

BASIC DOCUMENTATION

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INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE Permanent Office - Director : E. Lunenberg 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan The Hague – Voorburg Netherlands WORLD FERTHITY SURVEY Project Director: Sir Maurice Kendall, Sc. D., F.B.A. 35-37 Grosvenor Gardens London SWIW OBS, U.K. The World Fertility Survey 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.

This publication is part of the WFS Publications Programme which includes the WFS Basic Documentation, Occasional Papers and auxiliary publications. For further information on the WFS, write to the Information Office, International Statistical Institute, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, The Hague – Voorburg, Netherlands.

World Fertility Survey: Core Questionnaires

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Foreword

The documents which follow are basic to the work of the World Fertility Survey. They comprise a household schedule, a questionnaire for use in developing countries and an alternative longer version of one of the parts of the questionnaire; together with some explanatory notes.

These documents, at various stages of drafting, have been submitted for comment to a large number of experts throughout the world. More than two hundred were consulted on the first draft. The questionnaire has been closely scrutinized by the WFS Technical Advisory Committee and continuously worked upon by members of the professional staff. In one form or another it has been piloted in several countries.

Perfection in such matters is not attainable, but we feel that the work has now advanced far enough to warrant publication.

For an actual field survey within the ambit of the WFS, of course, much more documentation will be required. Apart from problems of translation, which in some instances are formidable, the questionnaires need supplementation in several ways:

- 1. Some countries may wish to study certain topics in greater depth. To assist them in so doing the WFS has in preparation some supplementary material, known as "modules", which can be incorporated into the questionnaire. Two such, on community variables and on economic variables, have already been published as WFS Occasional Papers Nos. 8-9 and 11-12. Others in preparation include modules on abortion. family planning, mortality and factors other than contraception affecting fertility. These are optional additions and it is expected that no country could incorporate more than two or three without unduly extending the size of the questionnaire.(see Appendix II for further information.)
- 2. Manuals are also in preparation for the guidance of local survey directors and their staffs on organization, sampling, and training. The WFS will also prepare instructions for supervisors and field staff to cover points of interpretation arising on the detailed questions. Much of this material will be published, but in any case it will all be available to participant countries.
- 3. One of the golden rules of social surveys is that, before questionnaires go into the field, thought should be given to the analysis of the answers. The WFS is preparing a skeleton report to guide countries in preparing their own reports, describing the kind of tabulations which can be based on them. Participant countries remain responsible for the final reports on the results of the survey, and will, we hope, find it useful to have this pro-forma material.

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The questionnaire which is here presented is regarded by the WFS as a "core", and we hope that participant countries will follow it as closely as possible, although we recognize that some modifications may be required in the light of local circumstances. The headquarters staff of the WFS are always willing to discuss with a participant country any modifications which that country feels desirable, whether by linguistic adaptation or the incorporation of additional questions. The important thing is that the information sought in the core should be collected in some form or other; and that, so far as possible, the form should be such as to permit some degree of comparison between countries.

The early drafts of the core individual questionnaire were prepared by Professors Charles Westoff and Norman Ryder of the Office of Population Research, Princeton, who took as their point of departure the United Nations publication Variables and Questionnaire for Comparative Fertility Surveys, produced by the IUSSP's Committee on Comparative Studies of Fertility and Fertility Planning.

Comments by numerous correspondents were collated by Dr Jack Harewood of the University of the West Indies. The revised final version was prepared by the WFS Central staff, working under the guidance of the WFS Technical Advisory Committee.

Section 5 of the core questionnaire and the Fertility Regulation Module differ slightly in form from preliminary versions circulated in August, 1974. The changes that have been introduced have served to simplify the structure of these sections; they have not greatly affected the demographic content. The Module, as presently constituted, is recommended for use in <u>most</u> developing countries in preference to the core Section 5. For this reason it is published here along with the other core documents.

MAURICE KENDALL November, 1974

Notes on the Household Schedule

The household schedule fulfils three purposes. First, it provides a listing of household members, which is required in order to identify respondents eligible for the individual interview. Second, by collecting data on such matters as age, sex and marital status for each household member it provides the researcher with the denominators necessary for calculating certain demographic statistics. Third, it provides useful contextual data on factors which may relate to fertility, such as ownership of "modern" objects, membership of cultural or ethnic groups and nature of housing conditions. Furthermore, where resources permit, countries which lack good vital statistics may wish to consider a household sample much larger than that used for the individual interview, so as to provide key natality statistics with a low sampling error.

It may be convenient to begin the interview with the "background" questions concerning household amenities, presence of modern objects and affiliation to ethnic, linguistic or religious groups. (For a full discussion of the use of such data see WFS Occasional Paper Number 11, *Economic Data for Fertility Analysis* by Deborah Freedman.)

In the roster of household members, the information obtained from columns 2 to 6 and the questions at the bottom of the page should be collected in all countries. Identification by name (Col. 1) should also be collected where local customs allow. The questions on residence in Columns 3-4 serve to identify both *de jure* and *de facto* populations, respectively. It is WFS policy to use a *de facto* criterion in determining eligibility for the individual interview. In a few countries, however, the Survey will be tied to a multi-round operation which will dictate application of a *de jure* criterion. Either method inevitably involves some slippage; to obtain some estimate of enumeration error it is recommended that household composition be collected on both bases. Information on sex and age is collected in Columns 5-6.

Many countries will want to collect data on the educational attainment of their populations (Cols. 7-8), but these two items are in no sense obligatory. Obtaining information on marital status (Cols. 9-10) will provide an opportunity for carrying out analyses of nuptiality. This information, for women, is also needed for determining eligibility for the individual interview in most countries.

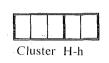
Columns 11-22 are not required in those cases where the household schedule is used only for the purpose of defining women eligible for the individual interview. However, many countries may wish to collect this information, especially where the sample of households

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is expanded in order to get more precise estimates of fertility. In these cases the fertility data needed for each woman are simply the number of live births she has had in her lifetime, and the number she has had in the past year. Columns 11-16 divide up lifetime fertility along several dimensions to try to ensure that no live births are overlooked. Columns 18-19 date the last live birth in an attempt to overcome the telescoping phenomenon so often produced when women are simply asked if they have had a birth in the past 12 months.

In some countries, it may be advisable to move Columns 9-10 (marital status) to a position following the fertility questions.

The chief function of columns 20 and 21 is to provide a demographic check on the completeness and quality of reporting in connection with columns 18-19. These two items are also of some substantive interest. Column 22 will permit an analysis of the effects of proxy vs. self-reporting. Proxy reporting is considered to have been perhaps the major cause of defects in data collected from household interviews of this type to date. With respect to column 23, see the notes on the individual questionnaire for criteria of eligibility.



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World Fertility Survey (International Statistical Institute)

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

[NAME OF COUNTRY]

[NAME OF ORGANIZATION]

IDENTIFICATION PLACE NAME _____ HOUSEHOLD NUMBER_ CLUSTER NUMBER ____

Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	4		
Date						
Interviewer name						
Result*						
*Result codes	1. Completed		5. Dwelling vacant			
	2. No competent R a	it home	6. Address not a dwelling			
	3. Deferred		7. Address not fou	nd or non-		
	4. Refused		existent			
			Other (SPECIFY)			

NOTE TO READER:

Countries are invited to add questions on characteristics of the dwelling or the household such as:

Materials used in its construction Number of rooms Presence of WC Sewage facilities Water supply Form of lighting Tenancy status Possession of "modern" objects such as bicycle, motorized vehicle, sewing machine, gas or electric cooking stove, refrigerator, radio, clock or watch, etc. (RECOMMENDED FOR ALL COUNTRIES) Affiliation of the household in terms of language, race, ethnic group, religion, etc.

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

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	NAMES OF USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATION- Ship	RESII	DENCE	SEX	AGE	EDUC	CATION	MARITA FOR THI — AND	AL STATUS: OSE AGED D OVER
	Please give me the names of the per- sons who usually live in your house- hold.	What is the relationship of this person to the head of the household?	Does this person usually live here?	Did this person sleep here last night?	Is this person male or female?	How old is (he/ she) ?	Has (he/she) ever been to school?	IF YES: What was the highest level and year of schooling (he/she) completed?	Has (hc/she) ever been married?	IF YES: 15 (he/she) now married (M1 widowed (W divorced(I) or separated (S)?
			Y/N	Y/N	M/F		Y/N		Y/N	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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Just to make sure I have a complete listing

IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED, TICK HERE: \Box

with you now.

