

*The Role of Informal Conversations in Kenya*

*Data Dictionary*

## SUBLOCATIONS DENOMINATIONS

<i>sublocation in Nyanza Province (current denomination)*</i>	<i>sublocation in Stata</i>	<i>main city close by</i>
<b>Kawadghone</b> (Homa Bay District)	<b>Kawadghone</b>	Homa Bay, Kandiege
<b>Owich</b> (Suba District)	<b>Gwasssi</b>	Gwasssi
<b>Obisa</b> (Rachuonya District)	<b>Oyugis</b>	Oyugis
<b>Wakula south</b> (Suba District)	<b>Ugina</b>	Ugina

\* before 1994 it was all South Nyanza District

## IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

<i>sublocation</i>	<i>identification numbers for women in K1</i>	<i>identification numbers for women in K1 (added)</i>	<i>identification numbers for women added in K2</i>	<i>identification numbers for women added in K3</i>	<i>identification numbers for men in K1</i>	<i>identification numbers for men in K1 (added)</i>	<i>identification numbers for men added in K2</i>	<i>identification numbers for men added in K3</i>
Obisa	1-364	///	10000...	31000...	1-300	///		31500...
Owich	381-630	7000...		32000...	381-610	6000... 7000...		32500...
Kawadghone	631-880	8000...		33000...	631-835	8000...		33500..
Wakula south	882-1125	9000... 9900...		34000...	882-1062	9000...		34500...

### Notes:

- all men id = 999 (originally coded as such because husbands of eligible women listed but not expected to be found) have been re-coded in K2 as 7030 when found in the field, and as new ones (id = 31000, 32000...) in K3.

- all women id=10000 are not in the sample and therefore they are not interviewed: these are wives of men interviewed in the "only men" villages.

- all women and men who were in the sample and had been attributed a number, but were never interviewed before K3, have been re-coded as new ones (series 31000, 315000...) in K3

# *The Role of Informal Conversations in Kenya*

## *Variable Dictionary*

- (q) pre-Section Sample Information
- (j) Section 1 General Information
- (c) Section 1A Interview Details
- (b) Section 2 Background Variables
- (e) Section 3 Economic Variables
- (f) Section 4 Family Planning Network
- (l) Section 4A Wealth Network
- (r) Section 4B Health Network
- (s) Section 5 Secret Use
- (g) Section 6 Gender
- (a) Section 7 Aids Network
- (m) Section 8 Measures of modernity/opportunity for interaction

## LEGEND FOR THE USE OF THE VARIABLE DICTIONARY

### General

Variable name and their order were based on the K3 questionnaire whose structure is different from the one in K2 and K1. Variable names in the dataset are composed by a prefix indicating respondent's gender and the survey wave + variable-name root indicating the specific variable content. Example: *h2subloc* = sublocation of residence for a man in Kenya 2. Variable-name root is found in the *Variable Dictionary K2 K3*, while prefixes are given here below:

prefixes by:	females	males
Kenya 1 (Dec. 1994 - Jan. 1995)	w1 + ( <i>variable name</i> )	h1 + ( <i>variable name</i> )
Kenya 2 (Dec. 1996 - Jan. 1997)	w2 + ( <i>variable name</i> )	h2 + ( <i>variable name</i> )
Kenya 3 (Jan. - Mar. 2000)	w3 + ( <i>variable name</i> )	h3 + ( <i>variable name</i> )

### Variable Dictionary K2 K3: List of abbreviations and symbols:

- \* question was not asked in one of the two waves
- y the question was asked
- (y) the information corresponding to the variable exists but it is stored in a different format or variable (check the *Notes on changes* column in the dictionary)
- R respondent (male or female)
- NP network partner
- # NP number from 1 to 4 (example: f7p# is = f7p1, f7p2, f7p3, f7p4)
- & NP number from 5 to 8 (example: a21p& is = a21p5, a21p6, a21p7, a21p8).
- [H] question asked only in the male questionnaire
- [W] question asked only in the female questionnaire
- ✓✓ the question is exactly the same as in Kenya DHS 1998
- ✓ the question is similar to the one in Kenya DHS 1998 but it is phrased differently and/or some categories have been added or removed
- Ksh Kenyan shelling
- FP modern family planning
- (same as...) same comment than the variable indicated.
- varname I indicates that variable has to be referred to the corresponding wife (ex.: *sidI* = *ID number of wife 1* and so on....)
- varname II
- varname III



VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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K3	K1	K2				
<b>PRE-SECTION : SAMPLE INFORMATION</b>						
?	x	qmWH			merge women dataset and men dataset	
?	x	qm12a			merge part 1 and 2	
?	y	qcount			count	
?	x	qm12			merge K1 and K2	
?	x	qm13			merge K1 and K3	
?	y	qaddH			additional men	
?	y	qadd			additional ?	
<b>SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION</b>						
id	y	y			R's identification number	Husband and wife's records were merged on the wife id number

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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* sid	y	sidI		Spouse 's id number	
* sidII	y	sidII		second spouse's id number	
* sidIII	y	sidIII		third spouse id number	
j1	y	y		sublocation	Smallest administrative unit, governed by an assistant chief.
j1a	y	y		sublocation number	
j2	y	y		village/clan	A village was traditionally composed of 10 compounds of closely related males, although many are now larger than 10. If they grow too large they may split (e.g. Rongo A, Rongo B, Rongo C.) Some village names changed between K2 to K3; in the data set the village name refers to the name at the time of K2.
j2a	y	y		village number	miji kumi number is the village number.
j3	*	y		<i>Miji kumi</i> name	The head of the village. He is nominated by the assistant chief but has to be accepted by the <i>baraza</i> (occasional village assembly, usually attended by men only). He is in charge of solving disputes, e.g. land boundaries or divorces. He is not paid. Note: identification number for the <i>miji kumi</i> is also the id for the village
j4	y	y		head of compound	A compound consists of a husband--the head of the compound--, his wife or wives, their married sons with wives and children, and/or unmarried children. A compound head may be deceased.
j5	y	y		R's name	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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j5a	*	y		R's other name	An individual may have several names, e.g. an English name, a Luo name, nicknames (often the time of his/her birth, "daughter of" or "son of", or, for women, her birthplace).
j5b	*	y		R's other names	
j6I	y	y		spouse's name	in K1 instead of the name you have spouse id number
j6aI	*	y		spouse's other name	
j6II	y	y		second spouse' name	
j6bII	*	y		second spouse's name	
j6III	y	y		third spouse's name	
j6cIII	*	y		third spouse's name	
j7	y	y	✓ ✓	roof material	Indicator of economic status: thatch must be replaced every 2 or 3 years, the more expensive metal roof would last from 15 to 25 years.
j8	y	y	✓	type of household	Only currently polygamous marriages should be coded as such; if only one wife is alive the household should be coded as monogamous. However, since Luos consider a household polygamous if it has ever been polygamous, there may be inconsistencies here.
j9	*	y		[W] wife order in polygamous marriages	In Luo principle, the wife order remains the same even if one of the wives has died (eg. Wife #3 remains #3 even if #1 and #2 die).

