

APPENDIX 2PART 1 INTRODUCTION

1 The population census is a complete count of the country's population which is combined with collecting certain other facts about the people.

2 It is being held in order to provide information which is essential both for good development planning and for making sensible administrative decisions in the short term. The information will help the Government in planning for better services and for a better way of life for the people of Kenya. It is therefore extremely important to everyone living in the country that the Census should be complete and accurate.

The Census Organisation

3 The country is divided into Districts in each of which there is a District Census Officer who is in charge of the work in his District. In each Division or Municipality within a District there is an Assistant District Census Officer who will be helped by a number of Supervisors. Divisions and Municipalities are in turn divided into Enumeration Areas and each is the responsibility of an enumerator who is required to visit every household in his area and to record the particulars which are required of all persons.

Your Job

4 Your job is to enumerate every person in your area. It is to ask the questions and to record the answers that are required. It is most important single job in the Census. You must make every effort to obtain complete and accurate answers and to record them correctly. The success of the Census depends upon the public's willing cooperation and it is your job to obtain this by being polite, patient and tactful always.

5 The information you obtain is confidential and will be used only to compile statistics. You are not permitted to discuss it, gossip about it or to show your records to anyone who is not an authorised officer in the census organisation. Make all entries on the questionnaire yourself. On no account should you allow any unauthorised person to fill in any part of the questionnaire. Do not leave your questionnaires lying around where unauthorised persons may have access to them.

6 You may only ask such questions as are necessary to enable you to complete the questionnaire. It is the duty of all adults to give you such information about themselves and members of the household. Penalties are provided for if either yourself or members of the public fail in their duties.

How to approach the public

7 Act as though you expect friendly cooperation and behave so as to deserve it.

8 Start work only when you have identified yourself, have exchanged the proper greetings, have explained what the interview is about, and have answered any questions about the Census that the people may ask.

9 During the interview let people take their time, never put answers in their mouths, work steadily and make sure that the answers are clear to you before you write anything down. Do not accept at once any statement you believe to be mistaken but tactfully ask further questions to obtain the correct answers.

10 It may happen that someone refuses to answer your questions. Almost always this is because of misunderstanding. Remain courteous. Stress the importance of the Census and that it has nothing to do with taxation or similar Government activity, that the information is confidential, that no one outside the census organisation will be allowed access to the records, that details of individual people are never released for any purpose whatsoever and that census results are published only as numerical tables. You should be able to clear up misunderstanding, but if you cannot persuade the person to help, or if his/her refusal is deliberate, tell the person that you will report the matter to your supervisor and that they may be liable to prosecution. Report any such incident to your supervisor at the first opportunity.

11 When leaving a household, remember to thank the people for their help.

Your equipment

12 When you have completed your training successfully you will be issued with:

Books of Census Questionnaires

EA map

Instructions

Pens or pencils

A badge

Chalk

A bag

Keep your equipment carefully. You will be required to return it at the end of the enumeration and you cannot be paid until all these items have been returned to your supervisor.

PART 2 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONSThe Enumeration Area

13 You will be allocated an enumeration area and you will be responsible for visiting every household in it and for recording the particulars of all persons.

14 Miss no Household in your area nor count any twice.

15 The boundaries of your enumeration area (or EA) will be explained to you by your supervisor. Make sure you understand exactly what they are before you start work.

16 Get to know your area as thoroughly as possible before you start work. Spend as much time as you can going round it, finding out where the houses or huts are and introducing yourself to the people so that when you begin the enumeration they will know you and be expecting you.

17 Plan your work so that you visit each inhabited place and each household in turn. Work in an orderly way and you will save yourself much walking and a great deal of trouble. Tell your supervisor where you will start and which paths you will follow so that he can find you.

The Household

18 A household is a group of persons who normally live and eat together, whether or not they are related by blood or marriage.

19 The household is the most convenient small group of persons for the purposes of the Census and you will enumerate the population by household.

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

21 A domestic servant who eats with the household should be included with the household. If the servant cooks and eats separately he/she should be enumerated as living in a separate household.

22 In the same way, a visitor and any of his/her children who eat with the household are counted as members of the household.

