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Comparability of Questionnaires

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The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is an international research programme whose purpose is to assess the current state of human fertility throughout the world. This is being done principally through promoting and supporting nationally representative, internationally comparable, and scientifically designed and conducted sample surveys of fertility behaviour in as many countries as possible.

The WFS is being undertaken, with the collaboration of the United Nations, by the International Statistical Institute in cooperation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Financial support is provided principally by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United States Agency for International Development. Substantial support is also provided by the U.K. Overseas Development Administration.

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L'EMF est entreprise en collaboration avec les Nations Unies, par l'Institut International de Statistique, qui coopère avec l'Union Internationale pour l'Etude Scientifique de la Population. Le financement de ce programme est essentiellement assuré par le Fonds des Nations Unies pour les Activités en Matière de Population et par l'Agence des Etats Unis pour le Développement International. Une contribution importante est aussi faite par le Département pour le Développement des Pays d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni.

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El proyecto está a cargo del Instituto Internacional de Estadística, contando con la colaboración de las Naciones Unidas y en cooperación con la Unión Internacional para el Estudio Científico de la Población. Es financiado principalmente por el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para Actividades de Población y por la Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional de los Estados Unidos. La Oficina Británica para el Desarrollo de Países Extranjeros proporciona también un gran apoyo financiero.

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**Comparative Studies
Cross National Summaries**

**Comparability of
Questionnaires**

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PREFACE

The first issues of the Cross National Summaries in the Comparative Studies series provide basic information, documentation and results of the World Fertility Survey for the nineteen countries which had their First Country Reports and Standard Recode Tapes available at the beginning of 1980.

Despite the efforts made by WFS to maintain comparability of question wording and content, field procedures and specifications of the tabulations and analysis included in the First Country Reports, it was inevitable that differences would arise as a result of the importance attached to meeting specific requirements of the countries themselves. A major attempt to enhance and facilitate comparability has been the production of Standard Recode Tapes for each country, with all the core information coded and stored in a consistent order, together with the dictionaries which provide detailed specifications for all variables.

Several of the Cross National Summaries will be concerned solely with providing detailed and systematized information on the comparability (or lack thereof) of the field procedures, survey characteristics, questionnaire content and wording and content of the First Country Reports. Such detailed appraisals constitute an essential reference base for anyone using WFS data for comparative analysis.

Other volumes of the Cross National Summaries will present comparable results from as many surveys as possible. These volumes will present the basic data from the surveys over a wide range of specific topics. In addition to the tabular material, there will be a brief accompanying text, which will draw attention primarily to any non-comparability of the data and to any obvious interpretational pitfalls to which the tables may be subject; for example many summary indices are subject to compositional differences, which are often reduced by standardization. Finally, although these volumes are not intended to be analytic in their orientation, some brief highlighting of the major noteworthy differences and similarities is included.

We hope that these Cross National Summaries will be widely used, especially by persons in the international community who are making cross national comparisons. We also hope that the sub-series will help users to avoid assuming too much comparability when this is not the case and to avoid interpretational mistakes which can easily arise when data are presented without qualification.

SIR MAURICE KENDALL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Although authorship is attributed to the person(s) taking primary responsibility for the production of each of the Cross National Summaries, the work has been a co-operative effort involving many staff members of WFS. In particular, the production of the tables would often have been impossible without the substantial assistance of staff in the Data Processing Division.

The overall planning and co-ordination of the Cross National Summaries has been the responsibility of an editorial committee consisting of V. C. Chidambaram, John Cleland, John Hobcraft, Judith Rattenbury, German Rodriguez, Vijay Verma and Waller Wynne.

ERRATA

COMPARATIVE STUDIES NO. 2

Comparability of Questionnaires

p. 11, Table 4, Dominican Republic - column 4 (A = Age if Date Not known, B = Age for all); B should read: A

INTRODUCTION

The objectives of the World Fertility Survey have been defined in the following terms:

'The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is an international population research programme whose purpose is to assist a large number of interested countries, particularly the developing countries, in carrying out nationally representative, internationally comparable, and scientifically designed and conducted surveys of human fertility behaviour.'

In meeting this objective the WFS prepared a set of basic documents to guide countries in carrying out their surveys. Included among these was a Core Questionnaire for Developing Countries and a set of Modules on special topics not included in the Core Questionnaire — Abortion, Factors other than Contraception, Family Planning, Mortality, Community Level Variables and Economic Variables

The Core Questionnaire, as its name suggests, was designed to collect the data that are most essential for fertility analysis. Countries could limit themselves to this Core, and still cover the most important areas, but at the same time there was wide scope for adding special topics, some of which were covered by the modules.

Participating countries are not necessarily expected to follow the wording and structure of the Core Questionnaire exactly, but they are expected to collect the information sought in the Core, in some form that will retain some degree of comparability between countries. It is also expected that some countries will expand the questionnaire to include topics of local interest.

Given that countries did modify and add to the Core to fit local conditions, the question of comparability with the Core Questionnaire (which is equivalent to comparability among countries) becomes important. For the purpose of basic comparative analysis it is important to know whether in fact countries departed from the recommended Core; and for the purpose of specialized research on particular topics it is necessary to know which modules, parts of modules, or other local variables were used.

This paper summarizes departures from the Core Questionnaires (Individual and Household), departures from Modules where they occur, and the addition of questions not contained in the Core or in the Modules — for the nineteen countries which had published their first reports by March 1980. In Asia and the Pacific region, these are Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and in the Latin American and Caribbean regions, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, and Peru.

The organization of the paper is based on the structure of the Core Questionnaires, beginning with the Household Questionnaire and then treating sections of the Individual Questionnaire consecutively. A summary table and the relevant section of the questionnaire are presented in each section of this paper, as aids in understanding the discussion of non-comparabilities.

PART I THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

The 'Core' Household Schedule contains two groups of questions — one that was considered essential and another that was desirable. The 'essential' group was needed to determine eligibility of women for the individual interview, and to provide the base for calculation of population rates. The recommended questions covered a wide variety of topics — ranging from education, fertility and mortality to possession of

modern objects, household conditions and facilities and agricultural activities.

We will first discuss use of the 'essential' questions; secondly, use of recommended questions; and finally, additional country-specific questions.

I Essential Questions

These deal with the name, relationship to head, residence (*de facto* or *de jure* or both), sex and age (how many years old) and marital status of each member of the household (see Table 1 for core format). Most countries asked all these questions, but there were a few variations. Five countries used the *de jure* definition of residence alone — Indonesia, Philippines, Costa Rica, Guyana, and Mexico. In obtaining age, a few countries specified 'at last birthday' — Thailand, Fiji, and Philippines, while Bangladesh asked for the age in completed years, for those whose date of birth was unknown. Date of birth was added in Bangladesh, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. Guyana fell short of Core requirements, since, although age was asked it was coded in broad groups (0-14, 15-49, 50+) rather than by single years.

There was some variation in obtaining marital status as well. Colombia and Philippines omitted question 9 of the Core (see Table 1), while Guyana and Jamaica omitted both questions 9 and 10, on the assumption that these questions were unnecessary since an all-woman sample would be used for the Individual Survey. Mexico and Peru reversed the order of questions 9 and 10, asking all women question 10, then using 9 as a probe only for those currently single. Coding of marital status was specific to countries, with most variations occurring in Latin America, where the group 'Consensual Union' was added by Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Panama, Peru, and Mexico. A further addition was made in Mexico to split the legally married according to the type of marriage (by law and church, only law, only church). Sri Lanka and Bangladesh added a group 'Married, Not Consummated'.

The minimum age for asking marital status also varied: most countries used 15, but there were a few exceptions — Jordan used 13 years; Sri Lanka and Thailand, 12 years; Pakistan, Philippines, and Indonesia, 10 years; and Bangladesh, 8 years. Fiji and Malaysia did not state any minimum.

Three probes were also considered 'essential' to ensure the completeness of the list — probes for infants or small children, non-family members, such as domestic servants, friends, lodgers who usually live in the household, and guests or visitors temporarily in the household. Some variations occurred, mostly in countries where a *de jure* definition of residence was used. Fiji did not explicitly use any probes, but an instruction reminded interviewers to list all who were in the house last night, including usual members and temporary visitors, and also to include usual members who were temporarily absent.

The third probe, for temporary visitors, was omitted by Costa Rica, Guyana, Mexico, Indonesia, and Philippines. Indonesia and Philippines added probes which would be relevant to a *de jure* definition, essentially to determine whether any usual residents were temporarily away, while Guyana added a probe for persons who had recently joined the household, but who intended to stay for at least 3 months.

II Recommended Questions

Use of the following topics is shown in summary form in Table 2.

1. **Education:** The Core suggested two questions — Has the person ever been to school and what was the highest level and class completed? Eleven countries asked these questions, with Bangladesh, Korea, Malaysia, and Pakistan having no age restrictions, while Panama, Philippines, Peru, Costa Rica, and Jordan asked those aged 6+, Colombia the 5+ and the Dominican Republic the 7+.¹

2. **Fertility:** The Core suggested two groups of questions — the first to find out the total number of live births (living with mother, living away, died) and the second about the most recent live birth (date of birth, sex, and if still living).

Nine countries asked both groups of questions, five of them using more or less the same base population: Korea and Jordan, all ever-married women; and Fiji, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, all women over 15; but Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Peru asked only those women who were not eligible for the individual interview. In the case of Panama and Costa Rica, it was women aged 15–19 or 50+; for Peru, single women aged 15–49 and all women 50+; and for Mexico, single women aged 15–19 only. A tenth country, the Philippines, asked only the second group, and did so in relation to all women resident in the household.

The nine countries asked the complete first set of questions excepting only Mexico which asked, 'Did she have any live-born children?' For the second set of questions, on the most recent live birth, the complete set was asked by Korea, Fiji, Panama, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Jordan for the same population as for the first set. Dominican Republic asked only the date, while Peru asked date and sex but not survival. Mexico used a different approach, asking only about births in the last 12 months to any women who usually lived in the household at the time of that birth. For all such births, the parents, date of birth, sex, and whether child was born alive were ascertained. The Philippines also obtained name, sex, date of birth, place of birth, names of mother and father and their ages at the birth for all births in the household in the calendar year 1977.

3. **Mortality:** The general Mortality Module suggested the addition of three groups of questions to the household schedule:

- survivorship of the person's father and mother, and asked whether this person was the eldest living child of his father or mother;
- women who married more than once, were asked if the first husband was still living;
- the interviewer was asked to record each member of the household who died in the last 24 months, the member's name, relationship to the head, sex, age at death, and date of death (month and year).

Jordan was the only country which used all three groups as recommended. Korea used the first and third groups, while Peru asked the first group only. Dominican Republic asked only part of the first group — 'Is his/her mother still living?' while Mexico and Philippines asked the third group of questions, on recent deaths, but only for a 12-month period, instead of the recommended 24 months. The Philippines obtained the name, sex, age, date of death and place of death, for all deaths during the calendar year 1977, while Mexico obtained, for deaths during the last 12 months, the name, relationship to the head of the household, sex, age, and date of death.

4. **Possession of 'Modern' Objects:** Eight countries asked about possession of 'modern' objects, and Sri Lanka asked how many of each object the household owned:

¹ Guyana and Jamaica asked 15–19 year olds if they were currently full-time students, simply as a means of determining eligibility.

Korea:¹ Clock or watch; bicycle, radio, sewing machine, TV set, phonograph, telephone, refrigerator, piano or organ
Sri Lanka: Car, van, motor car, motor cycle or scooter, 4-wheeled tractor, 2-wheeled tractor, bicycle, bullock cart, boat, sewing machine (electrical), radio or transistor, clock or watch, petromax lamp, electric or gas cooker, refrigerator, telephone, tape recorder, water pump for agricultural purposes.

Malaysia: Motor car, motor cycle/scooter, bicycle, sewing machine, iron, radio or transistor, clock or watch, camera. If they had electricity: TV, rediffusion, telephone, electric fan, refrigerator, washing machine.

Fiji: Car, motor cycle or bicycle, radio, refrigerator, sewing machine, kerosene/gas/electric cooker.

Panama: Sewing machine, refrigerator, television, radio, gas cooker.

Mexico:² Electric iron, refrigerator, television, radio.

Guyana: Bicycle, motor car, motorbike/scooter, cooking stove (gas/electric), refrigerator, sewing machine, radio.

Jordan: Bicycle, motor cycle, car, refrigerator, washing machine, radio, television, telephone, cooking gas, sewing machine, watch.

5. Housing Characteristics:

(a) Korea and Sri Lanka asked about the type of living quarters, Korea¹ coding the answers as detached house, attached house, apartment, rooms, other; and Sri Lanka as single house, attached house, flat and annex. Sri Lanka also enquired if the household had independent access or not.

(b) Tenancy Status was obtained by Jordan, Korea, Sri Lanka, and Panama, coded as follows:

Jordan: own, rented, other.

Korea:¹ own, rent, free, other.

Sri Lanka: own, rent, free.

Panama: own, rent, other.

(c) The area of living space was asked in Jordan, Korea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Mexico and Panama, but in different ways:

Jordan: How many rooms; if any used for professional purposes; if yes, how many; if kitchen; if toilet; if each is private or common (separately)?

Korea:¹ How many pyong of floor space, how many rooms in household?

Philippines: How many rooms in household (exclude toilet, bathroom, kitchen)?

Sri Lanka: How many rooms (excluding bathroom, toilet, and garage, but including kitchen)?

Mexico:² How many rooms (exclude kitchen, bathroom and corridors)?

Panama: How many rooms, how many of these are bedrooms?

¹ Korea asked questions for each Household Respondent at the household interview, and in addition, for those women who were eligible but did not usually live in the household, the same questions were again asked, concerning their own household of usual residence, at the end of the Individual Interview.

² Mexico asked questions for each Household Respondent at the household interview, and in addition, for those women who were eligible but did not usually live in the household, the same questions were again asked, concerning their own household of usual residence, in the last section of the Individual Interview.

(d) Information on building materials used for the house was obtained in four countries. Fiji asked if the roof was thatched; Jordan asked the type of building material, coded as stone, cement, bricks, stone and mud, other. In Mexico,¹ the interviewers recorded their observation of the predominant material used for the walls, floors, and roof, separately.

In the case of Sri Lanka the interviewer observed whether the structure was 'improvised' or not, and what was the principal material used for the roof. Sri Lanka further asked house-owners when they had built their house, whether any rooms were added in the last 5 years and if so, when the last one was added.

6. Water Supply: Seven countries asked about the source of drinking/cooking water:

Jordan: Drinking water — tap inside, tap outside, well, other.

Malaysia: Cooking and drinking — pipe (private), road-side pipe, well, river, other. Bathing — pipewater (long bath/shower), bathtub, pipe only, well, river, sea, other.

Philippines: Cooking and drinking, separately — pipe water, artesian well, pump (shallow well), rain water, spring, lake, river, stream, other.

Sri Lanka: Cooking and drinking — pipe (shared or common?), well (shared or common?), hand/electric pump (shared or common?), other.

Jamaica: Cooking and drinking — running water piped into household, water available in yard and used by this household only, water in yard and shared, stand pipe/public tank/well/other public supply, river or stream, other.

Mexico: If piped water in household.

Panama: Drinking — public pipe in household, public pipe outside household, private pipe, public sanitary well, private sanitary well, unprotected well, shallow well, rain, river or stream.

7. Toilet Facilities: Five countries asked about toilet facilities, coding their answers as follows:

Sri Lanka: Flush, bucket system, water seal, cesspit, none.

Malaysia: Flush, 'pour' bucket type, pit latrine, other.

Panama: Private: connected with sewer, septic tank latrine. Shared: connected with sewer, septic tank latrine. None — i.e., no facility.

Philippines: Inside house; outside house; none.

Jordan: Private; common.

8. Lighting: Seven countries enquired about lighting:

Fiji, Mexico,² and Jamaica: whether household had electricity.

Jordan: Electricity, kerosene oil, lamp, other.

Malaysia: Electricity from National Electricity Board, electricity from private generator, gas lamp, kerosene lamp, other.

Philippines: Electricity from corporation, co-operatives; electricity from private generator, pressure lamp, kero (gas) lamp, other.

Sri Lanka: Electricity, kerosene oil, other.

9. Cooking Facilities: Three countries asked about this topic:

Mexico:² Whether oil or kerosene, gas or electric.

¹ Obtained as the last section of the Individual Interview.

² Mexico asked these questions in the last section of the Individual Interview.

Philippines: Electricity, gas (LPG), kerosene, wood, other.

Malaysia: Electricity, gas cylinder, kerosene, wood, other.

III Additional Questions

1. Agriculture: Only Korea and Sri Lanka asked questions on the agricultural activity in the household. Korea¹ asked if anyone in the household worked on a farm, and if so, identified the person and asked whether the land farmed was owned, rented, both or whether the person was working for someone else. Korea also asked how much paddy and how much dry field land was owned and rented.

Sri Lanka also asked if anyone in the household did any farming, and if yes, how much land was cultivated and how much of this was owned by any household member. Sri Lanka then asked if any of the following crops were grown during Maha 1974/75, and how much land was used for each crop: chillies, onions, potatoes, vegetables, pulses, cereals other than paddy, tobacco, sugar-cane and oil-seeds.

All households (farming or not) in Sri Lanka were asked if anyone owned singly or jointly, or held under a state grant, any land which was rented to someone else, and if so, its area. Finally all households were asked if anyone owned any livestock or poultry, and if so, how many of each of the following: cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry.

2. Religion: Obtained in Jordan: Moslem, Catholic, other Christian, other.

3. Language usually spoken at home: Obtained in Jordan. Arabic, other.

4. Race: Malaysia and Fiji obtained race at the household interview, coding as: Malaysia: Malay, Chinese, Indian, other; Fiji: Fijian, Indian, European, part European, Pacific Is., Rotuman, Chinese, other.

5. Work Variables: Obtained in Colombia, for everyone over 10 years of age, and in Mexico for everyone over 8 years old:

Colombia: What was your major activity during last week?

Coded (1) Working, (2) Incapacitated, (3) Not working but has a job, (4) Looking for work, (5) Housework, (6) Studying, (7) other.

Persons coded (4) to (7) were asked if they did any other work (paid or unpaid) in the family business.

All except (2) and (3) were asked how many hours they worked at all jobs, during last week; (3) were asked how many hours they usually worked.

