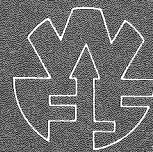


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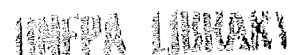
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FOREWORD

The rapid population growth, the effects of which are conspicuous in some parts of Asia including Pakistan, has been recognised as an overwhelmingly new factor in human affairs, and its understanding is essential for the economic and social development of a country.

Pakistan, like many other developing countries of the world, is faced with the monster of population explosion which threatens to nullify the benefits of socio-economic development that have been taking place in the country, particularly since the Peoples Government came into office. Population Planning has, therefore, been given a very high priority in the national plan.

Since the currently prevailing high growth rates are attributed to sustained levels of high fertility (with mortality having declined rapidly), a continuous appraisal of the levels and patterns of fertility has become a major concern for the development planners in general and for Population Planners in particular.

In the absence of reliable statistical data the problem becomes more complex as the planners have to resort to educated guesses on basic data. So far some surveys have been conducted in Pakistan in an attempt to obtain basic data on fertility and mortality rates, and to measure the impact of the Population Planning Programme.

A reliable system of vital registration not being available, sampling approach has been used in Pakistan, to collect information on demographic factors through a number of fertility and related surveys. Such efforts began with the Population Growth Estimation (PGE) experiment which provided information on the levels of fertility and mortality for the years 1962 to 1965, through the use of a dual system of Longitudinal Registration and Representative Cross-sectional Surveys. Subsequently a Single Round

Cross-sectional Survey known as National Impact Survey was conducted in 1968-69. Concurrently a multiround system of cross-sectional surveys known as Population Growth Survey (PGS) was also initiated in 1968. While the National Impact Survey provided information on patterns of fertility and its associated determinants, the PGS provided only estimates on levels of fertility and mortality for the years 1968 to 1971.

All these surveys utilized different sampling procedures and varied methodologies and as such their results were not comparable to yield definite fertility and mortality trends prevailing in the country during the period 1962-71. Nevertheless, the utility of these surveys for providing a general picture of the demographic and the associated factors existing in Pakistan has been recognised.

The Pakistan Fertility Survey (PFS), which is one of the series of national surveys, as a part of the World Fertility Survey (WFS) programme, was conducted in Pakistan during 1975 through a single round. Within the perspective of the overall objectives of the WFS, the Pakistan Fertility Survey was designed to yield information on fertility patterns which should be nationally representative and internationally comparable. As a part of the international research programme of the WFS, the PFS has basically used the research protocols and instruments developed by WFS. Some adjustments and modifications were, however, necessary to adapt to the socio-cultural conditions of Pakistan. Such modifications were carried out in consultation with the WFS Professional Centre in London without impairing the objective of the international comparability of data.

Based on a national sample of ever married women, the PFS collected data on the patterns of fertility and their social and economic correlates. Information was also collected on the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of the women related to contraception. Methodologically, therefore, the PFS followed a parallel approach to the National Impact Survey.

The PFS provides the long-awaited information on current levels of fertility and their relationship with selected socio-economic variables based on a nationally representative sample. The Pakistan Fertility Survey was designed not only to meet the needs of the country but also to provide internationally comparable data on fertility patterns and levels.

While it is hoped that the results obtained through the PFS would be useful for understanding the complex interrelationships between demographic and

other socio-economic variables as they exist in Pakistan in comparison with other regions of the world, it would not be justified to draw significant conclusions about any variations in the demographic levels through a simple comparison of its results with National Impact Survey or any other survey like PGE or PGS, particularly if the actually existing change had been relatively small. Reasons which go against the validity of any inference on time trend from such a comparison are, (i) the variations attributable to sampling errors; and (ii) the relative efficiency of any two surveys in terms of their coverage and response. The year-to-year variation of the PGE (1962-65) estimates are clear examples in this respect although every year the approach used in that experiment was the same.

The first report of the PFS, prepared according to the guidelines provided by the WFS, contains a description of the survey objectives and the salient results obtained through simple analysis of data. Detailed tables are provided in the Appendix.

The PFS provides data on levels and trends of fertility, infant-child mortality and data on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) in relation to various socio-economic and demographic variable for the country by rural-urban areas and by Provinces. It will help in evaluating the Population Planning Programme which could serve as the basis for formulating more effective policies. In-depth analysis of the relationship of fertility to important socio-economic variables will help the economic and social planners by providing fertility reducing inputs in the overall development effort.

Based on simple analysis of data the results may be considered as tentative. A more indepth analysis of data would be required to draw more reliable conclusions. I hope further analytical work based on this valuable source of data will be done, by both scholars and researchers, for the benefit of the Population Planning Programme and for the overall development planning of the country. It is my hope that the important demographic data yielded by this survey will be meaningfully used by researchers, scholars and planners.

A complex venture like the PFS had to lean on many types of national and international resources for finances and technical advice. It would not have been possible to launch the survey without valuable financial support from United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and the International Statistical Institute (ISI).

I must record my appreciation of the contribution made to the PFS by the professional and administrative staff of WFS. Dr. Alphonse L. MacDonald, Country Coordinator for PFS remained associated with the study right from its inception and participated in all its important phases till the end of report writing; Dr. Mahmud Khalil provided help in technical monitoring; and Mr. Albert M. Marckwardt and Miss Marie Aragana were helpful at the sampling stage and computer programming of the data respectively.

A number of Pakistani research organizations and agencies, namely, Pakistan Population Planning Council; Pakistan Institute of Development Economics; Census Organization; and Statistical Division, Government of Pakistan provided expert advice in the shape of Technical Advisory Committee which did a good job. The Population Planning Boards of the Provinces helped in timely completion of the Survey by providing the bulk of the manpower in the Enumeration Phase. All those who worked hard and with devotion deserve credit.

Islamabad:
Dated October the 22nd, 1976.

BADRUDDIN ZAHIDI
Secretary
Population Planning Division
Government of Pakistan

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF FERTILITY SURVEY IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan, like most of the developing nations, has been striving hard to improve the economic and social well-being of its people. During the past 29 years of effort, considerable progress has been made but, as the country's population has been increasing at a high rate, the net results of the national developmental programmes have not been as rewarding as they were intended to be. The current high growth rate of Pakistan's population is the resultant of declining levels of mortality and sustained high levels of fertility prevailing in the country. The lowering of the population growth rate is, therefore, directly linked with bringing down of the fertility levels in the country. While efforts are afoot to control fertility through the Population Planning Programme, it is simultaneously necessary to assess the levels and patterns of fertility and to identify its determinants, as they exist from time to time. The requirement of such data is not only basic, for the operation of a properly conceived population planning programme, but also for the economic and social planners of the country.

Historically and traditionally, the chief sources of such data for the areas included within the present boundaries of Pakistan have been the population census that have been conducted at an almost regular ten-year interval for the last one hundred years or so. Some information about the numbers of births and deaths has been available from Civil Registration System, but this has been grossly inadequate for assessing the birth and death rates in the country. To overcome the inadequacies of available data on vital rates, Pakistan, since 1962, has been making some pioneering and innovative efforts to collect vital data. One such effort was initiated in 1962 when the project known as the Population Growth Estimation (PGE) was launched to estimate the birth and death rates prevailing in the country through the dual system of registration and surveys conducted in the selected sample areas. This project yielded estimates of vital rates for the years 1962 through 1965. A few years later another system called the Population Growth Survey (PGS) was initiated to collect similar data through a single system approach of periodically conducted retrospective surveys in selected sample areas. Apart from the PGE and the PGS, a number of small demographic surveys were also carried out. In spite of certain methodological problems and biases, these studies yielded valuable demographic data.

In recent years the importance of studies on fertility patterns, behaviour and mechanisms as well as on the socio-economic factors affecting them has been increasingly realized for development policies and programmes throughout the world. It was as a result of this growing realization that the World Fertility Survey (WFS) programme was launched with the technical assistance of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and the International Statistical Institute (ISI), and with the financial assistance from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Pakistan, ever conscious of the value of such surveys, is an active participant in the WFS and has conducted a national fertility survey known as the Pakistan Fertility Survey (PFS). The PFS, by generating data on fertility patterns in Pakistan, has, therefore, contributed to the success of the overall global effort of the WFS.

This report on the Pakistan Fertility Survey has been prepared in accordance with the requirements and the guidelines suggested by the WFS for

the first report. The report is, therefore, introductory in character presenting only the preliminary and tentative results of the survey. Much more work can be done to bring out refined estimates of fertility patterns and their determinants through indepth analysis.

1.2 THE WFS AND THE PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY: OBJECTIVES

As mentioned earlier, Pakistan Fertility Survey is one of the series of surveys, planned in various countries of the world under the auspices of the World Fertility Survey (WFS). The WFS has the following two basic aims:

- i) To provide detailed information on fertility and such factors as influence it for as many countries as possible; and
- ii) to make comparisons of fertility between different countries and different regions.

The Pakistan Fertility Survey (PFS) has been designed to meet the specific needs of the country with respect to fertility data as well as to provide data comparable to those of other countries participating in the WFS. The data collected through the survey may be useful in achieving the objectives described in the following sections:-

1.2.1 LONG RANGE OBJECTIVES

- i) To obtain data on fertility levels and information concerning fertility behaviour which will serve as a basis for formulating more effective population/manpower policies; and
- ii) To help develop survey methodology, population research and scientific study of fertility and related variables in the country.

1.2.2 IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

- i) To provide accurate data on fertility patterns and level of infant - mortality as well as information on factors affecting fertility;
- ii) To provide relevant information for evaluation of the effect of family planning programme on fertility;
- iii) To provide internationally comparable data on fertility patterns and levels; and

- iv) To provide a set of data on fertility and knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) regarding contraceptives which could be compared with the data of the National Impact Survey (NIS), 1968, and thus help measure changes occurring between the PFS and the NIS.

1.3 ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING THE STUDY

The Training, Research and Evaluation Centre (TREC) of the Pakistan Population Planning Council, located in Lahore, was designated as the agency to conduct the Pakistan Fertility Survey. A Technical Advisory Committee composed of representatives of a number of national institutions namely the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), the Pakistan Census Organization, the Statistical Division of the Government of Pakistan, the Department of Sociology of the University of the Punjab, and the Population Planning Council of Pakistan and headed by Director General, Population Planning Council was instituted to advise and assist in various stages of work. The composition of the TAC is given at Appendix-VI.

In July, 1974, the work-plan and budget of the PFS were prepared in collaboration with the staff members of the WFS and the International Statistical Institute (ISI), the Hague. The expected duration of the project was 21 months, starting from August 1974. The execution of the project, however, was delayed and took some more time than was planned because the sampling frame was not available in time. The duration of the project was increased from the original 21 months to 25 months, to end in August, 1976.

1.4 SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF PAKISTAN'S POPULATION

As a prelude to the presentation of methodology of the Pakistan Fertility Survey and its salient results, it would be appropriate to provide a general picture of the geographic and cultural background of the country. The following sections give a brief perspective of the country population in this regard.

1.4.1 THE GEOGRAPHIC AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF THE COUNTRY

Pakistan is a land of cultural and geographical diversities but is firmly united by its peoples desire to form a society based on the principles of

Islam. The country has vast tracts under high mountains in the provinces of North Western Frontier Province (NWFP) and Baluchistan. A huge area extending across Sind and Baluchistan is a desert while extensive areas in the Punjab and the NWFP are arid. The plains of the Punjab and Sind are the main agriculturally productive areas of the country and are thus the most densely populated parts of Pakistan. The religion of 97 percent of the population of the country is Islam. The second activities of the people, food habits and numerous other cultural practices differ in details from Province to Province and from region to region. The main economic activity, however, is agriculture. Although urbanisation is increasing, the majority of population (i. e. 76 percent) (1) still lives in rural areas.

Administratively, the country is divided into four Provinces, namely, the Punjab, Sind, the North Western Frontier Province (NWFP) and Baluchistan, as well as some special areas. In terms of population size, the Punjab has 58 percent and is followed by Sind (20.1 percent), NWFP (16.7 percent) and Baluchistan (3.7 percent). The rest of the population, i. e. 1.5 percent, lives in tribal areas. The Provinces are divided into Divisions, each of which is composed of several Districts. A district is considered an administrative unit and is the focal point of all social, cultural, economic, administrative and developmental activities. Each district is subdivided into Tehsils* for the purpose of administration and land-revenue collection. A tehsil is composed of a number of villages which are the smallest units.

1.4.2 POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND VITAL RATES

Data on the total population size and the population growth for the area now constituting Pakistan are available since 1881, when the first regular census was taken in the subcontinent.

Although the quality of the earlier censuses was not up to the present standards, intercensal growth rates suggest an increasing growth during the present century. This is due to improved environmental and health conditions in general and a sharp reduction of the death rate around the 1950's (1).

The three censuses taken since the creation of Pakistan indicate a rapid growth in population. The 1951 - 1961 average annual (intercensal)

* The sub-division of a district which is called a tehsil in the Punjab, the NWFP, and Baluchistan is known as a Taluka in the Province of Sind.

growth rate was 2.4 percent while the 1961-72 annual (intercensal) growth rate is apparently indicated to be 3.6 percent. It is, however, generally accepted that the 1961 Census had been underenumerated to the extent of 6 to 8 percent (1). The 1951-61 growth rate of 2.4 percent is, therefore, a conservative estimate and the real figure should be higher.

For the 1972 Census, only provisional figures have been released. According to one view, the current figures are close to the actual size of population (1), while another view was that the 1972 Census was over-enumerated (3). This issue can only be settled after the final and more detailed figures are released. If it is assumed that there was practically no under or overenumeration in 1972 and underenumeration in 1961, the annual intercensal growth rate amounts to about 3 percent. As has been mentioned earlier the Civil Registration System has been grossly inadequate to provide the birth and death statistics for the country. However, for the last 10 to 15 years some estimates based on sample surveys are available on fertility and mortality.

Table 1.1

Population Growth in Pakistan: 1901-72

Census Years	Population (in thousands)	Intercensal Growth	
		Percent Growth	Annual Rate of Growth (Percent) ^a
1901	16,576 ^b	-	-
1911	19,382	16.9 (7.1) ^c	1.6 (0.7) ^c
1921	21,109	8.9	0.8
1931	23,542	11.5	1.1
1941	28,282	20.1	1.9
1951	33,740	19.4	1.8
1961	42,880	27.0	2.4
1972 ^d	64,890 ^e	51.2	3.6 (2.9) ^f

Source: [1]

- a. Geometric rate.
- b. Excluding population of the Frontier Regions.
- c. Excluding, 1,622,000 persons of the Frontier Regions in 1911.
- d. The 1961-72 intercensal period was 11.7 years.
- e. Includes non-Pakistanis..
- f. Rate corrected for the estimates underenumeration in 1961 Census.

From 1962 to 1965 the Population Growth Estimation (PGE) project generated vital data from two systems viz the longitudinal registration (LR), carried out by "Resident Registrars", and the cross-section (CS) Survey carried out independently covering the same population. The data provided by these two systems were then matched to yield a third series of estimates using the Chandra-Deming formula (4).

From 1968-1971 the Population Growth Survey (PGS) series based on a single system approach of cross-sectional surveys were carried out to collect retrospectively information on births and deaths using overlapping reporting period (8 & 9). Since PGS collected data through one system of cross-sectional survey, it can be considered as parallel to the CS series of PGS only. In 1968-69 a National Impact Survey (NIS) was carried out on a sample of 2,500 ever married women to collect information on patterns of fertility in Pakistan alongwith their determinants (14).

These three studies having utilized methodologies which are not exactly comparable provide a general picture of the fertility and mortality levels during the years 1962-71.

In the years 1962-1965, CS series of PGS gave an average Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 38 per thousand population (See table 1.2) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 11 per thousand population. In 1968 and 1971 the PGS gave an average CBR of 37, a CDR of 11, and an Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 115 per thousand live births (9 & 10). For the 12 months prior to interview (1967-69), the NIS gave a CBR of 39 and an IMR of 121. (14).

Table 1.2 provides the estimates of Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) as given by PGE 1962-1965, PGS 1968-71 and NIS 1968-69 based on the reference period of last twelve months. Among these series, the CS estimates of PGE, PGS and NIS are some what closer in methodology, though NIS was based on a single survey which collected information on fertility on retrospective basis. The survey based rates given by the three series are of the order of 37-39. The actual rates, however, are considered to be higher than these rates. For example, the Planning Commission estimates that the current CBR in Pakistan is about 43-45 (9).

Table 1.2

Average Crude Birth and Death Rates in Pakistan from the PGE 1962-65 (Average), the PGS, 1968 and 1971 (Average) and NIS (Last 12 months) 1968-1969

Type of Estimate	Crude Birth Rate			Crude Death Rate	
	PGE	PGS	NIS	PGE	PGS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Longitudinal Registration(LR)	42	-	-	15	-
Cross-Sectional Survey (CS)	38	37	39	11	11
Chandra-Deming Estimate(CD)	52	-	-	18	-

Source: [4] for cols. 2 and 5

[10] for cols. 3 and 6

[14] for col. 4

More precise information can be obtained by studying Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Marital Age-Specific Fertility Rates, Marital Age-Specific Fertility Rates (MASFR) provided by CS part of PGE, NIS and PGS are presented in Table 1.3

Table 1.3

Marital Age-Specific Fertility Rates based on the Population Growth Estimation (PGE) 1963-1965 Average, the National Impact Survey (last 12 months) 1968-69 and the Population Growth Survey 1968 and 1971

Age Group	PGE 1963-65 (CS)	NIS 1968-69	PGS 1968-71
1	2	3	4
15 - 19	0.250	0.251	0.187
20 - 24	0.295	0.310	0.275
25 - 29	0.282	0.333	0.284
30 - 34	0.264	0.294	0.265
35 - 39	0.200	0.173	0.213
40 - 44	0.114	0.090	0.138
45 - 49	0.089	0.005	0.105
MTFR	7.47	7.28	7.34
MGRR	3.64	3.53	3.58

Sources: [1] for Cols. 2 and 4, and

[14] for Col. 3.

It may, however, be pointed out that due to the methodological differences in the three series the apparent variations among the rates given by PGE, NIS and PGS may not be representative of the actual change (if any) in the fertility levels over the period 1962 through 1971.

1.4.3 DISTRIBUTION AND COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

With detailed data of 1972 Census yet to be published, very little precise information can be given about the present distribution of population in Pakistan. However, some information about the urban-rural and provincial distributions can be given for the period 1951-1972. Marital Age-Specific Fertility Rates Based on the Population Growth Estimation 1963-1965 CS Average, the National Impact Survey (last 12 months), 1968-69, and the Population Growth Survey, 1968 and 1971 Average. As will be seen from Table 1.4, the Punjab continues to be the most populous province in terms of both absolute numbers of people living in it and the density of Population. The latest intercensal increase suggests that Baluchistan and Sind have the highest rates of increase, while the Punjab and the NWFP have an intercensal growth below the national average.

Table 1.4

Population Distribution by Province, for Years 1951, 1961, and 1972, and Population Density by Province for 1961 and 1972

Province	Area (sq. miles)	Population (in thousands)			Population Density*	
		1951	1961	1972	1961	1972
Punjab	79,284	20,476	25,582	37,609	231	471
Sind	54,407	6,209	8,367	13,965	154	257
NWFP**	39,283	5,888	7,578	10,909	193	278
Baluchistan	134,050	1,167	1,353	2,409	10	18
Pakistan	307,374	33,740	42,880	64,892	139	211

Source: [1, Tables 22 & 23, pp. 53-55].

* Persons per sq. miles.

** Includes Tribal Areas also

Table 1.5, shows that the population of urban areas in Pakistan has been growing at much faster pace than the overall population of the Country, which is obviously associated with the magnitude of internal migration to urban areas.

Table 1.5

Urban-Rural Distribution and Urban-Rural Intercensal Growth of the Population of Pakistan: 1951, 1961 and 1972

Census Year	Population (in thousands)			Intercensal Increase (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1951	33,780	27,761	6,091	19.4*	14.4*	49.9*
1961	42,880	33,226	9,654	29.9	19.7	60.4
1972	64,892	47,994	16,898	51.3	43.8	75.0

Source: [1, p.56]

* Based on population increase between 1941 and 1951

As said earlier, details regarding the present distribution of Pakistan's population are lacking. The PFS sample used the provincial, urban-rural breakdown for defining the domains of the study. The latest available figures are given in Table 1.6

Table 1.6

Population of Pakistan by Province, and Urban-Rural Distribution According to the Latest (November 1974) Figures of the 1972 Population Census

Population	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total
Urban Population	9,257	5,700	1,265	398	16,620
Rural Population	28,486	8,307	9,644	2,007	48,444
Total Pakistan	37,743	14,007	10,909	2,405	65,046

1.4.4 TRADITIONAL ATTITUDES

In Pakistan, fertility takes place almost entirely through formation of families in marriages, which are contracted rather early. Thus, the highest frequency of marriages lies in the age group of 20-24 years for males and of 15-19 for females.

1.4.5 FAMILY SYSTEM

The typical family in Pakistan can be considered traditional and patriarchal, partilineal, and patrilocal. This pattern has been evolved over centuries and is firmly entrenched in the People's value system. The terms "extended family" and "Joint Family" apply in Pakistan and are frequently used interchangeably. The extended family system can refer either to groups of married relatives in the same household (joint family) or to nuclear families living in different households but socially and psychologically dependent on a broader kinship network.

1.4.6 BIRADARI OR KIN GROUP SYSTEM

Though extended families are prevalent in both urban and rural areas, it is increasingly evident from available data that they are giving way to nuclear families. However, in Pakistani society the Biradari or the institution of larger kinship group is more important than the family. The Biradari has an influence on almost all important decisions concerning its members, such as selection of marriage partners (usually from the same kin group).

1.4.7 MARRIAGE

The traditional custom has been that a girl could be married on attaining puberty. However, according to the present Muslim Family Laws of 1961 the legal minimum age for marriage is 16 years for a girl and 18 years for a boy, and child marriages are totally prohibited. According to this law, the registration of marriages is compulsory.

1.4.8 DIVORCE

Though the Islamic Law permits the break up of marriage through divorce, the incidence of divorce is very small (Appendix-1, Table 1.3). This is primarily due to the social pressures in the society which help to keep the husband and wife to maintain the matrimonial alliance as long as possible. The general custom of marrying within one's own kin group and the prevalence of joint and extended family systems tends to provide such social pressures. The Muslim Family Law imposes further conditions to restrict the incidence of divorce.

CHAPTER 2

THE METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter a brief account will be given of the methodology and the instruments used in the Pakistan Fertility Survey (PFS). The PFS was undertaken by the Pakistan Population Planning Council.

The PFS closely followed the procedures proposed by the WFS, but inevitably the WFS instruments and procedures had to be adapted to local socio-economic and cultural conditions.

The present chapter contains the following three sections:

- 1) The Questionnaire: a description of the household schedule and questionnaire for individual interviews.
- 2) The Sample: a description of design, selection procedure, completed sample and formulae for variance computations.
- 3) The Organization and Execution of the Study: a description of organizational aspects of selection of staff, training, fieldwork and supervisory activities.

2.1 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The PFS-WFS documents, namely, Household Schedule and the Individual Questionnaire, were adapted from the WFS Household Schedule and the Core Questionnaire No. WFS/Tech. 90 and 120 (November 1974). These

two documents of the WFS were first modified and adapted keeping in view the local socio-cultural conditions and then were translated into national and regional languages of Pakistan. These documents were to be used in five different languages of Pakistan, viz. Urdu, Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi and Baluchi. At a later stage, it was considered necessary to translate them into Brahui as well, because part of the population of Baluchistan spoke that dialect rather than the Baluchi or Pushto language. However, while adapting and translating the documents in regional languages, due care was taken to ensure international comparability and to accommodate local socio-cultural and linguistic conditions. The translations into regional languages were done by professional staff members of the PFS. Appropriate University language departments were approached for getting their competent opinions on these translations and their suggestions were incorporated in final translations of the documents.

The questionnaires were pre-tested in three major areas of the country, both rural and urban, using the following language-area combinations: Urdu (Karachi), Punjabi (Lahore), Sindhi (Hyderabad) and Pushto (Peshawar).. Although, in general, the questionnaire seemed to function properly, a few of the questions posed serious problems as they either proved difficult to be understood by the persons on whom they were tested or caused embarrassment to them. In discussions with the TAC members and the WFS staff members, these questions were either modified, where possible, or deleted if the deletion did not impair international comparability.

After the Urdu version of the questionnaire was finalised, it was translated back into English to verify the correctness of the Urdu version. The English version of the PFS questionnaire and household schedule is given in Appendix III of this report. Using the Urdu version as a yardstick, the versions in the other languages were also finalised and verified. In the process of preparing the questionnaire, utmost care was taken to use the colloquial form of the language that was used in everyday life.

THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

The original WFS Household Schedule asked for a short fertility history. In view of the sample size, time limit and financial constraints, the fertility questions were eliminated and only the questions seeking minimum required information on household composition were retained. The PFS Household Schedule was mainly used to identify eligible respondents.

THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

The Individual Questionnaire consists of 7 sections with more or less the same captions as given in the Core Questionnaire of the WFS. However, to make the questionnaire better applicable to the Pakistani situation, the order of the sections was changed and the wording of some questions modified. Moreover, some questions were added to yield information on topics of national interest.

The PFS Individual Questionnaire consists of the following sections:

Section 1	..	Respondent's Background
Section 2	..	Marriage History
Section 3	..	Maternity History
Section 4	..	Knowledge and Use of Contraceptives
Section 5	..	Fertility Regulation and Exposure to Mass Media
Section 6	..	Work History
Section 7	..	Husband's Background

Although, in general, the PFS has tried to follow the WFS guidelines as closely as possible, some changes had to be made to adapt the questionnaire to the national setting. In the rest of this part of Chapter II, a description of these changes and amendments is given.

Section 1: RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

For those who could not answer Q.105 (PFS): "In what month and year were you born?" a special "probe" was added for the interviewer to obtain the best estimated age in completed years. The question about "childhood place of residence" was modified. First of all in societies where age is largely unknown, the 12-years-of-age reference point is useless and it was, therefore, replaced with "age at marriage". For the common man in Pakistan distinction between village and city is more real than distinction between "countryside", "town" and "city". The relevant query was, therefore, suitably modified, requiring the respondents to distinguish between "village" and "city" only.

In line with the structure of the national educational system, respondents were asked, in Q.108 (PFS), to report the highest classes passed by them instead of the number of completed years of schooling as suggested by the WFS. For those with less than 6 years of schooling, the question on literacy was changed to "Can you read a simple letter?" (Q.110, PFS)

because it was felt that Q. 113 (WFS), "Can you read - say a newspaper or magazine?" was not appropriate in Pakistani setting as it assumed a generalised availability of newspapers and magazines. Additionally, Q.111 (PFS): "Can you write a simple letter?" was asked to obtain a more complete picture of the respondents' literacy.

Section 2: MARRIAGE HISTORY

This section was presented in the WFS version as Section 4 after the sections on Birth History and Knowledge and Use of Contraceptives. In the PFS it was decided to put this section before the above-mentioned sections because it was considered inappropriate to ask a woman about her maternity history and contraceptive use without first determining her current marital status.

The WFS Questions 404-406* were not included in the PFS Questionnaire as separate questions but were included in the "Former Marriage" table, because in the context of Pakistani society the questions on "not living together" when a person is married are considered impolite since co-habitation in Pakistan is normal for married couples only.

For those who knew the year but not the month of their marriage, a question on season was added. Those who did not know even the year were asked: "For how long have you been married?" (PFS Q.204). As a check on the accuracy of the marriage date (or birth-date) all respondents were asked "What was your age when you got married?" (PFS Q.205). The format of the Former Marriage Table is slightly different from the WFS format because two questions were added to get the age at the contracting and dissolution of marriages; "How old were you when you got married with your 1st, 2nd, etc., husband?" (PFS Q.209) and "How long ago did that happen?" (PFS Q.212).

Section 3: MATERNITY HISTORY

The PFS Questionnaire relating to this section, unlike the WFS Core Questionnaire, starts with a general question on whether or not the respondent has ever had any live birth (PFS Q. 301). This is to avoid embarrassment and awkward situations for both the respondent and the interviewer in case

* WFS Q. 404: Does your husband ordinarily live in your household?

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

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

there had been no live birth. Although a slightly different approach is used for the remaining questions (up to the Live Birth History table), they yield the same information as the corresponding WFS questions.

In the birth-history table, some changes have been introduced to make the questionnaire more applicable. A question has been added about the name of the child (PFS Q. 311). This was thought necessary because it made the interview situation easier for both respondent and interviewer, and it may even have served as an aid to the respondent to recall other births and/or pregnancies.

A special probe was introduced for those who did not know the date of birth of the child.

The question about breastfeeding (PFS Q. 314) was included in the birth-history table and was asked for all births to ascertain the impact of lactation on birth intervals.

Before the question about current pregnancy was asked, a special filter (PFS Q. 317) was added. PFS Question 318 was asked only of currently married women and of those widowed, divorced, or separated for less than six months.

The "Other Pregnancies" table is virtually identical to the WFS version except that "season" was included as an alternate in the question: "In what month (season) and year did your (1st such, 2nd such) pregnancy end?" (PFS Q. 323).

Section 4: KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES

The "ever heard of" probe of the WFS Core Questionnaire was eliminated for each method so that in the PFS Questionnaire, there was no such "ever heard" category. This was done firstly because it had repeatedly been shown that "hearing" is equated with knowledge about contraceptives, and secondly because in the local situation repeated questions about "ever heard" tended to lead respondents to answer affirmatively. From the list of contraceptive methods, "Douche" was eliminated as a separate method.

Additionally, after the currently pregnant women were filtered out, those not currently pregnant and those who knew about female and/or male sterilization were asked if they or their husbands had been sterilised.

Three questions relating to abortions were included in this section:

(1) "whether the respondent had ever had an induced abortion"; (2) if she

had had induced abortions earlier, what was the number of those abortions; and (3) whether she approved of abortion for a woman who wanted it.

Section 5: FERTILITY REGULATION AND EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

The PFS adapted the fertility regulation module to local conditions. It added questions to evaluate partially some of the activities of the family planning programme, and included a section on exposure to family planning messages through mass media. Unlike the WFS core questionnaire, the PFS questionnaire excluded the widowed, divorced and separated women from the part of this section that related to fertility regulation.

The general fecundability question: "As far as you know, is it physically possible for you and your husband to have a child supposing you wanted one?" (WFS Q. 504) was eliminated as a general question, and was only put to those who were currently married, not pregnant and had never used a contraceptive method. For those who had never used a contraceptive method, a set of questions was introduced to find out whether they had been visited by a family planning worker and if they had been, how long ago it was. Furthermore, they were asked if they knew of places where they could get family planning supplies and/or advice.

For those who had used a contraceptive method, a set of questions was introduced to find out what contraceptive method was used last. If methods of contraceptives supplies were under investigation, questions about difficulties in getting supplies were asked. Questions about the sources of supplies were also asked. Again, all except those who got their supplies from family planning personnel were asked whether they were visited by a family planning worker, and if they were, how long ago did the last visit occur. Finally, those who got pregnant while using a method, WFS Q. 523 "Did you stop because you wanted to become pregnant?" was eliminated, as it was considered a leading question, and only the open question "Why did you stop using that method?" (PFS Q. 5212) was used.

As mentioned earlier, a set of questions was put to all respondents to investigate their exposure to mass media and to find out if they received any family planning messages through these media. The general WFS question (Q. 599) "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?" was eliminated because in

the pre-test it had proved to be incomprehensible to respondents. It was replaced by an equally general question (PFS Q. 5513) "In your opinion how many children should a married couple have?"

Section 6: WORK HISTORY

Except for a few minor changes in wording, the PFS questionnaire is identical to the WFS core questionnaire in this section.

Section 7: HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND

Except for the changes in equivalent questions about the respondent's background, this section follows the WFS Core Questionnaire closely.

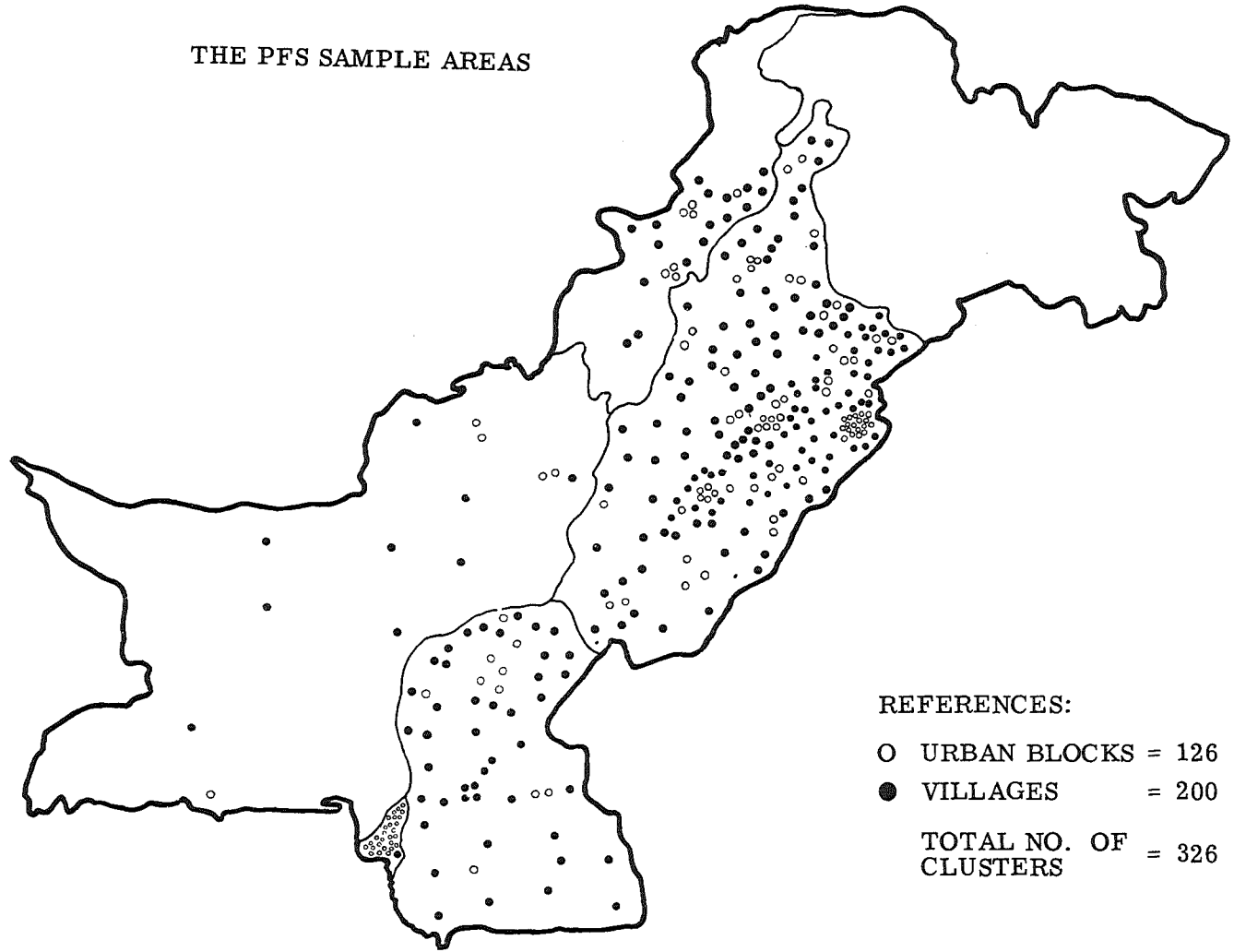
There may appear to be many deviations between the PFS questionnaire and the WFS core questionnaire. But, in fact, the PFS questionnaire is able to supply the same variables as the WFS core questionnaire. The changes have made the PFS questionnaire an instrument that could be used confidently in Pakistan's setting.

2.2 THE SAMPLE

THE STUDY POPULATION

The population of the Pakistan Fertility Survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the Punjab, Sind, the NWFP, and Baluchistan excluding restricted cantonment areas and a few former states and tribal areas of the NWFP-Swat, Dir, Chitral, Malakand Agency, Kurram Agency and Khyber Agency. These areas are excluded because they are inhabited by unsettled nomadic and tribal populations and/or they are sparsely populated and highly inaccessible. According to the latest available provisional figures for the 1972 Population Census of Pakistan, the population covered by this study represents 93.2 percent of the (provisional) total population (Table 2.1).

THE PFS SAMPLE AREAS



REFERENCES:

- URBAN BLOCKS = 126
- VILLAGES = 200
- TOTAL NO. OF CLUSTERS = 326

Table 2.1
Study Population of the PFS/WFS Based on the Latest
Available Provisional Data (November 1974), in Thousands

	Punjab	Sind	NWFP*	Baluchistan ^{***}	Total
Urban	9,248**	5,700	1,199	398	16,545
Rural	28,486	8,307	5,128	2,007	43,928
Total	37,734	14,007	6,327	2,405	60,473

Source: TECH/WFS.287, The sample design for PFS.

* Excluding the "tribal areas"; 66,000 persons in the urban and 4,516 persons in rural areas. Total population of Pakistan in 1972 was 65,064,000 persons.

** Excluding population of Kharian Cantonment.

*** Excluding the rural population of Loralai, Kalat, Mekran, Kharan and Zhob districts where interviews could not be conducted.

SUB-POPULATIONS

The population studied here is divided into two sub-populations or main strata: the urban population and the rural population. Each sub-population contains the four major geographical units (provinces) of the country, viz. the Punjab, Sind, the NWFP, and Baluchistan.

SAMPLE SIZE, BASIC DESIGN AND ALLOCATION

For the PFS/WFS, a national random sample of 6,000 ever-married women, aged 10 to 50 years, was designed. According to the latest Census figures for 1972, about 25.5 percent of the population lived in urban areas. As it was expected that the urban population would be more heterogeneous than the rural population with regard to demographic and socio-economic characteristics, it was decided to over-sample the urban population, and, as such, 40 percent of the sample was allocated to urban areas. Within the urban and rural sub-populations, the respondents were allocated to the provinces in proportion to their population sizes.

As there exists no ready-to-use frame of ever-married women, it was decided to use the household as an intermediate stage to obtain potential respondents. Hence, a multi-stage cluster sample design was chosen; for

urban areas the clusters were the specially created Enumeration Blocks (EB's) while for rural areas the clusters were the Mouzas or villages.

Taking into consideration the available funds, field resources and administrative convenience, it was decided to restrict the operation to 126 Enumeration Blocks in urban areas and to 200 mouzas (villages) in rural areas.

SAMPLE DESIGN FOR URBAN UNIVERSE

The Urban Universe consists of four geographical units; the Punjab, Sind, the NWFP, and Baluchistan Provinces (hereafter either referred to as province, or identified by their names).

SAMPLING FRAME

Since 1971, the Statistical Division has been developing a national sampling frame for the urban areas of the country. The sampling frame consists of a list of Enumeration Blocks, with clearly recognizable boundaries and approximately equal sizes, i. e. 225 households. All urban areas of the Punjab, the NWFP and Sind had been mapped and a measure of size for each Enumeration Block (estimated number of households) prepared. In Baluchistan, about 50 percent of the urban population had been covered by the Statistical Division for the national urban sampling frame. The PFS sampling frame, however, covered the total urban population except those living in restricted areas, i. e. military establishments* and some urban areas of Baluchistan. However, Wah Cantonment in the Punjab was included with special permission of the authorities. This frame was used to draw the urban sample for PFS/WFS in the provinces of the Punjab, Sind, the NWFP and those areas covered for Baluchistan. For the remaining urban areas of Baluchistan, a different procedure was followed.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

A stratified two-stage sampling technique was used for the Punjab, Sind, and the NWFP whereas for Baluchistan a three-stage stratified sampling design was chosen.

PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT

In the PFS sample the primary sampling units (PSUs) were the enumeration blocks of the urban areas as defined by the Statistical Division in the Mapping and Quick Count Survey.

* Excluding the population of the "tribal areas"; both in urban and in rural areas. Total population of Pakistan in 1972 was 64,892 persons.

STRATIFICATION

The Punjab:

For the Punjab, four main explicit strata were constructed as follows:

- 1) Metropolitan Areas:
Cities with 400,000 persons and more, namely, Lahore, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi and Multan were self-selected areas.
- 2) Urban I:
Cities with 100,000-400,000 inhabitants. The nine cities in this stratum are Gujranwala, Sialkot, Sargodha, Sahiwal, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Wah Cantt., Kasur and Gujrat, listed here in order of their 1972 population.
- 3) Urban II:
Cities with 50,000-100,000 inhabitants. This stratum consists of twelve cities selected from a list in which the cities were ordered in descending order according to population size in the 1972 Population Census.
- 4) Urban III:
Cities with up to 50,000 inhabitants. This stratum consists of 181 cities which, too, were selected from a list in which the cities were ordered in descending order according to their population size in the 1972 Population Census.

Sind:

For Sind, the following major strata were constructed:

- 1) Metropolitan Areas:
Cities with more than 400,000 inhabitants according to the 1972 Population Census. Two cities, Karachi and Hyderabad, belonged to this category. Each of these cities was self-representing.
- 2) Urban I and II:
Cities with populations of 100,000-400,000 persons and 50,000-100,000 persons respectively in 1972. This combination was made because there was only one city larger than 100,000 (Sukkur with 159,000 inhabitants) and there were only 5 cities whose size was in the range of 50,000-100,000 persons. The small percentage of population involved and the fact that there does not seem to be much cul-

tural difference between the inhabitants of these cities justify combining them. This stratum was referred to as Urban I of Sind.

3) Urban III:

Cities with a population of up to 50,000 persons according to the 1972 Census. This stratum was formed by 93 cities, and was referred to as Urban II of Sind.

The North Western Frontier Province (NWFP):

In the NWFP, the following major strata were distinguished:

1) Urban I:

Cities with 100,000-400,000 inhabitants according to the 1972 Population Census. Two cities belonged to this stratum, viz. Peshawar and Mardan. In the absence of metropolitan area in the NWFP, this stratum was the first urban stratum in the province.

2) Urban II and III:

Cities with 50,000-100,000 persons and with up to 50,000 inhabitants respectively. There are three cities in the first size range, and 34 in the second. Because of the relatively small numbers involved and the fact that no cultural differences seem to exist between the inhabitants of these cities it seemed legitimate to combine them. The combination was redefined as Urban II of the NWFP.

Baluchistan:

In Baluchistan, only two strata were distinguished:

1) Urban I:

Formed by only Quetta (156,000 inhabitants), the only major city in Baluchistan with a population of over 100,000.

2) Urban II:

Formed by 37 cities whose population size is up to 50,000 inhabitants (1972 Census). They were treated as one stratum, and referred to as Urban II of Baluchistan.

SUB-STRATIFICATION

The Punjab:

The metropolitan stratum consisted of four cities, viz. Lahore, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi and Multan. Each of these was treated as an explicit sub-stratum.

1) Urban I:

Consisted of 9 cities. The cities were classified according to geographical proximity in four explicit sub-strata.

1. Wah Cantonment and Gujrat of Rawalpindi Division (A)
2. Sialkot, Gujranwala and Kasur of Lahore Division (B)
3. Jhang and Sargodha of Sargodha Division..... (C)
4. Sahiwal of Multan Division and Bahawalpur of Bahawalpur Division..... (D)

2) Urban II and III:

These were divided into various sub-strata on the basis of the number of Quick Count households. The number of sub-strata was determined by dividing the allocated number of PSUs by two in order to arrange for paired selection.

Sind:

Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan and has a heterogeneous population. In view of its size, it was divided, for the purpose of the PFS/WFS, into four geographical areas on the basis of socio-economic conditions. In the metropolitan stratum, these four areas and Hyderabad constituted explicit sub-strata.

In the case of Urban I and II, sub-strata had been formed on the basis of Quick Count households just as in Urban II and III of the Punjab.

N. W. F. P.

There being no metropolitan stratum in the NWFP, sub-strata were formed as in the Punjab.

Baluchistan:

Complete Quick Count Survey records were not available for Baluchistan (Quetta excepted). Therefore, for Urban I, consisting of Quetta (with two PSUs only), there was no need to form sub-strata.

In the case of Urban II, the sub-stratification was based on the 1972 Census Population. Two sub-strata of more or less equal size were formed.

SUB-SUB-STRATIFICATION

The sub-strata which received more than two PSUs were divided further into sub-sub-strata on the basis of the number of Quick Count households. The number of sub-sub-strata was determined by dividing the number of PSUs by two to obtain paired selection. Where only two PSUs were allocated, no further sub-sub-strata were formed.

URBAN SAMPLE AND ALLOCATION OF PSUs

Given that the sampling frame of households in urban areas, developed by the Statistical Division, was incomplete and referred to different periods (1972-75), the allocation of the sample over the provinces, the strata and the explicit sub-strata was done according to the distribution of the 1972 Population Census.

Through minor adjustments, the number of EBs per sub-sub-stratum was made even so that ultimately paired selection could be used. Details about the allocation of PSUs to various provinces, their strata, sub-strata and sub-sub-strata can be seen in Table 2.2.

The number of EBs in Baluchistan is twice the number that should have been allocated to this province. This is done to increase the precision of the sample for this province. However, the total number of respondents for this province is proportionate to its total population size.

METHOD OF SELECTION OF PSUs

The cities/towns were arranged by the size of their 1972 population in descending order to form various strata, sub-strata and sub-sub-strata. In each sub-stratum, codes of blocks, along with their size of households, were truly copied from the Quick Count Survey record. The total number of households in each sub-stratum was divided by the number of sub-strata to create sub-strata of approximately equal size in such a way that no block was bisected. After this, two PSUs from each sub-sub-stratum were selected on the basis of Lahiri's method of PPS [6].

For Baluchistan, Union Committees/Town Committees were selected at the first stage with PPS (1972 Population), and forming equal-size EBs, through mapping and Quick Count Survey, one block was selected at random as second-stage sampling unit.

SAMPLING FRACTIONS

In order to determine the overall urban sampling fractions, the following elements were taken into consideration:

- (a) the number of respondents (2400 ever-married women under the age of 50 years);
- (b) the estimated number of households in urban areas;
- (c) the average number of eligible respondents per household;
- (d) the coverage rate; and
- (e) the response rate.

Table 2.2
Allocation of Respondents (R's) and EB's Per Explicit Stratum
For Each Province for PFS/WFS Urban Sample

	PUNJAB				SIND				NWFP				BALUCHISTAN			
	Name/ No. of Towns	% '72 Pop.	Allocated		Name/ No. of Towns	% '72 Pop.	Allocated		Name/ No. of Towns	% '72 Pop.	Allocated		Name/ No. of Towns	% '72 Pop.	Allocated	
			No. of R's	No. of EB's			No. of R's	No. of EB's			No. of R's	No. of EB's			No. of R's	No. of EB's
Metro- politan	LHR	23.4	314	16	KAR	61.4	507	26								
	LYP	8.9	119	6												
	RWP	6.6	89	4												
	MLT	5.8	79	4												
Urban I	A	2.3	31	2	6	92.2	76	4	PSH) MRD)	30.7	53	4	QTA	39.2	23	2
	B	6.8	92	4												
	C	3.7	49	2												
	D	2.5	33	2												
Urban II	12	8.8	118	6					37	69.3	120	6				
Urban III	182	31.1	418	22	93	18.4	152	8					37	60.8	36	4
TOTAL URBAN	206	100.0	1342	68	101	100.0	826	42	39	100.0	173	10	38	100.0	59	6

Note: LHR = Lahore KAR = Karachi PSH = Peshawar QTA = Quetta
 LYP = Lyallpur HYD = Hyderabad MRD = Mardan

RWP = Rawalpindi
 MLT = Multan

The sampling fraction (f) for households of urban areas was set at 824×10^{-6} . This sampling fraction was expected to yield the required number of households and respondents.

The sample enumeration blocks were chosen with a probability proportionate to estimated size (PFS) using Lahiri's procedure. Because paired selection by implicit stratum was used, the first-stage sampling fraction (f) for each EB selected was:

$$\frac{2 \times \text{Mos}}{M_h}$$

where Mos = Measure of size of the selected EB, i. e. the number of households according to Quick Count Survey, and

M_h = the size of the (sub) stratum (in households) that yielded two EBs.

The second-stage sampling fraction is given by the following formula:

$$f_2 = \frac{f}{f_1}$$

SELECTION OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN BALUCHISTAN

Since in Baluchistan the Urban I main stratum contains only the city of Quetta, two enumeration blocks were selected with probability proportionate to estimated size with the same procedure as used for the other provinces.

In the Urban II. main stratum a slightly different approach was necessary because information on the enumeration block level was incomplete. Therefore, it was decided to use a three-stage selection procedure. First, town committees were selected with PPS, dividing the total number of persons enumerated in the 1972 Population Census by the average household size to obtain estimates for the number of households. From the selected towns/cities, one enumeration block was selected with equal probability, except for Duki Civil Station in which case the whole town/union committee was taken because its size did not make sub-divisions possible.

SECONDARY SAMPLING UNIT

The secondary Sampling Unit (SSU) was the household.

SELECTION OF SSUs

All households within a sample block were given serial numbers. The SSUs were selected by systematic sampling with random start and an interval of $1/f_2$; f_2 being the second-stage sampling fraction.

SAMPLING DESIGN FOR RURAL UNIVERSE

The rural universe, like the urban universe, consists of the four major geographical units: the Punjab, Sind, the NWFP and Baluchistan.

SAMPLING FRAME

For rural areas, no ready reliable sampling frame existed. It was, therefore, decided to use the "village list" of the Population Census Organization. This list covers all the rural areas of Pakistan. The whole rural territory of Pakistan is divided into mouzas which are revenue estates or villages. They can be identified by:

Province,
District,
Tehsil or Taluqa,
Qanungo Halqa, i. e. supervisor tax areas,
Hadbast, i. e. lower tax unit, and
Village Name or Village Number.

Each village is appropriately identified by the series of administrative codes referring to the District (Tehsil, Qanungo Halqa and Hadbast) to which the village belongs. The villages have known boundaries, and their maps as well as a description of their boundaries can be obtained. The village list, with population figures for 1972, was prepared in late 1974 and then made available to the PFS/WFS.

In the areas covered by the rural study population, there was a total of 39,906 villages, of which 38,029 villages are inhabited. (See Table 2.3 for details about distribution and sample allocation.)

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Stratified two-stage sampling with probability proportionate to (estimated) size was adopted for this sub-population.

PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT

The primary sampling unit for this design was the village as defined by the Population Census Organization of Pakistan for the 1972 Population Census.

Table 2.3
Allocation of Respondents and Villages per Province
for PFS/WFS Rural Sample

Province	% Population 1972	Allocated	
		No. of Respondents	No. of Villages
Punjab	64.8	2470	130
Sind	18.9	684	38
N. W. F. P.	11.7	437	23
Baluchistan	4.6	171	9
Total	100.0	3762	200

STRATIFICATION

The whole rural universe was divided into four strata, each equivalent to the respective province: the Punjab, Sind, the NWFP, and Baluchistan. No further stratification was introduced.

RURAL SAMPLE AND ITS ALLOCATION

It was decided to select 200 villages, proportionately allocated over strata (provinces). They were expected to generate ultimately a total rural sample of 3,600 eligible respondents.

METHOD OF SELECTION OF PSUs

As in the urban sample frame, the only reliable information available in the rural sampling frame also was population according to the 1972 Population Census.

In each province, the sample of village was selected independently. The procedure used was systematic selection with probability proportionate to (estimated) size of the 1972 population. The frames used for this purpose were prepared as follows:

- 1) In each province, districts were classified according to size.
- 2) In each district, villages were classified according to size, i.e. by their 1972 population. *

After the required interval was determined, a first random selection was made in the first interval and by adding the interval the required number of selections was obtained.

SAMPLE FRACTIONS

As in the case of urban areas, the following elements were taken into consideration for rural areas also:

- a) the number of respondents;
- b) the estimated number of households;
- c) the average number of eligible respondents for household;
- d) the coverage rate; and
- e) the response rate.

The sampling fraction (f) for households in rural areas was set at 468×10^{-3} . The first-stage selection probability was given by

$$f_1 = \frac{k_h M_{os}}{M_h} ; \quad k_h = \text{number of selections per province}$$

The second-stage sampling fraction was obtained by

$$f_2 = f/f_1$$

SECONDARY SAMPLING UNIT

As in the urban universe, the household was used as an SSU in the rural universe, too.

SELECTION OF SSUs

Each household was given a serial number and the required SSUs were selected by systematic sampling with random start and an interval of $1/f_2$.

THE VARIANCE COMPUTATIONS

The samples for urban and rural areas are independent in each province. In the case of the urban samples, the formula for paired selection can be used for each province, and an overall estimate for the urban areas can be obtained. Because the sample allocation was proportionate over the

provinces and the overall sampling fraction was the same, the following formulae of the combined ratio estimates [7, pp.190-195] were used.

$$r = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sum y_h}{\sum x_h} = \frac{\sum (y_{h1} + y_{h2})}{\sum (x_{h1} + x_{h2})}; \text{ the stratified ratio mean.}$$

$$\text{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{\sum x^2} \sum D_{zh}^2; \text{ the variance of the stratified ratio mean.}$$

$$\text{where: } D_{z_h} = (z_{h1} - z_{h2}) = (y_{h1} - rx_{h1}) - (y_{h2} - rx_{h2})$$

In rural areas the sample allocation was also proportionate to the sizes of the provinces, with the same sample fraction. Hence, the formula for the combined ratio estimate with systematic selection [7, pp.202-203] could be used to obtain estimates of the variances for each province and the overall estimates for rural Pakistan.

$$r = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sum y_{oc}}{\sum x_{oc}} = \frac{\sum \sum y_{hoc}}{\sum \sum x_{hoc}}; \text{ the stratified ratio mean.}$$

$$\text{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \frac{a}{2(a-1)} \sum^{a-1} D_{z_g}^2; \text{ the variance of the stratified ratio mean.}$$

$$\text{where: } D_{z_g} = (z_g - z_{g+1}) = (y_g - y_{g+1}) - r(x_g - x_{g+1})$$

If estimates for the provinces are required, they could be obtained by combining the urban and rural areas. If estimates for the whole of the study population are required, the best strategy is to use separate ratio estimates [8].

The weights for each stratum per province (and for the total study population) are known and independent of the results obtained by the sample. The formulae are:

$$r_w = \sum W_h r_h \quad \text{for the separate ratio mean}$$

and

$$\text{var}(r_w) = \sum W_h^2 \text{var}(r_h) \quad \text{for the variance of the separate ratio mean}$$

$$= \sum W_h^2 \frac{1 - f_h}{x_h^2} \sum d_{zh}^2 ;$$

$$\text{where } d_{zh}^2 = \frac{a_h}{a_h - 1} \left(\sum_{\alpha} y_{h\alpha} - r_h x_{h\alpha} \right)^2$$

where r_h and $\text{var}(r_h)$ must be estimated separately per stratum.

Although the sample was a stratified cluster sample and the above mentioned formulae and weights could be used, the computer programmes used for the preparation of the tables did not take the sample design into account. As the response rate was high and relatively the same in all areas, it was not considered necessary to weight the sample to compensate for non-response. To get the properly weighted frequencies, weights were calculated for the urban and rural main strata to correct for the unequal sampling fractions used in the two strata. The weights were based on the inverse of the sampling fractions, standardised in such a way that the total sample

size (weighted) is equal to the total number of successfully interviewed respondents. Table 2.4 gives relevant details.

Table 2.4
Weights Used for Calculation of Data for Report No. 1

	Sampling Fraction	Weights*	Sample Size	Weighted** Sample Size	Corrected*** Weighted Sample Size	Corrected**** Weight per Case
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban	$.8245 \times 10^{-3}$	1	1886	1886	1282	.6797
Rural	$.468 \times 10^{-3}$	1.762	3063	5397	3667	1.1973
Total			4949	7283	4949 ^a	

* Basically this mean applying the sampling fraction of the urban areas to the rural areas.

** Obtained by multiplying Col. 3 with Col. 4.

*** Obtained by multiplying each figures by 4949/7283 to maintain sample size.

**** Obtained by dividing Col. 6 by Col. 4 for each line.

^a Excluding 47 women who are exactly 50 years old.

THE OBTAINED SAMPLE

Although a sample of 6,000 respondents was planned, a sample of 5046 households and 4949 eligible respondents was obtained Table[2.5 a & b]. The reasons for the reduced sample size could be attributed mainly to the fact that apparently the total number of households in both urban and rural strata was over-estimated. The over-estimation is not the same for all provinces. However, although the sample size is reduced, the sample is a proper probability sample and is therefore suitable to yield statistical estimates.

The sample of Baluchistan is considerably reduced because one EB and six villages had to be excluded from the sample due to their inaccessibility on account of difficult terrain.

Table 2.5 (a)

Response Rate and Reasons of Non-response of Household Respondents(Rs')
All Pakistan (Province-Wise)

Result/Reason	Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
	No. of R's	%	No. of R's	%	No. of R's	%	No. of R's	%	No. of R's	%
Result	(a) Response Rate									
Completed	3255	93.64	1146	93.55	425	91.60	75	92.59	4901	93.42
Reasons for Non-response	(b) Non-response									
No competent 'R' at home	18	0.52	4	0.33	-	-	1	1.24	23	0.43
Deferred	-	-	1	0.08	-	-	-	-	1	0.02
Refused	-	-	4	0.33	-	-	-	-	4	0.08
Dwelling vacant/ recently migrated	177	5.09	53	4.32	13	2.80	5	6.17	248	4.73
Address not dwelling	1	0.03	1	0.08	-	-	-	-	2	0.04
Address not found	7	0.20	6	0.49	-	-	-	-	13	0.25
Other reasons	18	0.52	10	0.82	26	5.60	-	-	54	1.03
Total	3476	100.00	1225	100.00	464	100.00	81	100.00	5246	100.00

Table 2.5 (b)

Response Rate and Reasons of Non-response of Eligible Respondents (Rs')
All Pakistan (Province-Wise)

Result/Reason	Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
	No. of R's	%	No. of R's	%	No. of R's	%	No. of R's	%	No. of R's	%
<u>Result</u>	<u>(a) Response Rate</u>									
Completed	3274	99.39	1207	97.97	433	99.08	82	98.80	4996	99.01
<u>Reasons for Non-response</u>	<u>(b) Non-response</u>									
R' not at home	12	0.37	14	1.14	1	0.23	1	1.20	28	0.55
Refused	-	-	1	0.08	-	-	-	-	1	0.02
Partly completed	1	0.03	2	0.16	-	-	-	-	3	0.06
Others	7	0.21	8	0.65	3	0.69	-	-	18	0.36
Total	3294	100.00	1232	100.00	437	100.00	83	100.00	5046	100.00

In the Punjab, one rural cluster turned out to be "empty" at the listing stage. It was discovered that the Mos assigned was wrong, and the actual number of the households in the area could give only one household. Hence, that particular rural cluster was not covered in the fieldwork.

REDEFINITION OF THE STUDY POPULATION

Originally, all of Baluchistan was included in the study population, but part of it could not be covered, so a redefinition of the study population seems necessary. From a theoretical point of view this is correct and necessary, but given the small size of the population involved, it will have no practical consequences for the national estimates. The additional areas that are excluded contain about 909,123 persons for the rural areas. The PFS/WFS sample covers, therefore, 91.8 percent, instead of 93.2 percent, of the (provisional) national population.

