

Model "B" Questionnaire

With Commentary
For Low Contraceptive
Prevalence Countries

Basic Documentation — 2



DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS

MODEL "B" QUESTIONNAIRE

WITH COMMENTARY

for

LOW CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE COUNTRIES

Institute for Resource Development Westinghouse Electric Corporation Columbia, Maryland

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Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) is a five-year program (1984-1989) to assist governments and private agencies in developing countries with implementing 35 population surveys. The objectives of the program are: (1) to provide leaders in survey countries with population and health data useful for informed decision making, (2) to develop in participating countries the skills and resources necessary to conduct high-quality demographic and health surveys, (3) to improve survey methods used to analyze populations in developing countries, and (4) to expand and improve the worldwide body of information on population and health.

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INTRODUCTION

The Demographic and Health Surveys program (DHS) is intended as a primary source of international population and health information for policymakers and for the research community. With a new emphasis on the collection and analysis of data on major health phenomena as well as on family planning, fertility, and mortality, DHS has four objectives: (1) to provide the survey countries with data and analysis useful for informed policy choices; (2) to expand the international population and health data base; (3) to advance survey methodology; and (4) to help to develop in participating countries the technical skills and resources necessary to conduct demographic and health surveys.

DHS was initiated in September 1984, as a five-year follow-on activity to the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS) programs carried out during the years 1972-1984 and 1977-1985, respectively. Funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), DHS is being implemented by The Institute for Resource Development, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, and the Population Council, which is involved in DHS as a major subcontractor. The project provides financial and technical assistance for 35 surveys in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as for 25 further analysis studies of DHS and related survey data.

The development of the DHS model questionnaires required nearly 20 drafts. All told, the entire process consumed over two years. Some of the revisions were fairly trivial; other drafts represented quite radical changes. The principal architects were: Charles Westoff, John Cleland, German Rodriguez, Martin Vaessen, and Luis Hernando Ochoa. Commentary along the way was provided by other DHS staff and consultants. In addition, various drafts were reviewed by some 50 of the leading professionals in the population and health survey field. The health experts were asked to identify the most important health data needs and to suggest appropriate health questions. In addition, a health module was developed incorporating an expanded set of health questions. This module, in turn, has been integrated with the core DHS questionnaires in separate volumes.

The final result of this effort to represent all of these different interests is two sets of DHS model questionnaires which are easily adaptable to particular countries' interests. The first set includes two core versions of the model questionnaire: the "A" (for high contraceptive prevalence countries) and the "B" (for low contraceptive prevalence countries) questionnaires. The "A" and "B" versions differ mainly in the number of questions devoted to the subject of contraception and contain a very large common denominator of identical questions. This volume contains the "B" questionnaire. (The "A" questionnaire is found in the companion to this volume, DHS Model "A" Questionnaire with Commentary for High Contraceptive Prevalence Countries.) The second set of questionnaires includes the additional health questions and commentary for both the model "A" and "B" questionnaires. The most appropriate

version of the four questionnaires can then be identified for a particular DHS country and used as a starting point for local adaptation. It is understood that countries may wish to add certain questions on specialized topics not in the models or in the available modules.

Why, one might reasonably ask, did the model questionnaires take so long to develop when we had the enormous advantage of the rich experience accumulated in the World Fertility Survey and the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, not to mention those conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and earlier surveys? There are several answers to this question.

The first explanation relates to structure and length issues. One of the early drafts of the model questionnaires included a truncated five-year birth history, an idea that was subsequently rejected, resurrected, and rejected once again. While the truncated birth history has the great advantage of economy and focus on recent events, it sacrifices the opportunity for cohort and birth interval analysis.

Another issue that relates to considerations of length, and which also has significant implications for the kinds of analysis possible, is the question of whether current status measurement of the proximate determinants and various health subjects is sufficient or whether information about events in the past is required. Breastfeeding is an example. From some points of view, it is sufficient to estimate the average duration of breastfeeding from women's current practice; the alternative approach is to collect data on breastfeeding for all episodes in a fixed period of past time, which will permit analysis of individual characteristics associated with breastfeeding. While the model questionnaires collect this information on both past and recent events, the data needs of DHS countries will determine whether all of this information will be collected or current status assessments will suffice.

An underlying tension that has characterized the whole process of assembling these questionnaires stems from the multiple purposes of DHS and the different constituencies which it attempts to serve. The project is focused primarily on the collection of data relevant to program interests. These interests can be interpreted in various ways, including: estimating levels of fertility and infant and child mortality; estimating levels of breastfeeding and the other proximate determinants of fertility; measuring contraceptive knowledge, use, availability, acceptability and the effectiveness of different methods; estimating the unmet need for birth control, reasons for nonuse, levels of unwanted fertility, preferences for additional children; measuring the extent of various childhood diseases in a recent time frame and treatment obtained, immunization, weight and length, and other essentially descriptive parameters of interest to program people. These are all yardsticks by which program activity can be at least initially evaluated. Other interpretations are also appropriate.

One programmatic interest that corresponds closely with interests of the academic community is in the determinants of fertility in the developing countries, in particular, questions about what contributes to the decline of fertility. This interest in determinants includes both the proximate determinants of fertility -- proportions married, age at marriage, duration of breastfeeding, postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence -- as well as possible social and economic determinants -- family wealth, women's employment, family structure, education, residence, ethnicity, religion, and other variables. Some of these interests can be served at the analysis level with the essentials of the model questionnaires; others have been conceived as specialized sets of questions (modules) to be added in particular countries. The DHS "solution" has been to represent several of these specialized areas with a minimal number of questions in the questionnaires while still retaining some of the full modules for use in a limited number of countries.

In addition, the questionnaires were designed to respond to program interests related to specific projects, for example, in social marketing or in periodic abstinence. The "A" questionnaire includes questions on exposure to mass media, whether family planning messages have been heard on the radio, attitude toward the radio carrying such messages, attitude toward family planning services received, particular method of periodic abstinence used, knowledge of the ovulatory cycle, and pill brand identification.

One of the aims of an international survey project of this kind is to reach an appropriate balance between uniformity and cultural diversity. Uniformity is desirable for comparative purposes and for standardizing procedures to achieve economy at every step. At the same time, opportunity has to be provided to reflect the wide differences among the Third World countries represented in the DHS. One fundamental difference is whether contraception is widely practiced and whether the idea of birth control has been accepted. The division of the questionnaires into "A" and "B" models is one result of this concern. Adding "country-specific" questions to the model is another method, as is the possibility of using particular modules in certain countries.

