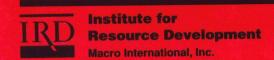


Phase II

Model "A" Questionnaire

With Commentary
For High Contraceptive
Prevalence Countries

DHS-II Basic Documentation - 1



Demographic and Health Surveys - Phase II

Model "A" Questionnaire with Commentary for High Contraceptive Prevalence Countries

DHS-II Basic Documentation Number 1

Institute for Resource Development/Macro International, Inc. Columbia, Maryland

December 1990

The Demographic and Health Surveys is a nine-year project to assist government and private agencies in developing countries to conduct national sample surveys on population and health. DHS is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and administered by the Institute for Resource Development.

The main objectives of the DHS program are: (1) to provide decisionmakers in the survey countries with data and analyses useful for informed policy choices, (2) to expand the international population and health database, (3) to advance survey methodology, (4) to develop in participating countries the skills and resources necessary to conduct demographic and health surveys.

For information about the Demographic and Health Surveys program, write to DHS, IRD/Macro International, Inc., 8850 Stanford Boulevard, Suite 4000, Columbia, MD 21045, USA (Telephone 301-290-2800; Telex 87775;

Telefax 301-290-2999).

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INTRODUCTION

The Demographic and Health Surveys Program is now in the second phase of a nine-year project which began in September, 1984. Both the first phase (DHS-I) and the second phase (DHS-II) are intended to provide basic information on population and infant and child health for a large number of developing countries. DHS-II continues to promote the same objectives as DHS-I: (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.

These are essentially the same goals pursued by the predecessors of DHS, the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS). The program continues to be funded by the United States Agency for International Development and implemented by the Institute for Resource Development/Macro International, Inc.

During DHS-I, 34 surveys were carried out in 29 countries resulting in 32 full-length final reports. In addition, there are 25 further analysis projects based on DHS-I data which have been organized by The Population Council, Inc. and various comparative and technical reports. Data are also being distributed to organizations and individuals worldwide for additional analysis.

The basic questionnaires developed for DHS-I went through some 20 drafts and numerous subsequent modifications based on field experience. A systematic review of the questionnaires was carried out in preparation for the second round of surveys. This document is the product of that effort. This review was not undertaken because of any dissatisfaction with the DHS-I questionnaires; quite the contrary, the instruments were highly successful. Revisions have been made to increase the level of detail obtained and to expand the content coverage.

Following the precedent of DHS-I, we have again developed two model questionnaires: the "A" version for high contraceptive prevalence countries (described in this publication) and the "B" version for countries with little contraceptive use found in the companion report, DHS-II Model B Questionnaire. In light of the extensive investment in the preparation of the DHS-I questionnaires, which had the past experience of WFS and CPS on which to build, it is remarkable that the DHS-II questionnaires went through more than 15 drafts. There are basically two reasons for this; first, DHS-II incorporates a significantly expanded coverage of maternal and child health and second, includes a five-to-six year monthly calendar to record fertility, contraceptive, postpartum, marriage, migration and employment histories. The new health questions will be included in all countries whereas the calendar will be used only in questionnaires for countries with significant levels of contraceptive practice. Except for the calendar and the greater detail on contraceptive information in the "A" questionnaire, the two versions are essentially the same both in content and format. The questionnaire appropriate for a particular country is decided early in the survey implementation process. Countries are encouraged to add questions on topics of special interest.

Since the incorporation of the monthly calendar in the "A" questionnaire is an important modification, an extensive field trial was conducted (in Trinidad and Tobago) to evaluate interviewer training procedures and any difficulties with respondent understanding. The calendar had already been the subject of extensive testing in the large-scale experimental studies conducted in Peru and in the Dominican Republic as part of the DHS-I program. The calendar provides several important gains, both in the quantity and quality of the data collected in a calendar format, as well as a

significant increase in their analytical potential. The improvement in quality derives from the nature of the process of recording this information. The interviewer first records the dates of birth (and of other pregnancies) and fills in the preceding months of gestation. This provides the time framework within which information on contraceptive practice can be more accurately recalled. This time reference then provides a visual aid for the interviewer who subsequently records monthly data on breastfeeding, postpartum amenorrhea, and postpartum abstinence. Improvements in the quality of data were clearly shown in the experimental study in Peru where the usual heaping at intervals of six months is significantly reduced. The quality of the retrospective data on contraceptive practice collected in the calendar was also demonstrated in the experimental questionnaire. In addition, the measurement of the discontinuation of contraception was found to be superior with the use of the calendar.

Apart from improvements in the quality of the data, the potential for analysis of the information collected in the calendar is considerable. For example, the calendar provides an efficient vehicle to obtain a record of which months the women were in a marital union. Such information can be used to calculate marital fertility rates much more precisely than is possible with more limited information on marriage. The information on residential mobility and especially the woman's employment history can be used to determine the correlates of sequences of changes in contraceptive practice and fertility. The calendar data collected on women's employment in particular represent a significant improvement over the information typically collected in such surveys.

The experience accumulated in the Peru experimental study and in a replication of that study in the Dominican Republic and the field trial in Trinidad and Tobago have shown that interviewers respond favorably to the calendar and that training in its use is not difficult.

The use of two basic questionnaires is one response to the need to recognize cultural diversity across a wide range of countries as is the opportunity to add country-specific questions. At the same time, there is the need to collect internationally comparable data which also implies important economies in training, data processing, and the preparation of reports.

The questionnaires also reflect various other competing interests, in part reflecting the multiple purposes of DHS. The project is focused primarily on the collection of data relevant to program interests. They include: estimating levels of fertility and infant and child mortality; estimating levels of breastfeeding and the other proximate determinants of fertility; measuring contraceptive knowledge and 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, coverage rates for maternity care and childhood immunizations, nutritional status, infant feeding practices and other essentially descriptive parameters of interest to policy planners and program managers. These are all yardsticks by which program activity can be at least initially evaluated.

In addition, the questionnaires were designed to respond to program interests related to specific projects, for example, in social marketing. 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 and pill brand identification.

A final challenge was to meld family planning and demographic topics with the other topics of relevance to child health and survival. As a result, a significant fraction of the content of the DHS model questionnaires has been devoted to the subject of child health as was the case in DHS-I. 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 the questionnaire cover water supply, toilet facilities, prenatal care, assistance at delivery, birth weight, tetanus toxoid injections, dates of all immunizations for children under five, infant feeding and diarrhea, fever, respiratory disease and their treatment. Moreover, the model questionnaires include the measurement of weight and height of women who have given birth in the 5-6 years prior to the survey and their surviving children as key indicators 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 height of children.

The model questionnaires have benefitted from the scientific contributions of a great many individuals who specialize in various areas of the broad field of international population and maternal and child health. The list of contributors to the development of the various versions of the questionnaires is sufficiently numerous that it is not practical to mention each individually. However, DHS readily acknowledges and greatly appreciates the valuable advice provided by colleagues in host country institutions and the following organizations: Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, Centers for Disease Control, Center to Prevent Childhood Malnutrition, International Institute for Natural Family Planning, Mothercare Project, Office of Population Research, The Population Council, United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, USAID Office of Population, USAID Office of Health, The World Bank, The World Hunger Program, and members of the DHS Scientific Advisory Committee.

The current revision and production of the questionnaires was accomplished at DHS and much of the credit for its strengths and responsibility for its defects rests with the DHS staff. The coordination of this effort was the responsibility of Jeremiah M. Sullivan and Ann Blanc. Elisabeth Sommerfelt was instrumental in organizing the health sections of the questionnaire. Other DHS staff who have invested considerable time in reviewing drafts of questionnaires and discussing changes are Fred Arnold, Mohamed Ayad, Bernard Barrere, George Bicego, Ties Boerma, David Cantor, Trevor Croft, Annie Cross, Jeanne Cushing, Edilberto Loaiza, Luis Ochoa, Sri Poedjastoeti, Kia Reinis, Guillermo Rojas, Naomi Rutenberg, Shea Rutstein, Juan Schoemaker, Martin Vaessen and (former DHS staff) Ann Way. In addition, the senior DHS consultants - Robert Black and Charles Westoffhave contributed substantially to this effort.

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DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

[NAME OF COUNTRY]
[NAME OF ORGANIZATION]

		IDE	NTIFICATION	*	
PLACE NAME NAME OF HOUSE CLUSTER NUMBE HOUSEHOLD NUM REGION URBAN/RURAL (LARGE CITY/SM (large city=1	HOLD HE. R BER urban=1 ALL CIT	AD, rural=2).	TRYSIDE**		
		INTER	VIEWER VISI	TS	
		1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE INTERVIEWER'S RESULT***	NAME				DAY MONTH YEAR NAME RESULT
NEXT VISIT:	DATE TIME				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
***RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 HOUSEHOLD PRESENT BUT NO COMPETENT RESP. AT HOME 3 HOUSEHOLD ABSENT 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER (SPECIFY)					TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN LINE NO. OF RESP. TO HOUSE- HOLD SCHEDULE
NAME DATE	FIELD	EDITED BY	OFFICE ED	ITED BY	KEYED BY KEYED BY

^{*} THIS SECTION SHOULD BE ADAPTED FOR COUNTRY-SPECIFIC SURVEY DESIGN.

^{**} The following guidelines should be used to categorize urban sample points: "Large cities" are national capitals and places with over 1 million population; "small cities" are places with between 50,000 and 1 million population; remaining urban sample points are "towns".

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Household listing (1-15)

The Household Schedule has several purposes. The primary objectives are to screen the sample of households for women eligible to be interviewed (4-7) and to provide descriptive data on the characteristics of households. 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, information is collected in the Household Schedule which is used to derive denominators for the calculation of rates based on all women. In addition, information is obtained on the relationship of each household member to the head of the household (3), the education of all members of the household (8-10) and the survival and residence status of the parents of children less than 15 years of age (11-14).

The relationship of each member to the head of the household provides a picture of the structure and composition of the household. The educational attainment of the adult members of the household gives an indication of its resource base. The current enrollment and educational attainment of children provide a measure of their access to resources and their well-being and allows an investigation of the relationship between family size and children's educational opportunities. Information on the survivorship of the biological parents of children and whether or not they are household members can be used to measure the prevalence of child fostering.

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

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ELIGI- BILITY	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR INDI- VIDUAL INTER- VIEW	(15)	01	02	03	70	05	90	20	80	60	10
*	L Does N (NAME)'s OF natural father live in V this V house- I hold? If YES: What is KECORD FATHER'S LINE WHERE											
PARENTAL SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE FOR PERSONS LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD***	IS IN	(13)	YES NO DK 1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
SURVIVORSH	Does (NAME)'s (NAME)'s (NAME)'s (I've in this house- hold? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER	(12)										
PARENTAL FOR PERS	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	(11)	YES NO DK	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
OLDER	IF AGED LESS THAN 25 YEARS (NAME) still in	(10)	YES NO	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
EDUCATION ED 6 YEARS OR	What is IF AG the highest LESS level of School School 25 (NAME) YEAR attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) Still completed school at that level?**	(6)	LEVEL GRADE									
ED IF AGED	Has ever been to to school?	(8)	YES NO	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
AGE	How old is (NAME)?	(7)	IN YEARS									
SEX	Is (NAME) male or female ?	(9)	7 F	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
RESIDENCE	Did (NAME) sleep here last night?	(5)	YES NO	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
RESIDENCE	Does (NAME) usually live here?	(4)	YES NO	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD*	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?	(3)										
USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.	(2)										
L I NE NO.		3	01	02	03	970	05	90	20	08	60	10

the child. Record 00 if parent not member of household. *** These questions refer to the biological parents of

07= PARENT-IN-LAW 08= BROTHER OR SISTER

Water and toilet facilities (16-20)

These questions are intended to elucidate determinants of international variations in infant and child mortality and morbidity. The information on these facilities should be collected in response categories organized into major headings which are meaningful for cross-national comparative analysis. The major headings for sources of water and types of toilet facilities are shown in Questions 16, 19 and 20 and should appear in country-specific versions of the DHS questionnaires. Specific response categories under each major heading may be as detailed as considered necessary in any particular survey.