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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x	j10	x		[W] number of mothers-in-law living in the respondent's compound	
x	j11	x		[W] number of sisters-in-law [H] brothers living in the respondent's compound	
<b>SECTION 1A:INTERVIEW DETAILS</b>					
c1	x	y		interviewer name	Occasionally supervisors conducted interviews.
c1a	x	y		interviewer's gender	
c1b	y	y		interviewer's number	
c2	y	y		date of the interview	
c2a	x	y	in K2 hours and minutes are coded together in the same variable.	time interview began hour	Variation can be due to: a) the number of network partners quoted by the respondent. B) the fact that not all interviewers had a wristwatch, so a time estimation was given at the meeting point with the supervisors
c2aa	x	(y)		time interview began min.	
c2b	x	y		time interview ended	
c2bb	x	(y)		time interview ended min.	
c3a	y	y		outcome of the first visit	Interviewers were sent at least three times: when a R was not found, it was usually a man who works somewhere else, a women gone to the market, people gone to a funeral.
c3aa	y???	y		other outcome of the first visit	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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c3b	y	y		outcome of the second		
c3bb	y???	y		other outcome of the second visit		
c3c	y	y		outcome of the third		
c3cc	y ???	y		other outcome of the third visit		
c4	x	x		degree of relationship between the interviewer and the respondent's family	Different interviewers were hired in each sublocation; thus, many of them know the respondent's family by name, and a small number know the family quite well.	
c5a	y	y		supervisor's initials		
c5b	x	x		checker's initials		
c5c	y	y		data entry person's initials		
x	c5bb	y		Date of data entry		
<b>SECTION 2:BACKGROUND VARIABLES</b>						
b1	y	y	✓	in K1 there is age instead of year of birth	R's year of birth	Some R's may have given their age instead of year born, because age is better known. When age is unknown it is coded as missing.
x	b1a	x			area where R was born	
b2	y	y	✓ ✓		R attended school	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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x	b2a	x		R's secondary school location		
b3	y	y	✓ ✓	R's highest level of education	Since the mid 1980s primary school lasts 8 years (called standards) secondary school 4 years (called forms or classes). "Years" refers to University. Students frequently drop out. They also repeat grades; this causes inconsistencies between the highest level completed and the total number of years in school. The total number of years includes nursery.	
b4a	y	y		R's highest class completed in primary		
b4b	y	y		R's highest class completed in secondary		
b4c	y	y		R's highest class completed at University		
b5	x	y		total number of years R went to school		
b6	x	y	✓	R's religion	Both Catholic and Protestant include sects.	
b6oth	x	x		R's other religion (specified)		
b7	b7a	y		In K1 language skills is given by the four variables from b7a to b7d	R's languages (enough for a conversation).	English is the language of government, Kiswahili is the lingua franca of commerce and has lower status than English. English is supposed to be taught in school after the first few years of primary, but few who have not had 3 or 4 years of secondary can understand and speak it comfortably. Basuba is the language of the Suba people, who live primarily in the two sublocations of Owich and Wakula South; the Basuba have intermarried with the Luos for a long time, and all but the elderly speak Luo.
	b7b					
	b7c					
	b7d					
	b7e					

VARIABLE NAME		DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
b8	*	y	✓	distinct categories for widowed and divorced only in K3. In K1 this question was not asked because the sample was based on married women of reproductive age and their husbands.	R's marital status  Marriage is exogamous among Luos, residence patrilocal and inheritance patrilineal. Separation is the wife leaving and going back to her home village, but it is thought of as a temporary status because she may return to ensure her sons receive their allocation of land and traditionally she must return at least to be buried. Traditionally divorce is very rare as the bride wealth must be repaid and women are not allowed to take their children with her. Widows are traditionally inherited (see comment B10). Men are expected to be separated only for a short time.
b9	*	*			spouse's year of death
*	*	b9a		dropped because few changed expected in 3 years.	bride wealth already paid  A husband pays first a little cash sum to the woman's family when they decide to go and live together, but the real bride wealth is cattle. A couple is considered to be married only when a certain number of cows has been transferred to the bride's family. In case of divorce the husband receives his property back. As long as he has not paid she can leave him any time. Traditionally the entire bride wealth had to be paid before the wife could be buried at the husband's place.
b10	*	(y)		in K2 the question is asked only to women.	R has inherited a wife [H] R has been inherited [W]  Traditionally a widow is inherited by a man close to her dead husband (a brother or another male relative) soon after the death and the new couple must complete one sexual act. Inheritance was meant to support the widow and her children and to keep the dead man's family name alive. The inheritor and the widow do not refer to each other as husband and wife, however, as she is still seen as her dead husband's wife (the bride wealth has not been returned and no new bridewealth has been paid). Thus an inherited widow would report herself a widow and not married again. She usually stays in her home and her children keep the father's name (any new children also). Because of AIDS, some men and women are refusing to carry out this tradition and in 1999 a Luo council of elders advised that inheritance should not include the sexual act. Some men inherit several wives.
b11	*	*			year of inheritance

VARIABLE NAME		DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT	
b12	(y)	y	✓	in K1 is the year R started living with spouse	year of marriage	Refers to current marriage; for a widow/widower or inherited woman/inheritor, refers to the most recent marriage.
b13	y	y	✓ ✓		number of R's children ever born (any time, any marriage)	Refers to children of the respondent, not the couple. Thus, the number for husband and wife may be quite different.
b14	✗	✗	✓ ✓		number of R's children living with him/her	Children may be fostered in some relative 's house or girls sent working as maids. Furthermore, because of the high death rate in the central age groups, the number of orphans is increasing. This information will provide a better indicator of the economic burden of children (for instance school fees). Note: question B14a was added only after the first site, Obisa.
b14a	✗	✗			number of children living with the R other than his/her.	
✗	✗	b14b			number of R's children under 18	
b15	y	y	✓		number of R's children who died	
✗	✗	b15a			R thinks children are more likely to die nowadays than during his/her childhood	
b16	✗	✗	✓		year of birth of the last child	
b17	y	y	✓	only K3 has categories wife deceased/left and wife can't have more children	R's desire for children	Any pregnancy has been considered as already born here, so the variable refers to the following birth. For reasons of tact, women who were thought to be barren (they had been married more than 5 years without a child) were not asked questions about their desired number of children or how long they wanted to wait for a child.

VARIABLE NAME		DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT	
x	y	b17a	✓	dropped in K3 because not expected to change	desired time interval before next birth	
b18	(y)	y	✓	in K1 this question was asked only to R's in the wealth network (all men and half of the women)	R's ideal number of children	sometimes the number of children given in B18 is inferior equal to the number of living children (B13-B15), but the R still answers that she wants another child in B17. A possibility for what it seems to be an inconsistency, is that the children already born are all girls and the respondent still want a boy, even when he/she would have otherwise..
b19	x	x			R's expect all her/his sons to finish secondary school	note: in Luo the word "expect" means something in between want and hope, and "likely" is translated as "possible". When the answer was provided even though no children were alive, it probably referred to the expectations for the children to be.
b19a	x	x			B19 is very likely	
b20	x	x			R's expect all her/his daughters to finish secondary school	
b20a	x	x			B20 is very likely	
from b21am to b21a0b	x	x			name of R's relative  M = mother F = father since variables could only be 8 characters including w# or h#, sister/brother 10 is 0s, 0b 1S-0S= from sister 1 to 10 1B-0B= from brother 1 to 10	We ask only for siblings born from the same parents.