Mexico: — If currently working

— if yes — occupation?

— if working for the family without pay

— or owner

— or employee

— or peon, day labourer

— self-employed

— farmer in co-operative (Ejidatario).

6. Migration: Mexico asked, for every person in the household:

— when born?

— locality; municipality; state.

¹ Korea asked questions for each Household Respondent at the household interview, and in addition, for those women who were eligible but did not usually live in the household the same questions were again asked, concerning their own household of usual residence, at the end of the Individual Interview.

Table 1. Household Schedule

Now we would like some information about the people who ordinarily live in your household, ... are staying

NAMES OF USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP	RESIDENCE		SEX	AGE	EDUCATION		MARITAL STATUS: FOR THOSE AGED 15 AND OVER	
		Does this person usually live here?	Did this person sleep here last night?			Is this person male or female?	How old is the she?	Has (the she) ever been to school?	If YES: What was the highest level and year of schooling (the she) completed?
(1)	(2)	Y/N	Y/N	M/F	(6)	Y/N	(8)	Y/N	(10)
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									

Just to make sure I have a complete listing:

IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED, TICK HERE:

[Double page reduced from 42 x 30 cms.]

with you now.

FERTILITY: FOR ALL WOMEN AGED ____ YEARS AND OVER											ELIGIBILITY	
NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS							PARTICULARS OF HER MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH			FERTILITY RESPONSE:		
Does she have any children of her own living with her? IF YES: How many sons and how many daughters?		Does she have any children of her own who do not live with her? IF YES: How many sons and how many daughters?		Has she ever given birth to a child who later died? IF YES: How many sons and how many daughters have died?		Just to make sure I have this right, she has had ____ (SUM) births. Is that correct? IF NO CORRECT RESPONSES.	In what month and year did her last birth occur?		Was that a boy or a girl?	Is that child still living?		GIVE LINE NUMBER OF PERSON ANSWERING COLUMNS 11-21
S (11)	D (12)	S (13)	D (14)	S (15)	D (16)		MONTH (18)	YEAR (19)	B/G (20)	Y/N (21)	(22)	
												01
												02
												03
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												09
												10
												11
												12

1. Are there any other persons, such as small children or infants, that we have not listed?

YES (ENTER EACH IN TABLE) NO

2. In addition, are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, friends or lodgers who usually live here ?

YES (ENTER EACH IN TABLE) NO

3. Do you have any guests or visitors temporarily staying with you ?

YES (ENTER EACH IN TABLE) NO

Table 2. Characteristics of Household Questionnaires and Supplementary Studies

Country	Household Questionnaire — Additions to Core Questionnaire						Supplementary Studies
	Used WFS Relationship Coding	Education Questions	Fertility Questions	Household Possessions and Amenities	Mortality	Nuptiality (Age—Years)	
Asia and Pacific							
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes		^a		8+	
Fiji	No		Yes	Yes		Yes	Post Enum. Survey
Indonesia	No					10+	Post Enum. Survey
Jordan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	13+	Post Enum. Survey
Korea, Republic of	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15+	
Malaysia	No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Nepal	Yes					15+	Post Enum. Survey
Pakistan	Yes	Yes				10+	Post Enum. Survey
Philippines	Yes	Yes	^b	^c	^b	10+	
Sri Lanka	Yes			Yes		12+	
Thailand	No			Yes		12+	Husbands' survey
Caribbean and Latin America							
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes			15+	
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	^d			15+	
Dominican Republic	No	Yes	Yes			15+	
Guyana	No	^e			Yes	Omitted	
Jamaica	No	^e		^c		Omitted	
Mexico	Yes		^f	^a	^f	15+	
Panama	Yes	Yes	^d	Yes		15+	
Peru	Yes	Yes	^g		Yes	15+	Response Errors Project

^a Some information is available from individual questionnaire.

^b Asked only of births and deaths during 1977 (Survey field work February–June 1978).

^c Household amenities (water supply and electricity) only.

^d Asked only of women aged 15–19 and over 50, since these were not eligible for individual interview.

^e Asked only of women aged 15–19 to establish whether eligible for individual interview.

^f Asked about births and deaths in the last 12 months only.

^g Asked only of any women aged 15+ who were not eligible for individual interview.

PART 2 INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1 RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

This section of the core questionnaire consisted of questions on the following: current place of residence, formative residence, date of birth, education and literacy. In addition it was suggested that countries should include other locally applicable background variables. The core questions will be discussed first then the additional background variables.

Table 3 shows the core format for the questions and Table 4 summarizes use of these questions by the nineteen countries.

1 Core Questions

All countries asked the basic core of questions, shown in Table 3, and only a few modifications are worth noting.

1. Most countries used a *de facto* definition of current residence in the individual survey, which meant that all eligible women (or selected women where an expanded sample was used) who had slept in the household on the previous night were interviewed, regardless of whether they were members of the household or not. This necessitated the use of a set of questions to obtain current residence. Women were asked whether they lived in that house, and if not, then their place of residence was ascertained. A few countries used a *de jure* definition of residence, and in these cases no questions on residence were necessary — these countries were Costa Rica, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Indonesia, and Philippines. The interpretation of residence is the same for both groups of countries; however, that is usual place of residence.

2. Migration Status (Question 104) was determined in all countries except Pakistan, and a few countries added further questions, as discussed below, in the last part of this section.

3. The most important restriction on the childhood residence variable is that two countries, Guyana and Jamaica, did not ask the core question. A further variation occurred in relation to the use of the phrase, 'when you were growing up, say to age 12'. All countries which had the question used the recommended wording, except Pakistan, where the phrase: 'when you were growing up, say up to the time you were married' was used, and Philippines, where age 15 was the dividing age. In the case of Fiji, a more serious non-comparability arose because women who had always lived in their current residence were not asked their perception of the type of place of childhood residence, while those who had not always lived in the same place were asked. Consequently the variable childhood residence, which was constructed for all women, was partly based on respondent's perception and partly on an objective classification by survey staff.

The coding of answers to the question on childhood residence is not always in the recommended form, which is countryside/town/city. Exceptions are:

Sri Lanka: Estate, rural, urban.

Pakistan: Village, city.

Thailand: Rural, municipal area.

Fiji: Settlement, village, town.

Malaysia: Estate, village, town.

Jordan: Desert, village, town, city.

Bangladesh: Village, town or city.

4. All countries had a series of questions to obtain the date of birth. In Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand, Nepal, Colombia, Panama, Guyana, Jamaica, Bangladesh, and Jordan, the exact core questions were used, i.e.: 'In what month and year were you born? If don't know: How old are you?'

Modifications were used in Fiji, Malaysia, Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, Peru, Mexico and Costa Rica as follows:

Fiji — all respondents, regardless of whether they knew the date of birth, were asked, 'How old were you on your last birthday?'

Malaysia — a question on the Animal Year of Birth was added for Chinese respondents only.

Korea — a whole series of questions were used to determine age:

How old are you now?

In what Animal year were you born?

In what year, month, and day were you born?

If month given: is the month of your birth solar or lunar calendar?

If lunar: Was that a leap month?

If month not given: Do you know the season . . . ?

Philippines, Dominican Republic, and Mexico: Date of birth asked first, then age asked of everyone, not only of those who don't know date.

Indonesia: — Year asked first.

— If don't know year, then age.

— Whether year known or not, asked Month.

— Type of calendar for month: Muslim, western, other.

Peru: First asked everyone 'How old are you?' then date of birth, for everyone.

Costa Rica: Date of birth only asked in Section 1; Age asked of everyone in Section 6, Work History.

5. The core questionnaire suggested use of three questions on education, whether ever attended school, highest level, and highest year in that level. Several countries used exactly this format: Bangladesh, Fiji, Jordan, Malaysia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Panama, and Peru. Exceptions occurred as follows:

Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Philippines omitted the question on highest level, and simply asked for the highest grade or class. Sri Lanka and Philippines probed for education beyond Secondary.

Korea and Indonesia asked if the respondent had graduated from the highest level attended, and only those who had not graduated were asked highest year.

Guyana and Jamaica asked highest year only for the Primary level, while Secondary and higher levels were asked the type of certificate obtained, not number of years.

Thailand asked only one question 'What was the highest level . . . ?' but this was coded in such a way as to give level and year.

Mexico asked all women the number of years completed in each level, not only in the highest level attained.

Malaysia added a question on the type of school, religious, non-formal and formal, obtaining the number of years in the first two, as well as the usual information on formal schooling.

6. All countries except Guyana and Jamaica, asked the question on literacy, but in a few cases the form of the question

varied from the core question ('Can you read — say a newspaper or magazine?') and the base population asked the question(s) also varied from the suggested 'less than six years schooling'.

(a) Form of question:

Pakistan — Can you read a simple letter?

— Can you write a simple letter?

Thailand — Can you read or write? (both coded).

Nepal — Can you read a letter?

Can you write a letter?

Fiji: — The core question was asked, and if the answer was no, then the respondent was asked 'Can you read and write in English?' (coded yes and no).

Indonesia — Can you read in any language — say a simple letter?

Can you write in any language — say a simple letter?

(b) Base Population: (exceptions from core definition)

Thailand and Philippines — Less than Grade 4.

Korea and Indonesia — Did not graduate from Primary School or less.

Bangladesh and Sri Lanka — Completed Grade 5 or less.

Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia — Completed less than 5 years' education.

II Additional Variables

Four countries, Pakistan, Colombia, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, added no extra background questions. We will list the variables used by the other 15 countries, discussing the questions themselves, coding of the variables and which countries used them.

1. Religion — Twelve countries asked about religion, with varying degrees of detail:

Country and Question

Coding

What is your religion?

Bangladesh:	Islam, Hindu, Christian, Buddhist, Other.
Fiji:	Catholic, Methodist, Christian — all other sects, Hindu, Islam, Sikh, Other, No religion.
Jordan:	Moslem, Catholic, Other Christian, Other.
Korea: (only those who answered 'Yes' to 'Do you have a religion you believe in?' were asked this)	Buddhist, Confucianist, Protestant, Catholic, Other.
Malaysia:	Muslim, Catholic, Other Christian, Hindu, Buddhist, buddhist and Ancestor worshipper, Ancestor worshipper, Free thinker or no religion, Other.
Nepal:	Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism, Other.
Philippines:	Catholic, Protestant, Islam, Other.
Sri Lanka:	Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Other.
Thailand:	Buddhism, Islam, Confucianism, Christianity, Other.
Guyana:	Catholic, Anglican, Other Christian, Hindu, Muslim, Other non-Christian, None.

Table 3. Section 1 of Core Questionnaire: Respondent's Background
SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND.

Location of interview (place name) _____

101. Do you live in this house?

YES 1

NO 2

102. Do you live in _____ (PLACE NAME)?

YES 1 NO 2

103. Where do you live?
 (INTERVIEWER: OBTAIN PLACE NAME.)

104. Have you always lived in _____ (PLACE NAME)?

YES 1

NO 2

<p>105. What kind of area would you say (this, that) was when you were growing up, say to age 12? Was it countryside, a town, or a city?</p> <p>COUNTRYSIDE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 TOWN <input type="checkbox"/> 2 CITY <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>	<p>106. In what kind of area did you live mostly when you were growing up, say to age 12? Was it in the countryside, in a town, or in a city?</p>
--	---

107. In what month and year were you born?

_____, 19_____
 (MONTH) (YEAR)

(SKIP TO 109)

D.K.

108. How old are you?

 (RECORD BEST ESTIMATE)

3			
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

109. Have you ever attended school?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 113)

22

110. What was the highest level of school you attended – primary, secondary, or university?

PRIMARY 1

SECONDARY 2

UNIVERSITY 3

OTHER _____
(SPECIFY)

23

111. What was the highest (grade, form, year) you completed at that level?

24

112. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX

LESS THAN 6 YEARS
SCHOOLING

6 OR MORE YEARS
SCHOOLING

(SKIP TO 114)

113. Can you read – say a newspaper or magazine?

YES 1

NO 2

25

NOTE TO READER:

COUNTRIES ARE INVITED TO ADD QUESTIONS ON RELIGION AND RELIGIOUSNESS, ETHNIC GROUP, LANGUAGE, RACE, TRIBAL AFFILIATION, ETC., AS APPROPRIATE.

Jamaica: Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Moravian, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Catholic, Church of God, Other, None.
 Panama: Catholic, Other.

How important is religion in your life?

Malaysia: Very important, important, not so important, Don't know or uncertain, not important at all.
 Panama: Very important, important, slightly important, not important at all.

Frequency of attending religious services:

Korea: (only those who have religion they believe in) At least once a week, at least once a month, a few times a year, less often.
 Panama: (for Catholics only) Frequency of taking Communion: Once or more per week, one or two times per month, less than once per month.
 Philippines: Every day, several times a week, once a week, once a month, few times a year, once a year, never.

2. Ethnicity -- Seven countries obtained ethnicity of the respondent:

Country	Coding
Fiji: ¹	Fijian, Indian, European, Part European, Pacific Islands, Rotuman, Chinese, Other.
Malaysia:	Malay, Chinese, Indian, Other.
Nepal:	Rai, Newar, Bhraman, Satar Sunwar Dhanwar, Mosar-Darai Tharu, Chhetri, Tamang, Gunung Nagar, Musalman, Other.
Philippines:	Tagala, Cebuana, Ilocana, Hilongga, Bicolana, Moslem, Others.
Sri Lanka:	Sinhalese, Sri Lanka Tamil, Indian Tamil, Sri Lanka Moor, Other.
Thailand: ¹	Thai, Thai Chinese, Thai Muslim, Chinese, Malaysian, Indian, Other.
Guyana:	African, East Indian, Amerindian, Mixed, Other.

3. Language(s) normally spoken at home was directly obtained by 3 countries:

Indonesia allowed multiple coding, the codes being: Bahasa Indonesia, Javanese, Sundanese, Maduranese, Balinese, Other.

Philippines asked separately for language spoken as a child, and language most frequently used at present for conversation at home. The codes being: Tagalog, Cebuano, Iloco, Hiligaynon, Bicol, Moslem, Other.

Thailand used the direct question "What language do you speak?" coded: Standard Thai, Northern Thai Dialect, North East Thai Dialect, Southern Thai Dialect, Malaysian, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Chinese, Other.

Malaysia obtained some information on language indirectly, in asking those who had ever been to school, "What was the medium of instruction?", coding as follows: Arabic, Malaysian, English, Chinese, Tamil, Other.

4. Added Questions on Migration -- Eight countries had added questions on this topic:

¹ Obtained by interviewer observation, not by asking, in Thailand at the Individual Interview, and in Fiji at the Household Interview.

Fiji: All those who have not always lived in the current place of residence were asked:

"How many years have you lived in --- (current place)?"

Korea: All who had not always lived in the current place of residence were asked:

"Where were you born?"

"Where did you live before you moved to --- (current residence)?"

"How many years ago did you move to --- (current residence)?"

Malaysia: All women were asked:

"How long have you lived in --- (current place)?"

Guyana and Jamaica: Place of birth obtained --- full address, if in Guyana/Jamaica; Country, if foreign born; Number of years lived in place of birth, if Guyana/Jamaica; Number of years lived in Guyana/Jamaica, if foreign born.

Mexico: Migration History obtained: Starting with place of birth, obtained for each place Respondent had lived in for more than 6 months (up to seven places):

Address of place (locality, municipality, state); up to what age lived there; how many years lived there.

If all seven places used up, final probe: "Have you lived in other places for more than 6 months . . . ?" If yes, "How many?"

Panama: All those who are currently not resident in the house, and who are from a different area than the place of interview, were asked:

"Where were you born?"

Peru: Asked women who had not always lived in current place of residence: "Where were you born?" (Department and Province).

5. Media Exposure -- Only Korea asked questions on this topic:

All women were asked:

"How often do you usually listen to radio, or watch television, to get news and information?" (Coded: every day, few days per week, once in a while, never).

Attendance at meetings of organizations, such as the Woman's Association, Mother's Club, Home Life Improvement Club, etc., and if yes, frequency in past 12 months.

Asked of women: with primary education or higher, or literate women:

"How often do you usually read newspapers to get news and information?"

SECTION 2 MATERNITY HISTORY

The main aim of this section of the questionnaire is to obtain data on all live births, non surviving children, and interrupted pregnancies that the woman had. In the Core this information is obtained by three separate series of questions -- the first obtaining the total number of live births; the second obtaining the date of birth, sex, survivorship status of live births, and the names of living children; and the third obtaining the date, duration, and outcome of all other pregnancies. This was not the only way of obtaining this information, however, and the variety of techniques are discussed under 'Birth Pregnancy History: Overall Structure'.

In addition the respondent is asked about her current pregnancy status and the length of breastfeeding for the last two children (last child if only one child) is obtained in this section. Comments on variations in asking these questions follow.

Table 5 summarizes use of these questions and Table 6 reproduces the core questions, for reference.

Table 4. Use of the Most Common Background Variables in Section 1, Respondent's Background

Country	Childhood Residence	Date of Birth	A - Age if Date Not Known		Education			Religion	Ethnicity
			B	Age for all	Ever Attended	Highest Level	Highest Year		
Asia and Pacific									
Bangladesh	✓	✓	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	O
Fiji	✓	✓	B		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indonesia	✓	✓	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jordan	✓	✓	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Korea, Republic of	✓	✓	B		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malaysia	✓	✓	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nepal	✓	✓	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pakistan	✓	✓	A		✓	O	✓	✓	✓
Philippines	✓	✓	B		✓	O	✓	✓	✓
Sri Lanka	✓	✓	A		✓	O	✓	✓	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	A		O	O	✓	✓	✓
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	✓	✓	A		✓	✓	✓	O	O
Costa Rica	✓	✓	B		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dominican Republic	✓	✓	B		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guyana	O	✓	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jamaica	O	✓	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mexico	✓	✓	B		✓	M	✓	✓	✓
Panama	✓	✓	A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peru	✓	✓	B		✓	✓	✓	O	O

Note: ✓ Question asked; O - Omitted; M - Modified.

I Number of Children Ever Born

The core section begins with a series of questions asking the number of living sons and daughters living with and not living with respondent, and the number of dead children. Most countries used exactly the same questions as in the core, but there were a few exceptions:

Bangladesh did not obtain the numbers of any of these groups of children, and simply asked a few questions to determine whether the woman had live births, or only dead children, only non-live pregnancies, or had never been pregnant.