The correct definition of the study population, therefore, would be: all urban and rural areas of the Punjab, Sind, the NWFP, and Baluchistan except all the rural areas of Kalat, Mekran, Loralai, Zhob and Kharan districts of Baluchistan, restricted cantonment areas, former states and the tribal areas of the NWFP Swat, Dir, Chitral, Malakand Agency, Kurram Agency and Khyber Agency.

2.3 THE ORGANIZATION AND EXECUTION OF THE STUDY

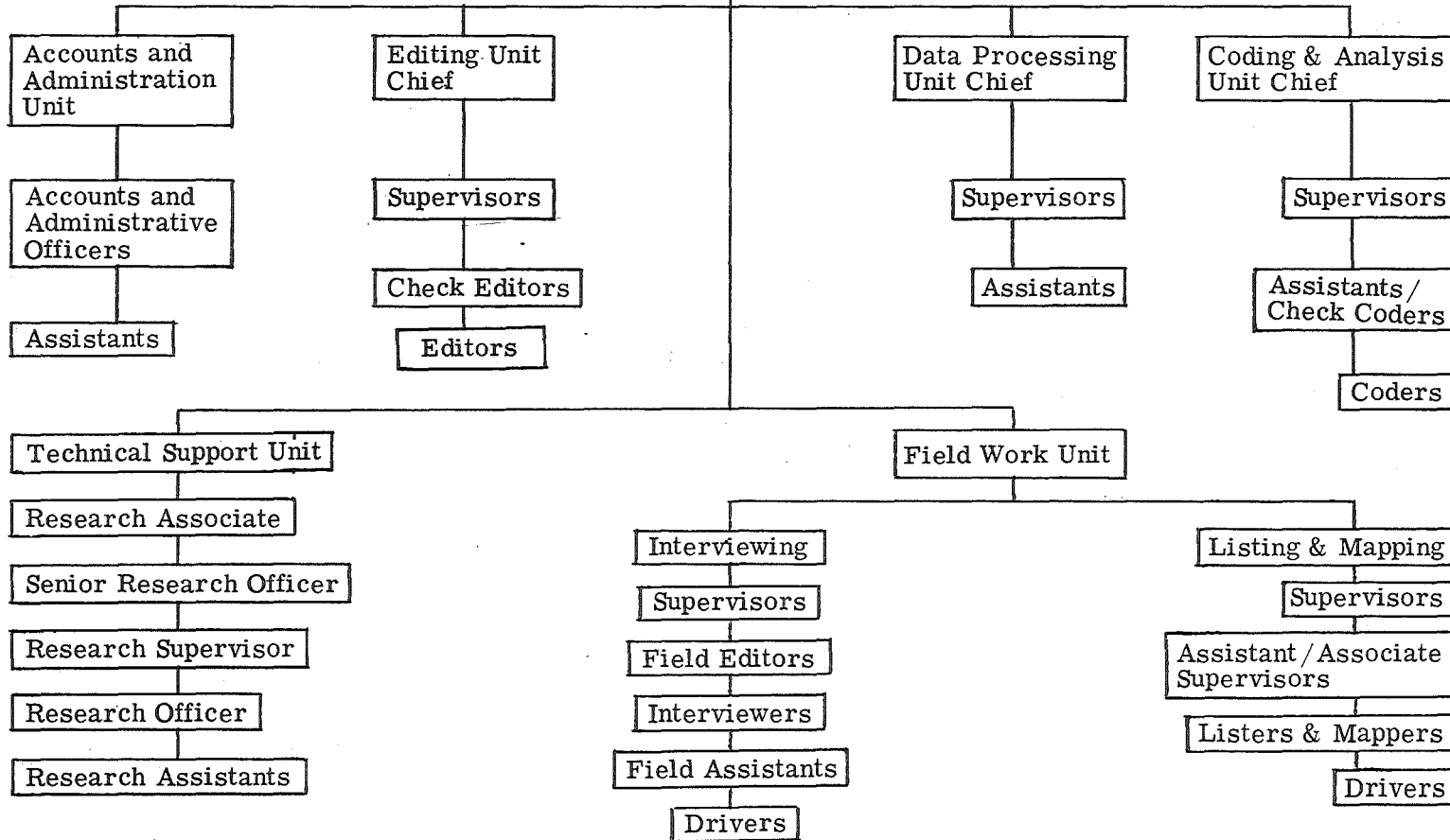
1) DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION THAT CONDUCTED THE SURVEY

As described in Chapter I, the PFS/WFS was executed by the TREC. A special project staff was assembled, consisting of regular staff members of the TREC, who dedicated all or part of their time to the PFS activities, professionals on "loan" from other institutions, and specially recruited personnel.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PROJECT DIRECTOR



2) STAFFING, RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

The following staff was seconded to the PFS/WFS from the Training, Research and Evaluation Centre:

Designation	Number	Functions in the PFS
Deputy Director	1	Project Director:
Assistant Directors	3	Unit Chiefs: Supervision of adaptation and drafting of survey documents, fieldwork, editing, coding, data processing and analysis.
Statistical Investigator	1	Assistance in supervision of coding and editing.
Senior Staff Interviewers	5	Adaptation and drafting of survey documents, field supervision, field and office editing, check-editing, coding, check-coding, and tabulation
Staff Interviewers	4	Assistance in field supervision, field and office-editing, check-editing, coding, and check-coding.
Editors	2	Assistance in field supervision, editing and transport supervision.
Coder	1	Editing and coding.
Accountant	1	Maintenance of accounts and book-keeping.
Cashier	1	Cash disbursement.
Clerks	2	Assisting accounts and administrative units in filing and office work.
Stenotypists	3	Typing of various materials.
Drivers	9	Field and central office duties.
Peons	4	Attending staff of various units.

The following staff were on loan from affiliated agencies of the Pakistan Population Planning Council, namely, Inspection Directorate and District Population Planning Offices:

Assistant Director	1	Field supervision during listing, mapping and interviewing.
Senior Population Planning Officers	1-2 per District	Listing and mapping.

For the listing of household in the selected EBs and villages, special teams were organized using personnel from the Population Planning Board of the district in which the clusters were located. Each enumeration team consisted of one Supervisor and one Assistant Supervisor from the central office and employed 1-2 Associate Supervisors from the District Population Planning Offices. The number of field motivators employed ranged from 4 to 16 per district.

The following is the number of support staff specially recruited for the PFS:

Research Supervisor	...	1
Research Associate	...	1
Senior Research Officer	...	1
Research Officer	...	1
Interviewers (female)	...	27
Transcribers	...	3
Coders	...	5
Stenotypists	...	2
Drivers	...	4
Peons	...	2

RECRUITMENT

Listers and Mappers Male and female field motivators working in District Population Planning Offices were selected for listing and mapping on the basis of successful completion of one-day training and field practice.

Interviewers Initial screening for recruitment of interviewers was based on academic qualifications and personal interviews by the Project Director and TAC Members. The minimum qualifications required for the posts of interviewers was a Bachelor's (i. e. B. A.) degree. Most of the applicants, however, had post-graduate (i. e. M. A.) degrees in Social Sciences and some of them had had some fieldwork experience also. Final selection was based on overall performance during the course of training, i. e. on class performance, results of take-home tests, field practice, and final written test in the class. Grades were given by two different training supervisors separately and were averaged. The final decision for recruitment was taken by the Project Director.

Officers The selection of officers was based on their previous experience in research and academic qualifications in social sciences.

TRAINING

The training programme was held in three phases.

PHASE I

LISTING AND MAPPING

In the first phase, the listers and mappers were trained. The basic document was the Enumerator's Manual. Different training sessions were organized for different types of field staff.

SUPERVISORS

The Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors were given a three-day training in listing and mapping at the PFS central office. The training consisted of theoretical as well as practical training. Lectures were based on the Enumerator's Manual. In the field practice, they had to fill in the listing proformas in a non-sample area and to prepare a map of the same area. During the field practice, they were supervised by the Project Director and the unit chiefs. The final briefing was done by the Project Director who discussed in detail expected field problems and probable solutions thereof in addition to other technical matters.

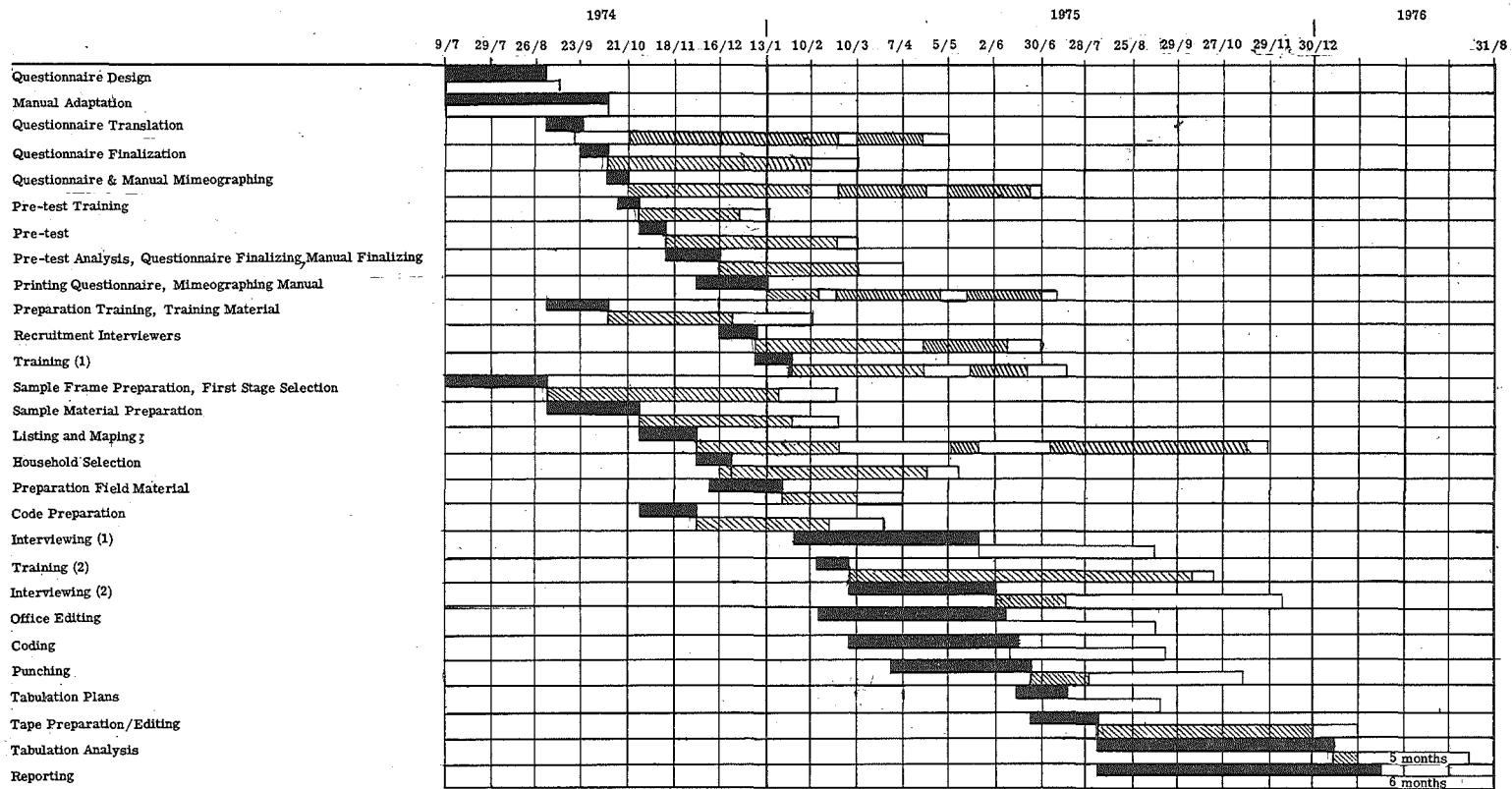
ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS




The Senior Population Planning Officers (SPPOs) - sometimes Population Planning Officers (PPOs) - were selected from District Population Planning Offices to work as Associate Supervisors during the Listing and Mapping phase. In view of the nature of their experience, which included supervision of registration of households in their respective areas as well as their mapping etc., they were imparted theoretical as well as practical training for one day by the field supervisor for listing and mapping at district level. They also attended training sessions, held for listers and mappers, and supervised their field practice.

LISTERS AND MAPPERS

In view of the considerable experience of listing and mapping possessed by Field Motivators (FMs) working in District Population Planning Offices, they were employed to work as listers and mappers and, as such, were imparted only one day's theoretical as well as practical training of listing and mapping. This was conducted at district level by the Field Supervisor. The practical training included listing and mapping of households in a non-sampled area. The Supervisor, Assistant Supervisor and the Associate

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY/WFS, MAIN ACTIVITIES



Actually Implemented Time Schedule 
 Period when this publication 
 Period when this particular work was not done. 

Supervisor supervised the field practice of the listers and mappers. Only those Field Motivators were finally selected who successfully completed both the theoretical and practical training sessions.

PHAS II

INTERVIEWING

The second training phase was concerned with the interviewing and editing techniques. This was based on the Supervisor's Manual, Editor's Manual, Interviewer's Manual and the PFS questionnaires. The second training phase included sessions for the following staff:

TRAINERS

The Project Director held a few meetings with subject specialists to discuss the aims and objectives of the PFS/WFS and provided them with survey documents enabling them to prepare their lectures in the light of the survey requirements. The trainers who dealt with the different survey documents were closely involved in their adaptation and drafting. In addition to this, the Project Director and the WFS experts discussed with them outlines of the training programmes.

SUPERVISORS

A one-week workshop was organized for the Field Supervisors. It involved a detailed discussion of the role and functions of Supervisors and Field Editors, documentation procedures, editing procedures, quality control measures, field logistics, expected field problems, and probable solutions of those problems. Procedures to remain in constant touch with the Head Office in normal situations and in cases of emergency, procedures of disbursement of funds and other field supplies, transfer of completed interviews, and visits of Project Director and different unit chiefs were properly delineated. In addition, the supervisors attended the training sessions held for the interviewers and field editors and also worked as field supervisors during field practice of the interviewers and editors.

FIELD EDITORS

The theoretical part of the field editor's training was based on the Editor's Manual and the Interviewer's Manual. The lectures delivered were mainly concerned with editing techniques. As a part of their training, they also attended training sessions held for field supervisors and interviewers.

The practical part of the field editor's training included reinterviewing, spot-checking, and attending as observer some of the practice interviews assigned by the field supervisors. In addition, the field editors were required to edit 100 percent of the practice interviews. The editor also attended the role-playing performances of the interviewers and held individual as well as group discussions regarding interviewing errors in the presence of the Field Supervisor.

INTERVIEWERS

The theoretical part of the interviewers' training was based on the Interviewer's Manual which was discussed in detail. Some experts delivered lectures on the demographic situation of Pakistan, communication theory and age- and date-probing techniques. The importance of the accuracy of dates and ages for demographic data and the need for correct data were discussed in detail. The interviewers also listened to model interviews and were required to make comments about their merits and failures. These comments were further discussed in the class-room situation.

The practical part of the interviewers' training included role-playing, practice interviews and tape-recording of interviews. The interviewers were divided into groups. Each group consisted of 3 interviewers, one field editor and one field supervisor.

In role-playing, one interviewer posed as respondent, the other as interviewer, and the remaining group members as observers. Mistakes committed by interviewers in the course of their interviewing were noted and pointed out by the field editor or the supervisor who told the interviewers how those mistakes could be avoided.

The practice interviews were conducted in the office as well as in the field. The practice interviews conducted in the office included almost all the categories of respondents fulfilling the eligibility criteria. These respondents were women who had volunteered for the purpose on request. All these respondents were interviewed by the trainees. While one trainee acted as interviewer, the others were observers. All the trainees did this type of exercise in rotation. The editor carefully observed the interviewing performance and recorded each mistake committed by the interviewer. These mistakes were, later, discussed both with the individual concerned and in group.

For practice interviews conducted in the field, the respondents were selected randomly on household basis in non-sample areas. Each interviewer conducted a total of about 15 interviews in three days. These were edited by the field editor and the supervisor and the interviewing errors were discussed with both the individual and the group within 24 hours of the actual interviews.

The interviewers were also trained to tape-record interviews. Each interviewer tape-recorded some of her role-playing interviews as well as practice interviews. This was played back by the field editor and the supervisor in the group and mistakes were pointed out. Whenever a good approach was observed, it was duly appreciated in order to encourage the interviewers.

PHASE III: EDITING AND CODING

OFFICE EDITORS

The second group of editors was specially trained for office editing. The theoretical part of the training was mainly based on the Editor's Manual. The Interviewer's Manual was also used in order to enable them to know the interviewing instructions. The practical aspect of their training included editing of the training interviews. Office editors were allowed to edit the main interviews only when they acquired enough understanding of the editing procedures. They were also trained in the use of the editing register. A group of more experienced staff was assigned to work as Check-Editors.

CODERS

There was a separate one-week session for the training of the coders. The basis of their training was the Coder's Manual. The practical part of their training included coding of the training interviews. They started coding main interviews as soon as their practical training was over.

FIELDWORK

The PFS fieldwork was completed in three phases.

PHASE I

PRETESTING

The main purpose of the pretesting was to see whether the questionnaire was suitable to the cultural conditions of the country. The pretest interviewers were, therefore, specifically advised to note down any difficulty felt during the interview because of the questionnaire design or linguistic

problems either by the interviewer or by the respondents. All such problems were carefully dealt with and appropriate modifications were made by the PFS staff under the supervision of the TAC, the Project Director and the WFS experts visiting the country.

The pretesting was done in the provinces of the Punjab, the NWFP and Sind. In the Punjab, the pretesting was carried out in Lahore district. The Lahore urban area included some residential parts of the city along with some villages which were selected randomly to represent rural areas. Similar procedures were followed in the districts of Peshawar (NWFP) and Hyderabad (Sind). In Karachi (Sind) the areas were selected on the basis of the general socio-economic classification of the areas.

Pretesting was done more or less simultaneously in three of the provinces. The dates and languages of pretesting in the three provinces are given below:

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>DURATION</u>
Punjab	Punjabi	19.2.75 to 27.2.75
Sind	Sindhi, Urdu	24.2.75 to 8.3.75
NWFP	Pushto	22.2.75 to 2.3.75

The composition of the field-teams involved in pretesting was as under:

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Punjab	Supervisor	1
	Interviewers	4
Sind	Supervisor	1
	Interviewers	4
NWFP	Supervisor	1
	Interviewers	2

Field members for the pretest included senior staff members of the TREC and native speakers of the languages spoken in the areas where they operated.

PHASE II

LISTING AND MAPPING

The four provinces were first of all divided into ten operational divisions: five in the Punjab, three in Sind, and one each in Baluchistan and the NWFP. Divisional teams were accordingly created by the PFS Central Office at Lahore. Each such team was headed by a field supervisor and included an assistant supervisor and a driver. The TREC provided one Assistant

Director and two Senior Staff Interviewers to work as supervisors whereas two Editors and one Staff Interviewer of the organization worked as assistant supervisors. The affiliated agencies of the Pakistan Population Planning Council provided one Assistant Director (Directorate of Inspection) and three Senior Population Planning Officers (two from Sind and one from the Punjab Population Planning Board) for supervisory purposes. The other two supervisors were Research Supervisor and Research Officer, especially employed by the PFS Central Office. Each Supervisor was assigned one division or more, or a part of it, for listing and mapping.

The listing and mapping were organized at the district level. The team supervisor deployed support staff, viz. one or two Associate Supervisor(s) (SPPO/PPO), 4 to 16 Field Motivators, and 1 to 3 Drivers along with vehicles provided by the District Population Planning Offices.

In general, the supervisor formed one to four teams in each district. Each such team consisted of one supervisor, three or four listers and mappers, and one driver.

The initial sketch map of the cluster was prepared by the listers themselves. A final map of the cluster was, however, prepared by the Assistant/Associate Supervisor. All the structures were well-numbered on the map. The supervisor carefully examined the map and modifications were made whenever they were found necessary.

The approximate number of officers and other staff members hired from the District Population Planning Offices throughout the country was as under:

<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>SEX</u>
Associate Supervisors	80	Male
Listers and Mappers	200	Male/Female

The following was the listing and mapping time-schedule:

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>DATE STARTED</u>	<u>DATE ENDED</u>
Punjab	22.2.1975	26.4.1975
NWFP	21.3.1975	3.5.1975
Sind	26.5.1975	7.7.1975
Baluchistan	11.10.1975	26.10.1975

In the Punjab and the NWFP, listing was done simultaneously but was undertaken a few months later in Sind and Baluchistan.

PHASE III

INTERVIEWING

The teams of field staff for interviewing were composed in accordance with the number of the sample households in the province and the provincial linguistic situation. There were 9 teams in all: 4 for the Punjab, 3 for Sind and one each for the NWFP and Baluchistan. Each team consisted of one male supervisor, one female editor, and 3 to 5 interviews. The supervisors working in the interviewing phase were the same as the ones who supervised the listing and mapping operations. The total number of supervisors, editors, and interviewers was as follows:

<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>SEX</u>
Supervisors	9	Male
Editors	9	Female
Interviewers	27	Female

In addition to the aforesaid staff, each team consisted of one driver, with a vehicle from the Central Office, and a field assistant. The field supervisor hired local guides in some of the rural clusters for helping interviewers. This happened mostly in rural areas of Sind and the NWFP.

The following were the interviewing periods for the four provinces:

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>DATE STARTED</u>	<u>DATE ENDED</u>
Punjab	19.5.1975	14.9.1975
NWFP	13.7.1975	19.9.1975
Sind	14.7.1975	9.9.1975
Baluchistan	27.10.1975	5.12.1975

The interviewing was suspended in the provinces of the Punjab and Sind during the fasting month 'Ramzan' and was resumed on the dates given below:

Punjab	24.11.1975	12.12.1975
Sind	14.10.1975	13.12.1975

SUPERVISION PROCESS

During the listing and interviewing phase, supervision was constantly exercised to ensure good quality of the work and its timely completion. In both phases, the overall supervision in the field was the sole responsibility of the Field Supervisor. The Project Director and the Unit Chiefs, involved

in coding, editing and data processing, made planned and surprise visits to all the teams in the field at regular intervals. The WFS experts, visiting Pakistan, also went into the field to monitor the fieldwork.

During the enumeration phase, the field supervisor, being responsible for the quality of the work of the listers and mappers, randomly checked 20 percent of the cases and rechecked 10 percent of the cases already checked by the Assistant/Associate Supervisor. In order to control field activities, the supervisor used the "Daily Progress Report Sheet" (DPRS), which was completed daily.

In order to make the process of supervision more effective during the interviewing phase, the supervisor used different forms, such as "Sample Assignment and Outcome Sheet" (SAO Sheet), "Interviewers' Progress Report Sheet" (IPRS), "Summary of Results in the Cluster" (SRC) etc., which very clearly indicated the field situation.

2.4 QUALITY CONTROL AND EVALUATION OF DATA

2.4.1 PROCEDURES USED FOR QUALITY CONTROL IN FIELDWORK, CODING AND DATA PROCESSING

A- MEASURES FOR QUALITY CONTROL

With a view to maintaining the quality of the data, all possible steps were taken from the very beginning to keep the process under control. The following measures had been adopted in the field for timely collection of data with high quality:

a) TAPE-RECORDING OF INTERVIEWS

One interview in alternate clusters was tape-recorded. Each interviewer had to tape-record such of her interviews as were assigned to her by the supervisor. The tape-recorded interview was listened to by the editor and the supervisor individually and in group. The supervisor made a list of all the interviewing errors and discussed them in group sessions. The interviewers were also invited to make their comments about the merits and demerits of the interview. The supervisor pointed out all the errors in a very friendly manner. When a probe was wrongly used, the supervisor, the editor and the interviewers found out a suitable alternative probe agreeable to all. In this way, all the defects were discussed and possible solutions arrived at. In all, 135 interviews were tape-recorded including household interviews.

b) DOCUMENT CONTROL

The quality of the work of the interviewers in the field was controlled in several ways. One of them involved a use of error-lists like "Interviewers' Error List" and "List of Errors in Tape-recorded Interviews". The field editor and the supervisor listed all the interviewing errors committed by the interviewers as well as the errors committed by editors in reinterviewing. In the light of such lists, the supervisor held individual and group discussions and pointed out how such errors could be avoided in later interviews.

c) POST-INTERVIEW VISITS

As in many well-known international surveys, post-interview visits were made during the PFS also. The visits were utilized for reinterviews and spot-checks.

i) REINTERVIEW

The field editors were assigned the job of reinterviewing as they were better trained and more experienced. Reinterviewing and tape-recording of interviews did not take place in the same cluster, but were so arranged as to cover alternate clusters in relation to each other. Reinterviewing and tape-recording involved only one respondent in each cluster. The reinterview was matched with the interview by the editor and the supervisor. For any variation in the responses, the supervisor held group meetings in order to understand the reasons. For example, if the response to Q.104 was "No" in interview and "Yes" in reinterview, then both the interviewer and the editor were requested to illustrate the probes used. In this way the additional probes used by the editor were elicited for the benefit of the interviewers. Likewise, other variations were also discussed and decisions made about approaches to be followed in the future.

Since the interviewer never knew beforehand which one of her already interviewed respondent was to be reinterviewed, it can be safely assumed that this approach also improved the quality of interviews and eliminated any chances of faking. The total number of reinterviews conducted by the field editor was 135.

ii) SPOT-CHECK

The second form of post-interview visits included spot-checks. Basically, the purpose of spot-checking, which was again done by the field

editor, was to verify that the interviewer had interviewed the right (sampled) household and the right respondents in the household. Secondly, all such cases were spot-checked where some inconsistent or doubtful information was obtained. The necessity of spot-check of a particular case was pointed out by the editor. However, the final decision for the spot-check came from the supervisor. In general, the supervisor randomly selected some cases for spot-checking.

d) **FIELD SUPERVISION**

The field team worked under the overall supervision of a male field supervisor. The purpose of the field supervision was twofold. On the one hand, the supervisor used different forms, such as Sample Assignment and Outcome Sheet, Summary of Results in the Cluster, Interviewer's Progress Report Sheet, etc., to control the quantity of work and, on the other hand, he tried to maintain the quality of interviewers' work through tape-recording, reinterviewing, spot-checking of some of the interviews and holding individual and group discussions in order to remove any confusion prevailing in the minds of the editor or the interviewers. These steps proved to be highly satisfactory.

e) **OFFICE EDITING**

The process of office editing was primarily aimed at clearing the data for coding, punching and analysis. The outcome of editing was, however, used to help in minimizing the interviewing errors and thereby improving the quality of interviews. This was done by sending back to the field, for individual and group discussions, the summary sheet of question-wise frequency of errors committed by a particular interviewer in a particular cluster.

f) **HEADQUARTERS STAFF VISIT**

The teams were weekly visited by the Project Director and editing and coding unit chiefs to make sure that the programme was carried out as scheduled and that both the quality and quantity of work were maintained. During their visits to the field teams, they themselves edited some of the completed household schedules and individual questionnaires and held group discussions about errors in interviewing and field-editing. Some of the TAC members also visited the field teams for purposes of supervision and guidance. The WFS experts visiting the country also went into the field to monitor the performance and progress of the field staff. In addition, they

communicated to interviewers a summary of their errors detected in office editing. The errors were also discussed in group.

Such procedures were found to be extremely successful in reducing interviewing errors and enhancing the quality of interviews.

Apart from giving technical guidance, the headquarters staff also stressed the usefulness of harmonious inter-personal relationships among the team members for quality, quantity, and timely completion of fieldwork.

g) CODING

In order to maintain the quality of coding, all data were fully check-coded by a group of relatively more intelligent and experienced staff. Ten percent of the check-coded household schedules and individual questionnaires were further check-coded by the coding unit chief. With a view to avoiding variations in recording codes for occupation of the respondent and her husband, a group of coders were especially trained for the purpose.

h) DATA PROCESSING

All the data of the PFS were processed at the Data Processing Unit of the TREC which has three Punch Machines, one Verifier, one IBM Sorter and one Reproducer, all Alpha-Numeric. The experienced staff of this section punched, verified and sequentially arranged the data for further processing at the WAPDA Computer Centre, Lahore, as well as Islamabad Computer Centre, Islamabad. The computer editing was done, using the Mini-Tab editing programme. Detailed consistency checks, range checks and logical checks were used to clean the data on the computer. Details of the edit-checks are available in the office.

The WAPDA Computer Centre has an IBM Computer, Model 360/30, 64-K with four Disc Drives and four Tape Drives. Discs as well as tapes were used for processing the data. The package programmes that have been used include the Mini-Tab Edit Programmes as well as a modified Cross Tab Programme, and partly OSIRIS for cross-tabulations.

2. POST-ENUMERATION SURVEY

No specific post-enumeration survey had been envisaged in the original project proposal yet a basic Methodological Research Study has been launched with two distinct objectives: (i) to test the validity and reliability of two different approaches for obtaining birth histories, viz. the Integrated Pregnancy History Approach used in the National Impact Survey and the

Separate Birth History Approach used in the PFS/WFS, and (ii) to see the difference over a period of one year by reinterviewing a sample of respondents who were interviewed last year. The fieldwork has been completed and the editing and coding are in progress. The data will be available for analysis sometimes in October or November, 1976. It is expected that some analysis will be undertaken of the validity and reliability of the main survey of the PFS conducted in 1975.

3. CHECKS THROUGH INTERNAL CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

Detailed consistency checks have been used for editing data. The list of checks has been included in the Appendix. In all, there were 1200 checks which included the logical checks, the range checks and internal consistency checks.

CHAPTER 3

SUBSTANTIVE FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the major findings of the survey are presented. However, in order to provide the readers with necessary background for a proper application and appraisal of those findings, some of the socio-demographic characteristics of the Pakistani population and setting are discussed first.

In addition to this introductory part which presents demographic characteristics of Pakistan's population as well as of the total PFS sample population, this chapter carries five major sections, entitled as follows:

- Nuptiality and Exposure to Child-Bearing;
- Fertility;
- Preference for Number and Sex of Children;
- Knowledge and Use of Contraception; and
- The Use of Contraception in Relation to Fertility Preferences.

3.2 SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The Pakistan Fertility Survey obtained data about the defacto as well as the dejure population of the households. The defacto population includes all those who slept in the sampled house night prior to the interview. The dejure population include all the usual residents. The total defacto population was enumerated to be 29,673. 15,457 were males and 14,216 were females. The corresponding dejure population was 31,010. In appendix-I, only the breakdown of defacto population is presented.

3.2.1 AGE STRUCTURE

The age and sex composition of the sample population is presented in Table 3.1 along with that of the Housing, Economic and Demographic Survey (HED) for 1973. It should be mentioned that both HED and PFS are sample surveys and are subject to varying level of sampling variations. Thus small differences in age and sex should be interpreted with cautions. The two distributions do not show any significant differences.

Table 3.1
Percentage distribution of Population by Age
and Sex as given by HED, 1973 and PFS, 1975

Age Group	HED 1973			PFS 1975		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
0 - 4	14	13	15	15	15	15
5 - 9	16	16	16	15	15	15
10 - 14	13	14	13	14	14	14
15 - 19	10	10	9	10	9	10
20 - 24	7	7	7	7	7	8
25 - 29	7	7	7	7	7	7
30 - 34	6	6	6	6	6	6
35 - 39	5	5	6	5	5	5
40 - 44	5	5	5	5	4	5
45 - 49	4	4	4	4	3	4
50 +	13	14	12	12	15	11
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Unpublished HED Survey Tables.

3.2.2 SEX RATIO

The sex ratio (males per 100 females) for the total PFS population is 109 which is slightly lower than the figure of 112.9 reported for the provisional population enumerated in the 1972 Population Census [1, p. 30].

Table 3.2

Percentage Distribution by Marital Status of the Female Population Aged 10-49 years, by age for Housing, Economic and Demographic Survey (HED) 1973 and Pakistan Fertility Survey (PFS), 1975

Age	HED 1973*				PFS 1975			
	Single	Married	Widow- ed	Divor- ced	Single	Married	Widow- ed	Divor- ced
10-14	99	1	0	0	99	1	0	0
15-19	72	28	0	0	62	38	0	0
20-24	25	73	1	1	22	76	0	2
25-29	6	92	1	1	8	87	2	3
30-34	3	94	2	1	3	92	2	3
35-39	2	95	3	0	2	92	4	2
40-44	2	92	6	0	1	89	8	2
45-49	1	91	8	0	1	84	12	3
Total	32	61	7	0	33	57	9	1

Source: *Unpublished HED report.

3.2.3 MARITAL STATUS

In table 3.2 the marital status distribution of HED and PFS are presented. It is interesting to note that PFS reports a considerably higher proportion of divorced and widowed (10%) as compared to HED (7%). This may be due to fact that in PFS the respondent and interviewers were females while in HED males interviewers were used. This difference, as discussed earlier HED and PFS are not exactly comparable due to methodological differences.

3.3 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION

In the following paragraphs, the following variables relating to the basic characteristics of the sample population are discussed:

Respondent's Residential Background: current and childhood,
 Husband's Occupation,
 Respondent's education and literacy, and
 Respondent's occupation.

3.3.1 RESIDENTIAL BACKGROUND

Seventy-three percent of the PFS respondents currently live in rural areas, and 79.1 percent were brought up in rural areas, suggesting that there has been a net rural-urban migration and that a substantial number of respondents currently living in urban areas were brought up in rural areas. Thirty-five percent of all urban residents in the PFS sample were raised in rural areas. On the other hand, only five percent of all rural residents in the PFS sample reported having been brought up in urban areas.

3.3.2 OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND

The predominantly rural character of the Pakistani society is well reflected in the nature of the occupations of the respondents' husbands. Detailed information about the husbands' occupation and work situation was obtained and is presented in Table 3.3

Table 3.3

The Percentages of Husbands in Various Occupational Groups - PFS 1975

Original Groups	Percentages
Professional and Technical Workers	4.1
Clerical and Related Workers	3.8
Sales Workers	10.6
Farmers and Farm Managers	25.4
Agricultural Workers	17.6
Private Household Workers	0.2
Other Service-related Workers	7.2
Craftsmen	18.3
Unskilled Workers	12.8
TOTAL	100.0

The husband's occupation was coded according to a modified version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) that grouped the occupations into nine major groups. These nine major groups have been

used to present the results in the tables of Appendix III. However, for purposes of analysis, groups 1 and 2, on the one hand, and groups 6 and 7, on the other, have been combined, reducing the number of groups from the original nine to seven.

3.3.3 LITERACY AND EDUCATION

In spite of the great efforts made during the last decade, school attendance and the resultant literacy level are still low in Pakistan. Of the total respondents, 89 percent never attended any formal educational institution (Table 3.4. a). Because of the high proportion of non-attenders of schools, the original categorization of the variables has been modified. In Pakistan, an individual's educational status is defined by the number of class he/she has passed. To make international comparison possible, the following categories of completed years of education are given along with the level of education that is normally attained within those years:

1	-	5 years	-	Primary
6	-	10 "	-	Secondary and Higher
11	-	12 "	-	Higher Secondary or Intermediate level
13	-	14 "	-	College or University, B.A. /B.Sc. /B.Com.
15	-	16 "	-	University, Post-graduate.

The younger respondents generally have a high rate of school attendance, and age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years have a relatively high level of educational achievement. This reflects the success of recent government efforts to increase and improve schooling facilities in the country particularly for females (Tables 3.4. b).

There is a relationship between the husband's occupation and the level of education achieved by the respondents. Wives of professionals and clerical workers are better educated than other wives while, quite expectedly, the wives of agricultural workers have the lowest level of education. As could be expected, school attendance as well as the level of education achieved is higher in urban than in rural areas (Tables 3.4 c & d).

Table 3.4

Percentages of Respondents in each level of Education by Current Age, Husband's Occupation and by Urban - Rural Residence, PFS 1975.

a) By Level of Education

Original Level of Education					Percentages
1. No Schooling	..	..	..	..	89.3
2. Primary	..	..	..	..	6.7
3. Secondary and Higher	..	..	..	..	4.0
a. Secondary	..	..	..	..	3.3
b. Higher Secondary/Intermediate			..	..	0.4
c. College/University B.A.	..	..	..	..	0.2
d. University Postgraduate	..	..	..	..	0.1
Total	..	..	..	..	100.0

b) By Current Age

Current Age	Level of Education			Total Number of Respondents.
	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary and Higher	
	(Percentage)			
<19	88	9	3	628
20-24	86	8	6	843
25-29	87	7	6	911
30-34	89	7	4	821
35-39	91	5	4	623
40-44	94	5	2	623
45-49	94	3	3	500
Total				4949

c) By Occupation of Husband

Husband's Occupation	Level of Education			Total Number of Respondents.
	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary and Higher	
	(Percentage)			
Professional and Clerical Workers	64	15	21	385
Sales Workers	81	9	10	525
Farmers and Farm Managers	95	4	1	1254
Agricultural Workers	99	1	0	872
Service and Household Workers	88	8	3	370
Craftsmen	87	10	3	910

d) By Urban-Rural Residence

Type of Place of Residence	Level of Education			Total Number of Respondents.
	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary and Higher	
Urban	74	13	13	1319
Rural	95	4	1	3629
Total	89.3	6.7	4.0	4948

3.3.4 RESPONDENTS' EMPLOYMENT

Given the traditional character of society, the predominantly agricultural economy, and the dominantly low level of education of Pakistan, few women are gainfully employed in general, and employment of married women is particularly low (Table 3.5). Of the total respondents, 77 percent in urban areas and 79 percent in rural areas reported that they had never worked. There seems to be some indication that work patterns for urban and rural areas are different. Although the total percentage of women who worked after marriage is the same for both urban and rural areas, women of up to 24 years of age seem to be employed more in rural areas than in urban areas. The trend is reversed for women of age 30 or more years and the "older" respondents in urban areas are more employed after marriage than their counterparts in rural areas. It also seems that a higher proportion of urban respondents has worked before marriage.

Table 3.5

Age-wise Percentage break-down of Ever Married Women
by Work Status and Urban - Rural Residence, PFS, 1975

AGE	Ever-Married Women in the PFS Sample							
	URBAN				RURAL			
	Worked after Marriage	Worked before Marriage	Never Worked	Total Number	Worked after Marriage	Worked before Marriage	Never Worked	Total Number
%	%	%		%	%	%		
<15	8.3	0.0	91.7	8	10.5	5.3	84.2	23
15-19	5.1	6.6	88.3	134	15.8	2.8	81.4	463
20-24	11.8	4.6	83.6	219	17.1	1.3	81.6	624
25-29	16.8	5.3	77.9	255	17.5	2.2	80.3	656
30-34	23.2	3.4	73.4	217	19.2	2.8	78.0	605
35-39	22.7	7.0	75.2	164	20.9	1.3	77.8	459
40-44	26.6	1.4	72.1	151	24.6	0.3	75.1	472
45-49	28.6	2.0	69.4	133	20.3	1.3	78.4	366
TOTAL:	18.9	3.8	77.4	-	19.1	1.8	79.1	-
Frequency	242	48	991	1281	699	66	2902	3668

3.4 NUPTIALITY AND EXPOSURE TO CHILD-BEARING

This section deals with different aspects of marriage and exposure to child-bearing.

In Pakistan, human reproduction is practically confined to married life. As such, the age at first marriage represents the age at which a woman is first exposed to the risk of conception. Previous information suggests that marriage is nearly universal in Pakistan and only a small number of women remain single at the end of their reproductive periods. Unfortunately, precise information about the age at first marriage is not available, based on census and survey data. Marriages in Pakistan are quite stable, only a small proportion of marriages being dissolved by divorce even though both divorce and separation are permitted by Islam.

In this section, information is also given about how different aspects of marriage and exposure status are influenced by selected socio-demographic and background variables, e.g. education, type of place of residence, husbands' occupation, etc.

3.4.1 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

From Appendix Table 1.1.1 it can be seen that Sixty-nine percent of the respondents reported that they got married before the age of 18 years. It may be mentioned here that the PFS sample was restricted to ever married surviving women up to 50 years of age. Therefore, the estimate of mean age at first marriage, 16.6, is reflective of the experience of the last 30 years. Table 3.6 provides groups of ever married women by age at first marriage and current age. The age at marriage shows a rising trend and is the highest for young cohorts. This is consistent with the earlier findings of the NIS. The NIS estimate of median age at first marriage was 15.8. Table 3.6 indicates that over the years there has been a slight increase in the age at first marriage. The youngest cohort (25-29 years) has a mean age at first marriage of 17 years, while the corresponding estimate for the oldest cohort (45-49 years) is 16.2. It should be mentioned that the estimate of mean age at marriage for the young cohort is an under estimate of current age at marriage as these groups have been truncated.

(Tables 1.1.1 through 4.4.2 are given in Appendices I & II)

Table 3.6
Age at First Marriage (Percentages and Mean) by Current Age
for All Ever-Married Women, Married Before Age 25 and
Having Current Age of 25 Years or More

Current Age	Age at First Marriage					Total No. of Women	Mean Age at First Marriage
	<u>/15</u>	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24		
	%	%	%	%	%		
25-29	23	38	19	11	9	883	17.0
30-34	27	41	15	11	6	782	16.6
35-39	31	40	17	7	5	601	16.2
40-44	41	39	12	3	5	600	15.7
45-49	29	46	12	10	3	489	16.2
Total	2	40	16	9	6	3355	16.4

In Table 1.1.3, the impact of education, type of place of residence and husband's occupation can be studied. The mean age at first marriage differs with different educational groups: those with more education marry at an older age than those with less education, and those with no education marry younger than those who have had some education. The differences between different cohorts at each educational level are not great, so that the general conclusion concerning relationship between level of education and mean age at first marriage is also valid for each cohort.

In respect of age at first marriage, the difference between urban and rural residences of the respondents does not seem to influence the age at which women marry for the first time.

Similarly, there is no clear pattern of differentials of age at first marriage for different occupational groups of the respondents' husbands.

3.4.2 TYPE OF DISSOLUTION OF FIRST MARRIAGE

The data presented in Table 1.2.1 confirm that marriages in Pakistan are very stable and that the dissolution of the first marriage is mainly caused by the death of husbands. No less than 90 percent of the first marriages are undissolved.

3.4.3 NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED

As shown previously, 90 percent of the first marriages in Pakistan remain undissolved and intact. Clearly, then, the number of women with more than one marriage is quite small — 4 percent (Table 1.3.1).

3.4.4 PROPORTION OF TIME EXPOSED TO CHILD-BEARING

The finding that 90 percent of Pakistani marriages remain undissolved clearly implies that the proportion of time exposed to child bearing is nearly the same as the proportion of time for which the first marriage endures (Table 1.4.1). This fact has an important implication: it justifies the use of "time since first marriage" as a good indicator of the time of a female's exposure to conception.

3.4.5 CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

Because the percentage of undissolved first marriages is very high, and the main cause of dissolution of the marriage is the death of the husband, the distribution of women by current marital status is very similar to their distribution by the duration of their first marriage (Table 1.5.1). Consequently, in analysing the PFS data the distinction between ever-married and currently married women is not particularly important.

The variations that exist between the different age groups are mainly a function of their relationship with the age of the respondent and the age of the husband.

3.4.6 EXPOSURE STATUS

In this section, the exposure status of the respondents, at the time of the interview, is presented. In all, five exposure categories are recognized, which are as follows:

1. Pregnant. This category includes only those women who, when asked if they were currently pregnant, replied in the affirmative.
2. Widowed, Divorced or Separated. In view of the nature of the Pakistani society, such women are considered not exposed to the risk of conception.
3. Sterilized. This category applies to those women who either are themselves sterilized or are living with sterilized husbands. This is the group of women who have voluntarily sacrificed their capacity to conceive.
4. Not Fecund. The women of this category perceive that because of some biological or cultural reason they are incapable of conceiving. It is, of course, possible that these respondents are wrong in their perception, but for the purposes of analysis it is assumed that they will behave according to their perception.

5. Fecund. This is the group of respondents who are fully exposed to the risk of conception, although it is possible that some of them may be sub-fecund. It is, however, assumed that their behaviour will be consistent with their perception.

The percentage distribution of the 4949 respondents among categories of the exposure status is shown below:

Percentages Distribution of Respondents by Exposure Status

Pregnant	Widowed, Divorced, Separated	Sterilized	Not Fecund	Fecund
16	6	1	11	66

Table 1.6.1 indicates that of the total sample, 66 percent of the women consider themselves fecund while 16 percent report that they are currently pregnant. Thus the currently fecund women constitute 82 percent of the total respondents.

Self-reported fecundity decreases with age and the time since first marriage, but does not seem to be affected by the number of living children or by the type of the place of residence. The significance of education as a variable can not be analysed properly as only a small proportion of respondents went to school. Interestingly, however, those who attended school reported less infecundity than those who never went to school.

The percentage of sterilized respondents (or husbands) is too low to justify drawing of any valid conclusion with regard to the effect of sterilization on fertility behaviour. However, it seems that respondents who had been to school or lived in urban areas used sterilization more than those who never went to school or lived in rural areas.

It can be concluded that, in general, marriage is universal and stable in Pakistan. Therefore, no great difference will be found in findings relating to ever-married and currently married respondents.

3.5 FERTILITY

This section studies the fertility behaviour of the respondents of the PFS sample. In this context, several analyses have been carried out. The interval between the date of marriage and the date of the first birth is analysed, taking into consideration the age at marriage and the length of time

since the first marriage. The mean number of children born during the first five years of marriage is also analysed with a view to determining the past fertility behaviour of the respondents.

The mean total number of children ever born and the mean total number of living children have been analysed to determine the relationship between the mean total number of ever-born children and the mean total number of survivors.

In order to obtain some information about recent fertility behaviour, an analysis has been carried out of the number of live births during the last five years. And, finally, to get preliminary information about the current situation in Pakistan, the age-specific fertility rates for the twelve months prior to the month of interview are calculated and compared with the data available from other sources.

It must be stressed, however, that these results are tentative and are based on a relatively simple analysis of the birth histories. It is important to note that in retrospective demographic surveys like PFS, where the women are asked to report their past births history, the derived estimates of fertility suffers from many problems like simple decay, memory lapses, quality of age reporting etc. How much these biases affect the estimates depends on the way the questions are asked, the experience and training of the interviewers, efforts expended to collect the data, respondents awareness of the date of birth of her children etc. In societies where age reporting are accurate and nearly all the live births are recorded, the net effect of these biases on fertility estimates is negligible. However, if the respondents have failed to report all the births and ages are misclassified systematically, the results are substantially distorted. In Pakistan, though there is no evidence that the age reporting biases are systematic still there is a general agreement that the overall quality of age data is quite poor. Another generally observed problem in societies like Pakistan is some under-reporting of specific type of live birth, for example, a live birth followed by the infant loss. Various methods have been suggested in literature to correct some of these biases (Brass, 1971)^[2] but all the suggested adjustment procedures are based on very broad assumptions regarding the pattern of the biases. A considerable effect of these biases is reduced if the data collected in birth histories is only analysed for the very recent past. Keeping this in view, the analysis of fertility is restricted to birth occurring during the last 12 months prior to the month of interview. It is

hoped that in the subsequent report a detailed analysis of the birth histories will be undertaken to arrive at some past fertility levels and trends.

3.5.1 INTERVAL FROM MARRIAGE TO BIRTH

In Pakistan, where total fertility is high, the population young and largely non-contracepting, and the age at marriage low, the timing of the first birth is not of great consequence. In the PGE, it was observed that the majority of first birth occurred within the first year of the married life. Due to some computational problems the PFS data on interval from marriage to first birth has not been analysed.

In Table 2.1.2, the mean number of children born within the first five years of the first marriage has been cross-tabulated by education and age at marriage within broad marriage cohorts. This has been done with the aim of finding out historical changes in marital fertility during the last 30 years and also of studying the impact that education might have had on fertility differentials.

Women who reported low age at marriage (less than 15 years) and also reported, on the average, fewer numbers of children as compared to the women who got married at later ages. This can partly be explained by the fact that those who marry before the age of 15 years have a larger interval between marriage and birth of the first child than those who marry at a higher age.

Although only broad categories of educational attainment have been used, the number of cases in various cells are small and, as such, caution needs to be exercised in interpreting the differentials. Furthermore, 'no schooling' category also includes some women who might be functionally literate but may not have attended any formal educational institutions.

In Table 2.1.2, it is interesting to note that, on the average, women with secondary and higher education report a higher average number of children (1.8) in the first five years than those with no education (1.6). This may, in part, be due to relatively better reporting of birth histories by educated women generally marry later and have a shorter birth interval.

The differentials between various marriage cohorts follow the same pattern as discussed earlier, i.e. the average number of children within each married cohort shows a positive relationship with education.

3.5.2 NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

The percentage of ever-married and currently married women by the number of children ever born has been cross-classified by current age. The average number of children ever born to the two groups of females is the same (4.3), but the fertility patterns are slightly different. The widowed, divorced and separated females report a considerably lower mean number of children ever born as compared to the currently married females. This is to be expected because the exposure to the risk of conception finishes with the dissolution of marriage, and few women re-marry. It may, also, be pointed out that the number of the widowed, divorced and separated females is quite small and, as such, the differences should be interpreted with caution.

The mean number of children ever born increases consistently with the time since the first marriage, and decreases, also consistently, with the age at first marriage. However, if both the age at first marriage and the time since the first marriage are considered (Table 2.2.3), no clear pattern emerges.

In Table 2.2.4, the percentage of married women with specified number of children ever born since their first marriage by background variables has been presented. The background variables are educational level, husband's occupation, and the place of residence. There are not much differences, in respect of the mean number of children ever born, between educational categories for the recently married cohorts. But, for the older cohorts, the association between education and fertility is in the expected direction, i. e. the higher the education, the lower the mean number of children ever born.

It is surprising that the occupations of husbands show no differentials in fertility behaviour. The mean number of children ever born is more or less the same for various occupations within each marriage cohort. It may, however, be mentioned that the information regarding husbands' occupations was solicited from the wives and may suffer from reporting errors.

The urban and rural fertility differential shows a very interesting pattern. The mean parity for all ages is slightly, but consistently, lower for rural areas than for urban areas. This is consistent with the other findings for Pakistan. Karim [5] had argued that this pattern was probably due to differential recall lapses in urban and rural areas. This argument needs

further examination in the light of the present findings because only women who have been married for 20 years or more show no differentials by place of residence, suggesting that there are fertility differentials between urban and rural areas.

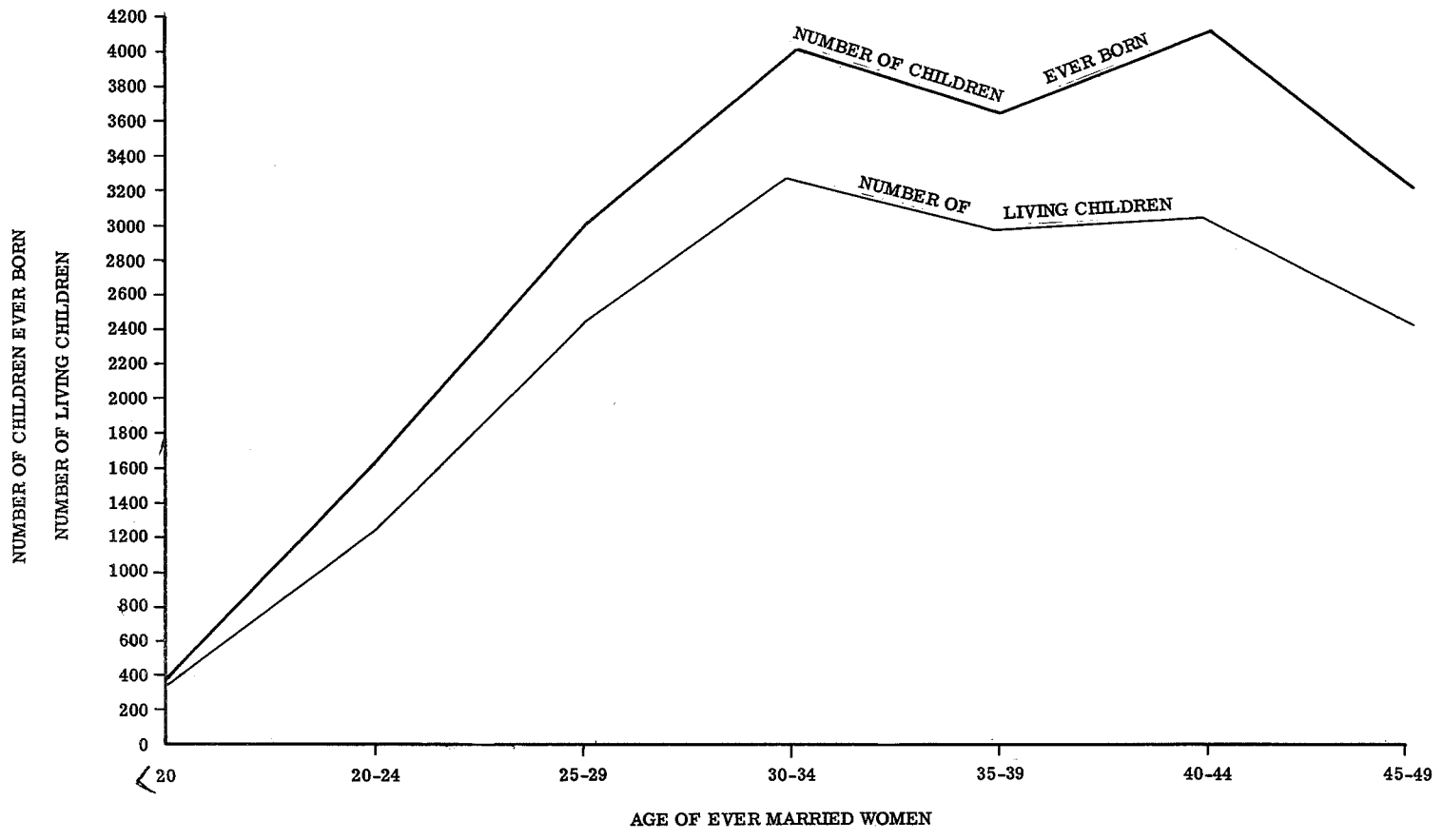
When urban-rural differentials are analysed, taking into consideration level of education and duration of marriage, the conclusion that rural areas have slightly lower mean numbers of ever-born children seems to be corroborated. The number of cases per cell of those who have had education in both urban and rural areas is small. So, the data must be interpreted with caution. The finding is that except for those married for 20 years or more for each educational level the respondents living in urban areas have a slightly higher mean number of ever-born children.

If the two areas are standardised for level of education the results are as follows. When the level of education of the rural population is applied to the urban population, the mean number of ever-born children for the urban population would be 4.6 instead of 4.4. If the rural population had had the same education attainment as the urban population, the mean number of ever-born children for the rural population would be 3.8 instead of 4.2. This indicates that there is probably an urban-rural differential, in the sense that the urban population has a higher mean number of children ever born, but this is marked by the fact that the level of education is different for the two areas.

3.5.3 NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

The mean number of living children for both ever-married and currently married respondents is 3.2. Thus, although, on the average, 4.3 children are ever born, only 3.2 survive. The number of surviving children increases with age and duration of marriage, i.e. the time since the first marriage.

One of the generally suggested hypotheses for the high level of fertility in countries with high infant and child mortality is that parents overproduce to have a specific number of surviving children. This suggests that if parents want to have, say, 6 children and they perceive a 25 percent loss due to mortality, then they will produce two additional children to safeguard against that loss. In Pakistan, infant and child mortality is very high, and nearly 47 percent of ever-married women, who had at least one birth, have experienced a loss of at least one child.



In Table 2.3.3 the number of living children has been cross-classified by the number of children ever born and the current age of mother for all ever-married women. It is interesting to note that among women under 25 years of age, nearly one-third of the mothers have experienced at least one loss of infant child. The percentage of women reporting infant-child loss increases with age. Mothers with seven or more children ever born, on the average, report a loss of nearly two children.

3.5.4 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS

In order to get an idea of the current fertility, the number of live births for women married more than five years is analysed. Additionally, and closer to the present-day situation, the proportion of currently married women who reported to be pregnant at the time of the interview is analysed.

The mean number of live births in the past five years for women married continuously for five years or more is 1.3. For those who have at present no or only one living child, the mean number of live births during the past five years is less than the mean. There is not much variation in the mean number of live births over the past five years according to the number of living children. Those who now have two to four living children have had the highest mean number of children born [1.5] (Table 2.4.1 a and b).

When the mean number of live births over the past five years is analysed in relation to the age at first marriage, those who were married when 18-21 years old show the highest mean number of live births during the past five years.

The percentages of currently married women who are currently pregnant are highest for those whose current age is 20-29 years. (About 24 percent of the women in this age group reported to be pregnant at the time of their interview). On the other hand, the percentage of the pregnant for the whole currently married group was only 17. It should, however, be recognized that the pregnancy status is reported by the respondent and as such besides being under reported there is possibility that the relative under-reporting might be age selective.

In Table 2.4.3, the number of live births over the past five years by current age and selected background variables is presented. The only table that can be analysed with some confidence is the one which shows the number of live births over the past five years by current age and the type of place

of residence. This table seems to confirm the conclusion that urban respondents have a slightly higher number of live births than rural respondents.

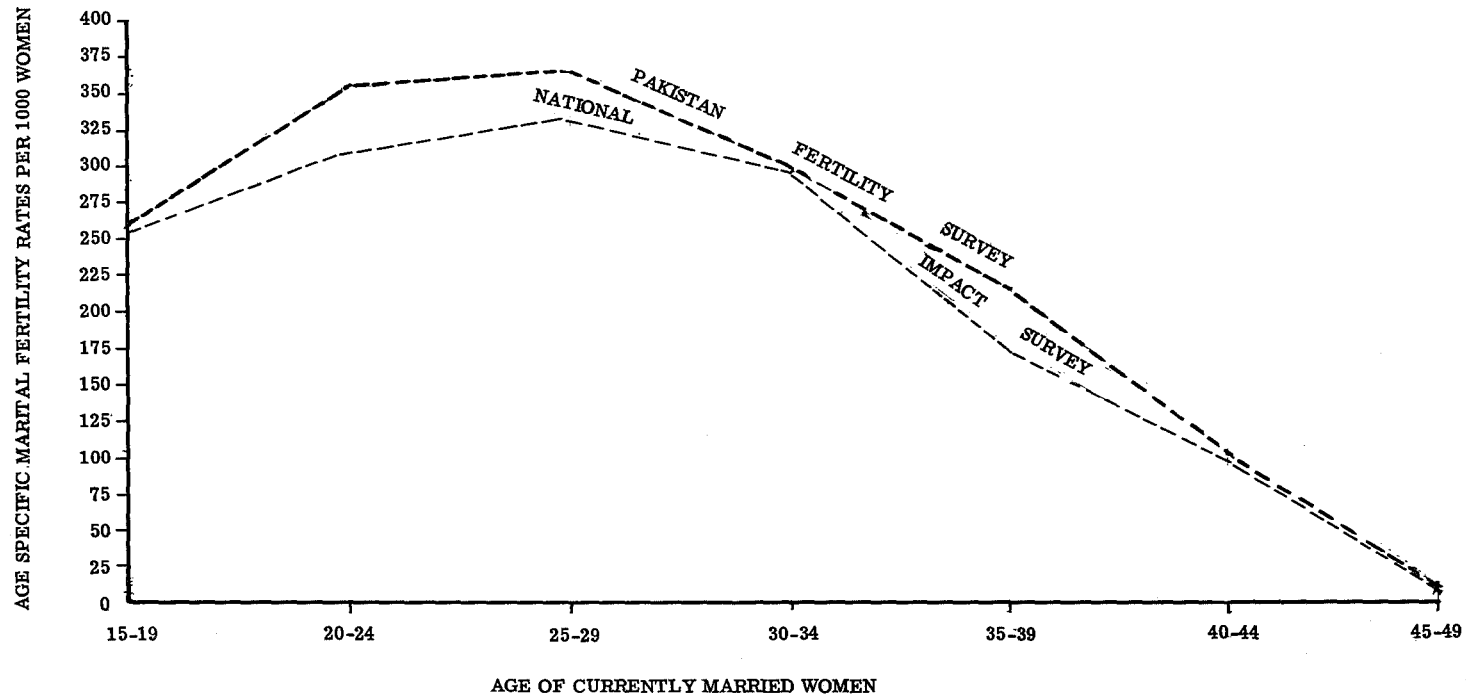
3.5.5 CURRENT FERTILITY

Some tentative estimates of current fertility are presented in Tables 3.7 and 3.8. A complete birth history - the chronological record of all births was recorded for every currently and ever-married respondents. The data thus collected relate to a longitudinal period and pertain to the retrospective fertility history of each real married cohort which survived to the time of the survey. To overcome the recall problem, very detailed and systematic probing procedures were adopted. The present analysis of fertility is based on births reported during the last twelve months prior to the month of interview. This information has been used to estimate the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and Marital Age-Specific Fertility Rate (MASFR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), the Marital Total Fertility Rate (MTFR), Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) and Marital Gross Reproduction Rate (MGRR).