			FE	RTILI	TY: FC	OR ALL WOM	EN AGED_	YEAR	S AND O	VER		
	NUI	MBER	OF LI	E BIR	THS .	SUM			OF HER I VE BIRT		FERTILITY RESPON- DENT:	ELIGIBILITY
her o living her? IF Y How sons how	any ren of wn with ES: many and	her o who live v her? IF Y How sons how	any ren of wn do not vith ES: many	birth child later IF Y How sons how daug	given to a who died? ES: many and many	Just to make sure I have this right, she has had (SUM) births. Is that correct? IF NO: CORRECT RESPON- SES.	In what mo year did he birth occur	r last	Was that a boy or a girl?	Is that child still living?	GIVE LINE NUMBER OF PERSON ANSWER- ING COLUMNS 11-21	TICK ALL WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVI- DUAL INTERVIEW
s (11)	D (12)	S (13)	D (14)	S (15)	D (16)	(17)	MONTH (18)	YEAR (19)	B/G (20)	Y/N (21)	(22)	(23)
	_					ch as small c ΓABLE)	children or		that we l	nave not	listed?	
						people who ve here ?	o may not t	e memb	ers of yc	our famil	y, such as do	mestic serva
YE	s 🗌	(EN	TER	EACI	HINT	ΓABLE)			NO 🗌			
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Notes on the Individual Questionnaire

SURVEY UNIVERSE

The questionnaire is intended for use in interviewing ever-married women in the childbearing years, residing in households. The child-bearing period, though varying from woman to woman and across societies, is usually defined for the sake of convenience as ending at age 50. The concept of ever-married must be interpreted as broadly as possible: the survey universe would *ideally* include all women exposed to the risk of childbearing. In some societies virtually all child-bearing occurs within legally sanctioned marriages; in others, it occurs within both legally sanctioned marriages and more or less permanent common-law unions; in yet others, much child-bearing occurs outside of any type of formal or permanent union. Hence the exact delineation of the survey universe will inevitably vary from society to society. (In some, i.e. those of the third type, it may prove desirable to interview all women of child-bearing age, regardless of marital status.) There are two reasons for introducing a marital status criterion for determining eligibility in the general case. Firstly, in the large number of countries where almost all child-bearing takes place within stable marital unions, whether formal or consensual, it is considered indelicate to put questions on fertility and contraceptive usage to never-married women. Secondly, in these same countries it makes little sense from a cost-benefit standpoint to interview single women who are, on the whole, currently unexposed to the risk of conception.

Section 1: Respondent's Background

Questions 101-104 are designed to obtain some rudimentary data on place of residence and migration status. In most countries women will be selected and interviewed using a *de facto* criterion – interviewing anyone who slept in the selected dwelling "last night". Hence questions 102 and 103 are necessary to determine the usual residence of a nonmember of a selected household before determining migration status in 104. Questions 105-106 classify size of the community in which the woman lived in her formative years. The implicit hypothesis is that more rural origins are linked with traditional values concerning fertility. The categories used in 105-106 will vary to suit the needs and linguistic usages of particular countries. Question 107 dates the birth of the respondent; if she does not know her date of birth, the interviewer must ask for (and, if necessary, probe to obtain) her current age in 108. Age is the single most important classificatory variable in any fertility survey. Questions 109-113 are designed to measure the educational attainment of the respondent. Education is one of the variables most frequently analysed in connection with fertility and family limitation practices. The rationale is that education signifies exposure, or at least the potential for exposure, to a world outside of, and possibly competitive with, family and local community values. Country adaptation of 110-111 will be required to make them compatible with the educational system. Question 113 is not meant to measure illiteracy precisely, inasmuch as the concept of literacy is too complex to get at in just one question, but it will provide another cutting point in the education continuum.

Most countries will find it desirable to collect information on one or more other topics to be used for classification purposes, i.e. as additional independent variables which may be associated with differences in fertility. Various religions, for example, have intrinsic significance for fertility through their teachings on contraceptive practice, abortion, the status of women, etc. Hence, in many countries it will be useful to collect information on the religion of the respondent, although in some it might be inappropriate. Other topics that may be considered include the ethnic group of the respondent, her language, race, etc. If collecting such information is seen as useful by a particular country, but as also somewhat sensitive, these questions could be moved to the back of the questionnaire.

Section 2: Maternity History

The information collected in a <u>maternity history</u> is at the heart of any fertility survey. As such, it is imperative that the data provided by women be as accurate as possible. Section 2 has been designed so as to aid the respondent in providing the necessary information accurately. The principal outputs of the section, from an analytic standpoint, are:

- 1. live births, by sex and date of occurrence;
- 2. incidence of infant and child mortality;
- 3. incidence of pregnancy wastage;
- 4. prevalence and duration of lactation;
- 5. proportion of women currently pregnant, with expected birth-date and sex preference.

Questions 201-208 ask about the existence and number of living children of various categories – distinguishing as to their sex and presence/absence. In many cultures women typically either forget about or under-count children of one category or another, particularly girls, or children away from home. Hence, it is useful to ask about each of these categories rather than to ask just one global question on living children. Questions 209 and 210 ask about children who have died. The interviewer then adds up the responses to arrive at a figure representing the total number of live births the respondent has had, and checks this with her.

Questions 212-215 are asked about each live birth, in chronological order from first to most recent. The two pages of the Birth History allow for listing up to 18 live births. Date of birth, sex, and whether the child is still living is determined for each child. If the child is living, his/her name is recorded for later possible use in questions 216, 219 and 230. If the child is dead, it is determined for how long he/she lived.

The questions on lactation are asked concerning the most recent live birth (216-217) and the second most recent (219-220). The purpose of covering the last two births is to enable lactation to be related to other information collected about the last closed birth interval and the open interval. Questions 221-222 relate to the womans's current pregnancy status and due date (if pregnant). Sex preference is asked here (223) of those who are currently pregnant, and in Section 5, of those exposed to the risk of pregnancy and desiring another child. This information will permit testing the hypothesis, among others, that fertility intentions are responsive to the desire for a son.

The *primary* purpose of the last part of this section (224-233) is to pick up pregnancies which may have resulted in live births and been forgotten by the respondent because the child lived for only a very short time (231-233). An ancillary object is to get some information on pregnancy wastage, although it is realized that the true incidence of this phenomenon can never be estimated from a household interview survey.

Section 3: Contraceptive Knowledge and Use

No society has ever produced babies at a rate even approaching that of a biological maximum. In all societies some sort of fertility regulation is practiced by women, whether consciously or not. One important facet of a fertility survey, hence, is to examine those situations or practices which affect, or tend to affect, the number of children women actually have. The effects of one such practice, extended lactation, can be studied through questions introduced in Section 2. Questions on fecundity and sterilization are asked in Section 5.

Section 3 gets at the levels of acquaintance with, and use of, contraceptive methods. In reality, the data collected here will be of primarily descriptive rather than analytic utility, because both the "ever heard of" and the "ever use" questions are imprecise. Perhaps the most important function of these questions is to communicate to the respondent what

is meant by contraception, as a means of orienting her responses to the more detailed questioning on fertility planning in Section 5.

Questions 301-303 permit the respondent to report spontaneously on her knowledge and use of contraception. Analytically, the data from 302 should provide a lower bound on estimates of the extensiveness of familiarity with contraception, as well as a measure of salience of the different methods. Methods not mentioned by the respondent are described and asked about in 304-313. There will undoubtedly be some country-to-country variations in both the ordering and content of these questions, depending on the availability of specific contraceptives. Male and female sterilization, though not contraceptive methods as such, are asked about in 312 and 313. (Questions on the actual implementation of sterilization are reserved for Section 5.) Question 316 permits identification of those women who have never used *any* means of contraception; these women are later filtered out from some parts of Section 5.

Section 4: Marriage History

The product of Section 4 is a complete marital history of the respondent. Country adaptation of wording will be required to take account of non-legal and/or informal unions where these are prevalent. Information on nuptiality is an important component of any fertility survey. By getting dates of the start and termination of each marriage, a precise calculation can be made of the total time spent in marital union. This information may serve as a proxy for the length of exposure to the risk of pregnancy. Since it is considered very difficult to obtain precise information on separation, the attempt is not made except in the case of the current marriage (404-406). The section will require modification in countries where polygamy is significant.

Section 5: Fertility Regulation

Although the principal variables in fertility research are evidently measures of birth frequencies, foetal deaths, etc., there is a whole set of "intermediate variables" which must be measures if we are to understand adequately and explain human fertility. They are called "intermediate" because they lie between fertility and the underlying socio-economic and cultural milieu. Fundamentally, they measure various aspects of the extent of exposure of women to the risk of child-bearing, dealing sequentially with the formation and dissolution of marital unions, exposure to intercourse within unions, the risk of conception, and finally the risk of successful parturition. In Section 5, the questionnaire deals with the risk of conception, which is governed by fecundity or infecundity, on the one hand, and the use or non-use of contraception, on the other. In most populations, the idea of reproductive rationality is beginning to take hold where it is not already firmly implanted. Effective analysis of such situations requires far more than a simple count of those who have ever used or are currently using various types of contraception. Even in populations where contraceptive practice is nearly universal, a cross-section of behaviour at any one time would show a substantial number of women in the population who are not contracepting. This would include those who are not exposed to risk because they are not currently in a marital union, those who are not fecund, those who are currently pregnant, and those who are not using because they want to become pregnant. In addition, there is a sector which will vary widely in size from society to society: fecund women who are not using even though they do not want more pregnancies. And among the users, there are those who have chosen methods with low intrinsic efficacy as well as those who, having chosen an effective method, fail to use it in a manner that prevents conception. Finally, the extent of use of contraception is obviously dependent on the particular reproductive intentions of the women concerned. Section 5 explores most of these areas; the module explores them all.

The content of the section may be summarized as follows: information is sought on the capacity and desire for more children, including the number desired and preference concerning the sex of the next child; if an ever-user, on use of contraception currently, or in the open birth interval if not now using; if a never-user, on intentions to use in the future. Although the section has a somewhat formidable appearance because of all of the filters and skip instructions, it should be borne in mind that the number of questions actually asked of women will vary from one to seven, with an average of perhaps four.