In the case of sources of water, the objective is to obtain information on the quantity of water available for general household use rather than on the quality of the available water. The major headings indicate the source from which water is obtained but do not distinguish sources on the basis of water quality. A question on the time to travel to and return from the source of water for handwashing and dishwashing is included as an indirect indicator of the quantity of water available for general household use.

In the case of types of toilet facilities, the main issue is the level of hygienic conditions offered by the household's toilet facilities. The major headings distinguish between flush toilet, pit toilet/latrine, and no specific facilities. "Flush toilet" is defined as a facility where the toilet is separated from the refuse disposal system by a water seal. Note that this definition does not distinguish between whether the water seal is maintained by water dumped from a bucket or a plumbing system or whether the disposal system is a pit, septic tank or public sewer system. The second major heading, "pit toilet/latrine", is defined as a system without a water seal and where the disposal system is a dug pit. This can be a pit dug behind a dwelling or a more elaborate "ventilated" latrine designed to provide sufficient air flow so that disease transmission by flying insects is minimized.

Household possessions and dwelling characteristics (21-24)

There are two objectives to these lists (which vary in detail in different countries): 1) to provide some index of standard 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 choices and preference, but is considered more feasible than the use of direct questions on income. A question on the number of rooms used for sleeping in the house is included as an indicator of density or crowding.

10.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
16	What is the source of water your household uses for handwashing and dishwashing?*	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT	→18
17	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	ON PREMISES	
18	Does your household get drinking water from this same source?	YES1—	20
19	What is the source of drinking water for members of your household?*	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT	
20	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?*	FLUSH TOILET	
21	Does your household have: Electricity? A radio?	YES NO ELECTRICITY	
	A television? A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR	
22	How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
23	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR.** RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR	
24	Does any member of your household own: A bicycle? A motorcycle? A car?	YES NO BICYCLE	

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

^{**} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however the large categories must be maintained. The material of walls or ceilings may be a better measure in some countries. 7

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS MODEL "A" QUESTIONNAIRE

FOR HIGH CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE COUNTRIES

[NAME OF COUNTRY]

	•				
	IDE	ENTIFICATION	1*		
PLACE NAME					
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HI	EAD				
CLUSTER NUMBER					
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER					
REGION			• • • • • • • •		
URBAN/RURAL (urban=	l, rural=2).				
LARGE CITY/SMALL CITY (large city=1, small NAME AND LINE NUMBE)	l city=2, to	own=3, count	tryside=4))	
	INTE	RVIEWER VIS	ITS		
	1	2	3	FINAL	VISIT
DATE				DAY MONTH	ı
INTERVIEWER'S NAME RESULT***				NAME RESUI	л
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME				TOTAL N	
***RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 3 POSTPONED 6 OTHER (SPECIFY)					
COUNTRY SPECIFIC INF INTERVIEW, NATIVE LA	ORMATION ON NGUAGE OF R	: LANGUAGE (ESPONDENT,	OF QUESTIAND WHETH	ONNAIRE, LA ER TRANSLAT	ANGUAGE OF FOR USED
NAME DATE	EDITED BY	OFFICE ED	ITED BY	KEYED BY	KEYED BY

^{*}THIS SECTION SHOULD BE ADAPTED FOR COUNTRY-SPECIFIC SURVEY DESIGN.

^{**}The following guidelines should be used to categorize urban sample points: "Large cities" are national capitals and places with over 1 million population; "small cities" are places with between 50,000 and 1 million population; remaining urban sample points are "towns".

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

Time of interview (101)

Time, recorded in questions 101 and 727, is used to determine the length of the interview.

Childhood residence (102)

This question begins the interview and is intended to provide a basis for developing an index of rural to urban migration (in conjunction with later questions on residential mobility - 708 to 712). Such an index has shown greater analytical power for explaining contraceptive use and fertility than either childhood or current residence alone.

Date of birth and age of women (103-104)

Both the month and year of birth and age at last birthday are to be asked. The interviewer is instructed to reconcile age and birth date 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 (105-109)

The questions on education follow the time-tested WFS sequence. Probes for the type of education received 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 109, 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.

Mass media (110-112)

These questions are intended to provide some simple index of exposure to modern ideas and messages communicated through written and visual media. Further information on exposure to mass media is provided in 118 through possession of radio or television and in 348-350 where the focus is on media exposure to family planning information.

Religion and ethnicity (113-114)

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.

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	TO
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR	
102	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 a city, in a town, or in the countryside?	CITY	
103	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH	
104	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	Have you ever attended school?	YES1 NO2—	109
106	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY1 SECONDARY2 HIGHER3	
107	What is the highest (grade/form/year) you completed at that level?*	GRADE	
108	CHECK 106: PRIMARY OR HIGHER		 →110
109	Can you read and understand a letter or newspaper easily, with difficulty, or not at all?	EASILY	<u> </u> →111
110	Do you usually read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week?	YES1	
111	Do you usually listen to the radio at least once a week?	YES1	
112	Do you usually watch television at least once a week?	YES1	
113	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTION ON RELIGION.		
114	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTION ON ETHNICITY.		

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

Household characteristics of non-usual residents (115-126)

These questions are asked only of women who are interviewed in a household which is not their usual residence (e.g., visitors). Questions 116-117 are used to accurately identify the respondent's type of place of residence and region of residence. Questions 118-126 are identical to questions in the Household Schedule but are included here in order to obtain information about the household in which the respondent usually lives.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	TO
115	CHECK Q.4 IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE		
	THE WOMAN INTERVIEWED IS NOT A THE WO	MAN INTERVIEWED IS A USUAL RESIDENT	—→201
116	Now I would like to ask about the place in which		
	you usually live. Do you usually live in a city, in a town, or in the	CAPITAL CITY, LARGE CITY1	
	countryside? IF CITY: In which city do you live?*	SMALL CITY	
<u></u>		1	
117	In which (STATE/PROVINCE) is that located?**	STATE(S)/PROVINCE(S) 1 STATE(S)/PROVINCE(S) 2 STATE(S)/PROVINCE(S) 3 STATE(S)/PROVINCE(S) 4 STATE(S)/PROVINCE(S) 5	
118	Now I would like to ask about the household in which you usually live.	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT11 PUBLIC TAP12	120
	What is the source of water your household uses for handwashing and dishwashing?***	WELL WATER WELL IN RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT21— PUBLIC WELL	120
		SPRING	
		RAINWATER	ı
119	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES	
120	Does your household get drinking water from this same source?	YES1– NO2	122
121	What is the source of drinking water for members of your household?***	PIPED WATER	
122	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?***	FLUSH TOILET OWN FLUSH TOILET	

^{*} Coding categories should be developed that are compatible with the 4 category system (large city, small city, town, countryside) used on the identification section of the cover sheet.

** Coding categories should be developed that are compatible with the regional categorization used on the identification section of the cover sheet.

*** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however the large categories must be maintained.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
123	Does your household have: Electricity? A radio? A television? A refrigerator?	YES NO ELECTRICITY	
124	How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
125	Could you describe the main material of the floor* of your home?	NATURAL FLOOR	
126	Does any member of your household own: A bicycle? A motorcycle? A car?	YES NO BICYCLE	

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however the large categories must be maintained. The material of walls or ceilings may be a better measure in some countries.

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 211-220.

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 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	→206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES1	_ → 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES1	→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 RECORD '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 baby who cried or showed any sign of life but only survived a few hours or days?	YES	
207	In all, how many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE RECORD '00'.	TOTAL	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL births during your life. Is that correct? YES NO PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE NO BIRTHS		→225

Detailed birth history (211-220)

The detailed birth history 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 questions" 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). Another 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 to study trends in fertility, variations across cohorts and time periods, and the 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 or other survey, the full birth history would enhance the ability to disentangle genuine trends from errors by joint analysis of overlapping histories.

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 and child survival history is used to calculate age-specific fertility and infant and child mortality rates for a recent period and to derive cohort-period rates that can be used to infer trends.

The DHS-II version has added a question (219) to determine with whom the child lives if not with the mother. It is expected that children's health and well-being will be affected by the presence or absence of their biological mother. For those children who are not in the same household with their mother, their health status and educational opportunities are likely to be affected by the person with whom they reside.

The first entry on the monthly calendar (located on a fold-out sheet at the end of the questionnaire) is in 223 where the interviewer is instructed to record dates of births in the last 5-6 years, along with the months of gestation.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES. 219 220 212 213 214 215 216 217 IF ALIVE: IF LESS THAN IF ALIVE: IF DEAD: 15 YRS. OF AGE: How old was he/she Is (NAME) Is (NAME) How old was What name was Īs In what month (NAME) at living With whom when he/she died? (NAME) given to your and year was still does he/she (first,next) a boy or (NAME) born? alive? his/her last with you? IF "1 YR.", PROBE: baby? a girl? birthday? live? How many months IF 15+: GO TO old was (NAME)? RECORD PROBE: RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED NEXT BIRTH. SINGLE What is his/ RECORD DAYS IF LESS her birthday? YEARS. OR MULTIPLE THAN 1 MONTH, MONTHS OR: In what IF LESS THAN TWO BIRTH season was YEARS, OR YEARS. STATUS. he/she born? DAYS....1 FATHER.....1 AGE IN YFS.....1-SING...1 BOY...1 MONTH.. YES...1 (GO TO NEXT YEARS OTHER RELATIVE.2 MONTHS..2 BIRTH) ◄ MULT...2 GIRL..2 YEAR.. NO....2 (NAME) NO.....2 SOMEONE ELSE...3 YEARS...3 220 (GO NEXT BIRTH) FATHER.....1 DAYS....1 AGE IN YES...1 YES......1 02 SING...1 BOY...1 MONTH. (GO TO NEXT YEARS MONTHS..2 BIRTH)◀ OTHER RELATIVE.2 NO....2 MULT...2 GIRL..2 YEAR.. (NAME) SOMEONE ELSE...3 YEARS...3 NO.....2 220 (GO NEXT BIRTH) FATHER.........1 DAYS....1 AGE IN YES......1 03 SING...1 BOY...1 MONTH. YES...1 (GO TO NEXT YFARS BIRTH) ◄ OTHER RELATIVE.2 MONTHS..2 NO....2 MULT...2 GIRL..2 YEAR.. (NAME) SOMEONE ELSE...3 YEARS...3 NO.....2 220 (GO NEXT BIRTH) DAYS....1 FATHER.....1 AGE IN YES.....1-SING...1 BOY...1 MONTH.. YES...1 (GO TO NEXT YEARS MONTHS..2 OTHER RELATIVE.2 NO....2 BIRTH) 4-MULT...2 GIRL..2 YEAR.. (NAME) SOMEONE ELSE...3 YEARS...3 NO.....2 220 (GO NEXT BIRTH) DAYS....1 FATHER....1 MONTH. YES...1 AGE IN YES.....1-SING...1 BOY...1 05 YEARS (GO TO NEXT MONTHS..2 OTHER RELATIVE.2 BIRTH) ◄ NO....2 MULT...2 GIRL..2 YEAR.. (NAME) SOMEONE ELSE...3 YEARS...3 NO.....2 220 (GO NEXT BIRTH) FATHER....1 DAYS....1 MONTH.. YES...1 AGE IN YES.....1 BOY...1 SING...1 06 YEARS (GO TO NEXT MONTHS..2 BIRTH) ◀-OTHER RELATIVE.2 YEAR . . NO...2 GIRL..2 MULT...2 (NAME) SOMEONE ELSE...3 YEARS...3 NO.....2 220 (GO NEXT BIRTH) DAYS....1 MONTH. YES...1 AGE IN YES.....1 FATHER.....1 SING...1 BOY...1 07 YEARS (GO TO NEXT BIRTH) ◄ OTHER RELATIVE.2 MONTHS..2 NO....2 MULT...2 GIRL..2 YEAR. (NAME) SOMEONE ELSE...3 YEARS...3 NO....2 220 (GO NEXT BIRTH) FATHER.........1 DAYS....1 AGE IN YES....... MONTH.. YES...1 08 SING...1 BOY...1 (GO TO NEXT YEARS MONTHS..2 BIRTH) ◄ OTHER RELATIVE.2 YEAR... NO....2 MULT...2 GIRL..2 (NAME) YEARS...3 NO.....2 SOMEONE ELSE...3 220 (GO NEXT BIRTH)

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.

