



COMPARATIVE STUDIES

CROSS-NATIONAL SUMMARIES

NUMBER 1 MARCH 1980

Characteristics of the Surveys

SUSHEELA SINGH
and
PAT PLATRIDIS

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
Permanent Office. Director: E. Lunenberg
428 Prinses Beatrixlaan
Voorburg, The Hague
Netherlands

WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY
Project Director:
Sir Maurice Kendall, Sc. D., F.B.A.
35-37 Grosvenor Gardens
London SW1W 0BS, U.K.

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 co-operation 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 UK Overseas Development Administration.

For information on Country Reports, WFS publications, and WFS depository libraries, write to the Publications Office, International Statistical Institute, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, PO Box 950, 2270 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands. For information on the WFS generally, write to the Information Office, World Fertility Survey, International Statistical Institute, 35-37 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0BS, UK.

L'Enquête Mondiale sur la Fécondité (EMF) est un programme international de recherche dont le but est d'évaluer l'état actuel de la fécondité humaine dans le monde. Afin d'atteindre cet objectif, des enquêtes par sondage sur la fécondité sont mises en oeuvre et financées dans le plus grand nombre de pays possible. Ces études, élaborées et réalisées de façon scientifique, fournissent des données représentatives au niveau national et comparables au niveau international.

L'EMF est entreprise, en collaboration avec les Nations Unies, par l'Institut International de Statistique, qui coopère avec l'Union internationale pour l'étude 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.

Pour toute information concernant les rapports d'enquêtes nationaux, les publications de l'EMF ou les bibliothèques dépositaires, écrire au Bureau des publications, Institut International de Statistique, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, BP 950, 2270 AZ Voorburg, Pays-Bas. Pour tous renseignements complémentaires sur l'EMF en général, écrire au Bureau d'information, Enquête Mondiale sur la Fécondité, Institut International de Statistique, 35-37 Grosvenor Gardens, Londres SW1W 0BS, Royaume-Uni.

La Encuesta Mundial de Fecundidad (EMF) es un programa internacional de investigación cuyo propósito es determinar el estado actual de la fecundidad humana en el mundo. Para lograr este objetivo, se están promoviendo y financiando encuestas de fecundidad por muestreo en el mayor número posible de países. Estas encuestas son diseñadas y realizadas científicamente, nacionalmente representativas y comparables a nivel internacional.

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.

Puede obtenerse información sobre Informes de Países como otras publicaciones de la EMF y las bibliotecas depositarias, escribiendo a la Oficina de Publicaciones, Instituto Internacional de Estadística, Prinses Beatrixlaan 428, Casilla Postal 950, 2270 AZ Voorburg, Países Bajos. Si desea información de carácter general sobre la EMF, escriba a la Oficina de Información, Encuesta Mundial de Fecundidad, Instituto Internacional de Estadística, 35-37 Grosvenor Gardens, Londres SW1W 0BS, Reino Unido.

**Comparative Studies
Cross National Summaries**

Characteristics of the Surveys

Susheela Singh and Pat Platridis
WFS Central Staff
International Statistical Institute
35-37 Grosvenor Gardens
London SW1W 0BS, U.K.

ERRATA

COMPARATIVE STUDIES NO. 1
Characteristics of the Surveys

p. 2, Table 1, Guyana - column 6 (Number of Interviews Completed - Individual), 4,720 should read: 4642

p. 3, Table 2, Peru - column 7 (Teams), 12 should read: 6

CONTENTS

PREFACE	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYS	1
TABLES	
1. Characteristics of the Sample and Population Covered by the Survey	2
2. Characteristics of Main Field Work	3
3. Characteristics of Household Questionnaires and Supplementary Studies	4
4. Characteristics of Individual Questionnaire	5
5. Translation of Instruction Manuals and Questionnaires: Languages Used	6
6. Privacy of the Interview: Presence of Others	7
7. Response Rates — Households	8
8. Response Rates — Individual	8
Figure	
1. Timetable of Surveys	9