The Fertility Regulation Module

A great deal of analytical wealth can be achieved by adopting the Fertility Regulation Module in replacement of Section 5, an option we expect most countries to exercise. In addition to collecting the same basic information as does Section 5, the module examines the use of contraception in the last closed birth interval and enquires whether the pregnancy resulting in the last birth was wanted. This type of information is needed for a number of crucial measurements and analyses, such as the efficacy of contraceptive use, fecundability, and the effect of lactation on the ability to conceive. It will allow the analyst to answer such questions as whether the level of fertility reflects primarily the demand for children or the ability (or inability) to prevent unwanted children; or to what extent does a couple's purpose in using contraception (to delay *vs.* prevent the next pregnancy) affect the efficacy of use. Such analyses cannot be carried out on the basis of the information collected in the core Section 5. Use of the module signifies increasing the bulk of the questionnaire somewhat, but the number of questions put to a typical woman increases by only two or three. The module has been designed to facilitate the work of the interviewer through several devices, such as colour-coding of pages. It starts out with a series of filters and questions on the first page, on the basis of which a woman is classified into one of five groups. She is then administered questions appropriate to her group. The philosophy underlying the formation of the groups is to reduce to the minimum the wording options forced upon the interviewer. Although the module may appear overwhelming at first glance, it must be remembered that, apart from one or two questions on the first page, a respondent is asked questions appearing on pages of only one given colour; furthermore, within each colour group, a given respondent is asked only a sub-set of the questions. Some women may be asked only three questions; others may be asked as many as thirteen. A typical non-user of contraception will be asked only five or six questions. (see Appendix I.)

Section 6: Work History

Across all societies and cultures there is a strong association between women's work status and fertility, particularly for the urban sectors. Although it has been difficult to establish the direction of causality, the basic notion is that women who work are exposed to the outside world and to values which are theoretically incompatible with familial values. Furthermore, if the work is fulltime, away from home and in a situation where the woman works as an employee, it competes for her time, energy and interests with child-bearing. Detailed occupational information is obtained in 601-610 about the respondent's current or most recent work since marriage. This information will permit creation of various scales of traditionalism/modernism on which respondents can be located. These detailed questions are asked only of the most recent work experience so as not to lengthen the questionnaire needlessly. This decision may be justified on the grounds that most women will have had no work experience or only one such experience since marriage. For those who have had more than one, it is reasonable to assume that most will have always had jobs in approximately the same line of work.

The second part of Section 6 (questions 613-617) gathers information on the nature of the respondent's work before marriage. The questionnaire has been constructed in such a way as to allow testing of the hypothesis of relationship between past work and fertility. The periods for which information on work status may be analyzed are: a) before (first) marriage; b) since that time; and, for those who have had children; c) between marriage and the birth of the first child; and d) since the birth of a child of any order. Total work experience, measured in years, is also obtained.

Section 7: Current (Last) Husband's Background

The reasons for including the specific background items that make up Section 7 have been discussed above, with respect to the respondent's background. The rationale for collecting information on the "last" husband as opposed to the first husband (for women not currently married who have had two or more marital unions in the past) is twofold: a) a woman is more likely to remember the relevant information since the marriage was more recent; b) the characteristics of her husbands are probably highly correlated anyway. Since the data on husband's background have traditionally been little utilized in fertility analyses, it was deemed unnecessary to gather information on more than one husband. On the other hand, collecting *some* information on the spouse is useful from the standpoint of refining the background (independent) variables with which analysts will work.

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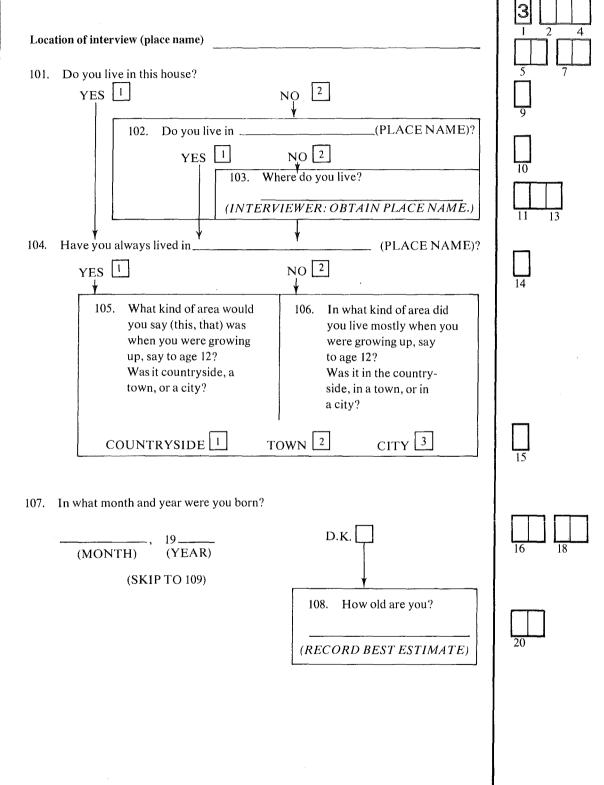
World Fertility Survey

(International Statistical Institute)

INDIVIDUAL CORE QUESTIONNAIRE (For ever-married women under the age of 50)

[NAME OF COUNTRY	Y]			
[NAME OF ORGANIZ	ATION]			2
ра <mark>риски и полно и</mark>	IDENTIFICATI	ON		
PLACE NAME CLUSTER NUMBER _ LINE NUMBER OF W	HOUSE	HOLDNUM		
Interviewer calls	1	2	3	
Date Interviewer name Time started Time ended Duration Result* Next visit: Date				$ \begin{array}{c} 15\\ 17\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22 \end{array} $
*Result codes	1. Completed 2. Not at home		used ly completed	
	3. Deferred		SPECIFY)	
Scrutinized	Reinterviewed or spot-checked Name		ited	Coded Name
Date	Date	Da	ate	Date





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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?

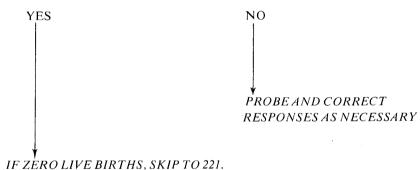
	YES [] NO 2 (SKIP TO 203)	36
	202. How many live with you?	37
203.	Do you have any sons you have given birth to who do not live with you? YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 205)	39
	204. How many do not live with you?	40
205.	Do you have any daughters you have given birth to now living with you? YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 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
209.	208. How many do not live with you? Have you ever given birth to any boy or girl who later died, even if the child	46
	YES 1 (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)

NOW ASK:

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



IF ZERU LIVE BIRTHS, SKIP TU 221.

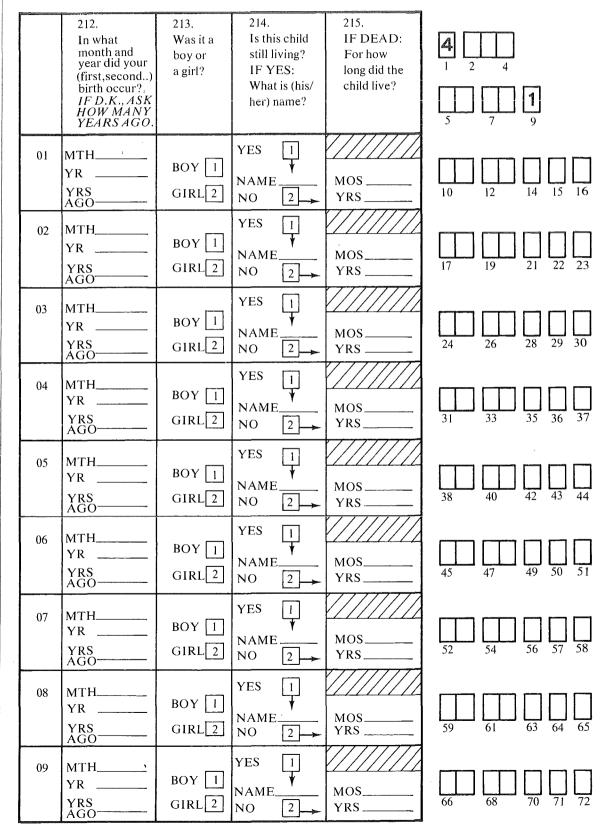
IF ONE LIVE BIRTH, SKIP TO 212.

OTHERWISE:

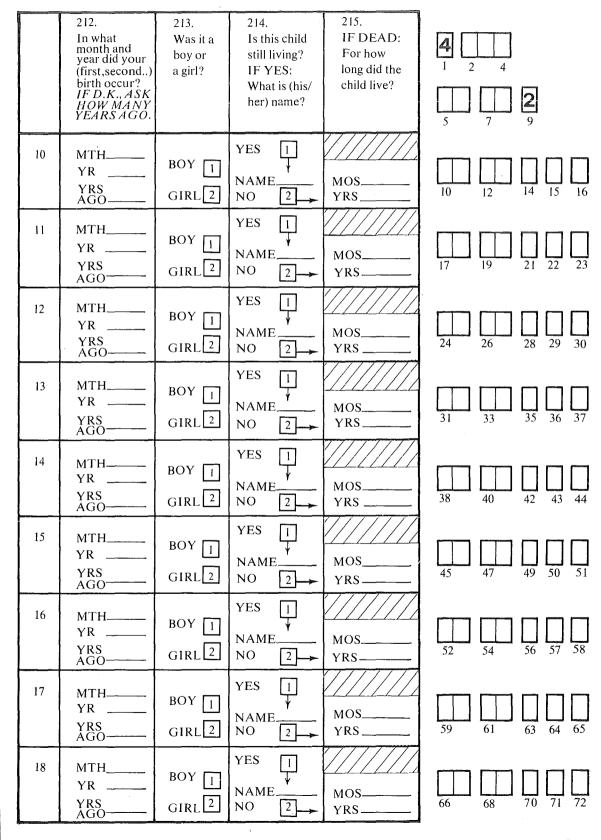
Now I want to ask you some questions about each of your (SUM) births, starting with the first birth you had.