What name was given to your next baby?	RECORD SINGLE OR MULTIPLE BIRTH STATUS.	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?	Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF LESS THAN 15 YRS. OF AGE: With whom does he/she live? IF 15+: GO TO NEXT BIRTH.	220 IF DEAD: How old was he/she when he/she died? IF "1 YR.", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS, OR YEARS.
(NAME)	SING1	BOY1 GIRL2	MONTH	YES1 NO2 V 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES1 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	FATHER1 OTHER RELATIVE.2 SOMEONE ELSE3 (GO NEXT BIRTH)	MONTHS2
(NAME)	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1 NO2 V 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES1- (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	FATHER1 OTHER RELATIVE.2 SOMEONE ELSE3 (GO NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3
11 (NAME)	SING1 MULT2	BOY1	MONTH	YES1 NO2 V 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES1 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	FATHER	MONTHS2
(NAME)	SING1	BOY1	MONTH YEAR	YES1 NO2 V 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES1 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH) NO2	FATHER1 OTHER RELATIVE.2 SOMEONE ELSE3 (GO NEXT BIRTH)	MONTHS2
(NAME)	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1 No2 	AGE IN YEARS	YES1 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)*	FATHER1 OTHER RELATIVE.2 SOMEONE ELSE3 (GO TO 221)	MONTHS2
221 COMP/	ARE 208 WITH	NUMBER OF	BIRTHS IN HISTO	RY ABOVE AN	D MARK:			
	NUMBERS ARE SAME	Ţ	NUMBERS Differen		(PROBE AND RE	ECONCILE)		
			EACH BIRTH: YEA			nen		
	FOR EACH LIVING CHILD: CURRENT AGE IS RECORDED. FOR EACH DEAD CHILD: AGE AT DEATH IS RECORDED.							
	FOR AGE AT DEATH 12 MONTHS: PROBE TO DETERMINE EXACT NUMBER OF MONTHS.							
	CHECK 215 AND ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 1985.* IF NONE, ENTER 0 AND GO TO 224.							
223 FOR IN E	FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 1985* ENTER "B" IN MONTH OF BIRTH IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR AND "P" IN EACH OF THE 8 PRECEDING MONTHS. WRITE NAME TO THE LEFT OF THE "B" CODE.							
224 AT T	AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CALENDAR, ENTER THE NAME AND BIRTH DATE OF THE LAST CHILD BORN PRIOR TO JAN. 1985*, IF APPLICABLE.							

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

Current and recent pregnancy history (225-233)

If the woman reports that she is currently pregnant, she is asked how many months. This information is also recorded in Column 1 of the calendar. The planning status of the current pregnancy is then inquired about in 227 in order to provide information on contraceptive failure and to help in estimating the current need for contraception.

Other recent pregnancies which did not end in a live birth for whatever reason (abortion, miscarriage or stillbirth) are the subject of inquiry in 228-233. This information, although frequently under-reported, is needed to avoid misclassifying months in which the woman is pregnant as months of exposure to the risk of pregnancy. This classification is relevant to calculations of rates of contraceptive failure, discontinuation, and fecundability. It also can be used to aid in the calculation of birth to conception intervals for the study of mortality.

Menstruation (234-236)

Question 234 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 depends on reporting of menstruation in conjunction with other information on contraception and lactation. Questions 235 and 236 are included to determine a respondent's general knowledge about the biology of reproduction. The knowledge is crucial for women relying on periodic abstinence for contraception.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO					
225	Are you pregnant now?	YES1						
		NO2—	i					
		UNSURE8—	228					
226	How many months pregnant are you?	MONTHS						
	ENTER "P" IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND IN EACH PRECEDING MONTH PREGNANT.							
227	At the time you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant <u>then</u> , did you want to wait until <u>later</u> , or did you <u>not</u> want to become pregnant at all?	THEN						
228	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES1 NO2—	234					
229	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH						
		YEAR						
230	CHECK 229:		i					
	LAST PREGNANCY ENDED SINCE JANUARY 1985*	LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 1985*	- →234					
231	How many months pregnant were you when the pregnancy ended?	MONTHS						
:	ENTER "T" IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR IN MONTH PREGNANCY TERM PRECEDING MONTH PREGNANT.	MINATED, AND "P" IN EACH						
232	Did you ever have any other such pregnancies?	YES1]					
		NO2	1 →234					
233	ASK FOR DATES AND DURATIONS OF ANY OTHER PREGNANCIES BACK ENTER "T" IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR IN MONTH PREGNANCY TERM AND "P" IN EACH PRECEDING MONTH PREGNANT.							
234	When did your last menstrual period start?	DAYS AGO1						
		WEEKS AGO2						
		MONTHS AGO3						
		YEARS AGO4						
		IN MENOPAUSE						
235	Between the first day of a woman's period and the first day of her <u>next</u> period, are there certain times when she has a greater chance of becoming pregnant than other times?	YES	 -301					
236	During which times of the monthly cycle does a woman have the greatest chance of becoming pregnant?**	DURING HER PERIOD						
		DK8	l					

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

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

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

Knowledge and use of methods; knowledge of sources (301-304)

The section on contraception opens with standard questions asking the respondent whether she knows of different methods and if so, whether she has ever used the method, and whether she knows where to obtain it. Knowledge or recognition of different methods is first asked without prompting the respondent (301); when the methods spontaneously recognized are recorded, she is then asked whether she has ever heard about use of the methods she has not mentioned (302). Nine specific methods are listed. Women who recognize particular methods are then asked whether they have ever used them (303).

This procedure may seem tedious but experience has indicated that it is necessary to obtain accurate information about contraceptive practice. In particular, the procedure serves to lead into subsequent questions about current and recent use by clearly communicating the concept of contraception.

The question about where one would go to get each method (304) is aimed at determining chiefly how available it is to the woman. The analytical interest is primarily to understand whether nonuse of contraception (or of certain methods) can be attributed to lack of availability.

Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Which 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 303-304 BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE NEXT METHOD. 303 Have you ever 304 Do you know where 302 Have you ever a person could go used (METHOD)? heard of (METHOD)? to get (METHOD)? READ DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD. YES.....1 YES/SPONT.....1 01 PILL Women can take a pill YES/PROBED.....2 every day. NO.....2 NO.....2 NO......3₇ YES.....1 YES.....1 02 IUD Women can have a loop or YES/PROBED.....2 coil placed inside them by a NO.....2 NO.....2 doctor or a nurse. NO......3₇ YES/SPONT.....1 INJECTIONS Women can have an injection by a doctor or nurse YES/PROBED.....2 NO......3₁ NO....2 NO.....2 which stops them from becoming pregnant for several months. YES.....1 YES.....1 YES/SPONT.....1 04 DIAPHRAGM, FOAM, JELLY Women can place a sponge, suppository, diaphragm, jelly or cream in-YES/PROBED......2 NO.....2 NO.....2 NO......3 side them before intercourse. YES/SPONT.....1 YES.....1 YES.....1 Men can use a rubber 05 CONDOM sheath during sexual inter-YES/PROBED......2 NO.....2 NO.....2 course. YES.....1 Have you ever had an 06 FEMALE STERILIZATION Women YES/SPONT.....1 YES/PROBED......2 operation to avoid can have an operation to avoid having any more NO......37 NO......2 having any more children. children? YES.....1 NO.....2 YES.....1 YES/SPONT.....1 MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid YES/PROBED......2 NO......3₁ NO....2 NO.....2 having any more children. Do you know where a person 08 RHYTHM, PERIODIC ABSTINENCE YES/SPONT......1 can obtain advice on how to Couples can avoid having sexual YES/PROBED.....2 NO.....2 use periodic abstinence? intercourse on certain days of the month when the woman is YES......1 more likely to become pregnant. NO.....2 YES.....1 WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful YES/SPONT.....1 YES/PROBED.....2 and pull out before climax. NO.....2 YES/SPONT.....1 Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? YES.....1 (SPECIFY) YES.....1 (SPECIFY) NO....2 YES.....1 NO.....2 (SPECIFY)

AT LEAST ONE "YES"

(EVER USED)

-- SKIP TO 309

CHECK 303:

NOT A SINGLE "YES"

(NEVER USED)

Probes on contraceptive use (306-308)

These questions function as a screening device to check on the classification of the respondent as a "never user" of contraception. This is important because if she is so classified she is skipped out of all subsequent questions on current or recent use.

First use of contraception (309-311)

These questions are aimed at determining the respondent's introduction to contraception: the method she first used, where she obtained it, and how many children she had, if any, at the time. Such data are relevant to monitoring trends in the timing of use.

The list of sources of contraception in this and subsequent questions should be based on the family planning delivery system in each country. In order to maintain comparability across countries, the sources should be grouped under the major headings as shown.

<u>Current use (314-315)</u>

The main purpose of the questions on current use of contraception is to estimate current contraceptive prevalence rates by method. In addition, the classification of the respondent as a current user or non-user determines which questions she is asked in the rest of Section 3 as well as in other parts of the questionnaire.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
306	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES	→308
307	ENTER "O" IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR IN EACH BLANK MONTH.		I →339
308	What have you used or done? CORRECT 303-305 (AND 302 IF NECESSARY).		
309	What is the first thing you ever did or method you ever used to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	PILL. 01 IUD. 02 INJECTIONS. 03 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY 04 CONDOM. 05 FEMALE STERILIZATION. 06 MALE STERILIZATION. 07 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 08 WITHDRAWAL 09 OTHER 10 (SPECIFY)	→ 311
310	Where did you go to get this method the first time?*	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	
311	How many living children did you have at that time, if any? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	
312	CHECK 225: NOT PREGNANT PREGNANT OR UNSURE		→331
313	CHECK 303: WOMAN NOT WOMAN STERILIZED STERILIZED		→ 315A
314	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES	331
315 315A	Which method are you using?** CIRCLE '06' FOR FEMALE STERILIZATION.	PILL	→323 →321 →326

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, large categories must be maintained.

** Method codes to be developed locally and to include popular combinations of methods.

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

Pill use (316-320)

Details on brand, cost, and contact with family planning professionals are included for the evaluation of family planning and social marketing programs.

Sterilization (321-322)

Women who reported sterilization as their method (315) are asked about the date of the operation (321) in order to study trends in the age at the time of the procedure. This information is then recorded on the calendar (322).

Source and availability of method currently used (323-325)

Where the woman obtained the modern method she is now using (323), how long it takes to travel there (324) and how convenient it is to reach that source (325) are further dimensions of the measurement of availability.

Method preferences and problems of use (326-328)

These questions are an effort to assess the reputation of different methods: reasons that women may prefer the method they are currently using and any problems they may be experiencing.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	SKIP CODING CATEGORIES TO
316	At the time you first started using the pill, did you consult a doctor or a nurse ?*	YES1 NO2 DK8
317	At the time you last got pills, did you consult a doctor or a nurse?*	YES1 NO2
318	May I see the package of pills you are using now?	PACKAGE SEEN1 BRAND NAME PACKAGE NOT SEEN2
319	Do you know the brand name of the pills you are now using? RECORD NAME OF BRAND.	BRAND NAMEDK
320	How much does one (packet/cycle) of pills cost you?	COST
321	In what month and year was the sterilization operation performed?	MONTH
322	ENTER STERILIZATION METHOD CODE IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN MONTH BACK TO DATE OF OPERATION OR TO JANUARY 1985** IF	
323	CHECK 315: SHE/HE STERILIZED USING ANOTHER METHOD V Where did the Sterilization take (METHOD) the last time?*** (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL
324	How long does it take to travel from your home to this place? IF LESS THAN 2 HOURS, RECORD MINUTES. OTHERWISE, RECORD HOURS.	MINUTES
325	Is it easy or difficult to get there?	EASY
326	What is the main reason you decided to use (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) rather than some other method of family planning?	RECOMMENDATION OF FAMILY PLANNING WORKER

^{*} Person consulted should be modified according to local practices.