Fiji added a phrase to the question on children not living with respondent, 'Please include any who have been given away in adoption'.

Guyana and Jamaica shortened the series by not enquiring separately for boys and girls.

Philippines shortened the series by asking only a single question to obtain the number of living children.

Countries with an all women sample modified the section to separate out women who had never had any pregnancy (mostly never married women) before asking the series of questions on number of live births.

II Birth/Pregnancy History

1. Overall Structure

The core first obtains data on all live births, and then later asks if there have ever been any other pregnancies, even one that lasted for just a few weeks or a few months, and how many such pregnancies have occurred. Information is then obtained for each such pregnancy. There are no additional probes and no interval specific questions on these interrupted pregnancies. Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, and Panama follow the structure of the core questionnaire.

Indonesia, Korea, Nepal, and Malaysia used a different approach, integrating the questions on 'other pregnancies' with

the main section on live births, by asking about occurrences of such pregnancies for every birth interval defined by the live births. Also after the set of questions on each interrupted pregnancy there is an added probe 'Was there any other pregnancy in . . . (interval)?' Finally, while in the core these two topics, live births and other pregnancies, are dealt with at two separate points in the section, in the integrated version the other pregnancies are dealt with right after live births.

The Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Philippines used a different structure altogether: information was first obtained on all living children, then on all children who were born alive but did not survive. Thirdly, the following questions were asked:

'Have you ever had a child that was born dead?'

'Have you ever had any miscarriages?'

Data on each stillbirth and each miscarriage were obtained and related to the relevant birth interval. Finally there was an additional probe on other pregnancies for every vacant interval of $\frac{1}{2}$ years or more (usually 2 or 3 years).

A third variation was used by Guyana and Jamaica. The total number of all pregnancies, including non fertile ones, was obtained first, and data then obtained on each pregnancy in sequence.

Three countries used designs which were different from the core, and which were not similar to any of the three variants described so far. Bangladesh asked for each live birth, and immediately probed each interval for other pregnancies.

Fiji used an approach which was closer to that of the core, since questions on all live births were asked separately, and at an earlier point than questions on interrupted pregnancies. Interrupted pregnancies were the subject of three sets of questions, however, as compared to the single set in the core: The set of core questions on interrupted pregnancies were asked to:

(a) All women who had one or more live births or interrupted pregnancies before their first birth.

(b) All women who had one or more live births and were not currently pregnant about interrupted pregnancies since their last birth.

(c) All women about all other such pregnancies.

Finally Jordan asked about all live births, first in one table, then in a second table probed each interval for the number of 'other pregnancies', and finally on a third table, collected the usual information on every pregnancy, omitting dates, since the interval would approximately establish dates.

2. Changes in Specific Questions

(a) Names: According to the core questionnaire names are only asked after date of birth, sex, and survival status have been ascertained, so that only the names of surviving children are to be asked.

However, many countries obtained the names of all children, whether they had died or not - Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, and Peru.

(b) Dates: In obtaining dates of live births the basic core question is 'In what month and year was your 1st, 2nd ... child born?' and only those who did not know the date were asked the number of years ago.

For dead children the core question is 'How long did the child live?' Several countries modified this question.

The ages of all children was obtained, in addition to dates of birth, by Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Philippines.

Date of death and length of life were obtained in Nepal and Philippines, while Malaysia obtained date first, and then age at death was asked only if date was unknown. Guyana, Jamaica, and Korea replaced the core question with date of death, Dominican Republic and Indonesia asked a direct question on the age of the child at death rather than the indirect core question.

A few countries added more detailed probes to obtain certain dates. Nepal asked not only the year of birth or years ago, but also the age of the child or age of the mother at that birth. If the month was unknown, the season or any close holiday was also asked. Philippines asked those who did not know the date of death, or the age at death, whether the child was < 1, 1-4 or 4+ years old at death. Indonesia asked for all live births, 'How many years and months after your (first marriage, previous child) did you have this child?' Korea used its own dating system, as described for date of birth of Respondent in Section 1 of the Individual Questionnaire.

III Current Pregnancy Status

All countries asked the core questions on whether currently pregnant, and if yes, the month of pregnancy was obtained. Only Pakistan and Jordan introduced a slight modification. In Pakistan the question on whether currently pregnant was not asked of women who had been widowed, divorced or separated for more than 6 months before the survey date, while in Jordan the same was done but the cut off point was 12 months before the survey date.

IV Length of Breastfeeding

The core asks women with one or more live births whether they breastfed and for how long, with respect to the last two children, or the last child if she has only one. These questions come immediately after the completed live birth history.

All countries except Fiji obtained at least this much data on breastfeeding. Fiji only asked about the most recent child. A few countries obtained additional information. Thailand added a code for 'still breastfeeding' for even the second to last child, which is not included in the core. Jordan added a probe for those who gave the number of months breastfed 'Had you completely stopped ... after ... months?' Bangladesh added a probe for those who had been breastfeeding for less than

Table 5. Use of Core Section 2: Maternity History

Country	Number of Live Births Q201-210	Birth History Core Q211-215	Other Pregnancies Core Q225-233	Breastfeeding		Currently Pregnant Base Pop. All EM Core Q221
				Last child Q216-217	Penultimate child Q219-220	
Asia and Pacific						
Bangladesh	O	M	M	A	A	M
Fiji	V	V	V	V	O	V
Indonesia	V	V	M	V	V	V
Jordan	V	V	M	V	V	V
Korea	V	V	M	A	A	M
Malaysia	V	V	M	MA	MA	V
Nepal	V	V	M	V	V	V
Pakistan	V	V	V	V	V	V
Philippines	M	M	M	A	A	M
Sri Lanka	V	V	V	V	V	V
Thailand	V	V	V	V	V	V
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	M	V	V	V	V	V
Costa Rica	M	V	V	V	V	V
Dominican Republic	M	M	M	V	V	V
Guyana	M	M	M	V	V	V
Jamaica	M	M	M	V	V	V
Mexico	M	M	M	V	V	V
Panama	M	V	V	V	V	V
Peru	M	V	V	V	V	V

Note: V - Question asked; O - Question omitted; M - Modified; A - Additional information obtained.

Table 6. Section 2 of Core Questionnaire: Maternity History

SECTION 2. MATERNITY HISTORY

201. We should like to get a complete record of all the babies each woman has actually given birth to in all of her life. Do you have any sons you have given birth to now living with you?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 203)

36

202. How many live with you? _____

37

203. Do you have any sons you have given birth to who do not live with you?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 205)

39

204. How many do not live with you? _____

40

205. Do you have any daughters you have given birth to now living with you?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 207)

42

206. How many live with you? _____

43

207. Do you have any daughters you have given birth to who do not live with you?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 209)

45

208. How many do not live with you? _____

46

209. Have you ever given birth to any boy or girl who later died, even if the child lived for only a short time?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 211)

48

210. How many of your children have died? _____

49

211. INTERVIEWER: *SUM ANSWERS TO 202, 204, 206, 208, and 210 AND ENTER TOTAL HERE:*

_____ (SUM)

--	--

51

NOW ASK:

Just to make sure I have this right, you have had (SUM) births. Is that correct?

YES



IF ZERO LIVE BIRTHS, SKIP TO 221.

IF ONE LIVE BIRTH, SKIP TO 212.

OTHERWISE,

Now I want to ask you some questions about each of your (SUM) births, starting with the first birth you had.

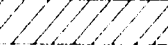





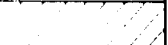


ASK 212-215 FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, STARTING WITH THE FIRST. IF TWINS, USE ONE LINE FOR EACH AND CONNECT WITH A BRACKET AT THE LEFT.

NO



PROBE AND CORRECT RESPONSES AS NECESSARY

BIRTH HISTORY

	212. In what month and year did your (first, second, ...) birth occur? <i>IF D.K., ASK HOW MANY YEARS AGO.</i>	213. Was it a boy or a girl?	214. Is this child still living? IF YES: What is this her) name?	215. IF DEAD: For how long did the child live?
01	MMH _____ YR _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	YES [1] NAME _____ NO [2]	 MOS _____ YRS _____
02	MMH _____ YR _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	YES [1] NAME _____ NO [2]	 MOS _____ YRS _____
03	MMH _____ YR _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	YES [1] NAME _____ NO [2]	 MOS _____ YRS _____
04	MMH _____ YR _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	YES [1] NAME _____ NO [2]	 MOS _____ YRS _____
05	MMH _____ YR _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	YES [1] NAME _____ NO [2]	 MOS _____ YRS _____
06	MMH _____ YR _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	YES [1] NAME _____ NO [2]	 MOS _____ YRS _____
07	MMH _____ YR _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	YES [1] NAME _____ NO [2]	 MOS _____ YRS _____
08	MMH _____ YR _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	YES [1] NAME _____ NO [2]	 MOS _____ YRS _____
09	MMH _____ YR _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY [1] GIRL [2]	YES [1] NAME _____ NO [2]	 MOS _____ YRS _____

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1 2 4

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31 33 35 36 37

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38 40 42 43 44

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52 54 56 57 58

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59 61 63 64 65

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66 68 70 71 72

Table 6—Continued
BIRTH HISTORY

	212. In what month and year did your (first, second...) birth occur? <i>IF D.K., ASK HOW MANY YEARS AGO.</i>	213. Was it a boy or a girl?	214. Is this child still living? IF YES: What is this her name?	215. IF DEAD: For how long did the child live?
10	MTH. _____ YR. _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ NAME _____ NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	MOS. _____ YRS. _____
11	MTH. _____ YR. _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ NAME _____ NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	MOS. _____ YRS. _____
12	MTH. _____ YR. _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ NAME _____ NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	MOS. _____ YRS. _____
13	MTH. _____ YR. _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ NAME _____ NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	MOS. _____ YRS. _____
14	MTH. _____ YR. _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ NAME _____ NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	MOS. _____ YRS. _____
15	MTH. _____ YR. _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ NAME _____ NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	MOS. _____ YRS. _____
16	MTH. _____ YR. _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ NAME _____ NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	MOS. _____ YRS. _____
17	MTH. _____ YR. _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ NAME _____ NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	MOS. _____ YRS. _____
18	MTH. _____ YR. _____ YRS AGO _____	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ NAME _____ NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	MOS. _____ YRS. _____

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45 47 49 50 51

52 54 56 57 58

59 61 63 64 65

66 68 70 71 72

216. Did you feed _____ (NAME, OR "MOST RECENT CHILD")
at the breast?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 218)

217. For how many months did you breast feed?
_____ (MONTHS) STILL BREAST-FEEDING

218. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX. (SEE 211)

ONE BIRTH 1
(SKIP TO 221)

TWO OR MORE BIRTHS 2
(ASK 219)

219. And did you feed _____ (NAME, OR "SECOND TO LAST" CHILD)
at the breast?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 221)

220. For how many months did you breast-feed (him/her)?
_____ (MONTHS)

221. Are you pregnant?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 224)

D.K. 3
(SKIP TO 224)

222. When is the baby due? _____, 19_____
(MONTH) (YEAR)

223. Would you prefer to have a boy or a girl?

BOY 1 GIRL 2 EITHER 3

OTHER ANSWER _____
(SPECIFY)

5

1 2 4

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Table 6—Continued

224. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211, 221)

NO REPORTED PREGNANCIES <input type="checkbox"/> 1	ONE OR MORE PREGNANCIES <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 22
225. Have you ever been pregnant? <i>(IF "NO", PROBE: I mean, have you ever had a pregnancy, even one that lasted for just a few weeks or a few months?)</i> YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (SKIP TO 234)	226. Aside from the time(s) you have told me about, have there been any other times you were pregnant? <i>(IF "NO", PROBE: I mean, have you ever had a pregnancy that lasted for just a few weeks or a few months?)</i> YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (SKIP TO 234)	<input type="checkbox"/> 23
227. How many times have you been pregnant? _____ (NUMBER)	228. How many such pregnancies have you had? _____ (NUMBER)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 24

FOR EACH SUCH PREGNANCY ASK 229-233. THEN SKIP TO 234.

3 months — 'Are you still breastfeeding?' A code for 'breastfed until died' was also added.

Philippines asked these questions in a later section on 'Factors Other than Contraception Affecting Fertility', and added two more questions.

'How many months old was he/she when you completely stopped...?'

'After — months had you stopped breastfeeding, even once a day?'

Two countries, Pakistan and Korea, integrated the breastfeeding question with the birth history and obtained the length of breastfeeding for every live birth.

SECTION 3 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

In the core questionnaire this section is limited to obtaining knowledge and use of contraceptive methods, spontaneous and probed answers being distinguished. If a country chose to use the Family Planning Module, the section included questions on knowledge of supply/advice sources and visits to such places or persons.

According to the core, the whole sample is asked about knowledge and use of specific methods. Exceptions occurred in the case of a few countries with all women samples, where those who had never been in a union were excluded (Guyana, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Panama). However, Mexico, Dominican Republic, and Colombia, which also had all women samples, asked single women these questions.

The recommended structure of the section, if the Family Planning Module is used, is that questions on knowledge and use of specific methods are asked first and then those who know supply methods (the pill, IUD, condom, and sterilization) are asked about sources, transport and cost for methods known. Finally, those who know of a supply source are asked about actual and intended visits to the source.

We will firstly discuss variations in the overall structure of this section, at the same time pointing out countries which used only the basic core section. Secondly, we will discuss modifications within the set of basic core questions, i.e., the knowledge and use of methods. Thirdly, we will discuss the use of questions from the Family Planning Module and fourthly, those topics which countries may have covered, but which were not in the module.

Table 7 summarizes the use of questions from the core section on Contraception Knowledge and Use and Table 8 reproduces the core section and the Family Planning Module.

I Overall Structure

Variations in the structure arise only if Family Planning questions are used, since otherwise there are only the basic core questions on knowledge and use of methods. The question of structure is of importance for only 15 of the 19 countries being considered, since Thailand, Bangladesh, Guyana, and Jamaica omitted the section on Family Planning. Differences in the ordering of the two topics, sources and methods are of interest because the respondent may be better prepared for questions on supply sources and availability after a discussion of methods or vice versa. Also, asking supply questions immediately after probes on methods, may have a different effect on response as compared with asking these questions 10 minutes later, in a different section altogether. These points may be debated, but they certainly should not be ignored.

Malaysia, Jordan, Nepal, Korea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Fiji follow the structure suggested in the Family Planning

Module, in that the knowledge and use of methods preceded all supply questions. In four countries, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Peru, and Pakistan, the two topics were not dealt with continuously, though methods preceded supply questions. Three countries delayed supply questions until the Fertility Regulation Section. In the case of the Dominican Republic, this was four sections later; in Pakistan, it was in the following section, but dispersed within that section; and in Peru, the few questions asked were all placed at the end of the Fertility Regulation Module, two sections later. In four cases, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Panama supply questions preceded questions on methods. In the first three of these countries all supply questions came first, while in Panama some preceded and some came after the methods questions.

II Knowledge and Use of Methods

All countries except Fiji recorded methods spontaneously mentioned, and all except Pakistan then probed for knowledge of each specific method not volunteered and for use of all methods. Pakistan asked only about the use of methods which were spontaneously reported.

Variations also occurred in the addition or omission of methods. Sri Lanka, Thailand, Fiji, Malaysia, Indonesia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, and Peru added the method 'Injections'. Indonesia also added Herbs, Massage, and Inversion of Uterus as separate methods, while Mexico added Diaphragm as a method. Fiji was unique in adding breastfeeding as a method, and besides asking knowledge and use in this section, the question 'Do you believe a woman can get pregnant if she has sexual relations while she is still breastfeeding?' was also asked, in the Maternity History Section. Both Fiji and Pakistan asked about use of sterilization in this section, whereas according to the Core questionnaire, this topic should have been dealt with in the Fertility Regulation Section. Fiji simply asked ever-use of sterilization as part of the list of methods, but Pakistan asked questions on use and how long ago the operation took place, separately, after all questions on methods. Malaysia omitted douche, which was included in 'Other Female Scientific'. Nepal omitted Other Female Scientific Methods, douche, rhythm and withdrawal, and Mexico and Dominican Republic omitted abstinence.

Use of the final probe for all never-users (Core Question 316) varied somewhat. All countries except Pakistan and Philippines did use the probe, but Dominican Republic asked only those never-users who had had sexual relations. In addition, whereas in the core questionnaire positive answers to the probe were not a basis for changing the original 'no' answers, Malaysia, Fiji, and Korea did instruct interviewers to go back and change the previous negative replies. Fiji and Malaysia did not code this information separately, while Korea maintained the original data.

Finally, Malaysia was unique in adding a further probe — interviewers checked the pregnancy history and probed for use in all intervals of 24 months or more.

III Family Planning Module

The 15 countries which used some Module questions varied widely in the combination of questions used, and occasionally differed from the base population suggested for the module, as well. Most deviations in the base population are minor and are mentioned in the discussion, but one major difference must be mentioned here. Indonesia omitted from the family planning section women who were widowed, divorced, or separated. Seven countries used the module with few omissions:

Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Mexico. The other eight countries used parts of the module or added questions of their own.

The questions which are added to the Core section Contraceptive Knowledge and Use, when the Family Planning module is used may be conveniently divided into four groups:

- (1) Possession of methods in the house.
- (2) First use — timing and method.
- (3) Possible source, transport time and means, and cost of method, for each of Pill, IUD, Condom and Female Sterilization, for those who have ever heard of these methods.
- (4) Visits to family planning advice/supply sources, asked to all who knew of a supply/advice source.

We will discuss the use of each of these four sets of questions:

1. Possession of Contraceptives

The Family Planning Module recommended that ever-users of three methods, pill, other female scientific, and condom, be asked if there were any of the contraceptive in the house at the time of interview, and these questions were placed within the table on Contraceptive Methods. Three countries followed the suggested format (Nepal, Colombia, and Costa Rica), but Nepal did not ask about Other Female Scientific contraceptives. Jordan asked ever-users of the condom and pill, but did so at the end of the contraception table. Philippines and Indonesia asked the full set of questions, but not within the Contraceptive Methods table, and their base populations varied from that recommended. Indonesia asked only those ever-users who were currently married, living with husband, and Philippines asked everyone who had ever heard of the methods, not those who had ever-used them.