The Crude Birth Rate for PFS, 1975-76 which has been computed by relating the number of births occurring to 4949 female respondent during the last 12 months from the month of interview (excluding the month of interview) comes to 40.5 per thousand of population compared with the National Impact Survey 1968-69 crude rate of 39 (Table 1.2). Conventionally the birth rates generally refers to calendar year. Keeping this in view the CBR has also been estimated to be 38.4 for calendar year 1974. However, as mentioned earlier this does pose considerable methodological problems and as such should be interpreted with cautions.

Table 3.7 provides the estimates of age specific fertility rates arrived at by relating the births to the household population of females in different reproductive age groups. The corresponding rates as given by PGE (1963-1965) and PGS (1968-71) are also given in the table. The National Impact Survey (NIS) 1968-69 did not provide age specific fertility rates.

Since the PGE, PGS and PFS followed different methodologies, the variations among these rates may not be reflective of an actual change in fertility levels at different ages. Leaving aside the PGE (CD) estimates, the PGE (LR) and PGS estimates of TFR and GRR practically the same as PFS,



which is not indicative of any significant change in the fertility levels over the period 1963-75. Further, if we keep in view the possibility of relatively better coverage of the events of births in PFS 1975 as compared to PGS or PGE (LR) then any small variation in fertility attributable to the efforts of Population Planning Programme should have been eclipsed.

Table 3.7

Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Pakistan PGE (LR & CD) 1963-65 Average and PGS (1968-71) Average and Pakistan Fertility Survey 1974-75.

(Live Births per 1000 Women in each Age Group)

Current Age	PGE ¹ (1963-65) Average		PGS ² 1968-1971	PFS ³ 1974-1975
	LR	CD		
15-19	110	130	58	104
20-24	226	303	223	266
25-29	291	373	261	314
30-34	283	353	252	264
35-39	187	250	200	204
40-44	79	114	124	93
45-49	42	67	85	8
TFR:	6.1	8.0	6.0	6.3
GRR:	3.0	3.9	2.9	3.1

Source: 1. See (13, P. 35)

2. See (1)

3. The estimates are based on births occurring the females during the last 12 months excluding the month of interview.

The Marital Age Specific Fertility Rates (MASFR) given by PFS relating to the births occurring during the last 12 months extending over the period 1974-75, and the marital rates given by PGE, PGS and NIS are shown in Table 3.8. Since NIS rates are available for currently married females only, the PFS rates have also been computed for currently married females.

A comparison between the marital fertility rates given by PFS and NIS indicate that the fertility as shown by PFS is somewhat higher than NIS and PGS, but as has been pointed out earlier, a simple comparison of the rates from the sources described in Tables 3.7 and 3.8 would not be valid for drawing

definitive inference about any change in the fertility pattern, because of differences in the sampling procedures and methodologies applied for collecting information on fertility. Moreover, the PFS rates having been computed for the last 12 months out of the complete pregnancy history, there is likelihood of the shifting in the reported births from beyond 12 months to within the 12 months period (telescopic effect), which could have raised the number of births and hence fertility rates during the last 12 months as against the rates which could be computed for the calendar year period.

Table 3.8

Marital Age-Specific Fertility Rates of Pakistan PGE
(LR & CD) 1963-65 National Impact Survey 1968-69
PGS; 1968-71 and PFS; 1974-75.

Current Age	PGE 1963-65		PGS 1968-71	NIS 1968-69	PFS 1974-75
	LR	CD			
15-19	367	433	187	251	264
20-24	276	370	275	310	355
25-29	306	393	284	335	362
30-34	295	368	265	294	286
35-39	199	266	213	174	221
40-44	90	130	138	90	104
45-49	51	82	105	5	9
MTFR	7.9	10.2	7.34	7.3	8.0
MGRR	3.8	4.9	3.58	3.5	3.9

Source: i) For PGE and PGS See (11)
ii) For NIS data See (13).

3.6 PREFERENCES FOR NUMBER AND SEX OF CHILDREN

In this section, results of the analysis of preferences for the number and sex of children, related to socio-demographic characteristics, will be presented. The number of children wanted should also have been analysed in this section, but this variable has been substituted by that of the ideal family size. The general question (Q. 599) proposed by the WFS to measure the total number of children wanted - "If you could choose exactly the total number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" - was considered too difficult and in the pre-test it turned out to be practi-

cally incomprehensible to the respondents. The inclusion of this question was opposed by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the PFS as its utility was considered very doubtful. However, for the sake of maintaining international comparability, the TAC agreed, although reluctantly, to include a simpler question (PFS Q. 5513) in its place: "In your opinion how many children should a married couple have?" This question measures the ideal number of children and is not the same as the WFS questions. However, assuming that the opinion about the ideal number of children is related to the respondent's own socio-economic condition, it will partly reflect her own desire with regard to the total number of children wanted. The tables, made with this variable, are, of course, not very useful for international comparisons. As such, great caution must be exercised while making such comparisons.

Preference for a specific number of children is dependent on the cultural setting of the society. In Pakistan, the dominant labour-intensive agricultural base makes a large number of children, especially sons, highly desirable. Because of the traditional character of the society and the absence of adequate provisions for old age security, parents expect to be maintained by their children, especially by sons, in their old age.

Rukunuddin [11], using the NIS data, has observed that couples losing male offsprings compensate for the losses more than those with female losses, and this has led him to suggest that sex preference is an important factor in determining the fertility behaviour of couples. Because of the perceived mortality (at least this is the rationale given), the couples wish to have an "adequate" number of male children to ensure that the required number of children, especially male, survive to look after them in old age.

3.6.1 DO YOU WANT A FUTURE BIRTH?

Of the currently married, pregnant and fecund women, 49 percent do not want another child. The percentage of those who don't want another child increases with both their age and the number of living children. The relationship between age and desire for a future birth is true for all categories of the number of living children, and also the relationship between the number of living children and lack of desire for another child is, in general, correct for marriage cohorts of all age groups. (Table 3.1.1.)

There is an inverse relationship between the age at first marriage and the desire for another child. Women who have married at a later age want

less or no more birth than those married at younger ages. There is, however, a direct relationship between the duration of marriage and the lack of desire for a future birth. Those with short marriage-duration want another child more often than those who have been married longer. This relationship seems to be true for each category of living children in each marriage cohort (Table 3.1.2).

When the relationship between the lack of desire for a future birth and parity is studied for urban and rural areas, it turns out that urban respondents do not want a future birth more often than rural respondents. This is, generally speaking, true for each category of living children in each age cohort (Table 3.1.3).

When the same analysis is performed with education (Table 3.1.3), no clear patterns emerge as educating seems to be of no consequence for this relationship. However, it should be mentioned that only about 10 percent of the respondents have had formal education and the cell frequencies are very small.

3.6.2 PREFERENCE RELATED TO THE SEX OF CHILDREN

In this part of the section, three different, though related, topics are studied:

- 1) The lack of desire for a future birth, taking into account the number of living children and sons;
- 2) The sex preference of those who want a future birth related to the number of living children and sons; and
- 3) The mean additional children wanted, taking into consideration the number of living children and sons.

Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, show that the number of living sons has an important influence on the desire to have another child. For each category of living children, the desire for another child decreases with an increase in the number of living sons. In the following table, the percentage of those sons is presented.

					Number of Living Sons			
					0	1	2	3+
Number of Living Children	1				4	11	-	-
" " " "	2				12	35	44	-
" " " "	3+				14	44	77	90

As the cell frequencies are small, no clear conclusion about the influence of age and duration of marriage can be drawn, but the data suggest that the observed relationship is valid for all age cohorts and for all categories of marriage durations. In general, with increasing age and increasing duration of marriage the desire for more children decreases.

In Tables 3.2.3 and 3.2.4, the desire for a boy according to the number of living children and sons is presented. The data strongly indicate that the preference for a boy is based on the sex composition of the living children of the respondents. In the following table, the percentages of those who want their next child to be a boy are presented according to the number of living children and the number of living sons.

		Number of Living Sons			
		0	1	2	3+
		Percentage of Respondents Wanting Next Child to be a boy			
Number of Living Children	1	75	47	-	-
	2	99	77	30	-
	3+	100	90	59	45

In Table 3.2.5 the mean additional number of children wanted by the number of living children and sons, for different age groups, is presented. The mean number of additional children wanted decreases with increasing age, but more important is the finding that the mean number of additional children wanted is dependent upon the number and sex composition of the living children. The table presented below, giving the mean number of additional children by the number of living children, illustrates this finding.

		Number of Living Sons			
		0	1	2	3+
		Mean Number of Additional Children Wanted			
Number of Living Children	1	3.1	2.1	-	-
	2	1.6	1.1	1.0	-
	3+	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.1

In Table 3.2.6 the mean number of living children, which, according to the respondents, an ideal family should have, is presented by the number of living children and sons and by age. There are practically no variations in the ideal family sizes the respondents report; in general, irrespective of sex composition, the ideal family size is about 4 children. There is a slight indication that the ideal family size may have been influenced by the number of children the respondents already had.

3.6.3 ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WANTED

In this part of the section, the additional number of children wanted is analysed in relation to age and duration of marriage and in relation to the number of living children, parity, current age, duration of marriage, age at first marriage and selected background variables.

From Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 it can be concluded that the mean additional number of children wanted decreases with increasing age, duration of marriage and an increase in the number of living children (Table 3.3.3).

The previously observed negative relationship between the mean number of additional children wanted and the duration of marriage with the number of living children is also true for each category of the number of living children and for each marriage cohort (Table 3.3.4).

From Table 3.3.5 it can be seen that education and husband's occupation yield no consistent patterns. The rural respondents in each age cohort and for each category of the number of living children seem to want a slightly higher mean additional number of children.

3.6.4 IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WANTED

In this section the relationship between the ideal number of children and socio-demographic variables are presented. In general, there does not seem to be much variation in the ideal family size. The total mean ideal family size is 4.2, (Table 3.4.1. (a) with slight variation only according to the categories of current age, duration of marriage and husband's occupation. However, there are indications that the ideal family size varies with the number of living children as there is a consistent but small increase in the average ideal size with an increase in the number of living children.

Rural respondents consistently report a slightly higher ideal family size than urban respondents (Table 3.4.6) but the differences are very small.

The same results are obtained for the level of education; educated respondents consistently report a slightly lower ideal family size than the less educated respondents and these, in turn, show a lower mean ideal family size than the uneducated respondents. However, as only small base figures are used, the results should be interpreted with caution.

As the PFS has preferred to use ideal family size in the phase of the total number of children wanted, it is interesting to see what the relation is between the mean ideal family size and the hypothetical mean number of children wanted. This hypothetical number can be obtained by adding the mean number of additional children wanted to the mean number of living children. From Table 3.10 it can be seen that the hypothetical mean number of children wanted for the total sample of currently married women is 4.4. (Apparently, the ideal family size reflects, in a way, the total number of children desired by the respondents.)

Table 3.10

Mean Number of Living Children, Mean Number of Additional Children Wanted, Hypothetical Mean Number of Children Wanted, and Mean Number of Children for an Ideal Family Size for Currently Married Women

Current Age	Mean Number of Living Children	Mean Number of Additional Children Wanted	Hypothetical Mean Number of Children Wanted	Mean Number of Children of an Ideal Family Size
< 20	0.5	3.1	3.6	4.1
20-24	1.5	2.1	3.6	4.0
25-29	2.8	1.3	4.1	4.2
30-34	4.0	0.7	4.7	4.2
35-39	4.9	0.4	5.2	4.3
40-44	5.2	0.2	5.4	4.4
45-49	5.1	0.1	5.2	4.4
All Respondents	3.2	1.2	4.4	4.2

3.7 POPULATION PLANNING PROGRAMME - KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Before discussing the results of the survey with regard to the knowledge and use of contraception, it is pertinent to give a brief introduction of the Pakistan Population Planning Programme.

A comprehensive national Programme of Population Planning was introduced in Pakistan during the Third Five-Year Plan Period 1965-70. An elaborate administrative structure was created at the Federal, Provincial and District level for the implementation of the programme. The Fourth Five-Year Plan (1970-75) envisaged an improved Programme strategy providing a cafeteria selection of any contraceptive method with some stress on Oral Pills and emphasized continuous training of personnel, and continuous motivation of the clients to achieve the desired target of fertility reduction. The Fourth Plan as such was abandoned due to the dismemberment of the country and separation of its Eastern Wing in 1971. Instead Annual Plans were introduced.

In the current strategy, a high priority is being given to the clinical component of the Programme with special emphasis on sterilization and the IUD.

The results of the survey regarding the knowledge and use of contraception are of particular importance for the Population Planning Programme. The PFS is the second fertility survey conducted in Pakistan, the first survey having been the National Impact Survey (NIS) of 1968-69. However, the reader must be warned to exercise caution while comparing results of the two surveys because there are fundamental methodological differences in the measurement of knowledge and use of contraceptive methods in them.

Furthermore, in the PFS, only female respondents have reported the knowledge and use of contraceptives. Thus there is a very strong possibility that the reported knowledge and use of male contraceptive methods (e.g. condom) is substantially under reported. One should keep this in mind while interpreting the results.

In the NIS, knowledge about contraceptive methods was obtained in the following way: after an initial question, "Have you ever heard about family planning?", a more specific question was asked, "Have you ever heard about any method that delays or prevents pregnancy?" Then, the respondents were asked: "If a woman wants to delay or prevent a pregnancy, is there anything she or her husband could do?" This question was followed by the probe: "Anything else". Finally, all respondents were read out a list of 15 contraceptive methods, and were asked: "Have you heard of the following methods which some people use to delay or prevent pregnancy?" The respondents were given ample opportunity to mention a method spontaneously or, in the end, acknowledge that they had heard of some of the methods mentioned by the interviewer. This procedure was apparently chosen because it was feared that questions about fertility behaviour and contraception would be considered intimate, and the respondents would be too shy to answer direct questions, leading to under-reporting. This was perhaps a genuine consideration in the earlier years of the Population Planning Programme. However, the researchers apparently did not consider the fact that repeated questioning about the same topic and, especially, the mentioning of contraceptive methods by names may lead to over-reporting on the other hand.

The WFS had recommended a similar but less elaborate procedure. The TAC of the PFS advised against the WFS procedure because it considered the dangers of over-reporting, in case the list of methods was read out to the respondents. Therefore, the PFS substituted another procedure. The topic was introduced by a general question (PFS Q.401), "As you may know, there are various ways that a couple can delay the next pregnancy or avoid pregnancy. Do you know or have you heard of any of these ways or methods?" Those who answered in the affirmative were then asked (PFS Q.402): "Which method(s) do you know of? The query was then followed by the probe: "Do you know of any others?"

The PFS procedure for measuring knowledge of contraceptives is more stringent and may be affected by under-reporting of male methods or of such traditional methods as are not considered, by respondents, contraceptive methods per se. On the other hand, the danger of over-reporting is totally absent. It can be argued that, by using this stringent procedure, real knowledge is measured, and diffuse and imprecise knowledge is not covered. In this respect it is interesting to report that 88 percent of the ever-married women replied affirmatively to the general question (PFS Q. 401), but 75 percent of the ever-married women mentioned one or more methods.

This difference in the measurement of knowledge has direct consequences for the measurement of past and current use of contraceptive methods. In the NIS, for each method which the respondent said she had heard of, she was asked: "Have you (or your husband) ever used. . . ?" In the PFS, on the other hand, for each method the respondent had mentioned or described, she was asked (PFS Q. 403): "Have you ever used. . . methods?"

Again, this difference in approach may have led to under-reporting in the PFS, especially in the case of male-oriented methods, such as condoms, withdrawal, and traditional methods that may not be recognised as strictly fertility-limiting methods, such as abstinence. On the other hand, it can be safely assumed that those respondents who use an efficient, modern method, are unlikely not to report its knowledge and use. It is not possible to detect the extent of an eventual under-reporting in the PFS; but the data of the two surveys must be interpreted with caution in the light of these methodological differences.

A government-sponsored family planning programme has been in operation since 1965. Although during different periods emphasis was laid on different approaches, three elements have been present throughout the existence of the programme: (1) the use of mass media to disseminate information about contraception; (2) the field-workers who had to contact eligible couples either in clinics or in their homes, and (3) institutions providing family planning service (such as clinics) and establishments where contraceptive material could be obtained.

In the following paragraphs, the extent to which these three elements are known to the population will be analysed.

3.7.1 EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

The role of mass media in the process of social change is widely recognised. In Pakistan, as in all similar societies where the majority of the people live in rural areas and have thus very limited exposure to urbanism, the channels of mass media have a very significant role to play in educating people and introducing new technologies to them. In recent years, great emphasis has been put by the administrators of the Pakistan Population Planning Programme on the use of radio, television, films, magazines, newspapers, etc. for conveying messages regarding fertility control to the masses. In Table 3.11, the varying exposures of the PFS respondents to various mass media are presented.

Table 3.11 (a)

The Percentage of Females Exposed to Mass Media, The Percentage of Females Exposed to Family Planning Messages and the Percentage of the Total Females Exposed to Family Planning Message

	Percentage of Females Exposed to Mass Media	Percentage of females exposed to Family Planning Messages	
		Out of Females Exposed to Mass Media	Out of Total Females
Radio	96	55	53
T. V.	24	32	8
Film/	16	15	2
Newspapers/ Magazines	8	40	3

The exposure to the radio is more or less the same in both urban and rural areas, there are considerable differences in exposures to other mass media in the two areas. For example,

TV 52 percent of the urban respondents had watched TV, against 14 percent of the rural respondents.

Film 40 percent of the urban respondents had watched films, against 7 percent of the rural respondents.

Printed Media

23 percent of the urban respondents had read newspapers or magazines, against 3 percent of the rural respondents.

The above-mentioned urban-rural differentials in exposure to mass media are, of course, a reflection of the socio-economic and cultural reality of the country. The impact of family planning messages through the mass media, except through the radio, is relatively small because few respondents are exposed to them. The reader should keep in mind the fact that those figures are only for ever-married females. The male population, in general, is more exposed to the mass media than the female population. The total impact of the media in the population will thus be higher.

Exposure to family planning programmes on the radio seems to have a positive impact on the level of knowledge of contraceptive methods. Of all ever-married women, 75 percent know at least one contraceptive method. For those who have been exposed to family planning messages on the radio the percentage is 86, while for those exposed to family planning messages through media other than the radio, it is 62. Similarly, family planning messages on the radio seem to affect the use of contraceptive methods. Whereas the percentage of ever-use of an efficient method for all ever-married women is 8 percent, for those who have heard family planning messages over the radio it is 12.

3.7.2 CONTACT WITH FAMILY PLANNING PERSONNEL

Contact with the family planning personnel seems to have a positive influence on the knowledge and use of efficient contraceptive methods. The PFS found that only 29 percent of all ever married respondents had been visited by or had met a family planning worker while 71 percent had had no contact with the family planning personnel. It is significant that of the women-in-contact, as many as 97 percent knew efficient contraceptive methods and those who actually ever-used the methods amounted to 24 percent. In contrast, of the no-contact women, only 66 percent knew efficient contraceptive methods and only 2 percent ever-used them.

3.7.3 KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING INSTITUTIONS

Of the ever married women, 32 percent know where they can get family planning advice and services. The impact of the knowledge about places where family planning advice and supplies can be obtained on the knowledge of efficient contraceptive methods is considerable. The percentage of respondents having knowledge about efficient contraceptive methods is 75 in the total sample of respondents, but among respondents who know where to go for advice and supplies their percentage is much higher — 95. On

the other hand, of all those respondents who do not know family planning institutions, the respondents who possess knowledge of efficient contraceptive methods constitute only 65 percent.

It is against this background about the impact of the family planning programme that the results of this chapter should be interpreted.

In the last part of this section, the contraceptive behaviour of the respondents is summarised in the form of an Index of Patterns of Contraceptive Use. This index divides the respondents into 6 categories:

- a) Those who have never used contraceptive methods are classified according to their intention of using them in the future:
 1. Never used, intends future use.
 2. Never used, does not intend future use.
- b) Those who have used contraceptive methods in the past but are not currently using any method are classified into two categories:
 3. Used in the open interval.
 4. Used in some earlier closed interval.
- c) Finally, those who are currently using a contraceptive method are classified according to the nature of the methods into two categories:
 5. Sterilized for contraceptive purposes.
 6. Any other method.

The index allows different kinds of analysis. For example, in the case of contraceptive users, current and past use can be studied. Similarly, in the cases of those who have never used contraceptive methods, the intention for future use can be studied.

3.7.4 BREASTFEEDING PRACTICE IN CLOSED INTERVAL

In this section, breastfeeding habits in the last closed interval of at least 32 months are studied. Breastfeeding is common in Pakistan and of relatively long duration. Of the 4245 ever-married women who had had at least one live birth, the mean number of months for which the last (or only) child was breastfed was 16.2 months. Only 700 women (i.e. 16 percent of the 4245 women) had at least one live birth but had not breastfed the last (or only) child.

In Table 4.1.1 (a) and (b), the mean length of the breastfeeding period in the last closed interval is of at least 32 months, and the number of children who survived at least 24 months are presented in relation to current age

and age at first marriage. From Table 4.1.1(b) it can be seen that the mean length of the period of breastfeeding slightly varies with current age. The younger respondents (i. e. those under 25 years) have a relatively shorter period than the older respondents (i. e. those over 45 years). This variation between the different cohorts seems to be slightly more marked among those married at age 16 or more when compared with the ones married before the age of 16 years. However, as the sample size is small, these differences may not be significant.

When the mean length of the period of breastfeeding is analysed in relation to the number of children ever born and the level of education and type of place of residence, it turns out that:

- a) The respondents with 4 or more live births tend to have a slightly larger mean length of breastfeeding than those with less than four live births;
- b) Urban respondents have a slightly shorter period of breastfeeding than rural respondents; and
- c) There is some difference between the mean length of breastfeeding for the different levels of education. Respondents with secondary and higher education have shorter mean periods of breastfeeding than those of the other two categories. The mean length of breastfeeding decreases with the increase of education, and this is more marked for respondents with less than 4 live births.

There is no simple relationship between the length of the closed interval and the length of the breastfeeding period (Table 4.1.3), but there might be a negative curvilinear relationship between these two variables.

3.7.5 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

In this section, the results of the analysis of knowledge about contraceptive methods and the relationship of this variable with other socio-demographic characteristics are presented.

In Table 4.2.1a it can be seen that 75 percent of all respondents known at least one efficient method of contraception. The results indicate that there is a positive relationship between knowledge and age: knowledge of efficient contraceptive methods tends to increase with age, and seems to be independent of the number of living children.

Among specific methods, oral pills appear to be the best known method (known by 63 percent of all respondents) and are followed by IUD (known by 48 percent of all respondents). Surprisingly, the knowledge of condom is not as high as one could expect it to be in view of the inundation programme launched during 1975. The same phenomenon is in evidence in the case of male sterilization. This pronounced difference between the knowledge of female-oriented and male-oriented methods can be ascribed to selective perception and the resultant lower recall of methods which are not of direct relevance to the respondents.

When analysing individual methods, the two methods that are best known, pills and IUD, tend to be better known by respondents with 4 or more living children than by those with less than 4 living children.

The group of women who did not know or recall any method of contraception has been analysed in relation to three background variables, viz. current age, the number of living children, and level of education (Table 4.2.2). The analysis of the controlling variable, viz. current age, does not indicate any consistent trend for age groups. The age group 25-34 years seems to influence the level of "No knowledge" as the proportion of respondents having "No knowledge" is less in this group than in other age cohorts. The data on the level of education point to a negative relationship between "No knowledge" and the level of education. A similar negative relationship is in evidence in relation to the number of living children. The proportion of women with "No Knowledge" of contraceptives tends to decrease with an increase in the level of education and the number of living children.

In Table 3.11, the results of the NIS and the PFS in respect of 'Knowledge' of contraceptive methods are presented. As mentioned in the introduction, due allowance should be made for the methodological difference between the two surveys.

Two interesting coincidences must be reported in relation to the respondent's knowledge of contraceptive methods. At the time of the NIS, the population programme was emphasizing the use of IUD, and IUD turned out to be the best known method then. At the time of the PFS, the population planning programme was aggressively promoting contraceptive pills through mass media and was making them available by lifting the need of prescription, and the oral pills happened to be the best known contraceptive method at that time. This correlation between programme emphasis on a particular method and the commanding of best knowledge of that method by contracep-

tive users reflects the success that wide publicity can bring about. But, on the other hand, it may indicate that because knowledge (or "ever heard") is dependent upon the emphasis of the programme, any conclusion about popularity or acceptability of a given method may be unwarranted.

Table 3.11 (b)

Percentage of Currently Married Women who Ever Heard of Specific Contraceptive Methods in the NIS 1968-69 and Percentage of Ever-Married Women who Know Specific Contraceptive Methods in Pakistan Fertility Survey 1975

Contraceptive Methods	NIS 1968-69 Ever heard of Contraceptive Methods	PFS 1975 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods
Pill	37.8	63.2
IUD	72.0	48.2
Foam	21.6	6.6
Diaphragm	10.9	
Jelly, Cream	6.4	
Condom	42.2	14.3
Rhythm	13.7	0.3
Withdrawal	16.4	0.3
Abstinence	81.9	2.2
Female Sterilization	47.8	6.9
Male Sterilization	36.6	1.9
Sample Size	2991	4949

3.7.6 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTION

The results of the analysis of ever-use of contraceptive methods in relation to the socio-demographic variables are presented here.

Of all currently married women, 10 percent reported to have ever-used a contraceptive method. The percentage of those who used efficient methods is 8 and of those who used inefficient or traditional methods, it is 2.

Among those who reported use of contraception majority had 4 or more children. Fifteen percent of those with 4 or more living children have used efficient contraceptive methods, against 4 percent of those with less than 4 living children. Similarly, ever-use of contraception was higher among women in higher age categories within the reproductive years.

Level of education has a positive influence on the ever-use of contraceptive methods; educated women used the contraceptives more than uneducated women. This trend is consistent for each age group, but it also turns out that the general trend of increase up to the age of 40 and a decrease thereafter is correct for all levels of education (Table 4.3.2).

Rural respondents of all age groups used contraceptives less than urban respondents.

In Table 3.12, the results on ever-use of contraceptives, reported in the NIS and PFS, are presented. Again, the reader should be cautioned that due allowances should be made for the differences in the methodologies of the two surveys.

Table 3.12
Percentage of Currently Married Women who have Ever Used
Specific Contraceptive Methods in the NIS 1968-69, and in the
PFS 1975

Contraceptive Methods	NIS 1968-69 Ever-use of Contraceptive Methods (depending on ever-heard)	PFS 1975 Ever-use of Contraceptive Methods (based on knowledge)
Pill	1.2	3.6
IUD	4.5	2.9
Foam	1.3)	0.9
Diaphragm	0.6)	
Jelly, Cream	0.4)	
Condom	3.2	2.5
Rhythm	0.7	0.2
Withdrawal	1.8	0.3
Abstinence	2.5	1.6
Female Sterilization	0.6)	0.9
Male Sterilization	0.1)	

3.7.7 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

From Table 4.1.1 it can be seen that 5 percent of the currently married non-pregnant women are either using a contraceptive method or are sterilized. Since about 12 percent of the currently married non-pregnant women, reported fecundity impairments, if these women are excluded from the analysis, the percentage of current use amounts to 6.

As in the case of ever-use, prevalence is higher for those reporting a higher number of children, and a higher number of sons, particularly. Similarly with increasing age (upto 40 years) the current use of contraceptive methods increases. Duration of marriage being closely related to age, use of contraceptive methods increases with increasing duration of marriage. Level of education also has a positive influence on the use of contraceptive methods: in each parity group, beyond two living children, the educated respondents use contraceptive methods more than the less educated and uneducated respondents (Table 4.4.5).

Urban respondents use contraceptives more than rural respondents in each parity group (Table 4.4.5).

3.7.8 PATTERN OF INTENDED CONTRACEPTIVES USE

In terms of the intention to use contraception of those who have never used contraception methods, the results are: Younger women intend to use contraceptives more than older women (Table 4.5.1).

Age at first marriage does not seem to have an effect on the intentions for future use. However, as in the case of age variable the duration of marriage seems to have a negative effect on the intention for future use. Women who have been married longer intend to use contraceptives less than those who have been married for a shorter period (Table 4.5.2). Another indication of the intentions of younger women to be more inclined to use contraception is available from Table (4.5.3). The intention to use contraceptive methods decreases with increasing numbers of living children. This is probably due to the positive relationship between age and parity.

3.7.9 EFFICACY AND FECUNDITY: LENGTH OF OPEN INTERVAL

In this table the efficacy of the use of contraceptive methods on the length of the open interval is analysed in relation to age.

In general, the length of the open interval for respondents of age 45 years or more seems to suggest that these respondents are subject to fecundity impairments due to biological reasons (menopause). For each cohort, the

current users have a longer open interval than those who are not currently using a contraceptive method. For the cohorts 25-34 years and 35-44 years it also seems that past users of contraceptive methods have a mean open interval which is slightly shorter than that of the current users but longer than that of the never users, especially in the 35-44 years cohort.

3.8 THE KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN RELATION TO FERTILITY PREFERENCE

A significant finding for the programme of Population Planning is that in the PFS sample, 44 percent of 4949 ever-married women do not want another child. Also, of the 3289 currently exposed women, 44 percent do not want a future birth. The variable "want a future birth" is cross-tabulated with the current use of efficient contraceptive methods in the table below:-

<u>Use of an Efficient Contraceptive Method</u>	<u>Want a Future Birth</u>	
	No	Yes
Uses	250	54
Does not use	1250	1780

The results from this classification show that although 44 percent of the exposed women do not want a future birth, only 17 percent of them are using an efficient contraceptive method.

The second attitudinal variable should have been a combination of two variables; the number of children the respondent has and the number of children she desires. As mentioned earlier, the PFS has not used the question proposed by the WFS to measure the total number of children desired. Question 599 (WFS), "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" was considered too abstract by the TAC members, and in the pretest it turned out to be too difficult a question to be understood by the respondents. It was, therefore, replaced by the question: "In your opinion, how many children should a married couple have?" (PFS Q. 5513). This question, of course, does not measure exactly the same phenomenon as the WFS question, but in this group of tables it will be used to construct the combined variable instead of the WFS variable. Therefore, the PFS variable cannot be used for

international comparisons, but can be used only for the national analysis. Assuming that the ideal number of children that a couple should have bears some relationship to the respondents' own preference, the combined variable can be used as if it had been based on the WFS question. The categories of this attitudinal variable, then, are:

Ideal number of children is less than the actual number of children.

Ideal number of children is equal to the actual number of children.

Ideal number of children is greater than the actual number of children.

As in the case of the variable, "desire for a future birth", this variable can be related in two different ways to the knowledge and use of contraceptive methods. The first possibility is that this variable is antecedent to knowledge and use of contraceptive methods. Assuming that the respondents will try to limit their fertility by using contraceptive methods, we can expect that those whose number of children is equal to or greater than their ideal number of children will have more or better knowledge about contraceptive methods than those whose actual number of children is less than their ideal. Likewise, it can be expected that those who have already attained the ideal number of children, and those who have more children than their ideal, will use contraceptive methods more than those who have less children than what they consider ideal.

The second possibility is that the variable is a correlate or even a consequence of knowledge about and use of contraceptive methods; because the respondents are using contraceptive methods, their number of children will be less than or equal to what they consider ideal. These two different roles of the variable, "ideal-actual number of children", in relation to knowledge about and use of contraceptive methods will be explored.

The variables age, age at marriage, duration of marriage, number of living children, level of education and type of place of residence will undoubtedly influence relationship between the variables under references and that is why they have been introduced as controls in this analysis.

3.8.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION

The two tables of this section (5.1.1 and 5.1.2) measure the knowledge about contraceptive methods for each age group in relation to the two attitudinal variables.

Those who want no more children have higher knowledge of contraceptive methods in general and of the efficient methods in particular. This is true for each age group, except the youngest and the eldest where wanting a future birth or not does not make a difference in the knowledge of contraceptive methods. This simple analysis does not make it possible to decide which of the hypotheses about the relationship of this variable with the knowledge about contraceptive methods is the most plausible.

The variable, "ideal-actual children", gives the following results. Those who have less children than what they consider ideal have more knowledge of contraceptive methods in general and of efficient methods in particular than those who have the same number of children as are considered ideal by them. The last group has more knowledge about contraceptive methods than the ones which have more children than what they consider ideal.

3.8.2 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

This group of tables (5.2.1 - 5.2.4) is intended to make explicit relationships between the use of contraceptive methods and other socio-demographic variables, taking into account the influence that the desire for a future birth can have. The analysis in this part of the chapter is limited to only those women who are currently exposed to the risk of pregnancy, i. e. those who are currently married, fecund and not currently pregnant.

Before analysing the results of the tables belonging to this section in Appendix II, it is useful to consider the variable, "Want a future birth".

Of the 3289 exposed women, 44 percent do not want a future birth. This percentage shows no or very little variation with age at marriage (Table 5.2.1 b).

	Age at Marriage		
	< 15	15-19	20-39
Percentage of women who do not want a future birth	42	43	38

It is not surprising that the desire for a future birth is negatively related to the duration of marriage, i. e. the longer the women have been married, the smaller is their desire for additional children (Table 5.2.1b).

	Years Since First Marriage							
	< 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
Percentage of women who do not want a future birth	5	24	45	64	76	83	91	*

* The cell frequency is less than 20.

The number of surviving children a woman has is negatively related to the desire for a future birth; with increasing number of surviving children, the percentage of women who want no additional birth also increases (Table 5.2.2).

	Number of Living Children									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
Percentage who do not want a future birth	0	5	26	43	64	75	90	91	95	93

The persons who are likely to use contraceptive methods are, of course, those who do not want a future birth. They have, apparently, reached their desired number of living children, and they can be expected to do something to avoid having another child. Therefore, provided they have the relevant knowledge and the contraceptive methods are readily available, it can be anticipated that they will be using them.

From Table 5.2.1a, it can be seen that a large proportion of those who could be expected to use contraceptive methods are not using them; 83 per cent of those who said that they did not want a future birth are not using an efficient contraceptive method. Although the percentage of users of contraceptive methods is low for both those who want a future birth and those who do not want it, the users mostly use efficient methods. In both groups, the use of non-efficient methods is practically non-existent. It also appears that neither the duration of marriage nor the age at first marriage seems to influence the use of contraceptive methods. The percentages of non-

users, with each sub-group typified by these two variables, are only slightly different. Although the differences are slight, there seems to be a pattern in the sense that for each marriage cohort the percentage of non-users decreases with the length of the period since first marriage. Also, for each category of the duration of marriage the percentage of users decreases with an increase in the age at first marriage.

A factor that obviously is of interest for this analysis is the achieved parity, i. e. the number of living children the women already have. As parity is dependent on age, the effect of these two variables on the non-use of contraceptive methods for those who do not want a future birth is presented in Table 5.2.2a. Although these are clear and consistent relationships between parity and non-use on the one hand and age and non-use on the other hand for the total group, no clear pattern seems to emerge when one considers the combined effect of the two variables on non-use of contraceptive methods.

If the current residence of the respondents is taken into consideration, it turns out that more rural respondents want another child than urban respondents - 58 percent against 49 percent. For each age-group, however, the percentage of those who do not want any more children and do not use a contraceptive method is higher for the rural respondents, and, consistent with what has been found in Table 5.2.2.a, the percentages increase with age. That rural respondents have this pattern of more desire for a future birth and less use of contraceptive methods is consistent with what has been found previously; they have a slightly lower number of living children than the urban respondents, but have the same ideal family size.

In Tables 5.2.1b, 5.2.2b and 5.2.4b, for all exposed women, the percentages of those who do not want a future child and use no efficient contraceptive methods are presented according to socio-demographic variables. The tables are self-explanatory. A comparison of the percentage of those who do not want a future birth with the percentage of the ones who do not want a future birth and use no efficient contraceptive methods, by the number of living children is interesting and is presented below.

Two findings are of interest:

- a) Up to three living children, the percentage of those who do not want a future birth is less than 50, whereas starting from four living children, the corresponding percentages are larger than 50.

	Number of Living Children										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
% women who want no future birth and use no efficient method	0	5	25	38	54	60	72	73	72	62	37
% women who want no future birth	0	5	26	43	64	75	90	91	95	93	44

- b) Although the percentages of both categories, "Do not want a future birth" and "Do not want a future birth and use no efficient contraceptive method," increase with the number of living children, the rate of increase is different. The increase is less marked for the percentages of those who do not want a future birth and do not use contraceptive methods than for the percentage of those who do not want a future birth. Especially after the fourth living child, the differences between the two series become large, and increase rapidly with the number of living children. This seems to indicate that those with four or more living children use contraceptives more than those with less than three living children, and the percentage of users increases rapidly with higher numbers of living children.

As expected, Table 5.2.3 shows clearly that the respondents who do not want a future birth use contraceptive methods, especially efficient contraceptive methods, more than those who want more children. This is true for all those who have two or more living children.

3.8.3 WANT FUTURE BIRTH

To make it easier to understand the relationships between the variables in Table 3.13, we have presented Table 5.3.1 in two different sub-tables:

- a) Sub-table 3.13a, presents the percentage of ever-users of contraceptives by age group and by their desire for a future birth.
- b) Sub-table 3.13b, presents the percentage of those who intend to use contraceptives in the future by age group and by their desire for a future birth (only for those who never used contraceptives).

The sub-group of women of age 45 or more who wanted a future birth is too small and is therefore not included in the analysis.

Table 3.13 (a)

The Percentages of Exposed and Currently Pregnant Married Women who have Ever Used Contraceptive Methods by Age and Desire for a Future Birth

Desire for a Future Birth	Age				Total
	< 25	25-34	35-44	45+	
Want a future birth	2	6	4	*	3
Do not want a future birth	11	19	24	27	19
Total	2	12	19	24	11

Table 3.13 (b)

The Percentages of Exposed and Currently Pregnant Married Women who have Never Used Contraceptive Methods but who Intend to Use Contraceptive Methods By Age and Desire for a Future Birth

Desire for a Future Birth	Age				Total
	< 25	25-34	35-44	45+	
Want a future birth	72	65	62	*	69
Do not want a future birth	73	66	57	47	62
Total	72	66	58	47	66

* Base figure for the percentage is less than 20.

The conclusions from this table are:

3.8.4 DO NOT WANT A FUTURE BIRTH

Those who do not want a future birth have a higher percentage of ever-use of contraceptives than those who do want to have a child in the future. This is true for the total population and also for each age group. For those who do not want any more children, the percentage of ever-users increases with age. Thus the older respondents used contraceptives more than the younger respondents. The percentage of ever-users of contraceptives does not seem to be different for different age groups of those who want a future child. But when related to intended use of contraception the findings are

contradictory (Table 3.13-b) particularly for the age group 35-44 years, it seem that those who want a child in future intend to use contraceptives more than those who do not want any more children. However, the differences are very small. The safest conclusion from this table is that there probably is no difference in the intention to use contraceptives between those who do want a child in the future and those who do not. An intensive motivational campaign seems to be the need for the latter group.

Table 3.14 presents the data of the re-grouped Table 5.3.3b in three sub-tables:

- a) Sub-table 3.14a presents the percentage of the current use of contraceptive methods for each age-group and by desire for a future birth and type of place of residence.
- b) Sub-table 3.14b presents the percentage of ever-use of contraceptive methods for each age-group and by desire for a future birth and type of place of residence.
- c) Sub-table 3.14c presents, for those who have never used contraceptive methods, the percentage of those who intend to use contraceptive methods in the future for each age-group and by desire for a future birth and type of place of residence.

Table 3.14 (a)
The Percentage of Exposed Women Currently Using Contraceptive Methods by Age, Desire for a Future Birth and Type of Residence

Desire for a Future Birth	Urban				Rural			
	< 25	25-34	35+	Total	< 25	25-34	35+	Total
Want a future birth	3	8	3	5	0	1	0	0
Do not want a future birth	13	24	24	13	3	6	8	7
Total	5	17	21	14	1	3	6	3

Table 3.14 (b)
The Percentage of Exposed Women who have Ever-Used Contracep-
time Methods by Age, Desire for a Future Birth and Type of Residence

Desire for a Future Birth	Urban				Rural			
	< 25	25-34	35+	Total	< 25	25-34	35+	Total
Want a future birth	4	14	10	9	0	4	3	2
Do not want a future birth	24	36	43	37	5	11	18	14
Total	8	27	37	33	1	6	14	7

Table 3.14 (c)
The Percentage of Exposed Women who have Never Used Contracep-
tive Methods and who Intend to Use Contraceptive Methods by Age,
Desire for a Future Birth and Type of Residence

Desire for a Future Birth	Urban				Rural			
	< 25	25-34	35+	Total	< 25	25-34	35+	Total
Want a future birth	70	62	53	66	73	66	63	69
Do not want a future birth	60	58	42	52	74	66	55	61
Total	69	60	47	60	73	66	58	66

For all sub-groups, the urban respondents have a higher percentage of both current use and ever-use.

For both urban and rural respondents, those who do not want any (more) children use and have used contraceptive methods more than those who do want (any) more children.

For those who do not want (any) more children, the percentage of both ever and current use increases with age.

For those who do want a future birth, there does not seem to be a clear pattern with regard to the use of contraceptives. However, it seems that for the urban respondents the use of contraceptives increases with age up to a certain age, and then declines.

3.8.5 IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

In order to fully explore the possibilities that the variable, "Patterns of Contraceptive Use", offers, again two sub-tables (see Table 3.15) are presented to disentangle the relationships between the variables of Table 5.3.2.

- a) Sub-table 3.15a presents the percentage of ever-users of contraceptives by age group and the comparison of Ideal and Actual Numbers of Children.
- b) Sub-table 3.15b presents the percentage of those who intend to use contraceptive methods in the future, by age-group and the comparison of Ideal and Actual Numbers of children, only for those who never have used contraceptives.

In sub-tables 3.15a, the results of the three older sub-groups seem to indicate that those whose actual number of children is less than the number they consider ideal use and have used contraceptive methods more than those whose actual number of children is equal to or larger than their ideal number of children. Also, those who have the same number of children as is their ideal number use and have used contraceptive methods more than those who have more children than they consider ideals, again no clear pattern can be detected with regard to the intention to use contraceptive methods in the future.

The non-systematic results with regard to the intention to use contraceptive methods in the future pose a series of problems. This variable and its role in explaining fertility behaviour need to be analysed in a future study.

Table 3.15 (a)

The Percentage of Exposed or Currently Pregnant Married Women who have Ever Used Contraceptive Methods by Age and Whether Ideal Number of Children Equals Actual Number of Children

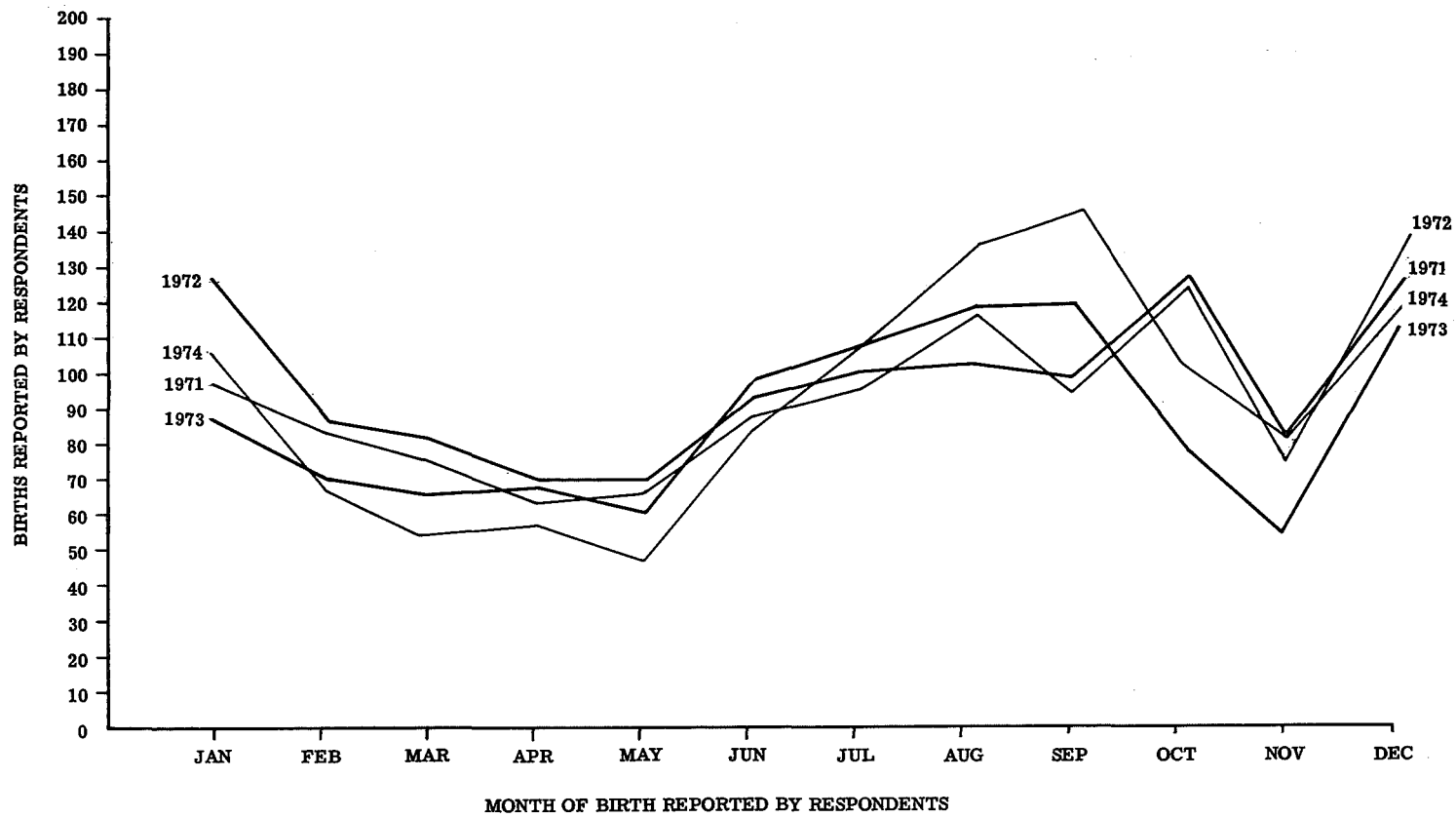
Relationship between Ideal and Actual Number of Children	A g e				All Women
	< 25	25-34	35-44	45+	
Ideal number less than actual number	*	22	28	31	27
Ideal number equals to actual number	12	16	13	20	15
Ideal number greater than actual number	2	6	5	14	11
Total	2	12	19	24	11

Table 3.15 (b)

The Percentage of Exposed or Currently Pregnant Married Women who have Never Used Contraceptive Methods by Age and Whether Ideal Number of Children Equals to Actual Number of Children

Relationship between Ideal and Actual Numbers of Children	A g e				All Women
	< 25	25-34	35-44	45+	
Ideal number less than actual number	*	73	63	51	66
Ideal number equals to actual number	76	63	47	42	59
Ideal number greater than actual number	72	64	58	44	67
Total	72	66	58	47	66

* Base figures for the percentage is less than 20.



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introduction to appendices

**APPENDIX I
TABLES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE**

It includes tables on age, sex, marital status and education of the enumerated household population.

**APPENDIX II
TABLES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE**

It includes tables from the Individual Questionnaire. The tables are based on the WFS Guidelines No. WFS/TECH.225 for Report No.1. It also includes frequency distributions for selected cross tabulations, particularly for those with Mean and Standard Deviations in the cells. Sometimes the cell percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding off.

APPENDIX III

This appendix reproduces the Household and Individual Questionnaires, which were two basic documents used for interviewing. A brief description of the two documents follows:

THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

The Schedule is like a census form in which all usual residents of sampled household, along with any other person(s) who stayed in the household the previous night, were listed and information was obtained about their relationship, age, sex, education and marital status. More importantly it was used to identify women eligible for individual interview. All women listed in a sampled household as having stayed there the previous night (whether as temporary guests or as usual members of the household), being 50 years old or less, living as married at the time of the interview or has lived as married at some time in the past, were eligible for the individual interview.

THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of the individual questionnaire was to record detailed information about each respondent. It includes seven sections, viz. Respondent's Background, Marriage History, Maternity History, Contraceptive Knowledge and Use, Fertility Regulation and Exposure to Mass Media, Work History, and Husband's Background.

APPENDIX IV

FIELD DOCUMENTS AND SAMPLING MATERIAL

This appendix includes different sheets/forms that were used to control and supervise the activities of the field teams and to provide up-to-date information of the field to headquarters' staff visiting the field. The "Interviewer's Error List" and the "Error List of the Tape-recorded Interviews" were also used as training aids because the training remained not only a continuous process in the field but also a quality control measure.

SAMPLING MATERIAL

The sampling frame consisted of a list of Enumeration Blocks, with clearly recognizable and observable boundaries, of approximately the same size (same number) of households (225) for urban sample and of villages for rural sample. This list was provided by Population Census Organization. The boundary description of the urban enumeration block was given in HES-1 and HES-2 by the local offices of the Statistical Division. The PFS used several proformas for preparing the list of the sample points and fresh boundary descriptions of the Urban Blocks, recording the household information in the sampled cluster and the daily progress of each lister and mapper within a cluster. Of these proformas, a few important ones appear in the appendix.

MAPS

A map, with well-defined boundary and important reference points, was also prepared for each cluster. Appendix IV also includes specimen maps of villages and urban blocks.

APPENDIX V

LIST OF VARIABLES AND THEIR SOURCES

Appendix V has a list of 156 variables of which five have not been used. All the tables used in the analysis are based on the remaining 151 variables. Some of these variables are from the question file while others have been constructed.

APPENDIX VI

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This appendix provides the composition of Technical Advisory Committee for Pakistan Fertility Survey.

APPENDIX I

tables from
the household schedule

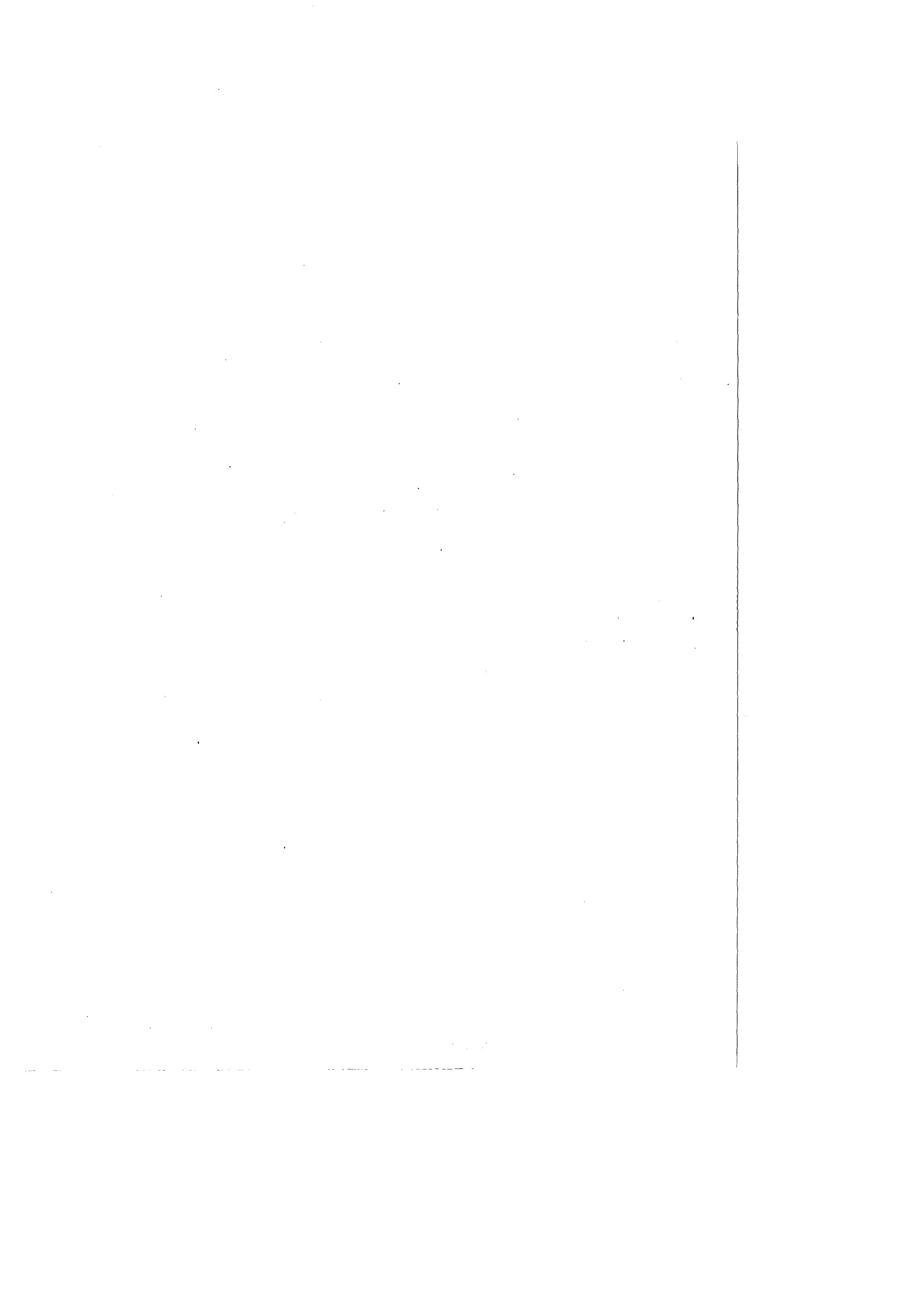


TABLE -1.1

THE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX OF THE ENTIRE
POPULATION IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Current Age	Sex					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	2377	15	2192	15	4569	15
5-9	2394	15	2190	15	4584	15
10-14	2081	14	1915	14	3996	14
15-19	1437	9	1475	10	2912	10
20-24	1086	7	1116	8	2202	7
25-29	1023	7	1031	7	2054	7
30-34	932	6	903	6	1835	6
35-39	804	5	629	5	1433	5
40-44	683	4	656	5	1339	5
45-49	520	3	516	4	1036	4
50+	2100	15	1581	11	3681	12
N. A.	20	0	12	0	32	0
Base Frequency	15457		14216		29673	

TABLE -1.2

LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE FOR
ALL THE POPULATION IN THE HOUSEHOLD
(IN PERCENTAGES).