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 standardisation. 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.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYS

This section describes the characteristics of the survey samples, the questionnaires used, the logistics of the main field work, the degree of privacy obtained in the interview, and the response rates resulting in both the household and individual interviews. Some aspects of the survey which are described here, while necessary as background information, do not have any clear or direct implications for comparative analysis. This would apply, for instance, to the logistics of field work, since it could be argued that a relatively high number of interviews per interviewer or of interviewers per supervisor could have both good or bad results. Similarly, the amount of time taken to train interviewers may reflect previous experience in interviewing, or more efficient training, so that a shorter period does not necessarily mean that the training was worse compared to other countries. The number of languages used in different surveys is another example of necessary information which has no implications for the comparative quality of surveys. There are two topics which have substantive relevance for comparative analysis, the description of the sample characteristics and the content of questionnaires. In addition the tables on response rates and parts of the table on 'Presence of Others' are also relevant since they may reflect variations in the quality of the surveys.

Several of the items in the table on sample characteristics are important for comparative analysis. To begin with, all survey samples do not cover the same age or marital status groups. The usual recommendation is to include women aged 15-49 who have been married at some time. Exceptions are found among Asian countries, where all except Fiji and Nepal include girls under 15 who were married. This does not affect comparability greatly, since it would extend rather than reduce the usual age-range. Bangladesh also added the further provision that marriages should have been consummated, which means that it would be slightly non-comparable with other Asian countries, for the younger age groups, in the percent ever-married. A greater source of non-comparability results from the complete exclusion of the 15-19 age group from the individual interview in Panama and Costa Rica. Limited fertility data may, however, be obtained from the Household Interview for this age group, for both of these countries. Some countries included never married women as well as ever-married or ever-in-union women in their samples. Since this is an extension of the usual coverage, it would not be a source of non-comparability. It does mean, however, that those types of analyses which use the whole population as a base would have to be restricted to countries with all-woman samples. The type of all-woman sample varied among countries — four countries interviewed all women within the whole age-range covered (Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Panama) while three countries interviewed all women for only the 20+ age groups (Mexico, Guyana and Jamaica). Mexico interviewed only those 15-19 year olds who had been in a union or who had a child, while Guyana and Jamaica interviewed all 15-19 year olds who were not attending school full-time. It should be noted that Peru was the only Latin American country with an ever-married sample, although women aged 15+ who had never been in a union were asked fertility questions in the Household Interview. Finally, comparative analysts should bear in mind that some countries have weighted samples (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Peru and Jordan).

The second topic which is important for comparative analysts is the content of the questionnaires. The two tables here can

only indicate the subjects covered by questionnaires, which is useful in preliminary planning of research. For any greater detail, however, the analyst will have to look at the actual questions asked for particular subjects since variations in questions may further limit the common subject areas. As shown in Table 3a, the Household Interview suffers from great limitations, as a source of comparative analysis. Most topics were not used by the majority of countries — for example, only 5 countries asked some fertility questions of all-women, while 3 others asked special subgroups (Costa Rica, Panama and Peru), and Mexico and Philippines asked the number of births in the last year. Similarly, possession of varying types of household goods and services was asked in only 7 countries, and the Mortality Module was used in 5 countries.

The core questionnaire for the Individual Interview was standardized to a much greater degree. In all countries the Birth History, Contraception Section, Marriage History and the Fertility Regulation Section were asked and were mostly comparable, even though the structure of the questionnaire, of the section or of individual questions may have varied somewhat. The Background Characteristics contained a higher degree of non-comparability, but even here the central variables such as education, current residence and occupation remain comparable (see Comparative Studies No. 3). Use of modules varied widely, however, and any comparative analysis dealing with specific modules would usually be limited to only a minority of the 19 countries. The Fertility Regulation Module was the most widely used one — 13 countries out of the 19 used it, and did so in a mostly comparable manner. Three countries used the Family Planning Module completely, while 9 others used some questions only. Similarly with the Abortion Module, 3 countries used the complete set of questions and 9 countries used a few questions only. A Community Level Module was used in 8 countries and an Economic Module in 5 countries, but these modules do not consist of a single standardized set of questions, and are, therefore, mostly non-comparable. Some questions from the Factors Other Than Contraception Module were used in 5 countries.