2. First Use

Two questions of the module deal with this topic. One asks the first method ever-used, and the second asks how many living children the respondent had when she first used contraception.

All of the seven countries that have been mentioned asked both of these questions, although in Malaysia the information would have to be derived from the Contraceptive Use History and in the Philippines from a series of other questions. Other countries also asked these questions. In the case of the first question, Sri Lanka, Panama, and Dominican Republic asked it directly. Equivalent information can be obtained in Korea from the Fertility Planning Chart. The second question was asked in Sri Lanka, and the same information can be obtained in Korea, Dominican Republic, and Panama, but the last two named asked for the number of children born alive, not living children.

In the case of Korea and Malaysia, where these questions were not directly asked, but were obtained from the Fertility Planning Chart or the Contraceptive Use History, respectively, one can find out the following:

What were the method(s) used in the first birth interval where use occurred, and the last method used in that interval, if there were more than one? If there were one or two methods, we could obtain the first method used, but not if three or more methods were used.

From how many pregnancies the woman had at the time of first use, and again, from the Maternity History Section, we should be able to obtain the number of living children at that time.

3. Source, transport and cost for specific methods ever heard of (Module Questions 322-324):

No country used this base population (those who had ever heard of a method) to ask method-specific, or any other supply

questions. Using those women who knew of a source (closest source if more than one known), and without reference to specific contraceptive methods, Korea and Malaysia asked the means of transport and the travel time to this source, while Nepal, Colombia, and Costa Rica asked the distance and travel time to the source, and Mexico asked distance alone.

Malaysia also asked about the cost of transport. Indonesia asked only women who were currently married and who had been to a source in the last 12 months, distance to the last place, means of transport, time of transport, time of waiting at source, cost of transport, and if payment was made for contraceptives, the cost was obtained. The Philippines asked those who knew a source about the closest place, using the full set of recommended questions, for each method (Pill, IUD, Condom and Female Sterilization) excepting only the means of transport. Malaysia subsequently obtained the cost of methods and usual source from current users only, in the Fertility Regulation Section.

4. Visits to Source for those who knew of a source (Module Questions 325-333):

Module Questions 322 and 325 were used to establish knowledge of sources, but since no country asked Question 322 (sources for specific methods), Question 325 (on knowledge of any source) was used instead, and asked of all women (Korea, Philippines, and Malaysia), or all who had heard of family planning (Nepal, Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Colombia) or in the case of Pakistan, only currently married ever users are asked this question. Indonesia asked only currently married women this question.

Although the module did not ask for specific sources known, some countries did ask those who knew a source (or sources) 'Where can you go?', coding each place known:

Nepal: Family Planning Clinic, Hospital, Family Planning Worker, Pharmacy, Other.

Pakistan: Hospital or Dispensary, Family Planning Clinic, Shop, Other.

Malaysia: Open ended question, and all sources known were individually noted with addresses.

Colombia: Family Planning Centre (Pro Familia), Health Centre, Hospital, Family Planning Worker, Pharmacy, Doctor, Other.

Costa Rica: C.C.S.S., Ministry of Health Centre, Private Clinic, Private Doctor, Pharmacy, Other.

Indonesia: Family Planning Clinic, Hospital, Family Planning Field Worker, Pharmacy, Family Doctor, P.P.K.B., Village Headman.

Mexico: Clinic of FEPAC, Clinic or Hospital of SSA, Clinic or hospital of IMSS, Other Medical Institutions financed by State, Pharmacy, Private Doctor, Clinic, Hospital, No reply.

Philippines: Separately for advice and supplies: Family Planning Clinic, Hospital without FPC, Family Planning Field Worker, Commercial Service, Barrio supply point, Private Doctor, Other.

Panama and Korea did not ask this additional question.

Question 326, 'Have you yourself ever gone to get family planning advice or supplies?' is asked to all who knew a source, in the Module. Korea, Nepal, Malaysia, Colombia, Mexico, Indonesia, Costa Rica, and Panama asked this question.

Question 327, 'Have you gone there in the last twelve months?' was used by Nepal, Colombia, Mexico, Indonesia, Costa Rica, and Malaysia, while the Korean question 'How many times have you been to a place like this in the last 12 months?' would yield comparable information.

Question 328, 'Where did you go last time?' is asked in the Module to those who have been in the last 12 months for supplies or advice, and a list of sources is used.

Costa Rica, Mexico, Indonesia, Nepal and Colombia were the only countries which followed the Module exactly. Malaysia obtained the names and locations of all places visited in the last 12 months. Pakistan, Korea, and the Dominican Republic used a different concept — they asked all ever-users of supply methods for the usual place of supply. In the case of Pakistan the methods were the pill, condom, and Emko/durafoam; in Korea, the pill and condom; and in the Dominican Republic, the pill, condom, other female scientific methods, and also ever-users of the IUD and sterilization were asked where they obtained IUD or operation.

Panama did ask ever-users of mechanical and chemical methods their source of supply but in a slightly different way: Those who had used only one method are asked where obtained, while those who had used more than one method are asked where supplies for the first and last methods were obtained.

Fiji asked current users of the pill and condom where the last supply was bought. The coding of supply sources for Nepal, Colombia, Malaysia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, and Mexico, is the same as for Q.325. For four additional countries and for Pakistan, where the codes changed, the coding is as follows:

Fiji: Health Centre, Nurse outside Health Centre, Mobile Clinic, Chemist, Don't Know, Other.

Pakistan: Family Planning Worker, Shop/Agent, Family Welfare Clinic, Other Clinic, Private Doctor, Hospital, Relative/Friend, Hakeem, Other.

Korea: Health Centre, Hospital, Private Doctor, Drugstore, Other.

Dominican Republic: Family Planning Clinic, Hospital, Chemist, Private Doctor, Other.

Panama: Family Planning Clinic, Ministry of Health Hospital, Health Centre of Ministry of Health, Hospital/Policlinic of Social Security, Private Clinic or Hospital, Pharmacy, Other.

Questions 329-331 asked those who went to public sources (clinics, hospitals, family planning field workers) in the last 12 months whether they were satisfied with the attention received, and all who went in the last 12 months were asked whether they would be going back in the future when they need advice/supplies, and if not, why not.

Only Nepal, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Colombia used these questions exactly as in the Module. Perhaps a measure of 'satisfaction' may be obtained from the questions on difficulties in obtaining supplies (see Part (4) of this section on Added Questions), asked in the Dominican Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Korea.

Indonesia asked all currently married women who had used in the last 12 months, whether they will be going back in the future (regardless of the type of source) and if not, why not.

Questions 332-333 asked those who knew a source, but who had not gone in the last 12 months 'Did you think about going?', and if yes, 'Why didn't you go?' with an open-ended answer. Nepal, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Mexico used these two questions as recommended. Philippines asked the same questions to all non-current users, including those not currently married, or pregnant. Indonesia asked these questions, as recommended, but with an original base population of only the currently married.

IV Additional Topics

Countries added topics of local interest that were not contained in the basic Core Section 3, nor in the Family Planning Module. Here we will group questions together by general topics in order to show which countries covered each topic.

1. **Timing of Use:** Sri Lanka and Fiji asked ever-users of the pill, IUD, and condom when they first started using the method and for how long they used it before stopping.

The Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Peru asked ever-users of all methods except sterilization the number of months of uninterrupted use of the last method used (if not currently using) or the current method being used, if currently using.

Korea and Malaysia were exceptional in having collected for every birth interval the following: How many months after the start of the interval respondent started using, the method(s) used, last method if more than one, how long she had been using before stopping. If she became pregnant while using, then end of use can be obtained from the beginning of the pregnancy.

2. **Problems in Supplies:** For different combinations of methods, Sri Lanka, Korea, Pakistan, Nepal, Peru, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic all asked if there were difficulties in obtaining supplies, and if yes, then the open-ended question 'What are the difficulties?' was asked. Sri Lanka asked these questions in regard to the pill only; Korea, the pill and condom; Pakistan, the condom, pill, and Emko/Durafoam; Nepal, Peru, Costa Rica, and Dominican Republic the condom, pill, and other female-scientific methods.

3. **Problems with Method Itself:** This topic was treated very diversely. One question that was common to 11 of the 15 countries with some family planning questions (all except Mexico, Sri Lanka, Jordan, and Fiji) was the open-ended question 'Why did you stop?', asked about the last closed interval and the open-interval to ever-users who had stopped before becoming pregnant. This question was asked as part of the expanded Fertility Regulation Section, the expansion taking place as part of the Family Planning Module. Fiji and Sri Lanka did not ask this question in the Fertility Regulation Section, but they did ask users of the pill, condom, and IUD, why did you stop, for the first stop after starting use. In the case of Sri Lanka, the question was open-ended, while Fiji coded answers as follows:

Pill: Side effects, rumours, accidental pregnancy, forgot pill, ran out of pill, wanted pregnancy, separation, husband told her to stop, other.

Condom: Accidental pregnancy while using, forgot to use or ran out of condoms, wanted pregnancy, separation, husband wanted to stop, other.

IUD: Side effects, rumours, wanted pregnancy, separation, husband told her to remove it, other.

Korea asked further questions on problems in use of methods. Pill and IUD users were asked if they had any side effects from using, and if yes what were the side effects (open-ended); how severe were these side effects (very, somewhat, not so severe); and finally, if they ever saw someone to have the side effects treated. The same set of questions were asked about 'other difficulties' for pill, IUD, and condom users as well.

Costa Rica and Dominican Republic also asked an open-ended question for those who had used more than one method — 'Why did you change from (penultimate method) to (last, current method)?'

4. **Family Planning Activities:** Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, and Indonesia asked questions specifically on communication

about family planning. In Korea all women were asked if they had ever attended Mother's Club Meetings when family planning was discussed, and if yes, how many times in the last 12 months. Pakistan asked all women about exposure to radio, TV, films, and newspapers and magazines, and for each of these whether they had ever seen, heard, or read any communication on family planning.

Pakistan asked all currently married women whether family planning personnel had ever visited or met, the respondent or her husband, and if yes, when was the last time. Korea asked all women whether a nurse or family planning worker had ever visited respondent in the home, and if yes, how many times in the last 12 months.

Philippines asked all women who had heard of at least one method 'From whom or how did you learn about . . .?', allowing multiple answers with the codes being: radio, TV, movie, folk method, printed matter, lecture or meeting, formal education, visit to medical places, schoolteacher or field worker, outreach worker or barrio supply point, friends, husband, parents, relatives, others. Women were further asked which was their most important source.

Indonesia asked for each of the types of media (newspaper or magazines, leaflets or booklets, billboards or posters, radio, television, movie, other):

'Have you ever heard about family planning in(on) . . .?'

If yes: 'Did you find the information . . . useful or not?'

Questions were also asked about each source (family planning field worker, midwife, doctor, male nurse, other):

--- 'Have you ever talked about family planning with . . .?'

--- If yes: 'Was the information . . . useful or not?'

A question was also asked on attendance at meetings where family planning was discussed, and if so, which kind of meeting was most useful:

- General meeting.
- Koran reading.
- Religious services.
- Lottery meeting.
- Other.

Finally Indonesia asked which kind of topic in family planning the woman would be most interested in learning about:

What family planning is all about and why.

How to use specific methods.

Where people can go.

Sri Lanka took a different approach and asked those who had ever used the pill, loop, and condom - 'How did you come to know about this method?', and the answers were coded: medical/paramedical at some other place, husband, others.

Korea asked ever users of the pill and condom if difficulties in getting supplies were ever discussed with doctor, family planning worker, etc., and if yes, with whom, and whether the discussion helped. Ever users of the pill, condom and the IUD were asked the same questions concerning all other difficulties.

Fiji was interested in people who bought condoms from Health Centres, asking whether they bought all supplies from the same centre and, if yes, which centre it was?'

5. Sri Lanka and Malaysia asked all never users why they had never used, coding responses as follows: 'Never heard of any method, disapprove of family planning, recently married, want more children, * husband against use, do not know how or where to obtain supplies, * believe cannot conceive, others; Malaysia excluded the two reasons shown with an asterisk.

Never users were questioned about their reasons in other countries, but only as part of the Fertility Regulation Section. Pakistan, Korea, and Malaysia asked those never users who

Table 7. Use of Core Section 3: Contraceptive Knowledge and Use

Country	Spontaneous Knowledge Core Q301-302	Probed Knowledge and Use Core Q304-314	Added Methods	Probe for Never users Core Q316
Asia and Pacific				
Bangladesh	✓	✓	None	✓
Fiji	✓	✓	None	✓
Indonesia	✓	✓	Injections, breastfeeding, Injections, herbs, massage, invert uterus	✓, Not coded separately
Jordan	✓	✓	None	✓
Korea, Republic of	✓	✓	None	✓
Malaysia	✓	O Douche, included in other female scientific	Injections	✓, Not coded separately
Nepal	✓	O Douche, rhythm, withdrawal, other female scientific	None	✓
Pakistan	✓	O All methods	None	O
Philippines	✓	✓	None	O
Sri Lanka	✓	✓	Injections	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	Injections	✓
Caribbean and Latin America				
Colombia	✓	✓	Injections	✓
Costa Rica	✓	✓	Injections	✓
Dominican Republic	✓	O Abstinence	Injections	✓
Guyana	✓	✓	Injections	✓
Jamaica	✓	✓	Injections	✓
Mexico	✓	O Abstinence	Injections	✓
Panama	✓	✓	Injections, diaphragm	✓
Peru	✓	✓	None	✓
		✓	Injections	✓

Note: ✓ Question asked; O Question omitted; M Modified; A Additional information obtained.

Table 8. Section 3 of Core Questionnaire: Contraceptive Knowledge and Use
SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

301. Now I want to talk about a somewhat different topic. As you may know, there are various ways that a couple can delay the next pregnancy or avoid pregnancy. Do you know of, or have you heard of, any of these ways or methods?

YES

NO
 (SKIP TO INSTRUCTION ABOVE 304)

6

5

9

10

302. Which methods do you know of? _____

*PROBE: Do you know of any others?
 INTERVIEWER: RECORD ANSWER, AND THEN PROCEED TO TICK BOXES IN COL. 1 CORRESPONDING TO THE METHOD(S) MENTIONED. FOR EACH METHOD SO TICKED, EXCEPT STERILIZATION, ASK:*

303. Have you ever used (METHOD)?
*(REFER TO METHOD IN SAME WORDS USED BY R IN 302. TICK RESPONSE IN COL. 3 CORRESPONDING TO THE PARTICULAR METHOD.)
 NOW ASK 304-314, IN TURN, SKIPPING THOSE METHODS TICKED IN COL. 1. PREFACE THE QUESTIONING WITH:*
 There are some other methods which you have not mentioned, and I would like to find out if you might have heard of them.

COL. 1 FROM 302	FOR THOSE WHO SAID "NO" TO 301. PREFACE Q. 304 WITH: Just to make sure, let me describe some methods to see if you have heard of them.	COL. 2 EVER HEARD OF	COL. 3 EVER USED
<input type="checkbox"/> Pill	304. One way a woman can delay the next pregnancy, or avoid getting pregnant, is to take a pill every day. Have you ever heard of this method? <i>(TICK RESPONSE IN COL. 2). IF NO, SKIP TO NEXT UNTICKED METHOD. IF YES: Have you ever used this method? (TICK RESPONSE IN COL. 3)</i>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="checkbox"/> IUD	305. A woman may have a loop or coil of plastic or metal, the intrauterine device (IUD), inserted in her womb by a doctor and left there. Have you ever heard of this method? <i>(AS ABOVE). IF YES: Have you ever used this method? (AS ABOVE)</i>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2

11 12 13

14 15 16

Table 8—Continued

COL. 1		COL. 2	COL. 3	
FROM 302		EVER HEARD OF	EVER USED	
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER FEMALE SCIENTIFIC	306. Women may also use other methods to avoid getting pregnant, such as placing a diaphragm or tampon or sponge in themselves before sex, or using foam tablets, or jelly or cream. Have you ever heard of any of these methods? IF YES: Have you ever used any of these methods?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 19
<input type="checkbox"/> DOUCHE	307. Some women wash themselves immediately after sex, with water or perhaps some other liquid. Have you ever heard of this method to avoid getting pregnant? IF YES: Have you ever used this method?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 <input type="checkbox"/> 22
<input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM	308. There are also some methods men use so that their wives will not get pregnant. Some men wear a condom (e.g. Durex, rubber, safe, or prophylactic) during sex. Have you ever heard of this method? IF YES: Did you and your husband ever use this method?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 25
<input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM	309. Some couples avoid having sex on particular days of the month when the woman is most able to become pregnant. This is called the safe period or rhythm method. Have you ever heard of this method? IF YES: Did you and your husband ever do this?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 27 <input type="checkbox"/> 28
<input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL	310. Some men practise withdrawal, that is, they are careful and pull out before climax. Have you ever heard of this method? IF YES: Did you and your husband ever use this method?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 31

COL. 1		COL. 2	COL. 3	
FROM 302		EVER HEARD OF	EVER USED	
<input type="checkbox"/>	311. Another way is to go without sex for several months or longer to avoid getting pregnant. Have you ever heard of this method being used? IF YES: Have you ever done this to avoid getting pregnant?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 32 <input type="checkbox"/> 33 <input type="checkbox"/> 34
<input type="checkbox"/>	312. Some women have an operation, called sterilization, such as having their tubes tied, in order not to have any more children. Have you ever heard of this method? (CLICK RESPONSE IN COL. 2)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36
<input type="checkbox"/>	313. Some men have a sterilization operation, called vasectomy, so that their wife will not have more children. Have you ever heard of this method? (CLICK RESPONSE IN COL. 2)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 37 <input type="checkbox"/> 38
<input type="checkbox"/>	314. Have you ever heard of any other methods which women or men use to avoid pregnancy? IF YES: (SPECIFY) _____ FOR EACH METHOD, ASK: Did you and your husband ever use this method so that you would not get pregnant?		YES ₁ <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO ₁ <input type="checkbox"/> 2 YES ₂ <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO ₂ <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 39 <input type="checkbox"/> 41 <input type="checkbox"/> 42 <input type="checkbox"/> 44

315. INTERVIEWER: CLICK APPROPRIATE BOX.

AT LEAST ONE 1
YES IN COL. 3
(SKIP TO 401)

NOT A SINGLE 2
YES IN COL. 3

45

316. I want to make sure I have the correct information. Have you ever done anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant? YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (SKIP TO 401)
317. What method was that? _____ _____

46

47

did not intend future use an open-ended question, 'Why not?', while Fiji asked this group, 'Is this because you or your husband disapprove of family planning?' Meanwhile, for all never-users, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Nepal ascertained husbands' and wives' approval of use.