The final balancing act related to the melding of family planning and demographic topics with the interests of the professional health community. As a result, a significant fraction of the content of all four DHS model questionnaires has been devoted to the subject of health, particularly Child Survival. Once again, the aim has been to achieve some appropriate balance in the competition for questionnaire space. The health items that have been included in all questionnaires cover types of water supply, toilet facilities, prenatal care, assistance at delivery, tetanus toxoid injections, dates of all immunizations for children under five, and diarrhea and type of treatment. Fever and its treatment, and respiratory disease and its treatment appear in the "B" questionnaires. Moreover, the four model questionnaires include the measurement of weight and length of children under three years of age (in some countries on a sub-sample basis) as a key indicator associated with nutritional status. The inclusion of health subjects in the questionnaires will also permit the linking of health with demographic variables, e.g. the analysis of the relationship between the length of birth intervals and the weight and length of children.

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

The DHS has not adopted a household schedule for universal use in the same way as did the WFS. In all countries, a simple household listing is obtained with the number of persons by age and sex and whether each person spent the previous night in the residence (the definition of a <u>defacto</u> sample). The primary use of this listing is to determine whether anyone in the household is eligible to be interviewed in the DHS sample. Data collected at the household level can also be used to assess the degree to which the sample represents the population.

In countries where never-married women are excluded from the sample, the household schedule collects information used to derive denominators for the calculation of measures such as age at marriage. In addition, information can be collected at the household level to describe general population characteristics such as the extent of child fostering.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

IDENTIFICATION*

[NAME OF COUNTRY]
[NAME OF ORGANIZATION]

PLACE NAME _____

REGION							
	INTER	VIEWER VISI	TS				
	1	2	3	FINAL V	7ISIT		
DATE				MONTH	YEAR		
INTERVIEWER'S NAME RESULT**							
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME				TOTAL NUM			
**RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 HOUSEHOLD PRESENT BUT NO COMPETENT RESP. AT HOME 3 HOUSEHOLD ABSENT NIGHT BEFORE INTERVIEW 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER (SPECIFY)							
	(SPECIFY)						
NAME FIELD DATE	EDITED BY	OFFICE ED	ITED BY K	EYED BY	KEYED BY		

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Now we would like some information about the people who usually live in your household or who are staying with you now.

NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS		RESI	DENCE		St	X	AGE	FOSTE	RING*	ELIGIBILITY
(1)	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household or are staying with you now, start- ing with the head of the household. (2)	Does (NAM usua live here	ME) ally e e?	Did (NAM slee here last nigh (4)	ME) ep e t nt?	Is (NA) male fema (!	e or ale?	How old is he/she? (6)	UNDER 15 Do eithe her pare live in hold?**	CHILDREN YEARS OLD: r of his/ nts usually this house- 7)	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW (8)
		YES	NO	YES	NO	М	F	IN YEARS	YES	NO	
01		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	01
02		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	02
03		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	03
04		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	04
05		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	05
06		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	06
07		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	07
08		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	08
09		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	09
10		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	10
11		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	11
12		1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	12
TICK H	HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED					.		T	OTAL NUMB	ER OF ELIGIE	BLE WOMEN
Just t	to make sure that I have a compl	ete l	istir	ng:							
	re there any other persons such nfants that we have not listed?	as sn	nall d	hildr	ren oi	r	YES	>	ENTER EAC	H IN TABLE	NO .
me	n addition, are there any other embers of your family, such as c odgers or friends who usually li	lomest	ic se			ре	YES		ENTER EAC	H IN TABLE	NO 🗀
	o you have any guests or tempora ere, or anyone else who slept he				aying		YES		ENTER EAC	H IN TABLE	NO 🗀

 $[\]mbox{*}$ Question on fostering only to be included in African countries. $\mbox{**}$ This question refers to natural parents.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS MODEL "B" QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LOW CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE COUNTRIES

[NAME OF COUNTRY]
[NAME OF ORGANIZATION]

IDENTIFICATION*									
PLACE NAME									
	CLUSTER NUMBER								
HOUSEHOLD NUM	BER		• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •				
REGION					• • • • • • •	<u> </u>			
URBAN/RURAL (urban=1	, rural=2).	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •					
LINE NUMBER O	F WOMAN								
		INTERV	IEWER VISIT	rs					
		1	2	3	FINA	AL VISIT			
DATE					MON.	TH YEAR			
INTERVIEWER'S RESULT**	NAME								
NEXT VISIT:	DATE TIME				TOTAL OF VI	NUMBER SITS			
**RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NOT AT HOME 3 POSTPONED 4 REFUSED 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 6 OTHER (SPECIFY)									
COUNTRY SPECIAL INTERVIEW, NAT	FIC INFO	ORMATION ON:	: LANGUAGE (OF QUESTICAND WHETHI	ONNAIRE, ER TRANSL	LANGUAGE OF ATOR USED			
NAME DATE	FIELD	EDITED BY	OFFICE ED	ITED BY	KEYED BY	KEYED BY			
	~**********	ו משתמעוג שפ	EOD COLLYMDA	_CDECTETC	CIIDWEV D	FCTCN			

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

Household size (101-102).

Question 101 provides the basis for classifying the size of the household and its density or crowdedness.

Question 102 is useful for providing additional information on the health conditions for children in the household.

Time of interview (103).

Time, recorded in questions 103 and 718, is used to determine the length of interview.

Residence and mobility (104-106).

These questions are intended to provide information on size of place of residence and geographic mobility. Place of residence is classified into countryside, town, and city. The cluster identification will permit the same classification for the current place of residence. The information is useful both for descriptive and research questions, e.g. determining the prevalence of contraception in cities and in rural areas and for trying to detect whether fertility preferences and behavior are influenced by changes in residence. Mobility is determined by the difference between current and former places of residence. A further aspect of mobility is determined in question 518 which asks the number of places lived in for six months or more since marriage.

Childhood residence allows creation of a combined variable using childhood and current residence to indicate rural to urban migration. This index has been shown to have greater predictive power for purposes of analyzing contraceptive use and fertility than either childhood or current residence by itself.

Date of birth and age of woman (107-108).

Both the month and year of birth and age at last birthday are to be asked. The interviewer is instructed to reconcile age and birthdate if possible. Reconciliation in the field is preferable to leaving inconsistencies that plague the editing process and must eventually be solved by the analyst. It is important, therefore, that the interviewer make a serious effort to determine these dates.

Education and literacy (109-113).

The questions on education follow the time-tested WFS sequence. Probes for higher education will be required in countries where the educational system (or the number of grades at each level) has changed in the last 30 years. Question 113 which ascertains literacy for all women with less than 6 years of schooling, has been expanded to distinguish difficulty in reading because of the general expansion of literacy throughout the developing world. Education is one of the main factors influencing fertility, infant and child mortality, and health care.

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
101	RECORD THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	
102	RECORD THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 5 AND UNDER LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE WHO NORMALLY LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 5	
103	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR	
104	First I would like to ask some questions about you and your household. For most of the time until you were 12 years old, did you live in the countryside, in a town, or in a city?	COUNTRYSIDE	
105	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF VILLAGE, TOWN, CITY)?	ALWAYS] _{→107}
106	Just before you moved here, did you live in the countryside, in a town, or in a city?	COUNTRYSIDE	
107	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH	
108	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 107 AND/OR 108 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
109	Have you ever attended school?	YES1 NO2—	113
	. 2		

Radio listening (114).