** For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

*** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, large categories must be maintained.

Duration of use, discontinuation, and exposure (330-331)

These questions are the main rationale for the use of the monthly calendar. When they are completed and the information recorded in Columns 1 and 2 of the calendar, the basis for estimates of discontinuation and failure rates and for the measurement of the time required to conceive will be formed. Each month in the last 5-6 years will now have been coded in terms of the type of exposure to the risk of contraception and the reasons (coded in Col. 2 of the calendar) for discontinuation.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
327	Are you having any problems in using (CURRENT METHOD)?	YES1	
328	Uhot io the cain publica	NO2	329
320	What is the main problem?	HUSBAND DISAPPROVES	
329	CHECK 315 AND 321:		
	NEITHER	BEFORE JANUARY 1985*	→348
	V		<u> </u>
330	ENTER METHOD CODE FROM 315 IN CURRENT MONTH IN COL.1 OF CALENDAR. THEN DETERMINE WHEN SHE STARTED USING THIS METHOD THIS TIME. ENTER METHOD CODE IN EACH MONTH OF USE.		
	ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: - When did you start using this method continuously? - How long have you been using this method continuously?		
331	I would like to ask some questions about all of the (other) periods in the last few years during which you or your partner used a method to avoid getting pregnant.		
	USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONU USE, BACK TO JANUARY 1985*.	SE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT	
	USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PRE		
	IN EACH MONTH, ENTER CODE FOR METHOD OR "O" FOR NONUSE IN ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO LAST MONTH OF USE	COLUMN 1. IN COLUMN 2,	
	NUMBER OF CODES ENTERED IN COLUMN 2 MUST BE THE SAME AS THE NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN COLUM	N 1	
	ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO GET PREGNANT.		
	ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: COLUMN 1: -When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? -When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? -How long did you use the method then?		
	COLUMN 2: -Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? -Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or stop for some other reason?		
	IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK: "How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you and enter '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.	ou stopped using (METHOD)?	

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

Use before the calendar period (333-337)

In order to measure the duration of use (or nonuse) which has been recorded at the beginning of the calendar period, it is necessary to ask several questions about earlier durations.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
332	CHECK CALENDAR: NO METHOD USED METHOD USED IN MONTH OF JAN. 1985* IN MONTH OF JAN. 1985.	985*	334
333	I see that you were using (METHOD) in Jan. 1985*. When did you start using (METHOD) that time? THIS DATE SHOULD NOT PRECEDE THE DATE OF BIRTH OF ANY CHILD BORN BEFORE JAN. 1985.*	MONTHYEAR	338
334	I see that you were not using any method of contraception in Jan. 1985*. Did you ever use a method before that?	YES1	338 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
335	CHECK 215: HAD BIRTH BEFORE JAN. 1985* D		→337
336	Did you use a method between the birth of (NAME OF LAST CHILD BORN BEFORE JAN. 1985*) and Jan. 1985*?	YES1 NO2—	1
337	When did you stop using a method the last time prior to Jan. 1985*?	MONTH	

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

Intentions to use contraception in the future (339-342)

Women who are not currently using contraception, which includes women now pregnant as well as past users and never users, are asked about their intention to use (with a distinction between use in the near future or later use), and the method they might prefer. Such data provide an indication of the future demand for services. Reasons for not intending to use are elicited in 340; they cover a wide variety of possibilities.

Source of preferred method (343-347)

These questions relate to availability of the method preferred for women who intend to use and general availability for women who do not intend to use and those who are currently using a traditional method; they are analogous to an earlier set of questions for women currently using a modern method. Such information can be of value to program managers.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES TO
338	CHECK 315:	
	NOT CURRENTLY CURRENTLY USING USING A METHOD PERIODIC ABSTINENCE, WITHDRAWAL, OTHER V TRADITIONAL METHOD (SKIP TO	CURRENTLY USING A MODERN METHOD 344)
339	Do you intend to use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES. 1 → 34 NO 2 DK. 8 → 34
340	What is the main reason you do not intend to use a method?	WANTS CHILDREN
341	Do you intend to use a method within the next 12 months?	YES
342	When you use a method, which method would you prefer to use?	PILL
343	Where can you get (METHOD MENTIONED IN 342)?* (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL
		MOBILE CLINIC. 24— FIELD WORKER. 25—→34 OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR SHOP. 31—→34 CHURCH. 32— FRIENDS/RELATIVES. 33 OTHER 41—→34 (SPECIFY) DK. 98
344	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES1 NO2—→34

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, large categories must be maintained.

Media information on family planning (348-350)

These questions measure public exposure to family planning messages on radio and television. The objective of 349 is to provide a basis for demonstrating the public acceptability of having such information broadcast.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
345	Where is that?* (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	→348 →348 →348
346	How long does it take to travel from your home to this place? IF LESS THAN 2 HOURS, RECORD MINUTES. OTHERWISE, RECORD HOURS.	MINUTES	
347	Is it easy or difficult to get there?	EASY	
348	In the last month, have you heard a message about family planning on: the radio? television?	YES NO RADIO	
349	Is it acceptable or not acceptable to you for family planning information to be provided on the radio or television?	ACCEPTABLE	
350	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES ON RADIO AND TELEVISION.		

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, large categories must be maintained.

SECTION 4A. PREGNANCY AND BREASTFEEDING

The questions in this section refer to all children born in the 5-6 years before the survey in order to obtain a representative sample of live births in the country during that time period. A few questions about current feeding practices are asked only in reference to last born children.

Fertility planning (403-404)

It is important to be able to classify births as wanted or unwanted and whether (if wanted) they occurred sooner than preferred. This is the objective of 403 which permits estimating what the level of fertility would be in the population if only wanted births had occurred. Women who report the birth as wanted but as having occurred earlier than wanted are then asked (404) how much longer they would like to have waited. This information permits determining the preferred length of birth intervals.

Antenatal Care (405-408)

In order to detect problems associated with pregnancy and childbearing, all pregnant women should have routine antenatal checkups. Questions 405 and 407 ascertain whether the woman received antenatal care, by whom and how early in her pregnancy.

Many countries recommend that an antenatal record (sometimes called a "Mother retained card") (406), which is kept by the pregnant woman, be used as an aid in providing effective antenatal care. The number of visits made during each pregnancy (408), will indicate who receives an adequate number of antenatal care check-ups. Analysis of information regarding the number of visits (408) in conjunction with information about the stage of pregnancy when antenatal care was started (407) will give an indication of whether women who make many antenatal care visits do so because (1) they initiate the visits early in pregnancy, (i.e., they use the services for preventive care), or (2) they start late, perhaps because of medical complications arising toward the end of pregnancy, necessitating many visits.

The term used for "antenatal care" (405-408) should correspond with the term used for routine, preventive antenatal care in the country, e.g "control de embarazo" in Spanish.

Tetanus Toxoid (409-410).

Neonatal tetanus is an almost universally fatal disease, which can be prevented by transfer of immunity to the baby while still in the womb, from a mother who has been adequately immunized. The number of women who have received tetanus toxoid during any pregnancy resulting in a live birth during the 5-6 years preceding the survey will be obtained from 409. Since most women are unlikely to have received tetanus toxoid during childhood, they need two doses during their first pregnancy and a booster dose during subsequent pregnancies. An attempt is made to distinguish tetanus toxoid from other injections by specifying where the injection is given (e.g., in the arm). Analysis of the number of tetanus toxoid doses given (410) during the first and subsequent pregnancies indicates whether the antenatal care services are providing adequate tetanus toxoid coverage. From these data one can estimate changes in tetanus toxoid coverage over the preceding 5-6 years.

401	CHECK 222: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS SINCE JAN. 1985*	NO BIRTHS SINCE JAN. 1985*	(SKIP TO 444)	
402	ENTER THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 1985* IN THE TABLE. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE ADDITIONAL FORMS).			
	Now I would like to ask you som (We will talk about one child a		alth of all your children bor	n in the past five years.
	LINE NUMBER FROM Q. 212			
	FROM Q. 212	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
	AND Q. 216	ALIVE Q DEAD Q	ALIVE DEAD	ALIVE Q DEAD Q
403	At the time you became pregnant with (NAME), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later	THEN	THEN	THEN
	or did you want <u>no (more)</u> children at all?	NO MORE3 (SKIP TO 405)◄	(SKIP TO 405)◀	
404	How much longer would you like to have waited?	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS
405	When you were pregnant with (NAME), did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?** IF YES, Whom did you see? Anyone else? RECORD ALL PERSONS SEEN.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR	(SPECIFY)	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR
406	Were you given an antenatal card for this pregnancy?	YES	YES	YES
407	How many months pregnant were you when you first saw someone for an antenatal check on this pregnancy?	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS
408	How many antenatal visits did you have during this pregnancy?	NO. OF VISITS	NO. OF VISITS	NO. OF VISITS
409	When you were pregnant with (NAME) were you given an injection in the arm*** to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES	YES	YES
410	During this pregnancy how many times did you get this injection?	TIMES	TIMES	TIMES

*** Vaccination practices may vary from country to country and should specify where the injection is given, e.g., the arm.

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must be maintained. The category "trained traditional birth attendant" (or "trained community health worker") should be used where the respondents can identify this category. It is also important to choose the appropriate term for "antenatal" care.

Delivery (411-414), size of newborn baby (415-417)

The majority of maternal deaths occur because of untreated or inadequately treated complications arising during pregnancy, delivery and the postpartum period. Neonatal deaths, which constitute a large proportion of infant deaths, can often be traced to complications of the birth process or to potentially treatable conditions in the neonatal period. Many countries are training traditional birth attendants to provide basic maternity care and to recognize when women require referral for more specialized obstetric services. The questions specifying whether the delivery took place in a health facility (411) and identifying the person who assisted the woman during delivery (412) will help identify groups that are underserved by the health care system. Delivery by Caesarian section (414) is necessary for some women due to pregnancy complications. Differential Caesarian section rates may also indicate that some groups do not have access to hospital based obstetric services for the management of obstetrical complications. On the other hand, some countries may find very high Caesarian section rates indicating that this surgical operation is performed for non-medical reasons.

Full-term but low-birth-weight babies face higher risks of dying than do babies of normal birthweight. The mortality rate for premature babies is even higher (413). The respondents are asked to give both the baby's birthweight (416-417) and, since some babies will not have been weighed at birth, their subjective assessment of the baby's size at birth (415). An analysis of the responses for the women who can answer both of these questions (415 and 417), will give an indication of what women mean by each of the subjective categories ("very small", "average", etc.) in 415. Programs which aim to lower infant mortality rates through the prevention of low birth weight can use the estimates of the proportion of low-birth-weight babies for planning purposes. Birthweight and the size of the baby at birth also serve as proxies for the newborn's health status and as a predictor of subsequent morbidity and mortality.

Postpartum amenorrhea and abstinence (418-424)

Information on the duration of postpartum amenorrhea and abstinence is collected to determine the importance of these variables on the length of birth intervals and on the general level of fertility in the population. These durations vary a great deal across countries and can relate strongly to the use of contraception and the probability of conception. This information is to be recorded in Columns 3 and 4 of the calendar in the effort to improve the classification of months of exposure to the risk of pregnancy.