SECTION 4 MARRIAGE HISTORY

The aim of this section is to obtain the number of marriages (unions) a woman has been in, the dates of starting and ending each and the manner of ending them. Except for Nepal, all countries did collect most of this information (apart from minor differences discussed below). Table 9 summarizes this information and Table 10 reproduces The Marriage History Section of the Core Questionnaire.

Nepal obtained the date of marriage and the date of consummation, at the individual interview, but took current marital status (married, widowed, separated and divorced) from the Household Schedule. If the respondent was currently married then she was asked whether the husband was living in the household, and if not, when they stopped living together. No questions were asked about previous marriages — neither dates nor how they ended. The rest of the section was devoted to obtaining data on temporary separations (see 'Factors Other Than Contraception Affecting Fertility Module' in Section 8).

The seven countries with all-women samples (all Latin American/Caribbean countries except Peru) included all women in this section, but separated out women who had never been in a union before proceeding to the discussion of unions. Panama and Costa Rica differed in asking single women whether they had ever had sexual relations and if they had, further probed for whether they had ever been in a union. At no point in the interview did Colombia ask single women about sexual relations, but the Dominican Republic did ask never-users this question subsequently in the section on Contraceptive Use.

The two Caribbean countries, Guyana and Jamaica, developed a special Partners/Relationships Table to replace The Marriage History Table. The main difference between the two types of tables is that the first allows for the occurrence of more than one relationship (possibly of varying union types) with the same partner. Two other smaller differences are that type of union must be obtained for each new relationship, since marriage is not the only possible type (see below for definition of union status), and secondly that the method of ending a union was not considered relevant, and the only information obtained was whether the union was finished or not. The Latin American countries used a similar approach in the sense that type of union was obtained in the Former Marriage Table, but they also obtained the method of ending unions, and they did not directly allow for more than one relationship with the same husband/partner, except for Mexico, where a code 'Was Married to the person she had lived with' was added.

I Minor Modifications to Core

This discussion excludes Nepal, which is dealt with above.

1. Coding of Marital Status: The Core suggests that current status should be coded married, widowed, divorced and separated, and the manner of ending each marriage, coded widowed, divorced, and separated. Occasionally, each type of current status is not coded separately (e.g., if divorced is coded to separated), but if the coding of the manner of ending each marriage is done as suggested, current status can be obtained. For all countries except Fiji, Philippines, Jordan and Malaysia, detailed current status is either available directly or can be obtained from the manner of ending each marriage. In

Fiji current status is not asked and the coding of the ending of unions is death, divorce and separation, and desertion. In Malaysia both current status and the ending of unions grouped Divorced and Separated together. Philippines did not use 'Divorced' as a category, presumably including them with Separated, and Jordan did not use the category Separated.

Some countries added further types of marital status which were relevant within their societies. All six Latin American countries included 'Consensual' unions as a category, this type of union being equivalent to marriage, in the sense that the couple live together, although the union is not legalized. Mexico developed a more detailed classification of marital status, with 15 categories:

- 9 — each of married, widowed, and separated were divided into three groups, according to whether the marriage was by civil ceremony only, by Church only or by both.
- 2 — the divorced were divided into two groups — those who had been divorced by civil ceremony only or by Church as well.
- 2 — those separated and widowed from consensual unions were classified as two groups.
 - 1 — consensual unions.
 - 1 — single women.

The two Caribbean countries, Guyana and Jamaica, also had a different classification — Married, Commonlaw, Visiting, Not Currently in a Union, and Never in a Union. The group Married is the same as in other countries, Commonlaw is equivalent to Consensual, Visiting is defined to be in a union, but not cohabiting, while the group Not Currently in a Union includes women who have been in one or more of the three types of unions, but who are currently without a partner.

2. Probe of status of the currently married: In the Core those who say they are currently married are asked whether their husband 'ordinarily' lives in the household, and if not, whether this is a temporary or permanent separation.

All countries asked these or similar questions except Pakistan and Fiji, who omitted them completely. Sri Lanka changed the phrase 'ordinarily living' to 'during the course of the last month did your husband stay in this house for at least one day?'

All six Latin American countries modified the question to be an open-ended one — 'Why does your husband not live with you?', with one of the possible answers being 'Stopped for good'. Guyana and Jamaica modified this question, and asked only married women 'Are you and your husband living together as man and wife now?' Philippines did not ask this probe in The Marriage History Section, but in the Factors Other than Contraception Section, women who were currently married, not pregnant and who had resumed sexual relations since the last pregnancy were asked approximately the same questions.

3. Dating of marital events: The Core asks for the date of marriage, and this is the date that defines the start of exposure in some societies. In a few cases this was not so, however, and further probes or modification of the question was necessary to determine the date of cohabitation. Sri Lanka asked for the date when the wife 'started living with' her husband, for current and previous marriages. Fiji asked the date that they started living together for the current marriage only, while for previous marriages the dates of marriage are obtained.

Nepal added probes in determining the age at exposure — everyone was asked if they started living together immediately after the marriage, and those who had not were asked how long after they had done so. Philippines also asked whether the couple started living together before or after or at the date

of marriage, and if it was before or after, how long in months. In the case of the Philippines these questions were asked to those currently married, and about the first marriage of those married more than once, or currently widowed or separated. Bangladesh also asked 'Did you start living with your husband immediately after the marriage? If no, 'How many months after . . .?'. Mexico also added for current as well as previous legal marriages — 'Before marrying had you already lived together for some time?'. If yes, 'In what month and year did you start living together?'

Some countries also added to or modified the recommended question on the date(s) of the event(s), which was, 'In what month and year did . . .?'. In the Marriage History Table, Indonesia also asked those who did not know the date of start of marriages, 'How old were you when your first (2nd . . .) marriage began?'; and for marriages which had ended, in addition to the date, women were also asked, 'How many years and months did the marriage last?' The currently married who did not know the year of their marriage were asked, 'How old were you then?'

Jordan added probes for those who did not know the year of beginning or ending of marriages. For the beginning of marriages, and for the currently married, those who did not know the year were asked, 'How old were you then?'; if still don't know, 'How many years ago was that? For the end of marriages, those who did not know the year were asked, 'For how many years had you lived together before . . .?'

Guyana and Jamaica asked age at the beginning of the union if the year was known, and if the year of ending was unknown, then the number of years and months lived together was obtained. To obtain the date of beginning the next union, women were then asked if they were without a partner, 'for any length of time, and if so, for how many years and months.'

Peru asked the currently married only, their age at the beginning of the current union, if the year was unknown. This

was not done in The Marriage History Table. Philippines obtained the age at the beginning and end of each marriage.

Pakistan added extra probes to obtain the date of the current marriage — as usual the date of marriage was asked, and in addition, women who did not know the date were asked for how long they have been married, and all women were asked what was their age at marriage. In the case of previous marriages, those women who did not know the date were asked their age at that marriage. Those who did not know the date when marriages ended were asked how long ago the event took place. Korea asked the usual set of age questions for every date required (see Section 1 on Respondent's Background).

II Additional Questions

Malaysia asked how many sons and daughters the woman had in each marriage, coding sons and daughters separately. Panama included a final probe for those not currently married: 'Do you live conjugally with anyone on a regular basis?'

Panama, Peru, and Costa Rica added a final probe at the end of the Marriage History Section, for those currently widowed, divorced or separated: 'Are you currently married or in a union?'

Philippines added a question on the place where the marriage ceremony took place — whether Church/Other or Non-formal union. This was asked about the current marriage of those currently married and about the first marriage of those married more than once and of the widowed and separated.

SECTION 5 FERTILITY REGULATION

Use of this section varied from the Core to a greater degree than any other — but this was in addition to the Core, not in omitting questions. The basic Core section was used fairly completely by all countries (see Part 1 below). In addition, two versions of an expanded Core Section 5 exist, and these

Table 9. Use of Core Section 4: Marriage History

Country	Current Marital Status Core Q401*	Date of Current Marriage Month and Year Core Q403	Probe on Status of Currently married Core Q404-406	Former Marriages Table Core Q409-412	
				Dating of Start and End Month and Year	How Ended
Asia and Pacific					
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fiji	O	M	O	✓	M
Indonesia	✓	M	✓	✓	✓
Jordan	M	M	✓	M	M
Korea, Republic of	✓	M	✓	M	✓
Malaysia	M	✓	✓	✓	M
Nepal	O	A	✓	O	O
Pakistan	✓	M	O	M	M
Philippines	M	✓	M	✓	M
Sri Lanka	✓	M	M	M	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Caribbean and Latin America					
Colombia	M	✓	M	✓	✓
Costa Rica	M	✓	M	✓	✓
Dominican Republic	M	✓	M	✓	✓
Guyana	M	M	M	M	M
Jamaica	M	M	M	M	M
Mexico	M	✓	M	✓	✓
Panama	M	✓	M	✓	✓
Peru	M	M	M	✓	✓

* Coding recommended = Married, widowed, divorced, separated.

Note: ✓ = Question asked; O = Question omitted; M = Modified; A = Additional information obtained.

Table 10. Section of Core Questionnaire: Marriage History
SECTION 4. MARRIAGE HISTORY.

401. Now I have some questions about your married life. Are you now married, widowed, divorced or separated?

MARRIED 1 WIDOWED 2 DIVORCED 3 SEPARATED 4

402. Were you married only once, or more than once?

ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2

(SKIP TO TABLE, ASK 409.
 TICK APPROPRIATE BOX IN
 410, AND CONTINUE.)

403. In what month and year were you and your husband married?

_____ , 19 _____

(MONTH) (YEAR)

404. Does your husband ordinarily live in your household?

YES 1 NO 2

405. Is he away only for the time being, or have you stopped living together for good?

AWAY FOR TIME BEING 1 STOPPED FOR GOOD 2

406. In what month and year did you stop living together?

_____ , 19 _____

(MONTH) (YEAR)

407. Have you been married more than once?

YES 1 NO 2

(SKIP TO 413)

408. How many times have you been married altogether?

(NUMBER OF TIMES)

INTERVIEWER: FOR EACH PAST MARRIAGE, ASK 409-412, THEN SKIP TO 413.

IF CURRENTLY MARRIED, THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES WILL BE ONE LESS THAN THE ANSWER TO 408.

7	1	2	4
8	5	6	7
9	10	11	13
12	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32

FORMER MARRIAGES

	409. In what month and year did your (first, second, ...) marriage begin?	410. How did the marriage end?	411. IF DIVORCE OR SEPARATION In what month and year did you stop living together?	412. IF DEATH In what month and year did he die?
1	MTH ____ YR ____	DEATH <input type="checkbox"/> 1 DIVORCE <input type="checkbox"/> 2 SEPARATION <input type="checkbox"/> 3	MTH ____ YR ____	MTH ____ YR ____
2	MTH ____ YR ____	DEATH <input type="checkbox"/> 1 DIVORCE <input type="checkbox"/> 2 SEPARATION <input type="checkbox"/> 3	MTH ____ YR ____	MTH ____ YR ____
3	MTH ____ YR ____	DEATH <input type="checkbox"/> 1 DIVORCE <input type="checkbox"/> 2 SEPARATION <input type="checkbox"/> 3	MTH ____ YR ____	MTH ____ YR ____
4	MTH ____ YR ____	DEATH <input type="checkbox"/> 1 DIVORCE <input type="checkbox"/> 2 SEPARATION <input type="checkbox"/> 3	MTH ____ YR ____	MTH ____ YR ____

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
23	25	27	28	30

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
32	34	36	37	39

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
41	43	45	46	48

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
50	52	54	55	57

413. INTERVIEWER TICK APPROPRIATE BOX.

PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT
(TICK ALL THAT APPLY)

- NO OTHERS 0
- CHILDREN UNDER 10 1
- HUSBAND 2
- OTHER MALES 4
- OTHER FEMALES 8

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
59	

were used by several countries almost completely and in part by others (Part 2 below). Some countries added related topics of local interest to the expanded Core section, either within the section or as an added section (Part 3 below).

The recommendation is to include all ever-married women in this section; however a few countries treated certain groups differently.

Pakistan differed in two ways: (a) Sterilized women were omitted from the Fertility Regulation Section except for the special section on media exposure, having been asked the date of their (or their husband's) operation in the previous section on Contraception Knowledge and Use. (b) Widowed, Divorced and Separated women, even if they were pregnant, were also excluded from all but the special section on Media Exposure.

Fiji treated sterilized women differently by asking them the date, type of operation and satisfaction with it, in the previous Contraception Knowledge and Use Section, but at the same time included them in part of the Fertility Regulation Section as well.

Countries with all women samples treated ever-married women as recommended but varied in their treatment of single women. Costa Rica, Guyana, Panama and Jamaica completely omitted single women from this Section. Colombia asked single women the question on desired family size only, while Dominican Republic asked women who had never had sexual relations this one question as well, but asked other single women who had a child this Section. Mexico treated single women exactly the same as the widowed/divorced/separated, which meant that if they had never used contraceptives, nor had a child, they would only be asked the one question on desired family size.

Another basic difference was in the use of births or pregnancies to define the intervals. Korea, Malaysia and Fiji used pregnancies to define intervals and all other countries used births except where a current pregnancy was used.

The 19 countries fall into the following 'groups': Thailand and Mexico are the only cases which used the basic Core section alone. Korea and Malaysia covered almost all of the expanded section, but also added several other topics; Fiji and Pakistan included a good part of the expanded section (but omissions were substantial for these two cases) and they also added a few topics of local interest; all other countries used the expanded section with only minor changes.

Table 11 shows use of the main questions in the Core and expanded version, and Table 12 reproduces the Core Section 5.

1 The Basic Core Questions

Other than the following omissions all countries covered the basic Core questions:

1. The Core asked all never-users among married women, both pregnant and non-pregnant, whether they intended future use. The only exceptions were Nepal, Colombia and Costa Rica who asked never-users the question only if neither the husband nor wife disapproved of use, while Malaysia asked all never-users except those who wanted to have another child without any delay.

2. In the Core contraceptive use in the open interval (and method used) is asked of all ever-users who are not currently using (including the infecund, sterilized and the fecund non-pregnant, married or not currently married). Pakistan did not ask the sterilized or those not currently married these questions while Fiji did not ask any of those who are not currently using about use in the open interval. Philippines did not ask currently married fecund women this question in this Section, but the same information was obtained in the prior section on Contra-

ceptive Knowledge, Use and Availability of Supplies. The infecund and those not currently in a union were asked the question in this Section, however.

3. The question on desired family size, which should be asked to all respondents, 'If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?' was omitted by Fiji. Fiji did ask currently married, fecund women who wanted another child — 'How many children in all do you really want?' Pakistan changed the question to mean 'ideal' rather than 'desired' family size: 'In your opinion how many children should a married couple have?' Malaysia changed the wording slightly, but the meaning remains the same: 'If you were just married and could have just the number of children you want how many children would you want to have by the time you were 50?'

4. Bangladesh changed the word 'sometime' to 'soon' in the question 'Do you want to have another child sometime?', giving a different meaning from that of the Core question.

5. Pakistan omitted the question on fecundity.

6. Five countries did not ask fecund, currently married women who had no live births, and wanted children, how many they wanted — Philippines, Thailand, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru.

II Fertility Regulation Module

Two versions of an expanded Fertility Regulation Section exist. The version called the Fertility Regulation Module (Version 1) was recommended for all countries, as a replacement for Section 5 of the Core Questionnaire. A second version was included in the Family Planning Module (Version 2), and would also replace and expand Section 5 of the Core Questionnaire.

1. There are minor differences between these 2 versions, as follows:

(a) Version 1 asked all married never-users about intentions of future use, while Version 2 would first ask approval of wife and husband, and only ask future intentions to those couples with both approving.

(b) Version 1 did not ask the length of time that contraception was used in the last closed and open intervals, while Version 2 did so.

(c) Version 1 treated use of abstinence as equivalent to not currently using, while Version 2 did not do so.

(d) In regard to use in the last closed interval, Version 1 used the question 'Did you stop because you wanted to become pregnant?' While Version 2 used an open ended question 'Why did you stop?' instead.

(e) Version 2 asked all non-pregnant, married ever users who were not currently using whether they had used in the open interval and if they had, why they had stopped regardless of whether they wanted another child or not. Version 1 asked this set of questions only to women who did want another child, with the usual modification of the open-ended question 'why stopped?', to 'if stopped to become pregnant', but for women who did not want another child, the last question on reason for stopping was omitted.

However, while countries tended to use the whole of one or the other version, some used elements of each. Consequently comparison using one version as standard is necessary. Furthermore, deviations occurred not only in these points, but also in relation to those questions which were added on to both versions of the Module relevant to the Core Questionnaire's

Section 5. Using Version 2 as our standard, these further additions are as follows:

2. Major Additions to Basic Core

- All ever-users who have one or more live births, or who are currently pregnant for the first time, and who want another child, or else wanted the last (or this) pregnancy, are asked about use in the last closed interval — if used, how long used, method(s), last method, if became pregnant while using or if stopped, and if stopped, why stopped?
- Non-pregnant never-users who do not want another child are asked if they wanted the last child.
- All fecund never-users are asked their intentions of future use if neither husband nor wife disapprove.
- Non-pregnant ever-users who are not currently using (includes married, fecund or infecund and not currently married) are asked if used in the open interval, how long used and last method, and only married, fecund are asked why they stopped using.
- Sterilized women are asked the date of operation and whether it was done for contraceptive purposes. The date of husbands' operation is also obtained.