This question, not asked in WFS or CPS, is intended to provide some simple index of exposure to modern ideas and messages communicated over the radio.

Water and toilet facilities (115-119).

These questions are intended to elucidate determinants of international variations in infant and child mortality. Sources for drinking water, and water for other uses (handwashing, cooking) are distinguished. Water which must be fetched and stored may become a major source of contamination and is an important determinant of early child-hood mortality. The absence of soap may indicate poor personal hygiene habits.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
110	What was the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY	
111	What was the highest (GRADE, FORM, YEAR) you completed at that level?*	GRADE	
112	CHECK 110: PRIMARY OR HIGHER		 114
113	Can you read a letter or newspaper easily, with difficulty, or not at all?	EASILY	
114	Do you usually listen to a radio at least once a week?	YES	
115	What is the major source of drinking water for members of your household?**	PIPED INTO RESIDENCE	
116	What is the major source of water for household use other than drinking (e.g., handwashing, cooking) for members of your household?**	PIPED INTO RESIDENCE	

^{*} Revise according to the local education system.

** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest.

Household possessions and dwelling characteristics (120-122).

There are two objectives to these lists (which will vary in detail in different countries): 1) to provide some index of level of living or socioeconomic status, and 2) to provide further information on exposure to mass media (possession of radio, television). This indirect approach to the measurement of socioeconomic status is affected by urban-rural and regional differences in consumer choice and preference, but is considered more feasible than the use of direct questions on income.

Religion and ethnicity (130-140).

These questions are relevant in countries with religious and/or ethnic diversity. There is considerable evidence that reproductive behavior is influenced by normative attitudes associated with religious values and with ethnicity. This information is also of potential programmatic value in identifying particular groups that may have special needs.

Association membership (150).

In certain countries, different organizations to which women belong are vehicles for the communication of ideas and information about family planning.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
117	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?	FLUSH	1 119
118	At what age do children in this household use the same toilet facility as adults?	YEARS	
119	Do you have, right now, a cake of soap on the premises?	YES1	
120	Does your house have: Electricity? A radio? A television? A refrigerator?	YES NO ELECTRICITY	
121	Does any member of your household own: A bicycle? A motorcycle? A car? A tractor? (IF URBAN, CIRCLE '2'.)	YES NO BICYCLE	
122	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR.* (RECORD OBSERVATION.)	PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD	
130	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTION ON RELIGION.		
140	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTION ON ETHNICITY.		
150	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTION ON ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP.		

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest.

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

Lifetime fertility (201-210).

Questions 201-210 on lifetime fertility are standard preliminary questions aimed at determining the total number of births (and child deaths) in the woman's history and they set the stage for the detailed history in 211-219.

Experience has indicated that certain types of events are under-reported; this is the reason for distinguishing children living at home from those living away, and from those who have died. Distinction by sex improves reporting and allows indirect estimation of sex-specific mortality rates.

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES1 NO2	206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters you have given birth to who are now living with you?	YES1 NO2—	204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE ENTER '00'.	SONS AT HOME	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters you have given birth to who are alive but do not live with you?	YES1 NO2—	→206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE ENTER '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any (other) boy or girl who cried or showed any sign of life but only survived a few hours or days?	YES1 NO2—	- 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE ENTER '00'.	BOYS DEAD	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL.	TOTAL	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL live births during your life. Is that correct? YES NO PROBE AND CORRECT 201-209 AS NECESSARY		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE ON BIRTHS ON BIRTHS		 >220

Detailed birth history (211-219).

The detailed birth history collected on this page comprises the heart of the fertility survey from which fertility, and infant and child mortality rates are derived.

Fertility surveys conducted in developing countries over the past several decades have differed widely in their approaches to collecting data on births. The complexity of questionnaires has ranged from that typically found in the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys which include a simple question on the date of the last live birth, to that in the World Fertility Surveys which include a complete history of all live births that a respondent has ever had. Another strategy is the so-called "last live birth questionnaire" where respondents are asked about the dates of both their last live birth and the penultimate birth (as well as any pregnancies which occurred after the last live birth). A more recent alternative approach to collecting recent fertility information is to use a "truncated history" approach, i.e., to obtain information on all births in the past five years.

Each of these approaches has advantages and limitations. The full birth history is incorporated in the DHS Model Questionnaire. Complete birth histories clearly have the advantage of supplying a much richer data set with which analysts can study trends in fertility, variations across cohorts and time periods, and characteristics of birth intervals. A complete history also permits better estimation of current levels of fertility by allowing a more thorough evaluation of the quality of the data. Even in countries that have a previous WFS survey, the full birth history would enhance the ability to disentangle genuine trends from errors by joint analysis of overlapping histories. The central argument against a complete birth history is cost. The economy to be realized with a truncated history for the five years preceding the survey is the avoidance of the collection of dates for nearly half of the births (plus the age at death for some comparable proportion of deaths).

The interviewer is required to probe and convert all dates to calendar form. These probes may be annoying but they are critical to obtaining high quality data.

The full birth history will be used to calculate age-specific and total fertility rates for a recent period and cohort-period fertility rates that can be used to infer trends in fertility. The number of surviving children tabulated by sex and by mother's age has descriptive value, as well as providing a basis for direct estimates of mortality.

211 Now I would like to talk to you about all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. (RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS ON SEPARATE LINES AND MARK WITH A BRACKET.)

212 What name was given to your (first, next) baby?	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: What is his/her birthday? OR: In what season?	still alive?	216 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS, OR YEARS.	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at his/ her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is he/she living with you?
O1 (NAME)	BOY GIRL - 1 2	MONTH	YES NO 1 2 ↓ (GO TO 217)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO 1 2
(NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH YEAR	YES NO 1 2→ (GO TO 217)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO
03 (NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH	YES NO 1 2	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO
(NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH	YES NO 1 2	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO
(NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH	YES NO 1 2	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO
(NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH YEAR	YES NO 1 2 (GO TO 217)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO
07 (NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH	YES NO 1 2 1 (GO TO 217)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO

212 What name was given to your next baby?	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: What is his/her	still alive?	RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, MONTHS	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at his/ her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN	218 IF ALIVE: Is he/she living with you?		
		birthday? OR: In what season?		IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS, OR YEARS.	COMPLETED YEARS.			
08 (NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH YEAR	YES NO 1 2→ (GO TO 217)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO		
(NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH YEAR	YES NO 1 2—→ (GO TO 217)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO		
(NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH	YES NO 1 2—→ ↓ (GO TO 217)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO		
(NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH	YES NO 1 2→ ↓ (GO TO 217)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO		
(NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH	YES NO 1 2→ 1 (GO TO 217)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO		
(NAME)	BOY GIRL	MONTH YEAR	YES NO 1 2→ (GO TO 217)	DAYS1	AGE IN YEARS	YES NO 1 2		
219 COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK: NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT (PROBE AND RECONCILE) INTERVIEWER: FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH: YEAR OF BIRTH IS RECORDED FOR EACH LIVE CHILD: CURRENT AGE IS RECORDED FOR EACH DEAD CHILD: AGE AT DEATH IS RECORDED								

Current pregnancy, prenatal care and fecundity (220-226).