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.

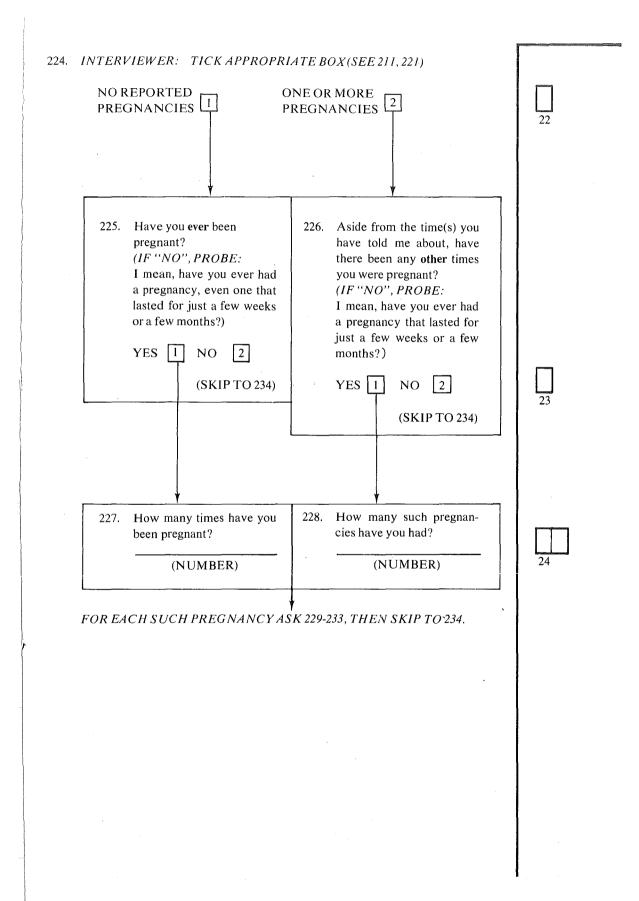
BIRTH HISTORY



BIRTH HISTORY



	Did you feed (NAME, OR "MOST RECENT CHILD") at the breast?	$5 \qquad \qquad$
	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 218)	9
	217. For how many months did you breast feed? (MONTHS) STILL BREAST-FEEDING	10
	INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211) ONE BIRTH 1 TWO OR MORE BIRTHS 2 (SKIP TO 221) (ASK 219) And did you feed (NAME, OR "SECOND TO LAST" CHILD)	12
	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 221)	13
	220. For how many months did you breast-feed (him/her)?	14
221. A	Are you pregnant now?	F-1
	YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3 (SKIP TO 224) (SKIP TO 224)	16
	222. When is the baby due?, 19, 19, (YEAR)	17 19
	223. Would you prefer to have a boy or a girl?	
	BOY I GIRL 2 EITHER 3 OTHER ANSWER(SPECIFY)	21
L		



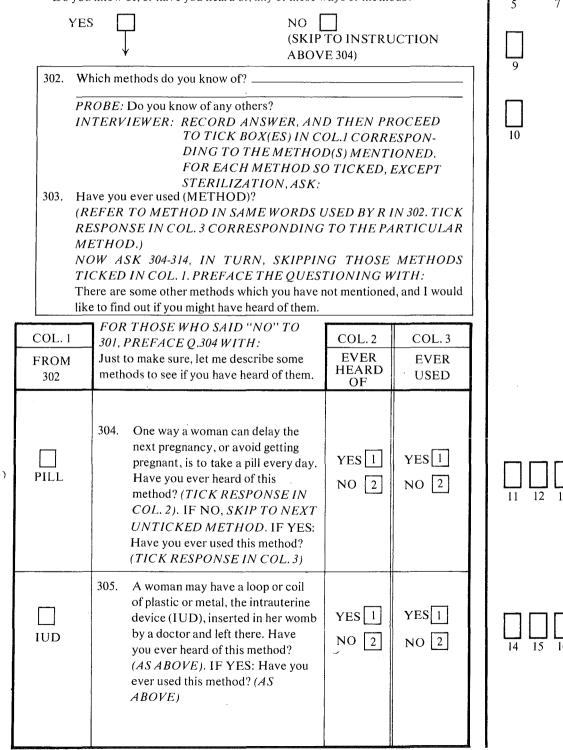
OTHER PREGNANCIES

	229. In what month and year did your (first such, second such) pregnancy end?	230. INTER- VIEWER: IF DK TO 229 DETERMINE BEFORE. BETWEEN OR AFTER WHICH LIVE BIRTH(S) THE EVENT OCCURRED	231. How many months did that pregnancy last?	232. IF 7 OR MORE IN 231: Did the baby cry or show any other sign of life after it was born?	233. IF YES TO 232: Was the baby a boy or a girl?	
1	MTH YR		(MONTHS) IF SEVEN OR	YES 1	BOY 1	
	D.K.		$\frac{MORE}{MORE} \rightarrow$	NO 2	GIRL 2	$\begin{array}{c c} \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 32 \end{array}$
2	мтн		(MONTHS)		воу 1	
	$\begin{array}{c} YR \\ D.K. \end{array} $		IF SEVEN OR MORE	$\begin{array}{c c} YES & 1 \\ \hline \\ NO & 2 \\ \end{array}$	BOY 1 GIRL 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 33 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 $
3	мтн		(MONTHS)			37 38 39
	YR		IF SEVEN OR	YES 1	BOY 1	
	D.K. L. →		MORE	NO 2	GIRL 2	
4	МТН		(MONTHS)	YES 1	воу 1	
	$\begin{array}{c} YR \\ D.K. \end{array}$		IF SEVEN OR MORE	NO 2	GIRL 2	
5	MTH		(MONTHS)	YES 1	ВОУ 1	51 52 53
	$\begin{array}{c} YR \\ D.K. \end{array} $		IF SEVEN OR MORE	NO 2	GIRL 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 54\\ \hline \\ 59 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 56\\ \hline \\ \\ 59 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 56\\ \hline \\ \\ 50 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 56\\ \hline \\ \\ 50 \end{bmatrix}$
6	мтн		(MONTHS)	YES 1	BOY 1	58 59 60
	$\begin{array}{c} YR \\ D.K. \end{array}$		IF SEVEN OR MORE	NO 2	GIRL 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 61 \\ \hline \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 63 \\ \hline \end{bmatrix}$
7	мтн		(MONTHS)			65 66 67
	YR		IF SEVEN OR	YES 1	BOY 1	
	D.K.	NY YESES IN 2	$MORE \longrightarrow$ 232, CORRECT	NO 2 TOTAL IN 211	GIRL 2	$\bigsqcup_{72} \bigsqcup_{73} \bigsqcup_{74}$
INTER	VIEWER: TICK	APPROPRIA				
234. RI	ELIABILITY C			$\frac{1}{3}$		75
N	RESENCE OF C O CH THERS ① UN	ILDREN		OTHER (<i>TAPPLY):</i> OTHER FEMALES ⁸	76

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?

6



COL. 1		COL, 2	COL. 3	
FROM 302		EVER HEARD OF	EVER USED	
OTHER FEMALE SCIEN- TIFIC	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 [] NO [2]	yes[] no 2	
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 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	
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 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	$ \begin{bmatrix} \\$
П 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 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	
WITH- DRAWAL	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 1 NO 2	YES [] NO [2]	$\Box_{29} \Box_{30} \Box_{31}$

COL. 1		COL, 2	COL. 3	
FROM		EVER HEARD	EVER	
302		OF	USED	
ABSTAIN	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 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	
FEMALE STERIL.	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 ? (TICK RESPONSE IN COL. 2)	YES 1 NO 2		
MALE STERIL.	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 ? (TICK RESPONSE IN COL. 2)	YES 1 NO 2		37 38
OTHER	 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 		YES1 1 NO1 2 YES2 1 NO2 2	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \\ 39 \\ \hline \\ 41 \\ \hline \\ 42 \\ \hline \\ 44 \end{array}$
AT LE. YES IN (SKIP) 316.	not get pregnant? VIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX. AST ONE 1 NOT A SING I COL. 3 YES IN COL I Want to make sure I have the correct inform anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 4 317. What method was that?	nation. Have getting preg	nant ?	45 45 46
				47

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE HISTORY.