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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from B21bm to b21b0b	*	*	R's relative is alive	
from b21cm to b21c0s	*	*	R's relative's age	Often not known
from b21dm to b21d0b	*	*	R's relative's residence	
from b21em to b21e0b	*	*	R's relative's year of death	An high percentage of DK is due to the actual ignorance about the relative's age, especially when older than the R. After the first site, Obisa, the interviewers were instructed to probe for an estimation and when a non-numeric answer was provided it has been re-coded as follows: old = 60      young =5      younger than 12 months =0
from b21fm to b21f0b	*	*	R's relative's age at death	
b22	*	*	number of unmarried girl [W]/ unmarried boys [H] living in the R's compound when she/he was 12 .	Indication of potential stability or duration of networks. When the number of people is unknown it is coded missing.

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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<b>SECTION 3: ECONOMIC VARIABLES</b>
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				<p><i>Items listed from e1a to e1j are an indicator of economic status and if the item was purchased after the time of the previous wave of the survey, is indicated in the variables from e1a95 to e1j95 for K2 and from e1a97 to e1j97 for K3 : those who don't have basic goods (e.g. bed or pit latrine) can be distinguished from those who own some sort of "luxuries" (e.g. sofa set or radio). Husbands' and wives' reports are often inconsistent. In some case it could be due to polygamy or the husband working elsewhere, such that the wife is not aware of his bicycle. In addition, bicycles and radios are used primarily by men, and the wife may not report them as items in her household. Another possibility is that men answer yes more frequently than women and they are more likely to be willing to over report ownership of items.</i></p>		
e1a	*	y			R's household has a metal/wood bed	
e1a97	*	e1a95			purchased after year indicated	
e1b	y	y		in K1 is asked only to women	R's household has a radio	Owning does not mean working: the radio is often out of order or without batteries.
e1b97	*	e1b95			purchased after year indicated	
*	e1bb	*			[W] R's radio works	
e1c	(y)	y	✓	In K1 it was asked only to men	R's household has a bicycle	
e1c97	*	e1c95			purchased after the year indicated	
e1d	*	y			R's household has a sofa set	
e1d97	*	e1d95			purchased after year indicated	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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ele	*	y		R's household has a metal roof	
ele97	*	ele95		purchased after year indicated	
elf	*	y		R's household has a lantern	
elf97	*	elf95		purchased after year indicated	
elg	*	y		R's household has a plough	
elg97	*	elg95		purchased after year indicated	
elh	*	y		R's household has a fishing net	note: villages in Obisa and Owich sublocations are hilly, the other two are on the lake shore
elh97	*	elh95		purchased after year indicated	
eli	*	y		R's household has a boat	
eli97	*	eli95		purchased after year indicated	
elj	*	y		pit latrine	
elj97	*	elj95		purchased after year indicated	
e2	(y)	y	In K1 is asked only to men	R [H]/husband [W] usually stays in the compound	Sometimes inconsistent, perhaps because "usually" is quite subjective.
*	*	e2a		last time R [H]/ R's husband [W] was in the compound	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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*	e2b	*	✓		[W] R's husband first place of work	
*	e2c	*	✓		[W] year R moved to the village she is living in	most men were born in the village. See note on B8
e3	y	y		in K1 is asked only to men	R earns a monthly salary	A monthly salary is highly desirable. Includes teachers and nurses, but also pensioners and others whose monthly income is often very small.
*	e3a	*			[W] R's husband earns a monthly salary	
*	*	e3aa			[W] amount sent home by husband	
*	*	e3b			[W] last time husband sent money	
?	e3c	?			[W] husband's education level	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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?	e3d e3doth	?		[W] husband's occupation [H] wife's main occupation and uncoded occupation	
e4	*	y		Amount of the monthly salary (in Ksh).	Note: a primary school teacher was paid about 3000 Ksh at the time of K2 and 5300 Ksh at the time of K3.
*	*	e4b	in K1 the question is asked just to men and it is phrased "R owns cash crop in own name. Dropped because the distinction between his and hers was quite unclear.	R earns income from cash crops alone or joint with spouse	In training, cash crops were defined as crops grown specifically for sale such as cotton, tobacco, pyrethrum, sunflower seeds. Year refers to the previous 12 months
*	*	e4bb		[H] amount he himself made from cash crops last year / [W] amount she herself made from cash crops last year	Maize is used in the staple <i>ugali</i> ; this question was meant to measure the extent to which the wife's plot provided subsistence for her family.
*	*	e4c		[W] number of months R's maize reserve lasts.	Few women would know the size of their plot, so this was asked only of men.
*	*	e4d		[H] acres of land that R's household can farm / [W] relative size of <i>shamba</i> compared to other people's.	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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x	e4dd	x		[H] R owns land in his own name	
x	x	e4e		[H] acres of land R farms himself	
x	x	e4ee		[H] R has title to the land he farms	
x	x	e4f		R has a bank account on his/her name	

				<p><i>The following are categories of income and, if there was income in the past month, the amount received in that past month. Some sources of income are underestimated or omitted, e.g. sales from brewing beer or changaa, which are illegal, and seasonal activities in other parts of the year. Comparison with the Dhs question is possible summing up the monthly amount earned through the different sources of income.</i></p>	
e5	y	x		[W] sells things at the market	
e6a e6aa	(y)	y		R sells from the <i>shamba</i>	<i>Shamba</i> is the household plot, which provides basic subsistence food (e.g. maize, millet, cassava); some, however, may be sold. Note: for each of the E6 variables the amount refers only to the past month; the interviewer was asked to estimate when the R answered DK to this question.
e6b e6bb	(y)	x y	✓	in K1 this information is contained in the variable e6a	R works for someone else  This is typically working on someone else's <i>shamba</i> , working in stone quarries, fishing, jobs in town.
e6c e6cc	x	x y		R sells fish	Typically fishermen sell their catch to middle-men; women sell small amounts to neighbors or in the market.