The birth history is followed by a question on current pregnancy (220). Question 221 on duration of current pregnancy is included to facilitate analysis of current fertility.

Questions 222-224 on tetanus innoculation and on prenatal care are included for child health interests, and as indicators of health care service delivery. Tetanus is a major cause of death among young children, but it can be prevented by tetanus injection to the woman during pregnancy. Innoculation for births in the last five years is asked in Ouestion 403.

Question 225 is used to provide a basis for classifying the fecundity status of women and to improve the reporting of current pregnancy. Unlike earlier surveys that asked women's perceptions about their ability to conceive, the DHS will depend on reporting of menstruation in conjunction with other information on contraception and lactation. Question 226 is included to determine a respondent's general knowledge about the biology of reproduction. It should be of special interest for women relying on periodic abstinence for contraception.

Presence of others during the interview (227).

This information is relevant to evaluating the reliability of the data collected in this section of the questionnaire.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	SKIP CODING CATEGORIES TO
220	Are you pregnant now?	YES
221	For how many months have you been pregnant?	MONTHS
222	Since you have been pregnant, have you been given any injection to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES
223	Did you see anyone for a check on this pregnancy?	YES1 NO2—→226
224	Whom did you see? PROBE FOR TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD MOST QUALIFIED.*	DOCTOR
225	How long ago did your last menstrual period start?	DAYS AGO
226	When during her monthly cycle do you think a woman has the greatest chance of becoming pregnant?* PROBE: What are the days during the month when a woman has to be careful to avoid becoming pregnant?	DURING HER PERIOD
227	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT.	YES NO CHILDREN UNDER 10

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

The section on contraception includes the standard questions on knowledge, ever-use and current use of methods; availability and acceptability of methods; and questions on intention to use in the future, combined with preferences regarding method and source. The repetition of these questions for each method may be tedious, but it is essential to ensure quality of data on use of contraception.

Knowledge (spontaneous) (301).

This question asks the respondent which methods she knows. The information collected about knowledge of different contraceptive methods serves two purposes: to measure the simple level of information about different methods of contraception, and to lead into subsequent questions on the use of contraception by communicating clearly the meaning of the concept.

Knowledge (probed) and ever use (302-303).

For methods not spontaneously recalled, Question 302 probes for recognition.

Knowledge of source of supply (304).

This question is introduced to disclose the respondent's knowledge of a source of supply or advice about each method she knows. The purpose is to estimate perceived availability. Distance to these sources will be independently assessed from the service availability questionnaire in a supplementary inquiry.

Acceptability of methods (305).

One of the concerns in family planning programs is that rumors develop about methods. This question is intended to assess the existence of such perceptions about the different methods the woman knows.

301 Now I would like to talk about a different topic. There are various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Which of these ways or methods have you heard about? CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 302 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN THE COLUMN, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 2 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 3 IF NOT RECOGNIZED. THEN, FOR EACH METHOD WITH CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED IN 302, ASK 303-305 BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE NEXT METHOD.

		302 Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?* READ DESCRIPTION.	303 Have you ever used (METHOD)?	304 Where would you go to obtain (METHOD) if you wanted to use it? (CODES BELOW)	305 In your opinion, what is the main problem, if any, with using (METHOD)? (CODES BELOW)
1	PILL Women can take a pill every day.	YES/SPONT1 YES/PROBED2 NO31	YES1	OTHER	OTHER
2	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES/SPONT1 YES/PROBED2 NO3 ₁	YES1	OTHER	OTHER
3	INJECTIONS Women can have an injection by a doctor or nurse which stops them from becoming pregnant for several months.	YES/SPONT1 YES/PROBED2 NO3	YES1	OTHER	OTHER
14	DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY Women can place a sponge, suppository, diaphragm, jelly or cream in- side them before intercourse.	YES/SPONT1 YES/PROBED2 NO31	YES1	OTHER	OTHER
)5	CONDOM Men can use a rubber sheath during sexual intercourse.	YES/SPONT1 YES/PROBED2 NO3 ₁	YES1	OTHER	OTHER
06	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES/SPONT1 YES/PROBED2 NO3	YES1	OTHER	OTHER
7	MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES/SPONT1 YES/PROBED2 NO3 ₁	YES1	OTHER	OTHER
8	PERIODIC ABSTINENCE Couples can avoid having sexual intercourse on certain days of the month when the woman is more likely to become pregnant.	YES/SPONT1 YES/PROBED2 NO3	YES1	Where would you go to obtain advice on periodic abstinence?	OTHER
9	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES/SPONT1 YES/PROBED2 NO37	YES1		OTHER
10	ANY OTHER METHODS? Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? 1	YES/SPONT1 NO3	YES1 NO2 YES1 NO2 YES1 NO2	CODES FOR 304** 01 GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 02 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CNTR 03 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 04 MOBILE CLINIC 05 FIELD WORKER 06 PRIVATE DOCTOR 07 PRIVATE HOSP OR CLINIC 08 PHARMACY 09 SHOP 10 CHURCH 11 FRIENDS/RELATIVES 12 OTHER (SPECIFY) 13 NOWHERE 98 DK	CODES FOR 305** 02 NOT EFFECTIVE 03 HUSBAND DISAPPROVES 04 HEALTH CONCERNS 05 ACCESS/AVAILABILIT 06 COSTS TOO MUCH 07 INCONVENIENT TO USI 09 METHOD PERMANENT 11 OTHER (SPECIFY) 12 NONE 98 DK

^{*} Where Norplant field trials are underway, this method may be included in the list. ** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest.

Contraceptive use (306-314).

306-308. A final probe for women who responded that they have never used contraception.

309-310. Determines the type of periodic abstinence used by women who have ever used this general method.

311. Parity at first use. The birth interval before first use of contraception will permit some inferences about trends in timing of use.

313-314. Current use information.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	TO
307	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant? MARK THE APPROPRIATE RESPONSE.	YES	→ 316
308	What have you used or done? CORRECT 302-303 AND OBTAIN INFORMATION FOR 304 TO 306 AS NECESSARY.		
309	CHECK 303: EVER USED PERIODIC ABSTINENCE NEVER USED PERIODIC ABSTINENCE		→311
310	The last time you used periodic abstinence, how did you determine on which days you had to abstain?	BASED ON CALENDAR	
311	How many living children, if any, did you have when you first did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant? IF NONE ENTER '00'.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	
312	CHECK 220: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE PREGNANT		→ 316
313	Are you currently doing something or using any method to avoid getting pregnant?	YES1 NO2	→316
314	Which method are you using?*	PILL	→315 <i>i</i> →315 <i>i</i> →319 I

^{*} For countries where periodic abstinence is important, the types of methods to determine the fertile period should be included in the coding categories.