The two variables which have some implications for the comparative quality of surveys are the presence of other persons during the interview (Table 5) and non-response, including both the level of, and the reasons for non-response (Tables 6 and 7). In the case of the presence of others, it is not clear that the presence of other women or children necessarily has negative effects on the interview. It is even possible that other women may remind or prompt the respondent, as has been observed when tape recordings are played back. The presence of husbands or other males may be a more likely indicator of lower reliability of an interview, if we make the assumption that women are less likely to be frank in the presence of their husbands when discussing topics such as contraception or desire for more children. Nevertheless, we can use two measures of the quality of surveys — the percent of interviews conducted with no one else present and the percent with husbands present. The percent with no one else present varies widely among surveys, from 67-80 percent for Colombia, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic, to 20-30 percent for Indonesia, Thailand, and Jordan. In the case of husbands being present, Indonesia stood out as having a much higher percentage of interviews with husbands present, 26 percent, while only Thailand and Peru came close (about 15 percent), and most countries had about 10 per cent conducted with husbands present.

In the case of the level of non-response, the range was from 0.6 to 7.0 percent. Most countries had less than 5 percent, and only four had a rate over 5 percent (Thailand, Colombia, Jamaica, and Peru). This range is quite small, and moreover, if the reason for a higher non-response rate was more mobility in the society (a higher percent of absent respondents), then this measure will not be relevant to survey quality. This is clearly the case with Peru, and partly so in Colombia and Jamaica. The refusal rate may be a better measure although it does not necessarily follow that a higher refusal rate indicates the presence of a higher degree of resistance to being interviewed in the general population — for instance, refusal may be high

but concentrated in a specific problem area. The data shows that only one country, Jamaica, had a refusal rate that was noticeably different from the usual level — for the household surveys this was 3.7 percent as compared to 0.1–0.7 percent in other countries. For the Individual Survey the same difference existed, but the range narrowed, with 2.8 percent for Jamaica, compared to 0–1.1 percent for other countries.

Although the kind of measures of survey quality discussed here are suggestive of real differences in quality, it would be difficult to quantify such differences in terms of their overall effect on surveys' results.

Table 1. Characteristics of the Sample and Population Covered by the Survey

Country	Population (millions)	Individual Sample Self-weighting, or Relative Sampling Fractions	Characteristics of the Sample				Eligibility for Individual Interview		
			Sample Domain: Target Coverage Percent	Number of Interviews Completed		Age (Years)	<i>De jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> ^a	All Women or Ever-Married ^b	
				Household	Individual				
Asia and Pacific									
Bangladesh	83.0	Self-weighting within domains. Urban:rural = 3.5:1	100	5,860	6,513	to 49	<i>de facto</i>	Ever-married ^c	
Fiji	0.6	Self-weighting	96	4,901	4,928	15–49	<i>de facto</i>	Ever-married	
Indonesia	140.2	Approximately self-weighting within domains. Range mainly 1–6	67	10,156	9,155	to 50	<i>de jure</i>	Ever-married	
Jordan	2.9	Self-weighting within domains. Range mainly 1–3	100 ^d	14,490	3,612	15–49	<i>de facto</i>	Ever-married	
Korea, Republic of	37.1	Self-weighting	99	20,932	5,417	to 50	<i>de facto</i>	Ever-married	
Malaysia	13.0	Self-weighting	85	7,755	6,316	to 49	<i>de facto</i>	Ever-married	
Nepal	13.4	Approximately self-weighting	98	5,665	5,940	15–49	<i>de facto</i>	Ever-married	
Pakistan	76.8	Self-weighting within domains. Urban:rural = 2:1	93	4,901	4,996	to 50	<i>de facto</i>	Ever-married	
Philippines	42.0	Self-weighting withing 4 geographical strata. 2.5:2:1.5:1	100	12,742	9,268	15–49	<i>de jure</i>	Ever-married	
Sri Lanka	14.2	Self-weighting within domains. Range 1–5	100	8,149	6,812	to 49	<i>de facto</i>	Ever-married	
Thailand	45.1	Self-weighting	100	4,301	3,778	to 49	<i>de facto</i>	Ever-married	
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	25.8	Self-weighting	99	9,793	5,378	15–49	<i>de facto</i>	All	
Costa Rica	2.1	Self-weighting	97	4,244	3,935	20–49	<i>de jure</i>	All	
Dominican Republic	5.1	Self-weighting	100	10,921	3,115	15–49	<i>de facto</i>	All	
Guyana	0.8	Self-weighting	92	4,433	4,720	15–49	<i>de jure</i>	All ^e	
Jamaica	2.1	Self-weighting	100	4,613	3,096	15–49	<i>de jure</i>	All ^e	
Mexico	66.9	Self-weighting	100	12,220	7,310	20–49 ^f	<i>de jure</i>	All	
Panama	1.8	Self-weighting	90	4,770	3,701	20–49	<i>de facto</i>	All	
Peru	17.1	Self-weighting within domains. Orient: rest = 4:1	100	7,395	5,640	15–49	<i>de facto</i>	Ever-married	