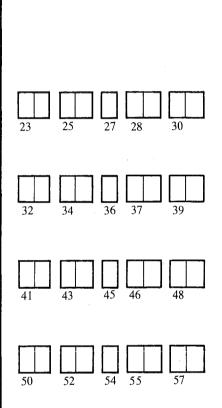
Now I have some widowed, divorce	e questions about your married life. Are you now married, ed or separated?	
MARRIED 1	WIDOWED 2 DIVORCED 3 SEPARATED 4	$\int_{-\infty}^{5}$
402.	Were you married only once, or more than once?	9
	ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
	SKIP TO TABLE, ASK 409, FICK APPROPRIATE BOX IN 410, AND CONTINUE.)	10
403. In what	t month and year were you and your husband married ?	
	(MONTH), 19 (YEAR)	
404. Does y	our husband ordinarily live in your household?	·
YES [1 NO 2	
	405. Is he away only for the time being, or have you	15
	stopped living together for good ? AWAY FOR 1 STOPPED 2	
	TIME BEING FOR GOOD	16
	406. In what month and year did	
	you stop living together ?	
	(MONTH) (YEAR)	17
407. Have y	ou been married more than once ?	
YES [1 NO 2	
	(SKIP TO 413)	21
408.	How many times have you been married altogether ?	
	(NUMBER OF TIMES)	
	/ER: FOR EACH PAST MARRIAGE ASK 409-412, THEN	22
	SKIP TO 413. (IF CURRENTLY MARRIED, THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES WILL BE ONE LESS THAN THE	

ANSWER TO 408.)

f

FORMER MARRIAGES

	409. In what month and year did your (first, second) marriage begin ?	410. How did the marriage end?	411. IF DI- VORCE OR SEPA- RATION: 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 1 DIVORCE 2 SEPARATION 3	MTH	MTH YR
2	MTH YR	DEATH 1 DIVORCE 2 SEPARATION 3	MTH YR	MTH YR
3	MTH	DEATH 1 DIVORCE 2 SEPARATION 3	MTH YR	MTH YR
4	MTH YR	DEATH 1 DIVORCE 2 SEPARATION 3	MTH YR	MTH YR



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

59	

SECTIC	ON 5. FERTILITY REGULATION		8
501.	INTERVIEWER: TICK APPRO		
	MARRIED AND	SEPARATED,	
	LIVING WITH	WIDOWED OR	Π
	HUSBAND [1]	DIVORCED [2] (SKIP TO 524)	
502.	INTERVIEWER: TICK APPRO		
	CURRENTLY	NOT CURRENTLY	
	PREGNANT 1	PREGNANT, [2]	
503.	(SKIP TO 520) INTERVIEWER: TICK APPRO	OR D.K.	10
505,			
	HAS USED A	HAS NEVER USED	
	CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD 1	A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD 2	
		(SKIP TO 509)	L_1
		(3KIF 10 509)	
504.			
	currently using a method	IF STERILIZATION	
	to keep you from getting pregnant?	MENTIONED IN 504 OR 505, PROBE:	
	YES 1 NO 2		
	(SKIP TO 506)	You or your husband?	12
		WIFE HUSBAND	
1	Ļ		
505.	What method are you using?	(SKIP TO 511) (SKIP TO 531)	
	(SKIP TO 513)		13
506.	INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROI	PRIATE BOX (SEE 211)	
	NO LIVE	ONE OR MORE	
	BIRTH 1	LIVE BIRTHS 2	
	507.	Have you or your husband used a	15
	1 1	Have you or your husband used a method since your (last) child's birth?	1
		YES 1 NO 2	
		(SKIP TO 509)	16
508.	What was the last method you used	r.	
2.501		Y Y	

509.	As far as you know, is it physically possible for you and your husband a child, supposing you wanted one?	to have
	YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3	
	(SKIP TO 513) (SKIP TO 513)	19
510.	Have you had an operation that makes it impossible for you to hat (more) children?	ive any
	YES 1 NO 2	20
511.	Was one purpose of that512.Has your husband hadoperation to prevent youoperation that makeshaving any (more)impossible to havechildren?children?	
	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP (SKIP TO 531) TO 531) YES YES 1 NO (SKIP (SKIP TO 531) TO 531)	
513.	INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211) NO LIVE ONE OR MORE BIRTH 1 LIVE BIRTHS 2 (SKIP TO 517)	
514.	Do you want to have any children?	
	YES 1 NO 2 UNDECIDED	3
	(SKIP TO 522) (SKIP TO 5	22) 24
	515. Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?	
	BOY 1 GIRL 2 EITHER 3	
	OTHER ANSWER	25
	(SPECIFY)	
	516. How many children in all do you want to have?	
	(NUMBER)	26
	(SKIP TO 522)	
L		

	,					
517.	Do you w	ant to have an	other child sometime?			
	YES 1]	NO 2	UNDECIE	DED 3	
	T	-	(SKIP TO 522)	(!	SKIP TO 522)	28
r	\					
	518. Wo	ould you prefe	your next child to be a	boy or a girl?		
	ВС	ΟY 1	GIRL 2	EITHER	x 3	
	го	THER ANSW	ER			29
				(SPECIFY)		
	519. Ho	w many more	children do you want to	have?		
		(NUMBEF	<u></u>			30
			(SKIP TO 52	22)		
				. <u></u>	<u> </u>	
520.			nother child sometime,	in addition to th	e one you are	
	expecting	2				
	YES 1		NO 2	UNDECID		
			(SKIP TO 522)	(SKIP TO 5	22)	
Г	+					
		w many more expecting?	children do you want	to have, after the	e one you	
		(NUMBER	2)			55
522.	INTERV	IEWER: TIC	K APPROPRIATE BO	OX (SEE 315, 316)	
	HAS USE			EVER USED A		
	METHO	ACEPTIVE D [1 METHO	RACEPTIVE DD	2	
		(SKIP	ГО 531)			35
	523. Do	you think you	and your husband m	ay use any metho	od at any	
	time	in the future s	so that you will not bec	come pregnant?		
	YE	S 1	NO 2	UNDEC	CIDED 3	
	۰(SK	IP TO 531)	(SKIP TO 531)	(SKIP T	O 531)	36
L			,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

524.	INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 221)	
	CURRENTLYNOTD.K. WHETHERPREGNANT1CURRENTLY2(SKIP TO 531)PREGNANT(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)	30
	526. Was one purpose of that operation to prevent you having any (more) children?	
	YES 1 NO 2	
	(SKIP TO 531) (SKIP TO 531)	39
ــــ 527.	INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 315, 316)	
	HAS USED AHAS NEVER USEDCONTRACEPTIVEA CONTRACEPTIVEMETHOD1METHOD2	
<i>528</i> .	(SKIP TO 531) INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211)	40
	NO LIVEONE OR MOREBIRTH1LIVE BIRTHS2	
	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 last 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

(NUMBER)

SECTION 6. WORK HISTORY

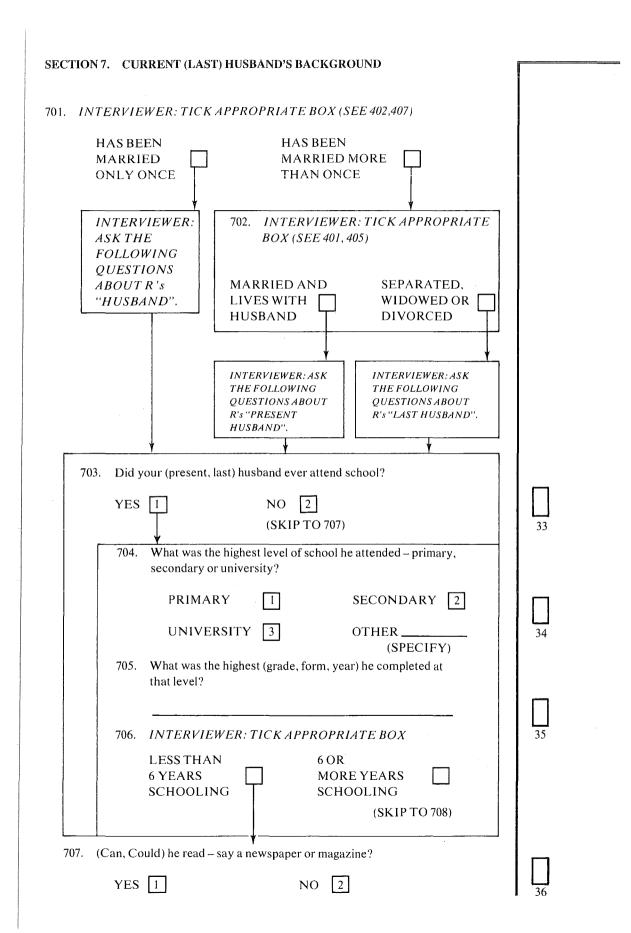
601. As you know, many women work – I mean aside from doing their own housework. Some take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, or have a small business, or work on the family farm. Are you doing any such work at the present time?

9

2

	any such work at the present time?	
	YES 1 NO 2	9
	602. Have you ever worked since the day when you were first married? YES 1 NO 2	
	(SKIP TO 613)	10
	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	13 15
	WORK (IS, WAS)WORK (IS, WAS)FARMING1NOT FARMING2	
	(SKIP TO 607)	
	606. (Is, was) that your family farm?	
	YES 1 NO 2	17
	(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 1 SOMEONE 2 SELF- 3 MEMBER ELSE EMPLOYED	19
	(SKIP TO 610)	
609.	(Do, did) you get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?	·
	CASH 1 KIND 2 UNPAID 3	20

	married? (YEARS)	
611		21
611.	INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211)	All and a second se
	NO LIVE ONE OR MORE BIRTH 1 LIVE BIRTHS 2	23
	612. Did you work between the time you were first married and the birth of your first child?	
	YES 1 NO 2	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 1 NO 2	25
	(SKIP TO 701)	
614.	For how many years altogether did you work before you first were married?	
615.	What kind of work did you do mainly, before you first were married?	26
	·	28 30
616.	Were you employed by some member of your family, or by someone else, or were you self-employed?	
	FAMILY1SOMEONE2SELF-3MEMBERELSEEMPLOYED	31
617.	(SKIP TO 701) Did you get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?	
017.		
	CASH 1 KIND 2 UNPAID 3	32



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	
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)	37
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	(IF NEVER WORKED, END INTERVIEW)	38 40
710.	(Is, was) he employed by some member of his family, or by someone else, or (is, was) he self-employed?	
	FAMILYSOMEONESELF-MEMBER1ELSE2EMPLOYED3	41
	(SKIP TO 712)	
	711. (Does, did) he get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?	
	CASH [] KIND [2] UNPAID [3]	
		42
	(END (END (END INTERVIEW) INTERVIEW) INTERVIEW)	
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)	44
	(END INTERVIEW)	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