Current Age	Level of Education								Base Fre- quency
	No Class Passed	Less Than Pri- mary	Pri- mary	Lower Secon- dary	Secon- dary Matri- culation	Higher Secon- dary F. A. / F. Sc. / Inter- mediate	Post Secon- dary B. A. / B. Com.	Uni- versity M. A. / M. Sc. / and Other	
<u>Males</u>									
10-14	38	37	21	4	0	0	0	0	2081
15-19	37	11	23	16	10	2	1	0	1437
20-24	44	9	18	10	11	6	2	0	1086
25-29	49	10	17	7	10	4	2	1	1023
30-34	54	8	15	8	9	2	2	2	932
35-39	58	10	13	7	8	2	1	1	805
40-44	64	9	11	7	6	1	1	1	683
45-49	69	10	10	4	4	1	1	1	520
50+	77	8	8	3	3	1	0	0	2100
All	53	15	16	7	6	2	1	0	
Base Frequency	5704	1560	1661	761	645	192	94	50	10667
<u>Females</u>									
10-14	69	20	9	2	0	0	0	0	1915
15-19	75	6	9	5	4	1	0	0	1475
20-24	79	5	6	3	4	1	1	1	1116
25-29	85	4	4	3	2	1	1	0	1031
30-34	89	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	903
35-39	89	3	4	2	1	1	0	0	629
40-44	94	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	655
45-49	93	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	516
50+	97	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1581
All	83	7	5	2	2	1	0	0	
Base Frequency	8191	660	522	220	147	44	28	9	9821
<u>Both Sexes</u>									
10-14	53	29	15	3	0	0	0	0	3997
15-19	57	9	16	10	7	1	0	0	2912
20-24	62	7	12	6	8	4	1	0	2202
25-29	67	6	11	5	6	3	1	1	2054
30-34	71	6	10	5	5	1	1	1	1835
35-39	71	7	9	5	5	1	1	1	1433
40-44	79	6	6	4	3	1	0	1	1339
45-49	81	6	7	2	2	1	1	0	1036
50+	86	5	5	2	2	0	0	0	3681
All	68	11	11	5	4	1	0	0	
Base Frequency	13895	2220	2183	981	793	236	122	59	20489

TABLE -1,3

CURRENT MARITAL STATUS BY CURRENT AGE FOR ALL
WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD BETWEEN AGES 10 TO 15+
(IN PERCENTAGE)

Current Age	Current Marital Status					Base Frequency
	Not Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	
10-14	99	1	0	0	0	1915
15-19	62	38	0	0	0	1475
20-24	22	75	1	0	2	1116
25-29	9	87	2	0	2	1031
30-34	3	92	2	1	2	903
35-39	2	92	4	1	1	629
40-44	1	89	8	1	1	656
45-49	1	84	12	1	2	515
50+	1	56	42	0	1	1581
All	33	57	9	0	1	
Base Frequency	3206	5640	840	37	98	9821

TABLE -1.4

CURRENT MARITAL STATUS BY CURRENT AGE, FOR
ALL PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD (IN PERCENTAGES)

Current Age	Current Marital Duration					Base Frequency
	Not Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	
<u>Males</u>						
10-14	100	0	0	0	0	2082
15-19	94	6	0	0	0	1437
20-24	67	32	0	0	1	1086
25-29	32	65	1	1	1	1023
30-34	15	81	2	1	1	932
35-39	6	89	3	1	1	804
40-44	4	91	4	0	1	683
45-49	3	92	4	1	0	520
50+	2	80	16	1	1	2100
All	45	50	4	0	1	
Base Frequency	4757	5361	446	42	61	10687
<u>Females</u>						
10-14	99	1	0	0	0	1915
15-19	62	38	0	0	0	1475
20-24	22	76	0	0	2	1116
25-29	8	87	2	1	2	1031
30-34	3	92	2	1	2	903
35-39	2	92	4	1	1	629
40-44	1	89	8	1	1	656
45-49	1	84	12	1	2	516
50+	1	56	42	0	1	1581
All	33	57	9	0	1	
Base Frequency	3206	5640	840	38	98	9821
<u>Both Sexes</u>						
10-14	99	1	0	0	0	3997
15-19	78	22	0	0	0	2912
20-24	44	54	0	0	1	2202
25-29	20	76	2	1	2	2054
30-34	9	87	2	1	1	1835
35-39	5	91	3	1	1	1433
40-44	3	90	6	0	1	1339
45-49	2	88	8	1	1	1036
50+	1	70	27	1	1	3681
All	39	54	6	0	1	
Base Frequency	7963	11001	1286	80	159	20489

APPENDIX II

tables from
the individual questionnaire

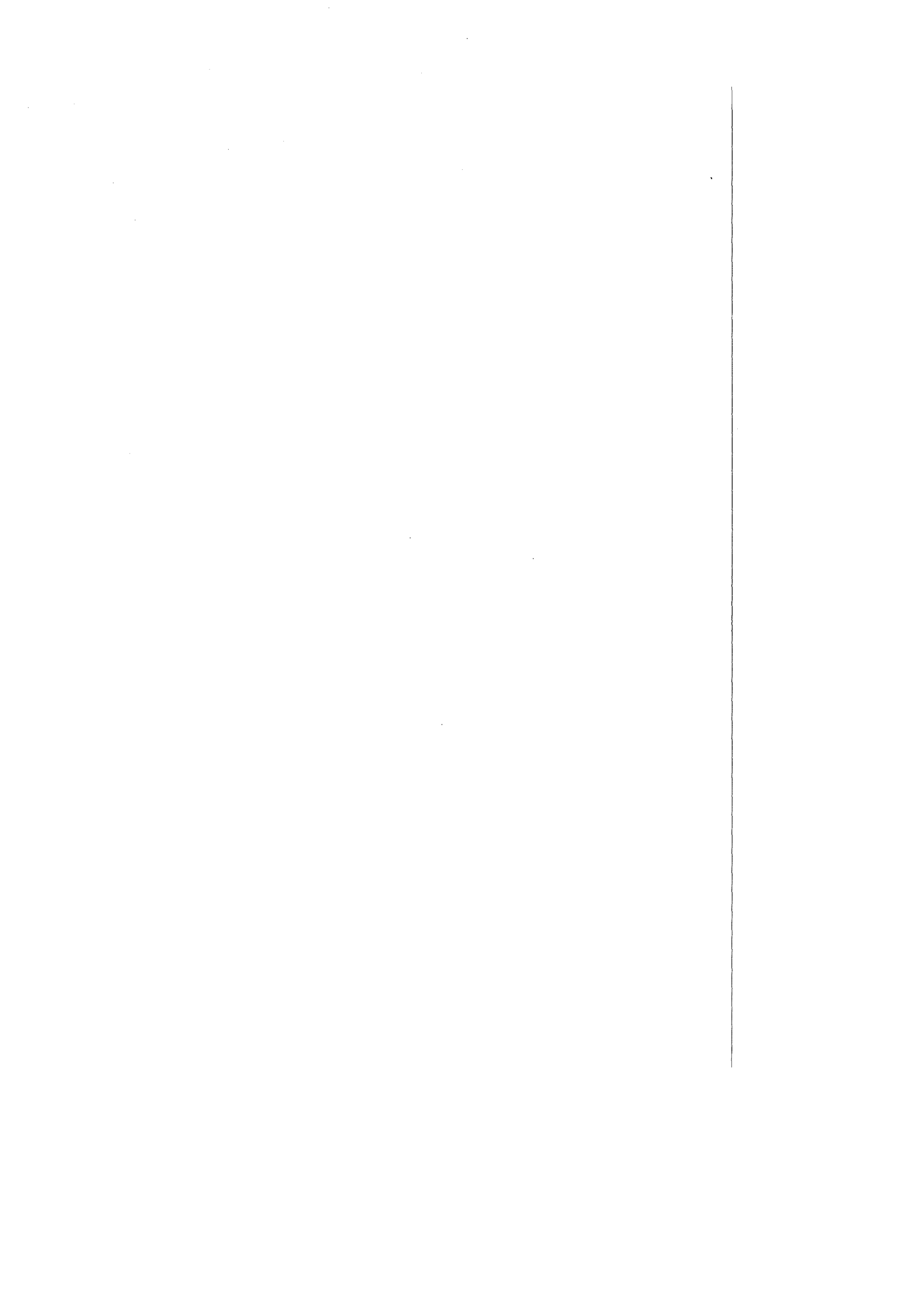


TABLE -1.1.1

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED
AT SPECIFIED AGES BY CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Age at First Marriage						Base Fre- quency
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25+	
<15	100	0	0	0	0	0	31
15-19	29	59	12	0	0	0	597
20-24	25	42	20	11	3	0	843
25-29	22	37	18	11	8	3	911
30-34	25	39	14	10	6	5	821
35-39	30	38	16	7	5	4	623
40-44	39	37	12	3	5	4	623
45-49	28	45	12	10	3	2	500
All	28	41	15	8	5	2	4949
Base Frequency	1399	2056	759	380	233	122	4949

TABLE - 1.1.2

ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN IN THE SAMPLE BY THEIR YEAR OF BIRTH
AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Age at First Marriage	Y E A R S O F B I R T H																	
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
10	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	0	1
11	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	0	1	0
12	6	4	4	5	3	7	3	10	4	15	7	11	7	9	4	3	5	11
13	4	6	3	6	9	5	12	8	16	22	8	8	8	5	10	5	7	7
14	15	8	12	21	24	28	24	27	17	34	17	16	9	18	28	24	15	23
15	16	10	16	11	30	15	25	24	14	23	18	13	20	12	38	16	14	30
16	12	23	12	18	30	23	16	15	19	21	9	17	9	25	20	20	31	23
17	4	6	7	7	20	11	5	7	7	7	6	11	10	11	19	10	19	21
18	8	9	3	9	10	10	8	6	13	19	8	22	10	16	14	9	15	15
19	4	7	2	2	6	6	3	2	6	3	4	10	1	3	16	6	6	9
20	4	5	17	6	9	3	3	2	1	6	2	5	1	8	13	11	9	9
21	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	6	3	6	4
22	1	4	0	2	3	3	1	5	4	1	3	3	1	4	4	4	0	8
23	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	6	0	1	0	1	3	1	2	1
24	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	6	0	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	3	4
25	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	4
26	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
28	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	85	85	82	91	155	119	108	118	111	170	96	129	85	125	189	121	138	172

TABLE - 1.1.2 (continued)

Y E A R S O F B I R T H																				
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	All
1	5	1	1	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	45
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	36
4	7	3	6	6	3	4	6	1	7	3	4	0	2	3	0	4	1	1	1	184
12	14	12	13	6	9	14	8	15	9	9	16	8	11	10	9	10	6	8	0	348
21	40	20	29	20	30	21	28	34	13	18	27	21	31	28	18	17	13	0	0	789
25	43	22	28	17	17	30	26	20	21	28	40	38	27	28	22	29	0	0	0	806
14	30	22	31	19	22	37	24	22	31	26	34	23	43	29	44	0	0	0	0	794
9	17	25	22	11	11	21	11	13	15	15	24	21	23	27	0	0	0	0	0	453
10	28	18	26	22	10	23	20	22	26	18	28	26	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	509
13	7	8	22	12	8	17	16	9	7	5	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249
10	23	9	14	11	15	14	11	12	13	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270
5	4	6	8	7	6	5	4	7	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
3	11	4	5	5	1	12	4	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108
1	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
2	5	6	8	4	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
2	4	1	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
2	3	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
3	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
140	253	164	223	151	151	220	166	165	160	143	205	152	166	126	93	62	20	9	1	4949

TABLE -1.1.3 MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF THOSE WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED BEFORE AGE 25 BY CURRENT AGE AND SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Current Age	Level of Education			Base Frequency
	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary and Higher	
25-29	16.7	17.8	19.7	883
30-34	16.5	17.4	17.7	783
35-39	16.1	17.8	18.2	600
40-44	15.7	16.6	17.2	600
45-49	16.1	16.8	17.8	489
All	16.3	17.2	18.6	3355
Base Frequency	3054	191	110	3355

	Type of Place of Residence		Base Frequency
	Rural	Urban	
25-29	16.9	17.1	883
30-34	16.5	16.8	783
35-39	16.2	16.4	600
40-44	15.7	15.7	600
45-49	16.2	16.2	489
All	16.4	16.5	3355
Base Frequency	2448	907	3355

	Husband's Occupation									Base Frequency
	Professionals & Technical Workers	Clerical and Related Workers	Sales Workers	Farmers and Farm Managers	Agricultural Workers	Private H'Hold Workers	Service-Related Workers	Craftsmen	Unskilled Workers	
25-29	17.7	17.6	16.9	17.0	16.5	0.0	16.9	16.9	17.3	883
30-34	16.9	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.3	15.0	17.1	16.6	16.5	783
35-39	16.4	17.0	16.7	16.6	15.6	0.0	15.6	16.2	16.4	600
40-44	15.3	18.0	15.4	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.8	16.0	15.3	600
45-49	16.3	16.5	16.2	16.2	16.4	14.9	15.9	16.4	15.8	489
All	16.7	17.1	16.4	16.5	16.1	15.1	16.4	16.5	16.3	3355
Base Frequency	137	119	373	876	580	6	232	612	420	3355

TABLE -1.2.1 PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WHOSE FIRST MARRIAGE IS UNDISSOLVED OR HAD BEEN DISSOLVED BY DEATH OR SEPARATION BY YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	1st Marriage undissolved	First Marriage Dissolved			Base Frequency
		By Death of Husband	By Divorce	By Separation	
< 5	97	0	1	2	978
5-9	95	1	2	2	898
10-14	93	3	2	2	809
15-19	90	5	3	2	716
20-24	86	10	3	1	531
25-29	83	13	3	1	612
30-34	78	19	1	2	355
35 +	55	38	4	3	49
All	90	6	2	2	4948
Base Frequency	4466	294	104	84	4948

TABLE -1.3.1 PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS OF MARRIAGES BY YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Times Married		Base Frequency
	Once	More Than Once	
<u>Age at First Marriage < 25</u>			
<5	100	0	930
5-9	98	2	865
10-14	97	3	795
15-19	95	5	697
20-24	93	7	524
25-29	93	7	612
30-34	90	10	355
35+	81	19	49
All	96	4	4827
Base Frequency	4624	203	4827
<u>Age at First Marriage 25+</u>			
<5	98	2	49
5-9	96	4	33
10-14	100	0	14
15-19	88	12	19
20-24	100	0	7
25-29	-	-	0
30-34	-	-	0
35+	-	-	0
All	96	4	122
Base Frequency	118	4	122
<u>All</u>			
<5	100	0	979
5-9	98	2	898
10-14	97	3	809
15-19	95	5	716
20-24	93	7	531
25-29	93	7	612
30-34	90	10	355
35+	81	19	49
All	96	4	4949
Base Frequency	4742	207	4949

TABLE -1.4.1 THE AVERAGE PROPORTION OF THE TIME SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE WHICH HAS BEEN SPENT IN THE MARRIED STATE, BY CURRENT AGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, FOR ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Current Age	Age at First Marriage				All	Base Frequency
	< 15	15-19	20-24	24+		
<15	0.99	1.00	-	-	0.99	628
20-24	0.99	1.00	0.99	-	0.99	843
25-29	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.98	911
30-34	0.96	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.98	821
35-39	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.97	623
40-44	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.95	623
45-49	0.92	0.97	0.92	1.00	0.95	500
All	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	4949
Base Frequency	1399	2815	613	122		4949

TABLE - 1. 4. 2

THE AVERAGE PROPORTION OF TIME SPENT SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE WHICH HAS BEEN SPENT IN THE MARRIED STATE BY CURRENT AGE, AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION FOR ALL EVER MARRIED

Current Age	Level of Education			Base Frequency
	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary and Higher	
<u>Age at First Marriage < 25</u>				
10-19	1.00	1.00	1.00	628
20-24	0.99	0.99	1.00	843
25-29	0.98	0.98	0.99	883
30-34	0.98	0.99	0.96	783
35-39	0.97	1.00	0.91	600
40-44	0.96	1.00	0.92	601
45-49	0.93	0.87	0.98	489
All	0.98	0.99	0.92	4827
Base Frequency	4331	319	177	4827
<u>Age at First Marriage 25 +</u>				
10-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	1.00	1.00	1.00	28
30-34	1.00	1.00	0.86	38
35-39	0.96	1.00	1.00	23
40-44	0.96	1.00	-	22
45-49	1.00	1.00	1.00	11
All	0.97	1.00	1.00	122
Base Frequency	90	13	19	122
<u>All Ages</u>				
10-19	0.74	0.68	1.00	628
20-24	0.96	0.88	1.00	843
25-29	0.97	0.95	0.97	911
30-34	0.98	0.98	0.96	821
35-39	0.96	0.99	0.96	623
40-44	0.96	0.97	0.86	623
45-49	0.95	0.89	0.75	500
All	0.94	0.90	0.97	4949
Base Frequency	4421	332	196	4949

TABLE - 1. 5. 1

THE PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER-MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH MARITAL STATUS - BY CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Current Marital Status				Base Frequency
	Married	Widow	Divorced	Separated	
< 25	97	0	1	2	1471
25-34	96	2	0	2	1732
35-44	92	6	1	1	1246
45+	86	11	0	2	500
All	94	3	1	2	4949
Base Frequency	4663	168	32	86	4949

TABLE - 1.5.2

THE PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH MARITAL STATUS BY CURRENT AGE, YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Years Since First Marriage	No Schooling				Base Frequency	Primary				Base Frequency	Secondary & Higher				Base Frequency
	Married	Widow	Divorced	Separated		Married	Widow	Divorced	Separated		Married	Widow	Divorced	Separated	
<u>Current Age < 25</u>															
Less than 5	97	1	0	2	738	95	0	1	4	92	99	0	0	1	48
5-9	98	0	1	1	470	98	0	2	0	34	100	0	0	0	17
10-14	98	0	0	2	68	100	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	3
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	97	0	1	2	1276	96	0	1	3	128	99	0	0	1	68
Base Frequency	1245	4	7	21	1276	123	0	1	4	128	67	0	0	1	68
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>															
Less than 5	95	0	0	5	70	92	0	8	0	8	100	0	0	0	18
5-9	95	1	0	3	298	100	0	0	0	34	98	2	0	0	35
10-14	96	1	1	2	625	93	6	1	0	52	92	0	0	8	18
15-19	95	2	0	2	474	100	0	0	0	26	100	0	0	0	10
20-24	97	1	0	2	57	66	12	22	0	6	100	0	0	0	2
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	96	2	0	2	1524	95	3	2	0	126	97	1	0	2	83
Base Frequency	1457	25	6	36	1524	119	4	3	0	126	61	1	0	1	83
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>															
Less than 5	100	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	83	0	0	17	7	100	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	2
10-14	89	0	11	0	27	100	0	0	0	3	92	8	0	0	8
15-19	92	4	1	2	187	94	6	0	0	12	100	0	0	0	7
20-24	94	5	0	1	413	89	6	5	0	23	93	7	0	0	10
25-29	90	9	1	0	442	96	11	0	0	17	68	20	11	0	6
30-34	91	8	0	1	70	100	0	0	0	4	100	0	0	0	1
35+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	92	6	1	1	1150	94	4	2	0	62	90	8	2	0	34
Base Frequency	1053	75	11	11	1150	58	3	1	0	62	31	3	1	0	34
<u>Current Age 45+</u>															
Less than 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	100	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1
15-19	100	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	90	6	0	4	19	100	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1
25-29	90	3	1	1	134	83	17	0	0	7	100	-	-	-	-
30-34	86	11	0	3	270	90	10	0	0	7	83	17	0	0	5
35+	77	19	3	1	46	33	33	0	33	2	0	100	0	0	4
All	86	11	1	2	471	81	15	0	4	18	68	12	0	0	12
Base Frequency	407	50	2	12	471	14	3	0	1	18	10	2	0	0	12
<u>All Ages</u>															
Less than 5	97	0	0	2	812	95	0	1	4	100	99	0	0	1	66
5-9	96	1	1	2	775	99	0	1	0	70	99	1	0	0	54
10-14	96	1	1	2	722	93	6	1	0	58	93	2	0	5	29
15-19	94	3	1	2	661	98	2	0	0	38	100	0	0	0	17
20-24	94	5	0	1	489	85	7	8	0	29	95	5	0	0	13
25-29	90	8	1	1	576	92	8	0	0	24	83	11	6	0	11
30-34	87	10	0	3	340	94	6	0	0	11	86	14	0	0	5
35+	77	19	3	1	46	33	33	0	33	2	0	100	0	0	1
All	94	4	1	1	4421	94	3	2	1	332	96	2	0	1	196
Base Frequency	4161	154	26	80	4421	314	9	5	4	332	188	5	1	2	196

TABLE - 1. 5. 2 (continued)

Years Since First Marriage	Married	Widow	Divorced	Separated	Base Frequency	Married	Widow	Divorced	Separated	Base Frequency
<u>Current Age < 25</u>										
URBAN					RURAL					
Less than 5	98	0	1	1	239	97	1	0	2	640
5-9	98	1	1	1	122	98	0	1	1	397
10-14	100	0	0	0	15	98	0	0	2	58
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	98	0	1	1	376	97	0	1	2	1095
Base Frequency	369	1	3	3	376	1063	4	6	22	1095
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>										
Less than 5	98	0	2	0	33	94	0	0	6	64
5-9	97	1	0	2	112	95	1	0	3	254
10-14	95	2	1	1	191	96	2	0	2	505
15-19	96	2	1	1	132	95	2	0	2	377
20-24	92	8	0	0	18	95	0	3	3	47
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	96	2	1	1	486	95	2	0	3	1247
Base Frequency	467	10	3	6	486	1181	20	5	31	1247
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>										
Less than 5	100	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	2
5-9	100	0	0	0	2	87	0	0	13	10
10-14	89	5	5	0	13	90	0	10	0	25
15-19	87	7	2	3	55	94	3	1	2	151
20-24	92	6	1	1	117	94	5	1	0	329
25-29	91	8	1	0	117	89	9	1	1	348
30-34	85	11	0	4	18	94	6	0	0	58
35+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	90	7	1	1	323	92	0	1	1	923
Base Frequency	292	24	3	4	323	850	56	10	7	923
<u>Current Age 45+</u>										
Less than 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	100	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	1
20-24	86	0	0	14	5	92	8	0	0	16
25-29	92	6	0	2	35	89	9	1	1	111
30-34	84	15	0	1	78	87	10	0	3	202
35+	67	25	0	8	16	78	18	4	0	32
All	84	13	0	3	135	87	10	1	2	363
Base Frequency	114	17	0	4	135	317	36	2	8	364
<u>All Ages</u>										
Less than 5	98	0	1	1	273	96	1	0	3	706
5-9	97	1	1	1	236	97	1	0	2	661
10-14	95	2	1	1	220	96	1	1	2	589
15-19	94	3	1	2	187	95	2	1	2	529
20-24	92	6	1	1	139	94	5	1	1	392
25-29	92	8	0	0	152	89	9	1	1	460
30-34	84	14	0	2	96	88	9	0	3	260
35+	67	25	0	8	16	78	18	4	0	32
All	94	4	1	1	1320	94	3	1	2	3629
Base Frequency	1241	51	10	17	1320	3421	116	23	69	3629

TABLE -1.6.1

THE PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH EXPOSURE STATUS - BY YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND CURRENT AGE

Years Since First Marriage	Exposure Status					Base Frequency
	Pregnant	W/D/S	Sterilized	Not Fecund	Fecund	
Current Age < 25						
< 5	22	3	0	0	75	878
5-9	22	2	0	1	75	520
10-14	25	2	0	2	72	73
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	0
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	0
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	0
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	0
35+	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	22	2	0	1	75	1471
Base Frequency	320	36	0	10	1105	1471
Current Age 25-34						
< 5	30	4	0	2	63	96
5-9	25	4	0	2	69	366
10-14	20	4	1	3	72	695
15-19	18	4	1	5	72	510
20-24	16	6	1	5	72	65
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	0
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	0
35+	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	21	4	1	3	71	1732
Base Frequency	363	75	9	59	1226	1732

TABLE -1. 6.1 (continued)

Years Since First Marriage	Exposure Status					Base Frequency
	Pregnant	W/D/S	Sterilized	Not Fecund	Fecund	
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>						
< 5	18	0	0	32	50	4
5-9	10	10	0	0	79	12
10-14	5	10	0	3	82	38
15-19	12	7	1	12	67	206
20-24	11	7	3	11	69	446
25-29	6	10	1	23	60	465
30-34	2	8	3	34	53	75
35+	-	-	-	-	-	0
All	8	8	2	17	65	1246
Base Frequency	106	103	24	208	805	1246
<u>Current Age 45 +</u>						
< 5	-	-	-	-	-	0
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	0
10-14	47	0	0	27	27	3
15-19	0	0	0	100	0	1
20-24	0	9	3	65	23	20
25-29	1	10	3	49	38	147
30-34	0	14	3	53	30	280
35+	0	26	0	58	16	49
All	0	14	3	53	30	500
Base Frequency	3	68	13	264	152	500
<u>All Ages</u>						
< 5	22	3	0	1	74	979
5-9	23	3	0	2	72	898
10-14	20	4	1	3	72	809
15-19	16	5	1	7	70	716
20-24	11	7	3	12	67	531
25-29	5	10	1	29	54	612
30-34	0	13	3	49	35	355
35+	0	26	0	58	16	49
All	16	6	1	11	66	4949
Base Frequency	791	282	46	541	3289	4949

TABLE - 1. 6. 2

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH EXPOSURE STATUS
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND CURRENT AGE

Number of Living Children	Exposure Status					Base Frequency
	Pregnant	W/D/S	Sterilized	Not Fecund	Fecund	
<u>Current Age < 25</u>						
0	26	3	0	1	69	587
1	21	3	0	0	76	446
2	19	1	0	0	80	265
3	18	0	0	1	81	128
4	20	2	0	0	78	34
5	0	0	0	0	100	9
6	0	0	0	0	100	1
7+	0	0	0	0	100	1
All	22	2	0	1	75	1471
Base Frequency	320	36	0	10	1105	1471
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>						
0	14	15	0	16	55	144
1	24	9	0	6	61	167
2	25	7	0	4	64	305
3	20	3	0	2	75	337
4	23	2	1	1	73	321
5	20	1	1	1	77	237
6	15	2	2	0	81	141
7+	18	0	0	1	81	80
All	21	4	1	3	71	1732
Base Frequency	363	75	10	59	1226	1732
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>						
0	1	25	0	44	31	70
1	0	25	1	25	49	60
2	4	20	4	24	48	82
3	6	11	3	21	59	137
4	9	9	2	22	58	173
5	13	6	2	17	62	196
6	9	2	3	10	76	206
7+	10	2	1	7	80	322
All	8	8	2	17	65	1246
Base Frequency	106	103	24	208	805	1246

TABLE -1.6.2 (continued)

Number of Living Children	Exposure Status					Base Frequency
	Pregnant	W/D/S	Sterilized	Not Fecund	Fecund	
<u>Current Age 45+</u>						
0	0	38	0	48	14	21
1	0	36	0	50	14	33
2	0	11	0	66	22	39
3	0	17	3	59	21	50
4	0	16	1	55	28	67
5	3	13	2	53	30	82
6	0	13	2	52	33	74
7+	0	4	6	47	43	134
All	0	14	3	53	30	500
Base Frequency	3	68	13	264	152	500
<u>All Ages</u>						
0	20	8	0	9	63	822
1	19	8	0	6	68	706
2	19	6	1	8	66	692
3	15	5	1	10	69	653
4	16	5	1	14	64	594
5	15	4	2	15	64	524
6	9	4	2	14	70	421
7+	9	2	2	16	71	537
All	16	6	1	11	66	4949
Base Frequency	791	282	46	541	3289	4949

TABLE -1.6.3

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH EXPOSURE STATUS
BY SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES AND CURRENT AGE

Level of Education	Exposure Status					Base Frequency
	Pregnant	W/D/S	Sterilized	Not Fecund	Fecund	
<u>Current Age < 25</u>						
No Schooling	21	2	0	1	76	1276
Primary	27	3	0	1	69	128
Secondary & Higher	29	1	0	0	70	67
All	22	2	0	1	75	1471
Base Frequency	317	36	0	11	1106	1471
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>						
No Schooling	21	4	0	4	71	1524
Primary	25	5	3	2	65	125
Secondary & Higher	20	2	4	2	71	83
All	21	4	1	3	71	1732
Base Frequency	363	75	10	59	1226	1732
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>						
No Schooling	9	8	1	17	65	1150
Primary	2	6	12	16	63	62
Secondary & Higher	10	10	10	8	63	34
All	8	8	2	17	65	1246
Base Frequency	106	103	24	208	805	1246
<u>Current Age 45+</u>						
No Schooling	0	13	2	53	30	471
Primary	0	19	4	42	35	17
Secondary & Higher	0	12	12	41	35	12
All	0	14	3	53	30	500
Base Frequency	3	68	13	264	152	500
<u>All Ages</u>						
No Schooling	15	6	1	12	66	4421
Primary	20	5	3	6	65	332
Secondary & Higher	20	4	4	5	67	196
All	16	6	1	11	66	4949
Base Frequency	791	282	46	541	3289	4949
<u>Type of Place of Residence</u>						
<u>Current Age < 25</u>						
Urban	26	2	0	0	72	376
Rural	20	3	0	1	76	1095
All	22	2	0	1	75	1471
Base Frequency	317	36	0	10	1106	1471

TABLE -1. 6. 3 (continued)

Type of Place of Residence	Exposure Status					Base Frequency
	Pregnant	W/D/S	Sterilized	Not Fecund	Fecund	
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>						
Urban	20	4	2	4	70	485
Rural	21	5	0	3	71	1247
All	21	4	1	3	71	1732
Base Frequency	363	75	10	59	1226	1732
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>						
Urban	9	9	4	18	60	323
Rural	8	8	1	16	66	923
All	8	8	2	17	65	1246
Base Frequency	106	103	24	208	805	1246
<u>Current Age 45+</u>						
Urban	0	16	6	51	27	136
Rural	1	13	1	54	32	364
All	1	14	3	53	30	500
Base Frequency	3	68	13	264	152	500
<u>All Ages</u>						
Urban	17	6	2	11	64	1319
Rural	16	6	0	11	67	3629
All	16	6	1	11	66	4948
Base Frequency	791	282	46	541	3288	4948
<u>Current Age < 25</u>						
Husbands' Occupation						
Professional & Technical Workers	19	0	0	2	79	48
Clerical & Related Workers	18	0	0	0	82	58
Sales Workers	25	0	0	0	75	140
Farmers & Farm Managers	21	4	0	2	74	343
Agricultural Workers	19	3	0	0	78	278
Private Household Workers	32	0	0	0	68	6
Other Services Related Workers	24	2	0	0	74	118
Craftsmen	24	3	0	0	72	275
Unskilled Workers	25	2	0	0	73	205
All	22	2	0	1	75	1471
Base Frequency	317	36	0	10	1106	1471
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>						
Professional & Technical Workers	13	4	2	5	76	77
Clerical & Related Workers	21	4	1	4	71	83
Sales Workers	22	2	2	4	70	200
Farmers & Farm Managers	21	4	0	4	71	417
Agricultural Workers	21	4	0	1	74	287
Private Household Workers	0	0	0	0	100	2
Other Services Related Workers	25	3	1	3	67	129
Craftsmen	22	5	0	4	69	333
Unskilled Workers	19	9	1	3	69	204
All	21	4	1	3	71	1733
Base Frequency	363	75	10	59	1226	1733

TABLE 1.6.3. (Continued)

Husbands' Occupation	Exposure Status					Base Frequency
	Pregnant	W/D/S	Sterilized	Not Fecund	Fecund	
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>						
Professional & Technical Workers	7	2	7	12	72	54
Clerical & Related Workers	8	20	6	11	55	32
Sales Workers	9	7	3	15	67	130
Farmers & Farm Managers	5	9	1	19	66	340
Agricultural Workers	12	6	0	14	68	218
Private Household Workers	0	0	0	0	100	1
Other Services Related Workers	6	13	3	18	59	81
Craftsmen	11	7	2	17	63	226
Unskilled Workers	9	8	2	20	61	164
All	8	8	2	17	65	1246
Base Frequency	106	103	24	208	805	1246
<u>Current Age 45+</u>						
Professional & Technical Workers	0	17	0	56	27	20
Clerical & Related Workers	0	10	0	64	26	13
Sales Workers	0	10	5	49	36	55
Farmers & Farm Managers	0	11	2	54	33	157
Agricultural Workers	1	13	0	52	34	89
Private Household Workers	0	21	0	79	0	3
Other Services Related Workers	0	46	2	24	28	30
Craftsmen	2	8	7	59	25	74
Unskilled Workers	0	15	2	56	27	59
All	0	14	3	53	30	500
Base Frequency	3	68	13	264	152	500
<u>All Ages</u>						
Professional & Technical Workers	12	4	3	11	70	200
Clerical & Related Workers	16	6	1	8	68	185
Sales Workers	17	3	2	10	67	525
Farmers & Farm Managers	14	6	0	14	66	1257
Agricultural Workers	16	5	0	9	70	872
Private Household Workers	15	6	0	21	58	12
Other Services Related Workers	18	9	1	7	65	358
Craftsmen	18	5	1	10	65	907
Unskilled Workers	16	7	1	11	65	632
All	16	6	1	11	66	4948
Base Frequency	791	282	46	541	3288	4948

TABLE -2.1.1

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED INTERVALS FROM FIRST MARRIAGE TO FIRST BIRTH, BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE, CONFINED TO WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST FIVE YEARS AGO

Age at First Marriage	Interval from Marriage to First Birth						.Mean	Base Frequency
	7-11 Months	12-23 Months	24-35 Months	36-47 Months	48-49 Months	60 + Months		

THE DATA ON THIS SUBJECT NEED FURTHER EXAMINATION AND WILL BE PUBLISHED IN SUBSEQUENT REPORTS

TABLE -2.1.2

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN WITHIN FIRST FIVE YEARS OF FIRST MARRIAGE BY EDUCATION, AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE CONFINED TO WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED AT LEAST FIVE YEARS AGO

Level of Education	Age at First Marriage					All	Base Fre- quency
	< 15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22+		
<u>Years Since First Marriage 5-9</u>							
No Schooling	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	775
Primary	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.8	70
Secondary & Higher	2.7	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	54
All	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	899
Base Frequency	185	346	174	95	99		899
<u>Years Since First Marriage 10-19</u>							
No Schooling	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1383
Primary	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	96
Secondary & Higher	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.8	46
All	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1525
Base Frequency	421	641	239	125	99		1525
<u>Years Since First Marriage 20 +</u>							
No Schooling	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1451
Primary	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.4	66
Secondary & Higher	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.0	1.5	30
All	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1547
Base Frequency	636	642	167	65	37		1547
<u>All Years Since First Marriage</u>							
No Schooling	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	3609
Primary	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	232
Secondary & Higher	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	130
All	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	3971
Base Frequency	1242	1629	581	285	234		3971

TABLE -2.2.1 (a)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS
OF CHILDREN EVER BORN BY CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Children Ever Born										Mean	Standard Deviation	Proportion Males	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+				
<20	56	32	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.75	0.5	628
20-24	19	24	25	19	7	4	1	1	0	0	1.9	1.48	0.5	843
25-29	9	9	15	20	19	14	8	4	1	0	3.4	1.92	0.5	911
30-34	5	4	9	8	15	15	18	14	8	6	5.1	2.54	0.5	821
35-39	4	4	4	7	7	12	15	17	11	19	6.2	3.08	0.5	623
40-44	4	2	3	4	7	8	10	16	15	31	7.2	3.23	0.5	623
45-49	2	3	4	7	5	9	10	13	14	32	7.1	3.29	0.6	500
All	14	12	11	10	10	9	9	9	6	10	4.3	3.33	0.5	4949
Base Frequency	700	567	555	515	478	456	431	422	303	522				4949

TABLE -2.2.1 (b)

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS
OF CHILDREN EVER BORN BY CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Children Ever Born										Mean	Standard Deviation	Proportion Males	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+				
<20	56	32	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.74	0.5	616
20-24	19	23	25	20	8	4	1	1	0	0	1.9	1.48	0.5	817
25-29	8	8	15	20	20	15	9	4	1	0	3.4	1.92	0.5	872
30-34	3	4	8	8	15	15	18	14	8	6	5.2	2.50	0.5	785
35-39	4	3	4	6	8	12	15	17	12	19	6.4	2.99	0.5	582
40-44	3	2	2	3	7	8	9	16	16	34	7.5	3.09	0.6	560
45-49	2	3	4	5	4	10	9	13	14	35	7.4	3.20	0.6	431
All	14	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	6	11	4.3	3.34	0.5	4663
Base Frequency	649	518	520	480	456	433	409	401	291	506				4663

TABLE -2.2.2 (a)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS
OF CHILDREN EVER BORN BY YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Children Ever Born										Mean	Stan- dard Devia- tion	Propor- tion Males	Base Fre- quency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+				
<5	51	35	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.75	0.54	979
5-9	9	14	29	27	14	5	2	0	0	0	2.5	1.48	0.51	898
10-14	5	5	9	16	22	22	13	6	1	1	4.1	1.92	0.51	809
15-19	4	3	7	7	11	14	19	17	10	8	5.6	2.54	0.52	716
20-24	3	3	3	6	7	9	14	17	14	24	6.8	3.08	0.54	531
25-29	4	3	3	4	5	10	10	15	15	31	7.1	3.23	0.56	612
30+	2	2	3	6	7	6	10	15	14	35	7.4	3.29	0.56	404
All	14	12	11	10	10	9	9	8	6	11	4.3	3.33	0.54	4949
Base Frequency	700	567	555	515	478	456	431	422	303	522				4949

TABLE -2.2.2 (b)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS
OF CHILDREN EVER BORN BY YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Children Ever Born										Mean	Stan- dard Devia- tion	Propor- tion Males	Base Fre- quency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+				
<5	51	35	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.74	0.54	949
5-9	8	13	30	28	14	5	2	0	0	0	2.5	1.48	0.51	870
10-14	5	3	9	16	22	22	14	7	1	1	4.2	1.92	0.51	775
15-19	3	2	6	6	11	14	20	18	11	8	5.7	2.50	0.52	678
20-24	2	2	2	5	8	9	14	18	14	25	7.0	2.99	0.54	495
25-29	3	3	2	3	5	10	10	14	16	34	7.5	3.09	0.57	550
30+	2	2	3	4	6	6	9	16	14	38	7.7	3.20	0.56	346
All	14	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	6	11	4.3	3.34	0.54	4663
Base Frequency	649	518	520	480	456	433	409	401	291	506				4663

TABLE -2.2.3(a)

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY AGE
AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Age at First Marriage							Base Fre- quency
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25 +	All	
< 5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	979
5-9	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	898
10-14	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.7	2.7	4.1	809
15-19	5.3	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.6	4.0	5.6	716
20-24	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.8	5.8	5.8	6.8	531
25-29	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.2	8.1	-	7.1	612
30+	7.3	7.4	8.6	-	-	-	7.4	404
All	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.0	4.3	4949
Base Frequency 1399	2056	759	380	233	122			4949

TABLE -2.2.3(b)

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN
BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Age at First Marriage							Base Fre- quency
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25+	All	
< 5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	949
5-9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.5	870
10-14	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.2	775
15-19	5.4	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.8	4.2	5.7	678
20-24	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.4	6.1	5.3	7.0	495
25-29	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.6	9.2	-	7.5	550
30+	7.7	7.6	9.2	-	-	-	7.7	346
All	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.0	4.3	4663
Base Frequency 1299	1952	723	359	212	117			4663

TABLE - 2.2.4

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS OF CHILDREN EVER BORN BY SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Level of Education	Number of Children Ever Born										Standard Devia-tion	Mean	Base Fre-quency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+			
<u>Years Since First Marriage < 10</u>													
No Schooling	31	25	20	14	7	2	1	0	0	0	1.42	1.5	1587
Primary	30	32	19	9	7	2	1	0	0	0	1.34	1.4	170
Secondary & Higher	35	18	21	14	6	5	1	0	0	0	1.56	1.6	120
All	31	25	20	14	7	2	1	0	0	0	1.43	1.5	1877
Base Frequency	582	466	383	258	125	46	14	3	0	0			1877
<u>Years Since First Marriage 10-19</u>													
No Schooling	4	4	8	12	17	17	16	12	6	4	2.39	4.8	1384
Primary	3	1	12	12	18	25	10	9	4	5	2.34	4.8	96
Secondary & Higher	4	10	16	8	14	21	15	7	2	3	2.34	4.1	46
All	4	4	8	12	17	18	16	11	6	4	2.38	4.8	1526
Base Frequency	68	58	123	175	257	275	243	176	86	65			1526
<u>Years Since First Marriage 20 +</u>													
No Schooling	3	3	(3)	5	6	9	11	16	14	30	3.17	7.1	1451
Primary	2	5	4	12	6	10	15	15	7	26	3.22	6.5	66
Secondary & Higher	5	7	5	2	9	9	14	21	7	22	3.28	6.3	30
All	3	3	3	5	6	9	11	16	14	30	3.18	7.1	1547
Base Frequency	50	43	48	83	95	136	175	243	217	457			1547
<u>All Years Since First Marriage</u>													
No Schooling	13	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	7	11	3.36	4.4	4421
Primary	17	17	14	10	10	10	6	6	3	7	3.02	3.4	332
Secondary & Higher	24	14	17	11	9	9	6	5	1	4	2.75	2.9	196
All	14	12	11	10	10	9	9	9	6	10	3.33	4.3	4949
Base Frequency	700	567	555	515	478	456	431	422	303	522			4949
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>													
<u>Years Since First Marriage < 10</u>													
Professional & Tech-nical Workers	34	21	15	19	6	5	1	0	0	0	1.54	1.6	82
Clerical & Related Workers	36	22	20	10	9	3	0	0	0	0	1.42	1.4	82
Sales Workers	28	17	22	20	10	2	1	0	0	0	1.49	1.8	186
Farmers and Farm Managers	28	28	19	15	6	3	1	0	0	0	1.43	1.6	444
Agricultural Workers	30	25	23	14	6	1	1	0	0	0	1.33	1.5	313
Private H'hold Workers	63	0	23	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.17	0.9	5
Service - Related Workers	39	27	19	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	1.27	1.2	150
Craftsmen	32	25	22	10	7	3	1	0	0	0	1.46	1.5	353
Unskilled Workers	31	25	19	15	5	3	1	0	0	0	1.45	1.5	261
All	31	25	20	14	7	2	1	0	0	0	1.43	1.5	1876
Base Frequency	582	466	382	258	125	46	14	3	0	0			1876

TABLE - 2.2.4 (continued)

Husband's Occupation	Number of Children Ever Born										Standard Devia- tion	Mean	Base Fre- quency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+			
<u>Years Since First Marriage 10-19</u>													
Professional & Tech- nical Workers	8	4	18	9	13	13	12	13	7	3	2.63	4.4	55
Clerical & Related Workers	4	6	9	12	17	17	16	9	8	2	2.31	4.6	62
Sales Workers	5	3	7	7	19	14	18	12	7	8	2.63	5.2	176
Farmers and Farm Managers	4	5	7	12	17	19	14	13	5	4	2.30	4.7	379
Agricultural Workers	6	3	6	15	17	18	16	11	4	3	2.31	4.7	279
Private H'hold Workers	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	27	0	0	1.32	4.8	3
Service - Related Workers	4	5	7	15	19	15	12	11	5	5	2.48	4.7	105
Craftsmen	3	4	9	11	16	19	19	10	6	4	2.27	4.9	295
Unskilled Workers	6	3	10	9	12	21	15	12	8	4	2.45	4.8	172
All	4	4	8	11	17	18	16	12	6	4	2.37	4.8	1526
Base Frequency	68	58	124	175	257	275	242	176	86	65			1526
<u>Years Since First Marriage 20 +</u>													
Professional Tech- nical Workers	8	4	3	4	7	5	7	20	8	34	3.61	6.9	64
Clerical & Related Workers	2	2	9	6	3	6	21	12	5	34	3.30	7.1	41
Sales Workers	3	2	2	5	5	10	9	12	18	34	3.17	7.5	163
Farmers and Farm Managers	3	3	3	6	6	9	12	15	14	28	3.16	7.0	432
Agricultural Workers	1	2	2	5	7	11	10	18	11	32	3.02	7.3	280
Private H'hold Workers	0	0	15	0	15	15	0	0	0	54	3.75	7.6	4
Service - Related Workers	1	1	7	7	5	14	11	19	12	23	2.95	6.7	103
Craftsmen	3	3	2	6	5	7	14	13	17	30	3.14	7.2	260
Unskilled Workers	6	5	3	4	7	6	9	19	16	25	3.34	6.7	200
All	3	3	3	5	6	9	11	16	14	30	3.18	7.1	1547
Base Frequency	50	43	48	83	95	136	175	243	217	457			1547
<u>All Years Since First Marriage</u>													
Professional & Tech- nical Workers	19	11	12	11	8	7	6	10	4	12	3.48	4.1	200
Clerical & Related Workers	18	12	14	10	10	8	10	6	4	8	3.19	3.7	185
Sales Workers	12	8	11	11	11	8	10	8	8	13	3.42	4.7	525
Farmers and Farm Managers	12	12	10	11	10	10	9	9	6	11	3.31	4.4	1257
Agricultural Workers	13	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	5	11	3.33	4.4	872
Private H'hold Workers	27	0	15	6	21	6	0	6	0	20	3.82	4.2	12
Service - Related Workers	18	13	12	10	10	9	7	8	5	8	3.24	3.8	358
Craftsmen	13	12	12	9	10	9	11	7	7	10	3.30	4.2	907
Unskilled Workers	16	13	12	10	8	9	7	9	7	9	3.34	4.1	632
All	14	12	11	10	10	9	9	9	6	10	3.34	4.3	4948
Base Frequency	700	566	555	515	478	456	431	422	303	522			4948

TABLE - 2.2.4 (continued)

Type of Place of Residence	Number of Children Ever Born										Standard Deviation	Mean	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+			
<u>Years Since First Marriage <10</u>													
Urban	32	20	21	14	8	3	1	0	0	0	1.55	1.6	509
Rural	31	26	20	14	6	2	1	0	0	0	1.38	1.5	1366
All	31	25	20	14	7	2	1	0	0	0	1.43	1.5	1875
Base Frequency	582	464	383	258	125	46	14	3	0	0			1875
<u>Years Since First Marriage 10-19</u>													
Urban	5	3	7	8	14	19	20	13	7	5	2.45	5.1	407
Rural	4	4	8	13	18	18	15	11	5	4	2.35	4.7	1119
All	4	4	8	12	17	18	16	11	6	4	2.38	4.8	1526
Base Frequency	68	58	124	175	257	275	242	176	86	65			1526
<u>Years Since First Marriage 20 +</u>													
Urban	3	4	4	5	7	7	12	13	12	33	3.31	7.1	403
Rural	3	2	3	5	6	9	11	17	15	29	3.13	7.1	1144
All	3	3	3	5	6	9	11	16	14	30	3.18	7.1	1547
Base Frequency	50	43	48	83	95	136	175	243	217	457			1547
<u>All Years Since First Marriage</u>													
Urban	15	10	11	9	10	9	10	8	6	12	3.39	4.4	1319
Rural	14	12	11	11	10	9	8	9	6	10	3.31	4.2	3629
All	14	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	6	11	3.33	4.3	4948
Base Frequency	700	566	555	515	478	456	431	422	303	522			4948

TABLE - 2.2.5 MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Level of Education	Type of Place of Residence				Base Frequency
	Years Since First Marriage				
	<10	10-19	20 +	All	
<u>Urban</u>					
No Schooling	1.6	5.1	7.2	4.7	973
Primary	1.6	5.1	6.8	3.9	174
Secondary and Higher	1.6	4.3	6.2	2.9	172
All	1.6	5.0	7.1	4.4	1319
Base Frequency	509	407	403	1319	1319
<u>Rural</u>					
No Schooling	1.5	4.7	7.1	4.3	3447
Primary	1.2	4.2	6.2	2.8	159
Secondary and Higher	1.6	2.7	7.6	2.6	23
All	1.5	4.7	7.1	4.2	3629
Base Frequency	1366	1119	1114	3629	3629
<u>All</u>					
No Schooling	1.5	4.8	7.1	4.4	4420
Primary	1.4	4.8	6.5	3.4	196
Secondary and Higher	1.6	4.1	6.3	2.9	332
All	1.5	4.8	7.1	4.3	4948
Base Frequency	1876	1525	1547	4.3	4948

TABLE -2.3.1 (a)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS
OF LIVING CHILDREN BY CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Number of Living Children										Mean	Stan- dard Devia- tion	Propor- tion Males	Base Fre- quency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+				
<20	60	32	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.65	0.53	628
20-24	25	29	26	15	4	1	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.20	0.52	843
25-29	11	12	22	24	17	10	4	0	0	0	2.7	1.61	0.51	911
30-34	5	7	13	14	21	18	13	6	2	1	4.0	1.99	0.51	821
35-39	6	5	7	11	13	16	18	12	7	5	4.8	2.40	0.54	623
40-44	5	4	6	11	14	15	16	13	8	8	5.0	2.46	0.54	623
45-49	4	7	8	10	13	16	15	11	9	7	4.9	2.46	0.67	500
All	17	14	14	13	12	11	8	5	3	3	3.2	2.47	0.52	4949
Base Frequency	823	706	692	653	594	524	421	262	151	123				4949

TABLE -2.3.1 (b)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED NUMBERS
OF LIVING CHILDREN BY CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Number of Living Children										Mean	Stan- dard Devia- tion	Propor- tion Males	Base Fre- quency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+				
<20	60	32	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.65	0.54	616
20-24	24	29	27	15	4	1	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.20	0.51	817
25-29	11	11	22	25	17	10	4	0	0	0	2.8	1.60	0.51	872
30-34	4	7	12	14	21	19	13	7	2	1	4.0	1.96	0.56	785
35-39	5	4	6	11	14	17	18	12	7	6	4.9	2.33	0.52	582
40-44	4	4	5	11	13	16	17	13	9	8	5.2	2.42	0.54	560
45-49	3	5	8	10	13	17	15	12	10	8	5.1	2.41	0.54	431
All	10	14	14	13	12	11	9	5	3	3	3.2	2.49	0.53	4663
Base Frequency	754	650	649	620	562	501	404	252	148	123				4663

TABLE -2. 3. 2 (a)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED NUMBER
OF LIVING CHILDREN BY YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Living Children										Mean	Stan- dard Devia- tion	Propor- tion Males	Base Fre- quency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+				
<5	57	34	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.67	.55	979
5-9	13	22	33	22	8	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	1.21	.50	898
10-14	7	7	16	24	23	16	6	1	0	0	3.3	1.61	.50	809
15-19	5	6	10	12	19	18	16	9	3	2	4.3	2.12	.52	716
20-24	4	4	8	12	11	16	19	12	8	6	5.0	2.33	.53	531
25-29	5	5	6	10	13	17	16	13	8	8	5.0	2.47	.54	612
30+	3	6	7	11	16	15	15	11	10	6	5.0	2.39	.52	404
All	17	14	14	13	12	11	8	5	3	3	3.2	2.47	.55	4949
Base Frequency	823	706	692	653	594	524	421	262	151	123				4949

TABLE -2. 3. 2 (b)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED NUMBER
OF LIVING CHILDREN BY YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Living Children										Mean	Stan- dard Devia- tion	Propor- tion Males	Base Fre- quency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+				
<5	56	34	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.68	.54	949
5-9	12	22	33	23	8	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	1.20	.51	870
10-14	6	7	16	24	23	17	6	1	0	0	3.3	1.58	.51	775
15-19	4	5	9	12	20	18	16	10	3	2	4.4	2.07	.56	678
20-24	3	2	6	12	12	17	20	13	8	7	5.2	2.27	.52	495
25-29	3	5	6	10	11	17	17	14	8	9	5.3	2.41	.54	550
30+	2	4	7	10	16	16	15	12	11	7	5.2	2.34	.54	346
All	16	14	14	13	12	11	9	5	3	3	3.2	2.49	.53	4663
Base Frequency	754	650	649	620	562	501	404	252	148	123				4663

TABLE -2, 3, 3

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, AND CURRENT AGE

Number of Children Ever Born	Number of Living Children										Mean	Base Frequency	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+			
<u>Current Age < 25</u>													
0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	517
1	13	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	398
2	5	28	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	277
3	1	10	33	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	168
4	4	6	24	33	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	65
5	0	4	18	28	34	16	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	30
6	11	0	18	24	18	23	6	-	-	-	-	3.3	11
7	0	0	21	33	0	33	0	12	-	-	-	3.9	6
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
9+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
All	40	30	18	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	1.1	1472	
Base Frequency	587	447	265	128	34	9	1	1	0	0		1472	
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>													
0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	115
1	18	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	115
2	2	20	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	210
3	1	7	32	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	248
4	1	4	10	35	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	301
5	0	1	6	17	31	45	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	255
6	0	0	5	10	25	32	28	-	-	-	-	4.7	220
7	0	1	2	6	13	22	36	20	-	-	-	5.4	147
8	0	2	3	4	18	17	25	15	16	-	-	5.6	72
9+	0	0	2	5	5	11	19	28	10	20	-	6.7	49
All	8	10	18	19	18	14	8	3	1	1	3.3	1732	
Base Frequency	144	167	306	337	321	237	140	54	16	10		1732	
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>													
0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	54
1	16	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	36
2	11	19	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	48
3	0	12	27	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	66
4	3	5	18	26	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	88
5	0	2	3	17	37	41	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	124
6	1	0	2	14	19	28	37	-	-	-	-	4.8	150
7	1	1	4	5	11	22	32	24	-	-	-	5.4	204
8	0	1	0	9	12	18	21	25	14	-	-	5.8	164
9+	0	0	1	2	4	9	17	20	21	26	-	7.2	312
All	6	5	7	11	14	16	16	12	7	6	4.9	1246	
Base Frequency	70	60	82	137	173	196	206	152	90	80		1246	

TABLE -2. 3. 3 (continued)

Number of Children Ever Born	Number of Living Children										Mean	Base Frequency	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+			
<u>Current Age 45 +</u>													
0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	14
1	28	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	17
2	13	47	40	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1.5	20
3	0	22	23	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	33
4	0	0	18	35	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	24
5	0	5	21	10	28	36	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	48
6	0	0	2	19	21	28	30	-	-	-	-	4.6	50
7	0	2	4	6	26	24	27	11	-	-	-	4.9	67
8	0	0	4	7	15	17	16	24	17	-	-	5.8	67
9+	0	0	2	1	2	14	19	20	21	21	-	7.0	160
All	4	7	8	10	13	16	15	11	9	7	-	4.9	500
Base Frequency	21	33	39	50	67	82	74	55	45	34	-		500
<u>All Ages</u>													
0	100	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	700
1	14	86	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	567
2	5	25	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	555
3	1	10	31	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	515
4	1	4	14	33	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	478
5	0	2	7	17	33	41	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	456
6	1	0	4	13	22	30	30	-	-	-	-	4.7	431
7	0	1	4	6	14	23	32	20	-	-	-	5.3	422
8	0	1	1	7	14	18	21	22	15	-	-	5.7	303
9+	0	0	1	2	4	11	17	21	20	24	-	7.1	522
All	17	14	14	13	12	11	9	5	3	2	-	3.2	4949
Base Frequency	823	706	692	653	594	524	421	262	151	123	-		4949

TABLE - 2.3.4

MEAN NUMBERS OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, STILL ALIVE AND DECEASED
BY CURRENT AGE FOR ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Current Age of Women	Mean Number of Living Children	Mean Number of Deceased Children	Mean Number of Children Ever Born	Base Frequency
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
14	0.1	0.0	0.1	20
15	0.2	0.0	0.2	61
16	0.2	0.0	0.2	93
17	0.4	0.1	0.5	126
18	0.6	0.1	0.7	166
19	0.8	0.2	1.0	152
20	1.0	0.3	1.3	206
21	1.2	0.3	1.5	145
22	1.4	0.4	1.8	160
23	1.8	0.6	2.3	166
24	2.1	0.5	2.6	166
25	2.1	0.5	2.6	220
26	2.5	0.6	3.1	151
27	2.5	0.6	3.1	152
28	3.0	0.8	3.8	223
29	3.4	0.9	4.3	165
30	3.3	0.9	4.4	253
31	4.0	0.9	5.0	140
32	4.1	1.0	5.2	172
33	4.3	1.0	5.4	136
34	4.5	1.3	6.0	121
35	4.2	1.0	5.4	188
36	4.9	1.4	6.5	124
37	4.8	1.2	6.2	84
38	5.3	1.3	6.8	131
39	5.2	1.3	6.7	95
40	5.1	1.8	7.2	170
41	5.0	2.0	7.4	110
42	4.8	2.3	7.3	117
43	4.8	2.1	7.2	107
44	5.0	1.8	7.0	118
45	4.8	1.8	6.8	157
46	5.3	2.3	7.8	91
47	4.6	1.9	6.7	83
48	4.9	2.0	7.2	85
49	5.0	2.0	7.3	84
ALL	3.2	1.0	4.3	4949

TABLE -2.4.1 (a)

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS TO WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUSLY IN THE MARRIAGE STATE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS - BY CURRENT AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Current Age	Number of Living Children											All	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+			
15-19	0.2	1.6	2.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	46
20-24	0.6	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	-	-	-	1.8	524
25-29	0.2	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.0	1.8	784	
30-34	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.1	1.6	757	
35-39	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.2	573	
40-44	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.8	554	
45-49	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	430	
All	0.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	3668	
Base Frequency	212	316	553	607	556	500	403	250	148	123		3668	

TABLE -2.4.1 (b)

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING A CURRENT PREGNANCY - BY CURRENT AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Current Age	Number of Living Children											All	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+			
10-19	23	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	616
20-24	30	24	22	18	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	817
25-29	19	34	28	21	23	25	14	0	0	0	0	24	872
30-34	8	13	26	20	24	18	15	20	21	7	19	19	785
35-39	2	0	8	11	11	23	7	9	9	18	11	11	582
40-44	0	0	0	3	9	4	13	9	8	11	7	7	560
45-49	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	431
All	22	20	20	16	17	15	10	9	7	10	17	17	4663
Base Frequency	754	650	649	620	562	501	404	252	148	123			4663

TABLE - 2.4.2 (a)

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS TO WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUSLY IN THE MARRIED STATE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS BY CURRENT AGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Current Age	Age at First Marriage							Base Frequency
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25+	All	
<20	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	46
20-24	1.9	1.8	1.9	-	-	-	1.8	524
25-29	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	1.8	784
30-34	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	757
35-39	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	573
40-44	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	554
45-49	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	430
All	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	3668
Base Frequency	1131	1521	543	263	142	68		3668

TABLE - 2.4.2 (b)

SEX RATIO OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS TO WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUSLY IN THE MARRIED STATE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS - BY CURRENT AGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Current Age	Age at First Marriage							Base Frequency
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25+	All	
<20	94.8	-	-	-	-	-	94.8	46
20-24	109.3	110.0	94.7	-	-	-	108.0	524
25-29	99.5	104.9	82.9	115.7	127.7	-	100.4	784
30-34	100.6	99.8	115.8	105.1	88.4	89.4	101.9	757
35-39	111.2	96.3	134.7	150.8	79.9	83.2	109.6	573
40-44	133.4	97.9	183.7	58.3	155.7	141.7	122.4	554
45-49	89.4	77.8	80.4	78.1	50.0	-	81.6	430
All	106.8	102.5	102.4	112.5	110.6	102.5	104.8	3668
Base Frequency	1131	1521	543	263	142	68		3668

TABLE - 2.4.2 (c)

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING A CURRENT PREGNANCY - BY CURRENT AGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Current Age	Age at First Marriage							Base Frequency
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25+	All	
10-19	16	24	16	-	-	-	20	616
20-24	25	22	22	25	30	-	23	817
25-29	23	24	23	24	29	28	24	872
30-34	20	17	24	16	18	24	19	785
35-39	10	11	11	22	7	9	11	582
40-44	6	6	14	11	4	6	7	560
45-49	0	1	0	0	0	13	1	431
All	15	17	18	19	18	18	17	4663
Base Frequency	1299	1952	723	359	212	117		4663

TABLE -2.4.3

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS TO WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUSLY IN THE MARRIED STATE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS-BY CURRENT AGE AND SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Leve of Education	Current Age							All	Base Fre- quency
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
No Schooling	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.3	3332
Primary	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.5	217
Secondary & Higher	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.3	119
Base Frequency	46	524	784	757	573	554	430		3668
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>									
Professional & Technical Workers	0.0	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.1	1.3	152
Clerical & Related Workers	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.5	124
Sales Workers	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.4	413
Farmers & Farm Manager	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.3	954
Agricultural Workers	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.3	665
Private H'hold Workers	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.2	8
Service-Related Workers	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.3	242
Craftsmen	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.4	662
Unskilled Workers	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.3	448
Base Frequency	46	524	784	757	573	554	430		3668
<u>Type of Place of Residence</u>									
Urban	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.4	963
Rural	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.3	2705
Base Frequency	46	524	784	757	573	554	430		3668

TABLE - 3.1.1 PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO WANT NO MORE CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING ANY CURRENT AGE PREGNANCY) AND CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Number of Living Children									Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	All	
10-19	0	4	19	17	0	0	0	0	4	616
20-24	1	2	23	31	72	56	0	100	18	816
25-29	2	5	24	45	53	66	77	100	39	869
30-34	0	13	28	49	64	74	88	90	61	780
35-39	4	16	41	48	77	81	92	94	74	569
40-44	19	27	83	80	85	90	93	94	84	549
45-49	48	76	89	92	97	93	100	96	93	419
All	2	7	30	48	69	78	90	94	49	4618
Base Frequency	586	686	644	646	560	514	432	550		4618