Recent source of supply or advice (315, 315A, 315B).

Source of most recent advice or supplies, or where the sterilization occurred, is obtained in these questions. Such information is useful for family planning programs.

Future contraceptive use (316-318).

Pregnant women, past users and never users of contraception are asked about their intention to use (with a distinction between use in the near future and use later), and the preferred method. The data provide an indication of future demand for services. The distinction between the near and the more distant future is to avoid the respondent misunderstanding the time reference.

Media information on family planning (319).

This question is intended to measure attitudes toward radio or television messages about family planning. It could provide a basis for demonstrating the public acceptability of having such information broadcasted.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
315	Where did you obtain (METHOD) the last time?*	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL01—GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER02 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC03	
315A	Where did the sterilization take place?	MOBILE CLINIC	> 319
315B	Where did you obtain instructions for this method?	PHARMACY 08 SHOP 09 CHURCH 10 FRIENDS/RELATIVES 11 OTHER 12 (SPECIFY) 08 DK 98	
316	Do you intend to use a method to avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES]
317	Which method would you prefer to use?**	PILL	
318	Do you intend to use (PREFERRED METHOD) in the next 12 months?	YES	
319	Is it acceptable or not acceptable to you for family planning information to be provided on radio or television?	ACCEPTABLE	

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest.

** For countries where periodic abstinence is important, the types of methods to determine the fertile period should be included in the coding categories.

SECTION 4. HEALTH AND BREASTFEEDING

Tetanus toxoid (401-403).

For each birth that occurred in the last five years, information is sought about whether the mother was given a tetanus injection. This question will determine what proportion of women received preventive treatment for each birth in the preceding five years.

Prenatal care and assistance at delivery (404-405).

Two questions for each birth in the last five years are asked to determine the type of personnel who provided prenatal care and assistance at delivery. These questions are indicators of contact with and use of trained health care personnel. These two questions also will help to indicate the extent to which women rely on trained medical personnel or traditional birth attendants.

Breastfeeding (406-408).

Duration of breastfeeding is ascertained for each birth in the last five years. The collection of such data is useful both for indirectly evaluating the contraceptive effects of breastfeeding and for general public health interest in the health of infants.

Postpartum amenorrhea and abstinence (409-411).

Besides information on breastfeeding, the duration of amenorrhea and postpartum abstinence is collected for each birth interval in the last five years which will permit an analysis of the effects of these proximate determinants on fertility which goes beyond simple current status estimates. The objective of these questions is to refine calculations of fecundability and contraceptive efficacy by improving the classification of exposure to risk of pregnancy. As in the case of breastfeeding, the collection of duration data should give more precise estimates of length of amenorrhea and abstinence than current status measures.

401 CHECK 214: ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS SINCE JAN. 1982*		BIRTHS IAN. 1982* → (S	KIP TO 428)		
402 ENTER THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH SINCE JAN. 1982* IN THE TABLE. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS.					
LINE NUMBER FROM Q. 212					
	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST NAME	THIRD-FROM-LAST	
	ALIVE DEAD	ALIVE DEAD	ALIVE DEAD	ALIVE DEAD	
403 When you were pregnant with (NAME) were you given any	YES1	YES1	YES1	YES1	
injection to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, con-	NO2 DK8	NO2 DK8	NO2 DK8	NO2 DK8	
vulsions after birth?					
404 When you were pregnant with (NAME), did you see anyone for a check on this pregnancy? IF YES: Whom did you see? PROBE	DOCTOR1 TRAINED NURSE/ MIDWIFE2 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT3	DOCTOR1 TRAINED NURSE/ MIDWIFE2 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT3	DOCTOR1 TRAINED NURSE/ MIDWIFE2 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT3	DOCTOR	
FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD THE MOST QUALIFIED.**	OTHER4 (SPECIFY) NO ONE5	OTHER4 (SPECIFY) NO ONE5	OTHER4 (SPECIFY) NO ONE5	OTHER4 NO ONE5	
405 Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD THE MOST QUALIFIED.**	DOCTOR	DOCTOR	DOCTOR	DOCTOR	
406 Did you ever feed (NAME) at the breast?	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 409)<	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 409)<	YES	YES	
407 Are you still breast- feeding (NAME)? (IF DEAD, CIRCLE '2')	YES1 (SKIP TO 409)< NO (OR DEAD)2				
408 How many months did you breastfeed (NAME)?	MONTHS96	MONTHS96	MONTHS96	MONTHS96	
409 How many months after the birth of (NAME) did your period return?	MONTHS96	MONTHS NEVER RETURNED96 (ALL SKIP TO 411)	MONTHS NEVER RETURNED96 (ALL SKIP TO 411)	MONTHS96 NEVER RETURNED96 (ALL SKIP TO 411)	
410 Have you resumed sexual relations since the birth of (NAME)?	YES (OR PREGN.)1 NO2 (GO TO NEXT COL)<				
411 How many months after the birth of (NAME) did you resume sexual	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS	
relations?	(GO TO NEXT COLUMN)	(GO TO NEXT COLUMN)	(GO TO NEXT COLUMN)	(GO TO 412)	

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1988 or 1989, this date should be January, 1983 or 1984, respectively.
** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest.

12

Frequency of breastfeeding (412-417).

For women currently breastfeeding, additional questions are asked to measure the periodicity and frequency of breastfeeding in order to guide the development of health education programs. The separation of the last 24 hours into the daylight and nighttime hours is used to sharpen the definition of the reference period. These data have obvious descriptive value and may be useful in aggregate analysis of the relationship between frequency of breastfeeding and amenorrhea. Questions on liquid and solid supplements (415) and use of a bottle with a nipple (417) complement the data on frequency of breastfeeding and are useful in relating the length of unsupplemented breastfeeding to amenorrhea and can indicate inappropriate and/or early weaning practices.

Attitude toward last birth (418).

This question is intended to determine whether the last birth was wanted or unwanted, and correctly timed, or not.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	TO
413	How many times did you breastfeed last night between sundown and sunrise?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
414	How many times did you breastfeed yesterday during the daylight hours?	NUMBER OF TIMES96	
415	At any time yesterday or last night, was (NAME OF LAST CHILD) given any of the following:* Plain water? Juice? Powdered milk? Cow's or goat's milk? Any other liquid? Any solid or mushy food?	YES NO PLAIN WATER	
416	CHECK 415: WAS GIVEN FOOD OR CR LIQUID GIVEN		 →418
417	Were any of these given in a bottle with a nipple?	YES1	
418	At the time you became pregnant with (NAME OF LAST BIRTH), did you want to have that child <u>then</u> , did you want to wait until <u>later</u> , or did you want <u>no (more)</u> children at all?	THEN	

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest.