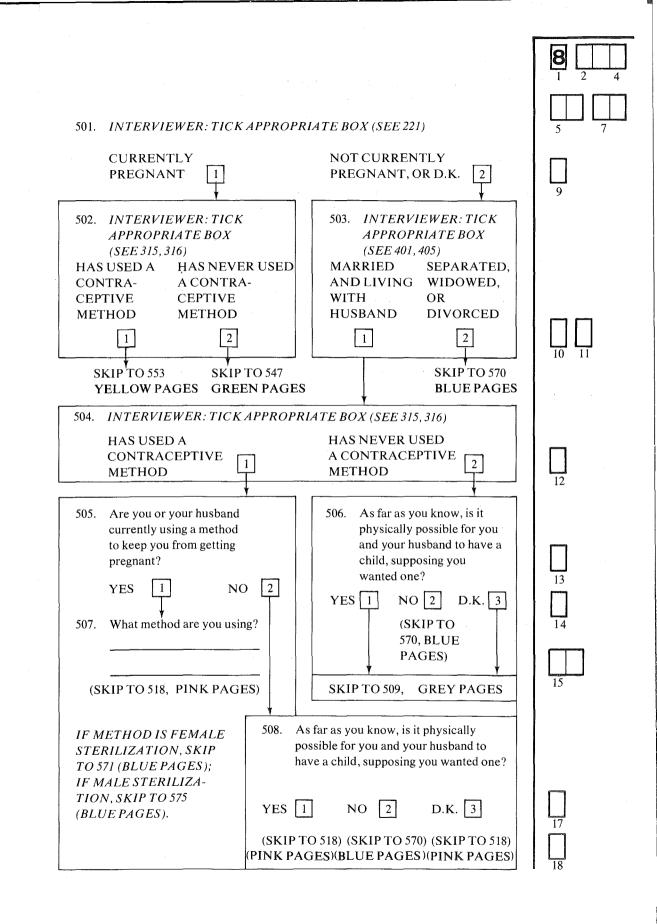
(To be filled in after completing interview)

EDITOR'S	S OBSERVATIONS	
SUPERVIS	OR'S OBSERVATIONS	
Name of interviewer:	Date:	
Other aspects:		,
Specific questions:		
Person interviewed:		
INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS		I
	VERY GOOD 4	
	GOOD 3	46
	AVERAGE 2	

Appendix I

FERTILITY REGULATION MODULE

(Replaces section 5 of core questionnaire)



		GREY
NOTE:	509-517ARE ONLY FOR THOSE NOT CURRENTLY PREGNANT, LIVING WITH HUSBAND, FECUND, WHO HAVE NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD.	
INTERV	IEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211)	
NOL	VE BIRTH 1 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS 2 (SKIP TO 514)	19
510.	Do you want to have another child sometime?	
	YES 1 NO 2 UNDECIDED 3 (SKIP TO 513) (SKIP TO 513)	20
	511. Would you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl? BOY 1 GIRL 2 EITHER 3	21
	OTHER ANSWER (SPECIFY)	
	512. How many more children do you want to have?	
	(SKIP TO 517)	
	<i>IF ONE LIVE BIRTH</i> , <i>ASK:</i> Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant with your child, had you wanted to have any children?	
A Browners	YES [] NO [2] UNDECIDED [3] (SKIP TO 517) (SKIP TO 517) (SKIP TO 517)	24

		GREY
514.	Do you want to have any children?	中学校
	YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3	
	(SKIP TO 517) (SKIP TO 517)	25
	515. Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?	
	BOY 1 GIRL 2 EITHER 3	26
	OTHER ANSWER	20
	(SPECIFY)	
	516. How many children in all do you want to have?	
	(NUMBER)	27
517.	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	
<mark>599</mark> .	If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life,	29
	how many children would that be?	8
	(NUMBER)	
	(SKIP TO SECTION 6)	30

	PINK
NOTE: 518-546 ARE ONLY FOR THOSE NOT CURRENTLY PREGNANT, LIVING WITH HUSBAND, FECUND, WHO HAVE USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD. 518. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211) NO LIVE BIRTH 1 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS 2 (SKIP TO 539)	 19
519. Do you want to have another child sometime? YES 1 NO 2 UNDECIDED 3 (SKIP TO 530) (SKIP TO 530) 520. Would you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl? BOY 1 GIRL 2 EITHER 3 OTHER ANSWER	 20
(SPECIFY) 521. How many more children do you want to have? (NUMBER)	22
522 INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 505) CURRENTLY NOT CURRENTLY CONTRACEPTING 1 CONTRACEPTING 2 (SKIP TO 526) 523. Have you or your husband used a method to keep you from getting	24
YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 526)	25
524. What was the last method you used? (IF METHOD WAS ABSTINENCE, SKIP TO 526) 525. Did you stop because you wanted to become pregnant? YES 1 NO 2	\square

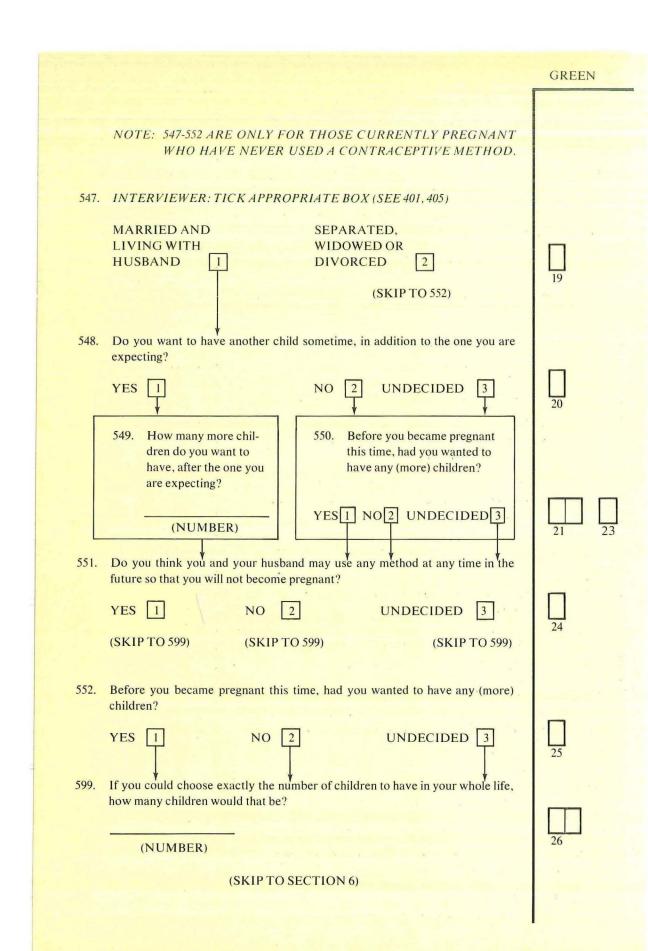
	PINK
526. IF ONE LIVE BIRTH, ASK: IF TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, ASK: Think back to the time before you became pregnant with your child. Was there any time when you or your husband were using a method to keep you from getting pregnant? IF TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, ASK: YES NO Z (SKIP TO 599) (SKIP TO 599)	29
527. What method were you using? (IF METHOD WAS ABSTINENCE, SKIP TO 599)	30
528. Did you become pregnant while using that method, or had you stopped using before becoming pregnant? WHILE HAD USING 1 STOPPED 2 D.K. 3	
(SKIP TO 599) (SKIP TO 599) 529. Did you stop because you wanted to become pregnant?	52
YES [] NO [2] (SKIP TO 599) (SKIP TO 599)	33
530. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 505)	
CURRENTLY NOT CURRENTLY CONTRACEPTING 1 CONTRACEPTING 2 (SKIP TO 533)	34
531. Have you or your husband used a method to keep you from getting pregnant since the time of your (last) child's birth?	
YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 533)	35
532. What was the last method you used?	36

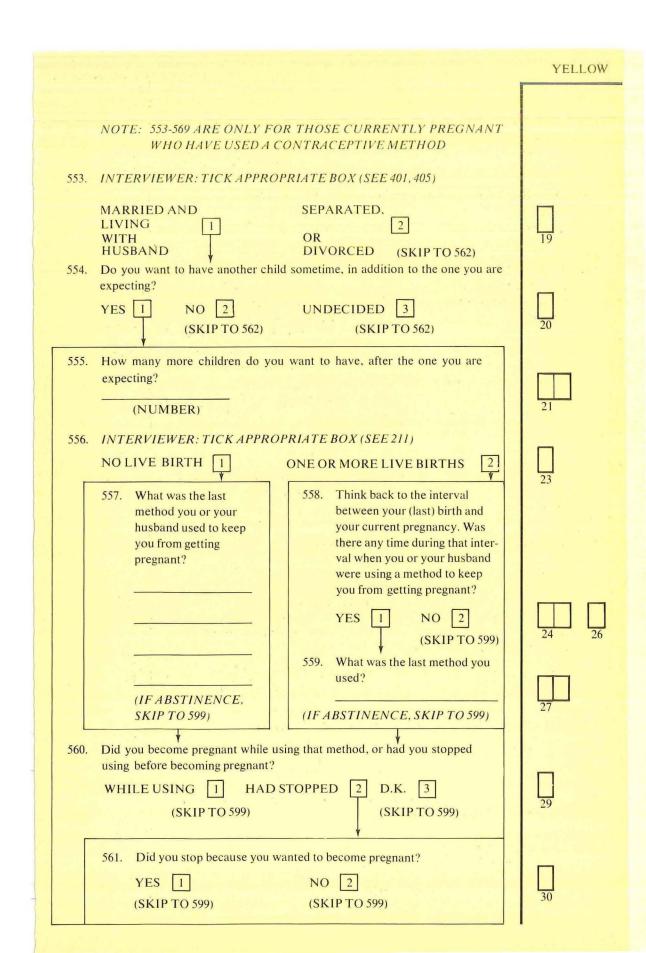
 533. IF ONE LIVE BIRTH, ASK: IF TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, ASK: Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant with your child, had you wanted to have any children? YES I NO 2 UNDECIDED 3 IF TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, ASK: Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant with you last child, had you wanted to have any more children? YES I NO 2 UNDECIDED 3 UNDECIDED 3 	
 534. Was there any time before the birth of your child when you or your husband were using a method to keep you from getting pregnant? YES I NO 2 (SKIP TO 599) 535. What method were you using? 	t?
(IF METHOD WAS ABSTINENCE, SKIP TO 599) 536. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 533)	40
"YES" "NO" OR "UNDECIDED" TO 533 1 TO 533 2 (SKIP TO 599)
537. Did you become pregnant while using that method, or had you stopped using before becoming pregnant? WHILE HAD USING 1 STOPPED 2 D.K. 3 (SKIP TO 599) (SKIP TO 599)	43
538. Did you stop because you wanted to become pregnant? YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 599) (SKIP TO 599)	44