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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e6d e6dd	x	x y		R sells beer or <i>changaa</i>	<i>Changaa</i> is a local liquor made of sorghum and sugar cane.
e6e e6ee e6esp	(y)	x	in K1 this information is contained in the variable e6a	R has a small business <i>e6esp</i> specifies type of business	There is probably some overlap between “sells from the <i>shamba</i> ”, “small business” and “cash crops”, especially if what is sold is from the <i>shamba</i> . Also includes women who buy produce from a larger market for resale locally, a small kiosk, tailoring, etc.
e6f e6ff	(y)	x y	in K1 it indicates the belonging	R had money from an income generating group	These are group of people who start together a small activity (as making baskets), often with some donor help. Many appear to have been started in the 1980s and appear now to be defunct.
e6g e6gg	(y)	x y		R belongs to a credit merry- go-round group	Group of people collect a small amount of money from each member; each then takes the entire sum when her/his turn comes.
x	e6h	x		R belongs to a religious group	
x	e6hx	x		R belongs to a clan welfare group	A clan welfare society is a mutual aid group based on clan membership. The major current function appears to be assisting with funerals and related expenses. Although in principle all the members of a clan should belong, in practice some do not wish to contribute and therefore do not belong.
e6i e6ii	x x	x y		R’s husband sent money from outside	On the women’s questionnaire this is specified as money sent from husband

VARIABLE NAME		DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
e6j e6jj	* *	* y		in K2 gift and borrows from relatives and friends; in K3 only relatives	R has received a gift or borrowed from relatives amount made last month in Ksh
e6k e6kk	*	y			Other source of income
e6ksp	* * *	* y *			specification of e6k
					<i>Household animals owned, and whether the number in each category increased, decreased, or stayed the same since the date of our previous survey (in K2 the comparison is with Jan 95, in K3 it is with Jan 97). Cattle are usually considered to belong to men, and chickens to women so H/W reports in K2 are expected to differ.</i>
e7a e7a97	y	y e7a95		K2: animals the R himself/herself could sell without asking the spouse for permission; in K3 animals the household owns. Changed because "sell without permission" was unclear.	R's household owns cattle

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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e7b e7b97	* *	y e7b95		R's household owns goats	
e7c e7c97	* *	y e7c95		R's household owns sheep	
e7d e7d97	* *	y e7d95		R's household owns chickens	

<b>SECTION 4: FAMILY PLANNING AND SOCIAL NETWORKS</b>				in K1 the FP Network is the second network following the order questions are asked in the questionnaire. So the symbol # in K1 means 5,6,7,8 instead of 1,2,3,4.	
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f1	y	y	✓		total number of people R's has chatted with about FP	when the R does not approve of FP, it is very likely that he gives 0 NPs when asked this question, even when he/she has been chatting about it negatively. Probably people interpreted our research as pro-FP and they thought the question was asking if they have never been supporting FP in their chats.
*	*	f1ap#		dropped in K3 because not likely to change over 3 years	number of people involved in R's last chat on FP	
f2p#	y	y			name of 4 R's NPs	
*	p&same	*		see aids section for K2 and K3	NP is the same as in the wealth/health network	first network for women can be wealth or health, for men just wealth
f3p#	y	y			When last conversation with NP occurred	
*	y	f3ap#			frequency of talk with NP	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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x	f3bp#	x		location of last conversation with NP	
f4p#	x	y		duration of the relationship	
f4ap#	x	x		NP's marital status	Note: a high number of widows as AIDS NPs could be due the fact that these women have lost their husband because of AIDS. The question was not asked in K2 so no comparison can be made.
f5p#	y	y		NP's place of residence	
x	f5ap#	x		NP goes to the same church as R	
f6p# f6p#o	(y)	y	in K2 the question is not decomposed to allow a multiple relationship: e.g. a friend who is also a nurse.	kind of relationship between R and NP F6P#o is the other specify relationship for that nwp	The categories are based on nuclear family categories which map poorly onto the more complex extended family relationships. "Other male/female relatives" includes a motley collection of cousins, step-relatives, and in-laws as well as sons/daughters/grandparents. The word for co-wife and sister-in-law are the same in Luo, and the distinction may not have always been clear.
f6ap#	x	x		NP "status"	Teachers, nurses and chiefs are considered "higher status" because they earn a regular salary and/or are educated, or, in the case of the chief, represent the power of the government.
f7p#	y	y		NP's sex	
f8p#	y	y		quality of the relationship between R and NP	The Luo word used for confidant was "friend of the heart." Note that even near relatives may be friends or even acquaintances.
f9p#	y	x		relative economic status of NP compared to R	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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f10p#	x	y		in K2 asks if NP has a metal roof	NP's roof material	
x	x	f10ap#		measure of economic status in K2 dropped and substitute with F9P# and F10P#in K3 as the extra information did not prove helpful in analyses and the questions are time-consuming.	NP has a sofa set	
x	x	f10bp#			NP has a wristwatch	
x	x	f10cp#			NP has a radio	
x	x	f10dp#			NP has a bike	
x	x	f10ep#			NP has a son with a regular salary	
x	x	f10fp#			Np's household has a pit latrine	
x	x	f10gp#			NP's household has a safari lamp	
x	x	f10hp#			NP's household has a plough	
f11p#	y	y			NP's education level	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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x	y	f11ap#		relative age NP's compared to R	Often quite imprecise: two NPs could both describe each other as "older".
x	x	f11bp#		R lent money to NP	money is a serious business and the lender needs to have trust in the borrower or needs to reciprocate a past loan. According to interviewers, people are proud to have lent and somewhat ashamed of having borrowed.
x	x	f11cp#		frequency with which R helps NP's family activities	In training family activities were specified as preparing for a funeral, helping on the <i>shamba</i> or ploughing , building a house.
f12p#	x	y		NP's number of children	
x	x	f12ap#		NP's number of children who have died	
f13p#	y	y		NP uses family planning with spouse	when NP is polygamous the answer refers to any spouse
x	x	f13ap#		dropped because not interested in discontinuation.	reasons why NP is not using FP.
f14p# f14p#o	y	y		FP method used by NP F14P#o other method used by NP	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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x	f14ap#	x		NP told R he/she is not using FP method	
x	f14bp#	x		NP told R he/she is using FP method	
x	f14cp#	x		R told NP he/she if R is using or not FP	
x	f14dp#	x		R told NP what method he/she is using	
f15p#	x	y		NP's husband knows that she is using FP	asked only if NP is a woman. If NP is single or widow/divorced and started using after separation/death, the code is "66"
f16p#	y	y		NP approves of FP	probably exaggerated because there search was perceived to promote FP and people expected benefits
f17p#	x	x		chat with NP helped R to decide what to do about FP	
x	f17ap#	y	in K1 is "advised" instead of "encouraged"	NP encouraged R to use FP	
x	f17bp#	x		R encouraged NP to use FP	
f18p# f18p#o	x	x		chat with NP helped R to decide to use, or not use, FP. F18P#o other decision made by nwp	The "decision" can be past, present or future (e.g. "When I have enough children".)