Immunization (419-422).

To estimate the vaccination coverage of children, immunization data are collected for living children under five. The only reliable way to gather data on type and date of vaccination is by copying the information from the child's health card. For mothers who do not have or cannot produce a health card, a question (422) is asked about whether the child has had any vaccination. The data on immunization can be used to evaluate recent efforts in many countries to expand immunization coverage.

Diarrhea (423-428).

Diarrhea is a relatively prevalent disease among children under 5 years old and can result in rapid dehydration and death. Questions 423-4 are asked to determine the prevalence of diarrhea. Although a recall period of two weeks (or 15 days) has been used in a large number of health surveys in recent years, data on even this short a period appears to suffer from memory problems and many surveys now rely on a question relating to the past day or 24 hours. The point prevalence of diarrhea in the last 24 hours is ascertained for all living children under five. Episodes of diarrhea are then ascertained for the last two weeks. Questions 426-427 probe explicitly for different forms of therapy. Women are asked if they know about the local brand of ORT in question 428.

419 ENTER THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH SINCE JAN. 1982* BELOW. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. THE HEADINGS IN THE TABLE SHOULD BE EXACTLY THE SAME AS THOSE AFTER Q. 402. ASK THE QUESTIONS ONLY FOR LIVING CHILDREN.

LINE NUMBER FROM Q. 212		[]					
	NAME ALIV	<u> </u>	T (BIRTH DEA	, 🗆	NE NAME →ALI\		D-L.	AST E		ГН	S NAME →ALIV		FROM-		NAM	1E	D-FR	OM-LAS	
420 Do you have a health card for (NAME)? IF YES: May I see it, please?	YES,	NOT (SKI	SI P	EN FO 42	1 2 2)<3	YES	, SEE! , NOT (SKII	SE P T	EN O 422	2)<-	2	YES,	NOT :	SEEN TO 42	1 2 2)<—	YES	S, N (S	IOT S SKIP	EEN TO 422	2
421 RECORD DATES OF IMMUNIZATIONS FROM HEALTH CARD.**	NOT GIVEN	i DA		МО	YR	NOT GIVE	N DA		MO	,	YR	NOT GIVEN	DA	МО	YR	NOT GIVE	EN	DA	МО	YR
BCG	1		-			1			T			1	T] 1				
DPT 1	1		1			1		1				1				1				
POLIO 1	1		-			1		╽				1				1				
DPT 2	1		-			1						1				1	-			
POLIO 2	1		-			1		-	T			1				1				
DPT 3	1		-			1						1				1				
POL10 3	1		-			1						1				1				
MEASLES	1					1						1				1 1				
		(5	ΚI	P T0	423)		(S	KIP	то 4	423)		(SK	IP TO	423)			(SKI	P TO 4	423)
422 Has (NAME) ever had a vaccination to pre- vent him/her from getting diseases?	NO.				1	NO.				• • •		NO			2	NO				2
423 Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 24 hours?		(Sk	ΊP	TO 4	1- 25)<—		(SK	ΙP	TO 4	25)	-		(SKI	P TO 4	1 25)<]	((SKIP	TO 4	1 ₁ 25)<2
424 Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last two weeks?	NO.	GO TO			1 2- OL)<8-	NO.	GO TO	NE	XT C		1	NO		NEXT (OL)<-	NO	• • • •	 (SKIP	TO 4	2- 28)<—
425 Was (NAME) taken to a private doctor, a hospital or clinic, a traditional doctor, or any other place during the last episode of diarrhea? IF YES: Where was he/ she taken?**	HOSI TRAI OTHI	PITAL DITIO ER	/C NA SP	LINIC L DOC ECIFY	1 2 TOR3 4	HOS TRA OTH	VATE PITAL DITIO ER(LD NO	/CL NAL SPE	INIC DOC	TOR	2 3 4	HOSE TRAD OTHE	PITAL/ PITION ER(S	CLINIC	1 22 2TOR3 4 ()	HO TR OT	SPI ADI HER	TAL/C TIONA (SF	LINIC AL DOC PECIFY	1 2 TOR3 4)

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1988 or 1989, this date should be January, 1983 or 1984, respectively. ** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest.

426 The last time (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/	YES1	YES1	YES1	YES1
she given a sugar- salt-water solution made from a special	NO2	NO2	NO2	NO2
packet?	DK8	DK8	DK8	DK8
427 Was there anything (else) you or some-body did to treat the diarrhea? IF YES: What was done? CIRCLE CODE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED.*	HOME SOLUTION OF SUGAR, SALT & WATER1 TABLETS, INJECTIONS SYRUPS	NOTHING1	HOME SOLUTION OF SU- GAR, SALT & WATER1 TABLETS, INJECTIONS SYRUPS1 INCREASE FLUIDS1 DECREASE FLUIDS1 INCREASE FOODS1 OTHER1 (SPECIFY) NOTHING1 (ALL GO TO NEXT COL)	NOTHING1

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
428	Have you ever heard of a special product called (LOCAL NAME) you can get for children with diarrhea?	YES1 NO2	

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest. 15

Fever (429-432).

These questions on whether the child had a fever in the past four weeks are intended primarily to capture malaria but they may also pick up symptoms of other diseases as well. The main purpose is to lead into the questions on the type of professional assistance sought and the kind of treatment provided.

Respiratory illness (433-435).

Questions on severe cough or rapid breathing are intended to pick up recent episodes of upper respiratory infection and to provide a look into types of professional assistance sought and treatment offered.

429 ENTER THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH SINCE JAN. 1982* BELOW. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. THE HEADINGS IN THE TABLE SHOULD BE EXACTLY THE SAME AS THOSE AFTER Q. 419.

ASK THE QUESTIONS ONLY FOR LIVING CHILDREN. IF NO BIRTHS SINCE JAN. 1982,* SKIP TO 501.