PINK

-

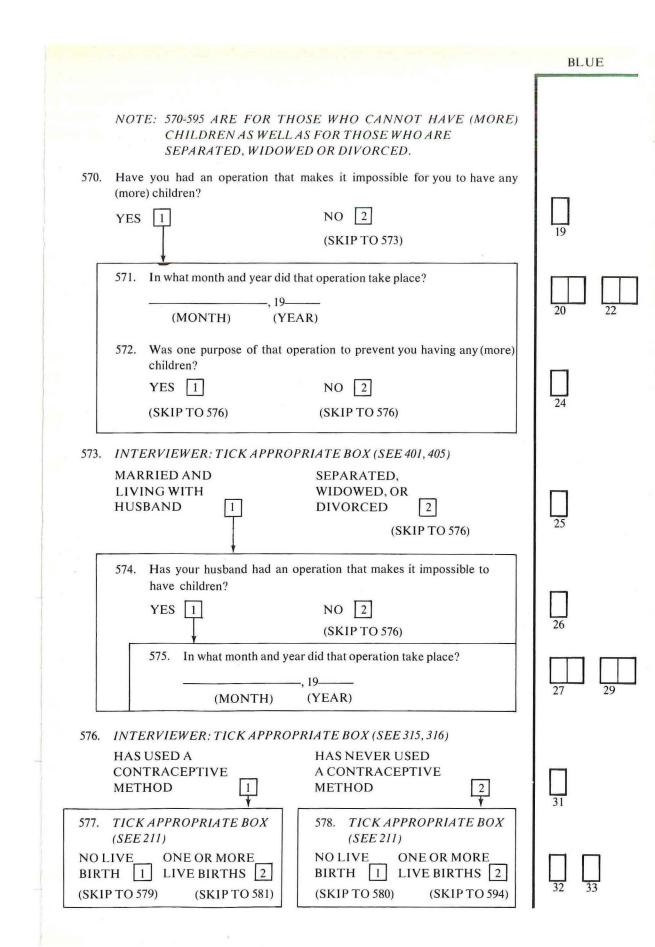
539. Do you want to have any children? YES 1 NO 2 UNDECIDED 3 (SKIP TO 545) (SKIP TO 545) 540. Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl? BOY 1 GIRL 2 EITHER 3				
YES 1 NO 2 UNDECIDED 3 45 (SKIP TO 545) (SKIP TO 545) 45 540. Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?				
(SKIP TO 545) (SKIP TO 545) 45 540. Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?				
BOY 1 GIRL 2 EITHER 3				
OTHER ANSWER (SPECIFY)				
541. How many children in all do you want to have?				
(NUMBER) 542. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 505)				
CURRENTLY NOT CURRENTLY CONTRACEPTING 1 CONTRACEPTING 2				
(SKIP TO 599)				
543. What was the last method you or your husband used to keep you from getting pregnant?				
(IF METHOD WAS ABSTINENCE, SKIP TO 599) 50				
544. Did you stop because you wanted to become				
YES 1 NO 2				
(SKIP TO 599) (SKIP TO 599) 52				
545. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 505) CURRENTLY NOT CURRENTLY				
CONTRACEPTING 1 CONTRACEPTING 2 (SKIP TO 599) 53				
546. What was the last method you or your husband used to keep you from getting pregnant?				
599. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?				
(NUMBER) 56				





YELLOW

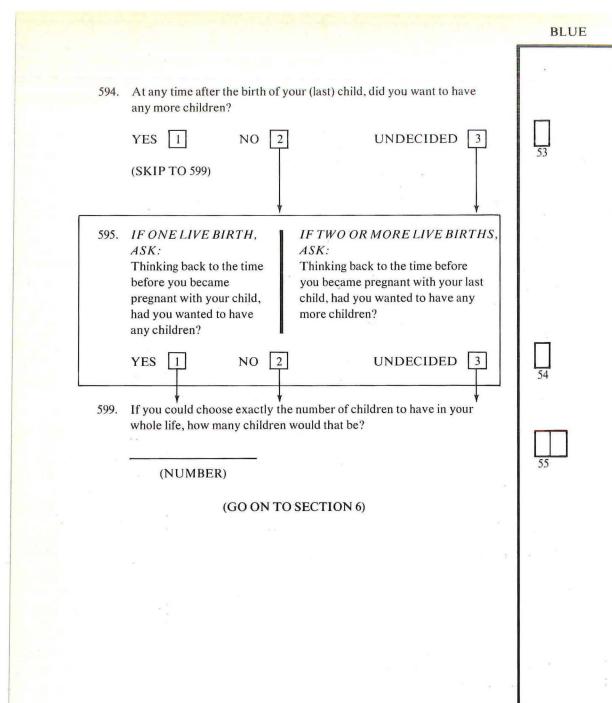
562.	Before you became pregnant this children?	time, had you wanted to have any (more)	
	YES 1 NO 2	UNDECIDED 3	
563.	563. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211)		
	NO LIVE BIRTH 1	ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS 2	32
564.	What was the last method you or your husband used to keep you from getting pregnant?	 565. Think back to the interval between your (last) birth and your current pregnancy. Was there any time during that interval when you or your husband were using a method to keep you from getting pregnant? YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 599) 566. What was the last method you used? 	$ \begin{array}{c} 33 \\ 33 \\ 35 \\ 36 \\ \end{array} $
567.	TO 599) INTERVIEWER: TICK APPRO	<i>TO 599)</i> <i>PRIATE BOX (SEE 562)</i> "NO" OR "UNDECIDED"	
		TO 562 2 (SKIP TO 599)	38
568.	Did you become pregnant while us using before becoming pregnant?	sing that method, or had you stopped	
WHILE USING 1 HAD STOPPED 2 D.K. 3 (SKIP TO 599) (SKIP TO 599)			39
	569. Did you stop because you v YES 1	NO 2	40
599.	If you could choose exactly the m how many children would that be?	umber of children to have in your whole life,	
	(NUMBER)		41
	(SVID TO	SECTION 6)	



579.	What was the last method you or your husband used to keep you from be- coming pregnant?			
580.	Since you were first married, have you ever wanted to have any children?	34		
	YES 1 NO 2 UNDECIDED 3			
e	(SKIP TO 599) (SKIP TO 599) (SKIP TO 599)	36		
581.	Did you or your husband use any method at any time after the birth of your (last) child, to keep you from becoming pregnant?			
	YES 1 NO 2			
	(SKIP TO 583)	37		
	582. What was the last method you used?	38		
583.	At any time after the birth of your (last) child, did you want to have any more children?			
	YES 1 NO 2 UNDECIDED 3 (SKIP TO 588) (SKIP TO 588)	40		
584.	<i>IF ONE LIVE BIRTH, ASK:</i> <i>IF TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS,</i> <i>ASK:</i>	· · · · ·		
	Think back to the time before you became pregnant with your child. Was there any time when you or your hus- band were using a method toThink back to the interval between your (last) two births. Was there any time during that interval when you or your husband were using a method to keep you from getting pregnant?	2 2 2 2		
	keep you from getting pregnant?			
	YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 599) (SKIP TO 599)	41		
585.	What method were you using?			
	(IF ABSTINENCE, SKIP TO 599)	42		
	586. Did you become pregnant while using that method, or had you stopped using before becoming pregnant?			
	WHILE USING 1 HAD STOPPED 2 D.K. 3 (SKIP TO 599) (SKIP TO 599)	44		
	587. Did you stop because you wanted to become pregnant? YES 1 NO 2	П.		