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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In K3, all variables hmF19 and hm F20 specify the number in each category (except parents and parents-in-law) with whom R had chatted about FP.				
f19a	y	y	✓	R talked with father
f19b	y	y	✓	R talked with mother
f19c f19cc	y x	y x	✓	R talked with brothers
f19d f19dd	y x	y x	✓	R talked with sisters
f19e f19ee	y x	y x		R talked with sisters-in-law
x	x	f19ex		R talked with co-wives
f19f f19ff	y x	y x		R talked with brothers-in-law
f19g	y	y		R talked with father-in-law
f19h	y	y	✓	R talked with mother-in-law
f19i f19ii	x	y x		[W] R talked with other male relatives

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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f19j f19jj	✘	y ✘		[H] R talked with other female relatives	
f19k f19kk	✘	y ✘		[H] R talked with workmates	
f19l f19ll	y ✘	y ✘	✓	R talked with friends	
✘	f19m	y		R talked with CBD	
✘	f19n	y		[W] R talked with chief's wife or elder [H] R talked with chief or elder	
✘	f19o	y		R talked with teacher or teacher's wife	
✘	f19p	✘		R talked with <i>nyamrerwa</i>	<i>Nyamrerwa</i> is a traditional mid-wife who often has herbs for treating women's and children's illnesses
✘	f19q	y		R talked with unmarried woman	Note: for male Rs unmarried men may be included in other categories of relatives due to Luos patrilocal residence. For female Rs it is be considered inappropriate to talk with non-related unmarried men.
✘	f19r	y		R talked with an non-Luo speaker	
✘	f19s	y		R talked with a nurse	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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	f19t	(y)		in K2 the priest and the teacher are not separate categories	R talked with a priest / priest's spouse	
f20a f20aa	*	*		(same as F6P#)	number of NPs who are CBDs	
f20b f20bb	*	*		In K2, if the spouse was dead these questions were skipped; in K3 the questions refer to the time when the most recent spouse was alive. In K2 polygamous men were asked about Wife 1, Wife 2 and Wife 3, and a few higher order spouses are in the data. In K3, the "spouse" questions referred to the oldest wife (alive) of childbearing age;	number of NPs who are nurses	
f20c f20cc	*	*			number of NPs who are teachers/spouses of teacher	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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f20d f20dd	*	*			number of NPs who are chief/spouses of chief	
f21	y	y		In K1 and K2 the question was not limited to current spouse/s	R has disagreed with spouse about FP	
*	f21a	f21a	✓ ✓		R's thinks spouse would agree if R asked to use FP	
*	f21a		✓ ✓		R has ever talked with spouse about FP	
f22	(y)	y	✓ ✓	in K1 it is asked specifically last time within the last year	last time R talked with spouse about FP	
	f22a		✓ ✓		frequency of talk with spouse about FP	
f23			✓ ✓		[W] R asked husband if she could use FP	
f24	*	y	✓ ✓		[W] R's husband agreed	
f25	y	y	✓		R has ever-used any modern method with spouse	
f26	y	*	✓		modern method R's has ever used with any spouse	
*	*	f26a			R has ever used pill	
*	*	f26b			R has ever used injection	
*	*	f26c			R has ever used coil	
*	*	f26d			R has ever used condom	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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*	*	f26e			R has ever used TL	
*	*	f26f			R has ever used withdrawal	
*	*	f26g			R has ever used calendar/natural methods	
*	*	f26h			R has ever used separate beds	
f26oth	*				other modern method used with any spouse	
f28	y	y	✓		R is currently using FP	
*	(y)	f28a		In K1 is: when first used FP (any)	When first used current method	
*	f28b	*	✓		R intends to use FP in the future	
f29	y	f29I	✓		modern method R is currently using	
f29oth	y		✓		other method R is currently using	
*	f29b	*	✓		R got the method from a CBD	
*	f29c	*		in K1 it is specified they talk before using	R talked to someone else about the method	
*	f29caa f29cab f29cac f29cad	*			specification of f29c (R had the possibility to indicate more than one person and data report up to four of these choices)	
*	*	29d	✓		time R started to use current method of FP	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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f29a	y	?		[W] husband knows R is using FP	
f30	*	y	✓	reason R has never used FP	any answer referring to “naturally spaced” or “stopped” was recoded as “trouble getting pregnant” as well as barren women.
f30oth	*	y	✓	other reason R has never used FP	
f30a	*	*	✓	[H] last time R had sexual intercourse with someone else than his wife/wives	during the discussion of the questionnaire with the supervisors this question was dropped for women because they found it too sensitive and very unlikely to be answered truthfully.
f30b	*	*	✓	[H] R used condom in last sexual intercourse out of marriage	
f30c	*	*	✓	[H] number of different persons other than wives respondent had sex with in the last 12 months	
f30d	*	*		[H] relationship with the person had sex with the last time	
f31	y	*		in K1 and K2 it was asked only to men R heard about vasectomy	Vasectomy questions come from a K1 colleague David Wilkinson, who was active in promoting vasectomies.
*	f31a1 f31a2 f31a3 f31a4	*		[H] where the R heard about vasectomy from (from one to four sources)	
*	f31b	*		[H] R said to someone else about vasectomy	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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*	f31c	*		[H] who R told about vasectomy	
*	f31d	*		[H] R inquired for more information about vasectomy	
*	f31e	*		[H] whom R asked about vasectomy to.	
*	f31f	*		[H] R heard about someone who had vasectomy	
*	f32a	*		In K1 is asked if CBD visited R R has visited a CBD	
*	f32	*		In K1 is asked if R talked with someone else by the CBD. R talked to someone else about the visit to the CBD	
*	f33a	*	✓	R heard FP on the radio	
*	f33b	*		R has heard FP messages on outdoor cinema	
*	f33c	*	✓	R read about FP in the newspaper	
*	f33	*		R talked about what s/he heard with someone else	
*	f34	*	✓	R knows where to get FP services	

VARIABLE NAME		DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
*	f34a	*		person R would ask for information on FP	
*	f35a	*		R heard about FP in the clinic	
*	f35	*		R talked about what he heard on FP in the clinic with someone else	
*	*	f36		number of couples using FP in R's opinion	
*	*	from f36a to f36l		number of couples using FP by specific method used in R's opinion	
*	*	f37		most important reason for non user couples in R's opinion	
<b>SECTION 4A: WEALTH NETWORK [MEN + HALF OF THE WOMEN SAMPLE]</b>					<b>the wealth network is asked only in K1 (to half of the women and all men)</b>
	114			R expect to receive support from children in old age	
				<i>following variables: importance of the variable in the decision of having children</i>	
	115a			school fees	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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	115b			lineage maintenance	
	115c			concern that children might die	
	115d			woman's health	
	115e			expectation of not receiving	
	115f			relevance of perceived infant mortality on the desired number of children	
	11			total number of people R's has chatted with about wealth	
	12p#			name of 4 R's NPs	
	13p#			When last conversation with NP occurred	
	13ap#			frequency of talk with NP	
	13bp#			location of last conversation with NP	
	15p#			NP's place of residence	
	15ap#			NP goes to the same church as R	same church = same building and not same denomination

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
16p#			kind of relationship between R and NP	The categories are based on nuclear family categories which map poorly onto the more complex extended family relationships. "Other male/female relatives" includes a motley collection of cousins, step-relatives, and in-laws as well as sons/daughters/grandparents. The word for co-wife and sister-in-law are the same in Luo, and the distinction may not have always been clear.
17p#			NP's sex	
18p#			quality of the relationship between R and NP	The Luo word used for confidant was "friend of the heart." Note that even near relatives may be friends or even acquaintances.
19p#			relative economic status of NP compared to R	
111p#			NP's education level	
111ap#			relative age NP's compared to R	Often quite imprecise: two NPs could both describe each other as "older".
113p#			NP uses FP with spouse	when NP is polygamous the answer refers to any spouse
114p#			R thinks that NP knows someone unable/unwilling to provide support to his/her parents	
<b>SECTION 4B: HEALTH NETWORK [W]</b>				<b>Health network is asked only in K1 (to half of the women in the sample)</b>
r14			R has suffered from rariu	Rariu (rariw) is an indigenous illness which mostly affects women during pregnancy. The symptoms include lower abdominal pain, pain in the legs and tiredness. Although rariu has a distinct meaning for rural Luo women clinicians diagnose it as pelvic inflammatory disease, STDs, prolapsed uterus. During the qualitative phase of the project many women mentioned rariu when asked about their health.