^a *De jure* — all members of household, whether slept there on night before interview or not; *De facto* — all persons who had slept in household on previous night, whether members of household or not.

^b Where informal unions are common, category 'ever-married' includes 'ever in union'.

^c Consummated marriages only.

^d Excluding West Bank.

^e Excluding full-time school girls aged 15–19.

^f Plus women aged 15–19 who have either had a baby or have been in a union.

Table 2. Characteristics of Main Field Work

Country	Length of Training (Working Days)		Number of Training Centres	Number Employed for Field Work			Dates of Field Work			Mean Length of Interview Ever Married (Minutes)
	Supervisors and Field Editors ^a	Inter- viewers		Supervisors and Field Editors	Inter- viewers	Teams	Beginning	End	Median Month	
Asia and Pacific										
Bangladesh	11	23	1	24	55	12	18 Dec. '75	31 Mar. '76	Feb. '76	57
Fiji	10	15	3	23	67	22	21 Feb. '74	18 Apr. '74	Mar. '74	40
Indonesia	12	12	4	22	110	22	25 Mar. '76	17 June '76	Apr. '76	37
Jordan	12	12	1	16	36	8	19 June '76	2 Sept. '76	July '76	...
Korea, Republic of	5	18	1	21	130	21	16 Sept. '74	1 Dec. '74	Oct. '74	56
Malaysia	13	18	1	15	73	4	19 Aug. '74	15 Nov. '74	Oct. '74	...
Nepal	6	20	2	17	80	17	1 Apr. '76	26 June '76	May '76	39
Pakistan	10	18	1	10	33	9	May '75	Dec. '75	July '75	29
Philippines	10	21	4	72	144	36	Feb. '78	June '78	Apr. '78	51
Sri Lanka	12	15	1	19	71	15	4 Aug. '75	15 Oct. '75	Sept. '75	53
Thailand	4	10	1	20	60	10	29 Mar. '75	6 Aug. '75	Apr. '75	25
Caribbean and Latin America										
Colombia	12	20	1	12	36	6	10 May '76	Aug. '77	June '77	31
Costa Rica	12	18	1	7 ^b	21 ^b	7	7 Jul. '76	Nov. '76	Aug. '76	25
Dominican Republic	12	17	1	10	30	6	22 Apr. '75	25 July '75	June '75	32
Guyana	12	12	1	36	83	—	26 May '75	30 Aug. '75	June '75	27
Jamaica	10	20	1	7	64	—	3 Nov. '75	Jan. '76	Nov. '75	43
Mexico	12	20	1	11	36	6	19 July '76	7 Feb. '77	Sept. '76	32
Panama	10	20	1	10	30	10	9 Dec. '75	Mid-Mar. '76	Jan. '76	25
Peru	15	25	1	12	36	12	16 July '77	June '78	Sept. '77	30

^a In many countries supervisors were chosen from Pre-test interviewers. In some of these countries the supervisors' training course was then just a week's refresher course to cover any modifications made since the Pre-test training and field work.