3. Use of Versions 1 and 2

- Approval and future use by currently married never-users: Nepal, Colombia and Costa Rica used Version 2, in the sense that only if both husband and wife approved was respondent asked about intentions of future use. Malaysia did not use either version since all never-users except those who wanted a child without any delay were asked about future intentions. All other countries asked all never-users.
- Length of use of contraception in open and closed intervals: Nepal, Malaysia, Bangladesh and Costa Rica asked these questions, as recommended in Version 2. Costa Rica went further and asked current users in the open interval as well. All other countries did not ask these questions.
- Version 1 used abstinence as equivalent to non-use, and this was followed in Panama, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Philippines, Indonesia, Jordan, Jamaica, Peru, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Guyana; while some other countries followed Version 2, and considered abstinence as a method — Colombia, Korea, Malaysia, Costa Rica, and Dominican Republic. This was irrelevant for Fiji where the whole set of questions were omitted (see below).
- Open-ended question 'Why did you stop?': Version 2, with the open-ended question was used by Colombia, Panama, Peru, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Philippines, and Pakistan. Version 1, with the question on if stopped to become pregnant was asked by Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Guyana, and Jamaica. Nepal, Korea, Indonesia, and Malaysia asked the Version 1 questions, but in addition, if the answer was no, they further asked 'Then, why did you stop?' Fiji omitted this question completely.
- Why stopped in the Open Interval: Costa Rica, Indonesia, Colombia and Nepal used Version 2 as recommended, and the equivalent information can be obtained for Korea, Malaysia and Philippines, although the information is collected in a different manner. For Korea and Malaysia, complete contraceptive histories would provide the data, and in the case of Philippines, these questions are asked to all non-current users in the previous section on Knowledge and Use of Contraception. Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Jordan, Jamaica, and Guyana

used the Version 1 approach, while Panama, Peru, and Dominican Republic used a combination of the two, asking the open-ended question, but only to women who wanted another child.

4. Omissions/Modifications Relative to Both Expanded Versions

- The omission of (i) all questions on use in the open interval, and (ii) the questions on whether became pregnant while using or stopped, etc., by Fiji is worth reiterating here.
- Pakistan's omission of sterilized women from all questions except the date of the operation, and of widowed, divorced and sterilized women from all questions, is also worth stressing.
- Finally neither Fiji nor Pakistan asked sterilized women whether the operation was done partly for contraceptive reasons.
- In both versions a series of questions on fertility planning were added: those who did not want another child were asked if they wanted the last child, and only if the last child was wanted, or if in the first place they had wanted another were they asked the following questions:
— If became pregnant while using or had stopped and if had stopped, why (or if stopped to become pregnant)?

Sri Lanka, Panama, Colombia, Jordan, Dominican Republic, Peru, Jamaica, Guyana, and Costa Rica used the recommended questions. Pakistan and Nepal, however, omitted the question on wanting the last child, so all women who had used in the last closed interval were asked the questions on pregnancy while using. Philippines, Indonesia and Bangladesh asked the question(s) on whether wanted the last child, but Philippines did not use it as a means of excluding those who did not want from any of the further questions on becoming pregnant while using, etc; Indonesia and Bangladesh, however, asked everyone (including those who did not want the last child) the first question 'Did you become pregnant while using or had you stopped . . .?', but for the further question 'Did you stop because you wanted to become pregnant?', only those who wanted the last child were asked.

Fiji omitted the questions on whether the woman became pregnant while using, etc., although wanting another and wanting the last child were ascertained. Korea asked those who did not want another if they wanted the last, but did not use this fact to select who would be asked the 'pregnancy while using' questions. Instead all users in the last closed interval were asked these questions, in a separate part of the Section, in a Fertility Planning Chart, for every pregnancy interval. From this table, the same information as for other countries on the 'pregnancy while using' questions may be indirectly obtained, for the last birth (or current pregnancy). Malaysia is in exactly the same position as Korea (in a Contraceptive Use History), except that the question on wanting the last child was not asked at all.

III Additional Topics

1. Korea and Malaysia obtained information on use in every closed interval since first started use, for all women with one or more pregnancies. Korea asked this series of questions for each interval — if used in this interval; what methods; which last used; became pregnant while using or had stopped; stopped to become pregnant; if not, why stopped? Malaysia asked all of these questions and in addition asked: for every interval when no use occurred, why didn't use; and if did use in that interval — how many months after (your marriage, first pregnancy, etc.) did you start using; if stopped before became pregnant, how many months had you been using the (last) method before you

stopped; how long before becoming pregnant did you stop using (last) method?

2. Fiji, Korea and Malaysia asked fecund women who want another child about how soon the next child was preferred. Malaysia asked currently married women if the next child was preferred after some delay or as soon as possible, and currently married, non pregnant women who prefer some delay were asked in addition: 'In what year would you prefer your next child to be born?' Korea asked all currently married pregnant women who wanted another child 'How much difference in age would you like between the child you are expecting and the next child?'; and currently married non pregnant women were asked if they preferred the next child as soon as possible or with some delay, and if with delay, in how many years they preferred the child to be born? Fiji asked married non pregnant women only, would you like your next child as soon as possible; and if not - how old would you like your youngest child to be when you have your next baby?

3. Husband's preference in family size was asked in Fiji and Korea. Both asked currently married fecund women if their husbands wanted another child, and if yes, how many more (Korea) and how many in all (Fiji). Korea also asked his sex preference for the first child.

4. Those who did not intend future use were asked for the reason(s) in Korea, Malaysia and Pakistan.

5. Fiji expanded the question on whether the woman wanted the first child (this child for pregnant women) into a series of questions - if she had thought whether wanted baby; if she had wanted to be pregnant at that time; if not, whether she wanted the child later, or not at all; if she did not want child at all, then how many children she had really wanted.

6. Malaysia asked a series of questions about preferred family size and sex ratio. All eligible respondents were asked their preferred family size, and if the number was one or more, they were then asked how many boys and girls they preferred. If the desired family size was 3 or less the respondent was asked 'Some people feel that 3 children or less is a small family. Why would you have liked to have only (number) children?' If desired size was 5+, she is asked 'Some people feel that five or more is a large family. Why would ...?'

Jordan asked respondents who wanted (more) children how many boys and girls they wanted.

7. Korea added a whole section on 'Family Size Values', asking sex and size preferences under hypothetical conditions, essentially trying to find out whether the tendency is to a lower or higher family size if the desired one is not possible and whether fewer or more boys are preferred if the desired is not possible.

Korea included the following questions in this section:

'When first married, did you know how many children you wanted?' If yes, 'how many?'

'Did you want the first as soon as possible, or delay or didn't care? If delay - how long?'

'Did you have any discussions with your husband about the number of children wanted when just married?'

'How many do you think your husband wanted?'

'Did relatives want you to have a child as soon as possible?'

'How many daughters did your mother have; your husband's mother?'

'Was your (first) husband the eldest son or not?'

Table 11. Use of Core Section 5: Fertility Regulation or of Fertility Regulation Module

Country	Not Currently Pregnant, Currently in Union								Q526-29 Q533-38 †
	Never Users			Ever Users					
	Module and Core	Module	Module and Core	Module	Module and Core	Module	Module		
	If Fecund (All Women)	Future Use (All Women)	Want any (0 Birth) Women	Wanted Last Child (1+ Birth)	If Fecund (Not Using Currently)	Current Use and Method	Use in Open Interval	Want any (0 Birth) Women	
Asia and Pacific									
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	A
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	O	✓	P & A
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	A
Jordan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓
Korea	✓	A	A	✓	✓	✓	A	A	✓
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	O	✓	✓	✓	A	A
Nepal	✓	M	✓	O	✓	A	✓	✓	P & A
Pakistan	A	✓	✓	O	O	✓	A	✓	P & A
Philippines	✓	✓	O	O	O	M	✓	✓	P & A
Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	O	A
Thailand	✓	✓	O	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	✓	M	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	A
Costa Rica	✓	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	A
Dominican Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A
Guyana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jamaica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mexico	✓	✓	O	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Panama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	O
Peru	✓	✓	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A
	✓	✓	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A

Note: ✓ Question asked; O Omitted; P Partial, some questions asked; A Additional information obtained; M Modified; † Preferences and use in last closed interval.

8. Costa Rica obtained the place where women had been sterilized.

SECTION 6 WORK HISTORY

All countries asked most of the Core questions, and several added questions on topics of local interest. The five Latin American countries with all women samples applied the Core section to the whole sample, including single women wherever questions were relevant to them. The two Caribbean countries, also with all women samples, excluded the single women from this section completely. Thailand, Jordan, and Indonesia asked all Core questions, but all other countries had some slight deviations or omissions. A few countries made definitional changes that affect comparability. We will first discuss the definitional changes, then the omissions or modifications to specific questions, and finally the added questions of local interest.

Table 13 summarizes use of Core questions and Table 14 reproduces the Core Questionnaire Section 6.

I Definitional Changes

The Core defined 'work' to be any work other than housework including 'work on the family farm', and including work that is paid for in cash or kind and unpaid work as well. Pakistan did not include work on the farm in its definition of 'work', nor did it include unpaid workers who would mostly be family farm workers in any case. In Fiji and Bangladesh only if the person was paid in cash was she defined as working. Three Latin American countries, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Peru, excluded the phrase 'Others sell things or have a small business or work on the family farm' from the introductory statement which defined work. The omission of any reference to

work on the family farm may have resulted in understatement of such workers, but the extent of this effect is unknown. Nepal also abbreviated the statement to 'Aside from housework, do you do any work?'

Secondly, in the Core current work status is obtained from the question 'Are you doing any such work at the present time?' Fiji used the question 'Have you worked . . . in the past 12 months?' as the basis for knowing current work status. Korea asks 'Are you working these days?' to determine current work status, introducing what appears to be a greater leeway in the period of time understood as the present.

II Modifications and Omissions

1. If ever worked since first marriage, and year last worked: Most countries asked these two questions as recommended, but there were a few exceptions. Pakistan made a minor change, asking 'How long ago did you last work?' The two Caribbean countries, Guyana and Jamaica asked the question in relation to the first birth, rather than the first marriage, because of uncertainty about the correctness of dating of the first union.

Fiji did not ask the last year worked; instead three questions were asked, which supply the information on whether the respondent had worked after marriage:

'Did you work between first marriage and birth of your first child?'

'Did you work since the birth of the first child?'

'Have you worked in the past 12 months?'

For the Philippines, since a work history approach was used, the information on whether the respondent had worked after marriage is not available from any single question. However,

Currently Pregnant, in Union			Not Currently in Union, or Infecund				
Never Users	Ever Users		Not Pregnant		Pregnant		
Mod. and Core	Module	Module	Module and Core	Module	Module	Module	
Future Use (All Women)	Wanted This Pregnancy	Q557-61 Q564-69 +	Sterilization Series	Use in Open Interval (Ever Users)	Q583-93 +	Wanted This Pregnancy (Never Users)	Q557-61 Q564-69 (Ever Users) ¹
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
A	A	P & A	M	O	A	✓	A
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P	✓	P
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	A
A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
M	O	P & A	✓	✓	✓	O	A
M	O	P & A	✓	✓	P & A	O	P & A
✓	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
✓	✓	A	✓	✓	A	✓	A
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	O	O	✓	✓	O	O	O
✓	✓	A	✓	✓	A	✓	A
✓	✓	A	✓	✓	A	✓	A
M	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	A
M	✓	A	✓	✓	A	✓	A
✓	✓	A	✓	✓	A	✓	A
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	O	O	A	✓	O	O	O
✓	✓	A	✓	✓	A	✓	A
✓	✓	A	✓	✓	A	✓	A

Table 12. Section 5 of Core Questionnaire: Fertility Regulation
SECTION 5. FERTILITY REGULATION

501. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 401, 405)

MARRIED AND
LIVING WITH
HUSBAND 1

SEPARATED,
WIDOWED OR
DIVORCED 2
(SKIP TO 524)

502. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 221)

CURRENTLY
PREGNANT 1
(SKIP TO 520)

NOT CURRENTLY
PREGNANT,
OR D.K. 2

503. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 315, 316)

HAS USED A
CONTRACEPTIVE
METHOD 1

HAS NEVER USED
A CONTRACEPTIVE
METHOD 2
(SKIP TO 509)

<p>504. Are you or your husband currently using a method to keep you from getting pregnant?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (SKIP TO 506)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>505. What method are you using?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SKIP TO 513)</p>	<p><i>IF STERILIZATION MENTIONED IN 504 OR 505, PROBE:</i></p> <p>You or your husband?</p> <p>WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> HUSBAND <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 511) (SKIP TO 531)</p>
--	---

506. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211)

NO LIVE
BIRTH 1

ONE OR MORE
LIVE BIRTHS 2

<p>507. Have you or your husband used a method since your last child's birth?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (SKIP TO 509)</p> <p>↓</p>

508. What was the last method you used?

8			

509. As far as you know, is it physically possible for you and your husband to have a child, supposing you wanted one?

YES 1 (SKIP TO 513) NO 2 D.K. 3 (SKIP TO 513)

19

510. Have you had an operation that makes it impossible for you to have any (more) children?

YES 1 NO 2

20

511. Was one purpose of that operation to prevent you having any (more) children?

YES 1 (SKIP TO 531) NO 2 (SKIP TO 531)

512. Has your husband had an operation that makes it impossible to have children?

YES 1 (SKIP TO 531) NO 2 (SKIP TO 531)

21 22

513. INTERVIEWER, TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211)

NO LIVE BIRTH 1 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS 2 (SKIP TO 517)

23

514. Do you want to have any children?

YES 1 (SKIP TO 522) NO 2 (SKIP TO 522) UNDECIDED 3 (SKIP TO 522)

24

515. Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?

BOY 1 GIRL 2 EITHER 3

OTHER ANSWER _____ (SPECIFY)

516. How many children in all do you want to have?

_____ (NUMBER) (SKIP TO 522)

25

26

Table 12—Continued

517. Do you want to have another child sometime?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 522)

UNDECIDED 3
(SKIP TO 522)

28

518. Would you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?

BOY 1 GIRL 2 EITHER 3

OTHER ANSWER _____
(SPECIFY)

519. How many more children do you want to have?

(NUMBER)
(SKIP TO 522)

29

30

520. Do you want to have another child sometime, in addition to the one you are expecting?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 522)

UNDECIDED 3
(SKIP TO 522)

32

521. How many more children do you want to have, after the one you are expecting?

(NUMBER)

33

522. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 315, 316)

HAS USED A
CONTRACEPTIVE
METHOD 1

(SKIP TO 531)

HAS NEVER USED A
CONTRACEPTIVE
METHOD 2

35

523. Do you think you and your husband may use any method at any time in the future so that you will not become pregnant?

YES 1 NO 2 UNDECIDED 3

(SKIP TO 531) (SKIP TO 531) (SKIP TO 531)

36

524. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 221)

CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1 (SKIP TO 531) NOT CURRENTLY PREGNANT 2 D.K. WHETHER PREGNANT 3 (SKIP TO 527)

37

525. Have you had an operation that makes it impossible for you to have any (more) children?

YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 527)

38

526. Was one purpose of that operation to prevent you having any (more) children?

YES 1 (SKIP TO 531) NO 2 (SKIP TO 531)

39

527. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 315, 316)

HAS USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD 1 HAS NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD 2 (SKIP TO 531)

40

528. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211)

NO LIVE BIRTH 1 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS 2

41

529. Did you or your husband use any method at any time after the birth of your (last) child, so that you would not become pregnant?

YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 531)

42

530. What was the first method you used so that you would not become pregnant?

43

531. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?

(NUMBER)

45

this may be obtained by combining questions, or by comparing the date last worked, which was directly obtained, with the date of marriage.

The Latin American countries with all-women samples treated single women who were not currently working if they had ever worked, but did not ask them the year last worked.

2. Place of work: The Core asks those whose occupation was farming if they worked on the family farm, and asks non farm workers if they worked mostly away from home or at home, coding the answer HOME/AWAY. Pakistan omits the question concerning farm workers, since work on the family farm is not defined to be work. Korea, Fiji, and Malaysia ask one combined question to all who had worked, coding the answer as follows:

Korea: Home: Family Farm; Away; Other.

Fiji: Own House: Family Farm; Away.

Malaysia: Home: Away; Both.

Korea and Fiji collected at least as much information as the Core with this one question, since both farm and non farm workers (occupation being separately known) can be subdivided into home; family farm; and away from home. Malaysia did not use the family farm as a category, in this question. In a later question everyone was asked work status, and at this point the category 'unpaid family workers' was used making it possible to obtain the required category indirectly. For the two Caribbean countries these questions are also asked relative to work after the first birth, rather than after the first marriage.

Mexico collected more detailed information on the work status of farm workers, but approximately the same information is available if it can be assumed that unpaid family workers in agriculture are equal to family farm workers.

3. Work status: The Core asks non farm workers only, whether they were employed by a family member, by someone else, or self employed. Korea, Malaysia, and Fiji asked all workers (farm and non farm) this question. Again, since occupation is known separately, the answer to the Core question can be extracted from this question for these countries.

The Core suggested coding the answer to this question as: Family member; someone else; self-employed. Coding variations occurred in Pakistan where the category 'Family member' does not exist since family workers were not defined to be workers. Malaysia used the following: Unpaid family worker; employee; own account worker; employer, which is somewhat different from the Core breakdown. The 'self-employed' are divided into two groups, which can be easily combined if necessary for comparison; however no provision is made for those who are employed by family members but who are paid. If there were any paid family employees, then in the case of Malaysia some of those who should be in the category 'employed by family member' are included in the category 'employees'.

A similar problem exists for Mexico, where for both farm and non farm occupations, unpaid family employees were obtained, but the two Core categories, family farm workers and employed by family members do not exist. For both groups the paid family employees were grouped with other employees.

A final variation concerning this topic is that whereas this question should be asked in regard to pre and post first marriage employment, in the case of Fiji and Mexico it was asked about post first marriage work alone.

4. Payment: In the Core the non self employed (including farm workers who were not working on their own farm) were asked if they were paid in cash or kind, and the answer coded as

cash, kind, unpaid. This question is asked about both pre and post-marriage employment in the Core.

Pakistan, as noted before, excluded unpaid workers, therefore the category 'unpaid' is absent, and instead, 'Cash, Kind, Both' are the categories used. Malaysia also uses the categories 'Cash; Kind; Both', because unpaid family workers are separated out before asking this question, and it was assumed that no other employees would be unpaid. The Dominican Republic uses 'Cash, Other' as the only categories, adding kind and unpaid together. Fiji asked all workers, including the self-employed, this question, and used a different concept to classify payment; coding the answers as: wage, job done, goods sold, other. Fiji had, in any case, defined work as earning money or cash, therefore there would have been no unpaid workers and no payment in kind. Presumably the three categories 'job done, goods sold, other' would apply mainly to the self employed except in those cases where employees are paid by piece work or by commission.