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
411	Where did you give birth to (NAME)?*	HOME	HOME YOUR HOME	HOME YOUR HOME11
		PUBLIC SECTOR GVT. HOSPITAL	PUBLIC SECTOR GVT. HOSPITAL	OTHER HOME
		PRIVATE SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC31 OTHER41	PRIVATE SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC31 OTHER41	PRIVATE SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC31 OTHER41
	1	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)
412	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE/MIDWIFEB AUXILIARY MIDWIFEC	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE/MIDWIFEB AUXILIARY MIDWIFEC	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE/MIDWIFEB AUXILIARY MIDWIFEC
	PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL PERSONS ASSISTING.*	OTHER PERSON TRAINED (TRADITIONAL) BIRTH ATTENDANTD TRADITIONAL BIRTH	OTHER PERSON TRAINED (TRADITIONAL) BIRTH ATTENDANTD TRADITIONAL BIRTH	OTHER PERSON TRAINED (TRADITIONAL) BIRTH ATTENDANTD TRADITIONAL BIRTH
		ATTENDANT	ATTENDANTE RELATIVEF OTHER	ATTENDANTE RELATIVE
413	Was (NAME) born on time or prematurely?	ON TIME1	ON TIME	ON TIME1
		PREMATURELY2	PREMATURELY2	PREMATURELY2
414	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarian section?	YES1	YES1	YES1
415	When (NAME) was born,			
	was he/she: very large, larger than average,	VERY LARGE1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE2	VERY LARGE1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE2	VERY LARGE1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE2
	average, smaller than average,	AVERAGE3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE4	AVERAGE	AVERAGE
	or very small?	VERY SMALL	VERY SMALL	VERY SMALL
416	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES	YES	YES
		(SKIP TO 418)←	(SKIP TO 420) ←	(SKIP TO 420)
417	How much did (NAME) weigh?	KILOGRAMS	KILOGRAMS	KILOGRAMS
		DK98	DK98	DK98
418	Has your period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES1 (SKIP TO 420)4		
419	ENTER "X" IN COL.3 OF CALENDAR I AND IN EACH MONTH TO CURRENT MON (OR TO CURRENT PREGNANCY)	TH		
/20		(SKIP TO 421)	and the second of the same second of the	
420	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you <u>not</u> have a period?	WITHOUT A PERIOD, STARTING I		ED MONTHS
		IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH WITHOUT IN COL.3 IN MONTH		
421	CHECK 225:	NOT PREGNANT OR		
	RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	UNSURE () V (SKIP TO 424)		
422	Have you resumed sexual relations since the birth of (NAME)?	YES		
423	ENTER "X" IN COL.4 OF CALENDAR I AND IN EACH MONTH TO CURRENT MON			
424	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual	ENTER "X" IN COL.4 OF CALEND	NAR FOR THE NUMBER OF SPECIFIE ARTING IN THE MONTH AFTER BIR	
	relations?	IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH WITHO		

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must be maintained.

Infant feeding affects both the mother and the child. It affects the child through his/her nutritional status and risk of dying. It affects the mother through its effect on the period of postpartum infertility, and hence affects the length of the birth interval and fertility levels. These effects of breastfeeding are influenced by the duration and intensity of breastfeeding, and by the age at which the child receives supplemental foods and liquids.

Breastfeeding: Ever, duration, reasons for never breastfeeding and stopping (425-430, 436-437).

For each child born in the last 5-6 years, the respondent is asked whether the baby was breastfed (425) and about the duration of breastfeeding (436, 430). Information on the duration of breastfeeding is to be recorded in Column 5 of the calendar. Respondents are also asked about the reasons for never breastfeeding (427) and for stopping breastfeeding (437).

Question 428, which refers to the last born child, asks about the length of time from birth until the baby was first put to the breast. Breastfeeding practices immediately after birth vary. Among some groups the baby is placed at the breast soon after birth, while among others the baby is not put to the breast until somewhat later, so he or she does not receive the colostrum containing high concentrations of the antibodies which protect the baby from infection. Delay in placing the baby at the breast may contribute to breastfeeding failure.

		NAME	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME
425	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES1 ₇ (SKIP TO 428) NO2	YES	YES
426	ENTER "N" IN COL.5 OF CALENDAR 1	N MONTH AFTER BIRTH		
427	Why did you not breastfeed (NAME)?	MOTHER ILL/WEAK	MOTHER ILL/WEAK	MOTHER ILL/WEAK
428	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS. IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY000 HOURS		
429	CHECK 216: CHILD ALIVE?	ALIVE DEAD V (SKIP TO 436)		
430	Are you still breast- feeding (NAME)?	YES		
431	ENTER "X" IN COL.5 OF CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH TO CURRENT MO			
432	How many times did you breastfeed last night between sunset and sunrise? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER	NUMBER OF NIGHTTIME FEEDINGS		
433	How many times did you breastfeed yesterday during the daylight hours? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER	NUMBER OF DAYLIGHT FEEDINGS		
434	At any time yesterday or last night was (NAME) given any of the following?*: Plain water? Sugar water? Juice? Herbal tea? Baby formula? Fresh milk? Tinned or powdered milk? Other liquids? Any solid or mushy food?	YES NO PLAIN WATER		
435	CHECK 434: FOOD OR LIQUID GIVEN YESTERDAY?	"YES" TO ONE OR "NO" TO ALL MORE V (SKIP TO 439		

^{*} List of liquids and foods to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest. This list should include common weaning foods.

Supplemental foods given yesterday, age when solids and liquids were first introduced, and frequency of breastfeeding (432-434, 439-440)

Both the child's health and nutritional status and the duration of postpartum amenorrhea are affected by the intensity of breastfeeding, which is assessed by asking how many times the baby was breastfed during a 24 hour period (432-433). In addition, the information about supplemental foods given to breastfed babies on the day preceding the interview (434), and the age at introduction of foods other than breastmilk (439-440), which is asked for all children, will permit an assessment of the intensity of breastfeeding.

The questions on infant feeding practices obtain information about the age at introduction of solids, milks and liquids (439-440) for all children born in the past 5-6 years in order to assess whether the supplemental foods are introduced at an appropriate age. Two issues are of importance with regard to the effect of feeding practices on child health, mortality and physical growth: 1) An introduction of breastmilk substitutes too early interferes with the establishment of successful lactation and contributes to breastfeeding failure. In addition, the milk substitute or infant formula given to the baby is often watered down, providing too few calories. The milk substitutes are also frequently contaminated, exposing the infant to the cycle of malnutrition and diarrheal illness. 2) An introduction of weaning foods too late will result in malnutrition since the child does not receive enough calories for his/her needs.

The use of breastmilk substitutes also affects the duration of amenorrhea, since they result in less suckling which, in turn, leads to a decreased production of pituitary hormones and to a shorter duration of postpartum amenorrhea.

Question 442 asks whether the last born child was given anything to drink from a bottle with a nipple. Since it is difficult to clean feeding bottles, their use places the child at high risk for developing diarrhea. The use of a feeding bottle for giving liquids to a breastfed baby may suggest that the baby receives less breastmilk and spends less time suckling at the breast.

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME
436	For how many months did you breastfeed (NAME)?	BREASTFEEDING, STARTING IN T	OAR FOR THE NUMBER OF SPECIFIE HE MONTH AFTER BIRTH. MONTH, ENTER "O" IN COL.5 IN M	
437	Why did you stop breastfeeding (NAME)?	MOTHER ILL/WEAK	MOTHER ILL/WEAK	MOTHER ILL/WEAK
438	CHECK 216:	ALIVE DEAD	ALIVE DEAD	ALIVE DEAD
	CHILD ALIVE?		T SEAS T	
		(SKIP TO 440)	(SKIP TO 440)	(SKIP TO 440)
439	Was (NAME) ever given water or anything else to drink or eat (other than breastmilk)?	YES	YES	NO2 ₇
440	How many months old was (NAME) when you started giving the following on a regular basis?:			
	Formula or milk other than breastmilk?*	AGE IN MONTHS96	AGE IN MONTHS96	AGE IN MONTHS
	Plain water?*	AGE IN MONTHS96	AGE IN MONTHS96	AGE IN MONTHS96
	Other liquids?*	AGE IN MONTHS96	AGE IN MONTHS96	AGE IN MONTHS96
	Any solid or mushy food?*	AGE IN MONTHS96	AGE IN MONTHS96	AGE IN MONTHS96
	IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, RECORD '00'.		(SKIP TO 443)	(SKIP TO 443)
441	CHECK 216:	ALTUE BEAD		
	CHILD ALIVE?	ALIVE DEAD V (SKIP TO 443)		
442	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES		1
443	GO BACK TO 403 FOR NEXT BIRTH;	OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO	444.	

^{*} Terms to be developed locally and revised based on pretest (should include common weaning foods).

Duration of postpartum behavior before the calendar period (445-448)

Questions regarding the duration of breastfeeding, postpartum abstinence and amenorrhea with reference to the last child born <u>prior</u> to the beginning of the calendar period are included in order to obtain complete information on the birth interval prior to the first birth in the calendar, as breastfeeding, abstinence or amenorrhea may have carried over into the calendar period for these children. These questions are analogous to the questions on use and nonuse of contraception for periods of time intersecting the beginning of the calendar (333-337).

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
444	CHECK 215: ANY BIRTH IN 1982, 1983, OR 1984*? YES NAME OF LAST BIRTH PRIOR TO 1985**: (NAME)	NO -	>449
445	Did you ever feed (NAME) at the breast?	YES1 NO2	→ 447
446	How many months did you breastfeed (NAME)?	MONTHS	l
447	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you <u>not</u> have a period?	MONTHS	
448	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you <u>not</u> have sexual relations?	MONTHS96	
449		BIRTHS NCE JAN. 1985**	→ 501

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the years should be adjusted.

** For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

SECTION 4B. IMMUNIZATION AND HEALTH

Vaccination information obtained from written records and from the mother's recall (451-457)

Information about the immunization of children born in the last 5-6 years is collected to ascertain the level of coverage, and hence the level of protection against specific diseases. The data are also used in analyses of use of health services to determine "missed opportunities" for vaccination, and to identify high risk groups that are not benefiting from immunization programs. Examples of "missed opportunities" would be a mother who has received recent antenatal care, but whose children have not been immunized, or children who have visited a health facility recently, but have not received an immunization.

The immunization record filled out by health workers and kept by the mother is the main source of information about childhood vaccinations. The date of vaccination against tuberculosis (BCG vaccine), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles are copied into the questionnaire from the vaccination cards (454). For multiple dose vaccines, the date of each dose is recorded. An examination of the age at vaccination for successive age cohorts allows an analysis of changes in performance of the immunization program. Respondents are also asked if the child has received any vaccinations not written on the card (455).

When there is no card, the mother is asked if she ever had a card for that child (453), in order to allow estimation of the effect of card loss on the coverage data obtained from the written records. She is also asked which immunizations the child has received, if any (456, 457). The questions probing for immunizations will determine whether the child ever received BCG vaccine, polio vaccine (including the number of doses) and measles vaccine (457). BCG vaccine leaves a scar and is usually given as an injection in the left arm or shoulder. Polio vaccine is usually given orally as (pink) drops, and it is usually recommended that children receive three or four doses in the first year of life, though other vaccination schedules may also be used. If four doses are given, one of these is usually given soon after birth. Measles vaccine is given as an injection, and is usually recommended to be given at nine months of age. Questions are not asked about the injection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (DPT) since the number of DPT doses closely parallels the number of polio vaccine doses.

Since almost everyone vaccinated with BCG develops an easily recognizable scar, all children under five years will be checked for the presence of a BCG scar at the time when they are weighed and measured (see Section 8, 805). The validity of the BCG vaccination rate based on the written immunization record (454) and the mother's report (457) can be estimated by comparing these coverage rates with the BCG scar rate.