23 A household may consist of one or more persons and may occupy a whole building, part of a building or many buildings.

24 There are cases where the rules used to decide what is a household do not apply, and here are some further guides to help you:

- a. Sometimes groups of people live together but cannot be said to belong to an ordinary household. Persons in hospitals, colleges, barracks or prisons are examples of this. Treat them as belonging to a single household and write the name of the institution at the top of the census questionnaire so as to make it clear that it is an institution and not a private household.
- b. Those working in institutions or hotels but who live in their own households should be enumerated with their own household and not with the institution. Thus a nurse on night duty should be enumerated with her household and not with patients at the hospital. Similarly, a teacher should be enumerated with his/her household and not with students or boarders at the school or training institution. The same applies to night workers of all kinds.
- c. Hotels will be supplied with a stock of questionnaires and envelopes. On the evening of Census Night, Managers will give each guest a questionnaire and an envelope. All persons

staying in the hotel on Census Night will be required to complete a questionnaire, seal it in an envelope and hand it to Reception next morning. The envelope with completed questionnaires will be collected from the Manager. Enumeration of persons in hotels is the responsibility of the supervisor, but he may instruct you to do the work.

- d. It is the custom in many parts of Kenya for boys to live in separate quarters between circumcision and marriage, while continuing to take their meals with their parents. Such boys do not fall precisely within the definition of a household for they normally eat but do not sleep in their parents' household. Enumerate such groups as though they are in a school or institution. If only one or two boys are concerned you may find it more convenient to enumerate them with their parents' household and there is no objection to this as long as everyone is included in the Census once and once only.
- e. District Census Officers will make arrangements for enumerating persons in hospitals, in the Armed Forces, the G.S.U. and Prisons. They will also arrange to enumerate persons who sleep out of doors in urban areas. You may be instructed to help with these special cases.

Who should you interview?

25 You must interview as many persons as may be necessary to enable you to obtain the particulars required of all persons who were in the household on Census Night. It is not likely that you will see all members of the household, nor is it absolutely necessary that you should. It will be best if the head of the household is present, but it will be enough if there is one responsible adult who can give the information required.

26 You will start work early in the morning after Census Night and will continue for as long as it takes to enumerate everyone who was in your area on Census Night. The best times for visiting households are early in the morning before people go to work, and in the evenings. People will often stay to meet you if you send word that you are coming. You are allowed to work in the evenings until about 10 o'clock p.m. but you are not allowed to enumerate throughout the night.

27 It is unlikely that you will enumerate everyone in one day. In most cases it is expected that the enumeration will take between three and five days. If, for any reason, you think it will take longer, you should tell your supervisor in good time and he may be able to send someone to help you. If you become ill or injure yourself so that you cannot continue, you must let him know at once.

Who should you enumerate?

28 You should enumerate all persons who were in the household at midnight on Census Night.

29 Sometimes there are persons who would normally have slept with the household on Census Night, but who were temporarily absent and were somewhere else in Kenya where they could not have been enumerated

Examples are watchmen, nurses, police officers and shift workers on night duty; night fishermen; and persons attending hospital out-patients department through the night. Such persons are to be enumerated with the household.

30 Persons staying in hotels, hospital in-patients, persons in observation wards, prisoners and the like will be enumerated in their institutions. They should not be included with the household.

What happens if there is no one at home?

31 It may happen that when you visit a house that is inhabited you are unable to obtain any information, either because there is no one at home, or because all the adults are away at the time, or for some other reason.

32 If there are people present, enquire as to the best time to call back. If there is no one at home, ask the neighbours if anyone was there on Census Night. If there was, ask when members of the household are likely to be at home and arrange your next visit accordingly.

33 If you are working in an urban area, complete a Call Back Card stating the day and time of your next visit and leave it at the house so that the people may know when you will be returning. If you are in a rural area, leave word about the time of your next visit.

34 If after three visits you have not succeeded in finding anyone at home, make a note of the address and tell your Supervisor when you see him.

35 It may be that for some reason your call is at an inconvenient time for members of the household. Do not lightly allow yourself to be put off, but if there is some weighty reason - such as a death in the house - arrange to return at a more suitable time.

36 Call backs will involve you in much extra work. Be wise - send word ahead of you so that people know when to expect you. If you have to make call backs, clear them early. If you make an appointment to return, keep it punctually.

The chalk

37 You will be given a supply of chalk. It is to be used to mark those houses you have visited and whose occupants you have enumerated.