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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r15			actions R took for rariu	most of the “did something else” responses may be re-coded as “nyamrerwa” because when asked to specify most women said they took traditional herbs or medicines (basically what the nyamrerwa does).
r15a			specification of r15a (other actions)	
r16			R knows someone else has suffered from rariu	
r1			total number of people R’s has chatted with about rariu	
r2p#			name of 4 R’s NPs	
r3p#			When last conversation with NP occurred	
r3ap#			frequency of talk with NP	
r3bp#			location of last conversation with NP	
r5p#			NP’s place of residence	
r5ap#			NP goes to the same church as R	same church = same building and not same denomination

VARIABLE NAME		DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
r6p#				kind of relationship between R and NP	The categories are based on nuclear family categories which map poorly onto the more complex extended family relationships. "Other male/female relatives" includes a motley collection of cousins, step-relatives, and in-laws as well as sons/daughters/grandparents. The word for co-wife and sister-in-law are the same in Luo, and the distinction may not have always been clear.
r7p#				NP's sex	
r8p#				quality of the relationship between R and NP	The Luo word used for confidant was "friend of the heart." Note that even near relatives may be friends or even acquaintances.
r9p#				relative economic status of NP compared to R	
r11p#				NP's education level	
r11ap#				relative age NP's compared to R	Often quite imprecise: two NPs could both describe each other as "older".
r13p#				NP uses FP with spouse	when NP is polygamous the answer refers to any spouse
<b>SECTION 5:SECRET USE</b>					
su1	y			R heard about women using FP secretly	
su2	*	y		number of women using FP secretly R heard about	
<i>number of secret users by the way R got to know about it, by the specific method they are using and combined information.</i>					

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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x	x	su3a		R was told by the secret user	
x	x	su3b		R heard by someone else	
x	x	su3c		R guessed	
x	x	from su4a to su4ac		number of SU using pill, told heard, guessed.	
x	x	from su4b to su4bc		number of SU using injection, told, heard, guessed.	
x	x	from su4c to su4cc		number of SU using coil, told, heard, guessed.	
x	x	from su4d to su4dc		number of SU using tubal ligation,told, heard, guessed.	
x	x	from su4e to su4ec		number of SU using norplant,told, heard, guessed.	

VARIABLE NAME		DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
*	*	from su4f to su4fc		number of SU using natural methods,told, heard, guessed.	
*	*	from su4g to su4gc		number of SU using other method,told, heard, guessed.	
<b>SECTION 6:GENDER</b>					
*		g13	in K2 men are asked to answer for Wife1 Wife2 and Wife 3.	R fights [W] husband/ R beats wife [H]	
*		g14		R feels free to buy a dress [W] without asking husband / R feels free to by a bike without asking wife [H]	
			<i>R thinks it is justified for a wife/husband to leave spouse if: (Group of variables G1 refers to wife leaving husband, group of variables G2 refers to husband leaving wife).</i>		
g1a g2a		y		he is disrespectful to her family	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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g1b g2b		y			R thinks it is justified for a wife to leave her husband if he does not attend her family funerals / for husband to leave wife if she neglects her household chores	
g1c g2c		y			R thinks it is justified for a wife to leave her husband if he does not support her and her children financially/for husband to leave wife if she doesn't follow his orders	
g1d g2d		y			R thinks it is justified for a wife to leave her husband if he beats the children frequently	
g1e g2e		y			R thinks it is justified for a wife to leave her husband if he beats her frequently/for husband to leave wife if she fights him frequently	
g1f g2g		y			R thinks it is justified for a wife to leave her husband if he drinks too much	
g1g g2f		y			R thinks it is justified for a wife to leave her husband if he is sexually unfaithful	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
g1h g2h		y		R thinks it is justified for a wife to leave her husband if she thinks he is infected with AIDS
x		g1i g2i		R thinks it is justified for a wife to leave her husband if he is not fertile
x		g1j		[W] R thinks it is justified for a wife to leave her husband if he fails to pay the bridewealth
g3			R's wife [H]/R's degree of freedom of movement to go to the clinic [W]	in K2 men were asked to give an answer for Wife 1 Wife2 Wife 3. In K2 yes/no; yes = wife can go without permission. K2 also includes attendance of chief's <i>baraza</i> . In K3, options were "ask", "inform", "just go on own".
g4			R's wife [H] / R's degree of freedom of movement to go to the market [W]	
g5			R's wife [H] /R's degree of freedom of movement to go and visit other in the village [W]	
g6			R's wife [H] /R's degree of freedom of movement to go and visit others out the village [W]	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
g7a			[W] frequency with which R's wife/R is accorded permission to go to the clinic	
g7b		x x	[W] frequency with which R's wife/R is accorded permission to go to the market	
g7c		x	[W] frequency with which R's wife/R is accorded permission to go visiting in the village	
g7d		x	[W] frequency with which R's wife/R is accorded permission to go visiting outside the village	
x		g8	R feels free to buy a dress [W]/bike [H] without asking spouse.	
g9		y	in K2 the question is not specifically referring to FP [W] R agrees that she cannot change her husband's mind if does not want her to use FP	In K2 is asked also to men, and different options are possible (what would you do if husband does not want you to do something?). Men are asked to answer for Wife 1,2,3.

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
g10		y	in K2 the question is not specifically referring to FP	[W] R agrees that she will be able to delay next birth if she wants
g11			in K2 the question is not specifically referring to FP	[W] R agrees that she will be able to decide to have no more children
g12			in K2 the question is not specifically referring to FP	[W] R agrees that she will use FP secretly if the husband does not want her to.
<b>SECTION 7:AIDS QUESTION</b>				<b>AIDS network is asked only in K2 and K3</b>
a1				Probable cause of death for a person who dies after getting very thin according to R <i>Chira</i> is a traditional Luo illness which results from breaking a taboo such as incest, not waiting for the eldest brother to be married before getting married and not performing sexual rituals before planting. The symptoms are slow wasting away of the body and to some are indistinguishable from AIDS.
a2		y		R is sure that one can know if someone is infected with AIDS just looking at him In the few cases in which the R appeared to be very thin and sick it would have been insensitive to ask this question, so it was skipped by the interviewer.