TABLE - 3.1.2 PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO WANT NO MORE CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING ANY CURRENT PREGNANCY), YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Living Children									Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	All	
<u>Age at First Marriage <15</u>										
<10	0	3	16	28	67	17	0	0	12	330
10-19	0	5	28	37	63	61	82	89	50	401
20-29	11	21	46	68	77	85	88	90	78	380
30+	30	42	88	100	95	97	100	97	92	178
All	3	6	30	49	74	75	88	92	54	1289
Base Frequency	139	143	168	166	177	152	158	186		1289
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-19</u>										
<10	0	2	24	35	53	81	100	0	15	1098
10-19	0	13	18	45	60	74	86	94	59	833
20-29	25	31	75	69	84	88	95	95	84	556
30+	100	86	100	89	100	88	100	98	95	158
All	2	6	29	46	65	80	92	95	48	2645
Base Frequency	338	409	353	379	297	298	242	329		2645
<u>Age at First Marriage 20+</u>										
<10	1	7	34	57	66	73	100	0	24	389
10-19	11	15	26	41	71	81	91	83	59	210
20-29	27	88	62	89	94	77	100	97	86	85
30+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	3	14	35	56	73	79	94	91	43	684
Base Frequency	109	134	123	101	86	63	33	35		684
<u>All Ages at First Marriage</u>										
<10	0	3	25	39	59	71	100	0	16	1817
10-19	3	11	23	42	62	72	86	92	57	1444
20-29	21	36	61	70	82	86	93	94	82	1021
30+	35	71	94	94	96	93	100	98	94	336
All	2	7	30	48	69	78	90	94	49	4618
Base Frequency	586	686	644	646	560	514	432	550		4618

TABLE - 3.1.3

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO WANT NO MORE CHILDREN
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING ANY CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND
SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES AND CURRENT AGE

Level of Education	Number of Living Children									Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	All	
<u>Current Age < 25</u>										
No Schooling	0	2	20	27	70	53	0	100	11	1244
Primary	0	5	30	59	100	100	0	0	13	123
Secondary and Higher	0	3	42	100	100	60	0	0	22	67
All	0	3	22	31	72	56	0	100	12	1434
Base Frequency	420	488	303	155	50	16	1	1		1434
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>										
No Schooling	1	9	25	44	56	69	83	90	49	1455
Primary	0	11	20	59	72	90	94	93	60	116
Secondary and Higher	0	0	38	57	80	100	100	100	49	77
All	1	8	25	46	58	71	85	91	50	1648
Base Frequency	101	132	247	337	308	260	162	101		1648
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>										
No Schooling	13	23	60	64	81	86	93	94	80	1040
Primary	0	0	50	56	55	76	84	100	65	51
Secondary and Higher	0	25	100	75	100	90	100	100	83	27
All	12	21	61	64	80	86	92	94	79	1118
Base Frequency	52	45	60	113	147	170	203	328		1118
<u>Current Age 45+</u>										
No Schooling	48	75	88	94	98	93	100	97	93	396
Primary	100	100	100	67	57	100	100	100	90	13
Secondary and Higher	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	75	85	9
All										
Base Frequency										

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TABLE - 3.2.1

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN WHO WANT NO MORE CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, NUMBER OF LIVING SONS AND CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Number of Living Children												Base Frequency
	0-1			2				3+					
	Number of Living Sons												
	0	1	All	0	1	2	All	0	1	2	3+	All	
< 25	0	5	1	5	26	37	24	0	20	60	63	40	1114
25-34	2	14	6	1	28	32	23	12	26	69	83	62	1286
35-44	14	21	16	41	63	66	61	12	67	87	93	87	1014
45+	56	88	65	100	85	89	89	72	90	95	98	96	417
All	4	11	6	12	35	44	32	14	44	77	90	76	3831
Base Frequency	818	287	1105	109	259	146	514	67	405	646	1094	2212	3831

TABLE - 3.2.2

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN WHO WANT NO MORE CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, NUMBER OF LIVING SONS AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Living Children												Base Frequency
	0-1			2				3+					
	Number of Living Sons												
	0	1	All	0	1	2	All	0	1	2	3+	All	
< 5	0	5	1	7	37	53	33	0	17	100	0	26	734
5-9	2	9	4	4	29	27	23	3	21	60	67	44	662
10-14	1	6	2	0	19	44	21	14	24	63	80	56	611
15-19	8	23	13	0	36	40	29	11	33	81	89	76	555
20+	31	47	36	69	67	76	71	28	80	89	95	90	1269
All	4	11	6	12	35	44	32	14	44	77	90	76	3831
Base Frequency	818	287	1105	109	259	146	514	67	405	646	1094	2212	3831

TABLE - 3.2.3

OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN WHO WANT ANOTHER CHILD AND STATE A SEX PREFERENCE, THE PERCENTAGE PREFERRING A BOY BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, NUMBER OF LIVING SONS AND CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Number of Living Children												Base Frequency
	0-1			2				3+					
	Number of Living Sons												
	0	1	All	0	1	2	All	0	1	2	3+	All	
<25	80	47	72	98	76	27	71	100	89	33	0	68	996
25-34	71	51	66	100	76	38	74	100	90	63	43	75	690
35-44	48	41	46	100	83	16	65	100	93	59	60	75	216
45+	53	0	48	0	100	0	64	100	100	82	50	81	29
All	75	47	68	99	77	30	72	100	90	59	45	74	1931
Base Frequency	789	255	1044	96	169	82	347	58	228	148	106	540	1931

TABLE - 3.2.4

OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN WHO WANT ANOTHER CHILD AND STATE A SEX PREFERENCE, THE PERCENTAGE PREFERRING A BOY BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, NUMBER OF LIVING SONS AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Living Children												Base Frequency
	0-1			2				3+					
	Number of Living Sons												
	0	1	All	0	1	2	All	0	1	2	3+	All	
<5	80	44	72	96	85	16	78	100	100	0	0	100	699
5-9	75	55	69	100	65	26	63	100	87	35	21	67	503
10-14	71	53	67	100	85	57	84	100	92	66	44	78	342
15-19	60	32	52	100	100	36	81	100	88	68	48	75	197
20+	43	49	45	100	86	17	70	100	93	64	55	73	190
All	75	47	68	99	77	30	72	100	90	59	45	74	1931
Base Frequency	789	255	1044	96	169	82	347	58	228	148	106	540	1931

TABLE - 3.2.5

MEAN ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WANTED BY CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, NUMBER OF LIVING SONS AND CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Number of Living Children												Base Frequency
	0-1			2				3+					
	Number of Living Sons												
	0	1	All	0	1	2	All	0	1	2	3+	All	
<25	3.4	2.4	3.2	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.1	1097
25-34	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	1283
35-44	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1029
45+	0.7	2.4	0.5	-	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	429
All	8.1	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	3838
Base Frequency	816	279	1095	109	260	143	512	67	403	645	1116	2231	3838

TABLE - 3.2.6(a)

MEAN IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED BY CURRENTLY MARRIED
NON-PREGNANT WOMEN BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, NUMBER
OF LIVING SONS AND CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Number of Living Children												Base Frequency
	0-1			2				3+					
	Number of Living Sons												
	0	1	All	0	1	2	All	0	1	2	3+	All	
<25	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	1098
25-34	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	1278
35-44	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	1001
45+	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.4	411
All	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	3788
Base Frequency	815	280	1095	108	255	145	508	65	399	636	1085	2185	3788

TABLE - 3.2.6(b)

MEAN IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY ALL EVER MARRIED NON-PREGNANT
WOMEN BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, NUMBER OF LIVING SONS AND
CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Number of Living Children												Base Frequency
	0-1			2				3+					
	Number of Living Sons												
	0	1	All	0	1	2	All	0	1	2	3+	All	
<25	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	1122
25-34	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	1342
35-44	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.5	1098
45+	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.4	476
All	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.4	4038
Base Frequency	892	306	1198	117	277	153	547	73	414	670	1136	2293	4038

TABLE - 3.3.1 PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO WANT SPECIFIED NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN - BY CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Additional Number of Children Wanted								Mean	Standard Deviation	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+			
<20	7	9	20	23	24	10	4	2	3.1	1.71	599
20-24	27	13	22	16	14	4	2	1	2.1	1.83	798
25-29	48	16	15	7	8	4	1	1	1.3	1.66	859
30-34	71	9	10	5	4	1	0	0	0.7	1.27	775
35-39	81	7	6	3	3	0	0	0	0.4	0.99	572
40-44	89	3	5	1	1	1	0	0	0.2	0.85	558
45+	95	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.46	430
All	56	10	13	8	8	3	1	1	1.2	1.72	4591
Base Frequency	2580	435	573	385	377	146	61	34			4591

TABLE - 3.3.2 PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO WANT SPECIFIED NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN BY YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Additional Number of Children Wanted								Mean	Standard Deviation	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+			
<5	10	9	21	22	22	10	4	2	3.0	1.77	928
5-9	39	16	19	11	10	3	1	1	1.6	1.71	851
10-14	56	15	13	6	6	2	1	1	1.0	1.52	761
15-19	74	9	9	3	3	1	1	1	0.6	1.16	668
20-24	83	6	6	3	2	0	0	0	0.4	0.93	491
25-29	90	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	0.2	0.86	546
30-34	96	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.42	310
35+	98	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.14	36
All	57	9	13	8	8	3	1	1	1.2	1.72	4591
Base Frequency	2580	435	573	385	377	146	61	34			4591

TABLE - 3.3.3 MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WANTED BY CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING ANY CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Number of Living Children									Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	All	
<20	3.9	2.7	1.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	3.1	599
S.D.	1.35	1.65	1.66	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	
20-24	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	2.0	-	2.1	798
S.D.	1.68	1.68	1.45	1.44	1.39	1.63	0.00	0.00	1.83	
25-29	3.5	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	-	1.3	859
S.D.	1.32	1.59	1.51	1.48	1.46	1.18	1.44	0.00	1.66	
30-34	3.2	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	775
S.D.	1.66	1.50	1.45	1.38	0.96	0.86	0.69	0.74	1.27	
35-39	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.4	572
S.D.	1.30	1.54	0.71	1.22	0.63	0.89	0.47	0.09	0.99	
40-44	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	558
S.D.	1.42	0.93	0.75	1.06	1.21	0.44	0.38	0.50	0.85	
45-49	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	-	-	0.1	430
S.D.	1.32	0.54	0.93	1.33	0.30	0.18	0.00	0.34	0.46	
All	3.6	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	-	0.2	0.1	1.2	4591
S.D.	1.56	1.70	1.48	1.38	1.14	0.89	0.70	0.45	1.72	
Base Frequency	573	670	641	637	556	518	439	557		4591

TABLE - 3.3.4

MEAN ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WANTED BY CURRENTLY MARRIED
WOMEN - BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING ANY CURRENT
PREGNANCY) YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Living Children									Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	All	
<u>Age at First Marriage <15</u>										
<10	3.9	2.8	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	-	-	2.6	319
10-19	4.0	2.3	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	-	1.2	396
20-29	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	378
30+	1.6	0.3	0.1	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.1	181
All	3.7	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.1	1274
Base Frequency	133	137	168	161	176	152	160	187	1274	1274
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-19</u>										
<10	3.8	2.6	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.2	-	-	2.3	1076
10-19	2.9	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	-	0.7	825
20-29	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	571
30+	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	164
All	3.6	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	-	1.2	2636
Base Frequency	333	399	352	376	294	302	246	334		2636
<u>Age at First Marriage 20 +</u>										
<10	3.6	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	-	-	2.1	384
10-19	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.7	209
20-29	1.9	0.2	1.0	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	88
30+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	3.3	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	-	-	1.4	681
Base Frequency	107	134	121	101	86	64	32	36		681
<u>All Ages</u>										
<10	3.8	2.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	-	-	2.3	1779
10-19	3.1	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	-	0.8	1429
20-29	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1037
30+	1.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	346
All	3.6	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	4591
Base Frequency	573	670	641	637	556	518	439	557		4591

TABLE - 3.3.5

MEAN ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WANTED BY CURRENTLY MARRIED
WOMEN - BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING ANY CURRENT
PREGNANCY), SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES AND CURRENT AGE

Level of Education	Number of Living Children								All	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		
<u>Current Age < 25</u>										
No Schooling	3.9	2.9	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.1	0	0	2.6	1210
Primary	3.2	1.9	1.0	0.6	-	-	0	0	1.9	121
Secondary and Higher	3.1	1.9	0.5	-	-	0.6	2	0	1.7	66
All	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	2	0	2.5	1397
Base Frequency	410	472	297	150	50	16	1	1		1397
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>										
No Schooling	3.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.1	1435
Primary	3.0	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	-	-	0.6	118
Secondary and Higher	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.8	81
All	3.4	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	1634
Base Frequency	100	132	247	330	302	259	164	101		1634
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>										
No Schooling	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1042
Primary	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	0.4	31
Secondary and Higher	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	-	-	-	0.3	56
All	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1129
Base Frequency	51	45	63	115	149	172	207	327		1129
<u>Current Age 45+</u>										
No Schooling	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	406
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Secondary and Higher	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	11
All	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	431
Base Frequency	13	21	34	41	56	69	67	130		431
<u>All Ages</u>										
No Schooling	3.6	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.1	4095
Primary	3.0	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.2	-	-	0.1	1.1	308
Secondary and Higher	2.9	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	1.0	188
All	3.6	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	4591
Base Frequency	573	670	641	637	556	518	439	557		4591

TABLE - 3. 3. 5 (continued)

Type of Place of Residence	Number of Living Children								All	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		
<u>Current Age < 25</u>										
Urban	3.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	2.0	-	2.3	355
Rural	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.8	-	-	2.6	1042
All	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	2.0	-	2.5	1397
Base Frequency	410	472	297	150	50	16	1	1		1397
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>										
Urban	3.1	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	463
Rural	3.6	2.1	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.1	1171
All	3.4	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	1634
Base Frequency	100	132	247	330	302	259	164	101		1634
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>										
Urban	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	288
Rural	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	841
All	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1129
Base Frequency	51	45	63	115	149	172	207	327	1129	
<u>Current Age 45+</u>										
Urban	0.7	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	113
Rural	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	318
All	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	431
Base Frequency	13	21	34	41	56	69	67	130		431
<u>All Ages</u>										
Urban	3.6	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	1219
Rural	3.6	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	3372
All	3.6	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	4591
Base Frequency	573	670	641	637	556	518	439	557		4591
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>										
<u>Current Age < 25</u>										
Professional and Technical Workers	3.7	2.3	1.8	0.8	-	0.6	-	-	2.3	47
Clerical and Related Workers	3.7	2.4	1.4	0.5	-	-	-	-	2.8	58
Sales Workers	3.7	2.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	-	-	-	2.2	139
Farmers and Farm Managers	3.9	2.6	1.7	1.6	0.7	2.0	-	-	2.5	325
Agricultural Workers	3.9	3.0	1.8	1.5	2.3	3.0	-	-	2.8	265
Private Household Workers	6.1	3.0	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	3.6	6
Service - Related Workers	4.0	2.9	1.3	0.7	-	-	2.0	-	2.7	113
Craftsmen	3.7	2.7	1.2	1.1	0.5	-	-	-	2.4	254
Unskilled Workers	3.8	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	-	-	-	2.5	190
All	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	2.0	-	2.5	1397
Base Frequency	410	472	297	150	50	16	1	1		1397

TABLE - 3. 3. 5 (continued)

Husband's Occupation	Number of Living Children								All	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>										
Professional and Technical Workers	3.7	1.8	1.0	0.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.9	74
Clerical and Related Workers	3.5	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.9	78
Sales Workers	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.7	191
Farmers and Farm Managers	3.4	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	-	1.1	399
Agricultural Workers	4.0	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.8	-	1.2	272
Private Household Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Service - Related Workers	3.7	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	-	0.9	125
Craftsmen	3.5	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	312
Unskilled Workers	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	182
All	3.4	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	1635
Base Frequency	100	132	247	330	302	259	164	101		1635
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>										
Professional and Technical Workers	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	53
Clerical and Related Workers	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	25
Sales Workers	2.9	0.8	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	118
Farmers and Farm Managers	2.3	1.9	0.4	0.5	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	307
Agricultural Workers	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	201
Private Household Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service - Related Workers	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	-	0.5	71
Craftsmen	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	-	-	0.3	204
Unskilled Workers	1.7	0.8	-	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	-	0.3	150
All	2.3	1.3	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1129
Base Frequency	51	45	63	115	149	172	207	327		1129
<u>Current Age 45+</u>										
Professional and Technical Workers	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	17
Clerical and Related Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Sales Workers	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	49
Farmers and Farm Managers	1.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	139
Agricultural Workers	1.0	-	1.4	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	77
Private Household Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Service - Related Workers	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	16
Craftsmen	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.7	0.2	-	-	0.1	68
Unskilled Workers	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
All	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	431
Base Frequency	13	21	34	41	56	69	67	130		431

TABLE - 3.3.5 (continued)

Husband's Occupation	Number of Living Children								All	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		
<u>All Ages</u>										
Professional and Technical Workers	3.1	1.9	1.2	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.8	188
Clerical and Related Workers	3.7	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	173
Sales Workers	3.3	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	0.7	497
Farmers and Farm Managers	3.6	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	1171
Agricultural Workers	3.8	2.8	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.1	815
Private Household Workers	6.1	3.0	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	0.7	12
Service - Related Workers	3.9	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	0.8	325
Craftsmen	3.5	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	838
Unskilled Workers	3.5	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	-	0.9	572
All	3.6	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	4591
Base Frequency	573	670	641	637	556	518	439	557		4591

TABLE - 3.4.1(a)

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN STATING SPECIFIED
IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN - BY CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Ideal Number of Children								Mean	Standard Deviation	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+			
<20	0	1	11	17	23	16	7	4	4.1	1.39	600
20 - 24	0	0	12	19	44	15	7	4	4.0	1.40	795
25 - 29	0	0	10	18	41	17	9	5	4.2	1.46	859
30 - 34	0	1	8	15	46	17	10	3	4.2	1.31	762
35 - 39	1	0	9	15	42	17	9	7	4.3	1.53	563
40 - 44	0	0	10	12	43	16	10	9	4.4	1.65	534
45 - 49	0	0	8	13	44	16	13	5	4.3	1.43	411
All	1	0	10	16	44	16	9	5	4.2	1.39	4524
Base Frequency	1	17	451	721	1951	739	408	236			4524

TABLE - 3.4.1(b)

PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN STATING SPECIFIED IDEAL
NUMBER OF CHILDREN - BY CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Ideal Number of Children								Mean	Standard Deviation	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+			
<20	0	1	11	17	44	16	7	4	4.1	1.38	611
20 - 24	0	0	13	19	42	15	7	4	4.0	1.41	822
25 - 29	0	0	11	18	41	16	8	5	4.2	1.45	896
30 - 34	0	1	9	15	45	17	1	3	4.2	1.31	798
35 - 39	0	0	9	16	42	17	9	7	4.3	1.52	605
40 - 44	0	0	10	12	43	16	11	8	4.4	1.62	593
45 - 49	0	0	9	14	43	17	12	5	4.3	1.44	478
All	0	0	10	16	43	16	9	5	4.3	1.45	4803
Base Frequency	1	18	494	783	2064	775	425	243			4803

TABLE - 3.4.2 (a)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN STATING SPECIFIED
IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN - BY YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Ideal Number of Children								Mean	Standard Deviation	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+			
< 5	0	1	13	18	43	15	7	3	4.0	1.33	924
5-9	0	1	12	19	43	14	7	4	4.0	1.40	849
10-14	0	0	8	15	43	18	10	6	4.3	1.47	760
15-19	0	1	8	15	43	19	10	4	4.3	1.39	659
20-24	0	0	8	15	41	16	11	9	4.4	1.61	476
25-29	0	0	11	12	44	16	10	7	4.4	1.57	524
30-34	0	0	7	13	43	18	12	6	4.4	1.44	297
35 +	0	0	4	20	51	11	9	5	4.2	1.35	35
All	0	0	10	16	43	16	9	5	4.2	1.45	4524
Base Frequency	1	17	451	721	1951	739	408	236			4524

TABLE - 3.4.2 (b)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN STATING SPECIFIED IDEAL
NUMBER OF CHILDREN - BY YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Ideal Number of Children								Mean	Standard Deviation	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+			
< 5	0	1	13	19	43	15	6	3	3.9	1.34	954
5-9	0	0	13	19	43	14	7	4	4.0	1.39	877
10-14	1	0	8	16	43	17	10	6	4.3	1.47	794
15-19	0	1	8	15	44	19	9	4	4.2	1.38	696
20-24	0	0	8	16	41	16	11	8	4.4	1.60	511
25-29	0	0	11	12	44	16	10	7	4.3	1.55	584
30-34	0	1	8	14	42	18	12	5	4.3	1.45	341
35 +	0	0	6	18	45	18	7	7	4.3	1.45	46
All	0	0	10	16	43	16	9	5	4.2	1.45	4803
Base Frequency	1	18	494	783	2064	775	425	243			4803

TABLE - 3.4.3(a)

MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN - BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
(INCLUDING ANY CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND CURRENT AGE

Current Age	No. of Living Children Including Current Pregnancy										Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	All		
10-19	M	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	-	-	-	-	4.1	600
	S.D	1.43	1.32	1.45	1.04	-	-	-	-	1.39	
20-24	M	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.6	3.0	4.0	4.0	795
	S.D	1.57	1.17	1.40	1.40	1.74	1.52	-	-	1.41	
25-29	M	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.2	859
	S.D	1.24	1.33	1.40	1.45	1.37	1.53	1.74	1.61	1.46	
30-34	M	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	762
	S.D	1.46	1.04	1.09	1.23	1.13	1.25	1.44	1.56	1.31	
35-39	M	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	563
	S.D	0.91	1.11	0.88	1.35	1.36	1.21	1.37	1.88	1.53	
40-44	M	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.4	5.0	4.4	534
	S.D	1.74	1.51	1.61	1.46	1.34	1.46	1.41	1.81	1.65	
45-49	M	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.3	411
	S.D	1.41	1.40	1.49	0.80	1.26	1.03	1.42	1.69	1.43	
All	M	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	4524
	S.D	1.45	1.27	1.38	1.36	1.35	1.33	1.45	1.77	1.45	
Base Frequency		571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536		4524

TABLE - 3.4.3(b)

MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY
ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN - BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
(INCLUDING ANY CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND CURRENT AGE

Current Age	No. of Living Children Including Current Pregnancy										Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	All		
10-19	M	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	-	-	-	4.1	612
	S.D	1.42	1.32	1.45	1.04	-	-	-	-	1.38	
20-24	M	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.6	3.0	4.0	4.0	822
	S.D	1.53	1.17	1.41	1.40	1.74	1.52	-	-	1.41	
25-29	M	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.2	896
	S.D	1.32	1.32	1.38	1.44	1.37	1.53	1.74	1.61	1.45	
30-34	M	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	798
	S.D	1.34	1.08	1.13	1.23	1.12	1.25	1.44	1.56	1.31	
35-39	M	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.3	605
	S.D	0.83	1.43	0.85	1.34	1.35	1.22	1.36	1.88	1.52	
40-44	M	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.4	593
	S.D	1.54	1.44	1.73	1.42	1.26	1.44	1.48	1.80	1.62	
45-49	M	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	477
	S.D	1.99	1.41	1.44	0.81	1.31	1.00	1.37	1.68	1.44	
All	M	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	4803
	S.D	1.45	1.28	1.38	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.46	1.77	1.45	
Base Frequency		636	727	677	664	576	532	443	548		4803

TABLE - 3.4.4(a)

MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN - BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
(INCLUDING ANY CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND YEARS SINCE FIRST
MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	No. of Living Children Including Current Pregnancy										Base Fre- quency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	All		
< 5	M	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	4.0	924
	S.D	1.44	1.85	1.38	1.65	-	-	-	-	1.33	
5-9	M	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	2.7	-	4.0	849
	S.D	1.59	1.44	1.31	1.38	1.33	1.34	0.82	-	1.40	
10-14	M	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.3	760
	S.D	1.35	1.29	1.48	1.46	1.44	1.41	1.56	1.92	1.47	
15-19	M	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.3	659
	S.D	1.19	1.10	1.35	1.14	1.12	1.25	1.50	1.70	1.39	
20-24	M	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.4	476
	S.D	1.01	1.08	1.10	1.36	1.48	1.56	1.33	1.85	1.61	
25-29	M	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.4	524
	S.D	1.74	1.31	1.75	0.89	1.31	1.26	1.37	1.83	1.57	
30-34	M	3.3	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.4	297
	S.D	0.86	1.49	1.23	1.49	1.39	0.99	1.49	1.58	1.44	
35 +	M	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.2	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.3	35
	S.D	-	0.48	0.83	0.81	0.81	1.00	1.63	1.79	1.35	
All	M	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	4524
	S.D	1.45	1.27	1.38	1.36	1.35	1.33	1.45	1.77	1.45	
Base Frequency		571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536		4524

TABLE - 3.4.4(b) MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN - BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
(INCLUDING ANY CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND YEARS SINCE FIRST
MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	No. of Living Children Including Current Pregnancy										Base Fre- quency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	All		
< 5	M	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	954
	S.D	1.45	1.18	1.38	1.65	-	-	-	-	1.34	
5-9	M	3.9	3.8	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.2	2.7	0.0	4.0	877
	S.D	1.53	1.44	1.31	1.38	1.33	1.34	0.82	1.9	1.39	
10-14	M	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.3	794
	S.D	1.31	1.25	1.46	1.45	1.43	1.41	1.57	1.92	1.47	
15-19	M	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.2	696
	S.D	1.12	1.15	1.34	1.12	1.11	1.27	1.48	1.69	1.38	
20-24	M	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.4	511
	S.D	0.98	1.75	1.09	1.35	1.46	1.54	1.33	1.85	1.60	
25-29	M	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.3	584
	S.D	1.43	1.37	1.92	0.95	1.25	1.23	1.43	1.82	1.55	
30-34	M	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3	341
	S.D	1.90	1.49	1.22	1.40	1.42	0.99	1.43	1.59	1.45	
35 +	M	5.7	4.0	3.4	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.3	46
	S.D	2.19	0.72	1.04	0.83	1.01	1.00	1.51	1.68	1.45	
All	M	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	4803
	S.D	1.45	1.28	1.38	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.46	1.77	1.45	
Base Frequency		636	727	677	664	576	532	443	548		4803

TABLE - 3.4.5

MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY CURRENTLY
MARRIED WOMEN - BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING ANY CURRENT
PREGNANCY AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Age at First Marriage		Number of Living Children Including Pregnancy								All	Base Fre- quency
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		
<15	M	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	1257
	S.D	1.34	1.38	1.44	1.55	1.44	1.50	1.55	1.64	1.50	
15-19	M	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.2	2602
	S.D	1.48	1.23	1.39	1.21	1.29	1.29	1.41	1.86	1.44	
20-24	M	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.0	554
	S.D	1.44	1.23	1.13	1.63	1.40	0.99	1.27	1.56	1.39	
25+	M	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.2	3.8	4.2	0.0	4.0	3.8	111
	S.D	1.51	1.11	1.41	1.00	0.78	0.78	1.00	-	1.27	
All	M	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	4524
	S.D	1.45	1.27	1.38	1.36	1.35	1.33	1.45	1.77	1.45	
Base Frequency		571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536	4524	

TABLE - 3.4.6

MEAN IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN (INCLUDING ANY CURRENT PREGNANCY
CURRENT AGE AND SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Husband's Occupation	Number of Living Children Including Current Pregnancy								All	Base Fre- quency	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+			
Professional and Technical Workers	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	3.9	188	
Clerical and Related Workers	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.6	4.5	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.8	174	
Sales Workers	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	498	
Farmers and Farm Managers	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.2	1151	
Agricultural Workers	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.3	4.6	800	
Private Household Workers	6.1	4.0	4.5	5.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	4.6	10	
Service-Related Workers	3.9	2.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.3	3.9	321	
Craftsmen	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.1	821	
Unskilled Workers	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.1	561	
All	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	4524	
Base Frequency		571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536	4524	
<u>Type of Place of Residence</u>											
Urban	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	3.9	1201	
Rural	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.3	3323	
All	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	4524	
Base Frequency		571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536	4524	
<u>Level of Education</u>											
No Schooling	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.3	4029	
Primary	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.7	309	
Secondary & Higher	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.2	186	
All	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	4524	
Base Frequency		571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536	4524	

TABLE -4.1.1 (a)

THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO BREASTFED FOR SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS IN THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL - BY CURRENT AGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, FOR WOMEN WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL EXCEEDS 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD SURVIVED AT LEAST 24 MONTHS

Current Age	Months Breastfed Last Closed Interval									Mean	Base Frequency
	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-11	12-17	18-23	0-23		
<u>Age at First Marriage < 25</u>											
15-24	0	0	1	4	6	3	43	43	100	16.0	78
25-34	1	0	2	3	2	3	42	48	100	16.5	263
35-44	1	1	1	1	1	8	40	47	100	16.5	214
45+	1	1	0	4	0	5	30	59	100	17.2	76
All	1	0	1	2	2	5	40	49	100	16.5	631
Base Frequency	5	3	7	16	12	30	252	306			631
<u>Age at First Marriage 25 +</u>											
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
25-34	0	0	0	18	0	0	54	28	100	14.6	7
35-44	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	39	100	10.1	3
45+	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	14.5	1
All	0	0	17	11	0	0	44	28	100	13.3	11
Base Frequency	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	3			11
<u>All Ages</u>											
15-24	0	0	1	4	5	3	43	43	100	16.0	78
25-34	1	0	2	3	2	2	42	48	100	16.5	270
35-44	1	1	2	1	1	8	40	47	100	16.4	217
45+	1	1	0	4	0	5	31	58	100	17.1	77
All	1	0	1	3	2	5	40	48	100	16.5	642
Base Frequency	5	3	9	17	12	30	257	309			642

TABLE -4.1.1 (b)

THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO BREASTFED FOR SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS IN THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL - BY CURRENT AGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, FOR WOMEN WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL EXCEEDS 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD SURVIVED AT LEAST 24 MONTHS

Current Age	Months Breastfed Last Closed Interval									Mean	Base Frequency
	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-11	12-17	18-23	0-23		
<u>Age at First Marriage < 16</u>											
< 25	0	0	0	0	8	5	46	41	100	16.2	52
25-34	0	0	1	0	2	2	44	51	100	17.2	125
35-44	0	1	1	2	2	7	43	44	100	16.4	110
45+	2	2	0	0	0	7	31	58	100	17.1	31
All	0	0	1	1	3	5	43	48	100	16.7	318
Base Frequency	1	1	2	2	8	15	137	152			318
<u>Age at First Marriage 16 +</u>											
< 25	0	0	5	12	0	0	37	47	100	15.7	26
25-34	2	0	2	6	2	3	40	45	100	15.9	145
35-44	1	1	2	1	1	9	36	49	100	16.4	106
45+	0	0	0	7	0	4	31	58	100	17.2	46
All	1	1	2	5	1	4	37	48	100	16.2	323
Base Frequency	4	2	6	15	4	15	120	157			323
<u>All Ages</u>											
< 25	0	0	1	4	6	3	43	43	100	16.0	78
25-34	1	0	2	3	2	2	42	48	100	16.5	270
35-44	1	1	2	1	1	8	39	47	100	16.4	217
45+	1	1	0	4	0	5	31	58	100	17.1	77
All	1	0	1	3	2	5	40	48	100	16.5	642
Base Frequency	5	3	9	17	12	30	257	309			642

TABLE - 4.1.2

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO BREASTFED FOR SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS IN THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL - BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (INCLUDING ANY CURRENT PREGNANCY) CONFINED TO WOMEN WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL EXCEEDS 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD SURVIVED AT LEAST 24 MONTHS

Children Ever Born+ Pregnancy	Number of Months Breastfed Last Closed Interval									Mean	Base Fre- quency
	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-11	12-17	18-23	0-23		
2	3	1	1	6	2	0	40	47	100	16.0	76
3	0	1	3	5	3	4	37	47	100	16.0	81
4	0	1	1	2	3	5	40	48	100	16.5	94
5	2	0	0	1	1	6	46	45	100	16.5	72
6	1	1	4	1	2	1	43	47	100	16.3	70
7+	0	0	1	2	1	7	38	50	100	16.8	249
All	1	0	1	3	2	5	40	48	100	16.5	642
Base Frequency	5	3	9	17	12	30	257	309			642

TABLE - 4.1.3

MEAN LENGTH (IN MONTHS) OF THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL BY NUMBER OF MONTHS BREAST-FEEDING DURING THAT INTERVAL AND CURRENT AGE, CONFINED TO WOMEN WITH AT LEAST TWO LIVE BIRTHS WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL DID NOT EXCEED FIVE YEARS

Current Age	Number of Months Breast-Feeding								All	Base Fre- quency
	0-0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-11	12-17	18-23		
< 25	20.1	19.2	16.4	18.2	25.7	20.2	25.7	29.2	26.0	454
25-34	20.5	23.2	20.0	19.5	20.8	20.3	26.7	30.1	28.2	992
35-44	23.1	23.7	17.7	23.9	22.0	28.0	27.6	30.1	30.6	608
45+	21.5	26.1	15.5	25.2	16.4	28.4	26.4	33.1	31.1	233
All	21.2	22.5	18.3	20.9	21.9	22.9	26.7	30.3	28.8	2287
Base Frequency	136	83	105	124	95	169	873	702		2287

TABLE -4.1.4

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO BREASTFED FOR SPECIFIED NUMBERS OF MONTHS IN THE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL - BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (INCLUDING ANY CURRENT PREGNANCY) AND SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLE, CONFINED TO WOMEN WHOSE LAST CLOSED INTERVAL EXCEEDS 32 MONTHS AND WHOSE CHILD SURVIVED AT LEAST 24 MONTHS

Level of Education	Months Breastfed Last Closed Interval								Mean	Base Frequency
	00	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-11	12-17	18-23		
<u>Children Ever Born < 4</u>										
No Schooling	1	1	2	3	2	3	40	48	16.4	216
Primary	5	0	0	18	0	8	26	43	14.5	14
Secondary and Higher	14	7	7	7	13	0	32	20	10.6	10
All	1	1	1	4	3	3	39	47	16.1	240
<u>Children Ever Born 4 +</u>										
No Schooling	0	0	1	1	1	6	41	50	16.9	368
Primary	0	3	0	6	0	9	31	51	16.2	21
Secondary and Higher	5	0	14	0	5	0	55	21	13.1	13
All	0	0	1	2	1	6	41	49	16.7	402
<u>All</u>										
No Schooling	0	0	1	2	2	5	41	49	16.7	583
Primary	2	2	0	11	0	8	29	48	16.5	36
Secondary and Higher	9	3	11	3	9	0	45	20	12.0	23
All	1	0	1	3	2	5	40	48	16.5	642
<u>Type of Place of Residence</u>										
<u>Children Ever Born < 4</u>										
Urban	4	4	1	6	4	5	32	45	15.0	56
Rural	1	0	2	4	3	3	41	47	16.4	184
All	1	1	2	4	3	3	39	47	16.1	240
<u>Children Ever Born 4 +</u>										
Urban	1	1	1	3	5	7	40	42	15.6	119
Rural	0	0	1	1	0	5	41	52	17.2	283
All	0	0	1	2	1	6	41	49	16.7	402
<u>All</u>										
Urban	2	2	1	4	4	6	38	43	15.4	174
Rural	0	0	2	2	1	4	41	50	16.9	488
All	1	0	1	3	2	5	40	48	16.5	642
Base Frequency	5	3	9	17	12	30	257	309		642

TABLE -4.2.1 (a)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WHO KNOW OF SPECIFIED CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS INCLUDING
STERILIZATION - BY CURRENT AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Current Age	Knowledge of Methods				Knowledge of Specified Methods									Base Frequency
	No Knowledge	Knowledge of Inefficient Method	Knowledge of Efficient Methods	All	Pills	IUD	Female Scientific Methods	Condom	Abstinence	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization	
<u><4 Living Children</u>														
10-19	37	0	63	100	54	35	3	9	9	9	9	3	9	627
20-24	27	0	73	100	63	44	5	14	1	0	0	5	1	799
25-29	23	0	77	100	64	50	6	18	2	0	0	6	2	633
30-34	22	0	78	100	66	53	6	15	2	1	0	5	1	321
35-39	30	0	70	100	61	43	6	13	0	1	1	9	2	180
40-44	31	0	69	100	53	46	6	9	2	1	0	9	2	170
45-49	33	1	67	100	54	43	4	6	1	0	1	6	2	143
All	29	0	71	100	60	44	5	13	1	0	0	5	1	2873
Base Frequency	818	7	2048	2873	1737	1271	146	372	33	7	9	152	34	2873
<u>4 or More Children</u>														
10-19	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20-24	11	0	89	100	81	50	12	21	0	0	0	19	7	44
25-29	18	0	82	100	71	54	11	23	3	1	1	8	2	278
30-34	19	0	81	100	71	55	8	17	3	0	0	9	2	500
35-39	19	1	80	100	68	53	12	17	4	0	1	10	3	443
40-44	21	1	78	100	64	54	7	15	5	0	1	8	2	453
45-49	24	1	75	100	61	53	4	9	3	0	0	10	4	357
All	20	1	79	100	67	54	7	16	4	0	0	9	3	2076
Base Frequency	418	15	1643	2076	1394	1112	178	337	74	7	8	191	58	2076
<u>All</u>														
10-19	37	0	63	100	54	35	3	8	0	0	0	3	0	628
20-24	26	1	73	100	64	44	6	14	1	0	0	5	1	843
25-29	21	1	78	100	66	51	8	19	2	0	0	7	2	911
30-34	20	0	80	100	69	54	7	16	3	0	0	7	2	821
35-39	22	1	77	100	66	50	10	16	3	0	0	10	3	623
40-44	24	1	75	100	61	52	7	14	4	0	0	8	2	623
45-49	27	1	72	100	59	50	4	8	2	0	0	9	3	500
All	25	0	75	100	63	48	7	14	2	0	0	7	2	4949
Base Frequency	1237	21	3691	4949	3131	2383	324	709	108	14	17	342	92	4949

TABLE -4.2.1 (b)

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY EXPOSED OR PREGNANT WOMEN WHO KNEW OF VARIOUS CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
INCLUDING STERILIZATION BY CURRENT AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Current Age	Knowledge of Methods				Knowledge of Specified Methods									Base Frequency
	No Knowledge of any Method	Knowledge of any Inefficient Method	Knowledge of any Efficient Method	All	Pills	IUD	Female Scientific Methods	Condom	Abstinence	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization	
<u>< 4 Living Children</u>														
10-19	37	0	63	100	54	34	2	8	0	0	0	3	0	617
20-24	28	0	72	100	63	43	5	14	0	0	1	5	1	764
25-29	23	0	76	100	65	50	7	18	0	0	2	6	2	575
30-34	24	1	75	100	66	54	6	16	1	0	2	5	1	260
35-39	28	0	72	100	60	45	8	13	0	0	0	7	2	119
40-44	20	0	80	100	56	50	11	13	2	0	4	9	3	65
45-49	24	7	69	100	65	42	0	7	0	2	7	7	7	27
All	29	0	71	100	61	44	5	14	0	0	1	5	1	2427
Base Frequency	683	6	1738		1486	1073	123	330	6	8	32	115	29	2427
<u>4 or More Living Children</u>														
10-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20-24	33	0	67	100	81	50	12	21	0	0	0	19	7	44
25-29	31	0	69	100	70	54	10	23	1	0	3	7	1	272
30-34	26	0	74	100	70	54	7	17	0	0	3	8	2	481
35-39	27	0	73	100	68	53	12	16	0	0	4	9	3	399
40-44	37	0	63	100	65	55	9	15	0	1	7	7	2	328
45-49	15	0	85	100	66	57	7	7	0	0	6	6	4	128
All	29	0	71	100	69	54	9	14	0	0	4	8	2	1652
Base Frequency	311	14	1327		1135	897	157	278	6	7	71	131	41	1653
<u>All</u>														
10-19	37	0	63	100	54	34	2	8	0	0	0	3	0	617
20-24	28	0	72	100	64	44	5	14	0	0	1	5	1	808
25-29	25	0	75	100	67	51	8	19	1	0	3	6	2	846
30-34	25	0	75	100	69	54	7	17	0	0	3	7	2	741
35-39	27	0	73	100	66	51	11	16	0	0	3	8	3	518
40-44	29	0	71	100	64	55	10	15	0	1	6	7	2	393
45-49	20	4	76	100	66	54	6	7	0	0	7	7	4	155
All	29	0	71	100	64	48	7	15	0	0	2	6	2	4079
Base Frequency	994	21	3065		2621	1970	280	608	12	15	103	296	70	4080

TABLE -4. 2. 2

PERCENTAGE OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WHO HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS, INCLUDING STERILIZATION BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND CURRENT AGE

Level of Education	Number of Living Children								All	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		
<u>Current Age <25</u>										
No Schooling	39	33	33	23	16	0	0	0	34	1276
Primary	26	9	16	10	0	0	0	0	17	128
Secondary & Higher	15	0	5	13	0	0	0	0	9	67
All	36	30	30	22	14	0	0	0	31	1471
Base Frequency	587	447	265	127	34	9	1	1		1471
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>										
No Schooling	26	32	22	24	25	20	16	10	23	1524
Primary	16	16	5	6	14	8	6	7	9	125
Secondary & Higher	14	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	6	83
All	24	29	20	22	23	19	15	9	21	1732
Base Frequency	144	167	306	337	321	237	140	80		1732
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>										
No Schooling	43	35	31	24	28	23	16	22	25	1150
Primary	42	0	42	9	0	8	6	14	13	62
Secondary & Higher	0	33	32	0	0	0	0	14	10	34
All	42	32	32	23	26	22	15	22	24	1246
Base Frequency	70	60	82	137	173	196	206	322		1246
<u>Current Age 45 +</u>										
No Schooling	38	40	33	29	38	34	24	18	29	471
Primary	0	73	0	25	0	0	33	0	19	17
Secondary & Higher	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	6	12
All	35	42	31	29	36	33	23	17	28	500
Base Frequency	21	33	39	50	67	82	74	134		500
<u>All Ages</u>										
No Schooling	37	33	28	24	27	23	17	19	27	4421
Primary	25	12	13	8	9	7	8	10	13	332
Secondary & Higher	13	7	12	3	0	6	0	6	8	196
All	34	30	26	23	25	22	16	19	25	4949
Base Frequency	822	706	692	653	594	524	421	537		4949

TABLE-4.3.1

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO EVER USED SPECIFIED CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS INCLUDING
STERILIZATION - BY CURRENT AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Current Age	Use of Methods				Use of Specified Methods									Base Frequency
	No Use	Use of In-efficient Methods	Use of Effi-cient Methods	All	Pills	IUD	Female Scientific Methods	Condom	Rhythm	With-drawal	Absti-nence	M/F Sterili-zation	Other Methods	
							/ 4 Living Children							
10-19	99	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	616
20-24	97	0	3	100	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	772
25-29	93	1	6	100	3	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	595
30-34	90	2	8	100	2	3	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	293
35-39	91	0	9	100	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	3	0	151
40-44	94	2	4	100	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	135
45-49	97	1	2	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	110
All	95	1	4		2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2673
Base Frequency	2547	24	102	2673 y	43	23	12	38	3	7	21	10	5	2673
							4 or More Children							
10-19	100	0	0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20-24	80	0	20	100	9	4	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	44
25-29	83	2	15	100	6	4	2	7	1	0	2	1	1	277
30-34	84	2	14	100	8	5	1	5	0	0	2	1	1	492
35-39	78	3	19	100	8	8	3	5	0	0	3	2	1	431
40-44	82	4	14	100	6	6	1	3	0	1	4	2	1	425
45-49	85	2	13	100	3	7	1	1	0	0	3	4	1	321
All	82	3	15	100	7	6	2	4	0	4	3	2	1	1990
Base Frequency	1633	52	305	1990	130	20	30	82	5	5	56	36	27	1990
							All							
10-19	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	616
20-24	96	0	4	100	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	816
25-29	90	1	9	100	4	2	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	872
30-34	86	2	12	100	6	4	1	4	0	0	2	1	0	785
35-39	82	2	16	100	7	6	2	4	0	0	2	2	1	582
40-44	84	4	12	100	5	5	1	2	0	0	4	2	1	560
45-49	88	2	10	100	2	5	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	432
All	90	2	8	100	4	4	1	3	0	0	2	1	1	4663
Base Frequency	4180	76	407	4663	173	143	41	121	8	13	77	46	32	4663

TABLE - 4.3.2

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO NEVER USED ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD INCLUDING STERILIZATION BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES AND CURRENT AGE

Level of Education	Number of Living Children									Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	All	
<u>Current Age < 25</u>										
No Schooling	100	99	99	95	85	79	100	0	98	1244
Primary	99	97	91	90	100	100	100	100	96	123
Secondary & Higher	98	95	53	61	0	67	100	100	83	67
All	99	99	96	93	18	77	100	0	97	1433
Base Frequency	566	432	263	127	34	9	1	1		1433
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>										
No Schooling	100	94	95	92	91	88	83	82	91	1457
Primary	100	100	75	71	58	51	53	83	70	119
Secondary & Higher	85	87	61	49	35	0	30	60	57	81
All	98	94	92	88	86	84	79	80	88	1657
Base Frequency	122	152	285	329	315	236	138	80		1657
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>										
No Schooling	98	96	94	92	88	88	81	77	85	1053
Primary	100	86	100	91	100	61	35	41	67	58
Secondary & Higher	100	75	32	77	0	49	43	14	41	31
All	2	94	91	91	86	85	78	75	63	1142
Base Frequency	53	45	65	123	157	185	201	313		1142
<u>Current Age 45 +</u>										
No Schooling	100	100	96	93	94	89	92	79	89	407
Primary	100	100	100	100	100	73	67	73	85	14
Secondary & Higher	100	100	100	100	100	0	50	67	63	10
All	100	106	96	94	94	87	89	78	88	431
Base Frequency	13	21	35	41	56	71	65	129		431
<u>All Ages</u>										
No Schooling	100	98	97	92	90	88	84	88	91	4161
Primary	99	97	85	80	71	57	46	56	80	314
Secondary & Higher	94	90	54	56	30	34	41	44	64	188
All	99	97	92	90	87	85	80	76	90	4663
Base Frequency	754	650	649	620	562	501	404	523		4663

TABLE - 4. 3. 2 (continued)

Type of Place of Residence	n	Number of Living Children								Base Frequency
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		All
<u>Current Age < 25</u>										
Urban	99	96	86	83	61	62	100	0	93	369
Rural	100	99	99	96	94	100	0	0	99	1063
All	99	96	96	93	82	77	100	0	97	1432
Base Frequency	566	431	263	127	34	9	1	1		1432
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>										
Urban	95	90	83	69	71	63	62	68	73	467
Rural	100	95	95	94	92	92	90	89	94	1191
All	98	93	92	88	86	84	79	80	88	1657
Base Frequency	122	152	285	329	315	236	138	80		1657
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>										
Urban	100	80	82	84	68	73	61	57	32	850
Rural	97	100	95	93	91	89	84	82	12	292
All	98	94	91	91	86	85	78	75	17	1142
Base Frequency	53	45	66	123	157	185	201	313		1142
<u>Current Age 45 +</u>										
Urban	100	100	100	88	94	84	84	65	80	114
Rural	100	100	95	96	95	88	91	75	91	317
All	100	100	97	94	95	87	90	78	88	431
Base Frequency	13	21	35	41	56	71	65	129		431
<u>All Ages</u>										
Urban	98	94	85	76	72	69	80	61	79	1241
Rural	100	98	97	94	92	90	64	84	94	3421
All	99	97	94	90	87	85	87	76	90	4662
Base Frequency	754	649	648	620	562	501	404	523		4662

TABLE -4.4.1

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY USING A SPECIFIED CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD INCLUDING STERILIZATION BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND CURRENT AGE

No. of Living Children	Specified Methods Currently Using											Base Frequency
	None	Condom	Emko	Pills	Abstinence	IUD	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other Methods	Sterilized	Fecundity Impairment	
<u>Current Age < 25</u>												
0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	434
1	99	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	346
2	96	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	213
3	95	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	106
4	97	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
5	85	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7+	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1137
Base Frequency	1110	8	2	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	10	1137
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>												
0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	126
1	88	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	124
2	91	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	221
3	90	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	269
4	90	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	246
5	90	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	190
6	86	4	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	119
7+	86	6	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	67
All	88	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	1362
Base Frequency	1206	24	1	26	18	11	3	3	2	9	59	1362
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>												
0	75	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	17	85
1	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	62
2	73	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	82
3	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	24	143
4	74	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	20	180
5	72	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	22	192
6	74	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	18	202
7+	79	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	10	304
All	80	1	1	3	5	1	0	0	0	2	7	1250
Base Frequency	939	13	4	18	25	13	3	1	2	24	208	1250
<u>Current Age 45 +</u>												
0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	23
1	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	37
2	55	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	43	61
3	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	41	71
4	57	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	40	93
5	57	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	38	112
6	59	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	37	105
7+	60	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	33	192
All	58	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	38	694
Base Frequency	401	1	1	1	8	3	0	0	2	13	264	694
<u>All Ages</u>												
0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	688
1	91	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	566
2	86	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	578
3	83	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	11	590
4	79	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	17	546
5	76	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	16	503
6	76	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	14	426
7+	74	2	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	2	15	564
All	82	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	12	4441
Base Frequency	3656	46	8	46	53	30	5	4	6	46	541	4441

TABLE - 4.4.2

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION OR HAVE BEEN STERILIZED, BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND CURRENT AGE

Current Age	Number of Living Children								All	Base Frequency	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+			
< 20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	495
20-24	0	2	3	4	3	15	0	0	3	3	634
25-29	0	6	2	9	8	10	3	26	7	7	666
30-34	3	2	9	6	8	10	10	12	8	8	636
35-39	0	3	9	6	11	17	13	15	11	11	514
40-44	0	3	2	7	5	5	11	12	8	8	525
45-49	0	0	4	3	6	1	6	11	7	7	430
All	0	1	4	6	7	10	12	13	6	6	3900
Base Frequency	597	525	520	522	465	425	368	478			3900

TABLE - 4.4.3(a)

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION INCLUDING STERILIZATION BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, AND NUMBER OF LIVING SONS

No. of Living Sons	Number of Living Children								All	Base Frequency	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+			
0	0	1	3	2	3	15	0	100	1	1	997
1	0	3	4	5	8	4	10	9	5	5	956
2	0	0	4	8	7	11	10	15	8	8	803
3	0	0	0	6	8	10	12	8	9	9	549
4	0	0	0	0	10	10	14	15	13	13	320
5+	0	0	0	0	0	16	10	13	13	13	250
All	0	2	4	6	7	10	11	13	6	6	3875
Base Frequency	587	520	517	520	465	424	365	477			3875

TABLE - 4.4.3(b)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION INCLUDING STERILIZATION BY NUMBER OF LIVING SONS AND CURRENT AGE

No. of Living Sons	Current Age					All	Base Frequency
	/25	25-34	35-44	45 +			
0	0	2	3	0		1	997
1	2	6	7	4		5	956
2	4	9	9	5		8	803
3	9	10	10	5		9	549
4	0	13	13	14		13	320
5+	50	11	14	11		13	250
All	1	7	10	7		6	3875
Base Frequency	1115	1295	1036	429			3875

TABLE - 4.4.4 (a)

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN WHO
ARE CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION INCLUDING STERILIZATION
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

No. of Living Children	Years Since First Marriage			All	Base Frequency
	<10	10-19	20+		
0	0	1	0	0	587
1	2	3	1	2	520
2	3	6	4	4	517
3	8	5	6	6	520
4	10	7	7	7	465
5	14	10	9	10	424
6	33	14	10	11	365
7+	0	15	12	13	477
All	3	8	9	6	3875
Base Frequency	1398	1174	1303		3875

TABLE - 4.4.4 (b)

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN WHO
ARE CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION INCLUDING STERILIZATION
BY NUMBER OF LIVING SONS AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

No. of Living Sons	Years Since First Marriage			All	Base Frequency
	<10	10-19	20+		
0	1	2	2	1	997
1	4	5	6	5	956
2	6	9	7	8	803
3	11	10	9	9	549
4	13	14	12	13	320
5+	100	15	12	13	250
All	3	8	9	6	3875
Base Frequency	1398	1174	1303		3875

TABLE - 4.4.5

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED NON-PREGNANT WOMEN WHO
ARE CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION INCLUDING STERILIZATION
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND SELECTED BACKGROUND
VARIABLES

Level of Education	Number of Living Children								All	Base Fre- quency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		
No Schooling	0	2	2	5	6	7	9	12	5	348
Primary	2	3	6	4	15	30	30	25	12	248
Secondary & Higher	2	6	38	31	44	48	45	40	27	149
All	1	2	4	6	7	10	11	13	6	3875
Base Frequency	587	520	517	520	465	424	365	477		3875
Type of Place of Residence										
Urban	1	4	11	14	18	20	24	26	15	1019
Rural	0	1	2	4	4	6	6	6	3	2856
All	0	2	4	6	7	10	11	13	6	3875
Base Frequency	587	520	517	520	465	424	365	477		3875

TABLE - 4. 5. 1

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY CURRENT AGE

Pattern of Contraceptive Use							
Current Age	Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intend Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used Earlier in Closed Interval	Sterilized	Using Contraceptive Methods	Base Frequency
< 20	72	28	0	0	0	0	616
20 - 24	69	27	0	2	0	2	817
25 - 29	59	30	1	4	0	5	872
30 - 34	51	35	1	6	1	6	785
35 - 39	43	39	3	5	2	8	582
40 - 44	32	52	3	5	2	5	560
45 - 49	13	75	3	2	3	4	431
All	52	38	2	3	1	4	4663
Base Frequency	2402	1778	74	165	46	198	4663

TABLE - 4. 5. 2

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intend Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used Earlier in Closed Interval	Sterilized	Using Other Contraceptive Methods	Base Frequency
Age at First Marriage <15							
<10	68	30	0	1	0	1	331
10 - 19	57	33	0	3	0	6	402
20 - 29	43	42	4	5	1	4	384
30 +	16	71	3	3	3	4	182
All	50	40	2	3	1	4	1299
Base Frequency	651	527	23	37	10	51	1299
Age at First Marriage 15-19							
<10	69	28	0	2	0	1	1098
10 - 19	51	35	2	6	1	5	840
20 - 29	32	50	3	4	3	8	573
30 +	12	76	4	2	4	2	164
All	52	38	2	4	1	4	2675
Base Frequency	1391	1005	43	98	30	108	2675

TABLE - 4. 5. 2 (continued)

Years Since First Marriage	Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intend Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used Earlier in Closed Interval	Sterilized	Using Other Contraceptive Methods	Base Frequency
<u>Age at First Marriage 20+</u>							
<10	63	27	0	4	0	6	389
10 - 19	47	39	2	5	1	6	211
20 - 29	19	67	2	3	4	5	89
30+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
All	52	36	1	4	1	6	689
Base Frequency	360	246	8	30	6	39	689
<u>All Ages at First Marriage</u>							
<10	67	28	0	2	0	2	1819
10 - 19	52	35	1	5	1	6	1453
20 - 29	35	49	3	4	2	6	1045
30 +	14	73	4	3	3	3	346
All	52	38	2	3	1	4	4663
Base Frequency	2402	1778	74	165	46	198	4663

TABLE - 4. 5. 3

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN ACCORDING
TO CONTRACEPTIVE USE - BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Number of Living Children	Pattern of Contraceptive Use						Base Frequency
	Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intend Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used Earlier in Closed Interval	Sterilized	Using Other Contraceptive Methods	
0	66	33	0	0	0	0	754
1	64	34	0	1	0	1	650
2	55	38	1	2	1	3	649
3	50	40	1	4	1	4	620
4	44	42	2	5	1	5	562
5	41	43	2	5	2	7	501
6	43	37	3	6	2	8	404
7	41	38	2	6	2	11	252
8	34	44	6	5	2	8	148
9+	31	37	7	14	4	7	123
All	52	38	2	3	1	4	4663
Base Frequency	2402	1778	74	165	46	198	4663

TABLE -4.5.4

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY EXPOSURE STATUS AND CURRENT AGE

Exposure Status	Pattern of Contraceptive Use						Base Frequency
	Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intend Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used Earlier in Closed Interval	Sterilized	Using Other Contraceptive Methods	
<u>Current Age <25</u>							
Pregnant	70	26	0	3	0	0	318
Sterilized	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Fecund	0	100	0	0	0	0	10
Fecund	70	27	0	1	0	2	1105
All	70	28	0	1	0	1	1433
Base Frequency	1002	394	2	18	0	17	1433
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>							
Pregnant	62	27	0	11	0	0	363
Sterilized	0	0	0	0	100	0	9
Not Fecund	0	100	0	0	0	0	59
Fecund	56	31	2	4	0	7	1226
All	55	33	1	5	1	5	1657
Base Frequency	917	539	22	81	10	88	1657
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>							
Pregnant	64	22	0	14	0	0	106
Sterilized	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Not Fecund	0	100	0	0	0	0	208
Fecund	45	36	5	5	0	10	804
All	37	46	3	5	2	7	1142
Base Frequency	428	519	37	57	24	77	1142
<u>Current Age 45+</u>							
Pregnant	50	50	0	0	0	0	2
Sterilized	0	0	0	0	100	0	13
Not Fecund	0	100	0	0	0	0	264
Fecund	35	40	9	6	0	10	152
All	13	75	3	2	3	4	431
Base Frequency	54	326	13	9	13	16	431
<u>All Ages</u>							
Pregnant	66	26	0	8	0	0	789
Sterilized	0	0	0	0	100	0	46
Not Fecund	0	100	0	0	0	0	541
Fecund	57	31	2	3	0	6	3287
All	51	38	2	4	1	4	4663
Base Frequency	2402	1778	74	165	46	198	4663

TABLE - 4.5.5

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES AND CURRENT AGE

Type of Place of Residence	Pattern of Contraceptive Use						Base Frequency
	Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intends Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used in Earlier Closed Interval	Using Other Contraceptive Methods	Sterilized	
<u>Current Age <25</u>							
Urban	65	28	1	3	0	3	369
Rural	72	27	0	0	0	1	1063
All	70	28	0	1	0	1	1432
Base Frequency	1001	394	2	18	17	0	1432
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>							
Urban	43	31	2	9	2	13	467
Rural	60	33	1	3	0	2	1190
All	55	33	1	5	1	5	1657
Base Frequency	917	539	22	81	88	10	1657
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>							
Urban	24	44	6	8	4	14	292
Rural	42	46	2	4	1	4	850
All	38	45	3	5	2	7	1142
Base Frequency	428	519	37	57	77	24	1142
<u>Current Age 45+</u>							
Urban	6	74	3	3	7	7	114
Rural	15	76	3	2	1	3	318
All	13	75	3	2	3	4	432
Base Frequency	54	326	13	9	16	13	432
<u>All Ages</u>							
Urban	42	37	3	7	2	10	1242
Rural	55	39	1	2	1	2	3421
All	51	38	2	4	1	4	4663
Base Frequency	2402	1778	74	165	198	46	4663
<u>Level of Education</u>							
<u>Current Age <25</u>							
No Schooling	70	28	0	1	0	1	1243
Primary	73	23	0	2	0	2	123
Secondary & Higher	67	16	2	6	0	9	67
All	70	28	0	1	0	1	1433
Base Frequency	1003	393	2	18	17	0	1433
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>							
No Schooling	57	34	1	4	0	4	1457
Primary	46	24	4	13	3	11	119
Secondary & Higher	43	14	3	14	4	21	81
All	55	33	1	5	1	5	1657
Base Frequency	917	539	22	81	88	10	1657