For work after first marriage, Mexico asked everyone this question, including unpaid family workers in agricultural occupations. Guyana and Jamaica omitted this question for both pre- and post-marriage employment, while Bangladesh also omitted the question in both instances, but this was done because only employment earning cash had been defined to be work. Mexico omitted the question for employment before marriage.

5. Work in the first birth interval: Pakistan and Nepal omitted the question on whether the respondent worked in the first birth interval. Guyana and Jamaica also omitted this question, but given that they had used the first birth as the dividing line in work experience, the question on the first birth interval was to some extent irrelevant. Bangladesh and Fiji applied the same restriction on work being employment for cash, to work during this interval.

6. Work before the first marriage: All countries except Guyana and Jamaica asked this Core question: 'Did you work at any time before you were first married?' Sri Lanka and Thailand added a further detailed question: 'Did you work during the 12 months before you first married?' and if not, 'Did you work at any time before?'

The restrictions on work being only for cash income also applies here for Bangladesh and Fiji, while in the case of Guyana and Jamaica, the period used is before the first birth, not before the first marriage, which means that the question was relevant only to women with one or more births.

7. Total number of years worked before and after marriage: Two direct questions were asked on length of employment in the Core Questionnaire. Most countries used both questions, with the following exceptions: Fiji omitted both questions; Sri Lanka omitted the question on length of work before marriage; in Philippines, this information would have to be obtained indirectly, using several questions; and in Guyana and Jamaica length was asked for employment before and after the first birth, for women with one or more births, and women with no live births were asked how many years in all they had worked.

III Additional Questions

1. Underemployment: Sri Lanka asked two questions on this subject:

'For how many days did you work during the past one month?' (to those currently working).

'For how many months did you work during the 12 month period August 1974 to July 1975?' (for those who worked in the past 12 months).

Concerning the 'current' or most recent work, Fiji asked 'Is (was) that usually full-time or part-time work?' Malaysia asked the question 'About how many hours a weeks do, (did) you work?' to all who worked before marriage, and also to those who worked after marriage.

Peru asked two questions for both pre- and post marriage employment:

Do (did) you work only in some months of the year or for most of the year?"

'Do (did) you usually work all day or part of the day?"

2. Income: Five countries obtained a measure of income. Sri Lanka asked those who had worked in the last 12 months and were either self-employed with paid employees (not as domestic servants or personal chauffeur) or employed by someone else (not as a domestic servant):

'What was your (salary, wages, income) during the last working month?"

Concerning the present or most recent work, Korea asked the non self-employed who earned cash, their average monthly income; and those who were paid in kind or unpaid or who were self-employed, were asked how many hours per week they worked. Also concerning the most recent work, Malaysia asked employees who earned cash their average monthly income.

Interviewers were asked to convert into cash the income of own account workers, employers and employees who were paid in kind or both cash and kind. Colombia and Mexico asked employees who earned cash and employers their average monthly income.

3. Self-employed women in Mexico and Bangladesh were asked how many employees they had.

4. Work status was obtained in greater detail than usual in Mexico, Costa Rica and Panama. Mexico used the following classification:

Farming Workers:	Non Farm Workers:
Landowner	Owner (Dueña)
Lessee of Govt. land (Ejidatario)	Self-employed
Administrator	Administrator
'White Collar' employees	'White Collar' employees
Manual worker	Manual worker
Share cropper	Unpaid family worker
Day labourer	
Unpaid family worker	

Costa Rica asked those who worked for someone else whether they were employed by government or private enterprise or family household. Panama asked the same group where they were employed: Government; private establishment; canal zone; household services.

5. Work history approach: Three countries, Korea, Fiji and Malaysia added a further question for those who had worked in the first birth interval - "Have you worked at any time after the birth of your first child?" Sri Lanka and Thailand asked if respondent worked for several birth intervals - Sri Lanka for each interval from the first up to the tenth and Thailand, from the first to the seventh and also since the birth of the last child.

The Philippines used a work history approach (but first separated out women who had only one job, or who had other jobs, but had no children), obtaining the duration of each job after marriage, for women with children. Questions were asked on the date of beginning and ending the current or last job, and for women with more than the current or last job, and with jobs after marriage, these jobs were related to birth intervals.

6. Indonesia asked women who had worked at sometime before marriage, 'Did you work at any time during the one year period just before you were first married?'

7. Occupation: Sri Lanka added questions on occupation. Concerning both pre- and post marriage employment, those who worked in farming were asked 'What type of farming (is, was) it?' with an open ended answer. Women who were currently working or who had worked in the past month were asked if the work done in the past 12 months was the same as that done during the past month, and if it was different, they were asked to describe the previous kind of work.

8. Work place and industry: The name, address, and main activity of the employer (for employees) and of own establishment (if self-employed) was obtained in Sri Lanka and Malaysia. Sri Lanka asked those who had worked in the past 12 months and who were either self-employed with paid employees (not as domestic servants or personal chauffeur) or who were employed by someone else, (not as a domestic servant), this information on the place of work. Malaysia asked all who had worked before first marriage, and separately, all who had worked after first marriage, the same questions on their work place. Korea was the only country to ask employees (except family workers) the size of the work place: 'How many people worked at the place where you were employed?' concerning both pre- and post marriage employment. Mexico obtained the type of industry for both pre- and post marriage employment.

9. Work opportunity: Korea was the only case where questions on this topic were asked. All women were asked whether they could find work if they wanted to, the kind of work - at home or away, how many hours, how much income. They were also asked if they were actually interested in finding work (additional work, if already working) in the future: if yes, when; and if no, why not; if depends, on what does it depend.

10. Attitudes towards women working: Malaysia asked all women a few questions on this topic:

'Do you think it is all right for a mother to work away from home if her children can be adequately cared for?'

'How would family members feel about your working away from home?' (coded: against, would not mind; some against, some would not mind; depends; uncertain and don't know).

'Would having children make it difficult for you to work as much as you want to - not?' If yes, 'in what way?' If no, 'why not?'

SECTION 7 - HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND

The Core asks all women in the sample questions on their current (most recent if married more than once) or last husband's background. All 19 countries followed the Core in obtaining data on the current or last husband. Most of these questions are identical to the respondent's background or her work history. We discuss the few omissions/modifications first, then mention added topics. Table 15 summarizes use of variables in this section, while Table 16 reproduces Section 7 of the Core Questionnaire.

1. Omissions and Modifications

Husband's education is treated exactly as the respondent's (see Section 1: Respondent's Background). Husband's literacy was also treated as the respondent's, except that Fiji, Jamaica and Guyana omitted this question for husbands. Husband's childhood residence was also done exactly as for the respondent's, except that Pakistan, Indonesia, Guyana, Jamaica and Fiji omitted this question for husbands.

Table 13. Use of Core Section 6: Work History

Country	If No to Q601			Current or Most Recent Work Since Marriage						Work Before Marriage					
	If Currently Working Q601	Ever Worked Since Marriage Q602	Year Last Worked Q603	Occupation Q604	If Non Farm Work			Type of Payment Q609	Total Number of Years Worked Since Marriage Q610	Worked First Birth Interval Q612	If Ever Worked Before Marriage Q613	Number of Years Worked Q614	Occupation	Work Status	Type of Payment
					Family Farm Q606	Home Away Q607	Work Status Q608								
Asia and Pacific															
Bangladesh	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	✓	M	M	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fiji	M	M	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	✓	M	M	✓	✓	O	O
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jordan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Korea, Republic of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nepal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pakistan	M	✓	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	✓	✓	✓	A	M
Philippines	✓	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	✓	✓	✓	M	M
Sri Lanka	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	M	M	✓	✓	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	A	O	✓	✓	✓
Caribbean and Latin America															
Colombia	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dominican Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guyana	✓	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jamaica	✓	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	M	M	✓	M	O
Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	M	M	✓	✓	✓
Panama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	O
Peru	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: ✓ Question asked; O - Omitted; M - Modified; A - Additional information obtained.

All countries asked the occupation of the current or last job but there were a few modifications in obtaining other work variables. In the case of work status, Pakistan provided for employees and self-employed only, grouping together family employees and those working for someone else. Malaysia used a different classification, with the codes: Unpaid family workers; employees; own account workers; employer. Apparently paid family workers, if any existed, were grouped with other employees. Panama asked a further question to those employed by someone else—where were they employed, coded: Government; private establishment; Canal Zone, household workers. Jamaica also used slightly different codes: Wages or salary, own business; unpaid. These categories do not distinguish between those who work for family members and those who work for someone else. Mexico used the same detailed codes as for women, and the same problem with establishing the group 'Employed by Family Member' exists, because only Unpaid Family Employees were grouped separately. Presumably paid family workers were grouped among other employees (see Section 6, Added Questions for codes).

The question on type of payment was omitted by Tim, Guyana and Jamaica, although the work status question for Jamaica (codes: unpaid, wage salary, own account) provides part of this information. Dominican Republic modified the code to group those paid in kind together with the unpaid. Pakistan excluded the code for unpaid because the definition of work included only employment for which payment was received. Malaysia asked the question to all except those who were unpaid family workers, with codes for cash, kind or both, apparently assuming that there were not unpaid workers employed outside the family.

The question on number of persons employed by own account workers was omitted by Pakistan and by Malaysia, but in Malaysia the work status question provides partial information, with the two codes 'Own Account worker' and 'Employer'. Tim asked this question only to currently married women, and only asked whether the husband had any paid employees or not, not the number of employees.

II Added Topics

1. Age was not a Core question; however, several countries asked this question:

Indonesia. The age of husbands of currently married women who were living with their husbands was obtained, and the age difference between the last husband of the widowed, separated or divorced women, as well as the birth date of both current and last husband.

Jordan. Currently married women only were asked the age of their husbands.

Peter. Month and year of birth was obtained for all husbands. If date was unknown, then his age now or when he died was obtained.

Malaysia. All women were asked the birth date of their present, last, later husband, and if date was unknown, then his age when he married him.

Nepal. Only currently married women were asked the age of their husbands.

Bangladesh. Only once married women were asked the age of husband, regardless of whether they were still married.

Colombia. "How old he would have been (or is, if current, last) husband now?"

Mexico. Current married women only asked age of their present husband.

Panama and Costa Rica. Date of birth of current or last husband; if date unknown, then age at present or when he died.

Korea: In the Marriage History Section, the age of the husband at the time the respondent was married to him, was obtained for the current and all past marriages.

2. **Background Variables:** Sri Lanka, Tim, Philippines, Guyana, and Jamaica obtained the religion of husbands, coding the variable as for respondents (see Section 1). Philippines also asked how often he attended religious services. Sri Lanka, Malaysia, and Guyana obtained ethnicity of the husband as well, and Malaysia asked the language of instruction for those husbands who went to school, again with the same codes as used for respondents.

3. **Other Work Variables.** Although the Core asked about the husband's last occupation, whether the husband of the currently married was currently working was not asked. Sri Lanka and Indonesia asked if he was presently working, and if not, if he had worked in the past month, and if not, then in the past 12 months. If he had not worked in the past 12 months, she is asked in what year he last worked. Korea asked if he was currently working, and if not, if he had worked in the past 12 months. Tim asked if he had done any work in the last 12 months which earned him money, and if not, if he was a villager, unemployed, retiree, student or any other status.

Sri Lanka was unique in asking about underemployment: the currently married were asked for how many days their husbands worked in the past 1 month, and for how many months he worked during the past 1 year.

Sri Lanka, and Malaysia asked the name, address and main activity of the husband's last work place (for currently married women only in Sri Lanka) and for all women in Malaysia). Korea asked all women also if how many people worked at the husband's place of work.

Philippines asked where was his place of work (coded: within barangay, outside but in city or municipality, outside city or municipality, but within province, outside province), how he gets to work, and time taken to get to work.

Mexico asked whether he had any other job besides that already mentioned, and if so, that occupation was also obtained. The occupation, industry, work status, number of employees for the self-employed, and land ownership for self-employed farmers, was obtained for the current or last husband at the time respondent was married to him.

Amount of land currently owned was also obtained in Mexico, for self-employed farmers. Bangladesh asked about husbands in farming occupations:

whether he owned any agricultural land personally,

whether he cultivated any land himself or whether someone else did so;

if yes, whether he employed anyone to cultivate his land, and

if no, whether he worked on land for a family member, or for someone else.

4. **Income:** Mexico obtained the income of the current or last husband and coded it as a monthly average. Jamaica obtained income for partners of women who were ever in married or commonlaw unions, i.e., excluding women in visiting unions and women not currently in a union. Questions were asked both on the husband's and the household's income.

Sri Lanka asked currently married women whose husbands had worked in the past 12 months and who were either self-employed with paid employees (not as a domestic servant or personal chauffeur) or employed (not as a domestic servant) what his income was for the last month. Korea asked currently married women whose husbands had worked during the past year, what was his average monthly income, adding a code

Table 14. Section 6 of Core Questionnaire: Work History
SECTION 6. WORK HISTORY

601. As you know, many women work - I mean aside from doing their own housework. Some take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, or have a small business, or work on the family farm. Are you doing any such work at the present time?

YES 1 NO 2

602. Have you ever worked since the day when you were first married?

YES 1 NO 2

(SKIP TO 613)

603. In what year did you last work?

19__ (YEAR)

604. I would like to ask some questions about (your present work, the last work you did) What (is, was) your occupation - that is, what kind of work (do, did) you do?

605. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX

WORK (IS, WAS) FARMING <input type="checkbox"/> 1	WORK (IS, WAS) NOT FARMING <input type="checkbox"/> 2
	(SKIP TO 607)

606. (Is, was) that your family farm?

YES 1 NO 2

(SKIP TO 610) (SKIP TO 609)

607. (Do, did) you work mostly at home or (do, did) you work mostly away from home in that job?

HOME 1 AWAY 2

608. (Are, were) you employed by some member of your family, or by someone else, or (are, were) you self-employed?

FAMILY MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> 1	SOMEONE ELSE <input type="checkbox"/> 2	SELF- EMPLOYED <input type="checkbox"/> 3
		(SKIP TO 610)

609. (Do, did) you get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?

CASH 1 KIND 2 UNPAID 3

9			
1	2	4	
5		7	
		9	
		10	
11			
13		15	
		16	
		17	
		18	
		19	
		20	

610. About how many years in all have you worked since you first were married?

_____ (YEARS)

21

611. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211)

NO LIVE BIRTH

ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS

23

612. Did you work between the time you were first married and the birth of your first child?	
YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

24

613. Now let us go back to the time before you were first married. Did you do any work at any time before you first were married?

YES

NO

25

(SKIP TO 701)

614. For how many years altogether did you work before you first were married?

_____ (YEARS)

26

615. What kind of work did you do mainly, before you first were married?

28 30

616. Were you employed by some member of your family, or by someone else, or were you self-employed?

FAMILY MEMBER

SOMEONE ELSE

SELF-EMPLOYED

31

(SKIP TO 701)

617. Did you get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?

CASH

KIND

UNPAID

32

'can't calculate'. Malaysia asked all women, except those whose husbands were unpaid family workers, what their husband's average monthly income was, with the interviewer converting income in kind to its cash value where necessary.

The household's income was asked by Korea and Malaysia. Korea asked if anyone else in the household was earning (yes/no) and if yes, asked the total monthly income of the household; also the respondent was asked if this income was adequate, just about adequate, somewhat less than adequate, or very much less than adequate, for the family's needs. Malaysia asked the average monthly income of each earning member, the person's relationship to the head, and the monetary value of income both for cash and kind of payment. In asking about the wife's work history Colombia asked how much the monthly expenditure was, for the whole household.

5. Migration: Mexico was the only country which enquired about this topic. Currently married women were asked the following questions about their current husband:

Where he was born.

Whether he had lived anywhere else for >6 months.

If so, which place did he live at before the current place, obtaining locality, municipality and state.

How long did he live there.

After the previous place, how long has he lived in the present place of residence.

Non-currently married women were also asked the place of birth of their last husband.

SECTION 8 USE OF 'MODULES' OTHER THAN THE FAMILY PLANNING MODULE

The Family Planning Module was discussed along with Section 3, on Contraception Knowledge and Use. Here we will discuss use of the Abortion, Factors Other than Contraception

Modules, and the use of economic and health variables, and finally, the Sexual History of the Last Year.

1 Abortion Module

If the whole of this module is used two sections must be expanded:

1. The Maternity History will include questions on 'other pregnancies' for every interval, and for each pregnancy of under 7 months, the question 'Did you, or a doctor or someone else do anything to end that pregnancy early?'

2. The Contraceptive Knowledge and Use section will include the following:

(a) 'Some women do something . . . to end a pregnancy . . . Has this ever been the case with you?'

(b) 'How many times?'

(c) 'In what month and year did the first (second, etc.) . . . such pregnancy end?' (Interval if date not known.)

(d) 'Any other such pregnancy?'

(e) 'Assuming it was legal, would you approve or disapprove of women having an abortion by a doctor:

(1) If pregnancy is dangerous to her life?

(2) If pregnancy is dangerous to her health?

(3) If a woman has been raped?

(4) If there is a good reason to believe that the child might be deformed or mentally defective?

(5) If the woman is not married?

(6) If the couple cannot afford another child?

(7) If the woman wants the abortion for any reason?'

Bangladesh was the only country which used all of the module questions, and a special section on Abortion was added instead of expanding the Contraceptive Knowledge and Use

Table 15. Use of Core Section 7: Current or Last Husband's Background

Country	Education				Childhood Residence Q708	Occupation Q709	Work Status Q710	Type of Payment Q711	Self employed: Number of employees	
	Ever Attended Q703	Highest Level Q704	Highest Year Q705	Literacy Q707					Q712	Q713
Asia and Pacific										
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	O	O	✓	✓	O	✓	P
Indonesia	✓	✓	M	✓	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jordan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Korea	✓	✓	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nepal	✓	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	M	M	✓	P
Pakistan	✓	O	✓	✓	O	✓	M	M	✓	O
Philippines	✓	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sri Lanka	✓	O	✓	✓	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thailand	O	O	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Caribbean and Latin America										
Colombia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dominican Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guyana	✓	✓	M	O	O	✓	✓	M	✓	✓
Jamaica	✓	✓	M	O	O	✓	M	P	✓	✓
Mexico	✓	M	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Panama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	M	✓	✓	✓
Peru	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓

Note: ✓ Question used; O Omitted; M Modified; A Additional Information Obtained; P Partial, some questions asked.