^b Field staff reduced to 3 supervisors and 10 interviewers in September 1976.

Table 3. 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+	PES
Fiji	No		Yes	Yes		No Age Limit	PES
Indonesia	No					10+	PES
Jordan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	13+	
Korea, Republic of	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15+	
Malaysia	No	Yes		Yes		No Age Limit	
Nepal	Yes					15+	
Pakistan	Yes	Yes				10+	PES
Philippines	Yes	Yes	^b	^c	^b	10+	PES
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		Yes	15+	
Guyana	No	^e		Yes		Not Asked	
Jamaica	No	^e		^c		Not Asked	
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.

Table 4. Characteristics of Individual Questionnaire

Country	Structure of Maternity History Section ^a	Modules Used					Other Modules and Additions
		Abortion	Factors Other Than Contraception	Family Planning	Fertility Regulation		
Asia and Pacific							
Bangladesh	Asked each live birth, probing intervals after each one identified	Yes	In part		Yes		Community-level; Economic
Fiji	(1) Asked all live births (2) Other pregnancies before 1st (3) Other pregnancies after last (4) All other		In part	In part			
Indonesia	Integrated — Variant A	In part		Yes	Yes		
Jordan	(1) Asked each live birth (2) Intervals probed for other pregnancies (3) Questions asked on each such pregnancy found	Yes	In part	In part	Yes		Community-level
Korea, Republic of	Integrated — Variant A	Yes	In part	In part	Yes		Community-level; Economic (part)
Malaysia	Integrated — Variant A	Yes		Yes	Yes		Community-level; Economic (part)
Nepal	Integrated — Variant A	In part	In part	Yes	Yes		
Pakistan	Separated	In part		In part	Yes		
Philippines	Integrated — Variant B	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Community-level
Sri Lanka	Separated	In part		In part	Yes		
Thailand	Separated						Community-level
Caribbean and Latin America							
Colombia	Separated	In part	In part	Yes	Yes		
Costa Rica	Separated	Yes		Yes	Yes		
Dominican Republic	Integrated — Variant B			In part	Yes		Sex life during past year Maternal and child care
Guyana	Integrated — Variant C				Yes		
Jamaica	Integrated — Variant C				Yes		Economic (part)
Mexico	Integrated — Variant B	In part		Yes			Community-level; Maternal and child care
Panama	Separated	Yes			Yes		
Peru	Separated	In part	In part	In part	Yes		Community-level

^a Types of integrated maternity histories:

Variant A List all live births, then probe *each* interval for other pregnancies

Variant B Ask — all living children
— all dead children
— all still births
— all miscarriages and abortions
— probe for *x*-year intervals

Variant C Determine all pregnancies and obtain data on each pregnancy in sequence.

Table 5. Translation of Instruction Manuals and Questionnaires: Languages Used

Country	Instruction Manuals		Questionnaires
Asia and Pacific			
Bangladesh	Interviewers Other	Bengali English	English, Bengali
Fiji	English		English, Fijian, Hindi
Indonesia	Bahasa		Printed — Bahasa Oral — Balinese, Javanese, Maduranese, Sundanese
Jordan	Arabic		Arabic
Korea, Republic of	Korean		Korean
Malaysia	English		Official — English, Malay Unofficial — Chinese, Tamil
Nepal	Supervisors Other	English Nepali	Nepali, Bhojpuri, Mathal
Pakistan	English		Baluchi, Punjabi, Pushto, Sindi, Urdu
Philippines	English		English, Bicol, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Ilocano, Tagalog. Also 3 more versions, stencilled only
Sri Lanka	Interviewers Part Supervisors Others	English Sinhalese & Tamil English	English, Sinhalese, Tamil
Thailand	Coding Other	English Thai	Thai
Caribbean and Latin America			
Colombia	Spanish		Spanish
Costa Rica	Spanish		Spanish
Dominican Republic	Spanish		Spanish
Guyana	English		English
Jamaica	English		English
Mexico	Spanish		Spanish
Panama	Spanish		Spanish
Peru	Spanish		Spanish, Ansash Quechua, Ayacucho Quechua, Cuzco Quechua, Aymara

^a Refers to the three manuals requiring detailed country adaptation: Interviewers' Instructions, Supervisors' Instructions, Editing and Coding Manual.