TABLE - 4. 5. 5 (continued)

Level of Education	Pattern of Contraceptive Use						Base Frequency
	Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intends Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used in Earlier Closed Interval	Using Other Contracep- tive Methods	Sterilized	
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>							
No Schooling	39	46	3	5	1	6	1053
Primary	28	39	9	7	13	4	58
Secondary & Higher	20	21	11	13	11	24	31
All	37	46	3	5	2	7	1142
Base Frequency	428	519	37	57	77	24	1142
<u>Current Age 45+</u>							
No Schooling	13	76	3	2	3	3	408
Primary	5	80	10	0	5	0	14
Secondary & Higher	0	67	0	0	13	20	10
All	13	75	3	2	3	4	432
Base Frequency	54	326	13	9	16	13	432
<u>All Ages</u>							
No Schooling	52	40	1	3	1	4	4161
Primary	51	29	3	7	4	6	314
Secondary & Higher	46	19	4	10	4	17	188
All	51	38	2	4	1	4	4663
Base Frequency	2402	1778	74	165	198	46	4663

TABLE - 4. 6. 1

PERCENTAGE OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WITH SPECIFIED LENGTH OF THE OPEN INTERVAL BY CONTRACEPTIVE USE INCLUDING STERILIZATION IN THE OPEN INTERVAL AND CURRENT AGE CONFINED TO WOMEN WITH ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS

Currently Using a Method	Length of Open Interval					Mean	Base Frequency
	0-11	12-23	24-35	36-47	48+		
<u>Current Age < 25</u>							
Currently using a method	47	41	4	0	8	20.9	17
Used a method earlier in interval but not now	84	8	8	0	0	8.4	9
Did not use a method during interval	55	28	12	4	2	14.9	708
All	55	28	12	4	2	14.9	734
Base Frequency	407	203	85	27	12		734
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>							
Currently using a method	25	35	15	4	21	39.8	88
Used a method earlier in interval but not now	42	26	11	8	13	29.8	64
Did not use a method during interval	42	28	13	7	9	25.4	1010
All	41	29	13	7	10	26.8	1162
Base Frequency	477	333	154	79	119		1162
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>							
Currently using a method							
Used a method earlier in interval but not now	15	12	17	9	47	70.5	77
Did not use a method during interval	18	17	12	6	47	68.0	78
All	25	18	15	12	30	50.9	634
Base Frequency	23	18	15	11	33	54.5	789
<u>Current Age 45 +</u>							
Currently using a method							
Used a method earlier in interval but not now	0	4	4	4	87	112.5	16
Did not use a method during interval	3	0	0	11	86	111.6	22
All	1	4	7	15	73	100.1	112
Base Frequency	1	4	5	13	76	103.1	150
<u>All Ages</u>							
Currently using a method							
Used a method earlier in interval but not now	21	24	14	5	36	56.0	198
Did not use a method during interval	28	18	10	7	37	56.6	174
All	40	24	13	8	15	32.3	2463
Base Frequency	38	24	13	7	18	35.5	2835
Base Frequency	1068	682	366	212	507		2835

TABLE - 5.1.1

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN HAVING SPECIFIED LEVEL
OF CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE - BY CURRENT AGE AND DESIRE FOR
MORE CHILDREN

Current Age	Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods			Base Frequency
	No Knowledge	Knowledge of an In-efficient Method	Knowledge of at least one Efficient Method	
	<u>Desire More Children</u>			
<20	38	0	62	592
20-24	29	0	71	658
25-29	25	0	75	508
30-34	25	0	74	280
35-39	30	0	70	132
40-44	29	0	71	62
45+	19	4	78	19
All	30	0	70	2251
Base Frequency	670	4	1577	2251
	<u>Don't Desire More Children</u>			
<20	40	0	60	25
20-24	16	1	83	150
25-29	14	1	85	339
30-34	17	1	82	461
35-39	17	1	82	386
40-44	20	1	79	331
45+	21	2	77	135
All	18	1	81	1827
Base Frequency	324	17	1486	1827
	<u>All</u>			
<20	38	0	62	617
20-24	26	0	73	807
25-29	20	0	79	847
30-34	20	1	79	741
35-39	20	0	79	518
40-44	21	1	77	393
45+	20	2	77	155
All	24	0	75	4078
Base Frequency	994	21	3063	4078

TABLE - 5.1.2

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN HAVING SPECIFIED LEVEL
OF CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE BY CURRENT AGE AND WHETHER IDEAL
NUMBER CHILDREN EXCEEDS NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Current Age	Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods			Base Frequency
	No Knowledge	Knowledge of an In-efficient Method	Knowledge of at least one Efficient Method	
<u>Ideal Number Less Than Living Children</u>				
< 20	-	-	-	0
20-24	14	0	86	14
25-29	12	1	87	114
30-34	12	1	87	244
35-39	14	1	84	250
40-44	16	1	83	226
45-49	15	2	83	82
All	14	1	85	930
Base Frequency	131	10	789	930
<u>Ideal Number Equal to Living Children</u>				
< 20	26	0	74	9
20-24	8	1	91	79
25-29	16	0	84	172
30-34	21	1	79	185
35-39	21	0	78	116
40-44	26	0	74	68
45-49	14	3	82	34
All	18	1	81	663
Base Frequency	122	3	538	663
<u>Ideal Number More Than Living Children</u>				
< 20	38	0	62	609
20-24	29	0	71	716
25-29	24	0	76	560
30-34	27	0	73	312
35-39	30	0	70	152
40-44	30	2	68	100
45-49	37	2	61	38
All	30	0	70	2487
Base Frequency	740	8	1739	2487
<u>All</u>				
< 20	38	0	62	618
20-24	27	1	73	808
25-29	21	0	79	847
30-34	20	1	79	741
35-39	20	1	79	518
40-44	21	1	78	393
45-49	21	2	77	155
All	24	1	75	4080
Base Frequency	994	20	3066	4080

TABLE - 5.2.1 (a)

PERCENTAGE OF EXPOSED WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION BY CURRENT AGE AND SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Years Since First Marriage	Age at First Marriage			All	Base Frequency
	< 15	15-19	20+		
< 5	100	100	88	96	35
5-9	89	88	84	87	157
10-14	84	86	82	84	262
15-19	83	79	79	80	330
20-24	82	82	78	82	273
25-29	84	79	72	81	279
30-34	83	79	-	81	112
35+	83	-	-	83	7
All	84	82	81	83	1455
Base Frequency	455	816	184		1455

TABLE - 5.2.1 (b)

PERCENTAGE OF EXPOSED WOMEN WHO ARE NOT USING AN EFFICIENT METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION AND WANT NO MORE CHILDREN BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND YEARS SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Years Since First Marriage	Age at First Marriage			All	Base Frequency
	< 15	15-19	20+		
< 5	4	4	7	5	729
5-9	16	19	29	21	648
10-14	31	40	41	38	587
15-19	46	54	57	53	503
20-24	56	66	63	63	358
25-29	70	67	59	68	333
30-34	79	68	-	74	123
35+	76	-	-	76	8
All	42	35	31	37	3289
Base Frequency	919	1885	485		3289

TABLE - 5.2.2 (a)

PERCENTAGE OF EXPOSED WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION BY CURRENT AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Current Age	Number of Living Children										All	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+		
<20	0	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	18
20-24	100	100	98	87	80	74	0	0	0	0	90	101
25-29	0	100	95	86	84	85	79	0	100	100	85	228
30-34	0	100	82	89	84	79	85	74	82	73	83	349
35-39	0	63	87	83	82	81	78	87	74	61	79	329
40-44	0	100	92	96	85	89	80	85	82	65	83	297
45-49	0	100	100	100	100	80	80	66	60	70	79	133
All	100	97	94	88	84	83	80	80	76	66	83	1455
Base Frequency	1	25	121	192	243	254	268	171	97	83		1455

TABLE - 5.2.2 (b)

PERCENTAGE OF EXPOSED WOMEN WHO ARE NOT USING AN EFFICIENT METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION AND WANT NO MORE CHILDREN BY CURRENT AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Current Age	Number of Living Children										All	Base Frequency
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+		
<20	0	4	24	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	491
20-24	0	2	24	25	58	42	0	0	0	0	15	615
25-29	0	7	19	35	44	55	56	0	100	100	30	636
30-34	0	17	19	44	51	58	73	61	82	69	49	590
35-39	0	7	34	31	61	14	73	82	69	55	58	451
40-44	0	6	69	66	65	80	74	78	78	61	70	354
45-49	0	16	86	82	90	70	80	60	56	67	69	152
All	0	5	25	38	54	60	72	73	72	62	37	3289
Base Frequency	516	477	456	447	380	337	297	188	102	89		3289

TABLE - 5.2.3

PERCENTAGE OF EXPOSED WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY USING SPECIFIED CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY
NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN

Number of Living Children	Current Contraceptive Methods			Desire More Children								Base Frequency
	No Current Method	Any Inefficient Method	Any Efficient Method	Pills	IUD	Female Scientific Methods	Condoms	Withdrawal	Rhythm	Abstinence	Use of Other Methods	
0	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	515
1	97.1	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	452
2	95.0	0.8	4.2	2.1	0.9	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	335
3	94.1	0.5	5.3	2.0	0.5	0.7	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	255
4	96.1	1.0	2.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	136
5+	93.7	0.5	5.8	3.6	3.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	141
All	96.6	0.5	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	1834
Base Frequency	1771	9	54	21	14	5	23	2	5	9	1	1834
				Don't	Desire	More	Children					
0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
1	97.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	25
2	90.3	4.2	5.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.1	4.2	0.6	121
3	84.8	3.6	11.6	6.9	4.6	2.3	4.1	0.4	0.0	3.2	0.4	192
4	80.1	4.4	15.5	8.3	5.5	0.3	5.0	0.8	0.6	4.1	0.9	243
5+	74.8	4.3	20.9	9.0	9.8	2.2	5.3	0.2	0.3	4.8	2.2	873
All	78.7	4.1	17.1	7.8	7.5	1.7	4.9	0.3	0.4	4.4	0.8	1455
Base Frequency	1145	60	250	113	109	25	71	4	5	64	23	1455
				ALL								
0	99.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	516
1	97.1	0.6	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	477
2	93.8	1.7	4.6	1.9	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.4	456
3	90.1	1.8	8.0	4.1	2.3	1.4	3.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.2	447
4	85.8	3.2	11.0	5.3	3.7	0.2	4.0	0.7	0.4	3.0	0.6	379
5+	77.4	3.8	18.8	8.2	8.9	2.0	4.7	0.2	0.3	4.2	1.9	1014
All	88.6	2.1	9.2	4.1	3.8	0.9	2.9	0.2	0.3	2.2	0.7	3289
Base Frequency	2916	69	304	134	124	30	94	6	10	73	24	3289

TABLE - 5.2.4 (a)

PERCENTAGE OF EXPOSED WOMEN WHO ARE NOT CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION AND WANT NO MORE CHILDREN BY CURRENT AGE AND SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Current Age	Type of Place of Residence			Base Frequency	
	Urban	Rural	All		
<25	82	96	91	119	
25-34	70	91	84	577	
35-44	66	86	81	626	
45+	66	84	79	133	
All	63	88	83	1455	
<hr/>					
Base Frequency	427	1028		1455	
	Level of Education			All	Base Frequency
	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary and Higher		
<25	91	100	80	91	119
25-34	87	62	58	84	577
35-44	83	70	49	81	626
45+	80	70	74	79	133
All	85	69	60	83	1455
<hr/>					
Base Frequency	1310	86	59		1455

TABLE - 5.2.4 (b)

PERCENTAGE OF EXPOSED WOMEN WHO ARE NOT CURRENTLY USING AN EFFICIENT METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION AND WANT NO MORE CHILDREN BY CURRENT AGE AND SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Current Age	Type of Place of Residence			Base Frequency	
	Urban	Rural	All		
<25	11	9	10	1106	
25-34	41	39	39	1226	
35-44	53	66	63	805	
45+	60	73	69	152	
All	35	37	37	3289	
<hr/>					
Base Frequency	844	2445		3289	
	Level of Education			All	Base Frequency
	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary and Higher		
<25	9	12	9	37	1106
25-34	75	34	20	10	1226
35-44	65	45	22	39	805
45+	66	53	33	63	152
All	38	28	27	69	3289
<hr/>					
Base Frequency	2942	215	132		3289

TABLE - 5. 3. 1

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED EXPOSED OR PREGNANT WOMEN BY PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN AND CURRENT AGE

Want Future Birth	Pattern of Contraceptive Use					Base Frequency
	Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intends Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used Earlier in Closed Interval	Using Other Contraceptive Methods	
<u>Current Age <25</u>						
Desire More Children	71	27	0	1	1	1251
Don't Desire More Children	66	24	1	6	4	175
All	70	27	0	1	1	1426
Base Frequency	1003	386	2	18	17	1426
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>						
Desire More Children	62	33	1	3	2	788
Don't Desire More Children	54	28	2	8	9	800
All	58	30	1	5	6	1588
Base Frequency	917	480	22	81	88	1588
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>						
Desire More Children	60	37	2	1	1	194
Don't Desire More Children	44	33	5	8	11	717
All	47	34	4	6	9	911
Base Frequency	430	311	36	57	77	911
<u>Current Age 45+</u>						
Desire More Children	38	49	13	0	0	19
Don't Desire More Children	35	39	8	7	12	136
All	35	40	8	6	10	155
Base Frequency	55	62	13	9	16	155
<u>All Ages</u>						
Desire More Children	67	30	1	1	1	2252
Don't Desire More Children	50	30	3	7	9	1828
All	59	30	2	4	5	4080
Base Frequency	2406	1237	74	165	198	4080

TABLE - 5.3.2

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED EXPOSED OR PREGNANT WOMEN BY
PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTION WHETHER IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN
EXCEEDS, NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND CURRENT AGE

	Pattern of Contraceptive Use					Base Frequency
	Did not Use Intends Future Use	Did not Use Does not Intend Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used Earlier in Closed Interval	Using Other Contracep- tive Methods	
<u>Current Age <25</u>						
Ideal Number is Less than Actual Number	39	25	0	20	15	13
Ideal Number is Equal to Actual Number	67	21	1	4	6	88
Ideal Number is More than Actual Number	71	27	0	1	1	1325
All	70	27	0	1	1	1426
Base Frequency	1003	386	2	18	17	1426
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>						
Ideal Number is Less than Actual Number	57	21	1	9	12	358
Ideal Number is Equal to Actual Number	53	31	2	7	7	358
Ideal Number is More than Actual Number	60	34	1	3	2	872
All	58	30	1	5	6	1588
Base Frequency	917	480	22	81	88	1588
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>						
Ideal Number is Less than Actual Number	45	26	6	9	13	476
Ideal Number is Equal to Actual Number	41	46	2	6	5	183
Ideal Number is More than Actual Number	55	40	2	1	2	252
All	47	34	4	6	8	911
Base Frequency	430	311	37	56	77	911
<u>Current Age 45+</u>						
Ideal Number is Less than Actual Number	35	34	13	6	12	83
Ideal Number is Equal to Actual Number	34	46	3	6	11	34
Ideal Number is More than Actual Number	37	47	3	6	6	38
All	36	40	8	6	10	155
Base Frequency	55	62	13	9	16	155
<u>All Ages</u>						
Ideal Number is Less than Actual Number	49	25	5	9	13	930
Ideal Number is Equal to Actual Number	51	34	2	6	7	663
Ideal Number is More than Actual Number	65	31	1	2	1	2487
All	59	30	2	4	5	4080
Base Frequency	2404	1239	74	165	198	4080

TABLE - 5.3.3

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED EXPOSED WOMEN BY PATTERN OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN, SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES AND CURRENT AGE

Type of Place of Residence	Want Future Birth	Pattern of Contraceptive Use					Base Frequency
		Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intends Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used Earlier in Closed Interval	Using Other Contraceptive Methods	
		<u>Current Age < 25</u>					
<u>Urban</u>	Yes	67	29	0	1	3	232
	No	46	30	4	7	13	38
	All	64	29	1	2	5	270
Base Frequency		172	79	2	5	12	270
		<u>Current Age 25-34</u>					
<u>Rural</u>	Yes	73	27	0	0	0	753
	No	70	25	0	2	3	81
	All	73	27	0	0	1	834
Base Frequency		605	222	0	2	5	834
		<u>Current Age 25-34</u>					
<u>Urban</u>	Yes	53	32	2	4	8	141
	No	37	27	4	8	24	201
	All	44	29	3	7	17	342
Base Frequency		149	100	12	22	59	342
		<u>Current Age 35-44</u>					
<u>Rural</u>	Yes	63	33	1	2	1	508
	No	59	30	2	3	6	376
	All	61	32	1	2	3	884
Base Frequency		543	281	11	20	29	884
		<u>Current Age 35-44</u>					
<u>Urban</u>	Yes	50	39	5	2	4	38
	No	25	32	9	9	25	155
	All	30	33	8	7	21	193
Base Frequency		58	65	16	14	40	193
		<u>Current Age 35-44</u>					
<u>Rural</u>	Yes	64	35	1	1	0	141
	No	45	37	4	6	8	471
	All	50	36	3	5	6	612
Base Frequency		304	223	20	28	37	612

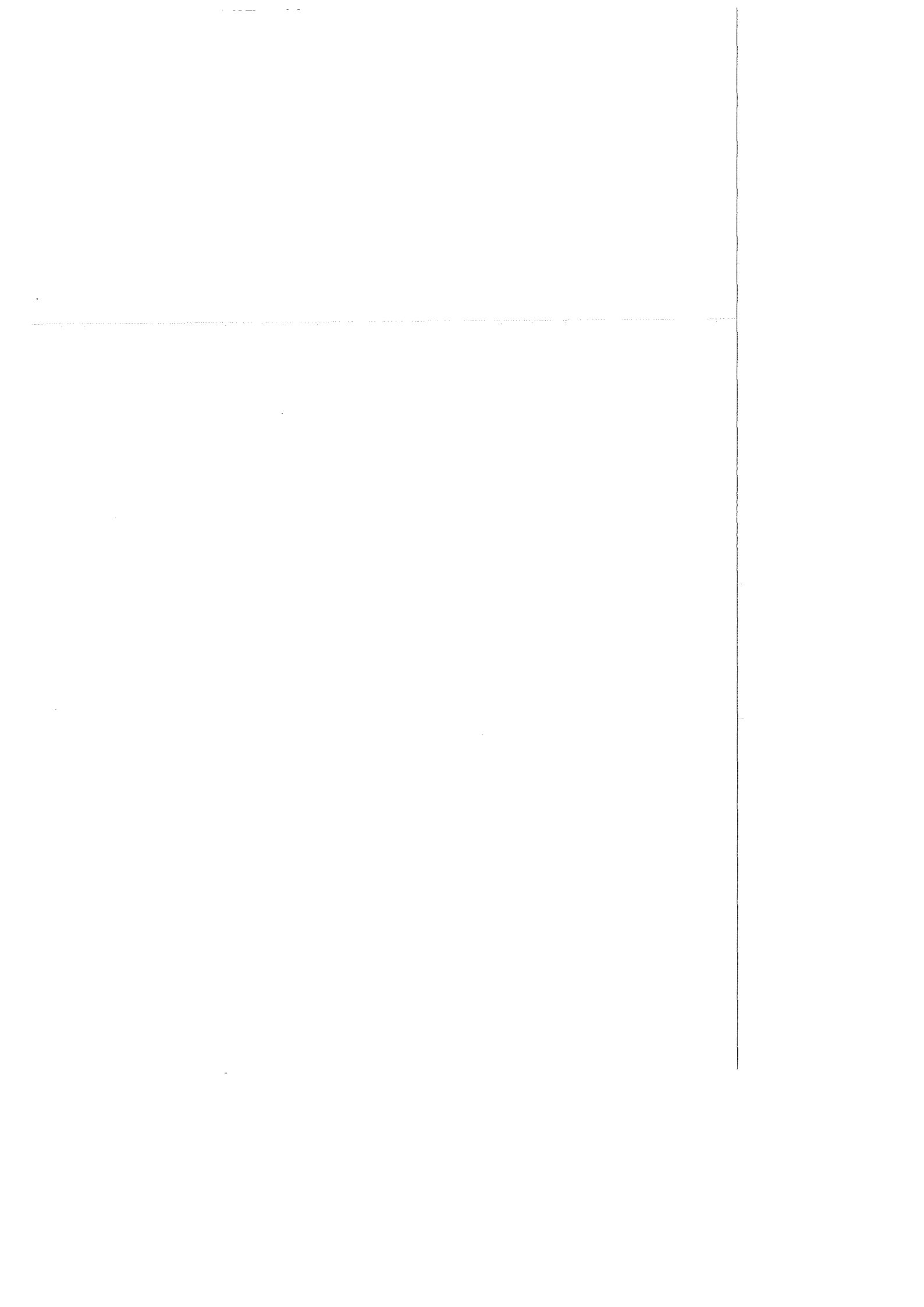
TABLE - 5.3.3 (continued)

Type of Place of Residence	Want Future Birth	Pattern of Contraceptive Use					Base Frequency
		Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intends Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used Earlier in Closed Interval	Using Other Contraceptive Methods	
<u>Urban</u>		<u>Current Age 45 +</u>					
	Yes	29	71	0	0	0	5
	No	16	40	10	11	23	32
	All	18	44	9	9	20	37
Base Frequency		7	16	3	3	8	37
<u>Rural</u>							
	Yes	42	42	17	0	0	14
	No	41	38	7	6	8	101
	All	41	39	8	5	7	115
Base Frequency		47	44	10	6	8	115
		<u>All Ages</u>					
	Yes	66	30	1	1	2	1833
	No	46	33	4	5	12	1455
	All	57	31	2	4	6	3288
Base Frequency		1886	1029	74	101	98	3288
Level of Education	Want Future Birth	Pattern of Contraceptive Use					Base Frequency
		Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intends Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used Earlier in Closed Interval	Using Other Contraceptive Methods*	
		<u>Current Age < 25</u>					
<u>No Schooling:</u>	Yes	71	29	0	0	0	872
	No	66	26	1	3	4	98
	All	71	28	0	0	1	970
Base Frequency		681	275	1	4	9	970
<u>Primary:</u>	Yes	77	18	0	2	3	77
	No	69	31	0	0	0	11
	All	76	20	0	2	2	88
Base Frequency		67	17	0	2	2	88
<u>Secondary & Higher:</u>	Yes	75	12	2	2	9	37
	No	26	33	7	7	27	10
	All	64	17	3	3	13	47
Base Frequency		31	8	1	1	6	47
		<u>Current Age 25-34</u>					
<u>No Schooling:</u>	Yes	62	35	1	2	1	582
	No	54	30	2	3	10	503
	All	59	33	1	2	5	1085
Base Frequency		631	354	15	27	58	1085

TABLE - 5.3.3 (continued)

Level of Education	Want Future Birth	Pattern of Contraceptive Use					Base Frequency
		Never Used Intends Future Use	Never Used Does not Intends Future Use	Used in Open Interval	Used Earlier in Closed Interval	Using Other Contraceptive Methods*	
<u>Primary:</u>	Yes	51	24	5	15	5	37
	No	38	19	5	13	24	45
	All	44	21	5	14	16	82
	Base Frequency	36	17	4	12	13	82
<u>Secondary & Higher:</u>	Yes	59	9	9	2	21	30
	No	26	23	0	14	37	29
	All	43	16	5	8	29	59
	Base Frequency	25	9	3	5	17	59
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>							
<u>No Schooling:</u>	Yes	60	37	2	1	0	161
	No	42	36	4	6	11	583
	All	46	36	4	5	9	744
	Base Frequency	340	271	28	38	67	744
<u>Primary:</u>	Yes	72	28	0	0	0	14
	No	25	35	19	11	10	25
	All	42	32	13	7	6	39
	Base Frequency	16	12	5	3	3	39
<u>Secondary & Higher:</u>	Yes	50	17	17	0	17	4
	No	23	18	16	4	39	17
	All	29	17	16	3	35	21
	Base Frequency	6	4	3	1	7	21
<u>Current Age 45+</u>							
<u>No Schooling:</u>	Yes	41	44	15	0	0	16
	No	37	38	7	7	11	126
	All	37	38	8	7	10	142
	Base Frequency	53	55	11	9	14	142
<u>Primary:</u>	Yes	50	50	0	0	0	1
	No	0	70	30	0	0	5
	All	11	66	23	0	0	6
	Base Frequency	1	4	1	0	0	6
<u>Secondary & Higher:</u>	Yes	0	100	0	0	0	1
	No	0	25	0	0	75	2
	All	0	50	0	0	50	3
	Base Frequency	0	2	0	0	1	3
<u>All Ages</u>							
	Yes	66	30	1	1	2	1833
	No	46	33	4	5	12	1455
	All	57	31	2	4	6	3288
	Base Frequency	886	1029	74	101	198	3288

**frequency distribution
for
selected tables**



FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 1.1.1

Current Age	Age at First Marriage						Base Frequency
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25+	
<15	31	0	0	0	0	0	31
15-19	174	353	70	0	0	0	597
20-24	209	352	166	90	26	0	843
25-29	205	336	169	96	77	28	911
30-34	207	322	118	84	51	39	821
35-39	187	239	103	42	30	22	623
40-44	244	231	73	20	32	23	623
45-49	142	223	60	48	17	10	500
Base Frequency	1399	2056	759	380	233	122	4949

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 1.1.3

Current Age	Age at First Marriage					Total
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	
<u>Level of Education</u>						
<u>No Schooling</u>						
25-29	196	307	137	78	56	774
30-34	190	297	105	68	43	703
35-39	179	219	92	38	23	551
40-44	234	220	65	15	30	564
45-49	138	212	55	40	17	462
Total	937	1255	454	239	169	3054
<u>Primary</u>						
25-29	8	19	23	8	6	64
30-34	12	18	7	15	3	55
35-39	4	16	5	1	2	28
40-44	8	8	8	1	2	27
45-49	3	8	1	5	0	17
Total	35	69	44	30	13	191
<u>Secondary and Higher</u>						
25-29	1	10	8	10	14	43
30-34	5	7	7	1	5	25
35-39	5	3	5	3	5	21
40-44	2	4	1	3	0	10
45-49	1	3	3	4	0	11
Total	14	27	24	21	24	110

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 1.1.3 (continued)

Current Age	Age at First Marriage					Total
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	
<u>Type of Place of Residence</u>						
<u>Urban</u>						
25-29	57	89	47	32	26	251
30-34	51	90	28	23	19	211
35-39	44	71	25	10	11	162
40-44	63	52	22	9	5	150
45-49	38	62	17	14	2	133
Total	253	364	139	88	63	907
<u>Rural</u>						
25-29	148	247	122	65	51	633
30-34	156	232	90	61	32	571
35-39	142	168	78	32	18	438
40-44	181	180	51	11	27	450
45-49	104	161	43	34	14	356
Total	731	988	384	203	142	2448
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>						
<u>Professional & Technical Workers</u>						
25-29	11	10	11	7	7	46
30-34	4	14	1	3	2	24
35-39	8	12	4	1	2	27
40-44	8	11	1	1	0	21
45-49	6	7	3	2	1	19
Total	37	54	20	14	12	137
<u>Clerical and Related Workers</u>						
25-29	11	10	7	10	5	43
30-34	13	9	5	3	3	33
35-39	3	8	3	2	2	18
40-44	1	5	2	1	3	12
45-49	5	2	4	2	0	13
Total	33	34	21	18	13	119
<u>Sales Workers</u>						
25-29	21	40	21	8	8	98
30-34	24	41	13	12	5	95
35-39	13	22	11	2	5	53
40-44	33	26	10	3	2	74
45-49	16	25	2	8	2	53
Total	107	154	57	33	22	373
<u>Farmers and Farm Managers</u>						
25-29	45	79	41	16	20	201
30-34	55	75	32	20	14	196
35-39	43	50	36	14	8	151
40-44	65	71	23	5	8	172
45-49	40	79	17	14	6	156
Total	248	354	149	69	56	876

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 1.1.3 (continued)

Current Age	Age at First Marriage					Total
	<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	
<u>Agricultural Workers</u>						
25-29	40	69	19	17	8	153
30-34	32	61	19	10	5	127
35-39	44	47	9	4	5	109
40-44	45	39	12	3	7	106
45-49	26	31	14	10	4	85
Total	187	247	73	44	29	580
<u>Private Household Workers</u>						
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	0
30-34	1	1	0	0	0	2
35-39	-	-	-	-	-	0
40-44	0	1	0	0	0	1
45-49	1	2	0	0	0	3
Total	2	4	0	0	0	6
<u>Other Service Related Workers</u>						
25-29	13	21	11	3	6	54
30-34	16	25	14	11	6	72
35-39	19	15	7	2	1	44
40-44	16	9	3	2	2	32
45-49	9	14	4	3	0	30
Total	73	84	39	21	15	232
<u>Craftsmen</u>						
25-29	42	71	37	18	14	182
30-34	32	62	24	17	5	140
35-39	34	56	19	9	4	122
40-44	34	38	14	5	5	96
45-49	17	37	9	5	4	72
Total	159	264	103	54	32	612
<u>Unskilled Workers</u>						
25-29	22	36	21	18	8	105
30-34	31	35	10	8	10	94
35-39	23	28	14	8	3	76
40-44	41	31	10	0	4	86
45-49	21	26	7	4	1	59
Total	138	156	62	38	26	420
<u>All</u>						
25-29	206	336	168	96	77	883
30-34	207	322	119	84	51	783
35-39	188	238	102	42	30	600
40-44	244	232	74	18	32	600
45-49	142	223	59	49	16	489
Total	987	1351	522	289	206	3355

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.1.2

Age at First Marriage	Number of Live Births in First Five Years						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<u>Years Since First Marriage 5-9</u>							
<u>No Schooling</u>							
<15	33	52	56	27	4	1	173
15-17	47	100	126	35	9	0	317
18-19	15	35	60	23	2	0	135
20-21	8	26	29	13	1	0	77
22+	10	26	29	8	0	0	73
Total	113	239	300	106	16	1	775
<u>Primary</u>							
<15	1	4	1	3	0	0	9
15-17	0	7	6	6	1	0	20
18-19	4	6	12	3	0	0	25
20-21	0	1	3	4	0	0	8
22+	0	5	2	1	0	0	8
Total	5	23	24	17	1	0	70
<u>Secondary and Higher</u>							
<15	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
15-17	2	3	4	1	0	0	10
18-19	3	4	5	1	2	0	15
20-21	0	4	3	2	1	0	10
22+	2	2	6	4	2	0	16
Total	7	13	19	10	5	0	54
<u>All</u>							
<15	34	56	58	32	4	1	185
15-17	49	110	136	42	10	0	347
18-19	22	45	77	27	4	0	175
20-21	8	31	35	19	2	0	95
22+	12	33	37	13	2	0	97
Total	125	275	343	133	22	1	899
<u>Years Since First Marriage 10-19</u>							
<u>No Schooling</u>							
<15	99	124	131	39	4	0	397
15-17	85	189	229	74	8	1	586
18-19	25	51	99	31	4	1	211
20-21	12	24	54	13	4	0	107
22+	11	20	43	7	1	0	82
Total	232	408	556	164	21	2	1383
<u>Primary</u>							
<15	6	2	6	3	0	0	17
15-17	3	11	15	7	2	0	38
18-19	2	7	5	1	1	0	16
20-21	1	3	11	1	0	0	16
22+	2	2	4	1	0	0	9
Total	14	25	41	13	3	0	96

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.1.2 (continued)

Age at First Marriage	Number of Live Births in First Five Years						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	

Secondary and Higher

<15	0	2	4	1	0	0	7
15-17	1	3	9	3	1	0	17
18-19	1	4	3	3	0	0	11
20-21	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
22+	2	2	3	0	1	0	8
Total	4	11	20	8	3	0	46

All

<15	105	128	141	43	4	0	421
15-17	89	203	253	84	11	1	641
18-19	28	62	107	35	5	1	238
20-21	13	27	66	15	5	0	126
22+	15	24	50	8	2	0	99
Total	250	444	617	185	27	2	1525

Years Since First Marriage 20+

No Schooling

<15	167	216	163	54	7	0	607
15-17	101	211	223	66	3	1	605
18-19	19	43	65	24	0	0	151
20-21	9	21	14	5	3	0	52
22+	3	14	17	2	0	0	36
Total	299	505	482	151	13	1	1451

Primary

<15	9	7	2	0	2	0	20
15-17	3	9	12	2	1	0	27
18-19	0	6	5	1	0	0	12
20-21	1	1	3	1	0	0	6
22+	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	13	24	22	4	3	0	66

Secondary and Higher

<15	3	4	3	0	0	0	10
15-17	1	3	3	1	0	0	8
18-19	1	1	2	1	0	0	5
20-21	1	1	4	1	0	0	7
22+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	9	12	3	0	0	30

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE -2.1.2 (continued)

Age at First Marriage	Number of Live Births in First Five Years						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<u>All 20+</u>							
<15	179	227	168	54	9	0	637
15-17	105	223	238	69	4	1	640
18-19	20	50	72	26	0	0	168
20-21	11	23	21	7	3	0	65
22+	3	15	17	2	0	0	37
Total	318	538	516	158	16	1	1547
<u>All</u>							
<15	318	411	367	129	17	1	1243
15-17	243	536	627	195	25	2	1628
18-19	70	157	256	88	9	1	581
20-21	32	81	122	41	10	0	286
22+	30	72	104	23	4	0	233
Total	693	1257	1476	476	65	4	3971

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.2.3 (a)

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Children Ever Born										Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	
<u>Age at First Marriage <15</u>											
<5	81	56	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	157
5-9	24	27	46	49	21	11	4	2	0	0	184
10-14	15	13	22	42	39	42	20	13	2	0	208
15-19	10	11	17	15	21	34	30	36	23	16	213
20-24	4	3	6	13	15	18	30	28	20	37	174
25-29	12	6	5	10	17	25	22	39	33	77	246
30+	10	6	3	10	18	9	20	37	31	73	217
Total	156	122	118	140	131	139	126	155	109	203	1399
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-17</u>											
<5	211	159	53	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	427
5-9	28	51	100	103	41	19	4	1	0	0	347
10-14	7	13	34	51	74	70	43	24	4	4	324
15-19	11	4	16	21	36	40	71	55	35	27	316
20-24	8	8	9	10	14	19	26	41	27	61	223
25-29	7	8	8	12	11	18	31	40	39	79	253
30+	0	3	11	11	8	14	17	23	21	58	166
Total	272	246	231	212	184	180	192	184	126	229	2056
<u>Age at First Marriage 18-19</u>											
<5	96	59	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	178
5-9	13	18	53	44	35	8	3	0	0	0	174
10-14	6	6	10	17	33	28	26	9	4	1	140
15-19	3	6	7	4	10	10	24	19	9	8	100
20-24	3	2	1	4	4	4	15	13	20	18	84
25-29	2	3	1	2	1	10	4	8	11	20	62
30+	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	4	11	21
Total	123	95	90	77	83	61	74	50	48	58	759
<u>Age at First Marriage 20-21</u>											
<5	53	29	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
5-9	6	11	28	29	14	5	2	0	0	0	95
10-14	4	2	5	9	26	22	10	6	1	1	86
15-19	1	0	1	2	3	8	6	10	5	3	39
20-24	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	6	18
25-29	3	2	2	2	2	11	4	4	5	11	46
30+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	68	45	49	46	47	47	23	22	12	21	380
<u>Age at First Marriage 22-24</u>											
<5	27	29	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
5-9	6	11	22	14	10	1	1	0	0	0	65
10-14	4	2	4	5	5	11	6	0	0	0	37
15-19	2	1	2	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	29
20-24	0	1	2	2	3	2	3	6	2	3	24
25-29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6
30+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	44	43	28	21	17	14	10	6	10	233

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.2.3 (a) (continued)

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Children Ever Born										Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	
	<u>Age at First Marriage 25+</u>										
< 5	31	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
5-9	4	4	13	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	33
10-14	4	1	1	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	15
15-19	1	0	4	1	5	5	2	1	0	0	19
20-24	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	6
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	16	25	13	13	9	2	2	1	1	122
	<u>All</u>										
< 5	500	343	122	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	979
5-9	82	124	261	243	125	45	14	3	0	1	898
10-14	40	36	76	127	180	176	105	52	11	6	809
15-19	28	22	48	48	78	98	137	124	75	58	716
20-24	15	13	18	34	38	48	75	91	73	126	531
25-29	25	19	16	26	31	65	60	91	89	190	612
30+	10	10	14	23	26	24	40	61	55	141	404
Total	700	567	555	515	478	456	431	422	303	522	4949

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.2.3 (b)

Current Age	Number of Children Ever Born										Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	
	<u>Age at First Marriage <15</u>										
< 5	78	54	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	152
5-9	24	24	45	48	20	11	4	3	0	0	179
10-14	16	9	22	39	38	41	20	13	2	0	200
15-19	8	9	16	15	20	32	29	36	22	16	203
20-24	2	3	2	11	15	17	28	27	20	37	162
25-29	5	4	3	6	16	25	21	34	32	75	221
30+	7	3	2	5	14	8	15	33	29	66	182
Total	140	106	109	125	123	134	117	146	105	194	1299
	<u>Age at First Marriage 15-17</u>										
< 5	204	153	52	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	413
5-9	26	48	100	103	40	19	4	1	0	0	341
10-14	6	8	30	50	73	68	43	24	4	4	310
15-19	10	4	11	21	34	37	70	55	34	28	304
20-24	7	6	7	8	14	17	26	40	27	60	212
25-29	6	6	7	10	9	14	24	35	38	77	226
30+	0	2	8	9	7	11	15	20	19	55	146
Total	259	227	215	205	177	166	182	175	122	224	1952

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.2.3 (b) (continued)

Years Since First Marriage	Number of Children Ever Born										Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	
<u>Age at First Marriage 18-19</u>											
<5	95	58	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	176
5-9	11	17	52	43	35	8	3	0	0	0	169
10-14	5	6	10	14	32	28	26	9	4	1	135
15-19	1	4	7	1	10	9	23	18	9	8	90
20-24	1	2	0	3	4	4	13	13	19	18	77
25-29	2	2	0	2	1	7	4	8	11	21	58
30+	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	11	18
Total	115	89	87	69	82	57	71	49	45	59	723
<u>Age at First Marriage 20-21</u>											
<5	53	26	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
5-9	5	11	27	29	12	5	2	0	0	0	91
10-14	3	1	5	9	24	22	9	6	1	1	81
15-19	1	0	1	1	3	8	6	10	5	3	38
20-24	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	6	16
25-29	1	2	2	1	1	11	4	2	5	11	40
30+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	64	41	48	42	42	47	22	20	12	21	359
<u>Age at First Marriage 22-24</u>											
<5	23	28	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
5-9	4	10	20	13	10	1	1	0	0	0	59
10-14	3	2	2	5	5	11	6	0	0	0	34
15-19	2	0	2	3	2	3	4	3	3	4	26
20-24	0	0	1	2	3	3	2	6	2	3	22
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5
30+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	40	38	26	20	18	13	10	6	10	213
<u>Age at First Marriage 25+</u>											
<5	30	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
5-9	3	5	13	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	32
10-14	4	1	1	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	15
15-19	1	0	2	1	5	5	2	1	0	0	17
20-24	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	17	23	13	12	9	2	2	0	1	117
<u>All</u>											
<5	483	330	121	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	949
5-9	73	115	257	241	121	45	14	4	0	0	870
10-14	37	27	70	121	174	172	104	53	11	6	775
15-19	23	17	39	42	74	94	134	123	73	59	678
20-24	11	12	11	27	39	43	70	88	69	125	495
25-29	14	14	12	19	27	57	53	80	87	187	550
30+	7	5	10	15	21	20	32	54	50	132	346
Total	648	520	520	480	456	431	407	402	290	509	4663

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.2.5

Level of Education	Number of Children Ever Born										Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	
<u>Urban</u>											
	<u>Years Since First Marriage <10</u>										
No Schooling	104	65	69	45	26	11	4	2	0	0	326
Primary	24	20	12	11	8	3	1	0	0	0	79
Secondary and Higher	34	19	23	16	7	3	2	0	0	0	104
Total	162	104	104	72	41	17	7	2	0	0	509
<u>Years Since First Marriage 10-19</u>											
No Schooling	16	7	19	24	43	52	66	41	22	15	305
Primary	3	1	5	5	8	14	8	8	4	4	60
Secondary and Higher	2	5	5	3	5	10	7	3	1	1	42
Total	21	13	29	32	56	76	81	52	27	20	407
<u>Years Since First Marriage 20+</u>											
No Schooling	10	14	13	16	23	24	38	44	43	117	342
Primary	0	1	0	4	3	4	7	4	3	9	35
Secondary and Higher	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	6	2	5	26
Total	12	17	14	21	29	29	48	54	48	131	403
<u>All</u>											
No Schooling	131	86	101	84	92	86	109	87	65	132	973
Primary	28	21	18	20	18	21	17	11	7	13	174
Secondary and Higher	38	25	29	19	16	14	12	9	3	7	172
Total	197	132	148	123	126	121	138	107	75	152	1319
<u>Rural</u>											
	<u>Years Since First Marriage <10</u>										
No Schooling	384	324	256	182	80	26	7	1	0	0	1260
Primary	27	34	20	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	90
Secondary and Higher	7	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	16
Total	418	361	278	187	84	30	7	1	0	0	1366
<u>Years Since First Marriage 10-19</u>											
No Schooling	47	45	86	136	190	188	161	123	59	43	1078
Primary	0	0	6	6	10	11	1	1	0	1	36
Secondary and Higher	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	47	45	95	143	201	199	162	124	59	44	1119
<u>Years Since First Marriage 20+</u>											
No Schooling	37	24	32	59	66	103	122	183	168	316	1110
Primary	1	2	3	4	1	2	2	6	1	9	31
Secondary and Higher	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Total	38	26	35	63	67	106	125	189	169	326	1144
<u>All</u>											
No Schooling	468	393	374	376	336	317	290	308	226	359	3447
Primary	28	37	29	14	16	13	4	7	1	10	159
Secondary and Higher	7	2	5	1	1	5	1	0	0	1	23
Total	503	432	408	391	353	335	295	315	227	370	3629

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.4.2 (a)

Current Age	Number of Live Births in Past Five Years						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<u>Age at First Marriage <15</u>							
<20	16	12	13	5	1	0	47
20-24	16	51	85	39	7	1	199
25-29	30	57	74	29	3	0	193
30-34	39	54	71	20	6	0	190
35-39	58	50	49	13	2	0	172
40-44	112	68	33	2	1	1	217
45-49	94	17	2	0	0	0	113
Total	365	309	327	108	20	2	1131
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-17</u>							
<20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20-24	22	64	126	51	5	2	270
25-29	24	90	152	46	4	0	316
30-34	33	86	149	32	6	0	306
35-39	55	76	74	20	3	0	228
40-44	107	55	34	7	1	0	204
45-49	170	23	3	1	0	0	197
Total	411	394	538	157	19	2	1521
<u>Age at First Marriage 18-19</u>							
<20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20-24	6	8	31	8	2	0	55
25-29	15	29	76	36	6	1	163
30-34	9	32	54	13	4	0	112
35-39	30	22	34	5	0	0	91
40-44	18	29	18	3	0	0	68
45-49	42	8	4	0	0	0	54
Total	120	128	217	65	12	1	543
<u>Age at First Marriage 20-21</u>							
<20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
25-29	9	17	39	18	3	0	86
30-34	8	21	28	23	1	0	81
35-39	7	12	12	7	1	0	39
40-44	6	6	2	2	0	0	16
45-49	30	10	1	0	0	0	41
Total	60	66	82	50	5	0	263

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.4.2 (a) (continued)

Current Age	Number of Live Births in Past Five Years						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<u>Age at First Marriage 22-24</u>							
< 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
25-29	5	4	8	6	3	0	26
30-34	3	16	19	5	2	0	45
35-39	4	10	8	4	0	0	26
40-44	8	14	5	1	0	0	28
45-49	11	4	2	0	0	0	17
Total	31	48	42	16	5	0	142
<u>Age at First Marriage 25+</u>							
< 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
30-34	3	5	8	5	1	0	22
35-39	5	7	4	1	0	0	17
40-44	6	7	7	0	0	0	20
45-49	8	1	0	0	0	0	9
Total	22	20	19	6	1	0	68
<u>All</u>							
< 20	16	11	13	5	1	0	46
20-24	44	123	242	98	14	3	524
25-29	83	197	349	135	19	1	784
30-34	95	214	329	99	20	0	757
35-39	159	177	181	50	6	0	573
40-44	257	179	100	15	2	1	554
45-49	355	63	11	1	0	0	430
Total	1009	964	1225	403	62	5	3668

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.4.3

Current Age	Number of Live Births in Past Five Years						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<u>Level of Education</u>							
<u>No Schooling</u>							
<20	14	12	12	4	1	0	43
20-24	38	115	218	87	12	3	473
25-29	73	171	317	118	13	0	692
30-34	84	189	305	83	18	0	679
35-39	137	155	174	48	6	0	520
40-44	235	172	95	15	1	1	519
45-49	334	61	10	1	0	0	406
Total	915	875	1131	356	51	4	3332
<u>Primary</u>							
<20	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
20-24	3	5	16	7	0	0	31
25-29	4	18	22	12	3	0	59
30-34	3	19	18	10	1	0	51
35-39	12	10	6	2	0	0	30
40-44	15	6	6	1	1	0	29
45-49	11	2	1	0	0	0	14
Total	49	60	70	33	5	0	217
<u>Secondary and Higher</u>							
<20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20-24	3	3	8	5	1	0	20
25-29	5	7	12	5	4	1	34
30-34	7	7	7	4	1	0	26
35-39	10	11	1	1	0	0	23
40-44	5	1	0	0	0	0	6
45-49	9	1	0	0	0	0	10
Total	39	30	28	15	6	1	119
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>							
<u>Professionals and Technical Workers</u>							
<20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
20-24	1	2	10	1	3	0	17
25-29	7	11	16	4	1	1	40
30-34	3	8	12	2	0	0	25
35-39	12	6	7	4	0	0	29
40-44	12	6	3	1	1	0	23
45-49	14	3	0	0	0	0	17
Total	50	36	48	12	5	1	152
<u>Clerical and Related Workers</u>							
<20	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
20-24	1	4	8	3	2	0	18
25-29	3	9	12	10	1	0	35
30-34	5	11	11	3	2	0	32
35-39	4	11	3	0	0	0	18
40-44	6	0	0	1	0	0	7
45-49	10	1	1	0	0	0	12
Total	30	36	35	18	5	0	124

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.4.3 (continued)

Current Age	Number of Live Births in Past Five Years						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<u>Sales Workers</u>							
<20	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
20-24	4	10	26	14	1	0	55
25-29	9	20	36	22	6	0	93
30-34	13	25	37	15	4	0	94
35-39	18	12	14	6	1	0	51
40-44	35	20	12	1	0	0	68
45-49	39	8	1	1	0	0	49
Total	119	95	126	60	13	0	413
<u>Farmers and Farm Managers</u>							
<20	2	5	3	1	0	0	11
20-24	8	28	66	25	2	1	130
25-29	18	46	84	28	5	0	181
30-34	29	62	74	21	2	0	188
35-39	42	38	50	14	1	0	145
40-44	73	53	30	4	1	0	161
45-49	120	15	3	0	0	0	138
Total	292	247	310	93	11	1	954
<u>Agricultural Workers</u>							
<20	5	2	4	0	0	0	11
20-24	11	35	41	21	2	0	110
25-29	13	33	72	16	1	0	135
30-34	9	33	66	16	4	0	128
35-39	32	27	37	5	4	0	105
40-44	39	40	16	3	0	0	98
45-49	58	19	1	0	0	0	78
Total	167	189	237	61	11	0	665
<u>Private Household Workers</u>							
<20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20-24	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
30-34	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
35-39	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
40-44	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
45-49	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	2	3	1	0	0	8
<u>Other Service Related Workers</u>							
<20	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
20-24	6	11	19	2	1	0	39
25-29	3	19	18	6	1	0	47
30-34	12	19	25	9	1	0	66
35-39	11	12	13	4	0	0	40
40-44	14	9	7	1	0	0	31
45-49	13	2	1	0	0	0	16
Total	60	73	84	22	3	0	242

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 2.4.3 (continued)

Current Age	Number of Live Births in Past Five Years						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<u>Craftsmen</u>							
<20	2	1	4	2	0	0	9
20-24	8	12	44	13	2	1	80
25-29	15	41	70	31	4	0	161
30-34	20	30	65	20	4	0	139
35-39	21	42	38	11	1	0	113
40-44	43	27	20	2	0	0	92
45-49	56	10	2	0	0	0	68
Total	165	163	243	79	11	1	662
<u>Unskilled Workers</u>							
<20	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
20-24	4	21	27	18	1	0	71
25-29	14	17	41	19	0	0	91
30-34	5	26	37	12	3	0	83
35-39	20	28	19	7	0	0	74
40-44	32	25	11	3	0	1	72
45-49	42	7	2	0	0	0	51
Total	119	126	139	59	4	1	448
<u>Type of Place of Residence</u>							
<u>Urban</u>							
<20	1	2	2	0	1	0	6
20-24	13	18	59	31	5	1	127
25-29	27	48	87	49	10	0	221
30-34	28	51	82	39	5	0	205
35-39	45	52	41	16	1	0	155
40-44	73	30	25	5	1	1	135
45-49	94	15	5	0	0	0	114
Total	281	216	301	140	23	2	963
<u>Rural</u>							
<20	14	8	12	5	0	0	39
20-24	31	106	184	67	8	1	397
25-29	55	149	264	86	8	1	563
30-34	67	164	248	59	14	0	552
35-39	114	123	140	36	5	0	418
40-44	182	150	76	11	1	0	420
45-49	261	49	5	1	0	0	316
Total	724	749	929	265	36	2	2705
<u>All</u>							
<20	16	11	13	5	1	0	46
20-24	44	123	242	98	14	3	524
25-29	82	196	350	136	19	1	784
30-34	95	214	330	98	20	0	757
35-39	159	175	181	52	6	0	573
40-44	255	180	101	15	2	1	554
45-49	355	64	10	1	0	0	430
Total	1006	963	1227	405	62	5	3668

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.2.5

Current Age	Additional Children Wanted								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<u>Number of Children 0-1</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0</u>									
<25	23	29	116	111	176	61	30	20	566
25-34	19	13	35	31	33	20	2	2	155
35-44	16	12	21	10	9	2	1	0	71
45+	15	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	24
Total	73	57	177	153	218	83	33	22	816
<u>Number of Living Sons 1</u>									
<25	27	26	49	39	22	14	4	2	183
25-34	15	12	18	8	5	1	0	0	59
35-44	8	4	10	3	1	0	1	0	27
45+	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total	59	42	78	50	28	15	5	2	279
<u>Number of Living Children 2</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0</u>									
<25	8	14	12	2	7	1	0	1	45
25-34	5	19	18	5	2	0	0	0	49
35-44	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
45+	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total	25	35	31	7	9	1	0	1	109
<u>Number of Living Sons 1</u>									
<25	47	20	19	12	7	3	0	0	108
25-34	37	31	16	12	8	0	1	0	105
35-44	25	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	32
45+	13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	15
Total	122	55	39	24	15	4	1	0	260
<u>Number of Living Sons 2</u>									
<25	30	10	10	0	2	1	0	0	53
25-34	23	5	13	5	6	1	2	1	56
35-44	17	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	23
45+	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Total	81	19	24	6	8	2	2	1	143
<u>Number of Living Children 3+</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0</u>									
<25	1	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	14
25-34	7	9	8	1	1	3	0	2	31
35-44	5	5	6	0	0	1	0	0	17
45+	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	17	22	16	3	3	4	0	2	67
<u>Number of Living Sons 1</u>									
<25	22	13	5	3	4	2	2	0	51
25-34	113	40	25	9	6	1	0	0	194
35-44	94	8	4	1	1	1	0	0	109
45+	46	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	49
Total	275	62	35	14	11	4	2	0	403

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.2.5 (continued)

Current Age	Additional Children Wanted								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
	<u>Number of Living Sons 2</u>								
<25	35	0	8	5	1	2	0	0	51
25-34	234	30	20	1	17	6	0	0	308
35-44	193	7	7	2	4	0	0	0	213
45+	72	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
Total	534	38	35	8	22	8	0	0	645
	<u>Number of Living Sons 3+</u>								
<25	19	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	24
25-34	287	18	12	6	2	2	0	0	327
35-44	506	10	7	5	2	0	0	1	531
45+	232	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	234
Total	1044	29	24	12	4	2	0	1	1116
	<u>All Number of Living Children</u>								
	<u>All Number of Living Sons</u>								
<25	211	119	226	175	221	85	37	23	1097
25-34	742	176	165	77	81	34	4	4	1283
35-44	868	54	60	23	16	5	2	1	1029
45+	409	7	10	2	0	1	0	0	429
Total	2230	356	461	277	318	125	43	28	3838

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.2.6 (a)

Current Age	Ideal Number of Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<u>Number of Living Children 0-1</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0</u>									
<25	0	2	78	100	249	85	29	22	565
25-34	0	0	30	40	52	23	7	3	155
35-44	0	2	23	9	27	7	1	2	71
45+	0	0	4	2	13	2	2	1	24
Total	0	4	135	151	341	117	39	28	815
<u>Number of Living Sons 1</u>									
<25	0	4	16	44	80	21	15	7	187
25-34	0	1	7	20	20	9	1	0	58
35-44	0	0	8	5	10	1	1	0	25
45+	0	0	1	4	2	2	0	1	10
Total	0	5	32	73	112	33	17	8	280
<u>Number of Living Children 0-1</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0-1</u>									
<25	0	6	94	144	329	106	44	29	752
25-34	0	1	37	60	72	32	8	3	213
35-44	0	2	31	14	37	8	2	2	96
45+	0	0	5	6	15	4	2	2	34
Total	0	9	167	224	453	150	56	36	1095
<u>Number of Living Children 2</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0</u>									
<25	0	0	4	3	22	10	4	3	46
25-34	0	0	3	7	28	6	4	1	49
35-44	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	0	8
45+	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	5
Total	0	0	8	12	57	17	10	4	108
<u>Number of Living Sons 1</u>									
<25	0	0	16	20	39	17	10	5	107
25-34	0	2	17	13	47	15	9	1	104
35-44	0	0	5	10	9	1	4	1	30
45+	0	0	4	1	4	2	2	1	14
Total	0	2	42	44	99	35	25	8	255
<u>Number of Living Sons 2</u>									
<25	0	0	15	12	18	9	2	1	57
25-34	0	0	10	7	25	5	5	3	55
35-44	0	0	5	3	11	0	2	0	21
45+	0	0	5	0	4	3	0	0	12
Total	0	0	35	22	58	17	9	4	145
<u>Number of Living Children 2</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0-2</u>									
<25	0	0	35	35	78	36	16	9	209
25-34	0	2	30	27	100	27	18	5	209
35-44	0	0	10	13	26	2	7	1	59
45+	0	0	10	2	10	5	3	1	31
Total	0	2	85	77	214	70	44	16	508

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.2. 6 (a) (continued)

Current Age	Ideal Number of Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<u>Number of Living Children 3+</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0</u>									
<25	0	0	0	3	4	4	3	0	14
25-34	0	1	7	3	10	5	3	2	31
35-44	0	0	0	1	9	2	3	0	15
45+	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5
Total	0	1	7	7	26	13	9	2	65
<u>Number of Living Sons 1</u>									
<25	0	0	3	6	23	10	3	4	49
25-34	0	0	16	21	101	32	18	8	196
35-44	1	1	6	19	51	12	11	7	108
45+	0	0	3	11	18	7	5	2	46
Total	1	1	28	57	193	61	37	21	399
<u>Number of Living Sons 2</u>									
<25	0	0	2	13	21	6	4	5	51
25-34	0	0	19	61	119	53	34	21	307
35-44	0	0	21	36	89	35	18	8	207
45+	0	0	5	15	36	6	8	1	71
Total	0	0	47	125	265	100	64	35	636
<u>Number of Living Sons 3+</u>									
<25	0	0	2	2	14	1	1	3	23
25-34	0	1	22	49	149	58	29	13	321
35-44	0	0	29	56	212	106	57	56	516
45+	0	1	10	21	101	40	36	16	225
Total	0	2	63	128	476	205	123	88	1085
<u>Number of Living Children 3+</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0-3+</u>									
<25	0	0	7	24	63	20	12	11	137
25-34	0	2	63	134	379	148	84	45	855
35-44	1	1	56	112	362	156	87	71	846
45+	0	1	19	46	157	56	49	19	347
Total	1	4	145	316	961	380	232	146	2185
<u>All Living Children</u>									
<u>All Living Sons</u>									
<25	0	6	136	204	469	163	71	49	1098
25-34	0	6	130	221	551	207	110	53	1278
35-44	1	2	98	140	424	166	96	74	1001
45+	0	1	33	55	182	65	54	21	411
Total	1	15	397	620	1626	601	331	197	3788

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.2.6 (b)

Current Age	Ideal Number of Living Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<u>Number of Living Children 0-1</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0</u>									
<25	0	2	83	106	254	87	30	22	584
25-34	0	1	34	46	63	26	7	4	181
35-44	0	2	23	20	35	8	1	2	91
45+	0	0	9	2	16	4	2	3	36
Total	0	5	149	174	368	125	40	31	892
<u>Number of Living Sons 1</u>									
<25	0	4	16	45	82	21	16	7	191
25-34	0	1	7	20	24	9	3	0	64
35-44	0	0	9	6	13	5	1	1	35
45+	0	0	2	5	4	3	1	1	16
Total	0	5	34	76	123	38	21	9	306
<u>Number of Living Children 0-1</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0-1</u>									
<25	0	6	99	151	336	108	46	29	775
25-34	0	2	41	67	87	35	9	4	245
35-44	0	2	33	25	48	13	2	3	126
45+	0	0	11	7	19	8	3	4	52
Total	0	10	184	250	490	164	60	40	1198
<u>Number of Living Children 2</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0</u>									
<25	0	0	4	3	21	10	4	3	45
25-34	0	0	3	10	28	6	5	1	53
35-44	0	0	1	2	6	1	1	1	12
45+	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	7
Total	0	0	10	16	58	17	11	5	117
<u>Number of Living Sons 1</u>									
<25	0	0	18	20	38	17	10	5	108
25-34	0	2	20	16	49	17	9	1	114
35-44	0	0	5	11	17	1	5	1	40
45+	0	0	4	2	4	2	2	1	15
Total	0	2	47	49	108	37	26	8	277
<u>Number of Living Sons 2</u>									
<25	0	0	15	12	18	9	2	1	57
25-34	0	0	11	9	27	5	5	3	60
35-44	0	0	7	3	10	0	4	0	24
45+	0	0	5	0	4	3	0	0	12
Total	0	0	38	24	59	17	11	4	153
<u>Number of Living Children 2</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0-2</u>									
<25	0	0	37	35	77	36	16	9	210
25-34	0	2	34	34	104	28	19	5	226
35-44	0	0	13	16	34	2	9	2	76
45+	0	0	11	4	12	5	2	1	35
Total	0	2	95	89	227	71	46	17	547

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION TABLE - 3.2.6 (b) (continued)

Current Age	Ideal Number of Living Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<u>Number of Living Children 3+</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0</u>									
<25	0	0	0	3	4	4	3	0	14
25-34	0	1	7	3	10	5	3	3	32
35-44	0	0	1	1	11	2	4	0	19
45+	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	8
Total	0	1	8	8	30	13	10	3	73
<u>Number of Living Sons 1</u>									
<25	0	0	3	6	23	10	3	4	49
25-34	0	0	18	23	102	32	18	8	201
35-44	1	1	6	19	56	13	11	7	114
45+	0	0	4	11	19	9	5	2	50
Total	1	1	31	59	200	64	37	21	414
<u>Number of Living Sons 2</u>									
<25	0	0	2	13	21	6	4	5	51
25-34	0	0	19	63	121	53	34	21	311
35-44	0	0	23	38	99	35	20	9	224
45+	0	1	6	19	39	10	8	1	84
Total	0	1	50	133	280	104	66	36	670
<u>Number of Living Sons 3+</u>									
<25	0	0	2	2	14	1	1	3	23
25-34	0	1	23	50	153	58	29	13	327
35-44	0	0	31	58	223	112	59	56	539
45+	0	1	12	23	108	47	40	16	247
Total	0	2	68	133	498	218	129	88	1136
<u>Number of Living Children 3+</u>									
<u>Number of Living Sons 0-3+</u>									
<25	0	0	7	24	63	20	12	11	137
25-34	0	2	66	139	387	148	84	45	871
35-44	1	1	62	116	389	163	93	72	897
45+	0	2	22	53	171	68	53	19	388
Total	1	5	157	332	1010	399	242	147	2293
<u>All Number of Living Children</u>									
<u>All Number of Living Sons</u>									
<25	0	6	142	211	477	164	74	48	1122
25-34	0	7	141	239	578	211	112	54	1342
35-44	1	3	107	157	470	178	104	78	1098
45+	0	2	44	64	203	81	59	23	476
Total	1	18	434	671	1728	634	349	203	4038

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.3.3.