Section. There was one minor difference with the module, however, in asking approval or disapproval: Bangladesh did not use the phrase 'Assuming it was legal'. Including Bangladesh, 13 countries asked some questions on abortion, though 12 used only parts of the module.

The most frequently used part of the Abortion Module was the question added to the Maternity History, asking whether every other pregnancy of under 7 months' duration was an induced abortion. However, not all of those who used the question did so in the recommended format. Korea, Malaysia, Bangladesh, and Indonesia followed the recommended format, and used the integrated birth history with probes for other pregnancies during every birth interval, asking the question on induced abortion for every non-live pregnancy of under 7 months. Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Philippines did not use the integrated history with probes on every birth interval, but they did ask the question on induced abortion for every pregnancy of under 7 months' duration. Jordan probed every interval for other pregnancies, but did so in a separate table, not within the birth history, and only after obtaining all such pregnancies was the Other Pregnancy table applied, including the question on induced abortions.

The set of direct questions on whether the woman had ever had an abortion, how many and dates of each (Points A-D listed above) was used exactly as recommended only in Bangladesh.

Korea and Malaysia both added a probe for every birth interval in the Maternity History Section, 'In this interval, did you ever do something or have something done by a doctor or someone else to end a another pregnancy?' and if so, the date was obtained. This essentially obtains the same information as module questions A to D.

It was also used in modified form by five countries. Sri Lanka and Philippines asked all women 'Have you heard of abortion?', and if the answer was yes, 'Have you ever had an abortion yourself?' Pakistan asked women if they had had an abortion, and if yes, 'How many times?', but did not obtain dates or intervals for any.

Questions were asked on approval of abortion in nine countries. Korea simply asks 'Do you approve of abortion?', coding answers as strongly approve, approve, disapprove, strongly disapprove, depends, don't know. 'Depends' are a ked, 'On what does it depend?' Pakistan also asked only 'Do you approve of abortion for a woman who wants it?', and codes answers as: yes, no, other.

Nepal used the module structure, but omitted reasons 1, 3, 4, and 7 adding the following reasons:

If she was using contraception but still became pregnant.

If she did not want the child but was not using contraception.

Malaysia added the same two as did Nepal, and also used all the module's reasons except for 1 and 4. Colombia used all module reasons, but combined the first and second into one statement. Costa Rica and Panama used all, adding a further reason -- if the pregnancy is incestuous. Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia changed the phrase from 'cannot afford' to 'having another child will create difficulties for the upkeep and education of those already living'. Bangladesh used the phrase 'to feed, clothe, and educate'. Philippines used a set of questions, but obtained equivalent information, except that the seventh reason was omitted. Jordan and Bangladesh used all seven recommended reasons.

In introducing the question on approval or disapproval, the phrases 'Assuming it (abortion) was legal, would you . . . ' was used in the module. Only Philippines and Jordan used the recommended phrase.

Malaysia added questions that were not in the module:

As part of the Birth History, women were also asked for each abortion, who terminated the pregnancy and how it was terminated. In addition other questions were added:

'Do you think abortion is a simple or a complicated process?' Coded: simple, complicated, depends, don't know (M.Q514). If depends: 'On what does it depend?' and

'Do you think abortion is a safe or a dangerous process?' If depends: 'On what does it depend?'

Korea also added questions not in the module:

'Do you think you could have an abortion for yourself in the future if you needed to? Would you say yes, no, or absolutely no?' (K.Q474). The coding was yes, no, absolutely no, and depends; if 'depends', the respondent was further asked 'On what does it depend?' Korea also asked if knew of any place to get an abortion, how long it took to get there, and what means of transport would be used (K.Q469-71).

II Facto - Other than Contraception Module

This module was designed to cover the biosocial factors that affect fertility, and recommends the following additions to the Core Questionnaire:¹

Section 2, Maternity History: 'How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?'

Section 3, Contraceptive Knowledge and Use: Ask Use of Sterilization here.

Section 4, Marriage History: Add questions on sexual relations for currently married women -- if having relations these days, if not whether will resume in future, if yes to either question, then asked usual frequency per week.

Section 5, Fertility Regulation, replaced by 'Lactation, Contraceptive Use and Temporary Absences':

Breastfeeding length, with added probes and question on weaning age, for both last and penultimate child.

Length of post partum abstinence for both open and last closed intervals.

Length of post partum amenorrhoea for both open and last closed intervals.

Menstruation -- if usually regular, how long is cycle, how long is period.

Questions on separations of 3 months or more, on length of separation, if continuously separated, whether already pregnant at the time absence began.

Height and weight of respondent.

None of the 19 countries used the whole of this module, but individual countries used parts of it.

The question recommended to be added to Section 2 on age at beginning menstruation was used in four countries, Colombia, Nepal, Jordan, and Philippines, although it was not always placed in Section 2. No country asked use of sterilization in the contraception section, which indicates that no country followed the module to the extent of replacing Section 5.

Only Colombia and Philippines asked about the frequency of sexual relations, though neither followed the recommended questions exactly. Colombia asked the module question on the usual frequency, and also asked the question on if currently having sexual relations and in addition, the actual frequency during the last week, which is not asked in the module. Philippines asked only those currently married women who were not pregnant and who had resumed sex since their last

¹ WFS Tech 487 give the details of this module.

Table 16. Section 7 of Core Questionnaire: Current (Past) Husband's Background
SECTION 7. CURRENT (LAST) HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND

701. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 402,407)

HAS BEEN MARRIED ONLY ONCE <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/>	HAS BEEN MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/>
INTERVIEWER: ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT R's "HUSBAND":	702. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 401, 405) MARRIED AND LIVES WITH HUSBAND <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/>
INTERVIEWER: ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT R's PRESENT HUSBAND	INTERVIEWER: ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT R's LAST HUSBAND
703. Did your (present, last) husband ever attend school? YES <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> NO <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 707)	
704. What was the highest level of school he attended - primary, secondary or university? PRIMARY <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> SECONDARY <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	
705. What was the highest (grade, form, year) he completed at that level? _____	
706. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX LESS THAN 6 YEARS SCHOOLING <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> 6 OR MORE YEARS SCHOOLING <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 708)	
707. (Can, Could) he read - say a newspaper or magazine? YES <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> NO <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/>	

33

34

35

36

708. In what kind of area did your (present, last) husband live mostly when he was growing up, say to age 12? Was it in the countryside, in a town or in a city?

COUNTRYSIDE 1 TOWN 2 CITY 3

37

709. Now I have some questions about your (present, last) husband's work experience. What (is, was) his occupation - that is, what kind of work (does, did) he do? (IF UNEMPLOYED OR RETIRED, ASK LATEST OCCUPATION)

38 40

(IF NEVER WORKED, END INTERVIEW)

710. (Is, was) he employed by some member of his family, or by someone else, or (is, was) he self-employed?

FAMILY MEMBER 1 SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3
(SKIP TO 712)

41

711. (Does, did) he get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?

CASH 1 KIND 2 UNPAID 3
(END INTERVIEW) (END INTERVIEW) (END INTERVIEW)

42

712. (Does, did) he have any regular paid employees in his business?

YES 1 NO 2
(END INTERVIEW)

43

713. How many regular paid employees (does, did) he have?

(NUMBER)
(END INTERVIEW)

44

pregnancy, the actual frequency during the last 7 days (if husband was there for at least one of those days) and the usual weekly frequency.

Use of the module's Section 5 would have meant separating out breastfeeding questions from the Maternity History Section. Only Philippines make this separation, although three countries asked some of the recommended questions. Bangladesh asked the additional question about when other foods were first given to the child, but this was done only for the last child; Peru asked only about the penultimate child and Philippines did so for both the last and penultimate child.

The module also required the addition of questions on post partum abstinence and post partum amenorrhoea for both the open and the last closed intervals. Six countries asked about these topics, though again not in a separate section, nor always in Section 5. Concerning post partum abstinence, Bangladesh, Fiji, and Colombia asked about the open interval, i.e. after the last child only, while Peru asked about the penultimate birth only.

Philippines asked about both the last and the penultimate pregnancies and also asked separately about pregnancies which resulted in a live birth and about non-fertile pregnancies. Post partum amenorrhoea was asked by Fiji, Bangladesh, and Jordan for the last child only, and by Peru for the second-to-last child only. Jordan added a restriction that only if the last live birth had occurred within the previous 6 years would the question be asked. Philippines asked about both the last and second to last pregnancies, and separately for pregnancies which resulted in a live birth, and for those which did not.

The more detailed questions on menstruation were asked only by Bangladesh and Philippines. Bangladesh omitted the question on how many days the periods lasts, while Philippines asked further questions on whether the flow is usually heavy or light, and when was the last period.

The last set of questions added to this module's revised Section 5 dealt with temporary separations. In the module the following group of questions:

'During (interval) were there any times when your husband worked away from home for 3 months or more?'

If yes, 'when?'

'How many months were you apart the (1st, 2nd . . .) time?'

'Were you continuously apart?'

(For closed intervals only) 'Were you already pregnant when the absence began?'

'Were there any other such separations (in the interval)?'

were asked to these groups of women:

Currently married, fecund but not currently pregnant women with one or more pregnancies about the open interval.

Ever married women who are not currently pregnant, but who have two or more pregnancies and currently pregnant women with 1+ previous pregnancies, about the closed interval.

Currently married, fecund women who never had a pregnancy or who are currently pregnant for the first time about the open/closed interval, as appropriate.

Nepal and Philippines asked the full set of questions, though in neither case was a new Section 5 added. In the case of Nepal these questions were added on to the Marriage History section, and in the case of Philippines it was part of the added section called 'Factors Other than Contraception'. In both cases the module was extended since women who were not currently pregnant, but who had one live birth were also asked about separations in the closed interval, which was not done in the module. A further variation was that while Philippines, as

did the module, used pregnancies to define all intervals, Nepal used live births, except when a current pregnancy was used. Bangladesh asked all currently married women, at the end of the Pregnancy History section, whether the husband had been away for 1 month or more, during the past 12 months. If so, then the number of such occasions was asked, and the duration of each obtained, but apparently not coded.

Korea used the set of module questions, but asked about all separations, beginning with the first and continuing up to the most recent one. Each separation was located within the appropriate pregnancy interval. Korea also obtained the number of months of pregnancy overlap with each separation, while the module simply asks 'Were you pregnant when that absence began?'

It was recommended in the module that the height and weight of women should be obtained. This was done in Bangladesh alone, among the 19 countries.

III Costs and Benefits of Children

This topic was recommended to be used as part of the module on economic variables. Four of the 19 countries asked some questions on the cost and benefits of children, although the questions were not in general identical. Malaysia, Jamaica, and Bangladesh added separate sections on this topic, and Korea combined the topic with the Work History of the respondent. Jamaica restricted this topic to women who currently had a partner.

The cost of children was measured by the cost of education in all four countries. Respondents were first asked what level of education they thought boys and girls (separately) should have. The phrasing of the question varied slightly — Korea asked the level the parents expected of the children while the other three countries asked what the parent thought was the minimum amount of education the child would need. All four countries then asked whether the respondent's family could afford that level of education. The phrasing of this second question varied too. Korea and Jamaica asked whether providing the education would be a very, somewhat, or not a heavy burden; Malaysia asked whether the family could afford the education; and Bangladesh asked whether the respondent expected the sons/daughters to attain that level, and if not, why not, using the codes: education too expensive, child not capable, child has to work, education not useful, other. Bangladesh alone asked a factual question, whether any of the children were attending school currently, and obtained the age and sex of those who were.

The benefits of having children were measured by questions on a number of topics:

Their earnings and contribution to the family.

Their help around the house or in the family business or farm.

A source of financial support in old age.

To provide a place for parents to live.

These topics were dealt with in varying ways by the four countries.

1. **Earnings:** Bangladesh simply asked whether any of the children had worked for money in the last 12 months (to those respondents with children aged over 5 and if so, which children, listing them by age and sex, and including any who were no longer living in the household as well). Jamaica asked a similar question, about children aged 14+, whether right now any were working, and if they were contributing. Some more hypothetical questions were asked by Korea —

whether the respondent expected children to give her part of their wages when they started earning, and how certain was she that this would happen, very, somewhat, not so certain; and by Malaysia — whether, considering the changes that have taken place, the respondent thought that young people nowadays were more or less willing to give part of their earnings to parents, coded as more, just as, less willing, don't know, depends.

2. Help with work: Korea asked whether the respondent expected children to help with work around the house, on the family farm or in the family business, and how certain that this would happen — very, somewhat, not so certain. Malaysia and Jamaica asked at what age would you say sons (separately for daughters) begin to make a useful contribution to work that needs to be done. Jamaica also asked, separately for respondents with children aged 9 or less and those with children aged over 10 years, how much help was being given in the family farm or business by the children.

3. Financial support in old age: Korea asked whether the respondent expects children to support her in old age, and how certain was she that it would actually happen — very, somewhat, not so certain. Malaysia also asked a hypothetical question, as in (1) above — whether, considering the changes that have taken place, the respondent thought that young people nowadays were more or less willing to support their parents in old age, coded as: more, just as, less willing, D.K., depends. Malaysia and Jamaica also asked respondents who had living children, or in the case of Malaysia who were currently married and fecund, whether in old age they expected to rely on children for financial support a good deal, only a little, not at all, depends. Jamaica and Malaysia also placed financial support from children in context by asking which means of financial support the respondents thought they would have when they become old:

From children?

Family other than children?

Savings, or income from farm, business, other property?

Pension or social security?

Other?

4. Living with parents: Korea asked whether the respondent expected her children to live with parents after they were married, and how certain she was that this would actually happen — very, somewhat, not so certain. Malaysia asked the same hypothetical question as before, about whether young people were more or less willing to live with their parents after they were married. Malaysia and Jamaica asked respondents who had living children, or in the case of Malaysia, who were currently married and fecund whether they expected to live with their children at anytime, when the children were married, and if so, whether this would be for a few years, for the rest of her life, or only when she was old.

Korea approached this topic from a different angle, asking respondents about their relationship with their own parents and parents-in-law, asking about each separately:

If she was living with any of her parents (parents-in-law),

If no, whether she had ever lived with any since first married whether any were still living.

If any were living, how often she saw any of them, once/week, once/month, few time/year, less often.

IV Health Care

Again this topic was not the basis for a module, nor was it in the Core Questionnaire. Only four countries, Panama, Peru,

Mexico, and Dominican Republic asked any questions about health. Panama asked all women, in Section 1, Respondent's Background, if they knew what cancer detection or the Pap smear test was, and if yes, if they knew how often one ought to have the test and if they had ever had the test done. If they had never had the test, they were asked if they were interested in having it, and also why they had not taken it so far.

Peru, Mexico, and Dominican Republic added a section on Maternal and Child Care. Dominican Republic differed from Peru and Mexico in the base population who were asked these questions, for its base was all women who had a pregnancy during the last year; the other two countries used a base of all women who had ever been pregnant and asked about their most recent (or current) pregnancy. All three countries asked about medical attention during the pregnancy and during childbirth and about medical care and vaccination of the child; however the actual questions used varied somewhat.

All these countries asked if the respondent had received medical care during the pregnancy, and if so, where, with the following codes:

Dominican Republic: If hospital, polyclinic or dispensary, the name and location were obtained.

Peru: Maternity hospital, private clinic, private consultant, small state clinic (posta medica), own house, other.

Mexico: Health centre of hospital of SSA, clinic or hospital of IMSS, clinic or hospital of ISSSTE, other medical institutions financed by the state, private consultant, clinic or hospital, small clinic (dispensario, institucion de asistencia), in the house of an unqualified midwife, in your own house.

Peru and Mexico also asked who gave medical care, Peru coding as doctor, qualified midwife, unqualified midwife, other; and Mexico coding as doctor, qualified midwife or other paramedical personnel, or unqualified midwife. Mexico also asked how many months of pregnancy the woman was in when she started receiving medical attention. Dominican Republic also asked the woman whether she had been vaccinated against tetanus during pregnancy and when.

All three countries asked those whose pregnancy had resulted in a live birth where she had been delivered. Dominican Republic recorded the answer directly while Peru coded it as: maternity hospital, private clinic, private consultant, small state clinic (posta medica), own house, other. Mexico used the same codes as given above for the place of medical care during pregnancy. Mexico and Peru also asked who delivered the woman, with the codes being: Mexico — doctor, qualified midwife or other paramedical personnel, unqualified midwife, yourself; Peru — doctor, qualified midwife, unqualified midwife, yourself, husband, other.

Peru added a question on whether the respondent received medical care after the birth, and if so, where, using the same codes as before, but adding one more code, health centre. All three countries asked some questions on medical care of the child. If it was a live birth, whether he/she had been taken to see a doctor [Peru and Mexico added the phrase 'during the first (days) months of life'] and if so, where, using the relevant codes of the above lists. Dominican Republic asked two questions instead of the one general question used by the other two countries:

Whether the child had been taken because of illness/accident.

Whether taken for a check up.

All three countries then asked whether the child had been vaccinated, and if so, where. The codes were again the same for Peru, except that 'own house' was added, and for Mexico, except that 'medical brigade' was added. Dominican Republic obtained the name and address if it was at a hospital or dispensary or polyclinic.

Mexico alone asked some further questions: whether the child had been vaccinated for polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus (DPT), tuberculosis (BCG), measles, and smallpox. If it had been for polio, a further question, 'How many did he/she have?', was asked. If a DPT vaccination, a further question was asked on how many injections were given. Mexico also probed those who had not taken the child to the doctor or had it vaccinated, 'Why not?'

used any contraception before becoming pregnant. If they had used, the method was obtained. The months spent in pregnancy were also identified.

Women were then asked whether there were any months of the year when they did not have sexual relations (for pregnant women the months spent pregnant were omitted), if the answer was positive, then the reason was obtained (Not Married, Abstinence, Separation, Illness, Others), and the specific months spent without sexual relations were obtained.

V Sexual Relations History of the Past Year

Dominican Republic alone used this section. All women who had ever had sexual relations were asked whether they had been pregnant during the past year, and if so whether they had

All women were then asked whether they had used any contraception during the months when they did have sexual relations (omitting months spent pregnant). If so, the methods used were obtained, and the months during which they were used.