As noted above, immunization status will be obtained for all children born alive in the last 5-6 years, including children who have not survived until the time of the survey. A comparison of the immunization status of surviving children versus children who died is important because some of the immunizable diseases, e.g. measles, contribute to increased mortality. In addition, differences in immunization coverage between these two groups of children will also indicate differences in contact with health services, as in the case of BCG vaccine which is usually recommended to be given to babies soon after birth.

451	ENTER THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 1985* IN THE TABLE. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE ADDITIONAL FORMS).			
	LINE NUMBER FROM Q. 212			
		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME
		ALIVE T DEAD T	ALIVE DEAD T	ALIVE DEAD
452	Do you have a card where (NAME'S) vaccinations	YES, SEEN1 (SKIP TO 454)←	YES, SEEN1 (SKIP TO 454)◀	YES, SEEN1 (SKIP TO 454)41
	are written down?** IF YES: May I see it, please?	YES, NOT SEEN2 (SKIP TO 456)	YES, NOT SEEN2 (SKIP TO 456)◀ NO CARD	YES, NOT SEEN2 (SKIP TO 456) NO CARD
		NO CARD3	YES	YES
453	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES1 (SKIP TO 456) ←	(SKIP TO 456)∢	(SKIP TO 456) ∢
454	(1) COPY VACCINATION DATES FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE CARD.**			
	(2) WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE RECORDED.	DAY MO YR	DAY MO YR	DAY MO YR
	BCG	BCG	BCG	BCG
	POLIO 1	P1	P1	P1
	POLIO 2	P2	P2	P2
	POLIO 3	P3	P3	P3
	DPT 1	D1	D1	D1
	DPT 2	D2	D2	D2
	DPT 3	D3	D3	03
	MEASLES	MEA	MEA	MEA
455	Has (NAME) received any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card?	PES1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 454)	YES1- (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 454)	YES1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 454)
	RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS BCG, DPT 1-3, POLIO 1-3 AND/OR MEASLES VACCINE(S).	NO	NO	(SKIP TO 458) ←
456	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases?	YES	YES	(SKIP TO 458)◀
457	Please tell me if (NAME) (has) received any of the following vaccinations:**			
	A BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the left shoulder that caused a scar?***	YES	YES	YES1 NO2 DK8
	Polio vaccine, that is, drops in the mouth?	YES1 NO2 DK8	YES	
	IF YES: How many times?	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES
	An injection against measles?	YES	YES	
458	CHECK 216:	ALIVE P DEAD P	ALIVE DEAD P	ALIVE DEAD
	CHILD ALIVE?	(SKIP TO 460)	(SKIP TO 460)	(SKIP TO 460)
459	GO BACK TO 452 FOR NEXT BIRTH;	OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, SKIP	то 490.	

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

** To be developed locally since immunization practices may vary from country to country, as may the terms used
for the written record and for the vaccinations. For example, if polio vaccine is given at birth,
revise categories in 454 accordingly.

*** Adapt question locally after determining the most common injection site (usually the left arm or shoulder).
All children under 5 years will be checked for a BCG scar, normally during the height and weight measurement
(see Section 8). (see Section 8).

Three principal causes of death in children under five are diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria. The questions about fever, cough, and diarrhea aim to determine how children with each of these problems are treated and the extent of their contact with the health care system.

Fever (460, 466-469)

In countries where malaria is prevalent, it is recommended that all fevers be treated presumptively as malaria. The question about the occurrence of fever (460), in conjunction with the questions about treatment (467) and contact with health services (468-469) will be used to estimate the proportion of children with fever who are treated with antimalarial medication. In addition, these questions will be used to determine what proportion of children with a cough also had a fever in the preceding two weeks. The questions about treatment and use of health services will be asked in reference to any illness associated with fever and/or cough occurring in the past two weeks (see below).

Cough - Acute respiratory tract infection (461-469)

In addition to providing information about treatment and contact with health services, the questions about cough or acute respiratory infection (ARI) also provide an estimate of the proportion of children who show symptoms consistent with acute <u>lower</u> respiratory infection (ALRI). Since ALRI, primarily pneumonia, is the cause of a significant proportion of infant and childhood deaths, programs for the early identification and antibiotic treatment of pneumonia (or ALRI) are being implemented in many areas in order to reduce childhood mortality levels. The World Health Organization has drawn up guidelines for the case management of ALRI; however, almost no data exist for estimating the demands this will place on the health care delivery system.

The questions asking whether the child has been ill with a cough in the past two weeks (461) and in the past 24 hours (462) are followed by questions about the duration of the illness (463), and whether the child was breathing rapidly (464). Children who are more severely ill and who have an acute <u>lower</u> respiratory infection, primarily pneumonia, have an increased respiratory rate, i.e., they breathe faster than normal.

The interviewer is asked to record all treatment given for the illness associated with a cough (467) regardless of whether the family or health professionals decided on the treatment. Since fever and cough frequently occur together, and since the treatment given for these two is similar, the question about treatment is asked in reference to any illness with fever and/or cough in the past two weeks. If a syrup was used, its appearance may be of help in differentiating whether it was an antibiotic, and mothers may often describe antimalarial medication as extremely bitter.

Contact with health services is also ascertained in reference to any illness associated with fever and/or cough in the past two weeks (468, 469). The health facilities listed in the response to this question range from a small health post to a health center and hospital. A health post or dispensary usually has no inpatient beds, while a health center usually has at least a few "maternity" and "general" beds. Since some countries use the term "clinic" to describe certain health facilities this term has also been included. The specific names chosen for the health facilities should reflect the terms used locally.

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
		NAME	NAME	NAME
460	Has (NAME) been ill with	YES1	YES1	YES1
	a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	NO	NO2 DK8	NO
461	Has (NAME) been ill with	YES	YES1	YES
	a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	(SKIP TO 465) ← 8	(SKIP TO 465) 4 B	(SKIP TO 465) ←
462	Has (NAME) been ill with	YES1	YES1	YES1
	a cough in the last 24 hours?	NO	NO2 DK8	NO2 DK8
463	For how many days (has the cough lasted/did the cough last)? IF LESS THAN 1 DAY,	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS
	RECORD 1001			
464	When (NAME) had the illness with a cough,	YES1	YES1	YES1
	did he/she breathe faster than usual with	NO2	NO2	NO2
	short, rapid breaths?	DK8	DK8	DK8
465	CHECK 460 AND 461:	"YES" IN EITHER 460 OR 461	"YES" IN EITHER 460 OR 461	"YES" IN EITHER 460 OR 461
	FEVER OR COUGH?	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER
		→(SKIP TO 470)	→(SKIP TO 470)	→(SKIP TO 470)
466	Was anything given to treat	YES1	YES1	YES1
	the fever/cough?	NO2 (SKIP TO 468)◀————————————————————————————————————	NO2- (SKIP TO 468) → DK8	NO2 (SKIP TO 468) 4 B
467	What was given to treat	INJECTIONA	INJECTIONA	INJECTIONA
	the fever/cough?*	ANTIBIOTIC (PILL OR SYRUP)B	ANTIBIOTIC (PILL OR SYRUP)B	ANTIBIOTIC (PILL OR SYRUP)B
	Anything else?	ANTIMALARIAL (PILL OR SYRUP)C	ANTIMALARIAL (PILL OR SYRUP)C	ANTIMALARIAL (PILL OR SYRUP)C
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OTHER PILL OR SYRUPE	OTHER PILL OR SYRUPE	COUGH SYRUPD OTHER PILL OR SYRUPE
	:	UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUPF HOME REMEDY/	UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUPF HOME REMEDY/	UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUPF HOME REMEDY/
		HERBAL MEDICINEG	HERBAL MEDICINEG OTHER H	HERBAL MEDICINEG OTHER H
		(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)
468	Did you seek advice or treatment for the	YES1	YES1	YES1
	fever/cough?	NO2 (SKIP TO 470) ←2	NO2 (SKIP TO 470)◀	(SKIP TO 470)
469	Where did you seek advice or treatment?**	PUBLIC SECTOR	PUBLIC SECTOR	PUBLIC SECTOR
		GVT. HOSPITALA GVT. HEALTH CENTERB	GVT. HOSPITALA GVT. HEALTH CENTERB	GVT. HOSPITALA GVT. HEALTH CENTERB
	Anywhere else?	GVT. HEALTH POSTC	GVT. HEALTH POSTD	GVT. HEALTH POSTC MOBILE CLINICD
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.E MEDICAL PRIVATE SECTOR	COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.E MEDICAL PRIVATE SECTOR	COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.E MEDICAL PRIVATE SECTOR
		PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINICF PHARMACY	PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINICF PHARMACY	PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINICF PHARMACY
		PRIVATE DOCTORH	PRIVATE DOCTORH MOBILE CLINICI	PRIVATE DOCTORH
		COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.J	COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.J	COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.J OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR
		SHOPK	SHOPK	SHOPK
		TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERL	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERL	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERL
		OTHERM	OTHERM	OTHER M (SPECIFY)

^{*} Appearance may aid in identifying syrup as an antibiotic or an antimalarial (which a mother may describe as very bitter).

** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must be maintained.

51

Diarrhea and treatment with oral rehydration therapy (470-488)

The questions about diarrhea are included to estimate the importance of acute and chronic (or persistent) diarrhea and of dysentery. The questions about treatment specifically explore whether oral rehydration therapy was given to children with diarrhea.

The two week (470), and 24 hour (472) reference periods were chosen since diarrhea treatment surveys carried out by national diarrhea control programs usually use these two reference periods. The term(s) used for diarrhea in these questions should also include the word(s) which refer to dysenteric stools (i.e., stools with blood).

Knowledge about the duration of the diarrhea (473) will allow an estimation of the proportion of children with diarrhea who have persistent diarrhea, and the question about blood in the stool (474) will provide an approximation of the percentage of children who have dysentery.

Since most programs to control morbidity and mortality from diarrhea emphasize giving an increased amount of fluids to children with acute watery diarrhea, the respondent is asked whether the child was given an increased amount of fluids during the diarrheal episode. Mothers who are still breastfeeding their infants are asked whether they changed the frequency of breastfeeds while the child had diarrhea (476-477). All mothers are asked if the child was offered the usual amount of liquid to drink as before the diarrheal illness, or if they were offered either more or less (478).

The respondents are asked to list any treatment given for the diarrhea (479-480) in order to allow estimation of the proportion of children who receive appropriate treatment as well as the extent of forms of treatment which may be inappropriate, e.g. antibiotics. Contact with health services is also recorded (481-482). The categories used for the health facilities in the response to this question should be the same as the categories used with regard to fever and cough.

		HAME	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME
470	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last two weeks?*	YES1 (SKIP TO 472)4 NO2 DK8	YES1 (SKIP TO 472)4 NO2 DK8	YES1 (SKIP TO 472)
471	GO BACK TO 452 FOR NEXT BIRTH;	OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, SKIP T	0 490	
472	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 24 hours?*	YES	YES	YES
473	For how many days (has the diarrhea lasted/did the diarrhea last)? IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS
474	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES	YES	YES
475	CHECK 425/430: LAST CHILD STILL BREASTFED?	YES NO V (SKIP TO 478)		
476	During (NAME)'s diarrhea, did you change the frequency of breastfeeding?	YES		
477	Did you <u>increase</u> the number of breastfeeds or <u>reduce</u> them, or did you <u>stop completely</u> ?	INCREASED		
478	(Aside from breastmilk) Was he/she given the same amount to drink as before the diarrhea, or more, or less?	SAME	SAME	SAME
479	Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES	YES	YES
480	What was given to treat the diarrhea?**	FLUID FROM ORS PACKETA RECOMMENDED HOME FLUIDB ANTIBIOTIC	FLUID FROM ORS PACKETA RECOMMENDED HOME FLUIDB ANTIBIOTIC	FLUID FROM ORS PACKETA RECOMMENDED HOME FLUIDB ANTIBIOTIC
ï	Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	(PILL OR SYRUP)	(PILL OR SYRUP)	(PILL OR SYRUP)
481	Did you seek advice or	OTHER	OTHER	OTHERH (SPECIFY)
	treatment for the diarrhea?	NO27	NO27	NO2
482	Where did you seek advice or treatment?*** Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PUBLIC SECTOR GVT. HOSPITAL	PUBLIC SECTOR GVT. HOSPITALA GVT. HEALTH CENTERB GVT. HEALTH POSTC MOBILE CLINICD COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.E MEDICAL PRIVATE SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINICF PHARMACYG PRIVATE DOCTORH MOBILE CLINICI COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.J OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR SHOPK TRADITIONAL	PUBLIC SECTOR GVT. HOSPITAL
		PRACTITIONERL OTHERM (SPECIFY)	PRACTITIONERL OTHERM (SPECIFY)	PRACTITIONERL OTHERM (SPECIFY)

be maintained.