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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				<i>AIDS is transmitted by the following ways according to R</i>	
a3a		y	✓	in K2 there is no distinction between sex in or out of marriage	sex within marriage There are often inconsistencies in answers to the AIDS questions. For example, sex within marriage is rarely given as one of the way through which AIDS can spread and sex only with spouse is often considered to be the best protection, even if on a later question the spouse is considered to be the biggest risk. It seems that whatever the spouse's behavior is, the correctness of having sex in the marriage is a protection for the R, while only those who break this rule get AIDS.
a3b		x	✓		sex outside marriage There are often inconsistencies in answers to the AIDS questions. For example, sex within marriage is rarely given as one of the way through which AIDS can spread and sex only with spouse is often considered to be the best protection, even if on a later question the spouse is considered to be the biggest risk. It seems that whatever the spouse's behavior is, the correctness of having sex in the marriage is a protection for the R, while only those who break this rule get AIDS.
a3c		y	✓		razors There are often inconsistencies in answers to the AIDS questions. For example, sex within marriage is rarely given as one of the way through which AIDS can spread and sex only with spouse is often considered to be the best protection, even if on a later question the spouse is considered to be the biggest risk. It seems that whatever the spouse's behavior is, the correctness of having sex in the marriage is a protection for the R, while only those who break this rule get AIDS.
a3d		x	✓		injections

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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a3e		Y	✓		circumcisions	
a3f		Y	✓		mother to child	
a3g			✓		transfusions	
a3h			✓		other	
a3i			✓		DK	
x			A3r		Shaking hands	
x			A3s		Kissing	
x			A3t		Sharing clothes	
x			A3u		Sharing eating utensils	
x			A3v		Touching a dead body died of AIDS	
x			A3z		Beaten by a mosquito	
a4		Y			R has used protection against AIDS at least once	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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a5a a5b a5c a5d a5e a5dd a5ee		y		protection used by R A5dd is specified protective medicine A5ee is specified other means of protection	
*		a5f		R has used condoms with any of his/her partner	
a6		y		total number of people R's has chatted with about AIDS	
a7p&		y		names of 4 R's NPs on AIDS	
a8p&		y		time of last conversation	
*		a8ap&		number of people involved in the last chat about AIDS	
a9p&		y		NP is one of the NP in the FP network	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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p&same		y		in K2 it's in the matrix	number of NP in the FP network	example: R has talked about FP with Mary Otieno and she is quoted as second NP by name in the FP section. (P2). R talked to Mary Otieno also about AIDS and she is quoted as third name in the AIDS network (P3). In this case <i>A9P3same</i> = 2. If the NP in the AIDS network is the same as one in the FP network, questions that are the same in both networks were not asked.
*		a9ap&			frequency of talk with NP	
a10p&		y			duration of the relationship	
a10ap&		*			NP's marital status	
a10b&		y			NP's place of residence	
a11& a11p&o		y		(same as f6p#)	kind of relationship between R and NP a11P&o other relationship specified	
a11ap&		*		(same as f6p#)	NP status position	
a12p&		y		(same as	NP's sex	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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a13p&		y	f6p#)	quality of the relationship between R and NP	
a14p&		x		relative economic status of NP	
x		a14ap&		NP has a sofa set	
x		a14bp&		NP has a wristwatch	
x		a14cp&		NP has a radio	
x		a14dp&		NP has a bike	
x		a14ep&		NP has a son with a regular salary	
x		a14fp&		Np's household has a pit latrine	
x		a14gp&		NP's household has a safari lamp	
x		a14hp&		NP's household has a plough	
x		a14ip&		relative age NP's compared to R	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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*		a14jp&			R lent money to NP	
*		a14kp&			frequency of help from R to NP's family	
a15p&		y		(same as F10P#)	NP's roof material	
a16p&		y			NP's education level	
a17p&		y			NP's approves FP	
a18p&		*			NP uses FP	
*		a18ap&			content of the conversation with NP: third person affected by AIDS or <i>chira</i>	
*		a18bp&			cause of illness/ death of the third person according to NP	
*		a18cp&			NP thinks he/s he can get AIDS	
*		a18dp& a18ep&			R talked with NP about dying of AIDS and uncoded content of the conversation	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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*		a18fp&			NP discussed with R how to protect from AIDS	
a19&		y			Degree of NP's perceived risk of catching AIDS him/herself	The sequence of questions from A19& to A25& were meant to refer to personal attitudes and behaviors. Example: if I think to have a small risk because I have sex only with my husband I should not say that he is my biggest worry and he has another sexual partner. Many respondents appear to be answering inconsistently according to this logic. Two possible interpretations are: a) they answer from A19 to A21 normatively (what their or their spouse's behavior should be) and then express their personal fears in A24 and A25. b) they answer from A19 to A21 thinking about their personal risk but express the general worries in the society in A24.
from a20&a to a20&i a20p#o		*			NP's reason for thinking he/she has a low level of risk A20P#o is other reason for low risk specified	(same as A3)
from a21&a to a21&h a21p#o		*			NP's reason for thinking he/she has a high level of risk A21P#o is other reason for high risk specified	It is possible that when the R answers the NP has high risk, "many sex partners" means the NP's <u>spouse</u> 's other partners. instead of his/her own extramarital partners.
a22&		*			R thinks that NP has had an extra marital affair in the last 12 months	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT	
a23& a23p#o		y		best protection according to NP a23P#o other best protection specified	
a24p& a24p&o		y	in K2 there is no option for eldest or younger wife and variables range from a24ap& to a24fp&	way of catching AIDS NP is most worried about a24p&o other way R is most worried about	(Same as A19&). A woman may answer she is worried about the “wife”, meaning her co-wife. When instead a man answers “husband” one possible interpretation is that he is not talking about his own worries but about worries shared within the community. If a woman said she was worried about the inheritor it has been coded as “other” and specified.
a25&		*		NP thinks his/her spouse has had an extra marital sexual relationship	If NP is single, the answer refers to any other sexual partner
			<i>In K3, all variables A26Chm and A27hm specify the number in each category (except parents and parents-in-law) with whom R had chatted about AIDS</i>		