BLUE

8. IF ONE LIVE BIRTH, ASK: Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant with your child, had you wanted to have any children?	<i>IF TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS,</i> <i>ASK:</i> Thinking back to the time before you became pregnant with your last child, had you wanted to have any more children?	
YES 1 NO 2 UNDECIDED 3	YES 1 NO 2 UNDECIDED 3	46
9. Was there any time before the birth of your child when you or your husband were using a method to keep you from getting pregnant?	Was there any time in the interval between your (last) two births when you or your husband were using a method to keep you from getting pregnant?	v v
YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 599)	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 599)	47
590. What method were you us		48
591. INTERVIEWER: TICK . "YES" TO 588	APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 588) "NO" OR "UNDECIDED" TO 588 [2] (SKIP TO 599)	50
592. Did you become pregnant stopped using before become WHILE USING 1 1 (SKIP TO 599)	51	
593. Did you stop becaus YES 1 (SKIP TO 599)	se you wanted to become pregnant? NO 2 (SKIP TO 599)	52



Appendix II

A NOTE ON THE MODULES SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE QUESTIONNAIRES

The core questionnaire for individual women which has been developed for the World Fertility Survey is just that: a core. It represents the minimum amount of information that a country might be expected to seek from its population of ever-married women of childbearing age. Most countries will wish to study certain topics in greater depth. To assist them in so doing, the WFS has prepared supplementary material, known as "modules", which can be incorporated into the questionnaire. The modules deal with two kinds of variables: those which affect fertility directly, and those explanatory of fertility. The modules which deal principally with variables of the first type are:

a) Fertility Regulation Module

b) Abortion Module

- c) Factors other than Contraception affecting Fertility
- d) Family Planning Module

Those which treat variables explanatory of fertility are:

- e) Economic Modules
- f) Community-Level Variables
- g) General Mortality Module
- h) Influence of Child Mortality on Fertility

There follows a brief description of each of the modules with an indication of where, or under what circumstances, it may appropriately be incorporated into the core questionnaire. In selecting a module, or modules, for integration into the questionnaire, attention must be given to desirable limits on questionnaire length.

Fertility Regulation Module

The Fertility Regulation Module (see Appendix I) may be substituted for Section 5 of the core questionnaire. In addition to collecting the same basic information as does the core, the module examines the use of contraception in the last closed birth interval and enquires whether the pregnancy resulting in the last birth was wanted. This information permits a number of crucial measurements and analyses to be carried out, such as efficacy of contraceptive use, fecundability, and the effect of lactation on the ability to conceive. (Even greater refinement

in some of these measures may be obtained through use of the module on Factors other than Contraception affecting Fertility.) Use of the Fertility Regulation Module allows the analyst to answer such questions as whether the level of fertility reflects primarily the demand for children or the ability (or inability) to prevent unwanted children; or, to what extent does a couple's purpose in using contraception (to delay vs. prevent a pregnancy) affect the efficacy of use.

It is envisioned that this module will be used in almost all countries inasmuch as it can provide a fuller understanding of the prevailing levels of fertility. It should be emphasized that the module is appropriate for use even in societies where the use of contraception is not, as yet, widespread. Only in those countries where it is known that women will not comprehend the "wanting" or "not wanting" of a pregnancy is the module inappropriate.

Abortion Module

The Abortion Module consists of questions to be appended to Section 2 (Maternity History) and Section 3 (Contraceptive Knowledge and Use) of the core questionnaire. The appendage to Section 2 consists of interval-by-interval probing for non-fertile pregnancies, while the questions added to Section 3 have two purposes: to probe, in yet another context, whether the respondent has ever resorted to induced abortion; and to measure the attitudinal climate with respect to the use of induced abortion. The approach used in the module is traditional. The WFS awaits convincing proof that some of the newer techniques for measuring the prevalence of abortion can be utilized successfully in the variety of settings in which surveys will be carried out. Countries wishing to experiment with other techniques (such as randomized response) will be encouraged to do so, provided that the quality of the information collected in the core is not thereby jeopardized. Whatever the approach taken, the true incidence of induced abortion will almost surely be underestimated in greater or lesser degree. Nevertheless, the patterns of differential resort to abortion observed in the survey data, if interpreted cautiously, can yield insights into the role played by abortion in bringing about observed fertility differentials. The module is not recommended for use in countries in which anti-abortion laws are rigorously enforced or where the topic of abortion is one of high political sensitivity.

Factors other than Contraception affecting Fertility

Fertility levels are determined not only by the use or non-use of contraception, but by a host of other "intermediate" variables causally situated between fertility and the underlying socioeconomic and cultural milieu. The module entitled *Factors other than Contraception* *affecting Fertility*, prepared for the WFS by Drs Pierre Cantrelle and Henri Leridon, supplements the core questionnaire by gathering information on the following intermediate variables: age at menarche, temporary separation of the marriage partners, frequency of sexual intercourse, post-partum amenorrhoea, post-partum abstinence, pathological sterility and menopause. These factors play an important role in determining the fertility levels of any society. They are of crucial importance in traditional societies characterized by low levels, or the absence, of contraceptive use.

The module consists of questions that are integrated into Sections 2 and 4 of the core questionnaire. It is recommended for use in those countries where the survey organization is interested in a causal analysis of fertility levels and trends. As noted above, it is particularly appropriate for traditional societies.

Family Planning Module

The Family Planning Module may be substituted for Sections 3 and 5 of the core questionnaire. In addition to the information gathered by core Section 3 and the Fertility Regulation Module, this module obtains the following information: Knowledge of, and visits to, places where family planning advice and supplies may be obtained; when contraception was started and with which method; approval/disapproval of contraception by never-users; reason for discontinuation of last contraceptive method; source of contraceptive supply and its adequacy. The module is *not* intended as a vehicle for evaluating, in any comprehensive manner, a national family planning programme or the methods it supplies. Such an evaluation would be beyond the scope of the World Fertility Survey. The module *can* provide some rather basic information on the success of a programme in supplying information and services to the nation's women. It also thereby furnishes some additional explanatory variables for an understanding of fertility levels and differentials.

The module is recommended for use in countries anxious to obtain some rudimentary measures of the degree of penetration of their family planning programme's messages and services. Country-specific adaptation of many of the questions may be necessary.

Economic Variables

Drs Deborah Freedman and Eva Mueller have developed a set of three modules dealing with economic variables useful for fertility analysis. These have been published as WFS Occasional Paper 12; a full justification for introducing economic variables in fertility surveys is contained in WFS Occasional Paper 11, prepared by the same authors. The three modules deal with family income, asset holdings, and economic costs and benefits of children, respectively.

They are designed to accompany the core questionnaire. The income and assets modules provide measures of the family's economic position; the cost and benefits module attempts to assess the effect of children on the family's economic situation. The family is conceived of as an economic entity; hence, the questions in the modules are relevant only for currently married women. The three modules are intended to be used together, thereby providing a basic core of economic data. The modules can be used independently if constraints on the length of the questionnaire do not permit use of all three. If the costs and benefits module is used, at least some rudimentary data on the economic status of the family should also be collected to provide a control in assessing the economic impact of children.

The economic modules, or portions of them, have been incorporated into several WFS surveys in the Far East. They have undoubted relevance in such areas. They would be inappropriate in societies characterized by a large subsistence sector.

Community-Level Variables

Dr Ronald Freedman, in two WFS Occasional Papers (Nos. 8 and 9), has developed the rationale for collecting ecological data in connection with fertility surveys, and has presented several examples of community-level questionnaires as well as a proposed module. In brief, the justification lies in the theory that the neighbourhood, community, or social milieu in which couples live affect their reproductive behaviour, in interaction with individual characteristics. An ecological or community-level variable is defined as any characteristic common to all the persons living in the community. Two types of ecological variables may be distinguished:

- a) those for which a corresponding measurement cannot be made for individuals (e.g., the presence/absence of certain institutions in the community); and
- b) those which are simply an aggregation of individual characteristics (e.g., the mean educational level).

The module prepared by Dr. Freedman collects information of both types. Among the topics covered are transportation and communication facilities; health levels and facilities; family planning: facilities and prevalence; education; agricultural and/or industrial development levels, etc. The module is not meant to be used in the form in which it is presented in the Occasional Paper; it is simply illustrative.

Obviously this module, unlike the others, cannot be incorporated into the core questionnaire. The collection of community-level data is a supplementary investigation requiring such activities as conducting interviews with community leaders, consulting reference works, and/ or simple observation of the community itself. Parts of the module have been used in WFS surveys in the Far East. The collection of information on community-level variables would be

appropriate in most settings, except perhaps in societies characterized by high levels of geographical mobility.

General Mortality Module

Many countries with deficient systems for the recording of vital events may be interested in measuring mortality in addition to fertility. Hence, the WFS has developed a General Mortality Module which may be incorporated into the household schedule. Information is obtained on deaths of household members in the 24 months preceding the interview, survival of first spouse, survival of parents, whether the person is an eldest living offspring, and survival of offspring of ever-married women. *General* mortality estimates are derived from the data on deaths of household members during the preceding 24 months. *Infant and child* mortality may be estimated from the proportion of children ever borne who had died, tabulated by age of mother, and from the proportion of the most recent births who have died. *Adult* mortality may be estimated from the data on survival of first spouse and on survival of parents, tabulated by age of eldest living offspring.

Use of the module involves the addition of six columns to the household schedule, as well as a block of questions on recent deaths of household members. The module is recommended for countries lacking good data on mortality levels.

The Influence of Mortality on Fertility

The objective of the module, prepared by Dr Jack Harewood is to study whether the reproductive behaviour of women is affected by their *experience* and/or their *expectation* of child mortality. It is possible from the birth history of the core questionnaire (Section 2) ,to undertake an analysis of the relationship between child mortality on the one hand, and fertility and, to a lesser extent, contraceptive practice on the other. All countries participating in the WFS are being encouraged to undertake such analysis.

As regards the *expectation* of child mortality, the module poses a single question to all women for whom an individual questionnaire is being completed. The remaining questions in the module are aimed at finding out, for those women who have had one or more of their children die, whether the child death has affected: (a) the number of additional children they wanted; and (b) the practice of contraception. To keep the problems of data collection and analysis at a reasonable and realistic level, it is necessary to have some restrictions in the case of women who have experienced many child deaths or have experienced such deaths many years ago. The module is designed to be integrated into the Fertility Regulation Module.