Table 6. Privacy of the Interview: Presence of Others*

Country	Total Number of Interviews	Percent of Interviews at Which the Following Were Present									
		Point A ^a					Point B ^b				
		No Others	Husband	Other Males Over 10	Females Over 10	Children Under 10	No Others	Husband	Other Males Over 10	Females Over 10	Children Under 10
Asia and Pacific											
Bangladesh	6,513	not recorded					45.7	3.4	3.6	33.3	33.4
Fiji	4,928	(b)									
Indonesia	9,136	27.7	26.1	23.1	23.6	33.2	26.6	25.7	22.7	23.4	31.1
Jordan	3,610	24.3	3.9	3.7	47.6	46.8	not recorded				
Korea, Republic of	5,246	39.8	6.0	4.3	18.9	42.3	45.0	5.1	3.7	19.1	38.1
Malaysia	6,316	not recorded									
Nepal	5,940	18.4	23.6	(c)	(c)	50.8	19.9	23.0	22.4	40.6	47.9
Pakistan	4,996	52.8	4.1	2.7	37.8	20.3	47.4	6.8	4.7	39.4	25.7
Philippines	9,268	45.5	11.1	7.8	29.4	22.7	49.0	10.9	7.3	27.8	20.7
Sri Lanka	6,812	56.9	6.0	3.0	18.5	26.4	66.3	4.4	1.8	14.2	21.3
Thailand	3,778	32.5	16.2	13.0	32.4	40.5	41.3	12.2	7.0	29.0	36.7
Caribbean and Latin America											
Colombia	5,378	80.0	2.0	2.3	9.4	11.0	82.9	1.7	2.0	8.6	8.9
Costa Rica	3,935	67.0	3.9	3.5	14.8	18.1	67.3	5.1	2.2	13.1	17.9
Dominican Republic	3,115	70.4	3.0	2.9	9.1	21.0	79.2	2.2	0.3	8.0	14.7
Guyana	4,720	56.6	6.3	2.4	16.2	22.0	67.9	5.3	1.5	8.9	17.7
Jamaica	3,096	54.0	5.3	3.3	21.1	23.3	63.5	5.0	2.7	14.6	22.7
Mexico	7,310	45.4	8.4	5.5	24.9	33.5	58.4	6.5	2.8	20.5	22.9
Panama	3,701	55.5	4.6	4.4	12.2	31.5	63.3	3.8	3.2	8.3	27.8
Peru	5,640	42.5	14.1	8.8	24.3	31.0	50.1	12.4	7.6	22.5	25.4

* Figures are derived from unweighted raw data marginals.

^a 'Presence of others' was usually recorded at two points during the interview. 'Point A' was in most cases between Sections 2 and 3 and 'Point B' between Sections 4 and 5. Data relate to unweighted numbers of interviews.

^b Interviewers were asked to note, at the end of the interview, whether the husband or other adult had been present during the interview.

