_/ l-l-l month year
412 What was the age of your partner at <i>li «- uimuit^ < «iim iicriiid?</i>	/_/_/_/			/_/_/_/	_ / - / - / /

413 What was the ethnic group of your partner's father?					
	/ _ / _ / _ /	/ _ / _ / _ /	/ / / /	/ / / /	l-l-l-l
414 What was the ethnic group of your partner's mother?					
	/ _ / _ / _ /	/ _ / / / /	/ _ / _ / _ /	/ / / /	/ / / / /
415 What was the matrimonial status of your partner just before the beginning of this period?	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9
416 What was the matrimonial status of your partner just before the end of this period?	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9
417 From the beginning of this period, did you stay together continuously up to now?	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> Never stayed together 2-> 421 No 0-> 418	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> Never stayed together 2-> 421 No 0-> 418	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> Never stayed together 2-> 421 No 0-> 418	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> Never stayed together 2-> 421 No 0-> 418	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> Never stayed together 2-> 421 No 0-> 418
418-419 If NO to 417, When did you stop staying together?	/ _ / _ / month year	/ _ / _ / month year	/ _ / _ / month year	l-l-l month year	l-l-l month year
420 Did you live together again?	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> No 0	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> No 0	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> No 0	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> No 0	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> No 0
421 If NO to 420 or never stayed together. Did you pari from this partner?	Yes, divorced 1 Yes, separated 2 Yes, spouse died 3 N <i>i</i> 0	Yes, divorced 1 Yes, separated 2 Yes, spouse died 3 No 0	Yes, divorced 1 Yes, separated 2 Yes, spouse died 3 No 0	Yes, divorced 1 Yes, separated 2 Yes, spouse died 3 No _____" j	Yes, divorced 1 Yes, separated 2 Yes, spouse died > No _____>J

422-423 When did you part?

/_/_/_/ /_/_/_/
Month Year

Month

Year

Month

Year

Month

Year

Month

Year

MODULE 4: MATRIMONIAL HISTORY (periods C 06 to C 10)

INTERVIEWERS: THIS MODULE IS MEANT FOR RESPONDENT WHO HAVE OR HAD BEEN MARRIED (DIVORCED, SEPARATED OR WIDOW), FORMALLY OR NOT. PLEASE REFER TO THE AGEVENT FORM TO FILL IN QUESTIONS 401 TO 403. EACH PERIOD OF STAYING TOGETHER MUST BE REPORTED IN A SEPARATE COLUMN. IF THE RESPONDENT NEVER STAYED WITH HIS/HER PARTNER, FILL ONLY ONE COLUMN.

	C 06	C 07	C 08	C 09	C 10
First name of partner					
401 Rank of the partner	Union N° / _ / _ /	Union N° / _ / _ /	Union N° / _ / _ /	Union N° / _ / _ /	Union N° / _ / _ /
402-403 When did you start staying together? <i>(unite XXXX if they never stayed together)</i>	/ _ / _ / l-l-l Month Year	l-l-l / _ / _ / Month Year	/ _ / _ / / _ / _ / Month Year	l - l - l / _ / _ / Month Year	l - l - l l-l-l Month Year
404 Was it the first time you stayed together?	Yes 1->405 Never stayed together 2->405 No 0->415	Yes 1->405 Never stayed together 2->405 No 0->415	Yes 1->405 Never stayed together 2->405 No 0->415	Yes 1->405 Never stayed together 2->405 No 0->415	Yes 1->405 Never stayed together 2->405 No 0->415
405 Was this union formalised?	Yes 1->406 No 0->412	Yes 1->406 No 0->412	Yes 1->406 No 0->412	Yes 1->406 No 0->412	Yes 1->406 No 0->412
<i>Traditional marriage</i> 406-408 Date of customary marriage	l-l-l l-l-l month year	l-l-l l-l-l month year	l-l-l l-l-l month year	l-l-l l - l - l month year	l-l-l l-l-l month year
<i>Civil marriage</i> 408-410 Date of civil marriage	month year	l-l-l l-l-l month year	l-l-l / _ / _ / month year	l-l-l l - l - l month year	l - l - l l-l-l month year
<i>Religious marriage</i> 410-411 Date of religious marriage <i>(umte XXXX if one type of union was not formalised)</i>	/ _ / _ / l-l-l month year	/ _ / _ / / _ / _ / month year	/ _ / _ / / _ / _ / month year	l - l - l l - l - l month year	l - l - l l - l - l month year
412 What was the age of your partner at the beginning of this period?	l-l-l	l-l-l	l-l-l	l-l-l	/ _ / _ /