LINE NUMBER FROM Q. 212				
	LAST BIRTH NAME ALIVE DEAD DEAD	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME →ALIVE	SECOND-FROM-LAST NAME	THIRD-FROM-LAST NAME
430 Has (NAME) had fever in the last four weeks?	YES	YES	YES	(GO TO 501) YES
431 Was (NAME) taken to a private doctor, a hospital or clinic, a traditional doctor, or any other place to treat the fever? IF YES: Where was he/ she taken?**	PRIVATE DOCTOR1 HOSPITAL/CLINIC2 TRADITIONAL DOCTOR3 OTHER	PRIVATE DOCTOR1 HOSPITAL/CLINIC2 TRADITIONAL DOCTOR3 OTHER	PRIVATE DOCTOR1 HOSPITAL/CLINIC2 TRADITIONAL DOCTOR3 OTHER	PRIVATE DOCTOR1 HOSPITAL/CLINIC2 TRADITIONAL DOCTOR3 OTHER4 (SPECIFY) CHILD NOT TAKEN5
432 Was there anything (else) you or some- body did to treat the fever? IF YES: What was done? CIRCLE CODE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED.**	ANTIMALARIAL	ANTIMALARIAL	ANTIMALARIAL	ANTIMALARIAL
433 Has (NAME) suffered from severe cough or difficult or rapid breathing in the last four weeks?	YES	YES	YES	YES
434 Was (NAME) taken to a private doctor, a hospital or clinic, a traditional doctor, or any other place to treat the problem? IF YES: Where was he/ she taken?**	PRIVATE DOCTOR1 HOSPITAL/CLINIC2 TRADITIONAL DOCTOR3 OTHER			
435 Was there anything (else) you or some- body did to treat the problem? IF YES: What was done? CIRCLE CODE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED.**	ANTIBIOTICS	ANTIBIOTICS	ANTIBIOTICS	ANTIBIOTICS

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1988 or 1989, this date should be January, 1983 or 1984, respectively.

** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest.

SECTION 5. MARRIAGE

Marital status (501-503).

Current marital status is determined in these three questions. Throughout DHS as well as in earlier surveys, the classification "married" includes women in both formal and informal unions.

Polygamy (504-506).

These questions are included to determine polygamous unions in those countries where this custom is practiced.

Former marriage (507).

This question simply determines whether the woman has been married more than once.

Marriage duration (508-509).

DHS (unlike WFS) does not attempt to collect information on the durations of all unions, but rather asks only about the date of the first union. This will permit the most common type of tabulation of duration since first union.

Adult mortality (510-511).

Although the questions on parent's survival are intended mainly for the purpose of analyzing kinship influences, they are also useful for indirect estimation of adult mortality (within the reference group of women of reproductive age).

SECTION 5. MARRIAGE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	TO
501	Have you ever been married or lived with a man?	YES1	 →519
502	Are you now married or living with a man, or are you widowed, divorced or not now living together?	MARRIED	→507
503	Does your husband/partner live with you or is he now staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER	
504	Does your husband/partner have any other wives besides yourself?	YES1	→507
505	How many other wives does he have?	NUMBER	 >507
506	Are you the first, second,wife?	RANK	
507	Have you been married or lived with a man only once, or more than once?	ONCE	
508	In what month and year did you start living with your (first) husband or partner?	MONTH	→ 510
509	How old were you when you started living with him?	AGE	
510	Are your mother and father still alive?	YES NO DK WOMAN'S MOTHER1 2 8 WOMAN'S FATHER1 2 8	
511	Are your (first) husband's/partner's mother and father still alive?	YES NO DK FIRST HUSBAND'S MOTHER	
512	CHECK 510 AND 511: AT LEAST ONE PARENT NOT LIVING OR DK		 >515

Transition to independence (512-517).

These questions assess the couple's establishment of a household independent of their parents. The theory is that parents can exert influence on their children's passage to adulthood and on their fertility through financial support and social pressure. There is a literature on the subject that relates kinship structure to fertility. The reason for enquiring about whether parents are still living and, if not, whether they were alive at the beginning of the first union is to determine whether co-residence with parents is or was an option. The hypothesis is that couples who did not elect to live with parents are exercising a greater degree of independence. The questions on women's employment (712-717) are also relevant to the measurement of independence from the parental generation.

Residential mobility (518).

Information on the number of different localities in which the woman has lived is regarded as one index of exposure to different values and ideas which may affect marriage and/or fertility. It is also of interest for studying internal migration.

Sexual activity (519-523).

Question 520 on age at first sexual intercourse has two objectives: to shed some light on teenage pregnancy and to demarcate the beginning of exposure to the risk of pregnancy. The latter objective will eliminate the conventional dependency on the date of first union as the marker for the beginning of exposure. An appreciable advantage of the DHS questionnaire over the CPS and WFS versions is its ability to define exposure directly with data on menstruation and sexual activity.

One of the proximate determinants of fertility that has not been represented in the standard equation is coital frequency (521-523), which would seem to have some measurable impact on the rate of fertility. Coital frequency will vary by age, marriage duration, and probably by region of the world. It should also have some bearing on contraceptive failure and may be useful as a surrogate for fecundability.

One reason for the inclusion of question 519 is to approximate the proportion of women in the population who are exposed to the risk of pregnancy according to the proportion who have had sexual intercourse within the past 48 hours. On the assumption that this length of time corresponds with the length of the fertile period in the ovulatory cycle, this proportion will provide a direct estimate of the proportion at risk.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	(IP TO
513	Was (MENTION PARENTS NOT ALIVE NOW OR DK) alive at the time you began living together with your (first) husband or partner?	YES NO DK WOMAN'S MOTHER	
514	CHECK 513: SOME PARENT ALIVE AT MARRIAGE MARRIAGE		518
515	At the time you began living together, did you and your (first) husband/partner live with any of these parents for at least six months?	YES1 NO2—→!	517
516	For about how many years did you live together with a parent at that time?	YEARS	518
517	Are you now living either with your parents or your husband's parents?	YES1 NO2	
518	In how many localities have you lived for six months or more since you were first married (started living together) including this place?	NUMBER OF LOCALITIES	520
519	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	YES1 NO2—→	528
520	Now we need some details about your sexual activity in order to get a better understanding of contraception and fertility. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE	—
521	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last four weeks?	YES	523
522	How many times?	TIMES	_

Reasons for nonuse (524-527).

This is a direct attempt to evaluate the reasons why women who do not want any more children do not use contraception. This is asked only of women who would be unhappy or who are indifferent about becoming pregnant in the near future but who are not using any method.

Presence of others during the interview (528).

This information is relevant to evaluating the reliability of the data on sexual behavior.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	SKIF CODING CATEGORIES TO
523	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?	DAYS AGO
524	CHECK 220: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE PREGNANT	→528
525	CHECK 313 AND 314: NOT USING CONTRACEPTION CONTRACEPTION	→528
526	If you became pregnant in the next few weeks, would you feel <u>happy</u> , <u>unhappy</u> , or would it <u>not matter</u> very much?	HAPPY
527	What is the main reason that you are not using a method to avoid pregnancy?*	LACK OF KNOWLEDGE
528	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT.	YES NO CHILDREN UNDER 10

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest.

SECTION 6. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Desire for more children (601-602).

Question 602 permits classifying women according to whether they want or do not want to have additional children.

Timing preference (603-604).

For women who want more children, these questions are intended to permit estimating the potential demand for contraception to delay the next conception.

Postpartum attitudes (605-606).

In many cultures, there are strong norms about the appropriate length of time that should elapse after the birth of a child before resuming sexual relations or weaning a child. These norms imply a control on natural fertility and are important to measure.

Attitudes toward birth control (607).

This is an effort to derive a simple measure of whether the couple's attitude toward birth control is an impediment to its practice.