^{*} The term(s) used for diarrhea in these questions should encompass the expressions used for all forms of diarrrhea,

^{**}The response categories should be adapted to include terms used locally both for the ORS packet and for the recommended home fluid. The ingredients promoted by the National Control of Diarrheal Diseases Program or by the Ministry of Health for making the recommended home fluid should be reflected in the categories.

***Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must

Respondents who do not mention spontaneously in Question 480 that their child was treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) are asked specifically about this treatment in Questions 484 and 487. The ORT may either have been in the form of a fluid prepared from a packet containing sugar and salts (ORS) (484), or as a fluid made from ingredients (sugar, salt, water and perhaps a cereal) available in the home and recommended for use as ORT by the national diarrhea control program (487). The instructions for which ingredients to use in the recommended home fluid (RHF) vary from country to country. The RHF may be cereal based, e.g., made with rice or wheat, or made from sugar, salt and water. For all children who were treated with ORT, the number of days that the child was given the fluid, made either from the ORS packet or from ingredients available in the home, is also recorded (485, 488).

		NAME	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME
483	CHECK 480: ORS FLUID FROM PACKET MENTIONED?	NO, YES, ORS FLUID ORS FLUID NOT MENTIONED MENTIONED V (SKIP TO 485)	NO, YES, ORS FLUID ORS FLUID NOT MENTIONED MENTIONED V (SKIP TO 485)	NO, YES, ORS FLUID ORS FLUID NOT MENTIONED MENTIONED V (SKIP TO 485)
484	Was (NAME) given (FLUID FROM ORS PACKET - LOCAL NAME) when he/she had the diarrhea?*	YES	YES	YES1 NO2 ₁
485	For how many days was (NAME) given (LOCAL NAME)?* IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS
486	CHECK 480: RECOMMENDED HOME FLUID MENTIONED?	NO, YES, HOME FLUID HOME FLUID NOT MENTIONED MENTIONED V (SKIP TO 488)	NO, YES, HOME FLUID HOME FLUID NOT MENTIONED MENTIONED V (SKIP TO 488)	NO, YES, HOME FLUID HOME FLUID NOT MENTIONED MENTIONED V (SKIP TO 488)
487	Was (NAME) given a recommended home fluid made from (RECOMMENDED INGREDIENTS) when he/she had the diarrhea?*	YES	YES	YES1
488	For how many days was (NAME) given the fluid made from (RECOMMENDED INGREDIENTS)?* IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS
489	GO BACK TO 452 FOR NEXT BIRTH;	OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO	490	

^{*} The terms for ORS packets and the recommended home fluid should correspond to the categories used in 480. The ingredients in the recommended home fluid should be reflected in the question as noted for question 480.

28

Knowledge of oral rehydration therapy (491-497)

Since many national health programs are designed to increase knowledge and use of oral rehydration therapy in order to prevent dehydration during diarrheal illnesses, these questions are asked to evaluate the level of knowledge about ORT and sources of that information.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	S CODING CATEGÓRIES	KIP TO
490	CHECK 480 AND 484 (ALL COLUMNS): ORS FLUID FROM PACKET GIVEN TO ANY CHILD	ORS FLUID FROM PACKET NOT GIVEN TO ANY CHILD OR 480 AND 484 NOT ASKED	→ 494
491	Have you ever heard of a special product called (LOCAL NAME) you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	L YES1————————————————————————————————	≯ 493
492	Have you ever seen a packet like this before? SHOW PACKET.	YES1 NO2	→ 497
493	Have you ever prepared a solution with one of these packets to treat diarrhea in yourself or someone else?	? YES1 NO2	→ 496
494	The last time you prepared the (LOCAL NAME), did you prepare the whole packet at once or only part of the packet?	WHOLE PACKET AT ONCE	→ 496
495	How much water did you use to prepare (LOCAL NAME) the last time you made it? *	1\2 LITER	
496	Where can you get the (LOCAL NAME) packet? PROBE: Anywhere else? RECORD ALL PLACES MENTIONED.**	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALA GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTERB GOVERNMENT HEALTH POSTC MOBILE CLINICD COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERE MEDICAL PRIVATE SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL OR CLINICF PHARMACYG PRIVATE DOCTORH MOBILE CLINICI COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERJ OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR SHOPK TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERL OTHERM	
497	CHECK 480 AND 487 (ALL COLUMNS): HOME-MADE NOT GIVEN TO ANY CHILD OR TO ANY CHILD 480 AND 487 NOT ASKED		→501
498	Where did you learn to prepare the recommended home fluid made from (RECOMMENDED INGREDIENTS)*** given to (NAME) when he/she had diarrhea? **	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	

recommended home fluid.

^{*} Response codes to be developed according to local instructions for mixing ORS. If these include the use of a certain container, e.g. a soda bottle, this should be added as a response category.

** Coding categories for health facilities and providers to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must be maintained.

*** Question to be developed locally according to the ingredients promoted for use in the recommended home fluid

SECTION 5. MARRIAGE

Marital status and co-residence (501, 504-506)

These questions are used for classifying the basic marital status of the woman. Throughout DHS as well as in earlier surveys, the concept of "married" includes women in both formal and informal unions.

Date and age at marriage (507-510)

Women are asked to provide the month and year of their first marriage and then are asked their age at that time. The consistency of these two pieces of information (if both are obtained) is checked by following the procedure in Question 510.

SECTION 5. MARRIAGE

Have you ever been married or lived with a man?* YES	NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	S CODING CATEGORIES	KIP TO
BACK TO JANUARY 1905**. 1503 If NEVER IN UNION: Have you ever had sexual intercourse? Are you now married or Living with a man, or are you now widowed, divorced, or no longer Living together?*** WOO	501	Have you ever been married or lived with a man?*		> 504
Have you ever had sexual intercourse? NO	502		AND IN EACH MONTH	
widowed, divorced, or no longer living together?*** widowed, divorced, or no longer living together?*** widowed, divorced, or no longer living together?** widowed, divorced, or no longer living divorce, and together and tog	503		1	
Staying elsewhere? STAYING ELSEWHERE	504	Are you now married or living with a man, or are you now widowed, divorced, or no longer living together?***	LIVING TOGETHER	→ 506
or more than once? In what month and year did you start living with your (first) husband/partner? In what month and year did you start living with your (first) husband/partner? In what month and year did you start living with your (first) husband/partner? In what month and year did you start living with your (first) husband/partner? In what month and year did you start living with year. So W How old were you when you started living with him? AGE	505			
your (first) husband/partner? DK MONTH	506			
DK AGE	507		DK MONTH	
YEAR AND AGE GIVEN? YES NO THE CALCULATED YEAR OF MARRIAGE IF NECESSARY, CALCULATE YEAR OF BIRTH CURRENT YEAR OF MINUS CURRENT AGE (104) CURRENT AGE (104) CURRENT AGE (104) CURRENT AGE (104) CALCULATED YEAR OF BIRTH IS THE CALCULATED YEAR OF MARRIAGE WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THE REPORTED YEAR OF MARRIAGE (507) ?	508	How old were you when you started living with him?		
YEAR OF BIRTH (103) PLUS AGE AT MARRIAGE (508) CALCULATED YEAR OF MARRIAGE CALCULATED YEAR OF MARRIAGE TS THE CALCULATED YEAR OF MARRIAGE WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THE REPORTED YEAR OF MARRIAGE (507) ?	509	YEAR AND AGE		→ 511
	510	YEAR OF BIRTH (103) PLUS + AGE AT MARRIAGE (508) = CALCULATED YEAR OF MARRIAGE IS THE CALCULATED YEAR OF MARRIAGE WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THE	YEAR OF BIRTH CURRENT YEAR 9 0 MINUS - CURRENT AGE (104) = CALCULATED YEAR OF BIRTH E REPORTED YEAR OF MARRIAGE (507) ?	

^{*} Where visiting relationships are common, this category should be added to 501 and 504.

** For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

*** Where polygynous unions are common, questions on this topic should be added (see DHS Model "B" Questionnaire, Questions 504-506).

Recent marriage history (502, 511)

Column 6 of the calendar is reserved for classifying each month in the 5-6 year period as either in or not in union. This information will permit measuring recent marital fertility more precisely.

Sexual activity (503, 512-515)

Information on sexual activity has many uses. It bears on exposure to the risk of pregnancy both for unmarried teenagers and for married women. Age at first sexual intercourse is the more appropriate demarcation of the beginning of exposure than is age at first marriage which may be later in time.

The monthly frequency of sexual activity is viewed as a measure of the risk of conception. This frequency varies by age, duration of marriage and probably region of the world. The question on usual frequency (513) has been included to permit classifying women whose sexual activity in the past month may have been unusual because of pregnancy, temporary separation, or other reasons.

The question on the last time the woman had intercourse (514) 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 intercourse in the last 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	SKIP TO
511	DETERMINE MONTHS MARRIED OR IN UNION SINCE JANUARY 1985**. ENTER "X" IN COLUMN 6 OF CALENDAR FOR EACH MONTH MARRIED OR IN UNION, AND ENTER "O" FOR EACH MONTH NOT MARRIED/NOT IN UNION, SINCE JANUARY 1985**. FOR WOMEN NOT CURRENTLY IN UNION OR WITH MORE THAN ONE UNION: PROBE FOR DATE COUPLE STOPPED LIVING TOGETHER OR DATE WIDOWED, AND FOR STARTING DATE OF ANY SUBSEQUENT UNION.		
512	Now we need some details about your sexual activity in order to get a better understanding of family planning and fertility. How many times did you have sexual intercourse in the last four weeks?	TIMES	
513	How many times in a month do you <u>usually</u> have sexual intercourse?	TIMES	
514	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?	DAYS AGO	
515	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE	
516	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT.	YES NO CHILDREN UNDER 10	

SECTION 6. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

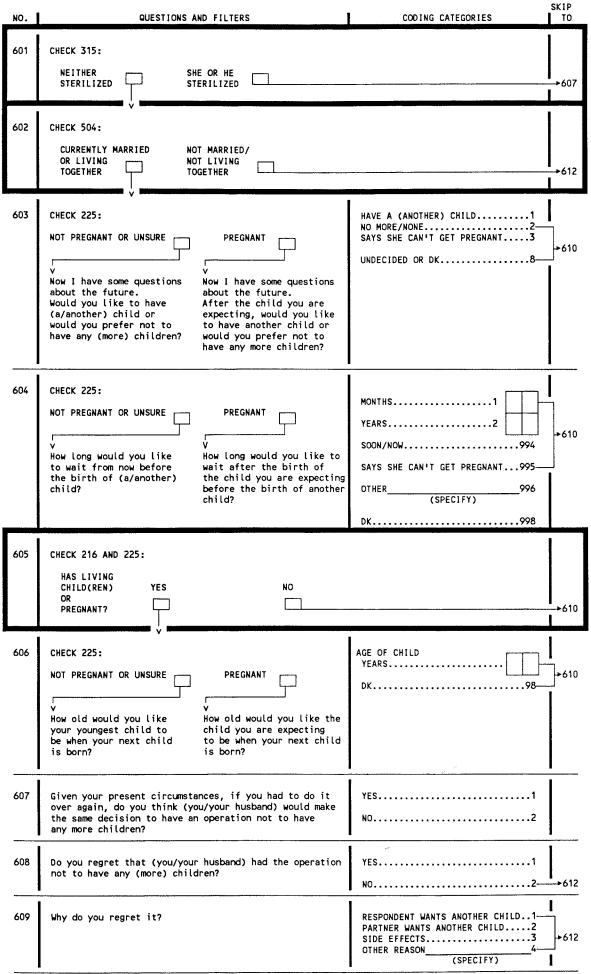
Reproductive intentions (603-606)

These questions determine the basic preferences of women for future childbearing, both in terms of whether additional children are wanted and the desired spacing of the next child. Recent research on DHS and earlier survey data reveals that these reproductive intentions are highly correlated with contraceptive prevalence and fertility rates.