413 What was the ethnic group of your partner's father?					
	/ _ / _ / _ /	1-1-1-1	1-1-1-1	/ / / /	1-1-1-1
414 What was the ethnic group of your partner's mother?					
	/ _ / _ / _ /	/ - / - / - /	/ / / /	/ / / /	1-1-1-1
415 What was the matrimonial status of your partner just before the beginning of this period?	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9
416 What was the matrimonial status of your partner just before the end of this period?	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9	Never married 1 Monogamous 2 Polygamous 3 Separated/Divorced 4 Widowed 5 NS/DK 9
417 From the beginning of this period, did you stay together continuously up to now?	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> Never stayed together 2-> 421 No 0-> 418	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> Never stayed together 2-> 421 No 0-> 418	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> Never stayed together 2-> 421 No 0-> 418	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> Never stayed together 2-> 421 No 0-> 418	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> Never stayed together 2-> 421 No 0-> 418
418-419 If NO to 417,	1-1-1 1-1 /	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1-1 1-1-1	1 1 1 1-1-1	1 1 1 1-1-1
When did you stop staying together?	month year	month year	month year	month year	month year
420 Did you live together again?	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> No 0	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> No 0	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> No 0	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> No 0	YES 1 <i>Go to next column</i> No 0
421 If NO to 420 or never stayed together. Did you part from this partner?	Yes, divorced 1 Yes, separated 2 Yes, spouse died ^ No 0	Yes, divorced 1 Yes, separated 2 Yes, spouse died ^ No 0	Yes, divorced 1 Yes, separated 2 Yes, spouse died 1 No 0	Yes, divorced 1 Yes, separated 2 Yes, spouse died J No 0	Yes, divorced 1 1 Yes, separated 2 1 Yes, spouse died ' / No » 1

511-512 When did your child stop staying with you? <i>(see AGEVENT form)</i>	Month / _ / _ / Year / _ / _ / Go to 513	Month / _ / _ / Year / _ / _ / Go to 513	Month / / / Year / _ / _ / Go to 513	Month / / / Year / _ / _ / Go to 513	Month / / / Year / _ / _ / Go to 513	Month / / / Year / _ / _ / Go to 513	Month I I I Year / _ / _ / Go to 513	Month / / / Year / _ / _ / Go to 513	Month I I I Year / _ / _ / Go to 513
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

513 Did the child go to school?	Yes 1 Go to 514 No 0 DK 9 Go to next Child	Yes 1 Go to 514 No 0 DK 9 Go to next child	Yes 1 Go to 514 No 0 DK 9 Go to next child	Yes 1 Go to 514 No 0 DK 9 Go to next child	Yes 1 Go to 514 No 0 DK 9 Go to next child	Yes 1 Go to 514 No 0 DK 9 Go to next child	Yes 1 Go to 514 No 0 DK 9 Go to next child	Yes 1 Go to 514 No 0 DK 9 Go to next child	Yes 1 Go to 514 No 0 DK 9 Go to next child
514 What is/was the highest level of education attained by your child?	Primary: uncompleted 1 completed 2 Secondary uncompleted 3 completed 4 High school 5 Post-second, training 6 University 7 DK 9	Primary: uncompleted 1 completed 2 Secondary uncompleted 3 completed 4 High school 5 Post-second, training 6 University 7 DK 9	Primary: uncompleted 1 completed 2 Secondary uncompleted 3 completed 4 High school 5 Post-second, training 6 University 7 DK 9	Primary: uncompleted 1 completed 2 Secondary uncompleted 3 completed 4 High school 5 Post-second, training 6 University 7 DK 9	Primary: uncompleted 1 completed 2 Secondary uncompleted 3 completed 4 High school 5 Post-second, training 6 University 7 DK 9	Primary: uncompleted 1 completed 2 Secondary uncompleted 3 completed 4 High school 5 Post-second, training 6 University 7 DK 9	Primary: uncompleted 1 completed 2 Secondary uncompleted 3 completed 4 High school 5 Post-second, training 6 University 7 DK 9	Primary: uncompleted 1 completed 2 Secondary uncompleted 3 completed 4 High school 5 Post-second, training 6 University 7 DK 9	Primary: uncompleted 1 completed 2 Secondary uncompleted 3 completed 4 High school 5 Post-second, training 6 University 7 DK 9
515 Did your child stop going to school?	NO 0 DK 9 Go to next child YES 1 Go to 516	NO 0 DK 9 Go to next child YES 1 Go to 516	NO 0 DK 9 Go to next child YES 1 Go to 516	NO 0 DK 9 Go to next child YES 1 Go to 516	NO 0 DK 9 Go to next child YES 1 Go to 516	NO 0 DK 9 Go to next child YES 1 Go to 516	NO 0 DK 9 Go to next child YES 1 Go to 516	NO 0 DK 9 Go to next child YES 1 Go to 516	NO 0 DK 9 Go to next child YES 1 Go to 516
516-517 When did your child stop going to school?	Month Year /___/___/	Month Year /___/___/	Month Year /__/_/_/	Month Year /_/_/_/	Month / _ / _ / Year / _ / _ /	Month / _ / _ / Year / / /	Month / _ / _ / Year / / /	Month / _ / _ / Year / / /	Month / _ / _ / Year / / /

Q 605 How was the welcome from the respondent?	Excellent	1
	Average	2
	Bad	3
Q 606 Did the respondent use any kind of written documents to help in answering your questions? (e.g. birth certificate, ID, etc.)	Yes	1
	No	0
Q 607 Did anybody else (apart from the respondent and you) attend the interview?	Yes	1 go to Q 608
	No	0
Q 608 Did the answers come from the respondent alone?	Yes	1
	No	0