38 The purpose of this is to ensure that no household is enumerated twice and that none is missed. It will also serve to give each household a temporary address for census purposes. This makes checking easier and will readily identify the household.

39 When you have enumerated the members of the household write the household number in some conspicuous place. The household number is one you will allocate yourself. The first household you enumerate will be 1, the second will be 2 and so on upwards. Write the number neatly where it will be easily visible to your supervisor and out of reach of small children. Ask the people to leave it up until the end of September, so that they may be spared the inconvenience

of unnecessary visits by census staff. Explain that the numbers are used for census purposes only and may be rubbed off after a month.

40 If there is more than one household in a building, write the number at the entrance to the household's living quarters.

41 If the household occupies more than one building or structure, write the number of the most obvious of them.

42 Do not mark a dwelling until you have enumerated the members of the household.

43 There is sometimes confusion over EA boundaries and you may find that an enumerator from neighbouring EA has been enumerating people in your area and numbering their dwellings. If this happens, make sure first of all that you are within your area as you understand the boundaries. If you have crossed your boundary by mistake, return to your area and go on with your work. If you are satisfied that you are right and that the households are in fact in your area, make a note of the households concerned and report the matter to your supervisor. Don't stop work. Don't enumerate the people a second time. Continue enumerating other households in your area.

The questionnaire

44 All the information required at the Census is to be recorded on the questionnaire which will be issued to you bound in books of fifty forms. None are to be taken out or destroyed. You will have to account for all of them.

45 The information recorded on the questionnaires is to be summarised on the front cover of the book.

46 Detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire and the summary are given in part 3 of these instructions.

Check your work

47 Before leaving the household, look at the questionnaire you have completed for it and make sure that you have done so accurately and fully. It is better to check your work on the spot than that you should have to go back, or be sent back to correct mistakes.

48 In particular you should check that:

No one has been missed.

Others can read what you have written.

All the columns are filled in where they should be.

The answers are correct.

PART 3 HOW TO FILL IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

General Rules

49 Complete the questionnaire yourself.

Keep it clean.

Write legibly, preferably in capitals.

Start each household on a separate page.

Use one line per person.

50 The questionnaire is divided into three sections:

The first, at the top left hand corner of the form, is for information identifying the household and is to be completed for each household.

The second, columns (a) to (l), contains questions which apply to all persons. You are required to ask the questions of ALL PERSONS and to make written entries for all persons.

The third, columns (m) to (u), contains questions which apply to all females aged 12 years and over. You are required to ask the questions of ALL FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER and to make written entries for each. This section must be completed for all women and girls aged 12 and over. If the person is male or a girl aged 11 years or less, write 'N/A' in column (m) and leave the rest blank.

51 If the information is given to you by someone other than the person concerned and some details are not known, you may write 'NK' in the appropriate box.

Make every effort to obtain full and correct answers and to avoid the use of 'NK'!

52 If you make a mistake, cross it out neatly with a single line and correct it. If there is no room to make a correction, draw a line through the whole of the record for that person, write along it 'MISTAKE' and complete a new line for the person.

53 If, for some reason, you make a mistake involving a whole household, draw a diagonal line across the questionnaire, write along it 'SPOILT' and complete a new questionnaire for the household. On no account tear a spoilt questionnaire out of the book.

54 If there are more than fourteen people in the household, continue on the next page. Write 'CONTINUED' at the foot of the first page and at the top of the second. Continue to number the persons serially, so that the first person on the second page will usually be number 15. Use as many pages as may be necessary for the household.

The Interview and the questions

55 When you arrive at a house, greet the occupants and identify yourself as a census enumerator.

56 Ask for the head of the household. The head of the household is the person who is regarded by the members of the household as its head, and may be a man or a woman. If the head of the household is not present, ask for the next senior person.

57 If you are enumerating people in an institution which has no head, because its members are patients or prisoners or whatever the case may be, you will ask for information from the person in charge of the institution.

58 Explain that you must record particulars of everyone who was present in the household at midnight on Census Night.

59 Next, complete the information required in the box at the top left hand corner of the questionnaire. Record the names of the Province, District, Division, Location and Sub-Location in the spaces provided. Enter the EA number. If you are enumerating persons in an institution such as a hospital, barracks or prison, write the name beside the box. Enter the household number. This number you will allocate yourself. The first household you enumerate will be 1, the second 2, and so on upwards. If there is more than one enumerator working in an EA, the first will number his households A1, A2, - etc; the second will number his, B1, B2 ---, and so on.