Sterilization regret (607-609)

This is an effort to capture whether the woman regrets that she or her husband had the sterilization operation because she would now like to have another child or for some other reason. This "sterilization regret" phenomenon is thought to be increasingly common in countries where men and women are getting sterilized at younger ages.

SECTION 6. FERTILITY PREFERENCES



Discussion of number of children and husband's preferences (610-611)

The purpose of these two questions is to assess the extent to which couples communicate about their fertility desires and to evaluate the importance of the husband in the decision-making process about having children.

Ideal family size (612)

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. One improvement has been introduced by separating women with no children from those with children and rephrasing the question for mothers in order to reduce the tendency to rationalize existing children.

Ideal birth interval (613)

The responses to this question will be used to measure what women consider to be the preferred spacing of births. This can be compared to actual behavior to determine the extent to which women implement their spacing preferences.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		
610	Have you and your husband/partner ever discussed the number of children you would like to have?	YES1		
611	Do you think your husband/partner wants the <u>same</u> number of children that you want, or does he want <u>more</u> or <u>fewer</u> than you want?	SAME NUMBER		
612	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILD(REN) If you could go back to the time you did not have any 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.	NUMBER		
613	What do you think is the best number of months or years between the birth of one child and the birth of the next child?	MONTHS	33	

SECTION 7. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND, RESIDENCE AND WOMEN'S WORK

Husband's education (702-704)

These are the same questions on education asked about the woman at the beginning of the questionnaire.

Husband's work (705-707)

These questions are intended to provide some limited picture of the husband's position in the world of work (the socio-economic status of the family is more directly assessed by the list of household items owned and dwelling characteristics in the household schedule).

In 705, 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.

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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
701	CHECK 501: EVER MARRIED NEVER MARRIED/ OR LIVED NEVER LIVED TOGETHER TOGETHER ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PART	NER.	708
702	Did your (last) husband/partner ever attend school?	YES1 NO2—	→705
703	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY	705
704	What was the highest (grade/form/year) he completed at that level?*	GRADE	
705	What kind of work does (did) your (last) husband/partner mainly do?		
706	CHECK 705: WORKS (WORKED) IN AGRICULTURE DOES (DID) NOT WORK IN AGRICULTURE		 >708
707	(Does/did) your husband/partner work mainly on his own land or family land, or (does/did) he rent land, or (does/did) he work on someone else's land?	HIS/FAMILY LAND	

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

Residential mobility (708-712)

A classification of city, town or countryside is used to record the changes in place of residence over the 5-6 year period of the calendar. The primary objective of these questions is to study the connections between fertility behavior and the movement to cities.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO	
708	Have you lived in only one or in more than one community since January 1985?*	ONE COMMUNITY		
709	ENTER (IN COL.7 OF CALENDAR) THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR CUR ("1" CITY, "2" TOWN, "3" COUNTRYSIDE). BEGIN IN THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND CONTINUE WITH ALL PRE		 →711	
710	In what month and year did you move to (NAME OF COMMUNITY OF INTERVIEW)? ENTER (IN COL.7 OF CALENDAR) "X" IN THE MONTH AND YEAR OF THE MOVE, AND IN THE SUBSEQUENT MONTHS ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR TYPE OF COMMUNITY ("1" CITY, "2" TOWN, "3" COUNTRYSIDE) CONTINUE PROBING FOR PREVIOUS COMMUNITIES AND RECORD MOVES AND TYPES OF COMMUNITIES ACCORDINGLY. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS - Where did you live before? - In what month and year did you arrive there? - Is that place in a city, a town, or in the countryside?			
711	REFER TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN JANUARY 1985*: When did you move to (PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN JANUARY 1985)?	LIVED THERE SINCE BIRTH96— MONTH	713	
712	Was the place you moved from a city, a town, or the countryside?	CITY		
713	I would like to ask you some questions about working. Aside from your own housework, are you currently working?	YES1— NO2	717	
714	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. Are you currently doing any of these things or any other work?	YES1— NO2	717	
715	Have you ever worked since Jan. 1985*?	YES1	<u>I</u> →717	
716	ENTER "O" IN COLUMN 8 OF CALENDAR IN EACH MONTH FROM JAN.	. 1985* TO CURRENT MONTH.	I →721	
717	What is (was) your (most recent) occupation? That is, what kind of work do (did) you do?			
718	USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR ALL PERIODS OF WORK, STARTING WEACK TO JANUARY 1985*. ENTER CODE FOR NO WORK OR FOR TYPE ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS - When did this job begin (and when did it end)? - What did you do before that? - How long did you work at that time? - Were you self-employed or an employee? - Were you paid for this work? - Did you work at home or away from home?			

 $[\]star$ For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

Woman's employment (713-726)

The last column of the calendar is used to record the months the woman has been employed. The general hypothesis has been that paid employment away from the home competes with childbearing and child-rearing. The relationship between employment and fertility is thought to vary according to several aspects of the social and economic context, including, for example, household structure, women's status, labor market opportunities, and child-care practices and beliefs. In addition to collecting these fairly detailed employment data, two questions (725-726) are aimed at measuring child-care practices among working women with small children.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	SKIP CODING CATEGORIES TO
719	CHECK COLUMN 8 OF CALENDAR: WORKED IN JAN. 1985*	DID NOT WORK IN JAN. 1985* →721
720	I see that you were working in January 1985*. When did you start that job?	MONTH
721	I see that you were not working in January 1985*. Did you ever work prior to January 1985*?	YES1 NO2 → 723
722	When did your last job prior to January 1985* end?	MONTH
723	CHECK 215/216/218: HAS CHILD BORN SINCE YES JAN. 1985* AND LIVING AT HOME?	NO
724	CHECK 713 AND 714: YES CURRENTLY WORKING?	NO
725	While you are working, do you <u>usually</u> have (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD AT HOME) with you, <u>sometimes</u> have him/her with you, or <u>never</u> have him/her with you?	USUALLY1—→727 SOMETIMES2 NEVER3
726	Who usually takes care of (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD AT HOME) while you are working?	HUSBAND/PARTNER
727	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

SECTION 8. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEIGHT AND WEIGHT

Checking for a BCG scar (805)

The child will be checked for the presence of a BCG scar (805) by the measurer who obtains the child's weight and height/length. In conjunction with 454 and 457, this will help to determine whether the child has received a BCG immunization.

Weighing and measuring young children and mothers (806-810)

The nutritional or anthropometric status of the young children in a population, i.e. the measurement of their weight (808) and height/length (806), is an indicator of their health. The nutritional status of young children is influenced both by food intake and by the number and types of illnesses. The amount and types of food are again influenced both by food availability and by infant feeding practices. In addition, factors such as childhood immunizations and the type of drinking water and sanitation influence the child's susceptibility and exposure to infection. The anthropometric status of young children provides an outcome measure for programs and interventions aimed at improving child health and survival.

Measurement of height (806) and weight (808) of women of reproductive age is useful for several reasons. First, the nutritional status of the woman is a good indicator of a family's socioeconomic status. The woman's height-for-age reflects her nutritional history before reaching puberty, while her weight-for-age gives an indication of the current availability of food in the household.

Second, determination of women's anthropometric status provides important information for maternal and child health programs. Poor maternal nutritional status may result in an unfavorable pregnancy outcome. For example, higher perinatal and neonatal mortality rates are seen among very short women who usually have a small pelvis resulting in increased risk of obstructed labor and other complications of delivery. Third, this information will be useful to examine differentials in women's nutritional status between different population subgroups within survey countries.

801 CHECK 222:				
ONE OR MORE BIRTHS SINCE JAN. 1985*		NO BIRTHS SINCE JAN. 1	985*>	END
INTERVIEWER: IN 802 (COLUMNS 2-4) REC IN 803 AND 804 RECORD TH SINCE JANUARY 1985*. IN (NOTE: ALL RESPONDENTS W IF ALL OF THE CHILDREN H USE ADDITIONAL FORMS).	E NAME AND BIRTH DAT 806 AND 808 RECORD HI ITH ONE OR MORE BIRT	E FOR THE RESPONDEN' EIGHT AND WEIGHT OF HS SINCE JANUARY 193	T AND FOR ALL LIVIN THE RESPONDENT AND 85* SHOULD BE WEIGH	G CHILDREN BORN THE LIVING CHILDRE ED AND MEASURED EVE
	1 RESPONDENT	2 YOUNGEST LIVING CHILD	3 NEXT-TO- YOUNGEST LIVING CHILD	4 SECOND-TO- YOUNGEST LIVING CHILD
802 LINE NO. FROM Q.212				
NAME FROM Q.212 FOR CHILDREN	(NAME)	(NAME)	(NAME)	(NAME)
804 DATE OF BIRTH FROM Q.103 FOR RESPONDENT FROM Q.215 FOR CHILDREN, AND ASK FOR DAY OF BIRTH	MONTH	DAY MONTH YEAR	DAY MONTH YEAR	DAY MONTH YEAR
805 BCG SCAR ON TOP OF LEFT SHOULDER**		SCAR SEEN1	SCAR SEEN1	SCAR SEEN1
806 HEIGHT (in centimeters)				
807 WAS HEIGHT/LENGTH OF CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?		LYING1	LYING1 STANDING2	LYING1 STANDING2
808 WEIGHT (in kilograms)		0	0 .	0
809 DATE WEIGHED AND MEASURED	DAY MONTH YEAR	DAY MONTH YEAR	DAY MONTH YEAR	DAY MONTH YEAR
810 RESULT	MEASURED1 NOT PRESENT3 REFUSED4 OTHER6 (SPECIFY)	CHILD MEASURED.1 CHILD SICK2 CHILD NOT PRESENT3 CHILD REFUSED.4 MOTHER REFUSED.5 OTHER6	CHILD MEASURED.1 CHILD SICK2 CHILD NOT PRESENT3 CHILD REFUSED.4 MOTHER REFUSED.5 OTHER6	CHILD MEASURED.1 CHILD SICK2 CHILD NOT PRESENT3 CHILD REFUSED.4 MOTHER REFUSED.5 OTHER6
811 NAME OF MEASURER:		NAME OF ASSISTANT:		

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively. ** Adapt question locally after determining the most common injection site (usually the left arm or shoulder).

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS (To be filled in after completing interview)

Comments About Respondent:	
Comments on Specific Questions:	
commence on specific gaeserons.	
•	
Any Other Comments.	
Any Other Comments:	
SUPERVI	SOR'S OBSERVATIONS
Name of Supervisor:	Date:
EDIT	COR'S OBSERVATIONS

The calendar

Information which is collected throughout the interview is recorded in the calendar using the codes on the left. The calendar is located on a fold-out page at the end of the questionnaire.

LAST	CHILD	RODN	90199	TΩ	.IAN	1985**			
					•	1703	MONTH		
	NAME:						month		
	MAGNE .						YEAR		
							IEAK	i	

70 MAR

71 FEB

72

03 MAR

02 FEB

01 JAN

70

71

72

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the years should be adjusted.

** For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.