Communication with husband about birth control (608).

This questions is intended to determine whether any barriers exist to communication between husband and wife on the subject of birth control.

General approval of birth control (609).

The idea that births can be regulated is an initial element in the acceptance of family planning.

Ideal family size (610).

This type of question has been used in previous surveys to measure fertility norms. Although less useful than the above questions on personal preferences, the question has been retained in DHS for purposes of comparison with all earlier surveys. However, one improvement has been introduced by separating women with no children from those with children, and to rephrase the question for mothers in order to reduce the tendency to rationalize existing children.

SECTION 6. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	SKIP CODING CATEGORIES TO
601	CHECK 502: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER	→609
602	CHECK 220 AND MARK BOX. Now I have some questions about the future. NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE Would you like to have a (another) child or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? PREGNANT After the child you are expecting, would you like to have another child or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE ANOTHER
603	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a (another) child?	DURATION MONTHS
604	CHECK 215: How old would your youngest child be? IF NO LIVING CHILDREN, CIRCLE '96'.	AGE OF YOUNGEST YEARS
605	For how long should a couple wait before starting sexual intercourse after the birth of a baby?	DURATION MONTHS
606	Should a mother wait until she has completely stopped breastfeeding before starting to have sexual relations again, or doesn't it matter?	WAIT
607	Do you think that your husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a method to avoid pregnancy?	APPROVES
808	How often have you talked to your husband/partner about this subject in the past year?	NEVER
609	In general, do you approve or disapprove of couples using a method to avoid pregnancy?	APPROVE1 DISAPPROVE2
610	CHECK 202 AND 204: NO LIVING CHILDREN If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? HAS LIVING CHILDREN If you could go back to the time you did not have any	NUMBER
	children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? RECORD SINGLE NUMBER OR OTHER ANSWER.	OTHER ANSWER(SPECIFY)

SECTION 7. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

Husband's education and literacy (701-706).

These are duplicates of the questions asked about the woman in Section 1.

Husband's work (707-711).

In question 707, the standard information on the husband's current occupation is collected. This will permit descriptive generalizations about the sectors of society in which fertility is changing. It also permits classifying women by whether or not their husbands work in agriculture, which is relevant to the subsequent questions.

For those whose husbands do not work in agriculture, question 709 separates men who are regular employees from those whose work may be more irregular or who are self-employed. Agricultural workers are, in turn, separated into those who work on their own or someone else's land, and those who work for pay or for a share of the crops (710-711).

Together these questions are intended to provide some limited picture of the husband's position in the world of work. (The measurement of socioeconomic status is more directly assessed by the list of household items owned and dwelling characteristics in Section 1.)

SECTION 7. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
701	CHECK 501: EVER MARRIED ALL OTHERS OR LIVED WITH A MAN V ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTN	IER.	→ 715
702	Now I have some questions about your (most recent) husband/partner. Did your husband/partner ever attend school?	YES1 NO2	→ 706
703	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY	-→ 706
704	What was the highest (GRADE, FORM, YEAR) he completed at that level?*	GRADE	
705	CHECK 703: PRIMARY HIGHER		→707
706	Can (could) he read a letter or newspaper easily, with difficulty, or not at all?	EASILY	
707	What kind of work does (did) your husband/partner mainly do?		
708	CHECK 707: DOES (DID) NOT WORKS WORK IN AGRI- CULTURE IN AGRICULTURE		→ 710
709	V Does (did) he earn a regular wage or salary?	YES	 -712
710	Does (did) your husband/partner work mainly on his or family land, or on someone else's land?	HIS/FAMILY LAND1—— SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND2	 →712
711	Does (did) he work mainly for money or does (did) he work for a share of the crops?	MONEY1 A SHARE OF CROPS2	

^{*} Revise according to the local education system.

Woman's work (712-717).

The connection between women's work and fertility has not been addressed satisfactorily in earlier surveys. The survey questions determine work before and since marriage, and at the present time. These questions are restricted to work that earns money. Several of the questions introduce the concept of whether the money earned was used personally or turned over to the family since earning money for personal use is thought to distance the woman from the family. Economic independence, in turn, may influence attitudes toward marriage and childbearing.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	SKIP CODING CATEGORIES TO
712	Before you married your (first) husband, did you your- self ever work regularly to earn money, other than on a farm or in a business run by your family?	YES1 NO2—→714
713	When you were earning money then, did you turn most of it over to your family or did you keep most of it yourself?	FAMILY1 SELF2
714	Since you were first married, have you ever worked regularly to earn money other than on a farm or in a business run by your family?	YES1—→717 NO2—→718
715	Have you ever worked regularly to earn money, other than on a farm or in a business run by your family?	YES1 NO2—→718
716	During the time when you have earned money, have you turned most of it over to your family or have you kept most of it for yourself?	FAMILY1 SELF2
717	Are you now working to earn money other than on a farm or in a business run by your family?	YES1 NO2
718	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR
	. 22	

SECTION 8. WEIGHT AND LENGTH

It is the intention of DHS to collect weight and length information for children three months to three years of age in most countries. The objective is to collect data on nutritional status both for descriptive health purposes as well as for some analytical uses in connection with demographic variables.

SECTION 8. WEIGHT AND LENGTH*

INTERVIEWER: IN 801-803, RECORD THE LINE NUMBERS, NAMES, AND BIRTH DATES OF ALL LIVING CHILDREN BORN SINCE JANUARY 1, 1984** STARTING WITH THE YOUNGEST CHILD. CHECK AGE IN 804 TO IDENTIFY CHILDREN 3-36 MONTHS OF AGE. RECORD WEIGHT AND LENGTH IN 805 AND 806.

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1 YOUNGEST LIVING CHILD	2 NEXT-TO- YOUNGEST LIVING CHILD	3 SECOND-TO- YOUNGEST LIVING CHILD
801 LINE NO. FROM Q.212			
802 NAME FROM Q.212	(NAME)	(NAME)	(NAME)
803 DATE OF BIRTH FROM Q.214	MONTH	MONTH	MONTH
804 CHECK AGE: 3-36 MONTHS?***	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO V GO TO NEXT PAGE.
805 WEIGHT (in kgs)			
806 LENGTH (in cms)			
807 STATE REASON IF UNABLE TO RECORD			
808 NAME OF MEASURER:		NAME OF ASSISTANT:	

^{*} In countries where the measurer does not have the respondent's questionnaire, this page should include the mother's identification information and a suggested callback time.

^{**} For fieldwork beginning in 1988 or 1989, this date should be January 1, 1985 or 1986, respectively.

^{***} If unable to determine due to missing information, measure child.
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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS (To be filled in after completing interview.)

Person Interviewed:		
Specific Questions:		
Other Aspects:		
Name of Interviewer:		Date:
	SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS	
Name of Supervisor:		Date:
	EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS	
Name of Field Editor:		Date:
Name of Keyer:	24	_ Date:

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