Current Age	Additional Children Wanted								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
Number of Living Children 0									
10-19	0	4	36	60	112	43	15	8	278
20-24	2	2	25	29	47	12	7	8	132
25-29	2	2	14	18	20	13	2	1	72
30-34	1	1	10	5	6	4	0	1	28
35-39	2	1	10	7	5	1	1	0	27
40-44	5	6	8	1	3	1	0	0	24
45-49	6	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	12
Total	18	16	108	121	193	74	25	18	573
Number of Living Children 1									
10-19	20	27	64	68	28	18	10	4	239
20-24	20	33	62	55	38	11	10	4	233
25-29	14	15	21	11	12	7	1	0	81
30-34	14	9	11	10	4	1	1	0	50
35-39	7	5	6	4	1	0	1	0	24
40-44	9	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	22
45-49	17	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
Total	101	97	172	149	83	37	23	8	670
Number of Living Children 2									
10-19	21	18	19	8	5	2	1	1	75
20-24	80	43	48	26	19	6	0	1	223
25-29	51	41	42	15	16	3	1	1	170
30-34	28	16	15	10	5	1	1	0	76
35-39	21	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	34
40-44	26	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	29
45-49	32	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	34
Total	259	128	130	60	45	13	3	3	641
Number of Living Children 3									
10-19	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
20-24	61	28	30	12	9	2	2	0	144
25-29	126	45	20	8	12	4	1	2	218
30-34	75	12	11	4	8	1	1	0	112
35-39	34	10	7	3	4	0	0	0	58
40-44	52	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	57
45-49	40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	41
Total	390	99	73	27	33	9	4	2	637
Number of Living Children 4									
10-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	39	0	4	3	1	2	0	0	49
25-29	100	23	15	6	5	6	1	1	157
30-34	109	16	15	3	3	0	0	0	146
35-39	67	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	78
40-44	65	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	70
45-49	54	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	56
Total	434	46	41	15	9	8	1	2	556

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE -3.3.3 (continued)

Current Age	Additional Children Wanted								Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		
<u>Number of Living Children 5</u>										
10-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	11	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	16	
25-29	74	11	12	2	2	1	0	1	103	
30-34	124	14	12	5	1	1	0	0	157	
35-39	71	4	3	2	2	0	0	0	82	
40-44	85	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	90	
45-49	67	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	
Total	432	36	30	10	6	3	0	1	518	
<u>Number of Living Children 6</u>										
10-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20-24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
25-29	40	3	4	0	1	0	3	0	51	
30-34	104	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	113	
35-39	115	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	121	
40-44	82	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	86	
45-49	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	
Total	408	10	13	0	5	0	3	0	439	
<u>Number of Living Children 7+</u>										
10-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
25-29	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
30-34	88	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	93	
35-39	147	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	
40-44	172	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	179	
45-49	127	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	129	
Total	542	3	7	2	1	2	0	0	557	
<u>All Number of Living Children</u>										
10-19	43	51	122	136	145	62	26	14	599	
20-24	214	106	172	123	115	35	21	12	798	
25-29	414	141	128	60	70	32	9	5	859	
30-34	544	72	78	38	28	10	4	1	775	
35-39	462	40	35	18	14	1	2	0	572	
40-44	495	17	29	7	5	4	0	1	558	
45-49	410	7	10	2	0	1	0	0	430	
Total	2582	434	574	384	377	145	62	33	4591	

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.3.4

Years Since First Marriage	Additional Children Wanted								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
Number of Living Children 0									
Age at First Marriage < 15									
<10	0	1	11	18	37	17	7	2	93
10-19	0	0	5	4	5	6	2	1	23
20-29	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	10
30+	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	7
Total	3	3	21	25	44	24	10	3	133
Number of Living Children 1									
Age at First Marriage < 15									
<10	9	7	28	24	17	5	4	2	96
10-19	4	3	5	6	7	0	0	0	25
20-29	5	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	12
30+	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	21	13	37	31	24	5	4	2	137
Number of Living Children 2									
Age at First Marriage < 15									
<10	16	20	14	11	8	1	1	0	71
10-19	20	10	15	4	8	1	1	1	60
20-29	16	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	25
30+	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Total	63	34	34	15	17	2	2	1	168
Number of Living Children 3									
Age at First Marriage < 15									
<10	14	4	10	6	1	1	0	0	36
10-19	32	15	11	7	3	0	1	0	69
20-29	30	5	1	1	2	1	0	0	40
30+	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Total	92	24	22	14	6	2	1	0	161
Number of Living Children 4									
Age at First Marriage < 15									
<10	13	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	19
10-19	47	7	5	5	1	3	0	0	68
20-29	45	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	53
30+	35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	36
Total	140	7	12	11	1	4	0	1	176
Number of Living Children 5									
Age at First Marriage < 15									
<10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
10-19	42	8	8	2	2	3	0	1	66
20-29	50	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	55
30+	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Total	121	9	10	3	5	3	0	1	152
Number of Living Children 6									
Age at First Marriage < 15									
<10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
10-19	48	1	3	0	3	0	2	0	57
20-29	65	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	71
30+	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Total	145	4	5	0	4	0	2	0	160

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.3.4 (continued)

Years Since First Marriage	Additional Children Wanted								Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+		
<u>Number of Living Children 7+</u>										
<u>Age at First Marriage < 15</u>										
<10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
10-19	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
20-29	105	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	111
30+	47	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Total	179	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	187
<u>Number of Living Children 0</u>										
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-19</u>										
<10	2	4	42	64	111	38	11	11		283
10-19	1	2	8	7	7	3	0	0		28
20-29	6	2	9	1	3	0	0	0		21
30+	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Total	10	8	59	72	121	41	11	11		333
<u>Number of Living Children 1</u>										
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-19</u>										
<10	30	45	88	85	43	20	13	4		328
10-19	8	13	10	7	2	1	1	0		42
20-29	9	3	6	2	0	0	0	0		20
30+	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		9
Total	55	62	104	94	45	21	14	4		399
<u>Number of Living Children 2</u>										
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-19</u>										
<10	87	49	56	25	15	6	1	1		240
10-19	20	22	14	6	6	1	1	1		71
20-29	25	2	2	0	0	0	0	0		29
30+	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		12
Total	144	73	72	31	21	7	2	2		352
<u>Number of Living Children 3</u>										
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-19</u>										
<10	73	33	21	4	9	3	1	2		146
10-19	87	33	17	5	10	1	0	0		153
20-29	43	5	5	1	3	1	0	0		58
30+	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		18
Total	221	71	43	10	22	5	1	2		375
<u>Number of Living Children 4</u>										
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-19</u>										
<10	34	10	9	2	1	1	0	0		57
10-19	124	22	10	2	5	1	1	0		165
20-29	47	4	3	0	0	0	0	0		54
30+	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		18
Total	223	36	22	4	6	2	1	0		294
<u>Number of Living Children 5</u>										
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-19</u>										
<10	18	1	2	0	0	0	0	0		21
10-19	134	13	14	3	2	0	0	0		166
20-29	79	4	3	1	0	0	0	0		87
30+	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		28
Total	257	20	19	4	2	0	0	0		302

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.3.4 (continued)

Years Since First Marriage	Additional Children Wanted								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<u>Number of Living Children 6</u>									
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-19</u>									
<10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10-19	99	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	110
20-29	110	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	115
30+	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total	230	7	8	0	1	0	0	0	246
<u>Number of Living Children 7+</u>									
<u>Age at First Marriage 15-19</u>									
<10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
10-19	87	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	88
20-29	183	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	188
30+	57	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	58
Total	327	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	334
<u>Number of Living Children 0</u>									
<u>Age at First Marriage 20+</u>									
<10	1	2	18	22	26	9	4	4	86
10-19	3	3	7	0	4	1	0	0	18
20-29	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
30+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	6	5	26	23	30	10	4	4	108
<u>Number of Living Children 1</u>									
<u>Age at First Marriage 20+</u>									
<10	20	20	27	20	15	10	6	2	120
10-19	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	8
20-29	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
30+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	28	20	32	21	15	10	6	2	134
<u>Number of Living Children 2</u>									
<u>Age at First Marriage 20+</u>									
<10	39	14	20	10	7	2	0	0	92
10-19	6	7	3	5	0	0	0	0	21
20-29	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
30+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	50	22	23	15	7	3	0	0	120
<u>Number of Living Children 3</u>									
<u>Age at First Marriage 20+</u>									
<10	43	3	2	2	4	1	2	0	57
10-19	23	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	33
20-29	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
30+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	76	5	7	4	5	2	2	0	101
<u>Number of Living Children 4</u>									
<u>Age at First Marriage 20+</u>									
<10	15	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	20
10-19	44	3	6	0	1	0	0	0	54
20-29	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
30+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	70	4	7	1	2	1	0	1	86

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.3.4 (continued)

Years Since First Marriage	Additional Children Wanted								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
	<u>Number of Living Children 5</u>								
	<u>Age at First Marriage 20 +</u>								
<10	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
10-19	33	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	39
20-29	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
30+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	54	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	64
	<u>Number of Living Children 6</u>								
	<u>Age at First Marriage 20 +</u>								
<10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10-19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
20-29	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
30+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	<u>Number of Living Children 7+</u>								
	<u>Age at First Marriage 20 +</u>								
<10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
10-19	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
20-29	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
30+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
	<u>All</u>								
<10	426	214	354	296	293	116	50	30	1779
10-19	926	173	157	68	68	24	10	3	1429
20-29	897	43	56	18	15	6	1	1	1037
30+	332	5	6	2	1	0	0	0	346
Total	2581	435	573	384	377	146	61	34	4591

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.3.5

Level of Education	Number of Living Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
	<u>Current Age <25</u>								
No Schooling	359	398	259	136	45	12	0	1	1210
Primary	33	50	25	9	3	1	0	0	121
Secondary & Higher	18	24	13	5	2	3	1	0	66
Total	410	472	297	150	50	16	1	1	1397
	<u>Current Age 25-34</u>								
No Schooling	86	114	211	287	270	235	145	87	1435
Primary	4	6	23	24	23	6	12	10	118
Secondary & Higher	9	12	13	19	9	18	7	4	81
Total	99	132	247	330	302	259	164	101	1634
	<u>Current Age 35-44</u>								
No Schooling	47	38	55	104	139	159	191	309	1042
Primary	2	5	4	8	7	6	11	13	56
Secondary & Higher	2	2	4	3	3	7	5	5	31
Total	51	45	63	115	149	172	207	327	1129
	<u>Current Age 45+</u>								
No Schooling	11	20	32	38	53	66	63	123	406
Primary	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	14
Secondary & Higher	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	4	11
Total	13	21	34	41	56	69	67	130	431
	<u>All</u>								
No Schooling	504	569	558	566	508	472	399	519	4095
Primary	41	62	52	43	32	28	25	25	308
Secondary & Higher	28	39	31	28	16	18	15	13	188
Total	573	670	641	637	556	518	439	557	4591
<u>Type of Place of Residence</u>	<u>Current Age <25</u>								
Urban	102	113	74	37	18	9	1	1	355
Rural	308	359	223	113	32	7	0	0	1042
Total	410	472	297	150	50	16	1	1	1397
	<u>Current Age 25-34</u>								
Urban	30	32	61	80	81	78	60	41	463
Rural	69	100	186	250	221	181	104	60	1171
Total	199	132	247	330	302	259	164	101	1634
	<u>Current Age 35-44</u>								
Urban	10	14	19	23	34	39	52	97	288
Rural	41	31	44	92	115	133	155	230	841
Total	51	45	63	115	149	172	207	327	1129
	<u>Current Age 45+</u>								
Urban	4	4	9	11	12	13	13	47	113
Rural	9	17	25	30	44	56	54	83	318
Total	13	21	34	41	56	69	67	130	431
	<u>All</u>								
Urban	146	163	163	152	145	139	126	185	1219
Rural	427	507	478	485	411	379	313	372	3372
Total	573	670	641	637	556	518	439	557	4591

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE -3.3.5 (continued)

Husband's Occupation	Number of Living Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<u>Current Age <25</u>									
Professional and Technical Workers	19	10	9	3	3	3	0	0	47
Clerical and Related Workers	23	16	10	5	3	1	0	0	58
Sales Workers	34	49	27	19	7	3	0	0	139
Farmers and Farm Managers	84	115	71	40	14	1	0	0	325
Agricultural Workers	79	84	61	32	4	4	0	1	265
Private Household Workers	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
Other Service Related Workers	39	41	21	9	2	0	1	0	113
Craftsmen	79	84	61	20	8	2	0	0	254
Unskilled Workers	50	72	37	21	8	2	0	0	190
Total	410	472	297	150	50	16	1	1	1397
<u>Current Age 25-34</u>									
Professional and Technical Workers	7	10	17	15	5	8	4	7	73
Clerical and Related Workers	6	5	13	13	10	17	9	5	78
Sales Workers	10	11	26	33	35	39	21	16	191
Farmers and Farm Managers	27	39	61	76	80	60	39	17	399
Agricultural Workers	11	19	40	58	57	48	27	12	272
Private Household Workers	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Other Service - Related Workers	9	11	15	33	19	20	8	10	125
Craftsmen	14	23	49	67	56	44	34	25	312
Unskilled Workers	15	14	26	35	39	23	22	8	182
Total	99	132	247	330	302	259	164	101	1634
<u>Current Age 35-44</u>									
Professional and Technical Workers	6	3	2	2	8	7	11	14	53
Clerical and Related Workers	1	1	3	3	3	1	9	4	25
Sales Workers	7	3	5	9	10	22	18	44	118
Farmers and Farm Managers	8	11	17	32	45	56	56	82	307
Agricultural Workers	8	3	8	27	32	27	30	66	201
Private Household Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Service - Related Workers	1	3	6	8	10	14	14	15	71
Craftsmen	13	13	11	22	17	20	44	64	204
Unskilled Workers	7	8	11	12	24	25	25	38	150
Total	51	45	63	115	149	172	207	327	1129

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.3.5 (continued)

Husband's Occupation	Number of Living Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<u>Current Age 45+</u>									
Professional and Technical Workers	3	0	0	0	4	4	2	4	17
Clerical and Related Workers	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	4	12
Sales Workers	1	3	4	3	5	7	5	21	49
Farmers and Farm Managers	4	6	14	10	19	20	28	38	139
Agricultural Workers	2	2	4	7	11	22	10	19	77
Private Household Workers	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Other Service - Related Workers	0	2	1	2	1	4	1	5	16
Craftsmen	1	3	6	10	9	8	9	22	68
Unskilled Workers	2	4	4	8	6	2	9	15	50
Total	13	21	34	41	56	69	67	130	431
<u>All Ages</u>									
Professional and Technical Workers	34	23	28	19	19	23	17	25	188
Clerical and Related Workers	29	24	25	21	17	21	22	14	173
Sales Workers	52	66	62	65	57	71	44	80	497
Farmers and Farm Managers	124	172	161	159	157	137	123	138	1171
Agricultural Workers	101	108	114	123	103	101	67	98	815
Private Household Workers	3	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	12
Other Service - Related Workers	49	57	44	53	33	37	22	30	325
Craftsmen	107	122	127	119	92	74	87	110	838
Unskilled Workers	74	97	79	76	76	54	56	60	572
Total	573	670	641	637	556	518	439	557	4591

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3. 4. 3 (a)

Current Age	Ideal Number of Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
10-19	278	242	73	7	0	0	0	0	600
20-24	130	236	223	141	47	16	1	1	795
25-29	72	82	170	219	156	102	50	7	858
30-34	27	48	76	112	144	154	111	90	762
35-39	27	23	33	56	77	82	119	146	563
40-44	24	21	27	56	65	90	84	168	535
45-49	13	21	30	41	55	65	62	124	411
Total	571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536	4524

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3. 4. 3 (b)

Current Age	Ideal Number of Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
10-19	283	248	73	7	1	0	0	0	612
20-24	145	244	226	142	47	16	1	1	822
25-29	83	93	181	222	158	102	50	8	897
30-34	37	51	86	118	148	156	113	89	798
35-39	35	32	40	62	79	86	121	150	605
40-44	32	27	36	65	78	96	87	171	592
45-49	21	32	35	48	65	76	71	129	477
Total	636	727	677	664	576	532	443	548	4803

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.4.4 (a)

Years Since First Marriage	Ideal Number of Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<5	385	389	133	17	0	0	0	0	924
5-9	76	159	269	218	92	32	3	0	849
10-14	38	42	100	187	169	144	66	14	760
15-19	29	34	52	70	119	125	117	113	659
20-24	17	11	29	56	53	69	100	141	476
25-29	17	25	27	49	60	87	92	166	523
30-34	8	11	19	30	45	50	41	94	298
35+	1	2	3	5	6	2	8	8	35
Total	571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536	4524

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.4.4 (b)

Years Since First Marriage	Ideal Number of Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<5	401	400	135	18	0	0	0	0	954
5-9	88	167	277	218	92	32	3	0	877
10-14	47	51	107	192	172	135	66	14	794
15-19	38	38	62	75	122	127	120	114	696
20-24	20	18	39	62	55	72	99	146	511
25-29	28	31	31	56	76	96	97	169	584
30-34	11	19	23	36	51	58	47	96	341
35+	3	3	3	7	8	2	11	9	46
Total	636	727	677	664	576	532	443	548	4803

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.4.5

Age at First Marriage	Ideal Number of Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
<15	135	139	166	160	167	150	158	183	1258
15-19	332	404	346	373	295	296	237	318	2601
20-24	70	105	102	83	71	57	31	35	554
25+	34	25	18	16	11	6	1	0	111
Total	571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536	4524

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 3.4.6

Husband's Occupation	Ideal Number of Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
Professional and Technical Workers	34	23	29	22	20	22	15	23	188
Clerical and Related Workers	29	24	25	21	18	21	22	14	174
Sales Workers	52	67	62	64	55	70	45	82	497
Farmers and Farm Managers	124	170	160	156	153	136	122	130	1151
Agricultural Workers	101	109	113	122	100	99	64	92	800
Private Household Workers	3	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	11
Other Service Related Workers	47	57	43	50	32	37	23	31	320
Craftsmen	106	124	122	118	89	71	84	108	822
Unskilled Workers	75	98	77	77	75	53	51	55	561
Total	571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536	4524
<u>Type of Place of Residence</u>									
Urban	147	165	158	149	142	136	123	181	1201
Rural	424	508	474	483	402	373	304	355	3323
Total	571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536	4524
<u>Level of Education</u>									
No Schooling	501	572	550	561	496	463	389	497	4099
Primary	41	62	51	43	32	29	24	27	309
Secondary & Higher	29	39	31	28	16	17	14	12	186
Total	571	673	632	632	544	509	427	536	4524

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 4.1.3

Current Age	Number of Months Breast Feeding								Total
	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-11	12-17	18-23	
<25	37	23	17	29	22	47	166	112	454
25-34	51	31	43	55	41	66	388	317	992
35-44	34	20	37	22	25	45	229	198	608
45+	14	9	8	18	7	11	90	75	233
Total	136	83	105	124	95	169	873	702	2287

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TABLE - 4.4.2

Current Age	Number of Living Children								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
< 20	286	164	40	4	1	0	0	0	495
20-24	140	182	173	101	27	9	1	1	634
25-29	76	65	140	170	115	68	29	3	666
30-34	28	48	70	91	126	120	90	63	636
35-39	27	23	34	57	72	74	100	127	514
40-44	26	22	29	58	88	85	82	155	525
45-49	14	21	34	41	56	69	66	129	430
Total	597	525	520	522	465	425	368	478	3900

APPENDIX III

household schedule
and
individual questionnaire

household schedule

CONFIDENTIAL
 Information to be
 used for research
 purposes only

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY, 1975
 TRAINING RESEARCH AND EVALUATION CENTRE (TREC)
 LAHORE

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

IDENTIFICATION	
ADMINISTRATION NO. _____	CLUSTER CODE _____
PLACE NAME _____	
STRUCTURE NO. _____	HOUSEHOLD NO. _____
NAME OF HH HEAD _____	

Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	4
DATE				
INTERVIEWER NAME				
RESULT*				

- * RESULT CODES:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Completed | 5. Dwelling Vacant |
| 2. No competent 'R' at home | 6. Address not a dwelling |
| 3. Deferred | 7. Address not found or non-existent |
| 4. Refused | 8. Other _____
(SPECIFY) |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

NAMES OF USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP	RESIDENCE		SEX	AGE
Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household starting with the Head of the household as well as those temporarily staying with you now.	What is the relationship of this person to the Head of the household?	Does this person usually live here?	Did this person stay here last night?	Is this person male or female?	How old is (he/she)?
		Y / N	Y / N	M / F	
1	2	3	4	5	6

Study Ident.

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5

U/R P Cluster

6	7	8	9	10					

H H

0	0
11	12

Line #

13	14

Card Type

15	16						

17	18

19	20	21	22	23	

24	25

26	27	28	29	30			

31	32

33	34	35	36	37	

38	39

40	41	42	43	44			

45	46

47	48

49	50

51	52

53	54	55	56	57	58		

IF CONTINUATION SHEET
USED, TICK HERE:

individual questionnaire

SECTION 1:

RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

LOCATION OF INTERVIEW (PLACE NAME) _____
(PLACE NAME)

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5
.
.
2	1			
15	16			

101. Do you usually live in this house?

YES 1

NO 2

17

102. Do you live in _____
(PLACE NAME)

YES 1

NO 2

18

103. Where do you live?

(INTERVIEWER: OBTAIN
PLACE NAME)

19	20	21	22	23	24

104. When you were growing up, say upto the time you were married,
were you mostly living in a village or city?

VILLAGE 1

CITY 2

25

105. In what month and year were you born?

____ 19____
(MONTH) (YEAR)

D.K.

26	27	28	29

106. INTERVIEWER: PROBE AND WRITE ESTIMATED AGE _____
(YEARS)

30	31

107. Have you ever attended school?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 110)

32

108. What was the highest class you passed?

OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

33 34

109. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 108)

LESS THAN SIX
CLASSES PASSED 1

SIX OR MORE
CLASSES PASSED 2

(SKIP TO 201)

35

110. Can you read a simple letter?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 201)

36

111. Can you write a simple letter?

YES 1

NO 2

37

(SKIP TO 201)

SECTION 2:

MARRIAGE HISTORY

201. Now I have some questions about your married life, are you now married?

(INTERVIEWER: IF CURRENTLY NOT MARRIED, PROBE AND TICK APPROPRIATE BOX):

MARRIED 1 WIDOWED 2 DIVORCED 3 SEPARATED 4

38

202. Was that your first marriage?

YES 1 NO 2

(SKIP TO TABLE,
ASK 208 AND
CONTINUE)

(SKIP TO 207)

39

203. In what month (season) and year were you married?

_____ 19 _____ D.K.
(MONTH) (SEASON) (YEAR)

(SKIP TO 205)

40 41 42 43

204. For how long have you been married? _____
(PERIOD)

44 45

205. What was your age when you got married? _____
(YEARS)

46 47

206. Is this your first marriage?

YES 1 NO 2
(SKIP TO 213)

48

207. How many times have you been married altogether?

(NUMBER)

49

(INTERVIEWER: FOR EACH PAST MARRIAGE, ASK Qs. 208-212.
IF CURRENTLY MARRIED, THE NO. OF ENTRIES
WILL BE ONE LESS THAN THE ANSWER TO 207.)

50 51 52

53 54 55 56

FORMER MARRIAGES

	208	209	210	211	212
	In what month (season) & year did your (1st, 2nd, etc.....) marriage begin?	How old were you when you got married with your 1st, 2nd etc. husband?	How did the marriage end? (IF SEPARATED SKIP TO 211)	In what month (season) & year (were you divorced) (did your husband die) (did you stop living with your husband)?	How long ago did that happen?
1	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> →	_____ YEARS	DEATH <input type="checkbox"/> 1 DIVORCE <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> →	(PERIOD)
2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> →	_____ YEARS	DEATH <input type="checkbox"/> 1 DIVORCE <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> →	(PERIOD)
3	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> →	_____ YEARS	DEATH <input type="checkbox"/> 1 DIVORCE <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> →	(PERIOD)
4	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> →	_____ YEARS	DEATH <input type="checkbox"/> 1 DIVORCE <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> →	(PERIOD)
5.	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (TICK ALL THAT APPLY):				
	OTHERS <input type="checkbox"/> 0	CHILDREN UNDER 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 1	HUSBAND <input type="checkbox"/> 2	OTHER MALES <input type="checkbox"/> 4	OTHER FEMALES <input type="checkbox"/> 8

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5

3	1
15	16

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	18	19	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	22	23	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	26	27	28
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30	31	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32	33	34	35
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36	37	38	39
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40	41	42	43
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
45	46	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	48	49	50
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
51	52	53	54
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55	56	57	58
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
60	61	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
62	63	64	65
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66	67	68	69
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
70	71	72	73
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
75	76	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
77	78		

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5

4	1
15	16

SECTION 3: MATERNITY HISTORY

301. Now I want to ask about all the children you have given birth to. Have you ever given birth to a live child?

YES 1 NO 2
(SKIP TO 308)

17

302. Do you have any sons you have given birth to who are living with you or elsewhere?

YES 1 NO 2
(SKIP TO 305)

18

303. How many are living with you?

(NUMBER)

19 20

304. How many are living away from you?

(NUMBER)

21 22

305. Do you have any daughters you have given birth to who are living with you or elsewhere?

YES 1 NO 2
(SKIP TO 308)

23

306. How many are living with you?

(NUMBER)

24 25

307. How many are living away from you?

(NUMBER)

26 27

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

YES 1
↓

NO 2
(SKIP TO 310)

28

309. How many of your children have died?

_____ (NUMBER)

29 30

310. INTERVIEWER: SUM ANSWERS TO Qs. 303, 304, 306, 307, 309 AND ENTER TOTAL HERE _____ (SUM)

IF NO LIVE BIRTH, SKIP TO 317

OTHERWISE ASK:

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

YES 1
(IF ONE LIVE BIRTH,
SKIP TO 311. IF TWO OR
MORE LIVE BIRTHS READ):

NO 2
(PROBE AND CORRECT
RESPONSES AS NECESSARY)

31 32

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

ASK: Qs. 311-316 FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, STARTING WITH THE FIRST. IF TWINS, USE ONE LINE FOR EACH AND CONNECT WITH A BRACKET AT THE LEFT.

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5
.
.
4	2			
15	16			

BIRTH HISTORY						
	311	312	313	314	315	316
	What name was given to your 1st, 2nd etc. child?	Was it a boy or a girl?	In what month (season) & year was this child born? IF D. K., ASK HOW LONG AGO?	Did you breast-feed this child? IF YES, HOW MANY MONTHS?	Is this child still living?	IF DEAD: For how long did the child live?
01	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)
02	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)
03	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)
04	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)
05	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	18 19	20 21
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	23 24	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	26 27	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	29 30	31 32
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33	34 35	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36	37 38	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39	40 41	42 43
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
44	45 46	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	48 49	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
50	51 52	53 54
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55	56 57	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
58	59 60	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
61	62 63	64 65
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66	67 68	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
69	70 71	

	311	312	313	314	315	316	P F S 7 5 1 2 3 4 5						
	What name was given to your 1st, 2nd etc. child?	Was it a boy or a girl?	In what month (season) & year was this child born? IF D. K., ASK HOW LONG AGO?	Did you breast-feed this child? IF YES, HOW MANY MONTHS?	Is this child still living?	IF DEAD: For how long did the child live?							
06	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)	<input type="checkbox"/> 17	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 19	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21	<input type="checkbox"/> 22	<input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 24	<input type="checkbox"/> 25	<input type="checkbox"/> 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 27
07	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)	<input type="checkbox"/> 28	<input type="checkbox"/> 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30	<input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 32	<input type="checkbox"/> 33	<input type="checkbox"/> 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 35	<input type="checkbox"/> 36	<input type="checkbox"/> 37 <input type="checkbox"/> 38
08	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)	<input type="checkbox"/> 39	<input type="checkbox"/> 40 <input type="checkbox"/> 41	<input type="checkbox"/> 42 <input type="checkbox"/> 43	<input type="checkbox"/> 44	<input type="checkbox"/> 45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46	<input type="checkbox"/> 47	<input type="checkbox"/> 48 <input type="checkbox"/> 49
09	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)	<input type="checkbox"/> 50	<input type="checkbox"/> 51 <input type="checkbox"/> 52	<input type="checkbox"/> 53 <input type="checkbox"/> 54	<input type="checkbox"/> 55	<input type="checkbox"/> 56 <input type="checkbox"/> 57	<input type="checkbox"/> 58	<input type="checkbox"/> 59 <input type="checkbox"/> 60
0	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)	<input type="checkbox"/> 61	<input type="checkbox"/> 62 <input type="checkbox"/> 63	<input type="checkbox"/> 64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65	<input type="checkbox"/> 66	<input type="checkbox"/> 67 <input type="checkbox"/> 68	<input type="checkbox"/> 69	<input type="checkbox"/> 70 <input type="checkbox"/> 71

	311	312	313	314	315	316
	What name was given to your 1st, 2nd etc. child?	Was it a boy or a girl?	In what month (season) & year was this child born? IF D. K., ASK HOW LONG AGO?	Did you breast-feed this child? IF YES, HOW MANY MONTHS?	Is this child still living?	IF DEAD: For how long did the child live?
11	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)
12	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)
13	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)
14	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)
15	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5
.
.
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4			
15	16			

<input type="checkbox"/> 17	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 19	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21
<input type="checkbox"/> 22	<input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 24	
<input type="checkbox"/> 25	<input type="checkbox"/> 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 27	
<input type="checkbox"/> 28	<input type="checkbox"/> 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30	<input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 32
<input type="checkbox"/> 33	<input type="checkbox"/> 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 35	
<input type="checkbox"/> 36	<input type="checkbox"/> 37 <input type="checkbox"/> 38	
<input type="checkbox"/> 39	<input type="checkbox"/> 40 <input type="checkbox"/> 41	<input type="checkbox"/> 42 <input type="checkbox"/> 43
<input type="checkbox"/> 44	<input type="checkbox"/> 45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46	
<input type="checkbox"/> 47	<input type="checkbox"/> 48 <input type="checkbox"/> 49	
<input type="checkbox"/> 50	<input type="checkbox"/> 51 <input type="checkbox"/> 52	<input type="checkbox"/> 53 <input type="checkbox"/> 54
<input type="checkbox"/> 55	<input type="checkbox"/> 56 <input type="checkbox"/> 57	
<input type="checkbox"/> 58	<input type="checkbox"/> 59 <input type="checkbox"/> 60	
<input type="checkbox"/> 61	<input type="checkbox"/> 62 <input type="checkbox"/> 63	<input type="checkbox"/> 64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65
<input type="checkbox"/> 66	<input type="checkbox"/> 67 <input type="checkbox"/> 68	
<input type="checkbox"/> 69	<input type="checkbox"/> 70 <input type="checkbox"/> 71	

	311	312	313	314	315	316	P F S 7 5 1 2 3 4 5						
	What name was given to your 1st, 2nd etc. child?	Was it a boy or a girl?	In what month (season) & year was this child born? IF D. K., ASK HOW LONG AGO?	Did you breast-feed this child? IF YES, HOW MANY MONTHS?	Is this child still living?	IF DEAD: For how long did the child live?							
6	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)	<input type="checkbox"/> 17	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 19	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21	<input type="checkbox"/> 22	<input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 24		
7	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)	<input type="checkbox"/> 25	<input type="checkbox"/> 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 27	<input type="checkbox"/> 28	<input type="checkbox"/> 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30	<input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 32		
8	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)	<input type="checkbox"/> 33	<input type="checkbox"/> 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 35	<input type="checkbox"/> 36	<input type="checkbox"/> 37 <input type="checkbox"/> 38	<input type="checkbox"/> 39	<input type="checkbox"/> 40 <input type="checkbox"/> 41	<input type="checkbox"/> 42 <input type="checkbox"/> 43
9	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)	<input type="checkbox"/> 44	<input type="checkbox"/> 45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46	<input type="checkbox"/> 47	<input type="checkbox"/> 48 <input type="checkbox"/> 49	<input type="checkbox"/> 50	<input type="checkbox"/> 51 <input type="checkbox"/> 52	<input type="checkbox"/> 53 <input type="checkbox"/> 54
0	(NAME)	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D. K. <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (PERIOD)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ↓ (MONTHS) Still breast-feeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 →	(PERIOD)	<input type="checkbox"/> 55	<input type="checkbox"/> 56 <input type="checkbox"/> 57	<input type="checkbox"/> 58	<input type="checkbox"/> 59 <input type="checkbox"/> 60	<input type="checkbox"/> 61	<input type="checkbox"/> 62 <input type="checkbox"/> 63	<input type="checkbox"/> 64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65
							<input type="checkbox"/> 66	<input type="checkbox"/> 67 <input type="checkbox"/> 68	<input type="checkbox"/> 69	<input type="checkbox"/> 70 <input type="checkbox"/> 71			

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5
.
.

4	6
15	16

317. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 201, 210, 211, 212)

CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 WIDOWED, DIVORCED,
 SEPARATED FOR MORE THAN SIX MONTHS 3

WIDOWED, DIVORCED,
 SEPARATED FOR LESS THAN SIX MONTHS 2 (SKIP TO 321)

318. Are you pregnant now?

YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 3

(SKIP TO 321) (SKIP TO 321)

319. In what month of pregnancy are you? _____
 (MONTH)

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

BOY 1 GIRL 2 EITHER 3

OTHER ANSWER _____
 (SPECIFY)

321. Have you ever had a pregnancy even one that lasted just for a short period?

YES 1 NO 2

(SKIP TO 328)

322. How many such pregnancies have you had?

 (NUMBER)

INTERVIEWER: (FOR EACH SUCH PREGNANCY,
 ASK Qs. 323-327):

17

18

19

20

21

22

OTHER PREGNANCIES

	323	324	325	326	327	
	In what month (season) & year did your (1st, such, 2nd. such) pregnancy end?	INTERVIEWER: IF D.K. TO 323, DETERMINE BEFORE BETWEEN OR AFTER WHICH LIVE BIRTH(S) THE EVENT OCCURRED?	How long did that Pregnancy last?	IF 7 MONTHS OR MORE IN 325: Did the baby cry or show any other sign of life after it was born?	IF YES TO 326: was the baby a boy or a girl?	
1	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D.K. <input type="checkbox"/>		_____ (MONTHS) 7 OR MORE →	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 23 24 25 26 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 27 28 29 30
2	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D.K. <input type="checkbox"/>		_____ (MONTHS) 7 OR MORE →	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 31 32 33 34 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 35 36 37 38
3	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D.K. <input type="checkbox"/>		_____ (MONTHS) 7 OR MORE →	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 39 40 41 42 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 43 44 45 46
4	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D.K. <input type="checkbox"/>		_____ (MONTHS) 7 OR MORE →	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 47 48 49 50 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 51 52 53 54
5	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D.K. <input type="checkbox"/>		_____ (MONTHS) 7 OR MORE →	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 55 56 57 58 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 59 60 61 62
6	MONTH _____ SEASON _____ YEAR _____ D.K. <input type="checkbox"/>		_____ (MONTHS) 7 OR MORE →	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	BOY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GIRL <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 63 64 65 66 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 67 68 69 70
INTERVIEWER: IF ANY YESES IN 326, CORRECT TOTAL IN 310:						
8. RELIABILITY OF ANSWERS IN SECTION 3:						
GOOD <input type="checkbox"/> 1 FAIR <input type="checkbox"/> 2 POOR <input type="checkbox"/> 3						<input type="checkbox"/> 71
9. PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (TICK ALL THAT APPLY):						
NO OTHERS <input type="checkbox"/> 0 CHILDREN UNDER 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 HUSBAND <input type="checkbox"/> 2 OTHER MALES <input type="checkbox"/> 4 OTHER FEMALES <input type="checkbox"/> 8						<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 72 73

(SKIP TO 401)

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5
.
.

5	1
15	16

SECTION 4: CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

401. As you may know, there are various ways that a couple can delay the next pregnancy or avoid pregnancy. Do you know of or have you heard of any of these ways or methods?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 411)

17

402. Which method(s) do you know of? _____

PROBE: Do you know of any others? _____

INTERVIEWER: RECORD ANSWER AND THEN PROCEED TO TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (ES) IN COL. 1 CORRESPONDING TO THE METHOD (S) MENTIONED. FOR EACH METHOD SO TICKED, ASK:

403. Have you ever used _____ METHOD (S)

(REFER TO METHOD (S) IN SAME WORDS USED BY 'R' IN Q. 402. TICK RESPONSE IN COL. 2 CORRESPONDING TO THE PARTICULAR METHODS).

NAME OF DEVICES	COL. 1		COL. 2	
	KNOWS (Q. 402)		EVER USED (Q. 403)	
1 PILL	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 →	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2
2 IUD	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 →	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2

18 19

20 21

	NAME OF DEVICES	COL. 1	COL. 2
		KNOWS (Q. 402)	EVER USED (Q. 403)
3	OTHER FEMALE SCIENTIFIC: (EMKO, DURAF0AM, FOAM TABLETS, DIAPHRAGM)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2
4	CONDOM	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2
5	RHYTHM	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2
6	WITHDRAWAL	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2
7	ABSTINENCE	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2
8	FEMALE STERILIZATION	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
9	MALE STERILIZATION	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
10	OTHERS	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2
	1. _____ 2. _____	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 → NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2

22 23

24 25

26 27

28 29

30 31

32

33

34 35

36 37

404. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 318)

CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1

NOT PREGNANT 2

(SKIP TO 411)

(SKIP TO 405)

38

405. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 402)

KNOWS FEMALE
STERILIZATION 1

DOES NOT KNOW
FEMALE STERILIZATION 2

(SKIP TO 408)

39

406. Have you had an operation (Tubeligation) which makes it impossible to have any (more) children?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 408)

40

407. How long ago did that operation take place?

(PERIOD)

41 42

408. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 402)

KNOWS MALE
STERILIZATION 1

DOES NOT KNOW
MALE STERILIZATION 2

(SKIP TO 411)

43

409. Has your husband had an operation (Vasectomy) which makes it impossible to have any (more) children?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 411)

44

410. How long ago did this operation take place?

(PERIOD)

45 46

411. Some women do something or have something done, either by a midwife or a doctor or some other way, to end a pregnancy that they do not want. They have an abortion. Have you done it or got it done?

YES 1

NO 2

47

412. How many times? _____
(NUMBER)

48 49

413. Do you approve of abortion for a woman who wants it?

YES 1

NO 2

50

OTHER _____
(SPECIFY)

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

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

51 52

415. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 406 AND 409)

STERILIZED 1

NOT STERILIZED 2

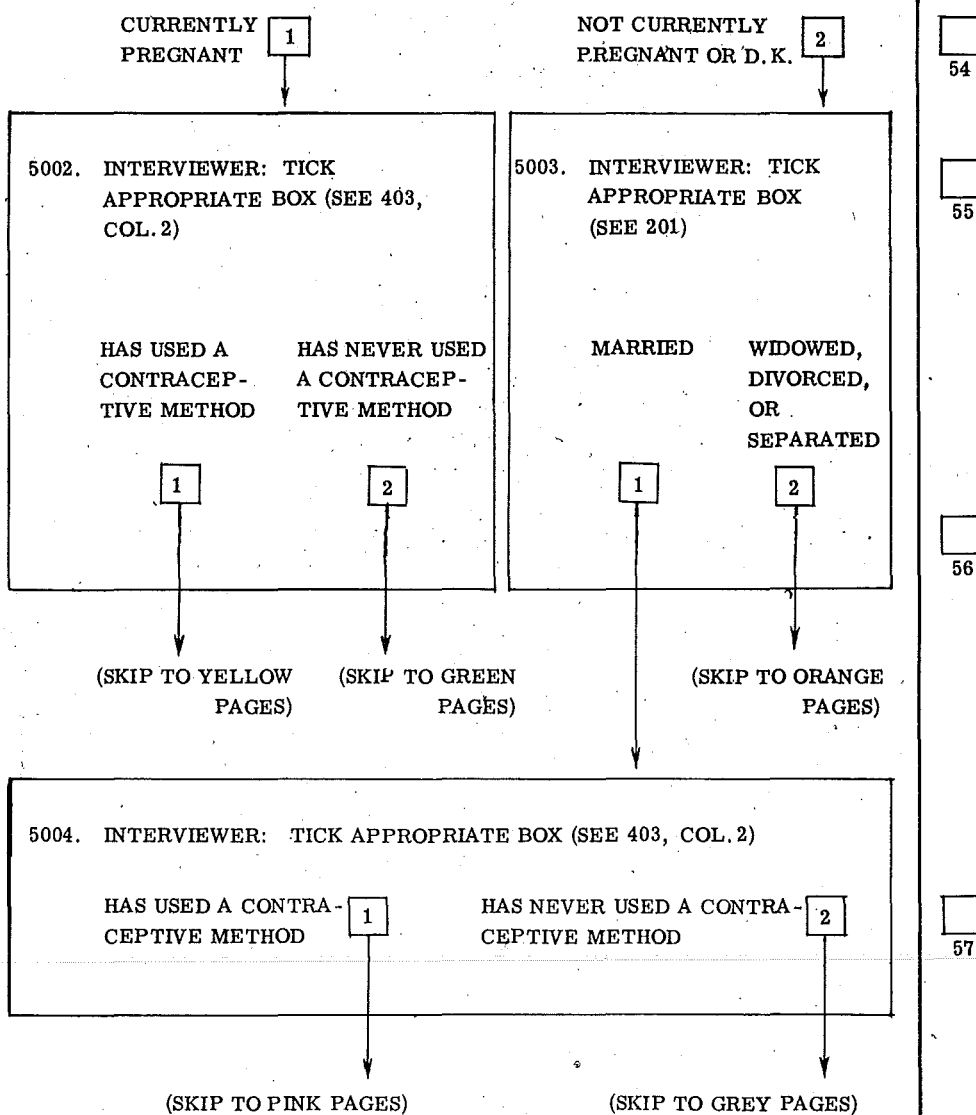
(SKIP TO ORANGE
PAGES)

(GO TO 5001)

53

SECTION: 5: FERTILITY REGULATION & EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

5001. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 318)



GREY

NOTE: 5101-5115 ARE ONLY FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED, NOT PREGNANT, WHO HAVE NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD.

5101. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 301, 308, 310)

NO LIVE BIRTH 1

ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS 2

(SKIP TO 5105)

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5
.

6
15 2
16

17

5102. Do you want to have another child?

YES 1

NO 2

UNDECIDED 3

(SKIP TO 5108)

(SKIP TO 5108)

18

5103. Would you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?

BOY 1

GIRL 2

EITHER 3

OTHER ANSWER: _____
(SPECIFY)

19

5104. How many more children do you want to have?

(NUMBER)

(SKIP TO 5108)

20 21

5105. Do you want to have any children?

YES 1

NO 2

D.K. 3

(SKIP TO 5108)

(SKIP TO 5108)

22

5106. Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?

BOY 1

GIRL 2

EITHER 3

OTHER ANSWER: _____
(SPECIFY)

23

5107. How many children in all do you want to have?

(NUMBER)

24 25

5108. Have you ever met or been visited by someone who gives family planning advice and supplies contraceptives?

YES 1 NO 2
(SKIP TO 5110)

26

5109. When was the last time that you met or were visited by one of these persons? (INTERVIEWER: RECORD HOW LONG AGO IN DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS OR YEARS) _____

27 28

29 30

5110. Do you know of any dispensary, hospital, clinic, shop or other place from which you can get family planning advice and contraceptives?

YES 1 NO 2
(SKIP TO 5112)

31

5111. Which place or places do you know of?

HOSPITAL/ DISPENSARY 1 F. P. CLINIC 2

SHOP 4 OTHER _____
(SPECIFY)

32 33

5112. As far as you know, is it physically possible for you and your husband to have a child supposing you wanted one?

YES 1 NO 2 D. K. 3
(SKIP TO 5114) (SKIP TO 5114)

34

5113. Why? _____

(SKIP TO ORANGE PAGES)

35 36

5114. Do you think you and your husband may use family planning method at any time in the future so that you will not become pregnant?

YES 1 NO 2 UNDECIDED 3
(SKIP TO ORANGE PAGES)

37

5115. Why don't you and your husband want to use family planning methods?

38 39

(SKIP TO ORANGE PAGES)

PINK

NOTE: 5201-5226 ARE ONLY FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED, NOT PREGNANT, WHO HAVE USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD:

5201. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 301, 308, 310)

NO LIVE BIRTH 1
(SKIP TO 5214)

ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS 2

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5

6	3
15	16

17

5202. Do you want to have another child?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 5205)

UNDECIDED 3
(SKIP TO 5205)

18

5203. Would you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?

BOY 1

GIRL 2

EITHER 3

19

OTHER ANSWER: _____
(SPECIFY)

5204. How many more children do you want to have?

(NUMBER)

20 21

5205. Did you or your husband use any family planning method during the last month?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 5207)

22

5206. What method (s) did you or your husband use?

(SKIP TO 5209)

23 24

PINK

5207. Have you or your husband used a method to keep you from getting pregnant since the last time you gave birth (to a child)?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 5209)

25

5208. What was the last method you used? _____
(METHOD)

26

5209. Before you became pregnant with your (last) child, were you or your husband using any family planning method to prevent you from getting pregnant?

YES 1

NO 2
(SKIP TO 5213)

27

5210. What method were you using?

(INTERVIEWER: IF ABSTINENCE, SKIP TO 5221)

28

5211. Did you become pregnant inspite of using that method, or had you stopped using before becoming pregnant?

INSPITE OF 1
USING
(SKIP TO 5221)

HAD 2
STOPPED

D.K. 3
(SKIP TO 5221)

29

5212. Why did you stop using that method?

(SKIP TO 5221)

30 31

5213. You told me that you had used some family planning method in the past, can you please tell me why did you stop using?

(SKIP TO 5221)

32 33

PINK

5214. Do you want to have any children?

YES 1

NO 2

UNDECIDED 3

(SKIP TO 5217)

(SKIP TO 5217)

34

5215. Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?

BOY 1

GIRL 2

EITHER 3

OTHER ANSWER: _____
(SPECIFY)

35

5216. How many children in all do you want to have?

(NUMBER)

36 37

5217. Did you or your husband use any family planning method during the last one month?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 5219)

38

5218. What method (s) did you or your husband use?

(INTERVIEWER: SKIP TO 5221)

39 40

5219. What family planning method you or your husband used last to keep you from getting pregnant?

41

5220. Why did you stop using that method? _____

42 43

PINK

5221. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 5206, 5208, 5210, 5218 AND 5219)

- CONDOM 1
 - EMKO/DURAFOAM 2
 - ORAL PILLS 3
 - ABSTINENCE 4
 - I U D 5
 - RHYTHM 6
 - WITHDRAWAL 7
 - OTHERS 8
- (SKIP TO 5225)

5222. (Do/did) you or your husband ever have difficulty in getting your supplies of _____ (METHOD)

- YES 1 NO 2 D.K. 3
- (SKIP TO 5224) (SKIP TO 5224)

5223. What kind of difficulty. _____

5224. Where or from whom (do/did) you or your husband usually get supplies of _____ (METHOD)

- F.P. PERSONNEL 1 → (SKIP TO 5226)
 - SHOP OR AGENT 2
 - FAMILY WELFARE CLINIC 3
 - OTHER CLINIC 4
 - PRIVATE DOCTOR 5
 - HOSPITAL 6
 - RELATIVE/FRIEND 7
 - HAKEEM 8
 - OTHERS _____
- (SPECIFY)

5225. Have you or your husband ever met or been visited by someone who gives family planning advice and supplies contraceptives?

- YES 1 NO 2
- (SKIP TO ORANGE PAGES)

5226. When was the last time that you or your husband met or were visited by such a (male or female) person. (INTERVIEWER: RECORD HOW LONG AGO IN DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS OR YEARS) _____

(SKIP TO ORANGE PAGES)

44

45

46 47

48 49

50

51 52

53 54

GREEN

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5
:	:	:	:	.
:	:	:	:	.
6	4			
15	16			

NOTE: 5301-5309 ARE ONLY FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED, PREGNANT AND WHO HAVE NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD.

5301. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 201)

MARRIED 1

WIDOWED 2

DIVORCED

SEPARATED

(SKIP TO ORANGE PAGES)

17

5302. Do you want to have another child, in addition to the one you are expecting?

YES 1

NO 2

UNDECIDED 3

18

5303. How many more children do you want to have, after the one you are expecting?

_____ (NUMBER)

19 20

5304. Have you or your husband ever met or been visited by someone who gives family planning services and supplies contraceptives,

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 5306)

21

5305. When was the last time that you or your husband met or were visited by one of these persons?

(INTERVIEWER: RECORD HOW LONG AGO IN DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS OR YEARS) _____

22 23

24 25

GREEN

5306. Do you know of any dispensary, hospital, clinic, shop or other place from which you can get family planning advice and supplies?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 5308)

26

5307. Which place or places do you know of?

HOSPITAL/DISPENSARY 1

F. P. CLINIC 2

SHOP 4

OTHER: _____
(SPECIFY)

27 28

5308. Do you think you and your husband may use any method at any time in the future so that you will not become pregnant?

YES 1

NO 2

UNDECIDED 3

(SKIP TO ORANGE PAGES)

29

5309. Why don't you and your husband want to use family planning methods?

30 31

(SKIP TO ORANGE PAGES)

YELLOW

NOTE: 5401-5415 ARE ONLY FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED, PREGNANT AND WHO HAVE USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD:

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
6	5			
15	16			

5401. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 201)

MARRIED 1

WIDOWED

DIVORCED OR SEPARATED 2

(SKIP TO ORANGE PAGES)

17

5402. Do you want to have another child in addition to the one you are expecting?

YES 1

NO 2

UNDECIDED 3

(SKIP TO 5404) (SKIP TO 5404)

18

5403. How many more children do you want to have, after the one you are expecting? _____

(NUMBER)

19 20

5404. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 301, 308 AND 310)

NO LIVE BIRTH 1

ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS 2

(SKIP TO 5406)

21

5405. Before you became pregnant with your (last) child, were you or your husband using any method to prevent you from getting pregnant?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 5409)

22

5406. What was the last method you or your husband used to keep you from getting pregnant?

(INTERVIEWER: IF ABSTINENCE, SKIP TO 5414)

23

5407. Did you become pregnant inspite of using that method, or had you stopped using before becoming pregnant?

INSPIE OF USING 1

HAD STOPPED 2

D. K. 3

(SKIP TO 5410) (SKIP TO 5410)

24

5408. Why did you stop using that method?

(SKIP TO 5410)

25

YELLOW

5409. You told me that you had used some family planning method in the past. Can you please tell me, why did you stop using?

26 27

5410. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 406)

CONDOM	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	I U D	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
EMKO/DURAFOAM	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	RHYTHM	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
ORAL PILLS	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	WITHDRAWAL	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
		OTHERS	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

(SKIP TO 5414)

28

5411. (Do/did) you or your husband ever have difficulty in getting your supplies of _____ (METHOD)

YES 1 NO 2 D. K. 3

(SKIP TO 5413) (SKIP TO 5413)

29

5412. What kind of difficulty? _____

30 31

5413. Where or from whom (do/did) you or your husband usually get your supplies of _____ (METHOD)

F. P. PERSONNEL	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	→ (SKIP TO 5415)
SHOP OR AGENT	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	
FAMILY WELFARE CLINIC	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
OTHER CLINIC	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	
PRIVATE DOCTOR	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	
HOSPITAL	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	
RELATIVE/FRIEND	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	
HAKEEM	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	
OTHERS _____		(SPECIFY)

32 33

5414. Have you or your husband ever met or been visited by someone who gives family planning services and supplies contraceptives?

YES 1 NO 2

(SKIP TO ORANGE PAGES)

34

5415. When was the last time that you or your husband met or were visited by someone who gives family planning advice and supplies contraceptives? (INTERVIEWER: RECORD HOW LONG AGO IN DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS OR YEARS) _____

35 36

37 38

(SKIP TO ORANGE PAGES)

ORANGE

5501-5513: EXPOSURE OF MASS MEDIA, FOR ALL WOMEN

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5
:	:	:	:	:
6		6		
15		16		

5501. Do you have a Radio/Transistor?

YES 1

NO 2

17

5502. Have you ever listened to the Radio (Transistor)?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 5504)

18

5503. Have you ever heard something about family planning on radio?

YES 1

NO 2

19

5504. Have you ever seen a film (movie)?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 5506)

20

5505. Have you ever seen a film about family planning?

YES 1

NO 2

21

5506. Have you ever heard of television?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 5510)

22

5507. Do you have a Television set?

YES 1

NO 2

23

5508. Have you ever watched television?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 5510)

24

5509. Have you ever watched something about family planning on television?

YES 1

NO 2

25

ORANGE

5510. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 110)

LITERATE 1

ILLITERATE 2

(SKIP TO 5513)

26



5511. Do you read newspaper or magazine?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 5513)

27



5512. Have you ever read something about family planning in newspaper or magazine?

YES 1

NO 2

28

5513. In your opinion how many children should a married couple have?

_____ (NUMBER)

29 30

(SKIP TO 601)

SECTION 6: WORK HISTORY

P	F	S	7	5
1	2	3	4	5
7		1		
15		16		

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

YES 1

NO 2

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

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 609)

603. How long ago did you last work?

MONTHS/OR _____ YEARS

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

HOME 1

AWAY FROM HOME 2

17

18

19 20

21 22 23

24

606. (Do/did) you work for an employer or (are/were) you self-employed?

AN EMPLOYER 1

SELF-EMPLOYED 2

25

OTHER _____
(SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 608)

607. (Do/did) you get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?

CASH 1

KIND 2

BOTH 3

26

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

(YEARS)

27 28

609. Did you do any work at any time before you were married?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 701)

29

610. For how many months/years altogether did you work before you were married? _____
(MONTHS/YEARS)

30 31

611. What kind of work did you do mainly before you were married?

32 33 34

612. Did you work for an employer or were you self-employed?

AN EMPLOYER 1

SELF-EMPLOYED 2

(SKIP TO 701)

35

OTHER _____
(SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 701)

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

CASH 1

KIND 2

BOTH 3

36

(SKIP TO 701)

SECTION 7:

HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND

701. Did your (present/last) husband ever attend school?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 704)

37

702. What was the highest class he passed? _____

OTHER _____

38 39

703. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX:

LESS THAN SIX
CLASSES PASSED 1

SIX OR MORE
CLASSES PASSED 2

(SKIP TO 706)

40

704. (Can/could) he read a simple letter?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 706)

41

705. (Can/could) he write a simple letter?

YES 1

NO 2

42

706. Now I have some questions about your husband's work. What (is/was) his occupation - that is, what kind of work (does/did) he do?

43 44 45

707. (Does/did) he work for an employer or (is/was) he self-employed?

AN EMPLOYER 1

SELF-EMPLOYED 2

OTHER _____

(SPECIFY)

(END INTERVIEW)

46

708. (Does/did) he get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?