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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a26a		y		(same as F19A applies for all variables A26 and A27)	R talked with father	
a26b		y		(same as F19A applies for all variables A26 and A27)	R talked with mother	
a26c a26cc		y			R talked with brothers	
a26d a26dd		y			R talked with sisters	
a26e a26ee		y *			R talked with sisters-in-law	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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x		a26ex		R talked with co-wives	
a26f a26ff		y x		R talked with brothers-in-law	
a26g		y		R talked with father-in-law	
a26h		y		R talked with mother-in-law	
a26i a26ii		y x		R talked with other male relatives	
a26j a26jj		y x		R talked with other female relatives	
a26k a26kk		y x		R talked with workmates	
a26l a26ll		y x		R talked with friends	
x		a26m		R talked with CBD	
x		a26n		[W] R talked with chief's wife or elder [H] R talked with chief or elder	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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x		a26o			R talked with teacher or teacher's wife	
x		a26p			R talked with nurse	
x		a26q			R talked with workmate	
x		a26r			R talked with unmarried man	
x		a26s			R talked with non-Luo speaker	
a27a a27aa		x			NPs are CBDs and number of	
a27b a27bb		x			NPs are nurses and number of	
a27c a27cc		x			Nps are teachers/spouses of teacher and number	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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a27d a27dd		*		NPs are chief/spouses of chief and number	
a28		y		R has ever talked with spouse about their chances of getting infected with AIDS	
a29		y		Frequency of talk with spouse	
a30		y		last time R talked about AIDS with spouse	
a31		y y y		R talked with spouse about how to protect	
a32		y y y		best protection according to spouse	
a32oth		y		other best protection	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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a33 a33I a33II a33III		y y		a33II and a33II are only for [H]	R's opinion of spouse's faithfulness	
a34		y		In K2 the question was put in the FP section and it asked if R's has never disagreed with spouse about using condoms.	R feels comfortable suggesting condom use with spouse	
*		a34a			R thinks he/she and his/her partner might catch AIDS	
*		a34b			R has ever discussed condom use with partner?	
*		a34x			R can't use condom because it would be a sign of distrust	
a35		y		in K2 there is no option for wife or inherited wife	way of catching AIDS R is most worried about	
a35oth		*			other way R is most worried about	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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a36		y	✓✓		Degree of R's perceived risk of catching AIDS him/herself (same as A19&)
from a37a to a37oth		x	✓✓		R's reason for which he/she thinks to have a low level of risk
from a38a to a38oth		x	✓✓		R's reason for which he/she thinks to have a high level of risk when polygamous marriages "spouse has other partner" (a38d=1) can be referred to any of the wives, so that there is no necessarily inconsistent with a33I=4 where R thinks that probably she has not. Check with a33II and a33III.
a39		x			R's best female friend [W]/ best male friend [H] had sex with other than spouse in the last 12 months many of the DK could be a way to "protect" the best friend by not reporting her/his behavior, especially when they are women.
a40		x		in K2 this question is asked to R him/herself	Number of people best friend had sex with in the last 12 months see A39 for details
a41		x			Best friend used condom with extramarital partner/s see A39 for details
x		a41a			Last time R used condoms to prevent AIDS

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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x		a41b			Person who suggested condom use	
x		a41c			spouse suggested condom use	
a42 a42oth		y	✓		most important action the government should take for people who have AIDS	
a43	y	x			number of funerals attended by R last month	(dec '99). Funerals are attended by a large number of people: they are important in Luo culture and part of the stereotype of Luos by other groups. They are social occasions that last for several days. Family members and the chief (or a representative) are expected to attend and close friends or others if they can. If a person dies outside of the village (e.g. in Nairobi), people pay for the body to be brought home and buried in Luoland, at home, and the funeral is on the weekend so mourners can travel to pay their respects.
a44		x			number of funerals attended by R last year	(1999)
a45	x	x			proportion of deaths by large age groups	
x		a46			number of people died of AIDS or <i>Chira</i> R knows of	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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				<i>Numbe of people who died of AIDS and age at death . These questions were omitted in the men 's questionnaire for two reasons : a) men 's age structure was less concentrated (not limited as women 's tp be &lt; 50) ; b) the male sample is relatively small . These two factors together would have created a too small sample of men 's in each age group.</i>
x		a46a a46aa a46a1- a46a12		R's maternal brothers (age at death of brothers from 1 to 12)
x		a46b a46bb a46b1- a46b12		maternal sisters (age at death of sisters from 1 to 12)
x		a46c a46cc		other relatives
x		a46d a46dd		friends
x		a46e a46ee		acquaintances

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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x		a46f a46ff		neighbors	
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<b>SECTION 8: MEASURES OF MODERNITY / OF INTERACTION</b>				
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m1	x	y		R has lived for at least 6 months since marriage in Nairobi or Mombasa	
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				<i>These questions R has lived for at least 6 months somewhere else other than S. Nyanza</i>	
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	m1a	y		out of S.Nyanza	
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	m1b	y		in Nairobi	
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	m1c	y		in K2 m1d is somewhere else	in Mombasa
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	m1d	y			in Kisumu
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VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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	m1e	y			in Nakuru	
m2	*	y			R has been to Nairobi	
m3	*	y			number of times R has been to Nairobi	if the answer was non numeric it has been re-coded as follows: many = 20 few= 5
*	m3a	*			how frequently R goes to (market places indicated )	
m4 m40th	*	*			R's favorite music	Luo music is very popular and played live in many local bars as well as on the radio. Gospel is also very appreciated and taught especially in religious association Lingala is music from Zaire, well known all over Africa and danced in discos. <i>Wazungu</i> music is a generic term for any kind western music ( <i>Wazungu</i> is a Kiswahili term for those who are white and foreign and its meaning is ambivalent ranging from tricky and cunning to knowledge and wonderful)
m5	*	*			winner of the last world cup according to R	
from m6a to m6f	*	*			R heard about the person quoted	This is mix of real and fictive names , meant to help assess the reliability of the answers: Lucky Dube is a South African musician (real person); Osito Kale is a known Luo singer (real person); Charity Ngilu is the chair of the Social Democratic Party in Kenya who also ran for President in 1998; Tony Blair is the Prime Minister in the UK; General Tarsi Nitta and President Eliya Zulu are fictive characters.
m7	*	*			farthest country R has heard of	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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m8	x	y		R would like to wear trousers [H] / blue jeans [W]	Trousers for women and blue jeans for men are associated with modern, city folk. Note in K3: even if in the questionnaire there is a mistake (ask women if they would like jeans) during the training it was stressed “trousers” so to allow the comparison with k2.
x	x	m9		R thinks that electricity will come in the village	
x	x	m10		time to wait before having electricity in the village	

VARIABLE NAME	DHS	NOTES ON CHANGES	VARIABLE CONTENT	COMMENT
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**MATRIX IN ACCESS FILE**

all variables mx....	y	y	<b>variables measuring the presence and the strength of relationship between network members the NPs (see matrix below).</b>	The Matrix variables: these variables are the base for multiplexity and of density measures. NPs 1 2 3 4 are the members of the first social network ( rariu, or wealth in K1, family planning in K2 and K3) while NPs 5 6 7 8 are the members of the second social network (family planning in K1 and AIDS in K2 and K3). The matrix should be thought as composed of elements $a_{ij}$ where $i = 1,2,...,8$ and $j=1,2,...,8$ . <i>For instance w1mx58 has to be read as: NP number 5 in the woman family planning network in K1 has the relationship X with NP8.</i>				
<b>network partners numbers</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		mx12	mx13	mx14	mx15	mx16	mx17	mx18
2			mx23	mx24	mx25	mx26	mx27	mx28
3				mx34	mx35	mx36	mx37	mx38
4					mx45	mx46	mx47	mx48
5						mx56	mx57	mx58
6							mx67	mx68
7								mx78
8								