60 Then complete the main body of the questionnaire and record the details required of all persons and of women and girls aged twelve years and over.

61 The instructions which follow deal with the particulars required and will help to explain the brief instructions printed at the head of each column. Study them together.

62 It is important that everyone puts the questions in the same way. You must learn the form in which the questions are to be put and the order in which they are to be put.

63 It is also important that, as far as possible, you obtain the information directly from the person concerned.

64 Your first job is to make a list of all persons who were in the household on Census Night, starting with the head of the household, if he or she was present, or of the persons in charge of the household at that time. People may not know which was Census Night, in which case you should explain by saying 'That was last night' or 'That was two nights ago' or as the case may be.

Columns (a) to (c) NAME, RELATIONSHIP AND SEX

65 Ask, 'Who was here on Census Night?'

66 It is important that you list names in a set order so that you have a clear picture of the household from the very beginning.

67 List members of the household by family, starting with the head and his wife and children, beginning with the eldest and working down to the youngest. If the head has more than one wife, list the second wife and her children next, and so on. Then in order list relatives and their husbands, wives and children. Finally, list those who are not related to the head or to anyone else in the household, such as visitors and servants.

68 Very young children are sometimes forgotten or even deliberately left out as being unimportant. ALL persons must be enumerated. Pay particular attention to getting all babies counted. If the infant has no name, write 'Baby of ' (mother's name).

69 Remember to ask about, and to include, night workers and persons in transit from one place to another within Kenya by road, rail or air. Exclude hospital in-patients, persons staying in hotels, prisoners and the like.

70 Write the names in column (a). Some people have many names and it is not necessary to write them all as long as you record the name or names by which the person is usually known.

71 When you have written down all the names, read over the list and ask:

'Is that correct?'

If not, correct the list.

Then ask,

'Was there anyone else here on Census Night'

If so, include them.

72 At the same time as you write the names in column (a) write relationship in column (b) and the person's sex in column (c). You will save yourself trouble by doing so.

73 Write 'Head' against the name of the head of the household, if he or she was present on Census Night. If the usual head of the household was neither present nor on night duty, write 'Head' against the name of the person who was in charge of the household on Census Night. Then write the relationship of each person to the head or to his or her parents if they were present, or show the relationship husband/wife.

74 Sometimes a person is related to more than one person in the household. In such cases concentrate first on relating parents and their own children, then on relating husbands and wives, and then on relating persons to the head of the household or other members of it.

75 Since every person will be entered against the line number in column (b) his or her relationship may easily be written as 'Wife of 1', '2nd wife of 3', 'Daughter of 1 and 2', 'son of 4', 'Servant of 1' and so on.

76 Relationships must be described accurately. Be careful to distinguish between children born of the parents and adopted or step children.

77 Where a man and woman live together, although not married, treat them as man and wife if they so regard themselves. The census is not concerned with the form of marriage.

78 The following relationships will cover all cases with which the census is concerned.

Head	Wife	Husband	Son	Daughter
Mother	Father	Brother	Sister	Adopted son
Grandson	Granddaughter	Grandfather	Grandmother	Adopted daughter

79 For all other relationships write 'Other relative'. For members of the household who are not related to the head and do not have parents present, write 'Servant', 'Visitor' or as is appropriate. If such people have their own children present, you will, of course, relate the children to their parents.

80 Where several persons with no family relationship share the responsibility of running the household name one as head and describe the rest as 'partners'.

81 In an institution such as a hospital, or boarding school or prison where there is no head of household, describe the persons as 'Patient', 'Student', 'Prisoner' or as the case may be.

82 Make sure you understand the relationship before you make an entry.

83 Record the person's sex by writing 'M' for males and 'F' for females. Check that the sex is compatible with relationship - don't write 'M' for persons shown as wives or daughters, nor 'F' for persons shown as sons or husbands.

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

Column (d) AGE

85 'How old is this person?'

86 Write the person's age in completed years - that is, the person's age at his or her last birthday. For babies under one year of age, write the age in months, for example '7 months' or '7/12'.