CASH 1

KIND 2

BOTH 3

47

(END INTERVIEW)

(THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION)

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

(TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEWING)

DEGREE OF COOPERATION:	BAD	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	AVERAGE	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	VERY GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

COMMENTS OF INTERVIEWER:

Person interviewed: _____

Specific questions: _____

Other aspects: _____

=====

OBSERVATIONS OF SUPERVISORS _____

OBSERVATIONS OF EDITOR: _____

APPENDIX IV

**field documentation
and
sampling material**

specimen of the documents

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY

ENUMERATION CHART

(URBAN)

-
- a) CLUSTER CODE: _____
b) SAMPLE BLOCK CODE: _____
c) NAME /GALI (STREET) NUMBER: _____
d) NAME OF MOHALLAH: _____
e) NAME OF TOWN /CITY: T TOWN /CITY: _____
f) TEHSIL /TALUKA: _____
g) DISTRICT: _____
-

ENUMERATION STARTED ON: _____ i) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____ SIGNATURES _____
ENUMERATION COMPLETED ON: _____ ii) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____ SIGNATURES _____
iii) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____ SIGNATURES _____
iv) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____ SIGNATURES _____
v) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____ SIGNATURES _____
vi) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____ SIGNATURES _____

ASSOCIATE SUPERVISOR'S NAME _____ SIGNATURES _____
SUPERVISOR'S NAME _____ SIGNATURES _____

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEYENUMERATION CHART

(RURAL)

- a) CLUSTER CODE: _____
- b) NAME OF THE VILLAGE: _____
- c) H. B. NO. _____
- d) Q. HALQA: _____
- e) NAME OF THE NEAREST TOWN/CITY: _____
- f) TEHSIL/TALUKA: _____
- g) DISTRICT: _____

ENUMERATION STARTED ON: _____	i) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____	SIGNATURES _____
ENUMERATION COMPLETED ON: _____	ii) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____	SIGNATURES _____
	iii) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____	SIGNATURES _____
	iv) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____	SIGNATURES _____
	v) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____	SIGNATURES _____
	vi) ENUMERATOR'S NAME _____	SIGNATURES _____
	ASSOCIATE SUPERVISOR'S NAME _____	SIGNATURES _____
	SUPERVISOR'S NAME _____	SIGNATURES _____

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY, 1975

Cluster Code: _____

Enumerators Name: _____

HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION CHART

Date: _____

Serial No. of the Structure	House No. (if any)	Any important reference point nearest to the Structure	Total No. of Households in the structure	Name of Household Head with parentage	Caste	Occupation	No. of usual residents in the household	Births Since Jan., 1974		Deaths Since Jan., 1974		Household number (for office use only)	Code No. of the respondents: 1. Adult member of the household 2. Neighbourer 3. Any knowledgeable person	R E M A R K S
								No. of births occurring in the household	Month and year	No. of deaths occurring in the household	Age month and year			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

DAILY PROGRESS REPORT PROFORMA

Date: _____

Work Started _____ Work Finished _____

Name of Mohallah/Village _____ Cluster Code _____

Tehsil _____ District _____

Name of Associate Supervisor _____

Name of Driver _____

Name and Progress of each Enumerator

NAME	No. of Enumerated Households

Reasons for not completing target:

Checking of enumerated households:

a) Total No. of households checked _____

b) Checked household numbers _____

Any problem encountered by Associate Supervisor/Enumerator:

a) Before enumeration: _____

b) During enumeration: _____

General Remarks (if any): _____

Counter-signatures
SUPERVISOR
(with remarks)

SIGNATURES
ASSOCIATE SUPERVISOR

HES-1

Sheet No. _____

STATISTICAL DIVISION Government of Pakistan QUICK COUNT RECORD Household and Establish- ment Survey (Urban Areas)	a. Province		b. City/Town Name		Code				
	c. Union Committee Name and/or No:		d. Enumeration Block Code						
	e. Total No. of sectors in the E. B.								
	f. Description of boundaries of sectors								
Sector Number	From		Boundary Description						
1	2		3						
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
Prepared by:					Checked by:				
(Name of Enumerator)			(Date)		(Name of Supervisor)			(Date)	

HES-2

Sheet No. _____

STATISTICAL DIVISION Government of Pakistan QUICK COUNT RECORD Household and Establish- ment Survey (Urban Areas)	a. Province	b. City/Town Name	Code			
	c. Union Committee Name and /or No.	d. Type of Enumeration Block:				
	e. Enumeration Block Code	(i) 1. Residential <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Residential/Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>				
		(ii) 1. New Construction <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Regular <input type="checkbox"/>				
f. Description of boundaries of Enumeration Block (EB) From:						
g. SUPERVISOR: Enter any specific instructions for special dwelling units, areas, boundaries, etc.						
h. ENUMERATOR: Enter any notes pertinent to the Enumeration Block, boundary problems, etc.						
Prepared by:		Checked by:				
(Name of Enumerator)		(Date)		(Name of Supervisor)		(Date)

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY, 1975

SAMPLE ASSIGNMENT AND OUTCOME SHEET

Admn. No. _____

Supervisor's Name: _____

Cluster Code: _____

Cluster Name: _____

Signatures: _____

ASSIGNMENT										HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW			INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW			QUALITY CHECK								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				12	13	14	15				16	17	18	19
Date of assignment	Name of Interviewer	S. No.	HH No.	Structure No.	House No.	Any reference point	Name of HH Head with father's Name	Caste	Occupation	Result for each call +				No. of ERs in HH	Date returned to supervisor	HH schedule line Nos. of ERs	Result for each call +				Date returned to supervisor	Date when fld. edited	Write if spot-checked, reinterviewed, or tape-recorded	R E M A R K S
										1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4				

+ NOTE: Use the same result codes as on the Interviewer's Progress Report Sheet.

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY, 1975

PROGRESS RECORD OF EACH INTERVIEWER

Name of interviewer: _____

HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW

S. No.	Admn. No.	Clus-ter Code	Clus-ter Name	No. of days	Number com-pleted	FOR EACH CLUSTER						Number todate (add for all clusters where work completed)											
						Number not Completed						No. of days	Number com-pleted	Number not Completed					Total				
						Code 2	Codes 3&4	Code 5	Code 6	Code 7	Code 9			Total	Code 2	Codes 3&4	Code 5	Code 6		Code 7	Code 9	Total	
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							
7																							
8																							
9																							
10																							

RESULT CODES:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Completed | 5. Dwelling vacant | + Sum for Cluster 1 and 2 |
| 2. No competent 'R' at home | 6. Address not a dwelling | ++ Sum for Cluster 1, 2 and 3 and so on |
| 3. Deferred | 7. Address not found or non-existent | |
| 4. Refused | 9. Other _____
(Specify) | |

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY, 1975

PROGRESS RECORD OF EACH INTERVIEWER

INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW

Name of Interviewer: _____

FOR EACH CLUSTER										Numbers to date (add for all clusters where work completed)									
S. No.	Admn. No.	Cluster Code	Cluster Name	No. of days	Number completed	Number not Completed					No. of days	Number completed	Number not Completed						
						Code 2	Codes 3 & 4	Code 5	Code 9	Total			Code 2	Codes 3 & 4	Code 5	Code 9	Total		
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
7																			
8																			
9																			
10																			

- RESULT CODES:
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Completed | 4. Refused |
| 2. 'R' not at home | 5. Partly completed |
| 3. Deferred | 9. Other _____
(Specify) |

SUPERVISOR'S COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S NAME: _____ SIGNATURES: _____

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY, 1975

Admn. No. _____

INTERVIEWER'S PROGRESS REPORT SHEET

Cluster Name: _____

Name/Signature of Interviewer: _____

Cluster Code: _____

Name/Signature of Supervisor: _____

S. No.	Date of assignment	HH No.	Structure No.	House No.	Any reference point	Name of Household Head with father's name	Caste	Occupation	HH INTERVIEW			INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW			REMARKS
									Result (Final) +	No. of ERs in the HH	Date returned to supervisor	HH Schedule line No. of ER	Result (Final) ++	Date returned to supervisor	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

- * Add an asterisk (*) in col. 1 if interview reassigned to you from another interviewer by the supervisor.
- + Result codes for col. (10).
 - 1. Completed
 - 2. No competent 'R' at home
 - 3. Deferred (since only final outcome is recorded here, this code should not appear here.)
 - 4. Refused
 - 5. Dwelling vacant
 - 6. Address not a dwelling
 - 7. Address not found or non-existent
 - 9. Other _____
(Specify)

- ++ Result codes for col. (14):
 - 1. Completed
 - 2. 'R' not at home
 - 3. Deferred
 - 4. Refused
 - 5. Partly completed
 - 9. Other _____
(Specify)

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY, 1975

LIST OF ERRORS IN TAPE-RECORDED INTERVIEWS

Admn. No. _____

Cluster Name: _____

Cluster Code: _____

Name of Interviewer: _____

Signature of Supervisor: _____

DATE	KIND OF ERRORS					REMARKS
	Recording Answers	Wording Question and Probing	Control of the Situation	Avoiding Expectations	Efficiency	

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY, 1975

SUMMARY OF RESULTS IN THE CLUSTER

(One for each cluster. To be completed by the supervisor at the end of work in the cluster and sent to the headquarters)

Admn. No. _____

Cluster Code: _____ Cluster Name: _____

No. of Interviewers in the team: _____

No. of sampled households in the cluster: _____

Date field work began in the cluster: _____

Date field work completed in the cluster: _____

1.	Total number of HHs selected in the cluster	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Number of HH Interviews successfully completed (final code (1) in Col. (11) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Number of HH Interviews not completed, because no competent 'R' is at home (final code (2) in Col. (11) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Number of HH Interviews deferred or refused (final code 3 or 4 in Col. (11) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Number of HH Interviews not completed because addresses are vacant (final code (5) in Col. (11) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Number of HH Interviews not completed because addresses are not dwellings (final code (6) in Col. (11) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Number of HH Interviews incomplete because HHs are not found or non-existent (final code (7) in Col. (11) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Number of HH Interviews not completed because of other reasons (final code (9) of Col. (11) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Sum = (3) + (4) + (5) + (6) + (7) + (8)	<input type="checkbox"/>

10.	Total number of ERs in the households. (Add numbers in Col. (12) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Number of Individual Interviews successfully completed (final code (1) in Col. (15) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Number of Individual Interviews incomplete because respondents are not at home (final code (2) in Col. (15) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	Number of Individual Interviews deferred or refused (final codes (3) or (4) in Col. (15) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	Number of Individual Interviews partly completed (final code (5) in Col. (15) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	Number of Individual Interviews not completed for other reasons (final code (9) in Col. (15) of SAO Sheet)	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	Total Individual Interviews incomplete - = (12) + (13) + (14) + (15)	<input type="checkbox"/>

continued..

Note: Enter from Cols. (17) and (18) of SAO Sheet.	
17. Number of Household Interviews:	Edited: _____ Spot-checked: _____ Reinterviewed: _____ Tape-recorded: _____
18. Number of Individual Interviews:	Edited: _____ Spot-checked: _____ Reinterviewed: _____ Tape-recorded: _____

19. Checks (Tick appropriate box)	
(a) Is the number in row (1) the same, as the number of sampled HHS in the cluster?	
(b) Do (2) and (9) add upto (1)?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	(Check Entry) ↓
Note: In case of variation, mention the reason:	

(c) Do (11) and (16) add upto (10)?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	(Check Entry)

20. REMARKS: Problems encountered and extent to which solved:

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY, 1975

CHECK EDITING REGISTER FOR HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

District Name: _____

Admn. No. _____

Cluster Code: _____

Editor's Name: _____

Check Editor's Name: _____

RECEIPT OF QUESTIONNAIRE				OUTCOME OF CHECK EDITING				
Date received	Date of completion	H. Hold No.	Interviewer's Name	Correct	Edited	Type of Editing	Corrected	Type of Error

PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY, 1975

CHECK EDITING REGISTER FOR INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

District Name: _____

Editor's Name: _____

Admn. No. _____

Check Editor's Name: _____

Cluster Code: _____

RECEIPT OF QUESTIONNAIRE					OUTCOME OF CHECK EDITING				
Date received	Date of completion	H. Hold No.	Line No. of ER	Interviewer's Name	Correct	Edited	Type of Error	Corrected	Type of Error

SPECIMEN MAP OF A PUNJABI URBAN BLOCK

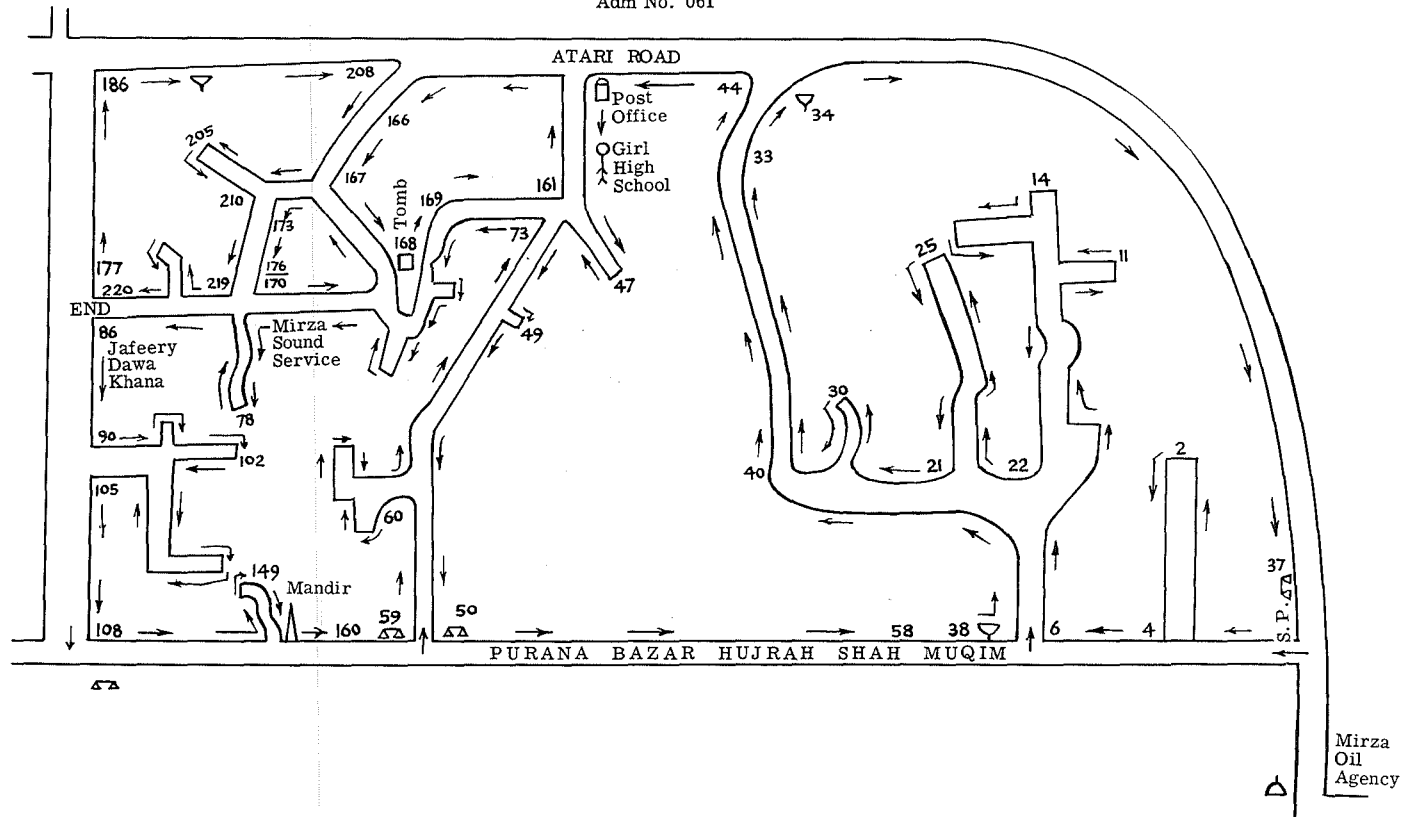
HUJRA SHAH MUQIM (DEPALPUR)

(Mohallah Prach/Sheikhan)

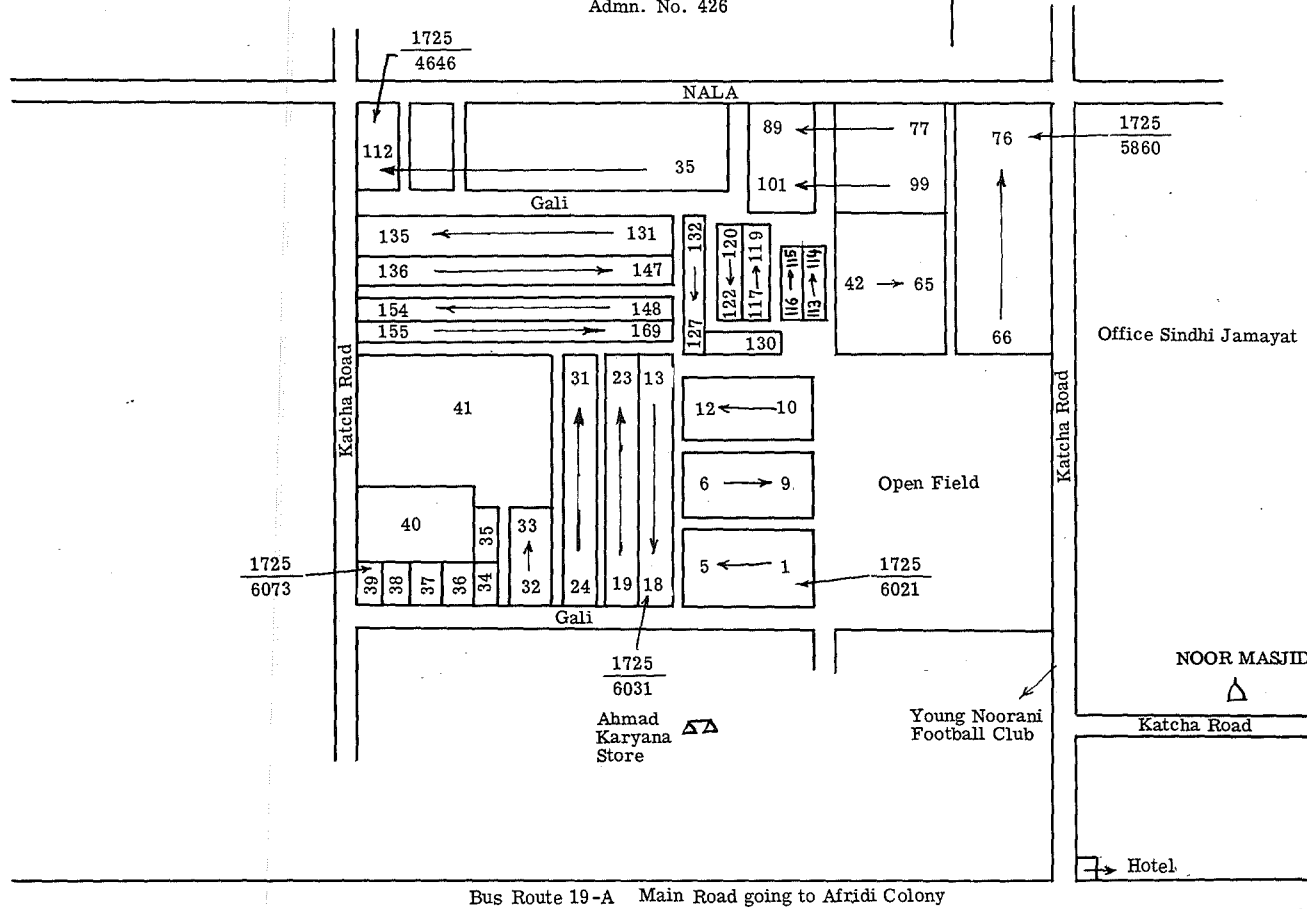
District Sahiwal

Cluster Code. 11059

Adm No. 061



SPECIMEN MAP OF A SINDHI URBAN BLOCK
BALDIA TOWNSHIP (1725)
DISTRICT KARACHI
Cluster Code. 12023
Admn. No. 426

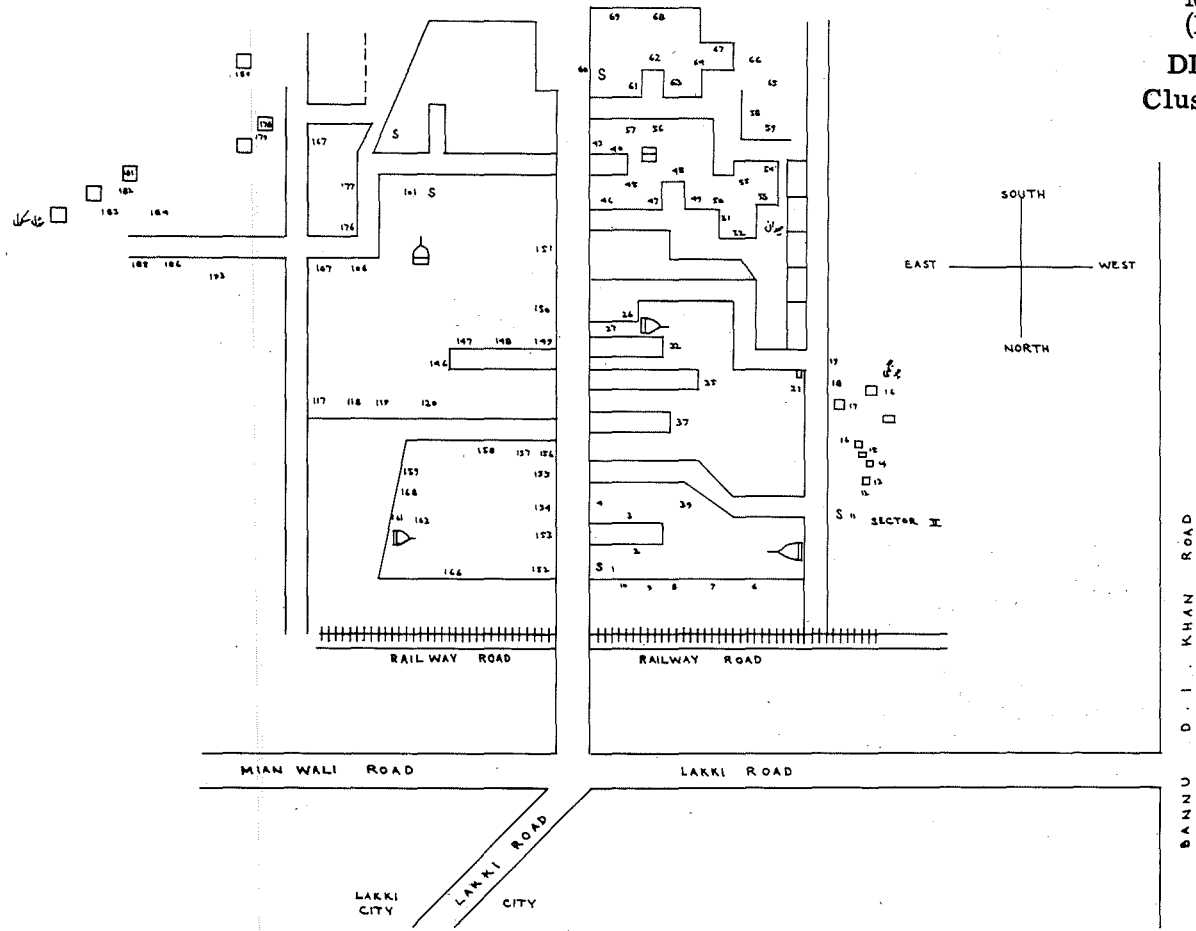


SPECIMEN MAP OF A N.W.F.P. URBAN BLOCK

MACHEN KHEEL
(Lucky Marvat)

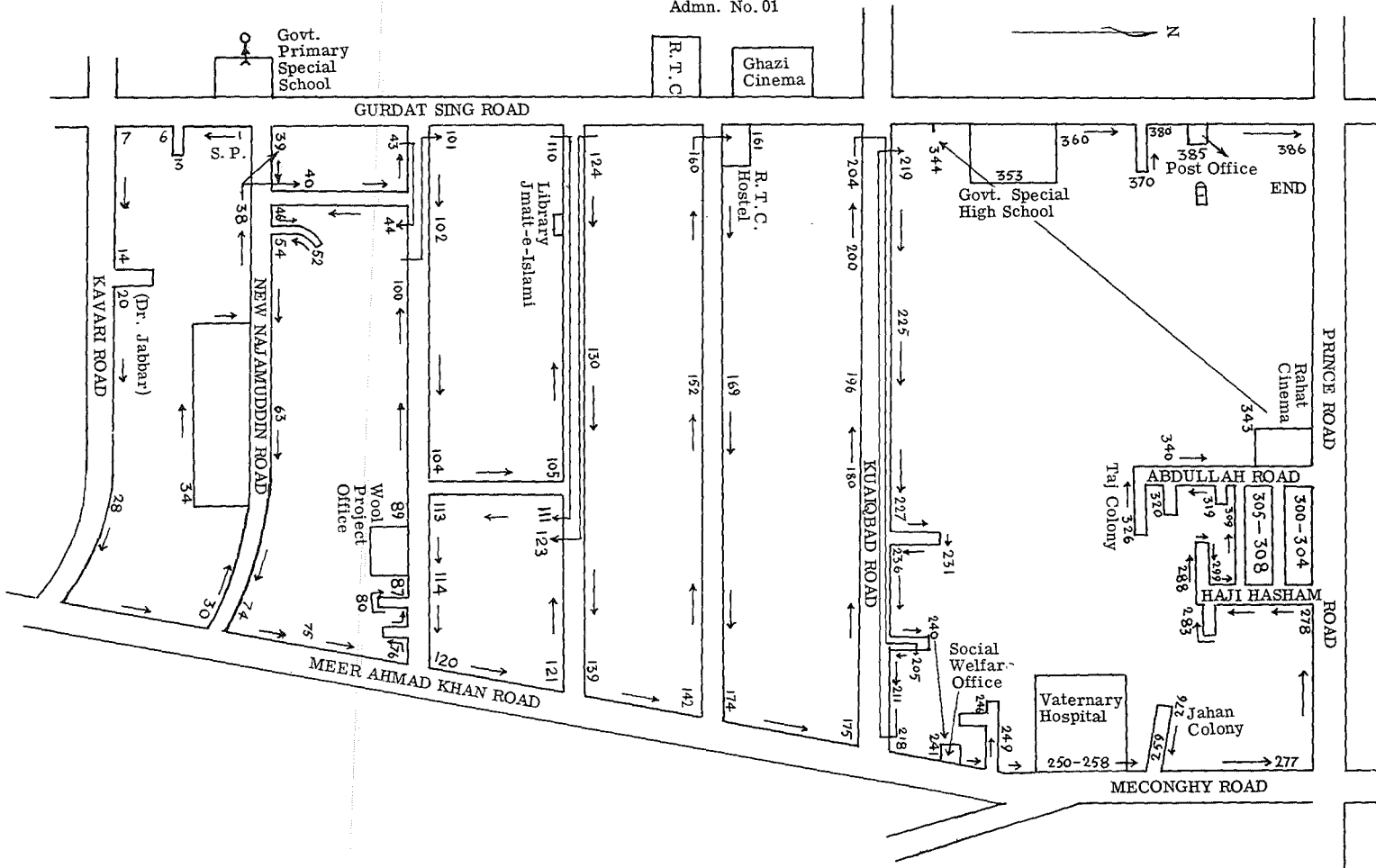
DISTRICT BANNU
Cluster Code. 13010

Admn. No. 310



SPECIMEN MAP OF A BALUCHISTANI URBAN BLOCK

QUETTA CITY
DISTRICT QUETTA
Cluster Code. 14001
Admn. No. 01



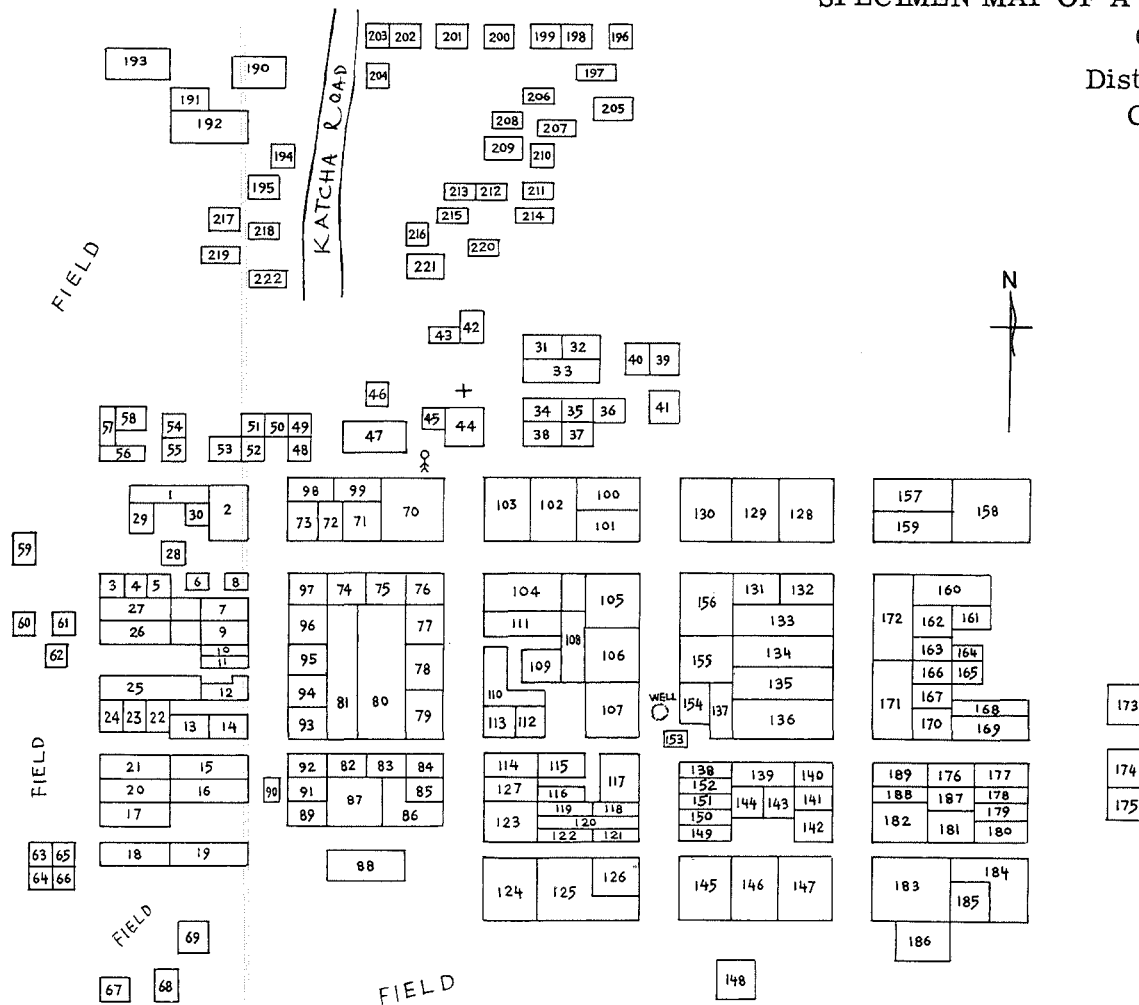
SPECIMEN MAP OF A PUNJABI VILLAGE

CHAK NO: 302 H. R.

District Bahawal Nagar

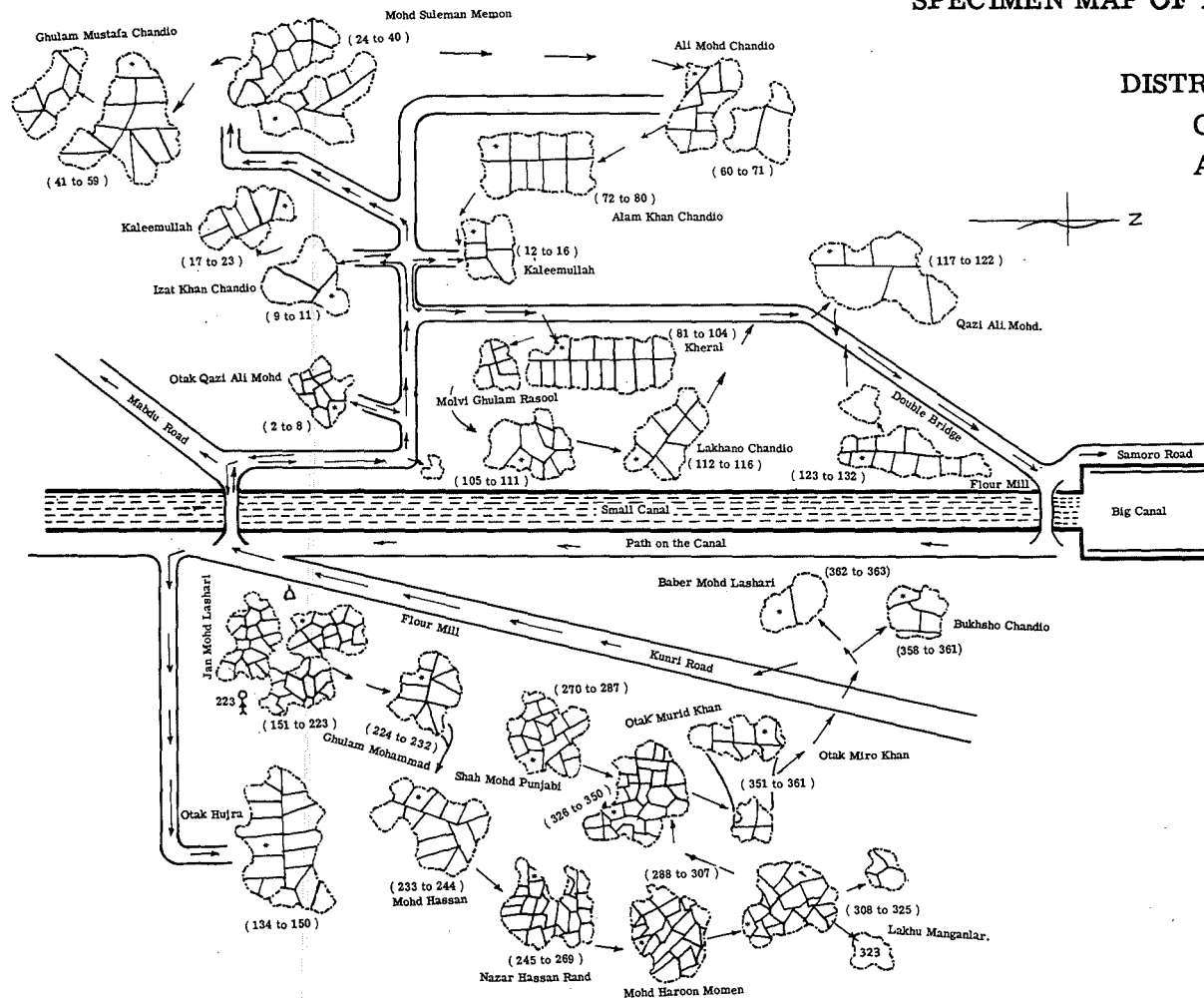
Cluster Code. 21113

Admn. No. 181



SPECIMEN MAP OF A SINDHI VILLAGE

SHAKH DRELU
DISTRICT THARPARKER
Cluster Code. 22018
Admn. No. 460



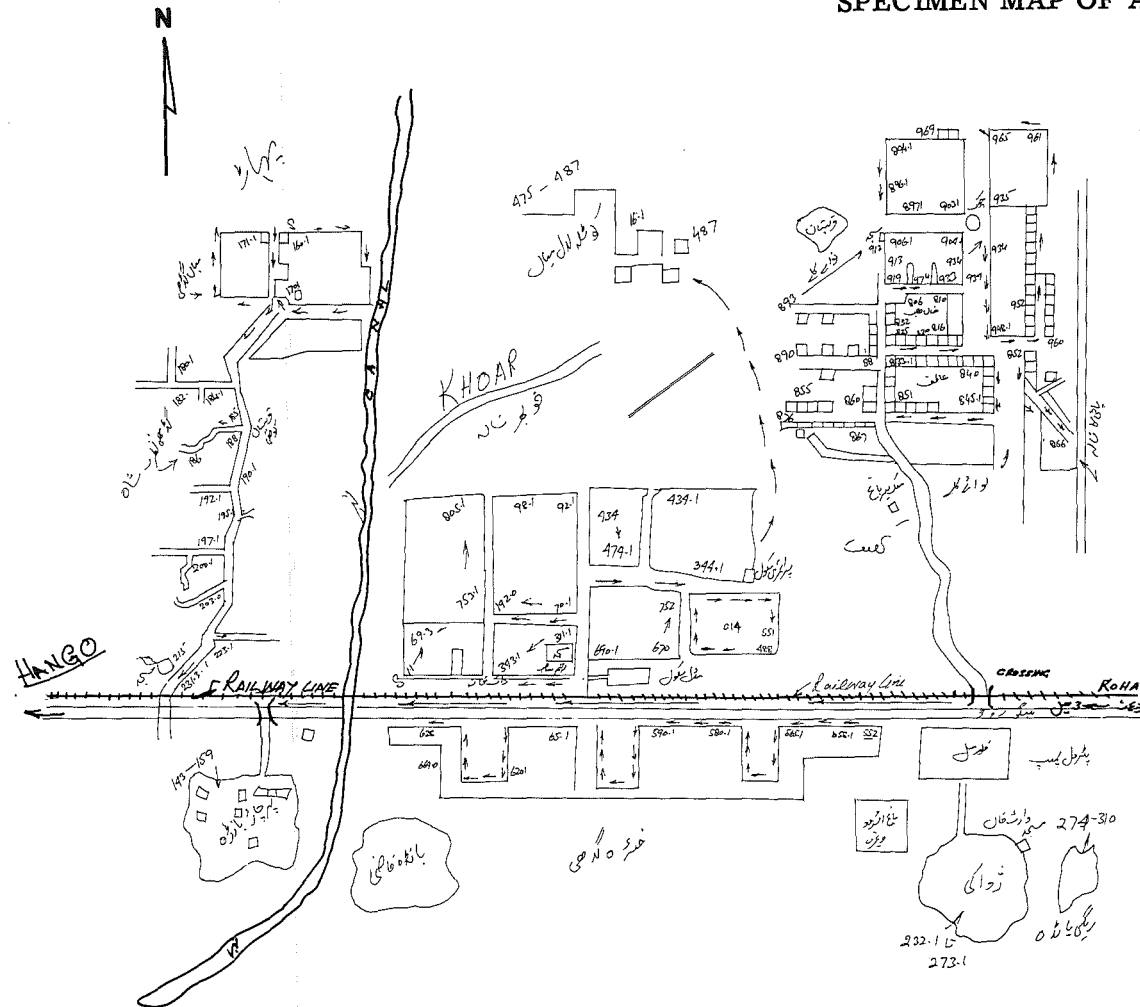
SPECIMEN MAP OF A N.W.F.P. VILLAGE

MOHD ZAI

DISTRICT KOHAT

Cluster Code. 23020

Admn. No. 330



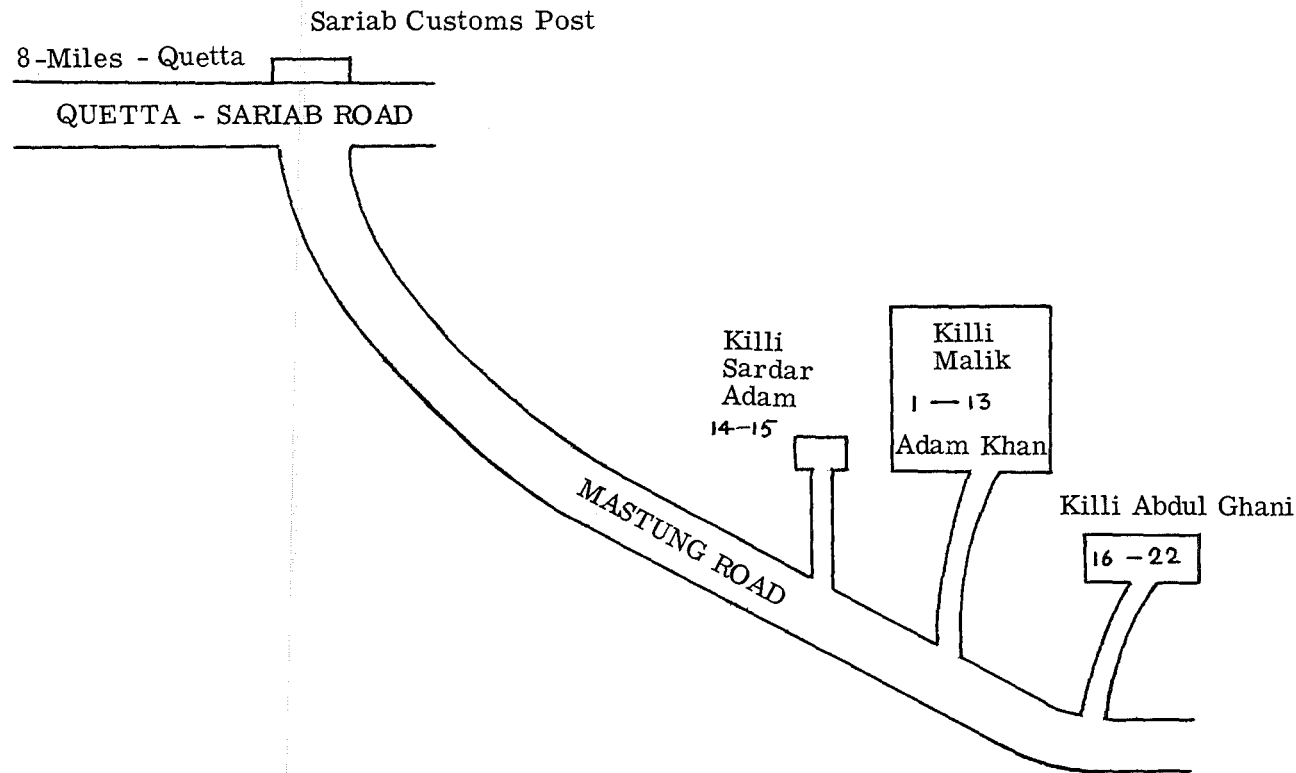
SPECIMEN MAP OF A BALUCHISTANI VILLAGE

KHUSH KHABA SARIAB

DISTRICT QUETTA

Cluster Code. 24002

Admn. No. 502



APPENDIX V

**list of variables
and their source**

LIST OF VARIABLES USED IN THE ANALYSIS WITH THEIR SOURCE

Var. No.	Variable Name	Q. No.	Question (s)	Remarks
1.	I. D. No.			The Identification Number
3.	Place of Interview			Pre-determined in the SAMPLE - Urban or Rural.
4.	Province (Region)			Punjab, Sind, NWFP, Baluchistan
5.	Language of Interview			National and regional languages
6.	Childhood type of place of residence	104	When you were growing up, say upto the time you were married, were you mostly living in a village or city?	
7.	Birth date of R.	105	In what month and year were you born?	
8.	Current age	106	Interviewer: Probe and write Estimated age.	
9.	Level of Education	108	What was the highest class you passed?	
10.	Current marital status	201	Now I have some questions about your married life, are you now married?	
11.	No. of times married	207	How many times have you been married altogether?	
12.	Total marital duration	{ 204 208 211	{ For how long have you been married? In what month (season) and year did your (1st, 2nd etc.) marriage begin? In what month (season) and year (were you divorced) (did your husband die) (did you stop living with your husband)?	
13.	Age at first marriage	209	How old were you when you got married with your 1st, 2nd etc. husband?	
14.	Interval since first marriage		Date of interview - Date of 1st marriage	
15.	Type of dissolution of marriage	210	How did the marriage end?	
16.	Currently pregnant	318	Are you pregnant now?	
17.	Knowledge of any methods	401	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?	
18.	Knowledge of pills	402	Which method (s) do you know of?	
19.	Use of pills	403	Have you ever used method (s)	
20.	Knowledge of IUD	402	Which method (s) do you know of?	
21.	Use of IUD	403	Have you ever used method (s)	
22.	Knowledge of other female scientific material	402	Which method (s) do you know of?	

LIST OF VARIABLES (continued)

Var. No.	Variable Name	Q. No.	Question (s)	Remarks
23.	Use of female scientific material	403	Have you ever used method (s)	
24.	Knowledge of condoms	402	Which method (s) do you know of?	
25.	Use of condoms	403	Have you ever used method (s)	
26.	Knowledge of Rhythm	402	Which method (s) do you know of?	
27.	Use of Rhythm	403	Have you ever used method (s)	
28.	Knowledge of withdrawal	402	Which method (s) do you know of?	
29.	Use of withdrawal	403	Have you ever used method (s)	
30.	Knowledge of abstinence	402	Which method (s) do you know of?	
31.	Use of abstinence	403	Have you ever used method (s)	
32.	Knowledge of female sterilization	402	Which method (s) do you know of?	
33.	Knowledge of male sterilization	402	Same as above.	
34.	Knowledge of other Methods - 1.	402	Same as above	
35.	Use of other methods-1	403	Have you ever used method (s)	
36.	Knowledge of other methods-2	402	Which method (s) do you know of?	
37.	Use of other methods-2	403	Have you ever used method (s)	
38.	R/spouse sterilized	415	Sterilized or not sterilized.	
39.	Literacy of R.	5510 110 111	Qs. 110 and 111: Can you read a simple letter? Can you write a simple letter?	
40.	Ideal No. of children	5513	In your opinion how many children should a married couple have?	
41.	Husband's level of Education	701	Did your (present/last) husband ever attend school?	
42.	Literacy of husband	704	(Can/could) he read a simple letter?	
43.	WFS Occupation group	706	Now I have some questions about your husband's work. What (is/was) his occupation that is, what kind of work (does/did) he do?	
<u>CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES</u>				
44.	Month of Interview			May, 1975 to December, 1975.
45.	Duration of Interview			Recorded in the I.Q. Cover Sheets.
46.	Interval from 1st marriage to first birth	208 313	In what month (season) and year did your (1st, 2nd etc.) marriage begin? In what month (season) and year was this child born?	
47.	No. of children ever born	310 303 304 306	Total of Qs. 303, 304, 306, 307 & 309. How many are living with you? How many are living away from you? How many are living with you?	

LIST OF VARIABLES (continued)

Var. No.	Variable Name	Q. No.	Question (s)	Remarks
		307	How many are living away from you?	
		309	How many of your children have died?	
48.	No. of living sons	303	How many are living with you?	
		304	How many are living away from you?	
49.	No. of living daughters	306	How many are living with you?	
		307	How many are living away from you?	
50.	No. of living children	303	Same as V. 49	
		304	Same as V. 49	
		306	Same as V. 49	
		307	Same as V. 49	
51.	No. of deceased children	309	How many of your children have died?	
52.	No. of sons ever born	312	Was it a boy or a girl?	
53.	No. of daughters ever born	312	Was it a boy or a girl?	
54.	No. of live births in 1st 5 years of marriage	208	In what month (season) and year did your (1st, 2nd etc.) marriage begin?	
		313	In what month (season) and year was this child born?	
55.	No. of live births in past 5 years		Date of interview	
		313	- In what month (season) and year was this child born?	
56.	No. of sons in past 5 years		- Date of interview	
		313	- In what month (season) and year was this child born?	
57.	No. of daughters in past 5 years	313	Same as V. 56	
58.	Age of last child in months	313	In what month (season) and year was this child born?	
59.	Age of next to last child in months	313	In what month (season) and year was this child born?	
60.	No. of living children+ pregnancy	303	How many are living with you?	
		304	How many are living away from you?	
		306	How many are living with you?	
		307	How many are living away from you?	
		318	Are you pregnant now?	
61.	No. of children ever born + pregnancy	310	Sum answers to Qs. 303, 304, 306, 307 and 309.	If pregnant.
		303	How many are living with you?	
		304	How many are living away from you?	
		306	How many are living with you?	
		307	How many are living away from you?	
		309	How many of your children have died?	

LIST OF VARIABLES (continued)

Var. No.	Variable Name	Q. No.	Question (s)	Remarks
62.	Exposure status	201	Now I have some questions about your married life, are you now married?	
		318	Are you pregnant now?	
		415	Whether sterilized, or not sterilized?	
		5112	As far as you know, is it physically possible for you and your husband, to have a child supposing you wanted one?	
63.	Length of last closed birth interval		Date of interview	If pregnant and no live birth (Expected date of delivery).
		319	In what month of pregnancy are you?	
		208	In what month (season) and year did your (1st, 2nd etc.) marriage begin?	
			Date of interview.	If pregnant and exactly one child.
		319	In what month of pregnancy are you?	
		313	In what month (season) and year was this child born?	
			Date of interview.	If pregnant and no live birth. (Expected date of delivery).
		319	In what month of pregnancy are you?	
		313	In what month (season) and year was this child born?	If not pregnant exactly one birth (Birth date of 1st child).
		208	In what month (season) and year did your (1st, 2nd etc.) marriage begin?	
313	In what month (season) and year was this child born?	If not pregnant two or more live births. (date of last and next to last child).		
64.	No. of months breast-feeding in closed interval	314	Did you breast-feed this child?	If not pregnant and more than one L/birth period of breast-feeding of next to last child. If pregnant, the period of breastfeeding of last child. If one or no birth and not pregnant, code 98. If pregnant code 999
65.	Length of open birth interval		Date of interview	If no birth at all.
		208	In what month (season) and year did your (1st, 2nd. etc.) marriage begin?	
		313	In what month (season) and year was this child born?	If one or more birth. (Birth date of last child).
66.	Want a future birth	5102	Do you want to have another child?	
		5105	Do you want to have any children?	
		5202	Do you want to have another child?	

LIST OF VARIABLES (continued)

Var. No.	Variable Name	Q. No.	Question (s)	Remarks
		5214	Do you want to have any children?	
		5302	Do you want to have another child, in addition to the one you are expecting?	
67.	Prefer a boy or a girl	5103	Would you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?	
		5106	Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?	
		5203	Would you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?	
		5215	Would you prefer your first child to be a boy or a girl?	
		320	Would you prefer to have a boy or a girl?	
68.	No. of children wanted more	5104	How many more children do you want to have?	
		5107	How many children in all do you want to have?	
		5204	How many more children do you want to have?	
		5216	How many children in all do you want to have?	
		5303	How many more children do you want to have after the one you are expecting?	
		5403	How many more children do you want to have after the one you are expecting?	
69.	Household No.		Deck 1.1 Cols. 11-12	
71.	Knowledge of efficient methods.	402	Which method (s) do you know of?	
72.	Knowledge of inefficient methods	402	Which method (s) do you know of?	
73.	Ever used any efficient method.	403	Have you ever used method (s).	
74.	Ever used any inefficient method.	403	Have you ever used method (s).	
75.	Knowledge of any method	402	Which method do you know of?	
76.	Ever used any method	403	Have you ever used method (s).	
77.	Pattern of contraceptive Use	201	Now I have some questions about your married life, are you now married?	
		318	Are you pregnant now?	
		403	Have you ever used Pills Method?	
		"	Have you ever used IUD Method?	
		"	Have you ever used Female Scientific Method?	
		"	Have you ever used Condoms Method?	
		"	Have you ever used another Method?	

LIST OF VARIABLES (continued)

Var. No.	Variable Name	Q. No.	Question (s)	Remarks
82.	Years of age at 1st birth	105	In what month and year were you born?	
		313	In what month (season) and year was this child born?	
83.	Period since met F. P. person	5109	When was the last time that you met or were visited by one of these persons?	
		5226	When was the last time that you or your husband met or were visited by such a (male or female) person?	
		5305	Same as above.	
		5415	When was the last time that you or your husband met or were visited by someone who gives FP advice and supplies contraceptives?	
84.	Intends future use of contraceptive methods	5114	Do you think you and your husband may use FP method at any time in the future so that you will not become pregnant?	
		5308	Do you think you and your husband may use any method at any time in future so that you will not become pregnant?	
85.	(Why not intend future use) Does not intend future use	5115	Why do not you and your husband want to use F. P. methods?	
		5309	Same as above.	
86.	Whether currently using a method	5205	Did you or your husband use any F. P. method during the last one month?	
87.	Method currently using	5206	What method (s) did you or your husband use?	
		5218	Same as above.	
88.	Whether used any method in the last closed interval	5209	Before you became pregnant with your (last) child, were you or your husband using any F. P. method to prevent you from getting pregnant?	
		5405	Same as above.	
89.	Method used in the last closed birth interval	5210	What method were you using?	
		5406	What was the last method you or your husband used to keep you from getting pregnant?	
90.	Why got pregnant last time	5211	Did you become pregnant inspite of using that method, or had you stopped using before becoming pregnant?	
		5407	Same as above.	
91.	Why stopped method used closed interval	5212	Why did you stop using that method?	
		5408	Same as above.	
92.	Why stopped method ever used.	5213	You told me that you had used some F. P. method in the past, can you please tell me why did you stop using?	

LIST OF VARIABLES (continued)

Var. No.	Variable Name	Q. No.	Question (s)	Remarks
		415	Whether sterilized	
		403	Have you ever used other method?	
		"	Have you ever used Rhythm method?	
		"	Have you ever used Withdrawal method?	
		"	Have you ever used Abstinence method?	
		"	Have you ever used other methods?	
		5308	Do you think you and your husband may use any method at any time in the future so that you will not become pregnant?	
		415	R/spouse sterilized?	
		5112	As far as you know, is it physically possible for you and your husband to have a child supposing you wanted one?	
		5114	Do you think you and your husband may use F.P. method at any time in the future so that you will not become pregnant?	
		5201	Had live birth or not?	
		5205	Did you or your husband use any F.P. method during the last month?	
		5207	Have you or your husband used a method to keep you from getting pregnant since the last time you gave birth (to a child)?	
		5217	Did you or your husband use any F.P. method during the last one month?	
		310	Sum answers to Qs. 303, 304, 306, 307, 309.	
		303	How many are living with you?	
		304	How many are living away from you?	
		306	How many are living with you?	
		307	How many are living away from you?	
		309	How many of your children have died?	
78.	No. of months breast-feeding last child	314	Did you breastfeed this child?	
		313	In what month (season) and year was this child born?	
79.	Met F.P. person	5108	Have you or your husband ever met or been visited by someone who gives FP advice and supplies contraceptives?	
		5225	Same as above.	
		5304	Same as above.	
		5414	Same as above.	
81.	Type of place of residence	101	Do you usually live in this house?	
		103	Where do you live?	

LIST OF VARIABLES (continued)

Var. No.	Variable Name	Q. No.	Question (s)	Remarks
		5409	Same as above.	
		5220	Why did you stop using that method?	
93.	Method used in the open interval	5208	What was the last method you used?	
		5219	What F. P. method you or your husband used last to keep you from getting pregnant?	
94.	No. of multiple births	313	In what month (season) and year was this child born?	If year of birth 33 then date of birth is replaced by the previous birth date.
95.	Method used in the open interval including current user + sterilized cases.	5208	What was the last method you used?	
		5219	What F. P. method you or your husband used last to keep you from getting pregnant?	
		5206	What method (s) did you or your husband Use?	
		5218	Same as above.	
96.	Cluster code and HH No.		Deck 1.1 Cols. 6-12.	
97.	Literacy of R.	110	Can you read a simple letter?	
		111	Can you write a simple letter?	
98.	No. of Losses	322	How many such pregnancies have you had?	
99.	Interval since current marriage	204	For how long have you been married?	
100.	Region of residence (Province)		Card 2.1 Col.7	
		103	Where do you live?	
101.	Ideal $> 1 = 1 <$ living children.	5513	In your opinion how many children should a married couple have?	
104.	Total No. of male infant deaths	312	Was it a boy or a girl?	
		315	Is this child still living?	
105.	Total No. of female infant deaths		Same as variable no. 104.	
106.	Listen Radio/Transistor	5502	Have you ever listened to the Radio/ Transistor?	
107.	Heard about F. P. on Transistor/Radio	5503	Have you ever heard something about family planning on Radio?	
108.	Ever seen movies	5504	Have you ever seen a film (movie)?	
109.	Ever seen movies about family planning	5505	Have you ever seen a film about family planning?	
110.	Heard about T. V.	5506	Have you ever heard of Television?	
111.	Has T. V.	5507	Do you have a Television set?	
112.	Seen T. V. programmes	5508	Have you ever watched television?	

LIST OF VARIABLES (continued)

Var. No.	Variable Name	Q. No.	Question (s)	Remarks
113.	Seen F.P. programmes on T. V.	5509	Have you ever watched something about family planning on television?	
114.	Read Magazine/News-paper	5511	Do you read newspaper or magazine?	
115.	Read about F. P. in magazine/newspaper	5512	Have you ever read something about family planning in newspaper or magazine?	
116.	Other's presence	Section 2 213	Presence of other.	
117.	" "	Section 3 329	-do-	
118.	" "	Section 4 414	-do-	
119.	Proportion time spent in married life		Numerator (Mean of) Total Marital Duration. Denominator (Mean of) current age minus age at first marriage	
120.	Knowledge of F.P. places	5110	Do you know of any dispensary, hospital, clinic, shop or other places from which you can get family planning advice and contraceptives?	
121.	Type of place known	5111 5307	Which place or places do you know? -do-	
122.	Working status	602 609	Have you ever worked since the day when you were married? Did you do any work at any time before you were married?	
123.	No. of male births during past 12 months	312 313	Was it a boy or a girl? In what month (season) and year was this child born?	Month of interview minus 12 months.
124.	No. of female births during past 12 months	312 313	Same as V. 123	-do-
125.	No. of male births during past 14 months	312 313	Same as V. 123	-do-
126.	No. of female births during past 14 months	312 313	Same as V. 123	-do-
127.	Sex of birth 1971	312 313	Same as V. 123	-do-
128.	Month of birth 1971	313	In what month (season) and year was this child born?	
129.	Month of reported 1971 birth	313	Same as above	
130.	Sex of birth 1972	312 313	Same as V. 123.	
131.	Month of birth 1972	313	Same as V. 128.	
132.	Month reported 1972 birth		Same as V. 128.	
133.	Sex of 1973 birth		Same as V. 123	
134.	Month of 1973 birth		Same as V. 128	

LIST OF VARIABLES (continued)

Var. No.	Variable Name	Q. No.	Question (s)	Remarks
135.	Month report 1973 birth		Same as V. 128	
136.	Sex of 1974 birth		Same as V. 123	
137.	Month of 1974 birth		Same as V. 128	
138.	Month report 1974 birth		Same as V. 128	
139.	Sex of 1975 birth		Same as V. 123	
140.	Month 1975 birth		Same as V. 128	
141.	Month report 1975 birth		Same as V. 128	
142.	Sex of 1971 twin birth		Same as V. 123	
143.	Month of 1971 twin birth		Same as V. 128	
144.	Month report 1971 twin birth		Same as V. 128	
145.	Sex of 1972 twin birth		Same as V. 123	
146.	Month of 1972 twin birth		Same as V. 128	
147.	Month report 1972 twin birth		Same as V. 128	
148.	Sex of 1973 twin birth		Same as V. 123	
149.	Month of 1973 twin birth		Same as V. 128	
150.	Month report 1973 twin birth		Same as V. 128	
151.	Sex of 1974 twin birth		Same as V. 123	
152.	Month of 1974 twin birth		Same as V. 128	
153.	Month report 1974 twin birth		Same as V. 128	
154.	Sex of 1975 twin birth		Same as V. 123	
155.	Month of 1975 twin birth		Same as V. 128	
156.	Month report 1975 twin birth		Same as V. 128	

APPENDIX VI

COMPOSITION OF TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOR
PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY



TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----------|
| 1. | Mr. Maqbool Ahmad Shaikh
Director General
Population Planning Council of Pakistan
Islamabad. | ... | Chairman |
| 2. | Mr. Mohammad Afzal
Chief of Research (Demography)
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
Islamabad. | ... | Member |
| 3. | Mr. Iftikhar Ali
Project Director
Pakistan Fertility Survey
Lahore | ... | Secretary |
| 4. | Dr. Waqar H. Zaidi
Director (D. P. R. C.)
Population Planning Council of Pakistan
Islamabad. | ... | Member |
| 5. | Mr. Mujtaba Mirza
Joint Census Commissioner
Census Organization
Islamabad. | ... | Member |
| 6. | Mr. S. M. Ishaq
Director (Demography)
Statistical Division
Government of Pakistan
Karachi. | ... | Member |
| 7. | Mr. Mozammel Hussain
Director (Sampling)
Statistical Division
Government of Pakistan
Karachi. | ... | Member |
| 8. | Dr. Iqbal Alam
Senior Research Demographer
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
Islamabad. | ... | Member |
| 9. | Mr. Mohammad Naeem
Chairman,
Department of Sociology
University of the Punjab
Lahore. | ... | Member |
| 10. | *Mr. Nizamuddin
Deputy Project Director
Pakistan Fertility Survey
Lahore. | ... | Member |
| 11. | Mrs. Jamila Naeem
Deputy Director (Demography)
Directorate of Research and Evaluation
Lahore. | ... | Member |
| 12. | Mr. Haq Nawaz Shaikh
Deputy Director (I. F. S.)
Population Planning Council of Pakistan
Islamabad. | ... | Member |
| 13. | Mr. Mohammad Feroze Hayat
Deputy Director
Directorate of Planning
Population Planning Council of Pakistan
Islamabad. | ... | Member |

* During the absence of Mr. Iftikhar Ali, Mr. Nizamuddin acted as Project Director of P. F. S.