Husband present: 6.5%. Other adult: 15.0%

^c Data given as follows: — Father-in-law or mother-in-law: 9.4%

— Other males (adult): 20.5%

— Other females (adult): 37.5%

Table 7. Response Rates — Households

Country	Number Selected ^a	Number Located ^a	Successfully Interviewed			Reason for Failure		
			Number	As Percent of Selected	As Percent of Located	Competent Informant Not Found Percent	Refusal Percent	Other Percent
Asia and Pacific								
Bangladesh	6,150	5,888	5,782	95.3	98.2	0.4	0.2	1.2
Fiji	5,388	5,200	4,901	91.0	94.2	0.7	0.2	4.9
Indonesia	10,504	NA	10,156	96.7	NA		not available	
Jordan	15,067		14,490	96.2	95.6		not recorded	
Korea, Republic of	21,248	21,248	20,932	95.6	95.6		not recorded	
Malaysia	8,103	7,770	7,755	95.7	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nepal	5,976		5,655	94.8			not available	
Pakistan	5,234	4,996	4,901	93.6	98.1	0.4	0.1	1.4
Philippines	14,747	13,344	12,742	86.4	95.5	1.0	0.5	3.0
Sri Lanka	8,834*	8,173	8,149	—	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.2
Thailand	4,518	4,358	4,301	95.2	98.7		not recorded	
Caribbean and Latin America								
Colombia	9,999*	10,220	9,796	—	95.8	1.3	0.7	2.1
Costa Rica	4,870	4,317	4,244	87.1	98.3	1.1	0.6	0.0
Dominican Republic	12,069	11,526	10,921	90.5	94.7	0.3	0.2	4.8
Guyana	4,668	4,541	4,433	95.0	97.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
Jamaica	5,523	4,968	4,613	82.7	92.9	3.3	3.6	0.2
Mexico	14,668	13,620	13,080	89.3	96.0	3.1	0.7	0.2
Panama	5,219	4,807	4,770	91.4	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.0
Peru	8,290	7,688	7,395	89.2	96.2	3.3	0.5	0.0

* Dwellings, not households.

^a Difference between households 'selected' and 'located' represents units present in the listing but not found in the household survey. Some of these may be defects in the list (such as empty dwellings), in which case they do not properly constitute non-response. Thus response rates based on number selected represent a lower limit.

Table 8. Response Rates — Individual

Country	Respondents Eligible ^a	Respondents Selected ^b	Successfully Interviewed			Reason for Failure — Percent		
			Number	As Percent of Eligible	As Percent of Selected	Refusal	Absence	Other ^c
Asia and Pacific								
Bangladesh	6,996	6,648	6,513	93.1	98.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
Fiji	5,555	5,055	4,928	88.7	97.5	0.2	1.4	0.9
Indonesia	9,687	9,367	9,155	94.3	97.7	0.0	1.7	0.6
Jordan	3,898	3,750	3,612	92.6	96.3			
Korea, Republic of	5,724	5,724	5,417	94.6	94.6	0.3	3.9	1.2
Malaysia	6,654	6,368	6,316	94.9	99.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Nepal	6,398	6,065	5,940	92.8	97.9			
Pakistan	5,391	5,046	4,996	92.7	99.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Philippines	11,122	9,609	9,268	83.3	96.5	0.3	2.4	0.8
Sri Lanka	7,434	6,854	6,812	91.6	99.4		not recorded	
Thailand	4,204	4,002	3,778	89.9	94.4		not recorded	
Caribbean and Latin America								
Colombia	5,801	5,685	5,378	92.8	94.7	1.0	2.3	2.0
Costa Rica	4,673	4,070	3,935	84.8	96.7	1.1	2.0	0.2
Dominican Republic	3,556	3,218	3,115	87.6	96.8	0.3	1.1	1.8
Guyana	5,114	4,858	4,643	90.8	95.6	0.4	1.4	2.6
Jamaica	3,987	3,308	3,096	77.7	93.6	2.8	2.2	1.3
Mexico	9,188	7,672	7,310	79.6	95.3	0.5	3.5	0.7
Panama	4,154	3,797	3,701	89.1	97.5	0.0	2.5	0.0
Peru	6,796	6,062	5,640	83.0	93.0	0.4	6.2	0.4

^a This column shows the estimated number of women who would have been found eligible if all the selected households had been successfully interviewed.

^b Eligible respondents found in households which were successfully interviewed.

^c This includes incomplete interviews.

Figure 1. TIMETABLE OF SURVEYS