87 Be careful not to round ages up to the next birthday. A child who is aged four years and eleven months should, for example, be entered as '4' and not '5'.

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

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

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

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

92 Some tribes have systems of 'age grades' or 'age sets' from which a person's age can be worked out. A person's age grade may only give a rough idea of his or her age since the same grade may have in it people of widely different ages, but it is better than nothing. Some tribes have age grades for men but not for women, but you can often obtain an idea of a woman's age by asking which age grade of men she associated with, or which her brothers belonged to and whether they are older/younger. Some age grades are listed in the Event Calendars, you can enquire about others from chiefs and elders.

93 If all else fails, you will have to make the best estimate you can, judging by such things as the person's appearance and position in the household and using your common sense knowledge that parents are seldom younger than 15 or 16 years of age when their first child is born, that women do not normally bear children below the age of twelve or over the age of fifty and so on.

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

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

Column (e) TRIBE OR NATIONALITY

96 'Is this person a Kenyan?'

If the answer is 'Yes' and the person is Kenyan, ask.

'What is this person's tribe?'

If the answer is 'No' and the person is not Kenyan, ask

'What is this person's nationality?'

97 For Kenyan Africans write the name of the person's tribe. Accept the answer as is given you, without question. For other Kenyans write 'Arab', 'Asian', 'European' or as the case may be.

98 For non-Kenyan write the person's nationality. For example, 'Tanzania', 'Ugandan', 'British' or as the case may be.

99 Do not become involved in argument on this point. The census is not concerned with the legal position. Accept what the person tells you and record the tribe or nationality to which the person considers he or she belongs.

100 Record the children of mixed marriages - that is of marriages between persons of different tribes, races or nationalities - as being of the father's tribe or nationality. For the purposes of the census, in other words, children take tribe or nationality from their father.

Column (f) BIRTHPLACE

101 'Where was this person born?'

102 For persons born in Kenya, write the name of the district where they were born. Do not write the name of the location or town.

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

104 If the district of birth, or the district where the person was living in August 1978, is not known, write the province.

105 For persons born outside Kenya, write the country of birth. For example, 'Tanzania', 'Uganda', 'Somalia', 'Ethiopia', 'Holland', 'UK' or as the case may be.

Column (g) PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

106 'Where was this person living in August 1978?'

107 For persons who were living in Kenya, write the name of the district. For persons who were living outside Kenya, write the name of the country.

108 If the person is under one year of age, write 'N/A' in this column.

109 A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason such as visiting relatives or being in hospital, or who may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months, should be shown where they normally lived in August 1978.

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

Column (h) and (i) EDUCATION

111 'Has this person ever been to school?'

112 State, in column (h), whether the person is attending school this year - write 'At'; or whether the person has been to school and has left school - write 'Left'; or whether the person has never been to school - write 'Never'.

113 If the person has been to school or is at school, ask,
'What was or is the highest class or form he or she has reached?'

114 Enter, in column (h), the highest class or form the person has reached in the formal primary and secondary school system.

115 You may shorten 'Standard' and 'Form' by writing 'St,4', 'F3' or as the case may be. If the person has attended University, or is doing so, write 'Univ'. The census is not concerned with other post-secondary or vocational training, nor is it concerned with educational qualifications.

Column (j) IS FATHER ALIVE?Column (k) IS MOTHER ALIVE?

116 'Is this person's father/mother alive?'

117 Write 'yes' or 'No' in respect of the person's real, natural or biological father and mother. Foster parents or other relatives who may have adopted the person should not be considered as the father or mother in these columns.

Column (h) MARITAL STATUS

118 'Is this person single, married, widowed, divorced or separated?'

119 Persons who have never been married and children under 12 years of age should be shown as 'Single'.

120 People living together as man and wife and who so regard themselves should be shown as 'Married' whether or not they have been through any civil, religious or customary ceremonies. The census is not trying to find out who is legally married and who is not. Accept the answer as it is given you.

121 If a person is widowed at the time of the census, he or she should be shown as 'Widowed'. If a person has been widowed but has since re-married and is now married, he or she should be shown as 'Married'.

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

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

The questions in Columns (m) to (u) APPLY TO ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED TWELVE YEARS AND OVER.

124 Answers are required for ALL women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; whether or not you think they have or have not borne children; or what their relationship to the head of the household - you must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve and over.

125 For males and for girls under twelve years of age, write 'N/A' in column (m) and leave the rest blank.

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

127 Ask of all females aged 12 years and over,
'Has this woman borne any children?'

128 If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '0' in each of columns (m) to (r).

129 A child borne alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned only with borne children alive. Do not include still-births - that is, children who were borne dead and did not cry.

130 If the woman has borne children alive, ask,
'Of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household?'

131 Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column (m) and the number of girls in column (h). If none of the boys or girls she has borne are living in the household, write '0' in the appropriate column.

132 Check that the number agrees with the number of children you have shown as her children in the Relationship column (b). If the numbers differ, enquire as to the reason and correct the answers as may be necessary.

133 Next ask
'Of the children she has borne alive, how many are living elsewhere?'

134 Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column (o) and the number of girls in column (p). If none of the boys or girls she has borne are living elsewhere, write '0' in the appropriate column.

135 Include in these columns all the children she has borne who are living somewhere else. It may be that they have grown up and married,

or have gone off to work, or be living with relatives, or be in a boarding school etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully - 'Are any of your children away?', 'At work?', 'Married?' 'With relatives?'.

136 Then ask,
'Of the children she has borne alive, how many have died?'

137 Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment.

138 Write the number of boys who have died in column (q) and the number of girls in column (r). If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '0' in the appropriate column.

139 If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, write 'Refuses' in columns (q) and (r). Do not leave these, or any other columns, blank.

140 You have recorded in columns (m) to (r) details of all the children the woman has borne alive. You are next required to record particulars of her most recent birth, that is the particulars relating to the birth of her last borne child.

141 Ask,
'In what year was her last child borne?'

142 Record the year of birth in column (s). For the years 1960 to 1979 state the year, but if the child was borne before 1960 and the exact year is not known you may write '1959'.

143 If the child was borne in 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 or 1979, ask,
'In what month of the year was it borne?'

144 Record the month in column (t). If the child was borne in 1974 or before you need not record the month of birth.

145 Then ask,
'Was it a boy or a girl?'

146 Record the sex of the last borne child in column (u). Write 'M' for males and 'F' for females. If they were male twins, write '2M'; if female twins, write '2F'; if twins with one of each sex, write 'MF' and so on.

147 If the last borne child is alive and is living with the mother in the household, check that the year of birth agrees with the age of the child which you have recorded in column (d). If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary.

148 You have completed the questionnaire. Now check:

That there is no one else you should have included.

That no column has been left blank if it should have been completed.

That your entries can be read easily.

That your entries agree item with item and that you have not written anything which cannot be correct.

149 Check your work systematically.

First, make sure that the information identifying the household, in the box at the top left hand corner, has been entered.

Next, look at the household in terms of the relationships and ages of the people. Make sure that children are not shown as older than their parents, that men are not shown as having borne children, that babies are not shown as having university education etc.

Then look at the questions you have completed for women and girls aged 12 years and over. Check the ages of all females and make sure that you have made entries where necessary. Make sure that if the woman has no children in a particular category you have written '0' in the appropriate column. Make sure that you never leave one of these columns blank if the woman is aged 12 or over.

150 If you find that things have gone wrong or that there are mistakes or omissions, ask further questions and correct your record. It must be complete and accurate in all respects before you leave the household.

151 When you are satisfied that everything is in order, complete the summary information for the household on the front cover. Enter the household number and number of persons in it.

152 Finally, chalk the household number where it will be easily seen on the dwelling and where it is convenient to the householders, and take your leave moving on to the next household.

153 When you have visited every household in your area and have enumerated all persons who were in your area on Census Night, make sure you have entered details of province, District, Location, Sub-Location and Enumeration Area on the front cover of each used or partly used book of questionnaires.

154 Then add up the number of persons and enter the totals in the appropriate places. Carry the total forward to the boxes shown, and add up the total number of persons whose records are contained in

the book. Enter also the total number of households. The summary totals are important as it is from these that we calculate the preliminary totals of population - be sure your arithmetic is correct.

155 Do not write in the boxes marked 'For Census Office Use Only'.

156 When all is in order, sign each book in space provided for the Enumerator's signature. Your signature is your certificate that the information in the book is complete and correct.

157 As soon as you have checked your work, report to your supervisor with all your equipment. Only when everything is present and accounted for can you be paid.